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PROVINCE OF OTAGO.



NEW ZEALAND.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

OF

OTAGO.

SESSION XVI.—1862.

DUNEDIN:
PRINTED BY AUTHORITY, BY DANIEL CAMPBELL.

1863.



ABSTRACT OF MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NUMBER OF MESSAGE.	SUBJECT OF MESSAGE.	WHEN RECEIVED.	PAGE.	WHEN REPLIED TO.	PAGE.	REMARKS.
1	Expedition (Exploratory) to West Coast of Otago	Nov. 27	4	Nov. 27	7	
2	Aid to Taranaki Settlers	Nov. 27	5	Dec. 1	15	
3	Temporary Lunatic Asylum	Nov. 27	6	Nov. 27	7	
4	Formation and Maintenance of District Roads, &c.	Nov. 28	9	Dec. 20	46 & 55	Referred to Select Committee, page 11.
5	Disposal of Waste Lands of the Province	Nov. 28	11	Dec. 19	46 & 53	Referred to Select Committee, page 11.
6	Assent to "Criminals' Bill, 1862"	Nov. 28	12			
7	Jurors attending the Supreme Court	Dec. 3	21	Dec. 3	21	
8	Site for a Benevolent Asylum	Dec. 4	25	Dec. 8	30	
9	Panama Mail Service (and Subsidy Bill)	Dec. 8	28	Dec. 12	38	
10	Deputy-Auditor	Dec. 11	37			
11	Proposed Amendments in "Executive Council Bill, 1862"	Dec. 12	39	Dec. 12	39	
12	Assent to "Executive Council Bill, 1862"	Dec. 15	41			
13	Steamer for use of West Coast Expedition	Dec. 15	41	Dec. 15	42	
14	Proposed provision for a Marine Surveyor, Engineer, &c.	Dec. 19	49	Dec. 19	53	
15	Proposed New Hundreds	Dec. 19	50	Dec. 20 & 22	52, 55, 58	
16	Proposed Branch Road between the Town of Outram and the Waipori River	Dec. 19	50	Dec. 19	52	
17	Supplementary Estimates	Dec. 19	51	Dec. 19	53	
18	Patent Slip at Port Chalmers	Dec. 19	51	Dec. 19	52	
19	Proposed Amendments in the "Licensed Hawkers' Bill, 1862"	Dec. 19	51	Dec. 19	53	
20	Assent to various Bills passed during the Session	Dec. 19	52			
21	Supplementary Estimates	Dec. 22	57	Dec. 22	59	
22	Assent to Resolutions of Council anent Executive Government	Dec. 22	58			

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SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS ON BILLS.

ORDER.	SHORT TITLE.	BY WHOM INTRODUCED.	INTRODUCED & READ 1ST TIME.	READ 2ND TIME & COMMITTED	RECOM-MITTED.	READ 3RD TIME & PASSED.	ASSENTED TO.	REMARKS.	
1	Sunday Observance	The Provincial Solicitor	November 26	Dec. 4	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	Reserved	
2	Miners' Provincial Representation	" "	November 26	Dec. 17	.....	Dec. 19	.....	
3	Sheep Importation	" "	November 26	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 19		
4	Cattle Branding	" "	November 26	Dec. 8	.....	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	
5	Impounding	" "	November 26	Dec. 8	.....	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	
6	Destitute Persons' Relief	" "	November 26	Dec. 8	.....	Dec. 9	Dec. 19	
7	Hospitals	" "	November 26	Dec. 2	.....	Dec. 4	Dec. 19	
8	Cemeteries	" "	November 26	Dec. 11		Abandoned. See page 39.
9	Licensed Auctioneers	" "	November 26	Dec. 10	.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 19	
10	Licensed Carriages	" "	November 26	Dec. 3	.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	
11	Licensed Theatres	" "	November 26	Dec. 2	.....	Dec. 4	Dec. 19	
12	Licensed Hawkers	" "	November 26	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 23		Amended by suggestion of his Honor the Superintendent. See page 15.
13	Licensed Pawnbrokers	" "	November 26	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Referred to a Select Committee Dec. 2. See page 17. Report brought up Dec. 16. See page 44.	
14	Police Regulation	" "	November 26	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 19		
15	Common Lodging Houses	" "	November 26	Dec. 10	.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 19	
16	Dunedin Building	" "	November 26	Dec. 2	.....	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	
17	Electric Telegraphs	" "	November 26	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	Dec. 19	Reserved.	
18	Otago Harbour Improvement	" "	November 26	Dec. 4	.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	
19	Port of Otago Marine Board	" "	November 26	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	Dec. 16	.....	
20	Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment	" "	November 26	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	Reserved.	
21	Town and Country Police	" "	November 26	Nov. 28	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 19		
22	Dunedin Municipal Estate	" "	November 26	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 3	Dec. 19	
23	Unimproved Lands	" "	November 26	Dec. 19	Dec. 22	Reserved.	

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS ON BILLS (CONTINUED.)

ORDER.	SHORT TITLE.	BY WHOM INTRODUCED.	INTRODUCED & READ 1ST TIME.	READ 2ND TIME & COMMITTED	RECOM-MITTED.	READ 3RD TIME AND PASSED.	ASSENTED TO.	REMARKS.	
24	Thistle Prevention	The Provincial Solicitor	November 26	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 4	Dec. 19	Amended by suggestion of his Honor the Superintendent. See page 39.	
25	Criminals	" "	November 26	Nov. 27	.....	Nov. 28	Nov. 28		
26	Turnpikes... ..	" "	November 28	Dec. 22	.....	Dec. 23	Dec. 23		
27	Executive Council	" "	December 1	Dec. 4	.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 15		
28	Harbour Endowment Ordinance Amend-ment	" "	December 8	Dec. 10	.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 19		
29	Panama Mail Subsidy	" "	December 8	Dec. 11	.....	Dec. 12	.....		Reserved.
30	Oamaru Town Board	" "	December 12	Dec. 16	.....	Dec. 19	Dec. 23		Reserved.
31	Otago Representation	" "	December 15	Dec. 17	.....	Dec. 19	.....		Reserved.
32	Otago Loan	" "	December 19	Dec. 22	.....	Dec. 23	.....		Reserved.
33	Dog Nuisance	" "	December 19	Dec. 22	.....	Dec. 23	Dec. 23		Abandoned. See page 59.
34	Government Advertisements	" "	December 19	Dec. 22	.....	.....	.....
35	Appropriation	" "	December 23	Dec. 23	.....	Dec 23	Dec. 23		

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

ORDER.	SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	MOVER OF MOTION.	WHEN PASSED.		REPLY.	
			DATE.	PAGE.	DATE.	PAGE.
1	Reply to Opening Address	Mr. Walker	November 27	6		
2	Members of Executive Government and Provincial Council liable to serve as Jurymen	Mr. Reynolds	November 28	8		
3	Portobello Road	Mr. Walker	December 3	20		
4	Surveyed Land open for selection in the Hundreds	Mr. Hardy	December 4	24	December 19	50*
5	Correspondence with Town Board respecting formation of streets, &c. ...	Mr. Cargill	December 4	24	December 8	28
6	Jurors attending the whole Session of the Supreme Court	Mr. Reynolds	December 8	27		
7	Amendment of "Dog Nuisance Ordinance, 1855"	Mr. Dick	December 9	33	December 19	49
8	Appointment of Commissioner of Police a Resident Magistrate	Mr. Hardy	December 10	35	December 11	36
9	Increase of certain items in Estimates	Mr. Hardy	December 12	40	December 19	51
10	Main Branch Roads between Outram, West Taieri, and the Waipori River	Mr. Rennie	December 17	47	December 19	50
11	Main Branch Road from the South Trunk Road at Tokomairiro to Akatore	Mr. Hardy	December 17	47		
12	Engineering and Roads' Departments	Mr. Cargill	December 17	47	December 19	49
13	An extra sum on the Estimates for Jurors	Mr. Rennie	December 17	47	December 22	58
14	Agricultural Land and the "Unimproved Land Bill"	Mr. Dick	December 22	57	December 23	61
15	Upset Price of Crown Lands	Mr. Dick	December 22	57	December 23	61
16	Taranaki Settlers	Mr. Dick	December 22	57		
17	A Dissolution of Council	Mr. Dick	December 22	57	December 23	62
18	Green Island Cemetery Reserve	Mr. Martin	December 22	57		

* See Appendix, page XXXII.

SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION.

ORDER.	SUBJECTS.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REPORT BROUGHT UP.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Government Printing</i> With power to call for persons and papers.	Messrs. Martin, Hardy, Tayler, Oswin, and Reynolds	Nov. 28, on motion of Mr. Reynolds.	Dec. 8	
2	<i>Dog Nuisance Bill</i>	Messrs. Rennie, Oswin, Martin, M'Glashan, and Hardy	Nov. 28, on motion of Mr. Hardy.	Dec. 8	Report withdrawn by leave of the House. See page 33.
3	<i>Immigration</i>	Messrs. Cargill, Paterson, Oswin, Todd, and Reynolds	Dec. 1, on motion of Mr. Reynolds.	Dec. 12	Committee instructed to "enquire into the working of the Home Agency, &c.," and the name of Mr. Walker added to the Committee, December 4. See page 24.
4	<i>Message No. 4, (District Roads)</i> .. To call for persons and papers.	Messrs. Todd, Hepburn, Gillies, Steel, Fenwick, Martin, and Paterson ...	Dec. 1, on motion of Mr. Paterson.	Dec. 19	Mr. Paterson relieved from serving on the Committee, and Mr. Rennie appointed in his stead, December 8. See page 29.
5	<i>Message No. 5, (Waste Lands)</i> ...	Messrs. Howorth, Cargill, M'Master, Gillies, and Dick	Dec. 1, on motion of Mr. Dick.	Dec. 17	
6	<i>Dunedin Building Bill</i> With power to call for persons of skill to give evidence.	Messrs. Kilgour, Hardy, Tayler, Walker, and M'Glashan	Dec. 2, on motion of Mr. M'Glashan.	Dec. 16	Considered in Committee, together with the Bill, December 16. See page 44.
7	<i>Survey, and Provincial Engineer's and Roads' Department</i>	Messrs. Dick, Martin, Todd, Steel, and Gillies	Dec. 3, on motion of Mr. Gillies.	Dec. 19	
8	<i>Christopher Reilly's Petition</i>	Messrs. Dick, Cutten, and Walker ...	Dec. 11, on motion of Mr. Walker.	Dec. 15	

ABSTRACT OF PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE SESSION.

ORDER.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	FOR WHOM.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	DATE OF PRESENTATION	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	REMARKS.
1	That further provision be made for opening up the Pastoral and Agricultural portions of the District	Settlers in the Molyneux and adjacent Districts	Mr. Oswin	Dec. 1	87	Printed as a Council Paper, by order of the House, on the motion of Mr. Oswin, December 2.
2	Setting forth circumstances under which large blocks of Land fall into the hands of individual purchasers; and praying for an alteration in the description of Lands offered for sale, and the manner of offering them	Settlers and Residents of Otago	Mr. Oswin	Dec. 1	44	
3	For a Line of Road to connect the main Southern Road with the Road to the Molyneux Township, and the Southern Boundary of the Hundreds	Settlers and Residents in the East and West Clutha Hundreds	Mr. Oswin	Dec. 1	45	
4	Praying that the construction of the Road from Anderson's Bay to Portobello may be proceeded with	Settlers in the North-East Harbour	Mr. Walker	Dec. 2	51	
5	For a favorable consideration of Mr. Walker's Resolutions in favor of the Panama Route	Merchants, Professional Men, Tradesmen, and Others resident in Dunedin	Mr. Reynolds	Dec. 9	55	
6	For a Select Committee to enquire into the circumstances under which Petitioner was induced to engage in an undertaking "for investigating the River Molyneux."	Christopher Reilly	Mr. Walker	Dec. 10	1		Referred to a Select Committee. See Table of "Select Committees," &c.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS, PAPERS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., LAID ON THE TABLE BY ORDER OR OTHERWISE

ORDER.	NATURE OF RETURN, &c.	MOVER OF MOTION.	DATE OF MOTION.	BY WHOM LAID ON TABLE.	WHEN LAID ON TABLE.	REMARKS.
1	Despatch acknowledging Address of Condolence with Her Majesty the Queen	The Speaker	Nov. 26	In reply to Address of Council, passed during Session XV. See <i>Gazette</i> , vol. V., No. 218. See Council Paper, No. 1, attached. See Council Paper, No. 2, attached. Second series relating to same subject, laid on table (without motion) December 16. See Appendix, page xxvii.
2	Balance Sheet for Half-year ending 30th September, 1862 ... ..	...	...	Mr. Dick	Dec. 1
3	Correspondence respecting Mail Service <i>viâ</i> Panama	Mr. Walker	Dec. 3	Mr. Dick	Dec. 4	
4	Half-Yearly Reports of Heads of Departments ...	...	...	Mr. Dick	Dec. 4
5	Officers of Provincial Government ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Correspondence between the Provincial Government and Town Board of Dunedin	Mr. Cargill	Dec. 4	Mr. Dick	Dec. 8	
7	Resolutions respecting the Panama Route... ..	...	...	Mr. Walker	Dec. 4
8	Correspondence respecting the Appointment of the Commissioner of Police as a Resident Magistrate	Mr. Hardy	Dec. 10	Mr. Dick	Dec. 11	
9	Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for Half-Year .. ..	...	..	Mr. Dick	Dec. 11
10	Resolutions anent Executive Government ... ..	...	..	Mr. Dick	Dec. 11

MEMBERS
OF
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

SESSION XVI., 1862.

THE TOWN OF DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

THOMAS DICK, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, Esq.
JAMES KILGOUR, Esq.
WM. HUNTER REYNOLDS, Esq.
JAMES PATERSON, Esq.

TOWN OF PORT CHALMERS DISTRICT.

THOMAS TAYLER, Esq.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq.
JOHN HEALEY, Esq.
FREDERICK WALKER, Esq.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

GEORGE HEPBURN, Esq., (*Chairman of Committees.*)
JOHN M'GLASHAN, Esq.
EDWARD BOWES CARGILL, Esq.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

JAMES HOWORTH, Esq.
ANDREW TODD, Esq.
ALEXANDER RENNIE, Esq., (*Speaker.*)

TOKOMAIRIRO DISTRICT.

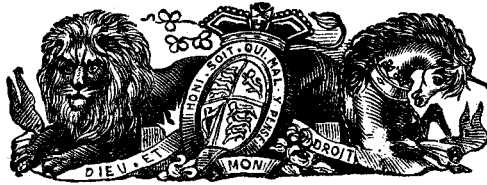
JOHN LILLIE GILLIES, Esq.
JOHN HARDY, Esq.

CLUTHA DISTRICT.

ALFRED FRANCIS OSWIN, Esq.
DAVID PIKE STEEL, Esq.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

WILLIAM FENWICK, Esq.
ALEXANDER M'MASTER, Esq.



PROCLAMATIONS.

By JOHN LARKINS CHEESE RICHARDSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, New Zealand.

IN pursuance of the power and authority vested in me in that behalf, I do hereby fix and proclaim that the Sixteenth Session of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago aforesaid, shall be holden within the Provincial Council Hall, Dunedin, in the said Province, or in such other place within Dunedin aforesaid as shall be intimated in a future Proclamation, and shall commence upon Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November, 1862, at Twelve o'clock noon; and the Members of the said Council are hereby warned to give their attendance at such time and place accordingly.

(L.S.) Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

By His Honor JOHN LARKINS CHEESE RICHARDSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, New Zealand.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, dated the 24th day of October last, I did thereby fix and proclaim that the Sixteenth Session of the Provincial Council, of the Province of Otago aforesaid, should be holden within the Provincial Council Hall, Dunedin, in the said Province, or in such other place within Dunedin aforesaid as should be intimated in a future Proclamation, and should commence upon Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me in that behalf, I do hereby proclaim that the said Session of the said Council of the said Province shall be holden within the First Church, Dunedin, (Dr. Burns'), upon Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November current, at twelve o'clock noon, and the Members of the said Council are hereby warned to give their attendance at such time and place accordingly.

(L.S.) Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

SESSION XVI.

1862.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The Council met pursuant to Proclamation of the 25th instant, in the School-room of the First Church, at 12 o'clock noon.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Hepburn, Cutten, Howorth, Walker, Tayler, Cargill, Oswin, Steel, Todd, Hardy, Gillies, and Martin. The Speaker in the chair. *Absent*—Messrs. Fenwick, M'Master, and Healey.

Proclamation of 24th October and 25th November, 1862, were read by the Clerk, and the Sitting was opened with prayer by the Speaker.

His Honor the Superintendent entered the House, and delivered the following Address inaugurating the proceedings of the Session:—

(ADDRESS.)

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—

The evidence of prosperity which exists on every side, and among every class, is a subject of cordial congratulation. The existence of a very extensive and highly remunerative Gold-field is now a thoroughly established fact; and each month affords additional reasons to induce a recognition of this fact in the appropriations of the public Revenue.

It will be our duty, as well as our highest wisdom, to use every effort to locate permanently amongst us, in the interior of the country, the mining classes which have thronged to our shores; and it is with pleasure I have observed a growing disposition among them to make this their home. Render the interior of the country accessible by the formation of a good road, directly connecting it with the capital; open out communications with the coast line both by river and land, and at the same time increase the facilities for settlement, and you secure a population which will not, as now, carry to other colonies for investment the rich produce of their labors gathered in our own fields.

The

The *Annual Returns* from the different departments which I will cause to be laid on your table, at an early date, will give you every information as to the nature and extent of the various works which have been undertaken during the past year.

Many *Bills* of an important character, and urgently demanded by the necessities of the times, will be introduced at the earliest period.

The *Estimates*, which will shortly be presented, will inform you of the probable amount of the Revenue for the current six months, and of the proposed appropriation.

You will perceive from the return of *Assets and Liabilities*, which accompanies the half-yearly financial statement, that the Province is in a position to command the highest credit in the money market, and that the Provincial debentures will meet with a ready sale at a fair premium. It is of vital importance to the Province that this character should be maintained, and that we should avoid such guarantees as would have the effect of impairing that credit, and injuriously affecting our loan operations.

It has become absolutely necessary to introduce a measure by which those who use the *public roads* shall also provide for the maintenance of them, otherwise, the extension and completion of roads to the outlying districts, whence the land revenue is at present principally derived, may be indefinitely postponed, to the serious injury of the inhabitants of those districts, who bought land on the faith of a considerable portion of the revenue being appropriated for opening out the country. Certain proposals will also be submitted to you for regulating supplementary grants to District Road Boards; these proposals being based on the land revenue derived from each district, will, I hope, meet with your favorable consideration.

The continued increase of the cost of some of the *Departmental Establishments*, disproportionate to the increase of the public revenue and expenditure, is a subject of the gravest importance. The whole machinery of Government should be reviewed, and the number of officers, and their salaries, adjusted on some well-defined basis, excluding the operation of those disturbing influences which, by creating exceptions, give rise to a general dissatisfaction. The reduction of an establishment is invariably destructive of efficiency, and therefore its undue extension should be guarded against.

A continuous stream of *Female Immigration*, under a system of assisted passages, gives every promise of reducing, to a considerable extent, that disproportion between the numbers of the sexes, which was assuming an undesirable character.

I will communicate to you by message during the Session the arrangements which have been entered into for the construction of an *Electric Telegraph* from the Waitaki to the Maitara, in connection with a general telegraphic system for the Middle Island; as also those arrangements which have been made for the establishment of Light-houses, both at the entrance of the Harbour, and in Foveaux's Straits.

A *West Coast Expedition*, under the Chief Surveyor, Mr. Thomson, accompanied by the Provincial Geologist, Dr. Hector, merely awaits your sanction. Whether regarded as necessary to complete the survey of the Province, the development of the Provincial resources, or as a tribute to science, it equally commends itself to your favorable consideration.

I have received a letter, which I will transmit to you in due course, from His Honor the Superintendent of Taranaki, asking whether certain facilities would be granted to those among the people of that Province who might desire to settle in Otago. Knowing your warmest sympathies are with this gallant long-enduring people, the victims of a cruel political complication, ready, but prevented from righting themselves, I fully anticipate your reply.

While recording my admiration of the character of the great mass of those, who, from the neighboring colonies, have reached our shores, I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that there is a considerable infusion of the criminal element; men, whose presence here is extremely undesirable, and whose penal servitude for life being shortened, but who are prevented from revisiting Britain, are visiting this Province. It is owing to their presence that our revenues are grievously

grievously crippled, the various branches of Police and Gaols demanding, respectively, no less than £42,000 and £9,000 per annum, exclusive of the large outlay for buildings. It is only reasonable that a penal establishment, external to the Province, should be created and maintained by the General Government, out of the revenues of the colony. I have brought the whole subject in an emphatic manner before His Excellency's advisers. In the meantime I will submit for re-enactment, with certain alterations, the "Criminals' Ordinance, 1862," of the Session before last.

I shall feel peculiarly gratified should you concur with me in considering that the time had arrived when a Provincial recognition should be accorded to the devotion and untiring exertions of the former leader of this colony, the late *Captain Cargill*.

The disposal of the *Crown Lands* of the Province, so as to encourage the settlement of population, the investment of capital in the immediate tillage of the soil, and the creation of towns, as also to produce a revenue for public purposes, so vitally essential to the progress of the Province, has been a cause of much anxious enquiry.

It is abundantly evident that our Land Regulations do not invite a *bona fide* settlement of population, neither is the marketable value of the land realised by the State, while the best portions of the country, those particularly adapted for agricultural settlement, are being alienated without being populated. I again most earnestly press the consideration of this most important subject during the present Session. I will take an early opportunity of communicating to you certain proposals, which appear adapted to meet some of the evils complained of, and which will also enable you to anticipate by loan those resources which will be available when, by the expiry of the existing Pastoral Licenses and the consequent resumption of the land, the Government will be in a position to realize by way of lease a sum scarcely less than that derived from the sale of land at the present time. A measure so necessary to the full development of the country, now partially paralysed, and the preservation from forced sales of the land, now sacrificed, will doubtless commend itself to the judgment of His Excellency's advisers, and receive their cordial support.

So soon as the duties of the Session are over, I shall be happy to concur with you in a request to His Excellency the Governor that he may be pleased to dissolve the Council.

I will not detain you any longer from the important subjects which will shortly absorb your attention, but content myself with the expression of an earnest hope that your counsels may be so directed from on High that the principles of constitutional government, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, the demands of an even-handed justice, and the preservation of peace and order, may thereby be fostered, advanced, and attained.

I now declare this Council open for the despatch of business.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

His Honor having withdrawn, it was moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Reynolds and carried—"That His Honor's Address be considered as read by the Speaker, and that it be printed."

The Speaker read to the House a Despatch from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary covering an acknowledgment from the Secretary of State, for the Colonies, of the Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen; passed by the Council last Session.—(See Appendix.)

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the Table the following Bills, viz. :—

Sunday Observance Bill, Miners' Provincial Representation Bill, Sheep Importation Bill, Cattle Branding Bill, Impounding Bill, Destitute Persons' Relief Bill, Hospitals' Bill, Cemeteries' Bill, Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, Licensed Carriages' Bill, Licensed Theatres' Bill, Licensed Hawkers' Bill, Licensed Pawnbrokers'

brokers' Bill, Police Regulation Bill, Common Lodging Houses' Bill, Dunedin Building Bill, Electric Telegraphs' Bill, Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, Port of Otago Marine Board Bill, Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, Town and Country Police Bill, Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill, Unimproved Lands' Bill, Thistle Prevention Bill, and Criminals' Bill.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the above Bills were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the following Bills were ordered to be read a second time, next day, viz:—

Criminals' Bill, Police Regulation Bill, Town and Country Police Bill, Sheep Importation Bill, Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill, Dunedin Building Bill: and the Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, and the Thistle Prevention Bill, were ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Walker gave notice that on the following day he would move the adoption of a Reply to His Honor the Superintendent's opening Address.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Walker, Oswin, Cutten, Todd, Steel, Hardy, Martin, Gillies, Hepburn, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Messages Nos. 1, 2, and 3, from His Honor the Superintendent, were introduced and read, and upon the motion of Mr. Dick, ordered to be taken into consideration, before proceeding to the Orders of the Day.

(MESSAGE No. 1.)

Superintendent's Office,
27th November, 1862.

The Superintendent in his Address on opening the Council intimated that the proposal for an Exploratory Expedition to the West Coast merely awaited the sanction of the Provincial Council; for, in anticipation, and not to lose the summer months, in which it is necessary that the Expedition should take place, he had made the requisite arrangements, so far as he could do so, pending this sanction.

The objects contemplated to be attained by this Expedition, embrace the survey of the West Coast and the examination of the country, as to its mineral character.

With reference to the first object, it may be sufficient to observe that the accurate and minute investigations of Captain Stokes and other Officers leave but little to be desired, so far as the mere coast line is concerned; but there is an interval between that and the portions of the Province reached by our Surveyors, advancing from the eastward, which requires to be examined, and which can be most effectually done by an Expedition moving along the coast.

The second object is one of very considerable importance, both as regards its more substantial advantages, and its probable scientific results. It has long been expected that the ranges which border the west coast line and the adjacent lands are rich in seams of true coal, in copper and other ores, the development of which may add very materially to the prosperity of this Colony; and, what is an object
of

of scarcely secondary importance, the exploratory examination of the country may in its Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical characters add not an unimportant page to the records of scientific research.

The expedition would probably take a period of four months; and it is proposed that it should be conducted by the Chief Surveyor, Mr. Thomson, accompanied by the Provincial Geologist, Dr. Hector, with a Staff fully equipped for the necessary scientific observations. The probable cost of the expedition will be about £1000 per month, including the hire of a steamer.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

The Superintendent forwards a copy of a letter, received from His Honor the Superintendent of Taranaki, on the subject of the probable removal of some of the inhabitants of that Province to Otago.

It is not necessary that the Superintendent should recall to the recollection of the Council the humiliating and painful position of this once thriving Province; or should point to its murdered inhabitants, its devastated homesteads, and its deserted fields; it is sufficient that he should remind the Council that an insurgent tribe holds possession of the choicest lands, and has continued in possession in presence of Her Majesty's Troops, and of the local Militia, which have been restrained from clearing the insurgents off the soil. The inhabitants of Taranaki looked to the coming summer, as to the hour of their re-instatement on the lands bought by them from the Crown, but as there is not as yet any evidence of the immediate vindication of the national honor, they conclude that the time has arrived when they must seek a home elsewhere.

The Superintendent suggests that the passages of all those desirous of settling in the Province of Otago be gratuitously defrayed out of the Provincial Revenues; and that each family be allowed 50 acres, or more, of land at the upset price, on condition of occupancy and improvement, to be paid for in five annual payments. Indeed, under the peculiar and urgent circumstances of the case, the Government have been induced to anticipate your wishes with respect to the passage money, and have intimated the same to the Superintendent of Taranaki; this however has not been acted upon as yet.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

27th November, 1862.

(COPY.)

TO HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF OTAGO.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to inform me, whether in the event of any of the landed proprietors of this Province, desiring to settle in the Province of Otago, any facilities would be afforded them by your Government, and of what kind?

It will be obvious to you that a number of farms, the peaceable occupation of which is indefinite, being offered for sale at once, would not realize their value.

Would a Taranaki settler, purchasing land in your Province, be allowed credit for, say five years, to the extent of the peace value of his land here?

The General Government at present defrays the cost of conveying to the other Provinces those who wish to abandon Taranaki. This is perhaps as equitable a course as can be pursued; but should the General Government take a different view on this point, would your Government be prepared to pay the passages of families so leaving?

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

The Superintendent would not anticipate the usual form of Appropriation by Ordinance, did not circumstances of an urgent nature demand a deviation from the established rule, in the present instance.

Public tenders have been invited for plans for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, and other Public Buildings, but it is not possible that the former can be received and carried out, even in part, before the expiry of one year from the present time. It is therefore absolutely necessary that immediate arrangements should be made for the custody of Lunatics, of which there are now no less than twenty-two demanding relief, and who are occupying much needed space in the Hospital and Gaol.

It is therefore desirable immediately to erect, at the expense of about £2,400, near the ground appropriated for the site of the new Hospital, a temporary Lunatic Asylum, which, when no longer needed for that particular purpose, can form a portion of the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the Hospital Staff or the Patients.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

Nov., 27th, 1862.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice of motion for next day respecting the Government Printing.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice of motion for next day respecting Members of the Executive and Members of the Provincial Council being liable to serve as Jurymen.

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for next day for a Committee to prepare a *Dog Nuisance Ordinance Amendment Bill*.

Mr. Walker, according to notice, moved the adoption of the following Reply to His Honor's opening address :—

(REPLY.)

We desire to congratulate your Honor upon the undeniable evidences of prosperity which abound on every side; and, as we acknowledge that this prosperity is mainly owing to the existence of a very extensive and highly remunerative Gold-field, so we shall be prepared to unite with your Honor in the adoption of such measures as will encourage the development of the mining interest, and open out the communications of the interior with the coast line.

We shall be prepared, when the Estimates are before us, to enter into their consideration with a due regard to the requirements of the whole Province, and will take measures to adjust the strength and remuneration of the different departments to the duties required of them, and the circumstances of the times.

The completion of the Main Roads of the Province, and the maintenance of those already made, will receive our earnest attention as subjects of paramount importance.

The important questions connected with Telegraphic Communication, the establishment of Light-houses, and the Expedition to the West Coast, will all be maturely considered so soon as your Honor shall communicate with us on those subjects.

Our warmest sympathies being, as your Honor justly observes, with our gallant, long-suffering fellow-colonists of Taranaki, we shall be prepared favorably to consider the proposals which you may lay before us with a view to their relief.

The influx of a criminal class from Australia and Tasmania we regard as an evil

evil of the greatest magnitude, which we shall consider it our duty to assist in removing by every constitutional means within our power.

We shall gladly avail ourselves of your Honor's suggestion, by making a public recognition of the devotion and untiring exertions of the late Captain Cargill, the first Superintendent of this Province, and the leader of the colony.

We cordially participate in your Honor's anxiety on the subject of the disposal of the Crown Lands of the Province. The question is beset with many difficulties, but we assure your Honor that we shall approach the consideration of it with an earnest desire to effect the settlement and improvement of the country in such a manner as may promote the interests of the State, and every class residing within its boundaries.

We thank your Honor for the assurance that you will concur with us in a memorial to His Excellency the Governor to dissolve the Council so soon as the Session is concluded.

Seconded by Mr. Martin, and agreed to.

Respecting Message No. 1, it was moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, and agreed to as follows:—"Resolved—This Council having considered His Honor's Message, No. 1, proposing an Expedition to the West Coast (under the Chief Surveyor, Mr. Thomson, accompanied by Dr. Hector, the Provincial Geologist, and a competent staff), approve of the Expedition as therein suggested, and respectfully request His Honor to adopt the necessary measures for carrying it into effect"

Respecting Message No. 2, it was moved by Mr. Dick as follows:—"Resolved—This Council having considered His Honor's Message No. 2, with accompanying copy of a letter from His Honor the Superintendent of Taranaki, deeply sympathise with their fellow-colonists of that Province in their painful and humiliating position; and should it be necessary that they should forsake the land of their adoption, the Council is prepared to defray the expense of their removal to Otago, and to place within the reach of each family fifty acres of land, or more, the upset price of which to be repaid by the acceptor in five annual payments."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Walker moved as an amendment,—“That the consideration of Message No. 2 be deferred till Monday.”

Seconded by Mr. Oswin.

Amendment put and carried.

Respecting Message No. 3, it was moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Walker, and agreed to—“That His Honor the Superintendent be requested to proceed immediately with the erection of a temporary Lunatic Asylum.”

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Criminals' Bill*, 1862, was read a second time, and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive were agreed to as read.

Clause 6 was amended by inserting after the word, “persons,” in line 3, the words—“and known to such master to be suspected,” and agreed to.

Clause 7 was agreed to as read.

Clause 8 was amended by inserting after the word “guilty,” in line 3, the words “and being under sentence,” and agreed to.

Clauses 9 and 10 were agreed to as read.

Clause 11 was amended by inserting after the word “*Gazette*,” in line 8, the words “or *Police Gazette*,” and agreed to.

Clauses

Clauses 12 to 17 inclusive, together with the Preamble, were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Police Regulation Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses, together with the Preamble, were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till four o'clock the following day.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Todd, Steel, Oswin, Tayler, Hepburn, Hardy, Martin, Howorth, Walker, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice of motion for next sitting, for a Select Committee on *Immigration*.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Turnpikes' Bill*, 1862, which was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Electric Telegraphs' Bill*, the *Hospitals' Bill*, and the *Licensed Theatres' Bill*, were ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Paterson asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Healey; and Mr. Dick asked and obtained leave of absence for Messrs. M'Master and Fenwick, till Monday next.

Mr. Reynolds, according to notice, moved—"That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the whole question of the Government Printing; with power to call for persons and papers, and to report on Friday week: Committee to consist of Messrs. Martin, Hardy, Tayler, Oswin, and the Mover."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Reynolds, according to notice, moved—"That an Address be presented by this Council to His Honor the Superintendent, respectfully requesting that His Honor will be pleased to represent to His Excellency the Governor the great obstruction and hinderance to Public Business, and inconvenience to individuals that arise from Members of the Executive Government being liable to serve as Jurymen; and also from Members of the Provincial Council being in like manner liable so to order during the Sitting of the Council; and to solicit that His Excellency may order such steps to be taken as will remove the evil."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Mr.

Mr. Tayler moved, and Mr. Hepburn seconded, to amend the motion by striking out the words "during the Sitting of Council," and so to embrace the Members of Council without limitation.

Amendment withdrawn by leave of the House, and original motion put and carried.

Mr. Hardy moved, according to notice—"That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to amend the *Dog Nuisance Ordinance*, 1855; said Committee to consist of Messrs. Rennie, Oswin, Martin, M'Glashan, and the Mover, and to report on Friday next."

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Question put and carried.

Messages Nos. 4 and 5, from His Honor the Superintendent, were introduced and read.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

Superintendent's Office,

28th November, 1862.

The Superintendent forwards for the consideration of the Council, certain Resolutions of the Executive Government on the Survey of old, but impracticable, road lines, and on regulating the appropriation of the public monies in support of local efforts. He forwards at the same time a Resolution of your House, adopted in its second Session, on the 18th September, 1855, indicative of the views then prevailing on the subject of the original road lines, and would merely observe that, owing to these liberal views not having been carried out, from temporary causes, the land through which such roads will now pass are chiefly sold, and claims for compensation may probably arise.

With reference to the rules for regulating the Grants in aid of District Assessments, it is only necessary to observe that they are based on the principle that the land should contribute to the formation of roads, and in proportion, as regards District Roads, to the contributions to the Revenue, from the sale of land in the neighborhood; the exception, if any were admissible, being in favor of remote and sparsely populated Districts, where the country is much broken and intersected with creeks, swamps, and mountain ranges. It will be evident that these grants should not be made to subserve private interests; and, therefore, the application for them is recommended to be by Public Meeting, duly called; and it is recommended that the total amount for any one District should be limited, so that the District, as a whole, should watch and see that the appropriations are where the larger number of inhabitants will be benefitted. It is almost needless to remark that the extension and formation of Main Lines to the outlying Districts and the Interior make it necessary, in order to avoid the pressure of taxation for their construction, that these supplementary grants should be limited in amount, and extend over a certain number of years, so as not to press heavily upon the Revenue at any particular period.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

PROPOSAL RESPECTING THE FORMATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT
ROADS.

[Enclosed in Message.]

1. "Any District Road Board desirous of obtaining the services of a Road Engineer, shall be entitled to claim the same upon depositing with the Treasurer an agreement, signed by any two Members of such Board, of their willingness and engagement to pay on demand, on behalf of such Board, one-half of the expenses incurred in such Survey. Priority of deposit giving priority of claim."
2. "The direction of such Road shall be left with the District Road Board, subject to the "Highway and Water Courses Act," or any other law in force

force at the time ; which Board will have to meet the compensation which may be demanded, should no previous agreement be made between the Board and the parties affected."

3. "Those Districts in which the Roads were laid off in the original Survey of the Otago Block, shall, in fulfilment of Resolutions of Provincial Council of September 18th, 1855, be entitled to the services of a Road Engineer gratuitously, if claimed within two years, but to be restricted to one Survey between any two points."
4. "All such surveys, being duly approved, shall be entered on a Road Map, to be kept in duplicate, at the Road Department's Office ; and an entry once made thereon, shall not be obliterated at any future time ; and all alterations shall be made on distinct Sections of the Map, and duly attested."

"The principle of Supplementary Districts having been affirmed by the Provincial Council in its Eighth Session, and re-affirmed in its Ninth, being restricted to Branch Lines, the expenditure on which can be advocated on "peculiar and strong grounds of general, not merely local emergency ;" and as the demands on the Public Treasury for Main Lines are exceedingly heavy, and many Districts are at present without metalled Main Roads, and as it is desirable to economise the funds devoted to the above purpose, it is expedient that the following should be the basis upon which such aid should be granted."

1. "That the amount granted to any one district shall be proportioned to the total Land Revenue received from it, and which shall not exceed one-tenth of the whole, and one-fifth of that one-tenth in any one year."
2. "As some of the Districts, from their earlier settlement, denser population, vicinity to the Capital or to centres of population, are better able than others to pay into the Treasury the amount required from the District (viz. one-half), the period within which the claims shall be preferred, as regards existing Road Districts, is confined to ten years from this date—and in all future Districts to ten years from the date of their proclamation."
3. "That in order that the intention of these grants may not be defeated, no grants shall be made until two-thirds of the Ratepayers in the District shall, at a Public Meeting duly called by local notice, and by one public advertisement at least in the daily and weekly newspapers, have applied for such grant, indicating the line of road, the nature of the proposed works, with plans and specifications, and have guaranteed the deposit of the necessary sum in the Treasury, should the Government endorse the application."

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS, SESSION II., SEPTEMBER 18, 1855.

[Enclosed in Message.]

"Mr. Harris according to notice moved :—

'That whereas several of the Road Lines already surveyed and laid down on the Maps of the Province are found to be impracticable and useless : And whereas it will be for the public advantage that new Road Lines be surveyed and reserved previous to the sale of Lands through which they shall require to pass, the Provincial Council resolve that an address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent requesting him to expend the £300 voted for Surveys, and whatever further sum may be found necessary for that purpose, in the surveying and laying down proper Road Lines through those parts of the Province where the same are most required.'

"Seconded by Mr. Cutten, and carried."

(MESSAGE No. 5.)

Superintendent's Office,
28th November, 1862.

The Superintendent forwards for the consideration of the Council, certain proposals connected with the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Province, which he considers calculated to remedy some serious existing evils.

The vast importance of the subject is so fully recognized, that the Superintendent feels he would be needlessly occupying the time of the Council by detailing what is so general a cause of complaint.

He therefore simply submits the proposals in the assurance that they will receive due consideration.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

PROPOSAL RESPECTING THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE LANDS.

[Enclosed in Message.]

1. "That in order to secure the finest agricultural land from immediate sale, it is absolutely necessary that Lands of a secondary character should be thrown into the market, in blocks of not more than 320 Acres, in order to afford the means of investment by the farmer of capital who wishes to enclose and lay down the Land in artificial grasses; and also with a view of obtaining funds for opening out the country, by the formation of roads and by improving the navigation of rivers and lakes."
2. "That areas of the best agricultural land be laid off, with adjacent temporary commonages of an inferior class, and be brought into the market in blocks of from 10 to 50 acres, from time to time, to suit the requirements of small capitalists and labouring men."
3. "That in the disposal of both classes of Land before-mentioned, it be a condition of purchase, accepted by the purchaser, that £2 per Acre be laid out upon the Land in the period of two years, and on failure to fulfil this condition, the Land shall be taxed at the rate of per Acre annually until such condition be fulfilled. A Bill for the purpose to be introduced into the General Assembly, having retrospective effect to the date of the first sale under these conditions."
4. "That with respect to all lands sold previously to the passing of this Resolution, the same tax of per Acre be imposed upon all lands not improved to the extent of £2 per Acre within four years of their purchase."
5. "That it is expedient, with a view to encourage Immigration, and to enable Immigrants to obtain not more than 50 Acres of Land without competition, that the Government, by means of purchasing certain areas, afford Immigrants the opportunity of becoming the Lessees, with a purchasing Clause, on condition of paying a small annual rent, and of improving the Land to the amount of £2 per Acre within 3 years, and in case of the non-fulfilment of the conditions, the lease to terminate without compensation at the end of the period."

Mr. Paterson gave notice of motion for next sitting to refer Message No. 4 to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.

Mr. Dick gave notice of motion for next Sitting to refer Message No. 5 to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.

The Provincial Solicitor moved—"That the *Criminals' Bill*, 1862, be now read a third time."

Seconded by Mr. Paterson.

Question

Question put and carried.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker, "That the Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

Message No. 6, from his Honor the Superintendent (assenting to the *Criminals' Bill*), was introduced and read.

MESSAGE No. 6.

Superintendent's Office,
28th November, 1862.

The Superintendent loses no time after the receipt of the intimation that the *Criminals' Ordinance*, 1862, has passed the Council, to assent to the same, on behalf of his Excellency the Governor.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Town and Country Police Bill*, 1862, was read a second time, and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, were agreed to as read.

In Clause 5, the 4th and 11th sub-clauses were amended.

Clauses 6 to 11, inclusive, were agreed to as read.

Clause 12 was amended, and the four sub-clauses thereof were agreed to as read.

Clause 13 was amended, as were also sub-clauses 1, 4, and 6 thereof.

Upon sub-clause 7 being read, it was moved by Mr. Hardy in amendment to insert the word "fenced" between the words "public" and "road," in line 1.

A discussion ensued, and the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 5.

Messrs. Walker
Martin
Cargill
Howorth
Hardy (Teller.)

NOES, 8.

Messrs. Kilgour
Paterson
M'Glashan
Tayler
Rennie
Todd
Dick
Reynolds (Teller.)

The sub-clause was otherwise amended without a division, and as amended, agreed to. The remaining sub-clauses were agreed to as read.

Clause 14 was amended, and sub-clauses thereof, 1 to 7 inclusive, were agreed to as read.

Upon sub-clause 8 being moved, Mr. Cargill moved as an amendment :—
"That it be struck out."

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 3.

Messrs. Howorth
Cargill
Walker (Teller.)

NOES, 7.

Messrs. Martin
Todd
Rennie
M'Glashan
Kilgour
Paterson
Reynolds (Teller.)
The

The sub-clause was otherwise amended without a division, and as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 15 to 20 inclusive, were agreed to as read.

Clause 21 was amended.

Clauses 22 and 23 were agreed to as read.

Clause 24 having been read, Mr. Martin moved—"That the Chairman report progress."

Question put, and lost.

Clauses 24 to 31 inclusive were agreed to as read.

On the motion of Mr. Reynolds the House resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Reynolds moved—"That the House do now adjourn till Monday week."

Seconded by Mr. Cargill.

Mr. M'Glashan moved as an amendment—"That the House do now adjourn till Monday next."

Original motion, by leave of the House, withdrawn in favor of the amendment, which was put and carried *nem con.*

The House adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday next.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, December 1, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. Mr. REYNOLDS to move, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the whole question of Immigration, and to report to the Council on Monday, December 8; said Committee to consist of Messrs. Cargill, Paterson, Oswin, Todd, and the Mover."
2. Mr. PATERSON to move, "That His Honor's Message, No. 4, be remitted to a Select Committee—that the 65th Clause of the Standing Orders be suspended in order that the Committee may consist of more than five Members—and that the Committee be composed of Messrs. Todd, Hepburn, Gillies, Steel, Fenwick, Martin, and the Mover—to call for persons and papers, and to report on Wednesday, December 10."
3. Mr. DICK to move, "That His Honor's Message, No. 5, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of Messrs. Howorth, Cargill, M'Master, Gillies, and the Mover."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of His Honor's Message, No. 2, (Taranaki.)
2. Town and Country Police Bill, 1862, to be resumed in Committee.
3. The Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
4. The Thistle Prevention Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
5. Police Regulation Bill, to be read a third time.
6. Sheep Importation Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
7. Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
8. Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
9. Dunedin Building Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
10. Electric Telegraph Bill, to be read a second time.
11. Hospital Bill, to be read a second time.
12. Licensed Theatres Bill, to be read a second time.

MONDAY, DECEMBER I.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Todd, Steel, Oswin, Hardy, M'Master, Walker, Martin, Tayler, Healey, Hepburn, Cargill, Cutten, and Gillies.—The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Mr. Oswin presented a Petition from certain "Settlers in the Molyneux and adjacent Districts," praying for a return as to the sales of Land in the District, &c. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Oswin presented a Petition from certain "Residents of Otago," praying that certain descriptions of Land only might be thrown into the market, &c.

Mr. Oswin presented a Petition from certain "Settlers in the East and West Clutha Hundreds," praying for a certain line of Road, &c.

The Petitions were, on the motion of Mr. Oswin, received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Oswin gave notice that at next Setting he would move—"That the "Petition from the Settlers in the Molyneux and adjacent Districts be printed."

The Provincial Treasurer laid on the table the "Provincial Balance Sheet for "half-year ended 30th Sept., 1862." (See *Gazette*, Vol. V., No. 218.)

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table the Immigration Correspondence.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Executive Council Bill*, 1862. Upon the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the Bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading made an Order of the Day for Thursday next.

Mr. Reynolds moved, according to notice—"That a Select Committee be "appointed to enquire into the whole question of Immigration, and to report to the "Council on Monday, December 8: said Committee to consist of Messrs. Cargill, "Paterson, Oswin, Todd, and the Mover."

Seconded by Mr. Dick.

Question put and carried.

Under suspension of Standing Order, No. 65,* Mr. Paterson, pursuant to notice, moved—"That His Honor's Message, No. 4 (Roads), be remitted to a Select "Committee; and that the Committee be composed of Messrs. Todd, Hepburn, Gillies, "Steel, Fenwick, Martin, and the Mover; to call for persons and papers, and to "report on Wednesday, December 10."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved—"That His Honor's Message, No. 5 " (Land), be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of Messrs. Howorth, Cargill, "M'Master, Gillies, and the Mover."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

A debate ensued.

The question being put the House divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 11.
Messrs. M'Glashan
Steel
Reynolds
Todd
Paterson
Martin
Kilgour
Tayler
Hepburn
Cargill
Dick (Teller)

NOES, 5.
Messrs. Hardy
Healey
Oswin
M'Master
Walker (Teller)

On

* "No Select Committee shall consist of less than three or of more than five Members, without "leave from the Council."

On the Order of the Day for the further consideration of His Honor's Message No. 2 (Taranaki), being called, the Resolution before the House on the subject* was again read, and submitted by its proposer. (Mr. Dick.)

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Cargill, and by leave of the House, the Resolution was amended, by striking out the words "painful and humiliating;" and as amended agreed to by the House *nem. con.*

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Town and Country Police Bill*, 1862, was further considered in Committee.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, were agreed to as read.

Clause 37 was amended.

Clauses 38 and 39 were agreed to as read.

Clause 40 was amended.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice that he would move the re-committal of the Bill on Thursday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Thistle Prevention Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, were agreed to as read.

Clauses 6 and 7 were amended.

Clauses 8 and 9 were agreed to as read.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Thursday next.

Upon the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Police Regulation Bill*, 1862, was re-committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

A number of verbal amendments were made in the Bill; for the most part striking out the word "Chief," before "Commissioner of Police."

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Sheep Importation Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN

* See page 7.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 being moved by the Provincial Solicitor—

Mr. Gillies moved as an amendment, the insertion of the words “for immediate slaughter,” after the word “Sheep,” in line 4.

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the Committee divided, when there voted:—

AYES, 7.	NOES, 7.
Messrs. Steel	Messrs. Kilgour
Todd	Paterson
Martin	Dick
Healey	Taylor
M'Master	M'Glashan
Hardy	Rennie
Gillies (Teller)	Reynolds (Teller)

The Chairman gave the casting voice in favor of the Noes.

Clauses 2, 3, and 4, were agreed to as read.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice that he would move the third reading on Monday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 was agreed to as read.

Clause 2 was amended.

Clauses 3, 4, and 5, were agreed to as read.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice for the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, were agreed to as read.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, December 2, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

Mr. OSWIN to move, "That the Petition from the Settlers on the Molyneux and adjacent districts be printed."

ORDERS OF THE DAY

1. Dunedin Building Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
2. Electric Telegraphs' Bill, to be read a second time.
3. Hospitals' Bill, to be read a second time.
4. Licensed Theatres Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Police Regulation Bill, to be read a third time.
6. The Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
7. The Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Present — Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Hardy, Howorth, Todd, Steel, Gillies, Martin, Oswin, Hepburn, Tayler, Healey, M'Master, and Walker. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Mr. Walker presented a Petition from certain "Settlers in the North-east Harbor Peninsula," respecting the Road line from Anderson's Bay to Portobello; and moved—"That it be received," which was agreed to. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Walker gave notice that at next Sitting he would move that the Petition of the North-east Harbor Settlers be taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. Walker gave notice of question for next Sitting respecting the Mail Service *via* Panama.

Mr. Walker gave notice of motion for next Sitting, respecting the correspondence and accounts of the Edinburgh Agency.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice for next sitting of the second reading of the following Bills, viz:—The *Licensed Carriages', Pawnbrokers', Auctioneers', and Hawkers' Bills.*

Mr. Dick gave notice of motion for Thursday next, respecting the Appointment of Deputy-Auditor.

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for Thursday next, respecting the quantity of Surveyed Land open for selection.

Mr. Gillies gave notice that next day he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Survey, Engineer's and Roads' Departments.

Mr. Oswin, according to notice, moved—"That the Petition from Settlers on "the Molyneux and adjacent districts be printed."

Seconded by Mr. Steel.

Question put and carried.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Dunedin Building Bill 1862*, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Kilgour, Hardy, Tayler, Walker, and the Mover; "with power to call for persons "of skill to give evidence."

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Electric Telegraphs' Bill* was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses, except Clauses 6 and 13, were agreed to as read.
Clauses 6 and 13 were deferred for amendment.

The Preamble was read, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Hospitals' Bill, 1862*, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive were agreed to as read.

Clause 10 was amended.

Clause 11 was agreed to as read.

Clause 12 was amended.

Clauses 13, 14, and 15 were agreed to as read.

The Preamble was read, agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Title was read and amended, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Thursday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Licensed Theatres' Bill* was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 was amended.

Clause 2 was struck out, and a new Clause was inserted in lieu thereof.

A new Clause was inserted, and ordered to stand as "Clause 3."

Clause 3 was ordered to stand as "Clause 4," and agreed to as read.

Clauses 4 and 5 were ordered to stand respectively as "Clauses 5 and 6," and agreed to as read.

Clause 6 was amended, and ordered to stand as "Clause 7."

Clause 7 was amended, and ordered to stand as "Clause 8."

The Provincial Solicitor moved the following Clause, to stand as "Clause 9." :—

"It shall be lawful for the Superintendent to order that any Theatre shall be closed on such public occasions as to him shall seem fit; and while any license shall be suspended, or any such order shall be in force, the Theatre to which the same applies shall not be entitled to the privilege of any license, but shall be deemed an unlicensed house."

A debate ensued.

The Question being put, the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES,

AYES, 9.

Messrs. M'Glashan
Rennie
Todd
Gillies
Paterson
Martin
Cargill
Reynolds
Dick (Teller)

NOES, 5.

Messrs. M'Master
Hardy
Oswin
Howorth
Walker (Teller)

Clauses 8, 9, and 10 were ordered to stand respectively as clauses "10," "11," and "12," and agreed to as read.

Clause 11 was amended, and ordered to stand as "Clause 13."

A new Clause was read, and ordered to be inserted as "Clause 14."

Clause 12 was ordered to stand as "Clause 15," and agreed to as read.

The Preamble and Title were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill, with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Thursday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Police Regulation Bill* was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker—"That this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Provincial Secretary, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Wednesday, December 3, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. WALKER to move—"That the Petition of the North-east Harbor Peninsula Settlers be considered by the House."
2. MR. WALKER to ask the Government what has been done with reference to the Mail Service *via* Panama, and what course they intend to pursue in the matter?
3. MR. WALKER to move—"That copies of Correspondence (if any) respecting the Mail Service *via* Panama be laid upon the table."
4. MR. WALKER to move—"That an Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, humbly requesting him to cause to be laid on the table of the House copies of Correspondence and Accounts between the Province and the Edinburgh Agency during the last five years, in order to show :—
 - 1st. The remuneration, commission, and allowance paid by the Province to Messrs. Crawford and Auld for General and for Immigration Agency; specifying also the commission and charges paid by them on behalf of the Province to other parties.
 - 2nd. Statement of prices realized for Debentures, as well as mode of negotiating the same, also prices paid for Assisted Passages for Emigrants, together with nature of contracts (if any) entered into with commercial firms on account of the Province.
 - 3rd. Direct correspondence (if any) with Mr. Currie, and statement of accounts paid to him.

5. MR

5. MR. GILLIES to move—"That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Survey and Provincial Engineer's and Roads' Departments. Committee to consist of Messrs. Dick, Paterson, Todd, Steel, and the Mover, and to report on Friday week."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Otago Harbor Improvement Bill, to be read a second time.
 2. Turnpike's Bill, to be read a second time.
 3. Sheep Importation Bill, to be read a third time.
 4. Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill, to be read a third time.
 5. Electric Telegraphs' Bill, to be resumed in Committee.
 6. Licensed Carriages' Bill, to be read a second time.
 7. Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, to be read a second time.
 8. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a second time.
 9. Licensed Hawkers' Bill, to be read a second time.
-

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, M'Master, Gillies, Martin, Hardy, Walker, Oswin, Steel, Todd, Tayler, Howorth, Cargill, Hepburn, Healey, and Cutten. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Mr. M'Master gave notice that on the following day he would ask for extended leave of absence for Mr. Fenwick.

Mr. Walker gave notice that on the following day he would move for a Committee of the whole House on the subject of the Mail Service *via* Panama.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice for next day respecting Jurors.

Mr. Walker gave notice for next day of a motion for a Select Committee respecting the Home Agency.

Mr. Hepburn gave notice for next day of a question to the Executive respecting Postal Communication with Australia.

Mr. Cargill gave notice of motion for next day for production of Correspondence with the Town Board.

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for next day for production of Correspondence relating to Gold Discoveries.

On the motion of Mr. Walker the Petition of the North-east Harbor Settlers was considered, and under suspension of Standing Orders, the following resolution respecting it put and carried, viz. :—"Having considered the Petition of the North-east Harbor Settlers, this House resolves that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that the amount voted, or to be voted, for the construction of the Portobello Road be at once applied; and that the work be proceeded with with all possible speed, the direction of the road being decided by the Report of the Provincial Road Engineer."

Mr. Walker, according to notice, asked the Government :—"What had been done with reference to the Mail Service *via* Panama, and what course they intended to pursue in the matter?"

Mr. Dick replied.

Mr. Walker, according to notice, moved—"For Correspondence (if any) respecting the Mail Service *via* Panama."

Seconded by Mr. Dick and carried.

Mr.

Mr. Walker, with leave of the House, withdrew the motion standing in his name respecting the Edinburgh Agency.

Mr. Gillies, according to notice, moved—"That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Survey and Provincial Engineer's and Roads' Departments; Committee to consist of Messrs. Dick, Martin, Todd, Steel, and the Mover, and to report on Friday week."

Seconded by Mr. Martin.

Question put and carried.

Message No. 7, from His Honor the Superintendent, was introduced and read:

(MESSAGE No. 7.)

3rd December, 1862.

The Superintendent has had before him the case of the Jurors attending the Supreme Court, who have been kept in attendance for an unusually long time, to their serious inconvenience and pecuniary loss. The Superintendent suggests that a sum not exceeding £60 be placed at his disposal to meet the case. The Superintendent is in communication with His Honor the Judge, and their views are in exact accord on the subject.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House went into Committee to consider Message No. 7.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dick moved—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to carry out the recommendation contained in Message No. 7."

Question put and carried *nem. con.*

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the Resolution agreed to in Committee was adopted by the House.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice that on Monday he would move the re-committal of the *Town and Country Police Bill*.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the following Bills were ordered to be read a second time on the following day, viz.:—The *Executive Council Bill*, the *Sunday Observance Bill*, the *Destitute Persons' Relief Bill*, the *Cattle Branding Bill*, and the *Impounding Bill*.

The Provincial Solicitor moved—"That the *Sheep Importation Bill* be now read a third time."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Gillies moved as an amendment—"That the *Sheep Importation Bill* be re-committed."

Seconded by Mr. M'Master.

The question being put, the House divided, when there voted:—

AYES, 12.

Messrs. Todd
Walker
Steel
Healey
Cutten
M'Master
Oswin
Martin
Howorth
Hardy
Cargill
Gillies (Teller.)

NOES, 6.

Messrs. Dick
Kilgour
Paterson
M'Glashan
Hepburn
Reynolds (Teller.)

The House went into Committee accordingly.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gillies read a new Clause which he proposed to insert as Clause 2 of the Bill.

Mr. Cargill proposed as an amendment—"That the following words be added to Clause 1 of the Bill, viz. :—' Provided that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to order any Sheep which shall not be Fat Sheep, or shall not be intended for immediate slaughter, to be dipped on their admission into the Province.'"

A debate ensued.

By leave of the House, Mr. Gillies withdrew his motion; and the amendment of Mr. Cargill being put as a substantive motion, the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 9.	NOES, 10.
Messrs. Steel	Messrs. Dick
Todd	Paterson
Taylor	M'Glashan
Healey	Kilgour
M'Master	Rennie
Oswin	Howorth
Martin	Cutten
Gillies	Walker
Cargill (Teller.)	Hardy
	Reynolds (Teller.)

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendments.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the Bill was then read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that the Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill*, 1862, was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House went into Committee again on the *Electric Telegraphs' Bill*, 1862, for the purpose of considering the deferred Clauses.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 6 was struck out, and a new Clause ordered to be inserted in lieu thereof, on the motion of the Provincial Solicitor.

Clause 13 was amended (on the motion of the Provincial Solicitor.)

Clause 3 was amended (on the motion of Mr. Hardy.)

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Licensed Carriages' Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to as read.

Clause 5 having been read, and moved by the Provincial Solicitor, Mr. Hardy moved—"That all the words after the word 'License,' in line 6, be struck out."

Motion put and carried.

On

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Thursday, December 4, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. DICK to move—"That the Council proceed to the appointment of a Deputy-Auditor, in the room of Mr. Erlam, deceased."
2. MR. HARDY to move—"That an Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to cause to be laid on the table of the House a Statement of the Surveyed Land open for selection in each of the several Hundreds of the Province."
3. MR. M'MASTER to move—"That leave of absence to Mr. Fenwick be extended to Monday next."
4. MR. WALKER to move—"That the House go into Committee to consider the whole subject of the Mail Service *vid* Panama."
5. MR. REYNOLDS to move—"That the Superintendent be respectfully requested to represent to the General Government the hardships to which Jurors are subject by being required to attend during the whole Session of the Supreme Court; and suggest that a similar course be adopted as in some of the neighboring Colonies, viz. :—That no Juror be required to attend the Court for any longer period than three days during any one Session."
6. MR. WALKER to move—"That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Home Agency; and into the expediency of making improved arrangements for carrying on the General Home Business of the Province. Said Committee to consist of Messrs. Dick, M'Master, Cargill, and the Mover."
7. MR. HEPBURN to ask the Government—"Whether they are in possession of any information regarding the Postal Communication with Australia, carried out by the General Government? as it is reported that the Mail Steamer through Cook's Straits goes the length of Canterbury without coming to Otago."
8. MR. CARGILL to move—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to cause to be laid upon the table copies of all Correspondence with, or communications from, the Town Board of Dunedin, in reference to raising the funds necessary for the formation of Streets and other Public Works within the City."
9. MR. HARDY to move—"For a copy of all Correspondence which the Government may be in possession of relating to Gold Discoveries; whether from Public Departments or individuals."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Otago Harbor Improvement Bill, to be read a second time.
2. Thistle Prevention Bill, 1862, to be read a third time.
3. Executive Council Bill, 1862, to be read a second time.
4. Hospitals' Bill, to be read a third time.
5. Licensed Theatres' Bill, to be read a third time.
6. Sunday Observance Bill, to be read a second time.
7. Destitute Persons' Bill, to be read a second time.
8. Cattle Branding Bill, to be read second time.
9. Impounding Bill, to be read a second time.
10. Electric Telegraphs' Bill, to be read a third time.
11. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
12. Licensed Carriages Bill, to be resumed in Committee.
13. Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, to be read a second time.
14. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a second time.
15. Licensed Hawkers' Bill, to be read a second time.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Kilgour, Todd, Steel, Oswin, Walker, Hardy, Gillies, Tayler, Hepburn, M'Master, Cutten, Healey, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table the Correspondence respecting the Panama Route (see Appendix); also *Provincial Government Gazette*, 218, containing Departmental Reports. (See *Council Paper*, attached to this vol.)

On the motion of Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Kilgour, it was resolved—"That Mr. Andrew Fleming be appointed Deputy-Auditor, in the room of Mr. Erlam, deceased."

Mr. Hardy, according to notice, moved—"That an Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to cause to be laid on the table of the House, a statement of the Surveyed Land open for selection in each of the Hundreds of the Province."

Seconded by Mr. Gillies.

Question put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. M'Master, leave of absence to Mr. Fenwick was extended till Monday next.

Mr. Walker, with leave of the House, withdrew his motion for a Select Committee on the Panama Route.

Mr. Reynolds renewed his notice of motion respecting Jurors for Monday next.

Mr. Walker, according to notice, moved—"That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Home Agency; and into the expediency of making improved arrangements for carrying on the general Home Business of the Province: said Committee to consist of Messrs. Dick, M'Master, Cargill, and the Mover."

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

A debate ensued.

Motion with leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. Dick moved—"That the name of Mr. Walker be added to the Select Committee on Immigration, and that it be an instruction to that Committee to enquire into the working of the Home Agency; and into the expediency of making improved arrangements for carrying on the General Home Business of the Province."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Hepburn asked the Executive—"Whether they are in possession of any information regarding the Postal Communication with Australia, carried out by the General Government?"

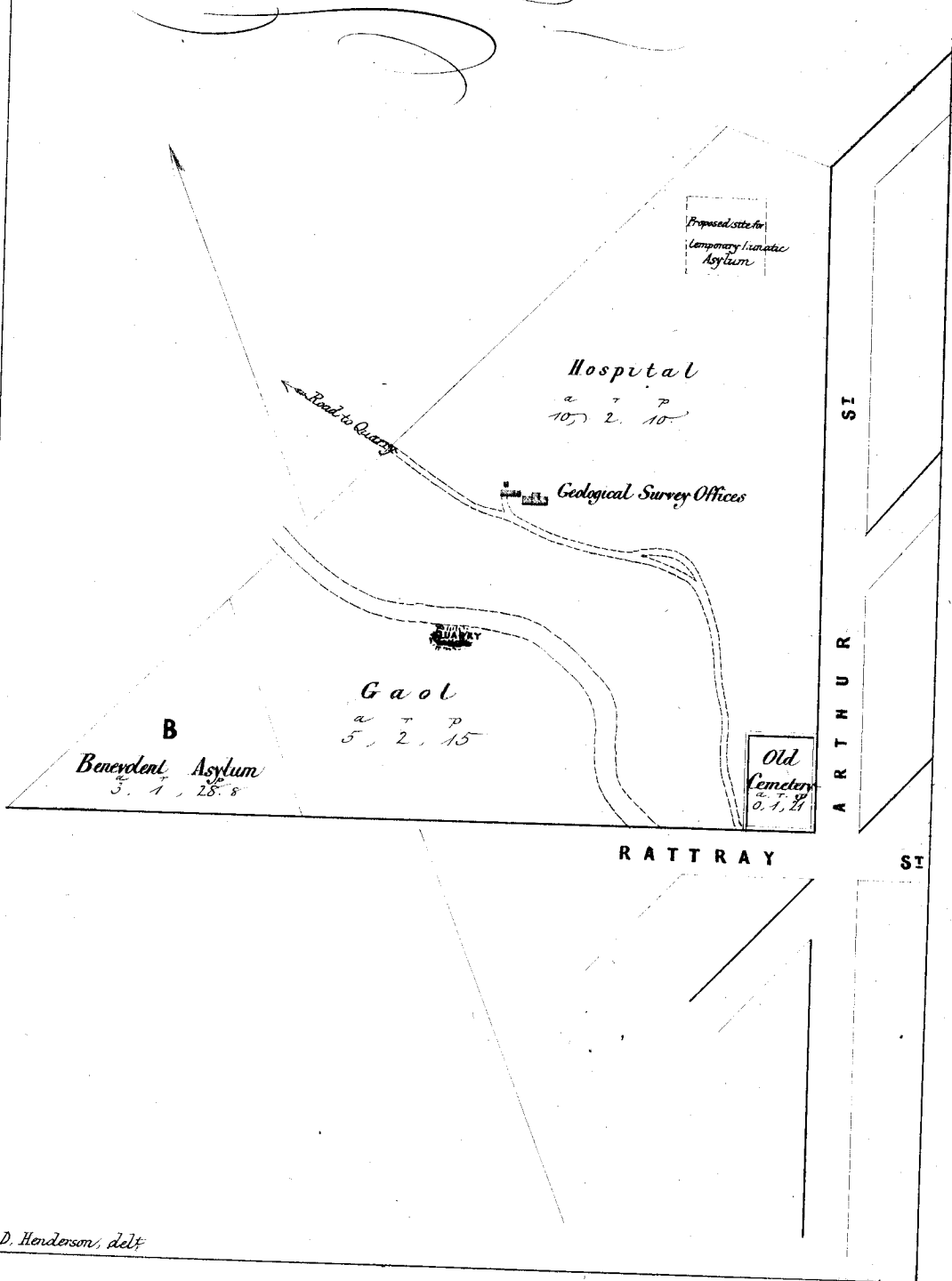
The Provincial Secretary replied.

In the absence of Mr. Cargill, Mr. Hepburn proposed the motion standing in his name, as follows:—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to cause to be laid on the table copies of all Correspondence with, or Communications from, the Town Board of Dunedin, in reference to raising the funds necessary for the formation of Streets and other Public Works within the City."

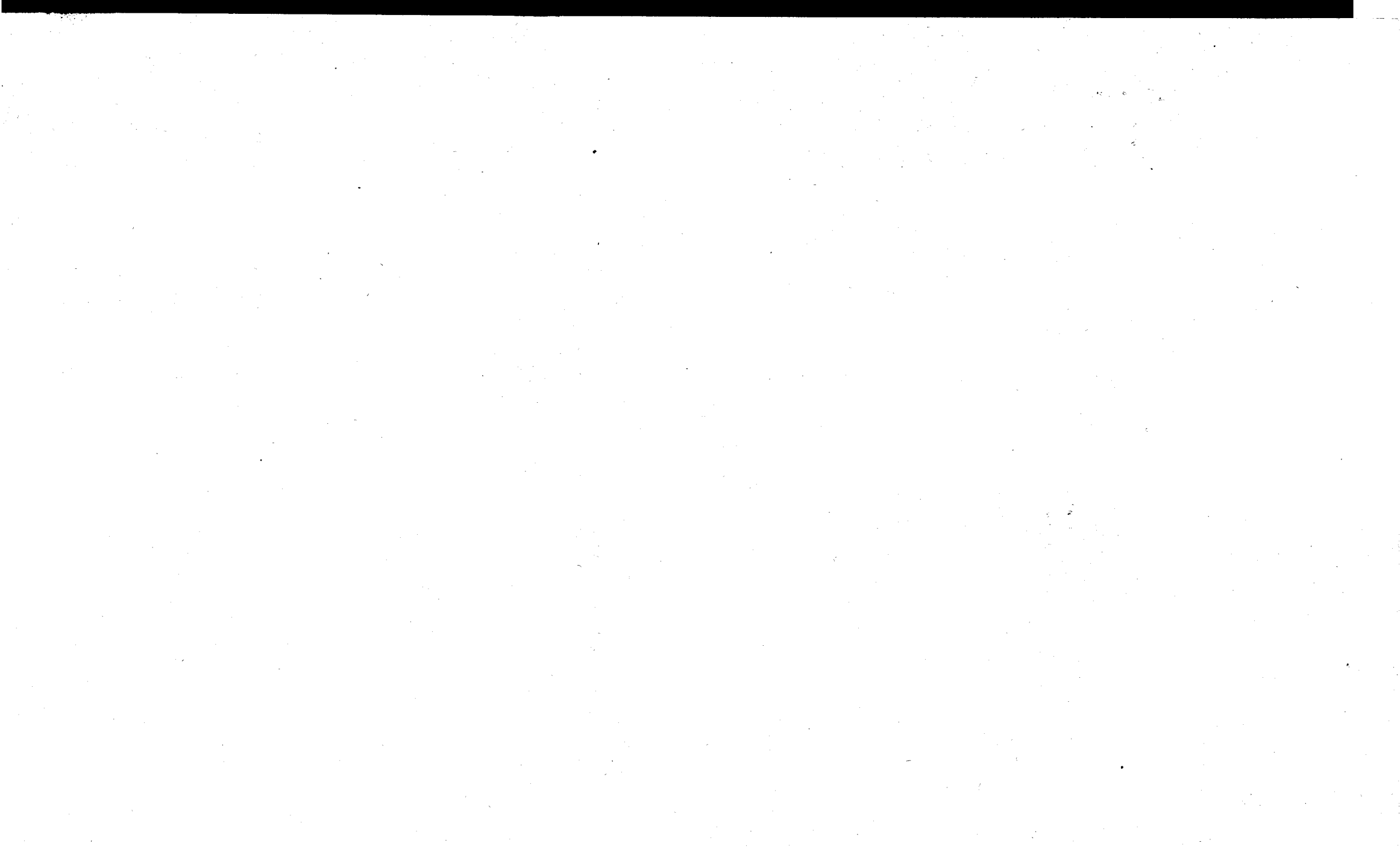
Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Mr.

SKETCH MAP, referred to in message N^o VIII.



D. Henderson, del.



Mr. Cargill entered the Chambers, and with leave of the House amended his motion by adding thereto the words "within the last six months."

Motion, as amended, put and carried.

Mr. Hardy permitted the motion of which he had given notice, respecting Gold Discoveries, to lapse.

Message No. 8, from his Honor the Superintendent, was introduced and read, and on the motion of Mr. Dick ordered to be taken into consideration.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

4th December, 1862.

An application has been made for a site for the erection, by a charitable association, of a Benevolent Asylum.

The Superintendent believes that the site marked B in the accompanying Sketch-Map would be admirably adapted for the purpose, and suggests that it be placed at the disposal of the association, on such terms as the Council may think fit.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

Mr. Walker laid on the table certain Resolutions respecting the Panama Route, and gave notice that he would move their adoption when the House was in Committee on the subject. (See Appendix.)

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Licensed Carriages' Bill*, 1862, was resumed in Committee.

IN COMMITTEE.

The portion of Clause 5, previously struck out, was ordered to be re-inserted.

Clause 6 was amended.

Clause 7 was agreed to as read, the blanks therein being filled in with the words "Thirtieth September."

Clauses 8 and 9 were agreed to as read.

Clauses 10, 11, and 12, were amended.

Clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 were agreed to as read.

The Schedule was amended.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill, for Monday next.

Under suspension of Standing Order No. 37,* and on the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Otago Harbor Improvement Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN

* "Any Public Bill, by which private property is proposed to be interfered with, shall not be considered by the Council unless public notice, by advertisement, shall have been given of the nature of the Bill, and of the specific Lands to be affected thereby, at least one month before the Sitting of the Council."

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to as read.

Clause 4 was amended.

Clauses 5 and 6 were agreed to as read.

Clause 7 was amended.

Clause 8 was agreed to as read.

A new Clause was inserted and ordered to stand as "Clause 9."

Clauses 9 and 10 were ordered to stand respectively as Clauses 10 and 11, and agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the following Bills were read a third time, viz.:—*Thistle Prevention Bill*, 1862, *Hospitals' Bill*, 1862, *Licensed Theatres' Bill*, 1862, *Electric Telegraph's Bill*, 1862; and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively, "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Executive Council Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses (13) were severally agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Sunday Observance Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses (5) were severally agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House went again into Committee on the *Sunday Observance Bill*, 1862.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 and 2 were amended, by striking out therefrom the words "less than five pounds nor."

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Kilgour, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday next.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, December 8, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. Mr. REYNOLDS to move, "That the Superintendent be respectfully requested to represent to the General Government the hardships to which Jurors are subject by being required to attend during the whole Session of the Supreme Court; and suggest that a similar course be adopted as in some of the neighboring Colonies, viz. :—That no Juror be required to attend the Court for any longer period than three days during any one Session."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Mr. Dick to move—"That Message No. 8 be considered by the House."
2. Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, 1862, to be read a third time.
3. The Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, to be read a third time.
4. Executive Council Bill, 1862, to be read a third time.
5. Licensed Carriages' Bill, to be read a third time.
6. Sunday Observance Bill, to be read a third time.
7. Town and Country Police Bill, to be re-committed.
8. Destitute Persons' Bill, to be read a second time.
9. Cattle Branding Bill, to be read a second time.
10. Impounding Bill, to be read a second time.
11. Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, to be read a second time.
12. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a second time.
13. Licensed Hawkers' Bill, to be read a second time.
14. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES TO BE BROUGHT UP.

1. Government Printing.
2. Dog Nuisance Ordinance Amendment Bill.
3. Immigration.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Kilgour, Cutten, Hardy, Cargill, Steel, Gillies, Hepburn, Healey, Tayler, Walker, Oswin, Fenwick, M'Master, Martin, and Todd. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and Confirmed.

Mr. M'Master gave notice for the following day, of a question respecting Contractors in the Town and District of Oamaru.

Mr. Reynolds, according to notice, moved—"That the Superintendent be respectfully requested to represent to the General Government the hardships to which
"Jurors

‘Jurors are subject by being required to attend during the whole Session of the “Supreme Court; and suggest that a similar course be adopted as in some of the “neighbouring Colonies, viz.—That no Juror be required to attend the Court for “any longer period than three days during any one Session.”

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. M'Master, and with leave of the House, the motion was amended in the latter part thereof, as follows, viz.—“That no Juror be necessarily required to attend the Court the whole period of any one Session.”

Motion as amended, put and carried.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Harbour Endowment Ordinance Amendment Bill*, 1862.

Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on the following day.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the Correspondence between the Government and the Town Board, asked for on the motion of Mr. Cargill. (See Appendix.)

Message No. 9, from His Honor the Superintendent was introduced and read, and on the motion of Mr. Dick, ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on the second reading of the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 8th December, 1862.

The Superintendent, believing that the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*, about to be introduced, is one of the greatest importance, and involving the gravest considerations, forwards with the concurrence of the Executive, a statement of his views on the subject.

The Superintendent is in perfect accord with the Executive as to the submission of the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The Superintendent's objections are as follows :—

1. Because while the proposed Appropriation is greatly in excess of the Revenue, so as to necessitate the raising of considerable loans, and the probable imposition of taxes, it is highly inexpedient to divert from the development of the resources of the Province the large annual sum which it is proposed to guarantee.

2. Because the Province indirectly pays from the five-eighths of its Customs Revenue, appropriated by the General Government, a considerable sum for Austrasian and Inter-Provincial Steam Communication.

3. Because there is not the slightest evidence of the probability of receiving from either Victoria or New South Wales any contribution towards the repayment of the amount proposed to be guaranteed; the indications being directly in a contrary direction.

4. Because arrangements are being made for a communication with England, *viâ* Suez, twice a month.

5. Because the opinion of the Select Committee of the British House of Commons in 1851, was opposed to the adoption of the Panama route.

6. Because the peculiar position of the Government of New Zealand, as regards the Native Tribes, and the extremely unsatisfactory understanding with the Imperial Government, who are expecting large sacrifices from the people of this country, even involving the temporary cessation of permanent works, and the imposition of taxes, as indicated in the accompanying extract from a dispatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Governor, make it undesirable that, at such a

moment, and while asking the Imperial sanction to a large loan, involving, probably, for interest and sinking fund, about £30,000 annually, we should engage in so costly an undertaking.

7. Because, on the eve of a dissolution of the Provincial Council, it would be unjust to saddle the future revenues of the Province (already far from equal to meet the current expenses), by an engagement of so extensive a character, for a period of five years, commencing from the close of 1864.

J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Extract from Dispatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir George Grey, 26th May, 1862.

[Enclosed in Message.]

“Now I must, in the first place, observe that I see in the papers before me, no adequate apprehension on the part of the New Zealand Government of the obligation under which the Colonists themselves lie to exert themselves in their own defence, and to submit to those sacrifices which are necessary from persons whose lives and property are in danger.

“Mr. Reader Wood states that the Annual Revenue of the Colony (independently of the Land Revenue) is two hundred and seventy-two thousand pounds. He mentions that ninety thousand pounds of that sum are paid to Provincial Governments, and he observes that the Land Fund is Provincial Revenue, and expended in Colonization and Public Works; but it does not appear to occur to him that the Revenue itself might be increased by the imposition of fresh taxation—that the portion of that Revenue which is so applied as to relieve Municipalities from the necessity of imposing local taxes might be applied, in whole or in part, to the more pressing needs of the Colony, and that the portion of that Revenue which is devoted to Public Works and Colonization, may, in times of disaster, and particularly in time of civil war, which is disaster, be diverted to the paramount object of averting absolute ruin.

“No doubt, in steps like these, the Colony would be making sacrifices; but this is exactly what the British Government has a right to expect from them. Those who are expending half a million a year in the defence of the colonists and their property (a very appreciable item among those which fix on the British Tax-payer the burthen of an Income-tax) are entitled to expect from these colonists, that instead of having recourse to the momentary relief of a loan, exhausted, it would seem, almost before it was raised, they should, by some immediate, general, and lasting sacrifice, of the kind which I have indicated, give some pledge of their readiness to take their share, as far as their means will allow, in the defence of their country.”

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*, 1862.

Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Reynolds brought up Report of Select Committee on Government Printing, (see Appendix,) and gave notice that on the following day he would move that it be taken into consideration in Committee of the House.

Mr. Gillies, in the absence of Mr. Hardy, brought up the Report of Select Committee on the *Dog Nuisance Ordinance Amendment Bill*, and gave notice that on the following day he would move that it be considered in Committee of the House.

The period for bringing up the Report of the Immigration and Home Agency Committee was extended till Friday next.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, and under suspension of Standing Orders Nos. 26 and 27, Mr. Paterson was discharged from serving on the Select Committee, on Message No. 4, and Mr. Speaker was added to the Committee in his room.

The Order of the Day being called for consideration of Message No. 8,

Mr. Dick moved:—"That the ground recommended in his Honor's Message, "No. 8, be leased at a nominal rental to the Benevolent Asylum, for such time as "the Government may see fit."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Question put and carried.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the following Bills were read a third time, viz. :—

Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, 1862; Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, 1862; Executive Council Bill, 1862; Licensed Carriages' Bill, 1862; and Sunday Observance Bill, 1862.

And the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively, "That this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Town and Country Police Bill, 1862*, was re-committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Sub-clauses 2, 3, and 4 of Clause 14, together with the matter intervening between the third and fourth Sub-clauses, were ordered to be struck out.

Clause 16, together with the Sub-clauses thereof, was ordered to be struck out.

Clause 21 was further amended.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for next day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Destitute Persons' Relief Bill, 1862*, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses, (3) were severally read, and agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for next day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Impounding Bill, 1862*, was read a second time, and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to as read.

Clause 3 was amended.

Clauses 4 to 19 inclusive were agreed to as read.

Clause 20 was amended.

Clauses 21 and 22 were agreed to as read.

Clause 23 was amended.

Clauses 24 to 34 inclusive were agreed to as read.

Clause 35 was amended.

Clauses 36, 37, and 38, were agreed to as read.

Schedules A and B were amended.

Schedules C and D were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Cattle Branding Bill*, 1862, was read a second time, and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to as read.

Clause 4 being read and moved—It was proposed by Mr. Gillies to amend the same by inserting the words “or Brands” after the word “Brand,” in line 4.

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the Committee divided, when there voted:—

AYES, 5.	NOES, 6.
Messrs. Cutten, Todd, Steel, Hardy, Gillies, (Teller.)	Messrs. M'Master, Fenwick, Martin, Rennie, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Dick, (Teller.)

Clause agreed to as read.

Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8, were agreed to as read.

Clause 9 being read and moved, it was moved by Mr. Cutten as an amendment—
“That the Chairman do now report progress.”

Question put and carried.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

On the motion of Mr. Cutten, seconded by Mr. Cargill, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, December 9, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

QUESTION.

MR. M'MASTER to ask the Provincial Secretary “to explain the reason why Contractors in the Town and District of Oamaru have hitherto not been afforded an opportunity of tendering for the execution of Public Works in either locality?”

MOTIONS.

1. MR. REYNOLDS to move—“That the House go into Committee to consider the Report on the Government Printing.”
2. MR. GILLIES to move—“That the House go into Committee on Report of Select Committee on Dog Nuisance Ordinance Amendment Bill.”

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Town and Country Police Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Destitute Persons' Relief Bill, to be read a third time.
3. Cattle Branding Bill, to be resumed in Committee.

4. Licensed

4. Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Licensed Hawkers' Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a second time.
7. Cemeteries' Bill, to be read a second time.
8. Lodging-House Bill, to be read a second time.
9. Marine Board Bill, to be read a second time.
10. Harbour Endowment Ordinance Amendment Bill, to be read a second time.
11. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
12. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Present—Messrs. Dick, Reynolds, M'Glashan, Kilgour, M'Master, Fenwick, Gillies, Martin, Walker, Hardy, Steel, Todd, Tayler, Healey, Hepburn, Cargill, and Oswin. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and Confirmed.

Mr. Reynolds presented a Petition from certain "Merchants and other Residents of Dunedin," (see Appendix) praying the Council's favorable consideration of certain Resolutions now on the table of the House, on the subject of the Mail Service *via* Panama, and moved that the same be received.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for the following day, for production of Correspondence concerning the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice, that on the following day he would move that the Petition now received be taken into consideration when the subject of the Panama Route is before the House

Mr. M'Master, according to notice, asked the Executive "to explain the reason why Contractors in the Town and District of Oamaru have hitherto not been afforded an opportunity of tendering for the execution of Public Works in either locality?"

The Provincial Secretary replied.

On the motion of Mr. Reynolds, the House went into Committee to consider the Report of Select Committee on the Government Printing.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reynolds moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Walker moved as an amendment—"That the Report be not adopted."

A debate ensued.

Mr. M'Master proposed as a further amendment—"That the Report be not adopted, but that the Council approve of the recommendation of the Committee with regard to Printing: in respect to Advertising, however, it is of opinion that Government Advertisements should be confined to the *Government Gazette*, but that the Government at their discretion, should publish abstracts of Advertisements in the Daily or Weekly Papers."

Mr. Walker, with leave of the Committee, withdrew his amendment in favor of that of Mr. M'Master, which was put and carried *nem con.*

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolution agreed to in Committee, which, on the motion of Mr. Dick, was adopted by the House.

On the motion of Mr. Gillies, the House went into Committee to consider the Report of Select Committee on the *Dog Nuisance Ordinance*.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hardy moved the adoption of the Report, but subsequently (with leave of the Committee) withdrew his motion, together with the Report, in favor of the following motion by Mr. Dick, which was put and carried, viz. :—“That this Committee considers it expedient to enforce the Registration of Dogs in the Province, and respectfully requests his Honor the Superintendent to have a Bill introduced for that purpose during the present Session in amendment of the *Dog Nuisance Ordinance, 1855.*”

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the resolution of Committee, which was subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Town and Country Police Bill*, and the *Destitute Persons' Relief Bill*, were read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively, “That this Bill do now pass,” it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House went again into Committee on the *Cattle Branding Bill, 1862.*

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 9 was amended.

Clause 10 was agreed to as read.

Clauses 11 and 12 were amended, and ordered to stand conjointly as “Clause 11.”

Clauses 13 and 14 were amended, and ordered to stand as “Clauses 12 and 13.”

The remainder of the Clauses were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again for the further consideration of Clauses 4, 7, and 8.

The House went into Committee again, when the before mentioned Clauses were amended.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, 1862*, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses (38) were agreed to as read, as were also Schedules A, B, and C; Schedule D was amended.

The Title and Preamble were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill, with Schedule D, amended.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Licensed Hawkers' Bill, 1862*, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to as read

Clauses 4 and 5 were amended.

The whole of the remaining Clauses, together with the Schedules, were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Thursday next.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Wednesday, December 10, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. HARDY to move—"That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to cause to be laid upon the table of the House the correspondence between the Provincial and General Governments concerning the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate."
2. MR. REYNOLDS to move—"That the petition respecting the Mail Service *viâ* Panama be taken into consideration when the House is in Committee on the Mail Subsidy Bill."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Cattle Branding Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill, to be read a third time.
3. Licensed Hawkers' Bill, to be read a third time.
4. Panama Mail Subsidy Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Cemeteries' Bill, to be read a second time.
7. Common Lodging-House Bill, to be read a second time.
8. Marine Board Bill, to be read a second time.
9. Harbour Endowment Ordinance Amendment Bill, to be read a second time.
10. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
11. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.

REPORT.

Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4 (District Roads) to be brought up.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 10, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Steel, Reynolds, Todd, Oswin, Walker, Martin, Tayler, Fenwick, Hepburn, Cutten, Gillies, Hardy, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Mr. Walker presented a Petition from Christopher Reilly, praying for a Select Committee to inquire into certain statements made by him respecting the opening up of the Molyneux River. (See Appendix.)

The Petition was received, and notice of motion given (by Mr. Walker) for its consideration by the House on the following day.

Mr. Dick gave notice, that on the following day he would move:—"That the House go into Committee of Supply." Mr.

Mr. Hardy, according to notice, moved—"That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to cause to be laid on the table of the House the Correspondence between the Provincial and General Governments concerning the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate."

Seconded by Mr. Walker.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Reynolds, according to notice, moved—"That the Petition respecting the Mail Service *via* Panama be taken into consideration when the House is in Committee on the *Mail Subsidy Bill*."

Seconded by Mr. Walker.

Question put and carried.

The time for bringing up the report of Select Committee on Message No. 4 was extended till "this day week."

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Cattle Branding Bill*, 1862, and the *Licensed Pawnbrokers' Bill*, 1862, were read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively, "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Licensed Hawkers' Bill*, 1862, was re-committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 4, 13, and 24 were amended.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Licensed Auctioneers' Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to as read.

Clause 3 was agreed to as read, the blanks therein being filled in with the words "second Tuesday" and "January."

Clauses 4 and 5 were agreed to as read.

Clause 6 was amended.

Clause 7 was agreed to as read.

Clause 8 was amended.

Clauses 9, 10, and 11 were agreed to as read.

Clause 12 was amended.

The whole of the remaining Clauses were agreed to as read.

Schedules A and B were agreed to as read.

Schedule C was amended.

The Preamble and Title were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Common Lodging-House Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses (23), together with the Schedules, Title, and Preamble were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Harbour Endowment Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The several Clauses (3), together with the Title and Preamble, were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Dick the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Thursday, December 11, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. WALKER to move—"That the Petition of Christopher Reilly be considered by the House."
2. MR. DICK to move—"That the House go into Committee of Supply."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Common Lodging-House Bill, to be read a third time.
3. Harbour Endowment Bill, to be read a third time.
4. Panama Mail Subsidy Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Cemeteries' Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Marine Board Bill, to be read a second time.
7. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
8. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
9. Impounding Bill, to be resumed in Committee.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Todd, Steel, Hardy, Martin, Gillies, M'Master, Fenwick, Oswin, Walker, Cutten, Hepburn, Healey, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Mr. Dick laid on the table the correspondence respecting the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate. (See Appendix.)

Mr.

Mr. Dick laid on the table "Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the half-year, from 1st October, 1862, to 31st March, 1863."

Mr. Dick laid on the table certain "Resolutions anent Executive Government," and gave notice that he would move their adoption on the following day. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for the following day, for Correspondence respecting the Discoveries of Gold in the Province, &c.

Mr. Dick renewed his notice of motion for a Committee of Supply for the following day.

On the motion of Mr. Walker, the Petition of Christopher Reilly was read, and the following resolution respecting it agreed to, viz. :—"That a Committee be appointed, to consist of Messrs. Dick, Cutten, and the Mover, to examine into the prayer of Mr. Reilly's Petition, and to report on Monday next."

Message No. 10, from his Honor the Superintendent, was introduced and read.

(MESSAGE No. 10.)

The Superintendent concurs in the appointment of Mr. Andrew Fleming as Deputy-Auditor.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

The following Bills were read a third time, viz. :—The *Licensed Auctioneers' Bill*, 1862, the *Common Lodging House Bill*, 1862, and the *Harbour Endowment Bill*, 1862; and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

The Provincial Solicitor moved the second reading of the *Cemeteries' Bill*, 1862.

A debate ensued.

Question put and carried.

The Bill was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 and 2 were amended.

Clause 3 was struck out.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

The Provincial Solicitor proposed the second reading of the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*, 1862.

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

The Bill was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

His Honor's Message No. 9 was re-read (on the motion of Mr. Dick), and considered.

Mr. Walker, with leave of the House, withdrew his resolutions on the subject.

Mr. Reynolds declined to press his motion for consideration of the Petition, and the Bill was at once proceeded with.

The blanks in Clauses 1 and 2, and the title, were severally filled up by inserting the word "Thirty;" and the several Clauses (3), the Title, and the Preamble agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment, otherwise than in the matter of blanks.

Mr. Dick moved (in reply to Message No. 9)—"That this Council have carefully considered his Honor the Superintendent's objections to the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*, 1862, but are of opinion that sufficient advantage is derivable from "the proposed Mail Service to justify the Council in proceeding with the Bill."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Question put and carried.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for next day.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Friday, December 12, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. HARDY to move—"That a respectful Address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between the Government and all persons who may have claimed, or received, any Reward for the discovery of Gold in the Province."
2. MR. GILLIES to move—"For extension of time for bringing up the Report of Select Committee on the Survey and Roads' Departments."
3. MR. DICK to move—"The adoption of proposed Resolutions anent Executive Government."
5. MR. DICK to move—"That the House go into Committee of Supply."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Panama Mail Subsidy Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Cemeteries' Bill, to be resumed in Committee.
3. Marine Board Bill, to be read a second time.
4. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Impounding Bill, to be resumed in Committee.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Tayler, Gillies, Martin, Fenwick, Todd, Hepburn, Healey, Steel, Howorth, Walker, and Cutten. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Oamaru Town Board Bill*, 1862, which was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Reynolds brought up Report of Select Committee on Immigration and the Home Agency, and moved that it be printed, which was agreed to. (See Appendix.)

Mr

Mr. Reynolds gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House go into Committee to consider the Report.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of motion for Monday next, respecting the Report of Select Committee on the *Dunedin Building Bill*, 1862.

Mr. Hardy's motion respecting discoveries of Gold in the Province was permitted to lapse.

On the motion of Mr. Gillies, the time for bringing up the Report of Select Committee on Survey, Engineer's, and Roads' Departments was extended till Friday next.

Mr. Dick's notice of proposal of Resolutions "anent Executive Government" was renewed for a future day, "contingent on his Honor assenting to the Executive Council Bill."

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Panama Mail Subsidy Bill*, was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Kilgour, the *Cemeteries' Bill*, 1862, was ordered to be discharged from the Order Paper.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Marine Board Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were agreed to as read.

Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were ordered to be struck out.

Clauses 12 and 13 were ordered to stand as "6 and 7," and agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Monday next.

Message No. 11, from his Honor the Superintendent, was introduced and read.

(MESSAGE No. 11.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 12th December, 1862.

The Superintendent forwards the "Executive Council Ordinance, 1862," which has been submitted to him for concurrence, and before assenting to it, he suggests the expediency of expunging from the 2nd Clause the words "a Member of the Executive Council," in the last line but one; and in the last line, the words, "in the place of the Superintendent;" and that the words, "unless three Members shall be present, one of whom," be inserted after the word "aforesaid" in the third line from the bottom.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

The House went into Committee for consideration of Message No. 11.

IN COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Solicitor moved—"That a respectful reply to the Superintendent's Message No. 11 be made, stating that the amendments proposed by his Honor have been adopted."

Question put and carried.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolution agreed to in Committee, which was subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of the Provincial Treasurer, the House went into Committee of Supply.

IN COMMITTEE.

“SUPERINTENDENT’S DEPARTMENT.”

The whole of the items under this head were agreed to as read.

“PROVINCIAL COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.”

Moved by Mr. Cutten—“That no item of the Estimates be raised by vote of the Council, but that a respectful Address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that further provision be made for any particular service.”

Question put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hardy, it was resolved that an Address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that, instead of “£50,” £100 should stand opposite the word “Speaker;” and that instead of “£25,” £50 should stand opposite the words “Chairman of Committee.”

On the motion of Mr. Speaker, a similar resolution was passed for £125 to stand opposite the words “Clerk of Council and Librarian,” instead of “£100.”

The remaining items under this head were agreed to as read.

“EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.”

“Expenses of non-official Members, £200,” (on the motion of Mr. Cargill) was reduced to £100, and agreed to.

The whole of the items under the Heads “Provincial Solicitor’s Department,” “Audit Department,” and “Land Department,” were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House adjourned till Monday next, at 4 o’clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, December 15, at 4 o’clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. REYNOLDS to move—“That the House go into Committee for consideration of Report on Immigration and British Agency.”
2. MR. M’GLASHAN to move—“That the Report of the Select Committee on the Dunedin Building Bill be brought up on Tuesday; and that the Report be on that day considered in Committee of the whole House upon the Bill.”
3. MR. DICK to move (contingent upon his Honor assenting to the Executive Council Bill)—“The adoption of Proposed Resolutions anent Executive Government.”

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Marine Board Bill, to be read a third time.
2. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
3. Committee of Supply.
4. Impounding Bill, to be resumed in Committee.
5. Turnpikes’ Bill, to be read a second time.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Walker, Hardy, Steel, Martin, Todd, Healey, Gillies, Hepburn, Tayler, M'Master, Fenwick, Oswin, and Cutten. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the *Otago Representation Bill* 1862, which was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on the following day.

Mr. Reynolds renewed his notice of motion respecting the Report of Select Committee on Immigration and Home Agency for the following day.

Mr. Hardy gave notice of motion for the following day, concerning Correspondence on the subject of the Appointment of the Commissioner of Police as a Resident Magistrate.

Mr. Walker brought up Report of Select Committee on Mr. Christopher Reilly's Petition, and gave notice for its consideration on the following day. (See Appendix.)

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the Report of Select Committee on the *Dunedin Building Bill*, 1862, was ordered to be brought up on the following day, and to be considered in Committee, together with the Bill.

Message No. 12, from his Honor the Superintendent was introduced and read:

(MESSAGE No. 12.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 15th December, 1862.

The Superintendent intimates that he has assented to the "Executive Council Bill, 1862."

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved the Resolutions "anent Executive Government," previously laid on the table. (See Appendix.)

Resolutions 1, 3, 4, and 5 were seconded by Mr. Kilgour, and agreed to as read.

By leave of the House, Resolution 2 was amended, and submitted as follows:—

2.—"All communications from Departmental Officers of the Provincial Government shall be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, or in such way as the Superintendent may direct."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Question put and carried.

Message No. 13, from his Honor the Superintendent, was introduced and considered.

MESSAGE No. 13.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 15th December, 1862.

The Superintendent has to acquaint the Provincial Council that the result of the enquiries with respect to the hire of a steamer for the West Coast Expedition, has failed of success; and, as the cost of a steamer to purchase would probably be about £5000, he suggests for their consideration the desirability of postponing the expedition until next summer, and that in the meantime the Government should be authorised to obtain a suitable steamer from Britain at a cost, including all expenses, of not exceeding £4000.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Mr. Dick moved—"That the Council beg to signify their approval of his Honor's views, expressed in Message No. 13, in reference to the West Coast Expedition."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Mr. Martin moved as an amendment—"That the consideration of a West Coast Expedition be deferred for the present."

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Mr. Hardy moved as a further amendment—"That in the opinion of this House, the Expedition to the West Coast is an object of great public utility, and that the Government be requested (always with a due regard to economical considerations) to make the best arrangements within their power to carry out the object."

Seconded by Mr. Walker.

The two amendments were severally put and lost, and the original motion was put and carried.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House went again into Committee on the *Impounding Bill*, 1862.

IN COMMITTEE.

The portion of Clause 35, added in amendment thereof, was ordered to be struck out.

A new Clause was read, and ordered to be inserted and to stand as "Clause 36."

Schedule A was further amended.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Treasurer, the House went again into Committee of Supply.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the items under the following Heads were agreed to as read, viz.:—The "Survey Department," "Provincial Engineer's Department," "Police Department," "Harbour Department," "Gold Fields Department," "Gaul Department," "Sheep Inspector's Department," "Education Department," "Immigration Department," "Road Engineer's Department," and "Geological Survey Department."

Under the head "ROADS," the several items under the designations "Southern Trunk," "Northern Trunk," "Southern Interior Trunk," and "Central Interior Trunk," were agreed to as read.

Under the designation "Main Branch Roads," the items "Dunedin to Portobello, £2500," "Dunedin to West Taieri, £1500," were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, December 16, at 4 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. REYNOLDS to move—"That the House go into Committee for consideration of Report on Immigration and British Agency."
2. MR. HARDY to move—"That the Correspondence between the General Government and the Provincial Government, in reference to the appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate, be considered in Committee."

Mr.

3. MR. WALKER to move—"That the Report of Select Committee on Mr. Christopher Reilly's Petition be considered."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Marine Board Bill, to be read a third time.
 2. Impounding Bill, to be read a third time.
 3. Dunedin Building Bill (with report of Select Committee) to be considered in Committee.
 4. Otago Representation Bill, to be read a second time.
 5. Miners' Representation Bill, to be read a second time.
 6. Oamaru Town Board Bill, to be read a second time.
 7. The Unimproved Land Bill, to be read a second time.
 8. Turnpike's Bill, to be read a second time.
 9. Committee of Supply.
-

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Walker, Steel, Todd, Hardy, M'Master, Fenwick, Tayler, Cargill, Oswin, Martin, Gillies, Hepburn, Howorth, and Healey, The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Mr. Dick laid on the table further Correspondence in reference to the Appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Hardy, according to notice, moved—"That the Correspondence between the General Government and the Provincial Governments, in reference to the Appointment of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate be considered in Committee."

Seconded by Mr. Walker.

Question put and carried.

IN COMMITTEE.

The Correspondence on the table was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Hardy moved—"That this Council, after consideration of the Correspondence between the General Government and the Provincial Governments in reference to the Appointment by the former of the Commissioner of Police as Resident Magistrate record their approval of the conduct of his Honor the Superintendent in this matter, and likewise of the conduct of the Commissioner of Police."

Question put and carried.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolution agreed to in Committee, which was subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of Mr. Walker, the Report of the Select Committee on Christopher Reilly's Petition was read, considered, and adopted.

Mr. Reynolds, according to notice, moved—"That the House go into Committee for consideration of Report on Immigration and British Agency."

Seconded by Mr. Kilgour.

Mr. Hardy moved as an amendment—"That the Report be referred back to the Committee for amendment."

Seconded by Mr. Walker.

A debate ensued.

Amendment

Amendment (by leave of the House) withdrawn, and original motion put and carried.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reynolds moved—"That the Report be adopted."

Mr. Walker moved as an amendment—"That it be read and considered paragraph by paragraph."

Amendment put and carried.

First paragraph was read and agreed to as read.

Second paragraph was struck out, and a new paragraph inserted in lieu thereof, (on the motion of Mr. Cargill,) as follows:—

"1. THE AGENCY.—The first point taken up by the Committee was the necessity that exists to establish an agency in London, similar to that in Scotland. Your Committee are of opinion that such an agency should be established, but that at the same time the management should be under the supervision of the agents for the Province, Messrs. James Crawford, jun., W. S., John Auld, W. S., Edinburgh, and W. W. Cargill, Esq., London. Your Committee are also of opinion that it would be most expedient to entrust to a London house accustomed to monetary transactions, the sale of Otago debentures. Your Committee would therefore suggest that Messrs. Crawford and Auld and W. W. Cargill, should be authorised to engage the services of a London house of good standing to conduct the monetary and commercial business of the Province; and that they also be requested to establish an Emigration Department in London, to be conducted on principles similar to those so ably and efficiently acted upon for many years in the Otago Emigration Office, Edinburgh."

The remainder of the Report was agreed to without amendment.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Report as amended, which was subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Marine Board Bill*, 1862, was recommitted.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 4 was ordered to be struck out.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the "*Impounding Bill*, 1862, was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

The Provincial Solicitor, according to notice, brought up the Report of the Select Committee on the *Dunedin Building Bill*, 1862, (see Appendix) and moved—"That it be taken into consideration in Committee on the Bill."

Question put and carried.

IN COMMITTEE.

The Report was agreed to as read, and the various amendments recommended in the several Clauses and Schedules of the Bill were adopted, and ordered to be made in the Bill.

The remaining Clauses of the Bill were agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read and agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Friday next.

On

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor the *Oamaru Town Board Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to as read.

Clause 5 was amended by making "sixty-three" "sixty-four," and "sixty-four" "sixty-five," and the blanks filled up with the word "February."

Clauses 6, 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice for third reading of the Bill on Friday next.

Mr. Dick moved—"That the House do now go into Committee of Supply."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Hardy moved as an amendment—"That the House do now adjourn till 4 o'clock to-morrow."

Amendment put and carried.

The House adjourned till 4 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Wednesday, December 17, at 4 o'clock p.m.

REPORT.

1. Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4, (District Roads,) to be brought up.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Otago Representation Bill, to be read a second time.
2. Miners' Representation Bill, to be read a second time.
3. The Unimproved Lands' Bill, to be read a second time.
4. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Committee of Supply.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Tayler, Todd, Martin, Healey, Gillies, Hardy, Steel, Oswin, M'Master, Fenwick, Cargill, and Cutten. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and Confirmed.

Mr. Walker gave notice for Friday next, of a question to the Executive, and also Resolutions (contingent upon reply thereto) respecting a Supply of Water for the City of Dunedin.

In the absence of the Chairman of Committees, it was agreed (on the motion of Mr. Dick) That—"Mr. Tayler act for the Sitting as Chairman of Committees."

On the motion of Mr. Rennie, (Mr. Tayler being in the Chair,) the time for bringing up the Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4, (District Roads) was extended till Friday next.

In the absence of the Chairman (Mr. Cargill) Mr. Dick brought up the Report of Select Committee on Message No. 5, (Waste Lands) and moved—"That the Report, together with the evidence, be printed." (See Appendix.)

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Dick (on behalf of the Chairman) gave notice of motion for consideration of the Report on Friday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Otago Representation Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 was agreed to as read.

Clause 2 was agreed to as read, the blank therein being filled in by inserting the word "thirty-five."

Clause 3 was agreed to as read.

Clause 4 was amended.

Clause 5 was agreed to as read.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, to amend the Schedule by altering the definition "South Tokomairiro District" into "Matau District, including "Kaitangata and Inch Clutha," Mr. Hardy proposed as an amendment—"That the definition stand as the "Kaitangata District."

A debate ensued.

The Amendment of Mr. Hardy being put, the Committee divided, when there voted:—

AYES, 5.	NOES, 7.
Messrs. Oswin, Steel, Todd, Martin, Hardy, (Teller.)	Messrs. Gillies, Dick, Paterson, Kilgour, M'Glashan, Rennie, Reynolds, (Teller.)

The amendment of the Provincial Solicitor was then put and carried, and the definition, as amended, agreed to.

The Title and Preamble were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Friday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Miners' Provincial Representation Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Clauses (5) were agreed to as read; the blank in Clause 3, being filled in with the word "Three."

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment, save as in the matter of the blank in Clause 3.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for Friday next.

On the motion of the Provincial Treasurer, the House went again into Committee of Supply.

IN COMMITTEE.

The whole of the remaining items under the Head "Main Branch Roads" were agreed to as read.

Mr. Rennie moved—"That a respectful address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that the sum of £1,000 be placed on the Estimates, to be expended in opening up a Main Branch Line of Road, leading between the Towns of Outram and West Taieri and the Waipori River."

Question put and carried.

Mr. Hardy moved—"That an Address be presented to his Honor, requesting him to place a sum upon the Estimates for laying off and opening up a Main Branch Road from the South Trunk Road at Tokomairiro to Akatore."

Question put and carried.

Mr. Cargill moved—"That in view of the necessity for entering upon very extensive works to provide for the traffic within the Province, and more particularly to open effectively the communications between the goldfields districts in the interior, and the seaboard; and in consideration of the importance of securing that such works shall be constructed in the most efficient and economic manner, Government be authorised to obtain the assistance of the best Engineering talent within their reach, and to extend the staff of the Roads' Department as may be found necessary: and that Government be authorised to incur such further expense for these purposes as they may deem expedient."

Question put and carried.

The whole of the items under the remaining Heads were agreed to as read.

Mr. Rennie moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he may be pleased to place on the Estimates an additional sum of £60 for Jurors."

Question put and carried.

The whole of the items of "Unauthorised Expenditure," as published in the Half-yearly Balance Sheet now on the table, and amounting to £19,602 12s. 6d. were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

The several Resolutions agreed to in Committee were adopted by the House.

The House adjourned till 4 on Friday next.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Friday, December 19, at 4 o'clock p.m.

QUESTION.

1. MR. WALKER to ask the Government whether they have any intention of taking steps during the present Session of the Provincial Council to provide a Supply of Water for the Inhabitants of the Town of Dunedin.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. CARGILL to move—"That the Report of the Select Committee on Message No. 5 (Waste Lands) be considered."

2. Mr.

2. MR. WALKER to move (contingent upon reply to Question No. 1)—

1. That it is desirable that steps should be taken immediately to provide a supply of Water for the use of the inhabitants of the Town of Dunedin.
2. That as the supply of Water is important in a sanitary point of view, it is desirable that every encouragement should be given to carrying out that object by private enterprise
3. For that purpose any Crown Lands reserved in the neighbourhood of Dunedin should be placed at the disposal of any Company, with the constitution of which the Superintendent may be satisfied, and upon such terms as the Government may deem advisable.
4. It is desirable that on a Company being formed on a satisfactory basis, that power should be given to it to take such private lands as may be found necessary to carry out the object of the Company; and to enter upon private lands for the purpose of laying down or removing pipes upon paying surface damage.
5. That a Bill be introduced to carry out the foregoing object, and in such Bill power be given to levy a compulsory rate upon all occupied houses in any street along which the Company may have laid down a main.
6. That the Government guarantee five per cent. upon the paid up capital of such Company, and have the power to fix the amount of the compulsory rate, and alter the same from time to time.

REPORTS.

1. Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4 (District Roads.)
2. Report of Select Committee on Survey, Engineers', and Roads' Departments.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Dunedin Building Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Oamaru Town Board Bill, to be read a third time.
3. Otago Representation Bill, to be read a third time.
4. Miners' Representation Bill, to be read a third time.
5. The Unimproved Lands Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
7. Committee of Supply.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Walker, Hardy, Martin, Gillies, Tayler, Steel, Todd, Oswin, Cutten, Howorth, Fenwick, M'Master, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes.—Read and Confirmed.

Mr. Walker gave notice of motion for next sitting respecting the formation of a Provincial Law Library.

Mr. Walker, according to notice, asked the Government "whether they had any intention of taking steps during the present Session of the Provincial Council to provide a Supply of Water for the Inhabitants of the town of Dunedin?"

The Provincial Secretary replied.

Mr. Walker moved the resolutions of which he had given notice on the subject.
Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Resolutions 1 and 2 were agreed to as read.

Resolution 3 was amended by inserting the words, "with the consent of the Provincial Council," after the word "should," in line 2."

Resolution

Resolution 4 was amended by striking out all the words occurring after the word "basis," in line 1, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—"A Bill be introduced conferring all the necessary powers for properly carrying out its objects."

Resolution 5 was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution 6 (now 5) was amended by inserting the words "for five years" after the word "cent," in line 1.

Mr. Rennie brought up Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4, (District Roads) and gave notice that he would move its adoption at next sitting. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Gillies brought up Report of Select Committee on the Survey, Engineer's and Roads' Department, and under suspension of Standing Orders, moved that it be read and adopted. (See Appendix.)

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Question put and carried.

The Provincial Solicitor laid on the table the following Bills, viz:—*The Otago Loan Bill*, 1862, *Dog Nuisance Bill*, 1862, *Government Advertisements Bill*, 1862.

The Bills were severally read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time next Sitting.

The following Bills were read a third time, viz:—*Dunedin Building Bill*, 1862, *Oamaru Town Board Bill*, 1862, *Otago Representation Bill* 1862, *Miners' Representation Bill*, 1862; and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively—"that this do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

Messages Nos. 14 to 20 inclusive, from his Honor the Superintendent, were introduced and read.

(MESSAGE No. 14.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent suggests that provision be made for the following services:—

With a view to a thorough examination of the Harbors, Rivers, and Lakes of the Province, it is essential that the services of a Marine Surveyor and Engineer, of established reputation, should be obtained for a period of two years. That the sum of one thousand pounds be authorised to be expended annually for that purpose, with the usual travelling allowances. That the passage money of such Officer be paid from Britain or Australia, as the case may be, and the return passage be paid if he do not accept permanent employment under the Provincial Government.

The direction of the Gold regions of the Province having now been ascertained beyond a doubt, it is desirable that immediate steps should be taken to connect the Districts in which the mining population will be engaged for some years with the chief City and the Ports of this Province.

To effect this object, and with a view to a complete survey of the Interior Country, both for ordinary and Railroads, it is essential that the services of an Engineer of great experience, distinct from the Road Department, should be engaged for a period of two years. That the sum of one thousand pounds annually be authorised to be expended for that purpose, with the usual travelling allowances. That the passage money of such Officer be paid from Britain or Australia, as the case may be, and the return passage be paid if he do not accept permanent employment under the Provincial Government. And further that the services of two Road Surveyors for the same period, at a salary of £350 per annum, with travelling allowances, be attached to his Staff, on the same conditions as proposed for the Marine Surveyor.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE

(MESSAGE No. 15.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent forwards for the consideration of the Council a Map and definitions of certain new Hundreds which it is desirable to have proclaimed, in order to keep pace with the requirements of persons desiring to settle in the Province.

The Council is already in possession of the facts connected with the quantity of surveyed land in existing Hundreds, and that which it is proposed immediately to survey in the same. With the exception of perhaps 100,000 acres the land in question is not of a very attractive nature.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Descriptions of Proposed New Hundreds.

(See Maps.)

1. *Maniatoto Hundred* comprises all that area estimated to contain 82 square miles, bounded on the north by an E. and W. line drawn five miles distance from the Maniatoto Lake; on the east by a N. and S. line drawn two miles east from the Kyeburn, thence by the Swinburn; on the south by the Taieri River and Maniatoto Lake; and on the west by the Wetherburn.

2. *Tuturau Hundred* comprises all that area estimated to contain 97 square miles, bounded on the north by the Otakamu Creek; on the east by a N. and S. line to the Wairiki elbow, thence by the Wairiki, thence by the Slope-down Ranges to the Mokoreta; on the south by the Mokoreta; and on the west by the Mataura.

3. *Manuherikia Hundred* comprises all that area estimated to contain 76 square miles, bounded on the north by the Chatto; on the east by the Manuherikia; on the south by the Clutha; and on the west by Leaning Rock Hill and Creek.

4. *Hawea Hundred* comprises all that area estimated to contain 100 square miles, bounded on the north by an E. and W. line from Breast Hill to the Wanaka Lake; on the east by the Water-shed of Breast Hill, Grand View, and Trig. Hill Ranges, thence by Trig. burn; on the south by the Clutha; and on the west by the Wanaka Lake.

(MESSAGE No. 16.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

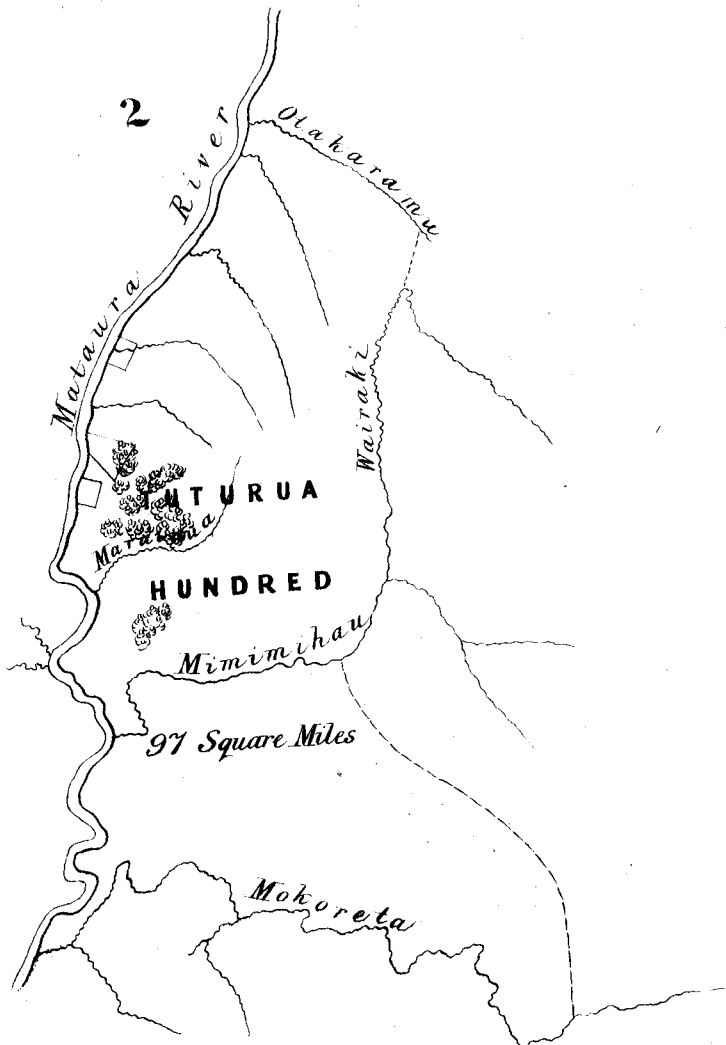
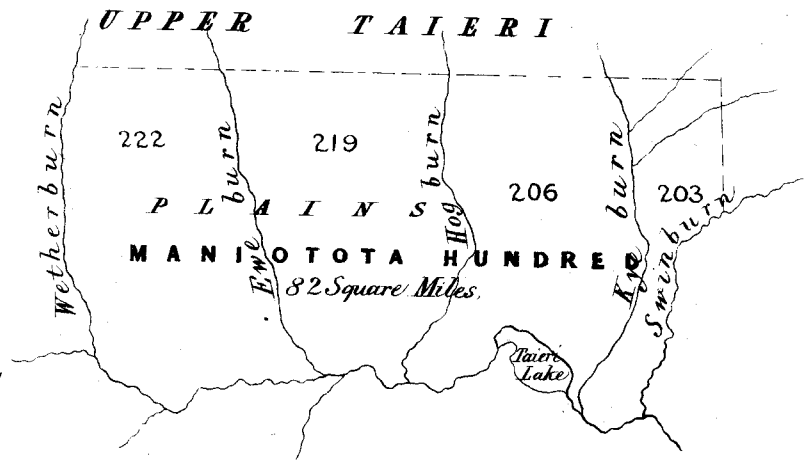
With reference to the Address on the subject of proclaiming an additional Branch Line, and making provision for the same, between the Town of Outram and the Waipori River, the Superintendent is of opinion:—That any deviation from existing rules, as laid down in the 8th and 9th Sessions of the Provincial Council, as may be seen in the *Gazette*, Vol. 1, page 327, and Vol 2, page 51, unless the result of mature deliberation, might lead to a very large expenditure in addition to that already appropriated.

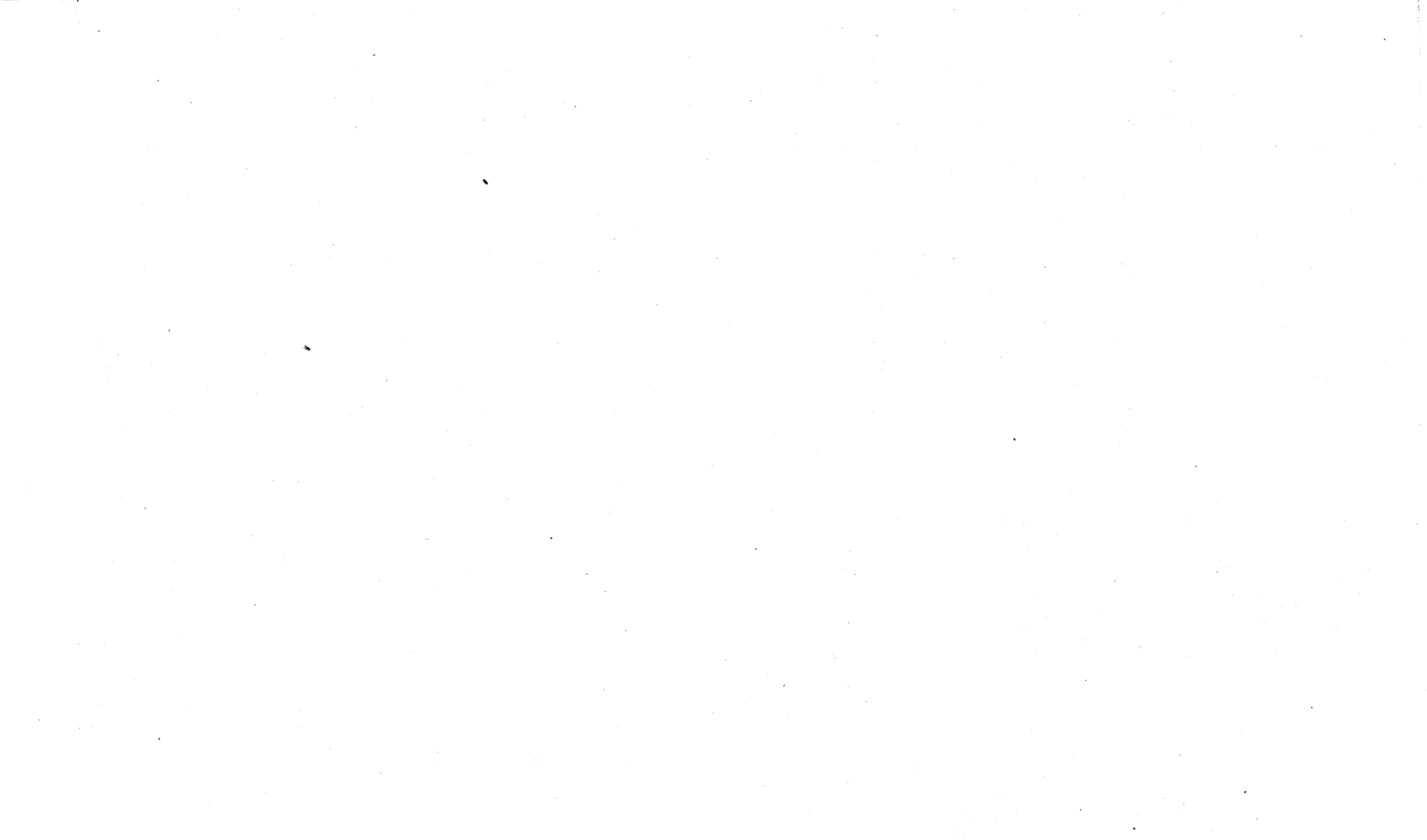
He would suggest that this subject be resumed next Session; that the principles on which Branch Lines are to be recognized should then be laid down, and applied to every district alike, otherwise the appropriations for roads will never reach those quarters which have scarcely yet participated in the grants, and in which large quantities of land are being sold every month.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

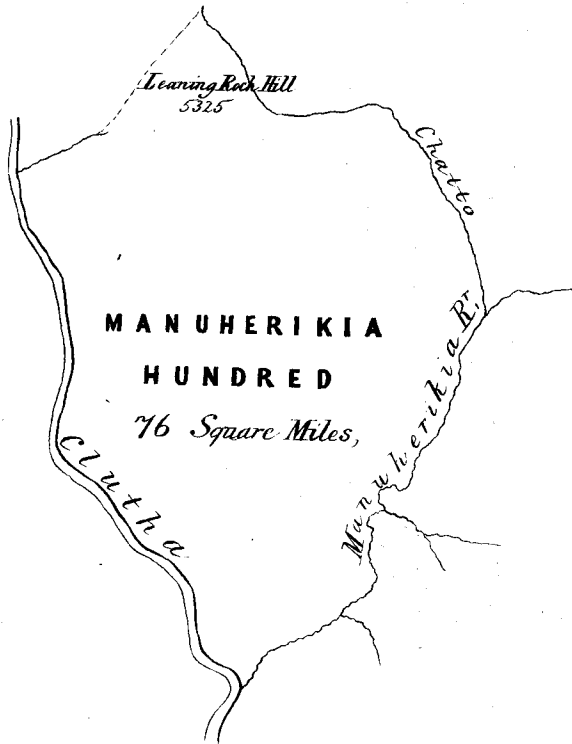
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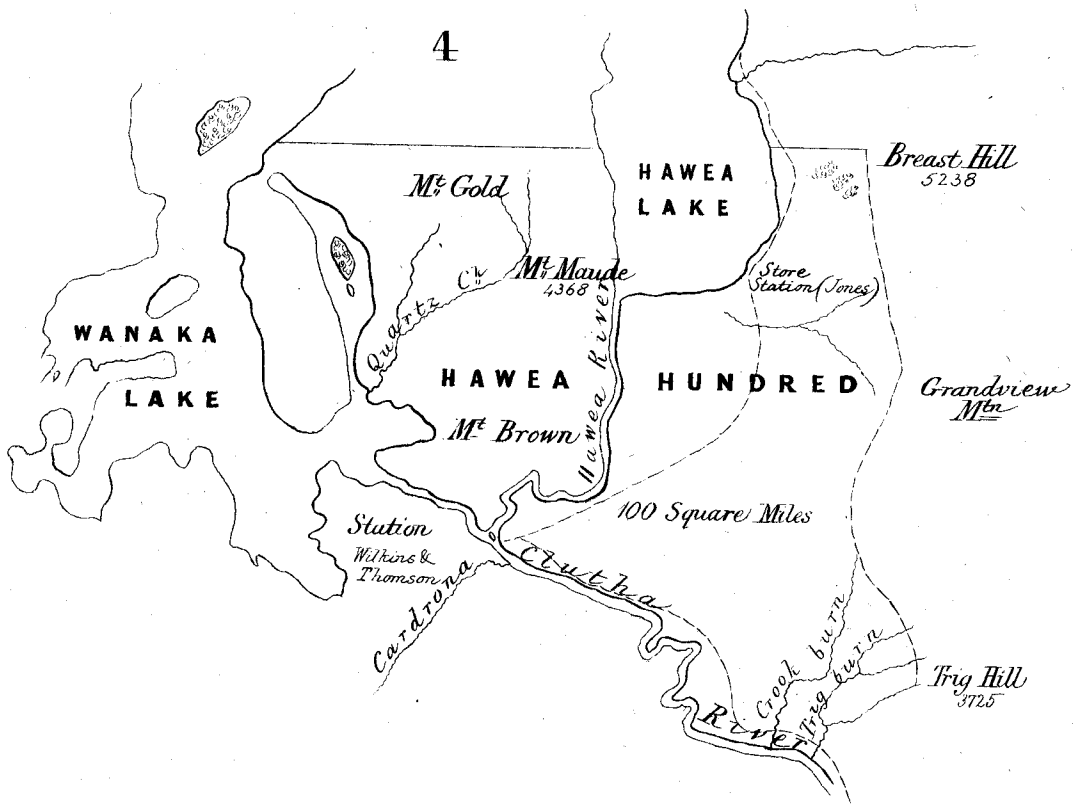


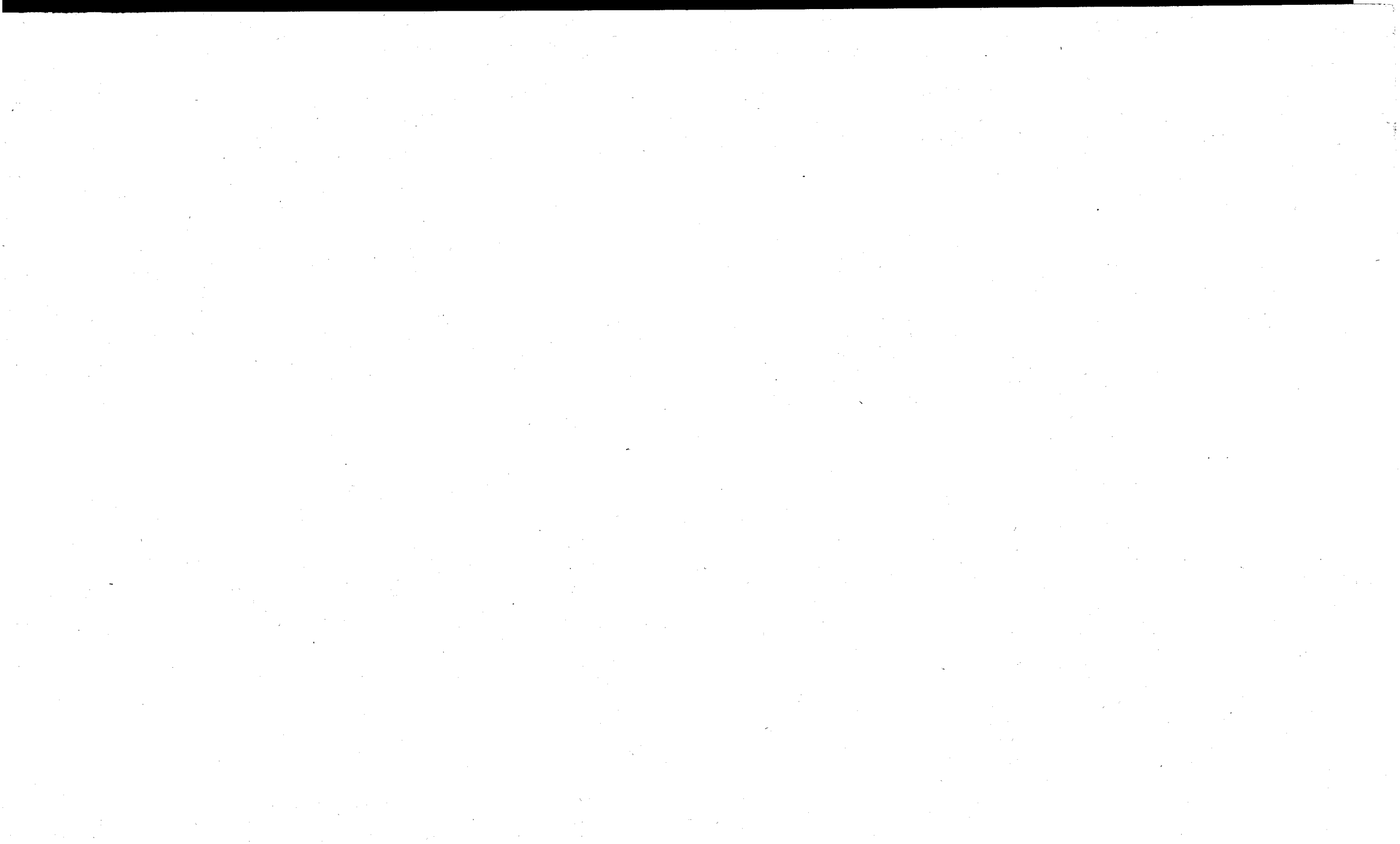


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(MESSAGE No. 17.)

19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent recommends that provision be made for the following services, viz. :—

1. <i>Hospital, Dunedin</i> —		
Fuel and light	£200	0
2. <i>Gaol, Dunedin</i> —		
Contingencies (additional)	200	0
3. Fencing Town Belt, near the Water of Leith	300	0
4. Oamaru, enclosing and laying down with grass Esplanade at	400	0
5. Excavating site for temporary Lunatic Asylum	60	0
6. Temporary Museum for Geological Department	400	0
7. Court House, Molyneux	300	0
8. Marine Board, salary of four Members	100	0
9. Salary of Attendant on Jetties at night to look after lamps, &c.	30	0
10. 1 Assistant Surveyor, at £280	140	0
1 Sub-Assistant Surveyor, at £230	115	0
2 Survey Parties (additional)	655	0
11. Teachers and Schools for Maories	250	0
12. <i>Town Board, Dunedin</i> —		
Inspector of Nuisances	40	12
13. <i>Police</i> —		
Additional Gold Fields' allowance	500	0
14. <i>Provincial Council Department</i> —		
Speaker, additional	50	0
Chairman of Committees, ditto	25	0
Clerk and Librarian, ditto	25	0
15. <i>Executive Council</i> —		
Reconsideration of Vote—Expenses of non-official Members, three at £100 per annum each, £150; three at £200 each	300	0

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 18.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent suggests for the consideration of the Provincial Council, the expediency of guaranteeing a dividend of 6 per cent. to any company which may be formed for the purpose of the construction of a Patent Slip at Port Chalmers, for the repair of vessels of large tonnage. The conditions of the guarantee to be defined by the Superintendent, and the construction, maintenance, cost, and fees chargeable to be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 19.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent forwards the *Licensed Hawkers' Ordinance*, 1862, which has been submitted to him for concurrence, and before assenting to it he suggests the expediency of amending the fourth and fifth clauses, as under noted :*—

4. A General Meeting of the Justices in each Police District shall be holden in their respective Court Houses, or usual places of meeting, on the second Tuesday in the Months of March, June, September, and December in every year (*the first of the said meetings to be holden on the second Tuesday in the month of December next*), for the special purpose of taking into consideration applications for Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses.

5. Every

* The whole of the words printed in Italics proposed to be omitted.

5. Every person desirous of obtaining a License under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, on or before the third Tuesday *in the month of November in the present year, and in the months of February, May, August, and November in each succeeding year*, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Clerk to the Bench of the Police District within which it is proposed to exercise such License, a notice in writing of his intention to apply for the same, which notice—if the application be for a License in the form A aforesaid—shall be in the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed, marked A 2; or, if the application be for a License in the form of B aforesaid, then such notice shall be in the form of B 2 annexed to this Ordinance.

And of altering the month January, in the 13th Clause, to March; and in the 24th Clause, the month February into April.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 20.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th December, 1862.

The Superintendent notifies for the information of the Council that he has this day assented to the following Bills, on behalf of his Excellency the Governor:—

- “Dunedin Municipal Estate Bill, 1862.”
- “Sheep Importation Bill, 1862.”
- “Hospitals' Bill, 1862.”
- “Pawnbrokers' Bill, 1862.”
- “Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Bill, 1862.”
- “Destitute Persons' Relief Bill, 1862.”
- “Sunday Observance Bill, 1862.”
- “Police Regulations Bill, 1862.”
- “Common Lodging Houses' Bill, 1862.”
- “Harbour Endowment Ordinance Amendment Bill, 1862.”
- “Otago Harbour Improvement Bill, 1862.”
- “Electric Telegraphs' Bill, 1862.”
- “Licensed Theatres' Bill, 1862.”
- “Licensed Carriages' Bill, 1862.”
- “Thistle Prevention Bill, 1862.”
- “Town and Country Police Bill, 1862.”
- “Cattle Branding Bill, 1862.”
- “Licensed Auctioneers' Bill, 1862.”

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House went into Committee to consider Message No. 15.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dick moved—“That His Honor the Superintendent be recommended to apply to His Excellency the Governor to have the district described as the ‘Maniototo Hundred,’ proclaimed a Hundred.”

A debate ensued.

On the motion of Mr. Gillies, debate adjourned till next sitting.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again.

Respecting Message No. 16 (Main Branch Roads) it was resolved—

“That the Council beg respectfully to inform his Honor the Superintendent that they endorse the views expressed by him in Message No. 16.”

Respecting Message No. 18 (Patent Slip) it was resolved—

“That his Honor be authorised to guarantee interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the capital expended in constructing a Patent Slip in the Port of Otago: Provided that the capital so expended does not exceed thirty thousand pounds, and that the arrangement of the conditions of the guarantee, construction, cost, maintenance, and fees chargeable, be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government. The guarantee to exist for a period not exceeding seven years.”

Message

Message No. 19 (Hawker's Bill Amendments) was considered in Committee, together with the Bill.

IN COMMITTEE.

The amendments suggested by his Honor were adopted, and ordered to be made in the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

On the motion of the Provincial Treasurer, the House went into *Committee of Supply*.

IN COMMITTEE.

Messages Nos. 14 and 17 were considered.

Respecting Message No. 14, (Marine Surveyor, &c.) Mr. Dick moved—"That the Committee beg respectfully to inform his Honor the Superintendent that they endorse the suggestions made by him in Message No. 14."

Question put and carried.

Message No. 17, containing Supplementary Estimates, was considered, and the various items therein transmitted were agreed to as read.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again at next sitting.

The resolutions agreed to in Committee were adopted by the House.

On the motion of Mr. Cargill, the House went into Committee for consideration of the Report of Select Committee on Message No. 5 (Waste Lands.)

Mr. Tayler in the Chair.

IN COMMITTEE

The Report was considered paragraph by paragraph; each paragraph being put separately as a resolution; and as such the whole of the paragraphs were agreed to as read, with the exception of the fourth, upon which Mr. Hardy moved the following amendment:—"That this Committee are of opinion that if a Bill be carried for taxing unimproved lands, in accordance with the spirit of the improvement clause of the Waste Land Regulations, the upset price of rural lands should not be raised."

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the House divided, when there voted:—

AYES, 13.

Messrs. Gillies
Rennie
Dick
Steel
Martin
M'Glashan
Walker
Kilgour
Reynolds
Paterson
Fenwick
Todd
Hardy (Teller.)

NOES, 5.

Messrs. M'Master
Howorth
Cutten
Oswin
Cargill (Teller.)

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the resolutions agreed to in Committee, which were subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Unimproved Lands' Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1. The Provincial Solicitor moved to fill in the blank with the words "two shillings."

Mr. Martin proposed as an amendment the words "three shillings."

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the Committee divided, when their voted :—

AYES 5.	NOES 5.
Messrs. Rennie	Messrs. Paterson
Hardy	Kilgour
Todd	M'Glashan
Gillies	Dick
Martin (Teller)	Reynolds (Teller.)

Casting voice of Chairman in favor of the Noes.

The amendment of the Provincial Solicitor put and agreed to.

The blank was then filled up with the words "two shillings," and the Clause as so completed agreed to.

Clause 2 was amended.

Clause 3 was agreed to as read.

Clause 4, blank filled up with the words "one-sixth," and agreed to.

Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8 were agreed to as read.

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third reading of the Bill for next Sitting.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY

Saturday, December 20, at 12 o'clock, a.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. WALKER to move—"That a humble address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to place upon the Estimates the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the purpose of forming a Law Library for the use of the Members of the Legal Profession practising before the Courts of Law in the Province."
2. MR. RENNIE to move—"That the Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4 (District Roads), be adopted."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Unimproved Lands' Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Consideration of Message No. 15 (Hundreds) to be resumed in Committee.
3. Otago Loan Bill, to be read a second time.
4. Dog Nuisance Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Government Advertisement Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a third time.
7. Committee of Supply.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

(MID-DAY SITTING.)

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Kilgour, Paterson, Walker, Steel, Hardy, Martin, Tayler, M'Master, Fenwick, Oswin, Gillies, Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

Mr. Hardy gave notice for next Sitting of a question to the Executive, respecting Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Mr. Dick gave notice, for next Sitting, of two motions respecting Agricultural and Waste Lands of the Province; and also respecting the Taranaki Settlers; and a Dissolution of Council.

Mr. Martin gave notice of motion for next Sitting respecting the Green Island Cemetery Reserve.

Mr. Walker, according to notice, moved—"That a humble address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to place upon the Estimates the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the purpose of forming a Law Library for the use of the Members of the Legal Profession practising before the Courts of Law in the Province."

No seconder :—motion lapsed.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, Mr. Tayler was voted to the Chair, to allow Mr. Speaker to submit a motion to the House.

Mr. Rennie moved the adoption of Report of Select Committee on Message No. 4 (District Roads.)

Seconded by Mr. Martin.

Question put and carried, and the words "or after" ordered to be inserted in Resolution 3, after the word "at," in line 3. (See page 10.)

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. Walker, the House went again into Committee for the further consideration of Message No. 15 (Hundreds.)

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dick moved the adoption of the resolution moved by him at the previous sitting. (See page 52.)

Mr. Hardy moved as an amendment—"That the Maniototo Hundred, on account of its great distance from bush, and the doubtful nature of its climate, is likely to prove unattractive to an agricultural population, and should therefore be brought under the recommendation conveyed in the Report of the Select Committee on Land, referring to land in a situation of a doubtful character as to attraction for population."

Mr. Cargill moved as a further amendment—"That this Committee are not in possession of such information as would be necessary for determining the precise position of Hundreds to be proclaimed, but that his Honor's attention be respectfully directed to the general principles laid down in the Resolution of Council adopted upon consideration of the Report of Select Committee on Crown Lands."

A debate ensued.

The amendment of Mr. Cargill was, with leave of the Committee, withdrawn, and that of Mr. Hardy being put, the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 6.
Messrs. M'Master
Cargill
Fenwick
Oswin
Walker
Hardy (Teller.)

NOES, 9.
Messrs. Steel
Gillies
Paterson
Rennie
Kilgour
Reynolds
M'Glashan
Martin
Dick (Teller.)

Mr.

Mr. Cargill re-proposed the amendment he had previously withdrawn.

A debate ensued.

The question being put, the Committee divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 7.	NOES, 8.
Messrs. Fenwick	Messrs. Steel
M'Master	Kilgour
Oswin	Paterson
Hardy	Rennie
Gillies	Reynolds
Walker	Martin
Cargill (Teller.)	M'Glashan
	Dick (Teller.)

The original motion (Mr. Dick's) was then put and carried without a division.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The resolution agreed to in Committee was then adopted by the House.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till Monday next, at one o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, December 22, at 1 o'clock p.m.

QUESTION.

1. MR. HARDY to ask the Government what means have been adopted by them to prevent the introduction of Pleuro-Pneumonia ?

MOTIONS.

1. MR. DICK to move—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to reserve the best Agricultural Lands from sale until the decision of His Excellency the Governor on the *Unimproved Lands Bill* has been obtained."
2. MR. DICK to move—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested (should His Excellency not give his assent to the *Unimproved Lands' Bill*), to recommend to His Excellency that the price of Crown Lands be raised to Two Pounds per acre; and that, under any circumstances, His Honor be respectfully requested to put the best Agricultural Lands into the market only gradually."
3. MR. DICK to move—"That His Honor the Superintendent be authorised to expend any sums which may be necessary for passages of Taranaki Settlers to this Province, in furtherance of the Resolution of this Council."
4. MR. DICK to move—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to apply to His Excellency the Governor for a Dissolution of the Provincial Council immediately after the close of the present Session."
5. MR. MARTIN to move—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to take such steps as may be necessary for putting the Settlers of Green Island in possession of their Cemetery Reserve."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The *Unimproved Lands' Bill*, to be read a third time.
2. Consideration of Message No. 15 (Hundreds), to be resumed in Committee.
3. Otago Loan Bill, to be read a second time.
4. Dog Nuisance Bill, to be read a second time.
5. Government Advertisement Bill, to be read a second time.
6. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a second time.
7. Committee of Supply.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

(MID-DAY SITTING.)

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Hardy, Martin, Gillies, Todd, Healey, Cutten, and Cargill. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and Confirmed.

Mr. M'Glashan gave notice of motion for next day respecting the suspension of Standing Orders in reference to the *Appropriation Bill*.

Mr. Hardy, according to notice, asked the Government—"What means had been adopted by them to prevent the introduction of Pleuro-Pneumonia."

The Provincial Secretary replied.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved—"That his Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to reserve the best Agricultural Lands from as, until the decision of His Excellency the Governor on the Unimproved Lands' Bill has been obtained."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved—"That his Honor be respectfully requested (should His Excellency not give his assent to the Unimproved Lands' Bill,) to recommend to His Excellency that the price of Crown Lands be raised to two pounds per acre; and that under any circumstances His Honor be respectfully requested to put the best Agricultural Lands into the market only gradually."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved—"That his Honor the Superintendent be authorised to expend any sums which may be necessary for passages of Taranaki Settlers to this Province, in furtherance of the Resolution of this Council."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Dick, according to notice, moved—"That his Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to apply to His Excellency the Governor for a Dissolution of the Provincial Council immediately after the close of the present Session."

Seconded by Mr. Reynolds.

Question put and carried.

Mr. Martin, according to notice, moved—"That a respectful address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to take such steps as may be necessary for putting the Settlers of Green Island in possession of their Cemetery Reserve."

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Question put and carried.

Messages Nos. 21 and 22 from his Honor the Superintendent were introduced and read.

(MESSAGE No. 21.)

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 22nd December, 1862.

The Superintendent recommends that provision be made for the following services:—

Supplementary Roads, £10,000, in accordance with the Resolution of the Council, with the following addition submitted for consideration:—"That each
P " recommendation

“ recommendation from a District be endorsed by the District Road Board, and
 “ approved by the General Road Board, at meetings duly convened for the
 “ purpose.”

Additional payment to Jurors, £60.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
 Superintendent.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

Superintendent's Office,
 Dunedin, 22nd December, 1862.

The Superintendent intimates to the Provincial Council that he has assented to the Resolutions anent Executive Government, passed by the Council upon the nineteenth day of December current.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
 Superintendent.

To the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago.

Message No. 21 was ordered to be considered in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Oswin gave notice of motion to be considered in Committee of Supply, respecting a *bonus* to the Clerk of Council, in respect of back work in connection with the “ Votes and Proceedings” of this Council.

Mr. Dick rose to a point of order.

Mr. Oswin proposed the Suspension of Standing Orders, so as to allow of his motion being put during the present Sitting.

Seconded by Mr. Hardy.

The question being put, the House divided, when there voted :—

AYES, 4.	NOES, 7.
Messrs. Tayler	Messrs. Paterson
Hardy	Kilgour
Todd	Reynolds
Oswin (Teller.)	M'Glashan
	Martin
	Healey
	Dick (Teller.)

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Unimproved Lands' Bill*, 1862, was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker “ that this Bill do now pass,” it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House went again into Committee on Message No. 15 (Hundreds).

IN COMMITTEE.

Resolutions in similar terms to that adopted at the previous Sitting were agreed to, approving of the three remaining Hundreds as defined on the Map accompanying the Message.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolutions agreed to in Committee, which were subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Otago Loan Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed

IN COMMITTEE.

The several Clauses (12), together with the Schedule, Title, and Preamble, were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Dog Nuisance Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to as read.

Clause 3 was amended

Clause 4 was agreed to as read.

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were amended.

Clauses 10 and 11 were agreed to as read.

The Schedule, Title, and Preamble were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Government Advertisement Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cutten moved as an amendment to the motion for adoption of Clause 1—
“That the Clause be struck out.”

Question put and carried.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

The Provincial Solicitor intimated to the House that the Bill had been withdrawn.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the *Turnpikes' Bill*, 1862, was read a second time and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 10 inclusive were agreed to as read.

Clause 11 was amended.

Clauses 12 and 13 agreed to as read.

Clause 14 was amended.

The remaining Clauses were severally agreed to as read.

The blanks in the Schedule were filled in, and as completed agreed to.

The Title and Preamble were agreed to as read, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

The Provincial Solicitor gave notice of the third readings of the Bills for the following day.

On the motion of the Provincial Treasurer, the House went again into *Committee of Supply*.

IN COMMITTEE.

Message No. 21 was considered, and the items transmitted therein agreed to as read.

Mr. Dick moved—“That this Committee acquiesce in his Honor's recommendation regarding the conditions on which Supplementary aid should be given to District Roads, and respectfully requests him to carry the same into effect.”

Question put and carried.

The

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolutions agreed to in Committee, which were subsequently adopted by the House.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, the House adjourned till one o'clock on the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, December 23, at 1 o'clock p.m.

MOTIONS.

1. MR. M'GLASHAN to move—"That the Standing Orders be suspended, to the effect of allowing the Appropriation Bill to go through all its stages at this Sitting; and that the printing thereof be dispensed with until it is passed."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Otago Loan Bill, to be read a third time.
2. Dog Nuisance Bill, to be read a third time.
3. Turnpikes' Bill, to be read a third time.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

(MID-DAY SITTING.)

Present—Messrs. Dick, M'Glashan, Reynolds, Paterson, Kilgour, Gillies, Hardy, Healey, Tayler, Howorth, Todd, and Martin. The Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer.

Minutes—Read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Dick (and under suspension of Standing Orders), the House went into *Committee of Supply* (Mr. Tayler in the Chair).

IN COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Kilgour, the Resolution prefixed to the Estimates was read and agreed to, as follows, *viz*:—" *Resolve*—That the "several sums hereinafter mentioned, amounting in the whole to the sum of £405,058 "19s. 10d., be appropriated out of the Provincial Revenue to the payment of the "Salaries and Contingencies, and to the purposes hereinafter mentioned."

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Resolution agreed to in Committee, which was subsequently adopted by the House.

Mr. M'Glashan, according to notice, moved—"That the Standing Orders be "suspended, to the effect of allowing the Appropriation Bill to go through all its "stages at this Sitting; and that the printing thereof be dispensed with until "it is passed."

Seconded by Mr. Dick.

Question put and carried.

The *Appropriation Bill*, 1862-3, was then introduced, read a first and second time, and committed.

IN COMMITTEE.

The several Clauses were agreed to as read.

The

The Title and Preamble were read, agreed to, and ordered to stand parts of the Bill.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the motion of the Provincial Solicitor, the Bill was read a third time, and the question being put by the Speaker "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

The following Bills were read a third time, viz.:—*Otago Loan Bill*, 1862; *Dog Nuisance Bill*, 1862, and the *Turnpikes' Bill*, 1862; and the question being put by the Speaker as to each Bill respectively, "that this Bill do now pass," it was agreed to, and the Bills were passed accordingly.

His Honor the Superintendent then entered the Chamber, and delivered the following Address in Prorogation of the House:—

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN—

I have to thank you for your continued exertions during the present Session to meet the requirements of the times by a suitable legislation.

In addition to the Bills which I have already assented to, on behalf of the Governor, I now assent to the following:—

- "Impounding Bill, 1862."
- "Licensed Hawkers' Bill, 1862."
- "Oamaru Town Board Bill, 1862."
- "Dunedin Building Bill, 1862."
- "Turnpikes' Bill, 1862."
- "Dog Nuisance Bill, 1862."
- "Appropriation Bill, 1862-3."

The following Bills which have been passed by you have necessarily been reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon:—

- "The Otago Loan Bill, 1862."
- "The Miners' Provincial Representation Bill, 1862."
- "The Otago Representation Bill, 1862."
- "The Port of Otago Marine Board Bill, 1862."
- "The Panama Mail Subsidy Bill, 1862."
- "The Unimproved Lands' Bill, 1862."

It was with much regret I arrived at the conclusion that, owing to circumstances which could not have been anticipated, it would be undesirable at so late a season, and at so considerable a sacrifice as was necessary, to despatch the projected West Coast Expedition. The results of such an Expedition will be, I doubt not, of such a character as to justify the recommendation which you adopted of making the necessary arrangements, during the ensuing year, for the despatch of a thoroughly organised and fully equipped Expedition in November next. You will be happy to learn that, as far as the Geological Department is concerned, no loss will be sustained, as there are some questions to be solved which an Overland Expedition, now under arrangement, will dispose of, and thus the way will be cleared for subsequent investigation.

I most cordially thank you for the readiness with which you have accorded your approval of the system of increased ministerial responsibility which I laid before you.

I trust your Resolutions on the Land Question may have the effect, which I most earnestly desire, of securing the country for those who are willing to make it their home, and who invest their capital, be it small or large, for the purpose of cultivating the land they occupy. The question of the disposal of the Waste Lands is one of pre-eminent difficulty; and it would be unreasonable to suppose, because from our rapid rise as a Province, and our restricted power of sale, we have been the first amongst our neighbors to encounter these difficulties, that, therefore, our system is faulty in its construction. With others the hour of trial has not yet come. I thank you for so steadily confronting these difficulties, and for the anxiety you have evinced in the endeavor to remedy them.

As I have no doubt that His Excellency will be advised to accede to our mutual request that the Provincial Council be dissolved, it only remains for me to thank you for the valuable assistance you have given me during a time of considerable difficulty.

Whatever may be the future position I may occupy, I shall ever look back with pleasure to my association with you in the endeavor to advance the best interests of our adopted country; and I shall regard your cordial co-operation in this endeavor, as one of the most pleasing reminiscences connected with my tenure of office, as Superintendent of the Province.

I now hereby notify to you that the Council stands prorogued.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

END OF SESSION XVI.

APPENDIX

TO

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION XVI.

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1. Departmental Reports.
2. Return of Officers in the Provincial Government of Otago.

APPENDIX.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE WITH HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(Read to the House November 26.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 21st October, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor, by the direction of Mr. Dillon Bell (in the absence of Mr. Domett), to enclose a copy of a Despatch, noted in the margin,* in reply to an Address of Condolence with Her Majesty on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, from the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, and to request you to be good enough to communicate the same to that Body.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

The Speaker of the Provincial Council of Otago, Dunedin.

DISPATCH ENCLOSED.
(Copy.)

New Zealand, No. 76.

Downing Street,
26th August, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch (No. 56) of the 7th of June, forwarding an address of condolence with the Queen on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, from the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago.

I request that you will inform the Speaker, and other members of the Council, that their address has been laid before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has derived much satisfaction in Her affliction, from the expression of sympathy contained in this, and other addresses of a like nature, which have been received from all parts of the Empire.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor SIR G. GREY, K. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

PETITION OF SETTLERS IN THE MOLYNEUX AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS.

(Presented by Mr. Oswin, December 1, 1862.)

To the Provincial Council of Otago—

The humble Memorial of the undersigned, Settlers in the Molyneux and adjacent Districts, sheweth:—

1. That your Memorialists reside in one of the finest Agricultural Districts in the Province, and one peculiarly adapted for depasturing sheep and cattle, bearing comparison with any other.

2. That

* Secretary of State to Sir G. Grey, No. 76, 26th August, 1862.

2. That the natural outlet to this country is the Clutha River, navigable to a distance of nearly 30 miles at all seasons by vessels drawing 4 feet of water, thus providing a means of transport to the interior of the country enjoyed by no other part of the Province.

3. That the land included in the Hundreds of East and West Clutha, Popotunoa, Pomahawka, and Waitahuna (independent of a considerable portion of the Tokomairiro Hundred on the banks of the Clutha), is about 227,600 acres, of which no less than 100,000 acres have been sold, and a great portion of that which remains will be shortly surveyed, and thrown into the market.

4. That this district includes the Townships of the Molyneux and Kaitangata, and the Town Reserves of the Ferry, the Houk, Waitahuna, and Tuapeka; all of which are on the banks of the Clutha River: the first-mentioned being a sea-board town, and the latter the present navigable limit, they may both become places of considerable importance.

5. That the Clutha River and the road from the Molyneux Township afford to the Province the only reasonable means of competing with the neighboring Province of Southland, for the supply of the mining population residing in the neighborhood of the Wakatip, and of rendering cheap the necessaries of life to those residing at Tuapeka, Waitahuna, and other Gold-fields.

6. That up to the present time the river is without any Steamer, and the Roads unmetalled, and in an impassable state, thus effectually retarding the progress of these districts, and crippling the resources of the Province.

7. That the sums realised from the sale of Land in these Districts amount to more than £100,000, whilst the Government Expenditure, including that on Main Lines, will fall short of £10,000.

8. Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that a Return may be called for by your Honorable House, with a view to ascertain the correctness of these statements, as regards the sums realised from the sale of Lands, the amount of Land still unsold, and the Expenditure in the District, with reference to its River and Land Communication.

9. And your Memorialists further pray, that during the present Session there may be such provision made as will open up the Agricultural and Pastoral Country in these Districts to an extent which its importance may require.

10. And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[87 SIGNATURES.]

PETITION OF SETTLERS AND RESIDENTS OF OTAGO.

(Presented by Mr. Oswin, December 1, 1862.).

To the Provincial Council of Otago.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned, Settlers and Residents of Otago, sheweth:—

1. That your Petitioners view with alarm the rapid absorption of their limited Agricultural Lands by large purchasers and speculators.

2. That the recent sale in the Pomahawka District embraces 13,000 acres (the whole of which has been purchased by one party) of the best Agricultural Land in the Clutha District, adjoining the only Bush in that Hundred, and at, or near, the head of the navigation of the river.

3. That such large purchases are an injury to the Districts in which they occur, in as far as they prevent the immediate settlement and cultivation of the Hundred, thereby retarding the development of its resources.

4. That the recent sales of the Pomahawka, Hill End, and Northern Districts shew that, unless some alteration is made in the description of Lands offered for sale,

sale, or the manner of offering them for sale, the whole of our available Agricultural Land will be disposed of in a very short period, to be used for Pastoral or speculative purposes, when we shall be in the position of our Northern neighbors, who have no Agricultural Land to offer to the Immigrant.

5. That hitherto, Agricultural Lands only have been offered for sale, whilst there are many purchasers in the market desirous of acquiring lands for Pastoral purposes.

6. May it therefore please your Honorable House to cause a due proportion of lands, suited for Pastoral purposes only, to be thrown into the market, in order to meet the demands of capitalists, and preserve, if possible, the Agricultural portions for those of more limited means, and who are desirous to cultivate them.

7. And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[44 SIGNATURES.]

PETITION OF SETTLERS AND RESIDENTS IN THE EAST AND WEST CLUTHA HUNDREDS.

(Presented by Mr. Oswin, December 1st, 1862.)

To the Provincial Council of Otago.

The Memorial of the undersigned Settlers and Residents in the East and West Clutha Hundreds humbly sheweth—

1st. That nearly all the land in these Hundreds has been purchased, and consequently great difficulty will shortly be experienced in laying off roads when the land is fenced in.

2nd. That large sums of money have accrued to Government from the sale of the same.

3rd. That the General Government lately accorded to these districts the benefit of a weekly post.

4th. That during the last winter, in consequence of the impassable state of the track, in floods, the postman has been obliged to proceed direct to the Wywera, failing to deliver his mail at the post office at Warepa in time to enable the residents to answer letters by return post.

5th. That in consequence of the Provincial Government not having laid out roads, the benefit granted by the General Government is very frequently nullified.

6th. Your memorialists therefore pray, that a line of road may be laid off, connecting the Main Southern Road from Sec. 8, Block XXXIV., to the road leading to the Molyneux Township, at its intersection with the Waitapeka Creek (as near as practicable), and thence to the southern boundary of these Hundreds, as may be determined on by the surveyor.

7th. Your memorialists would further point out, that the necessity of forming such road sooner or later is apparent, from the number of settlers located in the vicinity of the range of hills forming the southern boundary of these Hundreds.

8th. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

(45 Signatures.)

PETITION OF SETTLERS IN THE NORTH-EAST HARBOUR.

(Presented by Mr. Walker, December 2, 1862.)

To the Hon. the Provincial Council of Otago.

The Memorial of the undersigned, Settlers in the North-east Harbour Peninsula, respectfully sheweth:—

1st. That it is now upwards of five years since it was decided by the Provincial Council to construct a Road Line from Anderson's Bay to Portobello.

2nd. That, although this decision has been confirmed by Appropriation Ordinance of every subsequent Session of Council, the Executive Government has practically ignored it, and the long looked-for Road in question is as much a matter of anticipation as before.

3rd. That your Memorialists have knocked at the door of the Executive Government by repeated petitions and deputations—that many of them have sacrificed much time and personal convenience in attending public meetings upon the subject—and that now they have lost all hope of the Road being made at all, under the present regime, unless a more powerful influence than theirs is brought to bear upon it.

4th. That although the stoppage of the work has been attributed to an alleged want of unanimity among the Memorialists, as to the direction of the Road, a reference to documents in the hands of the Government will show, that not only were the Memorialists content with any line the Government might choose, but they offered to find the necessary labor, at current rates, rather than suffer the loss and hardships to which the delay has subjected them.

5th. That with reference both to the subject matter of this Memorial, and the unanimously expressed request of the Settlers that the Portobello Road District should be divided into two (without which it is practically deprived of a District Road Board), the conduct of the Executive Government has been subversive of that confidence in its watchful care over the interests confided to it, which ought to be cherished and felt by every section of the community, however isolated or apparently insignificant.

6th. That it is with extreme reluctance that your Memorialists have been compelled to appeal to your Honorable Council as a last resource, and to call your attention to the fact, that your own oft-repeated intentions—as well as their interests—have been equally set at nought; their importunities can only be appreciated by those who are cognisant of the serious hardships which they have so long and so patiently borne—hardships aggravated a thousand-fold by the fact that they are to so great an extent the result of indifference on the part of those to whom the public interests have been entrusted, and whose responsibility, in so far as your Memorialists are concerned, has proved a delusion.

May it therefore please your Honorable Council to take the premises into your prompt and effective consideration. The question is one vitally affecting the best interests of a large number of families, who are deprived of access to church, or school, or market, and it is most respectfully hoped that neither official explanation nor reference to heads of departments may be permitted to shelve it for a further indefinite period, and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c., &c.

[51 Signatures.]

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PANAMA ROUTE.

(Laid on the table December 4.)

(1)

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF OTAGO,
8TH OCTOBER, 1862.

Considered the subject of a Panama Mail Service. RESOLVED:—

1st.—That this Government will undertake to introduce a Bill into the Provincial Council to the following effect:—That an arrangement be made for a Monthly Steam Mail Service *via* Panama, at a sum not exceeding £55,000 per annum; provided

vided

vided that the sum of £30,000 per annum, voted at the last Session of the General Assembly for this purpose be paid to Otago by the General Government; that Port Chalmers be made the Terminus, and that the Otago Government be allowed to appropriate any sums obtained from the Australian Colonies for carrying the Australian Mails. That under these conditions, the arrangements be left to the General Government, except such arrangements as it may be necessary to make with the Australian Colonies.

2nd.—That measures in the meantime be taken for the purpose of ascertaining how far there is a probability of this Province being relieved by the Australian Colonies of any considerable portion of the Sum this Province will be under obligation to contribute.

His Honor the Superintendent dissented from the first Resolution for the following reasons:—1st, Because he can see no means of providing the Sum required to be guaranteed while the Land question remains in its present very unsatisfactory state. 2nd, Because the interests of the Province demand that the large Sums derived from the Land should be principally applied in the Settlement of the country by opening up communication with the interior, both by land and by water

(2)

MEMORANDUM—(By Mr Crosbie Ward.)

This Memorandum informs me that the Province of Otago will make arrangements for a Monthly Mail Steam Service to Great Britain *via* Panama, on certain conditions.

It should be remembered, that the General Government have before now determined to do the same. There appears, therefore, some danger of conflict.

In my opinion, the only reason why Otago should enter into a separate negotiation and ask the General Government to stand out, is, that a probability exists of a remarkably reasonable offer being made to this Province for its special benefit.

On the part of the General Government, I will undertake to wait a reasonable time, to see whether this offer be *bona fide* made to Otago. But I do not think the General Government can be asked to set aside its own plans in favor of Otago without some cogent reason of the sort referred to.

I think, therefore, that the Government of Otago should name a time within which they expect the offer alluded to to be made—say until the end of November. If it be not then made, or not such as may be prudently accepted, the General Government must be allowed to proceed with its own Executive designs, in such manner as it may conceive to be best.

(Signed)

CROSBIE WARD.

Dunedin, 9th October, 1862.

P.S.—If the Government of Otago do not expect an offer to be made to them, but desire to seize a possible chance of making a good arrangement, I should be glad to be informed what limit of time they will give to close the matter in, otherwise the whole Colony suffers from uncertainty, and runs the risk of failure for an indefinite time.

(Initialed)

C. W.

(3.)

EXTRACT FROM MINUTE OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF OTAGO,
9TH OCTOBER, 1862.

Considered a memorandum from Mr. Crosby Ward, Postmaster-General, regarding the Panama Line, and resolved:—

1st. That Otago does not wish to keep the General Government out of any arrangements which may be made regarding a Panama Mail Service, but on the contrary, desires the co-operation of the General Government in the matter.

2nd. That

2nd. That such being the case, the Government desire to know whether the General Government will co-operate with Otago on the following basis :—That Otago agrees to pay a sum not exceeding £25,000 towards the service, on condition of Port Chalmers being made the Terminus, and the Otago Government making arrangements with the Australian Colonies to get any subsidy or postages payable by these Colonies for their Mails.

3rd. That if the General Government will consent to the above proposition Otago is quite agreeable to hand over to the General Government the concluding of arrangements, which may be at present under the consideration of this Government, and they moreover recommend the General Government taking up the service, as such an arrangement would be highly advantageous, not only to Otago, but to the Colony generally.

4th. That if the General Government decline at present to comply with these suggestions, this Government have to ask two months to submit the matter to the Provincial Council, and if approved of by the Provincial Council, twelve months to carry the matter out.

5th. That the General Government consent to pay over to Otago the sum of £30,000 voted for the service by the Assembly, if Otago can complete the necessary arrangements.

Dissentient—His Honor the Superintendent, for the reasons attached to the Minutes of yesterday.

(4.)

HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF OTAGO TO THE GOVERNORS OF
VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA.

Province of Otago, New Zealand,
Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 17th November, 1862.

SIR,—The attention of the Provincial Government has been drawn to the numerous benefits which would arise from a monthly communication with England *via* Panama, and is prepared to make considerable sacrifices to obtain so desirable a result. That such communication will ere long be made scarcely admits of a doubt, but the particular route will depend very much upon the assistance which may be received from the Colonies of Australia, and the Provinces of New Zealand.

Accepting then as a fact, that postal communication will be opened to and from England *via* Panama at an early date, it appears to the Provincial Government that in endeavouring by a subsidy to attract it in its legitimate direction, southwards, it may depend upon the strenuous support of the Government of and as it is my intention to introduce the question of subsidy to the Provincial Council, which meets on the 26th instant, I should be much obliged if your Excellency would inform me at your earliest convenience to what extent I may rely upon the material assistance of your Government, which might be placed in steam communication with this Province.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent.

His Excellency the Governor
Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia.

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE PANAMA ROUTE.

(Tabled by Mr. Walker, December 4.)

RESOLVED—

1st. That it is desirable for the interests of the Province that Mr. Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster-General, should be enabled to negotiate a contract on behalf of the Colony for a Panama Service, with Port Chalmers as the terminus.

2nd. That to place the Postmaster-General in a position on his visit to England to negotiate a contract, the Committee considers it desirable that the Council should pass an Ordinance guaranteeing a Subsidy of £30,000 per annum, for five years, to supplement the General Government Subsidy, on the condition that Port Chalmers be made the first port of arrival and last of departure; and that the amount paid by the Province be reimbursed from the contributions of the other Colonies, prior to any repayment of the amount paid by the General Government.

3rd. That the Superintendent be respectfully requested to introduce an Ordinance for the purpose, in time to allow of its being passed before the departure of the mail this month, as by it Mr. Crosbie Ward intends taking his departure for England.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF OTAGO AND THE TOWN BOARD OF DUNEDIN, FROM 21ST APRIL TO 3RD DECEMBER, 1862.

(Laid on the table Monday, December 8.)

RESOLUTION adopted by the Town Board of Dunedin, 21st April, 1862.

“That the attention of the Government be called to the state of that portion of the Town of Dunedin lying between Hope-street, Rattray-street, and Princes-street, in which there is a large and increasing traffic, connected with the business of the Province. That the streets within that area are mostly occupied by stores, and in order to facilitate the landing and forwarding of goods, that it is expedient that these streets be levelled and metalled to the full width. That the Board have no funds at command to carry on so extensive a work, the cost of which would amount to £5000. That for this amount to be expended for this special purpose the Board would be willing to borrow on the security of the rates, but respectfully submits that, as the greater portion of such outlay would be for the benefit of the Province, as a whole, as well as for that of the Town, a Grant in aid of the same would be an act of simple justice. Under these circumstances, the Board would recommend the subject to the earnest consideration of the Government, and that the Resolution be forwarded to his Honor the Superintendent.”

(1.)

The Clerk to the Town Board of Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 9th May, 1862.

SIR—With reference to the Resolution adopted by the Town Board, dated 21st ultimo, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of that Body, that the Government have placed on the Estimates the sum of two thousand pounds (£2000), as a Grant in aid of the construction and maintenance of the main road through Dunedin. This sum, however, will be subject to a proportionate reduction with other sums which have been granted for works of as important a nature, should it appear necessary or expedient to the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

s

(2.)

(2.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 14th May, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 9th May, intimating that the Government have placed on the Estimates a sum of £2000, as a Grant in aid for the maintenance of the main road through Dunedin, and in reply thereto, convey to the Government the thanks of the Board, and to enquire at what time the money will be available.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to the Board.

(3.)

To the Clerk of the Town Board of Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 19th May, 1862.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to acquaint you that the sum of one thousand pounds (£1000) will be at the disposal of the Treasurer of the Town Board on that gentleman's calling at this office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(4.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 20th May, 1862.

SIR—On behalf of the Town Board of Dunedin I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, intimating that a sum of one thousand pounds lies at the Board's disposal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to the Board.

(5.)

To his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 26th August, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to request that the Government will advance to the Board a further sum of one thousand pounds (£1000), being balance of sum voted by the Provincial Council for maintenance of main road through Dunedin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to the Board.

(6.)

To the Clerk of the Town Board of Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 29th August, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, applying for the sum of one thousand pounds (£1000), being the

the balance of the sum voted by the Provincial Council for the maintenance of the main road through Dunedin, and in reply to inform you that the money will be placed at the disposal of the Town Board upon the Government being furnished with an account of the disbursement of the amount advanced on the 21st May last, in aid of the road referred to, and a statement shewing the proposed mode of expenditure of the sum now applied for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Deputy-Superintendent.

(7.)

To his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 30th August, 1862.

SIR—On behalf of the Town Board of Dunedin I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, stating that a sum of one thousand pounds (£1000), being balance of amount voted by Provincial Council towards maintenance of main road through Dunedin, would be placed at the disposal of the Board upon the Government being furnished with an account of the disbursements of the sum already advanced, and a statement shewing the proposed mode of expending the sum applied for. Enclosed herewith is a statement of expenditure upon the road referred to since April last; also a statement of further expenditure necessary to put the road in good order.

The vote of Council being a *grant in aid*, the Board did not consider it necessary to keep a separate account of expenditure, but will be willing to open such an account should your Honor consider it necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to the Board.

*Statement of Expenditure on Main Line of Road through Dunedin, from
April 12th to August 30th, 1862.*

	DR.			CR.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash received from Government, part payment of vote	1000	0	0			
Balance of vote due by Government ..	1000	0	0			
Balance to be paid by the Town Board	1919	17	5			
Paid George-street				876	4	1
„ Great King-street				215	2	3
„ Princes-street				1428	11	1
Estimated further expenditure in metalling George-street and Great King-street, 2000 yards, at 10s...				1000	0	0
Proposed further expenditure for Princes-street, south of Walker- street				400	0	0
	<u>£3919</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>£3919</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>

(8.)

To the Clerk of the Town Board of Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 2nd September, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, enclosing an account of the disbursement of the sum of one thousand

thousand pounds (£1000), advanced by the Government in aid of the main road through Dunedin, and a statement of the estimated further expenditure necessary upon the same work.

I have now the honor to acquaint you that upon the credit of the statements referred to, the further sum of one thousand pounds (£1000) is at the service of the Town Board, and can be had by their Treasurer.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Deputy-Superintendent.

(9.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 9th October, 1862.

SIR—On behalf of the Town Board of Dunedin, I have the honor to request that the Government will guarantee to the Union Bank of Australia the repayment of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) within three months from this date, upon the Board granting to the Government an assignment of the rate of assessment for the current year, which is estimated at about £14,000.

Such guarantee is necessary to secure the Bank for a previous over-draft, and to enable the Board to prosecute certain necessary works, contracts for which have been entered into, and which it is desirable should be proceeded with during the present favorable season, and before the assessment is available.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to Town Board.

(10.)

To the Clerk to the Town Board of Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 11th October, 1862.

SIR—In reply to your letter to his Honor the Superintendent, dated 9th Oct., 1862, requesting that the Government will guarantee to the Union Bank repayment of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) within three months from this date, upon the Board granting to the Government an assignment of the rate of assessment for the current year, I have the honor to inform you that the Government will consent to give their guarantee to the Union Bank for the sum named, on condition that the Town Board will pay into a separate account with the Union Bank the whole of the assessment for the current year as it is collected, until the £10,000 is paid up.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

(11.)

To the Provincial Secretary.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 15th October, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 11th instant, stating that the Government would guarantee to the Union Bank of Australia repayment of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) under certain conditions, and to inform you that the Board willingly agrees to the conditions named, and have signed an agreement accordingly (which I have the honor herewith to enclose), and request that the requisite guarantee will be given to Mr. Jackson as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to the Town Board.

Note.—This guarantee was accordingly granted to the Manager of the Union Bank of Australia, on the conditions specified in the foregoing letters.

(12.)

(12.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
20th November, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to request that the Provincial Government will guarantee to the Union Bank of Australia repayment of a further sum of two thousand pounds (£2000) by this Board.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to Town Board.

(13.)

To the Clerk to the Town Board of Dunedin.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th November, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting, on behalf of the Town Board, that the Government will guarantee to the Union Bank a further over-draft of £2000, and to acquaint you that, under existing circumstances, the Government must decline to accede to this request.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

(14.)

To the Provincial Secretary.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 24th November, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 20th instant, declining, under existing circumstances, to guarantee to the Union Bank of Australia the repayment by the Town Board of Dunedin of a further over-draft of two thousand pounds (£2000).

I am directed by the Town Board to submit for consideration of the Government the following statement of the financial position of the Board.

There is at present due to the Board on account of footpaths already formed a sum of four thousand one hundred pounds, and on account of municipal rents overdue, about six hundred pounds, irrespective of the rate of assessment about to be levied, which exceeds by two thousand pounds the amount formerly guaranteed by the Government.

These sums will be amply adequate to repay the amount for which a further guarantee is required, and meet accruing liabilities. There is also a borrowing power to the extent of ten thousand pounds, conferred by the Municipal Loan Ordinance, lately assented to by His Excellency the Governor, but which the Members constituting the present Board are desirous of leaving to their successors unencumbered.

The Board presume that the existing circumstances to which you allude is the present financial state of the Board, as explained by the Deputation which had the pleasure of waiting on the Government on the subject, viz.—That the Board are absolutely without funds to pay current expenses, and to meet several contracts, the payment of which is now falling due, amounting in all to about £1600.

The Board would respectfully submit that the public interests demand that they should again lay before the Provincial Government, for its further consideration, the circumstances of the case, feeling assured that the failure of the Town Board to meet its monetary obligations at this time would be seriously detrimental to the future interests of the Town of Dunedin, and that the state of the General Account of the Board, as explained in the former part of this letter, is such as to entitle them to the favorable consideration of the Government in this matter; and they further feel assured that in making this second appeal to the Government, the Town Board have done all they can to avert an approaching evil.

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I may further add that for some time past the Board have been obliged to decline undertaking any new works.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to Town Board.

(15.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 27th November, 1862.

SIR—On behalf of the Town Board of Dunedin, I have the honor to inform you that the Board have agreed to grant to the Manager of the Bank of New Zealand, debentures over the Local Municipal Estate to the amount of £2000, and request that your Honor will recognise the agreement herewith enclosed for that amount, as a first charge upon the Estate, by an endorsement thereon to that effect.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. REID,
Clerk to the Town Board.

(16.)

To the Clerk to the Town Board.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 29th November, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, informing his Honor the Superintendent that the Board have agreed to grant to the Manager of the Bank of New Zealand debentures over the Local Municipal Estate to the amount of £2000, and requesting his Honor to recognise the agreement which you enclose, and which I return herewith, as a first charge upon the Estate.

In reply I am directed to acquaint you that his Honor, not being in a position legally to recognise the transaction in question, declines to become a party to it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

(17.)

To the Provincial Secretary.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 26th November, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to direct your attention to the great expenditure necessary to form and metal those portions of the main line towards the Northern and Southern extremities of the town to a sufficient width to accommodate the traffic, and the desirability of Princes-street South being continued across the Beach, in the proper line of street, the present sharp curve in roadway at Manor Place being both inconvenient and dangerous.

These works being necessary to afford safety and accommodation to the traffic of the country, as well as that of the town, the Board is of opinion that a large proportion, if not the whole cost, should be borne by the Province, and request that a sum may be placed upon the Estimates for these necessary improvements.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to Town Board.

(18.)

To the Clerk to the Town Board, Dunedin.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 2nd December, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, directing attention to the great expenditure necessary to form and metal those portions of the main line of road through the Town, towards the Northern
and

and Southern extremities, &c., and to acquaint you that the Government will place a sum on the Estimates, subject to the approval of the Provincial Council, in order to complete the line of Princes-street South across the Beach.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

(19.)

To the Provincial Secretary.

Town Board Office,
Dunedin, 26th November, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Town Board of Dunedin to submit for consideration of the Government that, from the large and increasing demands upon the Board for road-making and other improvements necessary to meet the growing requirements of the City, it is necessary that the borrowing powers of the Board should be placed upon a broader and more permanent footing than at present, and would point out that an assessment is altogether inadequate to defray the first cost of public works, but may be amply sufficient for their maintenance after completion, and discharging the interest upon the capital which must be borrowed for this purpose.

The principle of extending the payment for creation of public works over several generations being now admitted to be more just than to saddle the original inhabitants with the whole cost, who have otherwise a heavy outlay to bear, in the formation of a new Town, and respectfully suggest that a measure be introduced at the present Session of the Provincial Council to enable the Board to borrow on security of the assessment rate, for a period of, say 10 years, interest to be a first charge upon the rate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES REID,
Clerk to Town Board.

(20.)

To the Clerk to the Town Board, Dunedin.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 3rd December, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, submitting for the consideration of the Government that, from the large and increasing demands upon the Board for road-making and other improvements, necessary to meet the growing requirements of the City, it is necessary that the borrowing powers of the Board should be placed on a broader and more permanent footing than at present, and suggesting that a measure be introduced at the present Session of the Provincial Council to enable the Board to borrow on security of the assessment rate, for a period of, say 10 years, interest to be a first charge upon the rate.

In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you that, on the eve of the meeting of the newly elected Town Board, the Government are indisposed to enter upon a consideration of the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

(Brought up December 8.)

COMMITTEE :—Messrs. Martin, Hardy, Tayler, Oswin, and Reynolds (Chairman),

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Hardy, Tayler, Oswin, and Reynolds, appointed to enquire into the whole question of the Government Printing, report that they have ascertained that the cost of Printing is now at the rate of £3150 per annum, and while acknowledging the possibility of this amount being reduced by the establishment of a Government Press, they do not consider that the saving would be sufficiently large to justify such an interference with private enterprise as the establishment of a Government Printing Department would be.

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The expense of advertising is at the rate of £2200 per annum, a sum which appears to the Committee to be very large, and capable of being reduced, without inconvenience to the Public Service.

The Committee are of opinion that, as a rule, Government advertisements should be inserted in one Weekly Paper, but that no necessity exists (unless in special cases) for advertising in the Daily Papers also.

The Committee, recognizing the propriety of having all Government works done by contract, recommend his Honor's Government to call for tenders for the Government Advertisements from the several weekly papers.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,
Chairman.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE PANAMA ROUTE.

(Presented by Mr. Reynolds, December 9.)

To the Honorable the Provincial Council of Otago.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Professional Men, Tradesmen, and others, resident in the City of Dunedin, sheweth—

That your Petitioners, impressed with the many advantages to be gained from a Mail Service with England, by way of Panama, believe it to be of the greatest importance to Otago to aid in its establishment.

That the terms proposed by the Resolutions tabled by Mr. Walker, viz :—To guarantee a yearly subsidy to supplement that of the General Government, on the conditions that Otago be made the first port of call and last of departure; and that the Province should be reimbursed its subsidy from the contributions of neighboring Colonies, prior to the same being employed in liquidation of the amount paid by the General Government,—are, in the opinion of your Petitioners, most advantageous to the interests of the Province.

That your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to give the said Resolutions your favorable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[53 Signatures.]

PETITION OF CHRISTOPHER REILLY.

(Presented by Mr. Walker, December 10.)

To the Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, N.Z.

The humble Petition of Christopher Reilly, of Dunedin, Miner, respectfully sheweth—

That your Petitioner was one of the discoverers of the Dunstan Gold-fields.

That conceiving that it would be productive of inestimable advantage to the Province, and the mining population therein, your Petitioner engaged in an undertaking for investigating the River Molyneux, leading to the said Gold-field, in or about the month of August last, with the view of ascertaining whether such river was navigable, at a cost to your Petitioner of £600, or thereabouts.

That your Petitioner, in entering upon, and prosecuting the said undertaking, deprived himself of the opportunity of mining on the said Dunstan Gold-field, where he then had an extensive payable claim.

That the object your Petitioner had in view was to secure facilities to the miners for travelling to and from the Dunstan Gold-fields, and to reduce the exorbitant

bitant prices charged for all articles required for consumption, by opening up a channel of communication with Dunedin, more available than the roads, in their then impassable and dangerous state.

Your Petitioner begs to call the attention of the Members of the said Provincial Council to the fact, that out of the amount of £600 before-named, he has received the sum of £200 from the Otago Government for boats, leaving him still a loser to the extent of £400.

And your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the said Provincial Council may be pleased to appoint a Select Committee of the Council to enquire into and report upon the circumstances aforesaid.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

CHRISTOPHER REILLY.

Dunedin, 5th December, 1862.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AS A RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

(Laid on the table December 11.)

COPY.

(1.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd October, 1862.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter, No. 1060, of the 7th instant, and in reply to inform you that, in accordance with your recommendation, Mr. Jackson Keddell, whom you have appointed a Commissioner of the Dunstan Gold Fields, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor a Resident Magistrate, and the Warrant of his appointment will be transmitted by this mail.

Looking also to the rapid increase of population in Otago, and to the Judicial duties which may often devolve on Mr. St. John Branigan, the Commissioner of Police, I have recommended his appointment as a Resident Magistrate, and the Warrant will be forwarded by the same opportunity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. D. BELL,
For the Colonial Secretary.

(2.)

To the Commissioner of Police Dunedin.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 1st November, 1862.

SIR—In the *General Government Gazette*, received to-day, I notice your appointment as Resident Magistrate, without any reference to me, either by the General Government or yourself, and as this action may have the effect of inducing me to resign my office of Superintendent, I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether any communication has been held with you on the subject, and, if so, its nature, and by whom.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(3.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Dunedin, 1st November, 1862.

SIR—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, 1183 (4), and with reference thereto, to inform you that the only communication

cañon received by me on the subject of my appointment as Resident Magistrate is the attached letter and Warrant, besides a simple reference to the *Gazette*, contained in a private note—nothing more.

I may state, for your Honor's information, that some time since, when the subject of my appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony was spoken of, a gentleman, then a Minister, stated that it would be better to gazette me as Resident Magistrate, simply with a view of giving me the jurisdiction of two Justices, and enabling me to act as such, either on an emergency or when travelling through the country.

Your Honor will permit me to add, in conclusion, that no desire on my part exists for holding the office in question, and I shall be prepared to resign it forthwith, should your Honor think it necessary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ST. JOHN BRANIGAN,
Commissioner of Police.

(4.)

To the Commissioner of Police.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 4th November, 1862.

SIR—In reply to your communication of the 1st instant, which I submitted for the advice of the Executive Council, I have the honor to inform you that the Government are of opinion that the office of Resident Magistrate is considered incompatible with the appointment you hold under the Government.

The opinion of the Government on this subject, with the correspondence annexed, will be forwarded to His Excellency's Ministers by next mail.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(5.)

To his Honor the Superintendent.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
6th November, 1862.

SIR—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 4th instant, No. 1183 (4), conveying an intimation to me that the Provincial Government are of opinion that the office lately conferred on me by the General Government, of Resident Magistrate, is incompatible with the Provincial appointment I hold under your Honor's Government. Under such circumstances I feel that this decision leaves me no alternative but to decline the honor of the former office, and I have written to that effect to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ST. JOHN BRANIGAN,
Commissioner of Police.

(6.)

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 7th November, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd October, informing me of the appointment as Resident Magistrate of Mr. Branigan, Commissioner of Police for this Province.

I need not remind you that the information in the *Gazette*, and that conveyed in your letter under reply, was the first I heard on the subject. Ministers have hitherto invariably evinced their confidence in me, by seeking my advice before making

making such appointments; but on this occasion, in the selection of an officer of the Provincial Government, even the ordinary formality and courtesy of a reference has been omitted. I had grave doubts whether, under these circumstances, I was not placed in a very embarrassing position as regards His Excellency's Ministers, but, previous to seeking the advice of the Executive, I communicated with Mr. Branigan on the subject, and I have the honor to forward a copy of my letter and his reply.

Having then submitted the whole case for the advice of the Executive, I consider it my duty to inform you that, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, which is unanimous on the subject, the course which has been adopted on the present occasion, of appointing a Provincial Officer to a post under the General Government, without communicating with me, is regarded as dishonoring to this Province, and tending to the destruction of that cordiality of feeling which it is our mutual interest to preserve.

I am, of course, ignorant of the recommendations under which His Excellency's Ministers acted, or of the reasons which influenced the decision,—it has not been deemed fitting that I should be put in possession of them. But the Provincial Government, being of opinion that there is an incompatibility in the same officer being both prosecutor, as head of the Police under the Provincial Government, and Magistrate under the General Government, have intimated to the officer in question their opinion on the subject. When Mr. Branigan was placed on the Commission of the Peace it was solely with the view of enabling him to issue Warrants, and every desirable object was thus attained. He is now placed in a position, in the administration of Justice, superior to that held by the Chief Executive Officer of the Province, and in one which the Provincial Government regard as incompatible with his Provincial duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

(7.)

To his Honor the Superintendent of Otago.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd November, 1862.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 7th November, on the subject of Mr. Branigan's appointment as Resident Magistrate.

The Governor was advised to make that appointment because (as stated in Mr. Dillon Bell's letter to your Honor of the 22nd of October last) it appeared desirable, looking to the great and sudden increase of the population upon the discovery of new Gold-fields, and to the Magisterial duties which might be expected to devolve in many emergencies, on the Commissioner of Police, that this officer should possess the powers of a Resident Magistrate.

The Government had, moreover, observed that your Honor had to send Mr. Branigan suddenly to the Nokomai Field, and it was considered that it would be a material assistance to your Honor, in case a similar emergency should arise, that the Commissioner of Police should at once be able to act, pending the appointment of a permanent Resident Magistrate.

I can only regret that your Honor should consider this step to have been discourteous to you. The Government have, in various ways, proved the confidence they felt in your Honor, and hardly expected that a step intended as an assistance to you in your arduous duties would be regarded in the light in which your Honor informs me the appointment of Mr. Branigan is viewed by yourself and your Government; even although, in consequence of your Honor's frequent deprecation of any delay in the appointment of Resident Magistrates wherever requisite, a gentleman in the service of the Provincial Government was, in this case, appointed, without the previous communication with your Honor which, no doubt, official etiquette would, in similar cases, under ordinary circumstances, dictate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ALFRED DOMETT.

RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ANENT
EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

(Laid on the table December 11.)

1. A Minute Book shall be kept of the Proceedings of every Executive Council Meeting, in which shall be entered an Abstract of all decisions, and of all monies authorised to be paid, though not specially appropriated, by the Provincial Council; and the proceedings of the previous meeting shall be examined at the next subsequent meeting, and duly signed by the presiding officer.

* 2. All communications from Departmental Officers and others, excepting officers of the Imperial, General, or Colonial Governments, shall be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, or in such way as the Superintendent may direct.

3. All powers conferred on the Superintendent by Resolution, Act, Ordinances or Delegation, shall be exercised by him solely under the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, excepting those powers, the exercise of which are specially restricted to the Superintendent alone.

4. All communications with the Provincial Council shall be subjected to the approval of the Executive Council; nevertheless the Superintendent shall have the power by Message, in virtue of the Elective character of his office, of directing to be laid on the table of the Provincial Council any Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council in which he shall have expressed an opinion in writing.

5. All warrants authorising an expenditure for which no specific appropriation shall have been made, shall be duly signed by a member of the Executive, not being the Treasurer, before such shall be paid, and shall bear the Auditor's annotation in red ink, of such being specially unappropriated.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE
HOME AGENCY.

(Brought up by Mr. Reynolds, December 11.)

COMMITTEE:

Messrs. Cargill, Walker, Todd, Oswin, Paterson, and Reynolds (Chairman.)

Your Committee, in the exercise of the duties devolving upon them, after mature deliberation, and after having had the necessary evidence before them, including that of his Honor the Superintendent, now present the following Report:—

1. *The Agency*†—The first point taken up by the Committee was the necessity that now exists to establish a branch agency in London, similar to that in Scotland. Your Committee are agreed that such agency should be established, but at the same time are of opinion that the management of the establishment should be under the supervision of the Agents for the Province—James Crawford, jun., John Auld, W.S., Edinburgh; and W. W. Cargill, Esqs., London. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that it is very undesirable—in fact, that it would be injurious to the best interests of the Province to have a divided responsibility in the British Agency; that instead of facilitating the business transactions of the Province by the complicated machinery of two distinct and independent agencies, it would, undoubtedly, have an opposite effect. Taking this view of the matter, your Committee would suggest that Messrs. Crawford and Auld and W. W. Cargill be respectfully requested by this Council to consult together with the view of appointing a commercial house in London to transact the commercial business of the Province, and take such other steps as will be advantageous for the establishment of an Immigration Department there, conducted on similar principles to those so ably and so efficiently acted upon for many years in the Otago Emigration Office, Edinburgh.

Your Committee feel it to be their duty to express in the most emphatic terms their unbounded confidence in the British Agents—their sense of the deep debt of gratitude

* See Votes and Proceedings, page 41.

† See Votes and Proceedings, page 44.

gratitude due to them from this Colony for the deep interest they have all along taken in its affairs. In all their transactions they have evinced a singleness of purpose to promote what would ultimately be most beneficial to the Colony. The evidence before your Committee shows that the establishment under their supervision has been conducted with efficiency and economy; and your Committee, in corroboration of the latter, submit a statement of the expenses of management for the six months ending 30th June, 1862, from which it appears that the whole amount, including salaries, advertising, printing, stationery, stamps, rent, &c., is £675 9s. 11d. With regard to the matter of chartering ships by the Agents, respecting which a correspondence was published in the newspapers some weeks ago, in which it was alleged that the Agents were exercising favoritism in the selection of ships, your Committee have taken the evidence of his Honor the Superintendent, who has had the best means of knowing the whole particulars. The following questions by the Committee, and answers by his Honor, are submitted:—

Question. Do you consider that the Agents acted rightly in continuing the contract with Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co. during the current year?

Answer. Thoroughly so. I believe that when tenders were called for, Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co.'s tender was the lowest received. Subsequently freights became very low, owing to the American difficulties. Another firm then stepped in, offering to contract at £2 per adult lower than Messrs. P. Henderson and Co., and in my opinion the Agents would have acted ungenerously, unjustly, and unwisely, had they accepted the offer, the more especially, as Messrs. P. H. and Co. reduced the freights by £1. Had the decision been otherwise, the Province might have suffered by P. H. and Co. being thrown out of the market after having made their arrangements.

Q. Would you limit the Agents to the acceptance of the lowest tender?

A. By no means. In all matters connected with Emigration I consider the character of the contracting firm of the utmost importance.

Q. What is your opinion as to the general management of the Agency at home?

A. I have no hesitation in affirming that the conduct of Messrs. Crawford and Auld has been deserving of the hearty approbation of the Provincial Authorities; and that their Agency has been conducted in a manner equally creditable to the Government and themselves, and that I hope whatever the future arrangements may be, that the immigrants may experience as kind and judicious treatment as they have experienced while the Agency has been in Messrs. Crawford and Auld's hands.

Your Committee believe that this evidence by his Honor the Superintendent emphatically disproves the charge of favoritism on the part of the Agents in chartering ships, and in the general management of the whole Agency. Their high sense of honor, and their whole previous conduct in transacting business for this Province, are a sufficient guarantee to warrant your Committee in alleging that they could not be guilty of anything unjust or dishonourable.

Your Committee called for a return of the Debentures issued from November, 1855, to December, 1861. A tabulated statement containing the following particulars, viz.: Date of issue, when issued, when due, premium received, interest payable. Amount is now submitted to the House.

With reference to the question as to what extent should Government encourage immigration, your Committee, after taking the evidence of the Immigration Agent, are agreed that the system of guaranteed passages by settlers in the Province should be encouraged, and every facility afforded to such applicants, consistent with a due regard to the fulfilment of the obligations entered into for the payment of the passage money. Your Committee believe that this Province offers sufficient inducements for a regular stream of paying passengers from the Home Country without the interference of the Government in the way of assistance.

Regarding the Immigration of females, the Immigration Agent is of opinion that the number specified by the Government in their instructions to the Agents, viz., 1200 per annum, is too great for the Province to absorb, especially as the emigration from Britain is confined to a few months in the year, which necessitates their arrival in large numbers at short intervals. He believes that 800 females per annum

annum would in the meantime amply meet the demand, and in respect to this number still greater care should be exercised in the selection, the great desideratum being the introduction of experienced servants of good character. Hitherto, each female immigrant either paid the whole of the half passage money before leaving, or gave an acceptance for the unpaid balance, to be recoverable in the colony. Later instructions to the Agents were more liberal still.

In conducting this scheme, the Immigration Agent suggests that, where practicable, the British Agents should be instructed to charter ships expressly to carry females, and none else; that the females be divided into companies of 50, over each company of which a matron should be appointed, who would be responsible for her charge, and who would be paid at this end on receiving a certificate from the Captain and Surgeon that she had performed her duties satisfactorily. The greatest care should be exercised in selecting a ship, having a Commander of undoubted good moral character, who maintains a high position in regard to his certificate as a ship-master.

The Immigration Agent also reports that the arrangements of the passenger ships that lately arrived with Government Immigrants have been satisfactory, and no complaints were made to him of any infringement of the Passengers' Act. The provisions were good and abundant. The ship *Sevilla* carried a condensing apparatus which supplied the passengers with abundance of pure fresh water.

Immigrants' Bills.

The large amount of money due by immigrants is a question which your Committee have had under consideration, and as a comprehensive scheme of immigration cannot be carried on without money, it appears to your Committee that this House should give no uncertain sound on the matter. There has been always an unwillingness on the part of the great majority of assisted immigrants to fulfil the obligations under which they came—on what grounds it is difficult to imagine. The debt is due—it is a just one—an honourable debt, the majority of the defaulters are well able to pay, and it is now for this House to strengthen the hands of the Immigration Agent in his disagreeable duty, by expressing a decided opinion as to the necessity of taking legal steps to recover the debt; and as many of the defaulters are in the Province of Southland, your Committee suggest that all defaulters in that Province be sued to appear in Dunedin, as the debt was contracted in this Province. Your Committee are of opinion that no further leniency should be extended to immigrants of some standing, as it has been proved from former experience that the longer time they are allowed, the more unwilling do they seem to pay.

The amount of debt due by Immigrants which cannot be recovered, owing to the effluxion of time, amounts to £517 2s. 6d.; and a further sum of about £600 is irrecoverable, from death or the insanity of the parties indebted.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

At a meeting of the Committee of the Provincial Council, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the whole subject of Immigration, including the British Agency. Present—Messrs. Reynolds, Cargill, Walker, Oswin, and Todd. Mr. Reynolds in the chair. His Honor the Superintendent was present by particular request.

The following questions asked by the Committee were answered by His Honor:—

Q. Do you consider it advisable to establish a London Agency?

A. I consider it desirable to establish a London Agency.

Q. Would you consider it desirable to establish a distinct agency in London to act concurrently with that in Edinburgh, or to have one chief agency to which the other would be subordinate?

A. Were we starting *de novo*, I should prefer to have a head agency in London, but as matters stand, I think two concurrent agencies more advisable.

Q. Do

Q. Do you consider the agency in London particularly desirable for the promotion of Emigration, or for other purposes connected with the business of the Province ?

A. I consider an Agency in London necessary to the proper development of Emigration to this Province, as also for the advantageous transaction of the business.

Q. Would you recommend the appointment of a special agent, whose entire attention should be given to the business of the Province, or the appointment of a house of business to act as agents ?

A. I would have the agency entrusted to a house of business, with an emigration officer specially appointed by the Provincial Government.

Q. Do you think that the appointment of a distinct agency in London would interfere with the Agency in Scotland ?

A. I think not, provided the instructions from this end be distinct and definite.

Q. Do you consider it desirable to continue or extend the system of assisted passages to male and female emigrants from the home country ?

A. With reference to males I would offer every facility for the emigration of farm servants and others of similar pursuits, on the assured guarantee of residents of some continuance having a visible stake in the country. With reference to females I would continue the existing system of free passages.

Q. Have you reason to be satisfied with the character generally of the immigrants who have arrived during the past twelve months ?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the system of sending out bodies of free female passengers, not in families, will prove dangerous in its operation ?

A. I have no reason to suppose so.

Q. Are you of opinion that you will get as good a class by the present system as in families ?

A. Perhaps not, but the supply will be extremely limited.

Q. Do you consider that the Government have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which ships have been chartered for emigrants ?

A. Thoroughly so.

Q. Do you consider that the agents acted rightly in continuing the contract with Messrs. Patrick Henderson & Co. during the current year.

A. Thoroughly so. I believe that when tenders were called for, Messrs Patrick Henderson & Co. was the lowest tender received. Subsequently freights became low owing to the American difficulties. Another firm then stepped in, offering to contract at two pounds lower than Messrs. Patrick Henderson & Co., and, in my opinion the agents would have acted both ungenerously, unjustly, and unwisely, had they accepted the offer, the more especially as Messrs. Patrick Henderson & Co. had reduced their freights by one pound. Had the decision been otherwise the Province might have suffered by Patrick Henderson & Co. being thrown out of the market after having made their arrangements.

Q. Would you limit the agents to the acceptance of the lowest tender ?

A. I consider that in all matters connected with immigration the character of the contracting firm to be of the utmost importance, and should be a material element in the consideration.

Q. In view of a large influx of a population of an unsettled character connected with mining, would you consider it desirable to give special encouragement to emigration from the home country ?

A. Yes, if your funds will permit it, but you have the means, by altering the waste land regulations, of converting the migratory hords into settled population. Without such change you have no inducement to offer to an immigrant.

Q. What

Q. What is your opinion as to the general management of the agency at home ?

A. I have no hesitation in affirming that the conduct of Messrs. Crawford and Auld has been deserving of the hearty approbation of the Provincial authorities, and that their agency has been conducted in a manner equally creditable to the Government and themselves, and that I hope, whatever the future arrangements may be, that the immigrants may experience as kind and judicious treatment as they have experienced while the agency has been in Messrs. Crawford and Auld's hands.

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Date of Issue.	Where Issued.	When Due.	Premium received.	Interest.	Amount.
November, 1855	Melbourne	December, 1858	...	10 per cent.	£ 1,000
" "	London	" 1856	...	"	150
April, 1856	"	" "	...	"	700
August, "	"	" "	...	"	50
October, "	"	" "	...	"	100
July, 1857	"	" 1857	...	"	500
August, "	"	" "	"	"	400
November, "	Home Agents	" "	...	"	100
October "	"	June, 1860	...	"	2,500
" "	"	" 1861	...	"	2,500
January, 1858	"	" 1862	...	"	2,500
June, "	"	" 1863	...	"	600
September, "	"	" "	...	"	1,400
July to Oct. "	Melbourne	December, 1868	2¼ per cent.	"	10,000
May, "	Dunedin	November, 1858	...	"	1,500
" "	"	May, 1859	...	"	2,000
" "	"	November, 1858	...	"	900
" "	"	December, 1868	...	"	300
June, "	"	June, 1860	...	"	100
July, "	"	July, 1863	1 per cent.	"	500
September 1859	Home Agents	June, 1864	9 per cent.	"	2,500
" "	"	" 1865	9 per cent.	"	1,000
November, 1860	"	" "	10 per cent.	"	2,500
July, 1861	"	" 1866	...	"	3,700
December, "	"	" "	¼ per cent.	"	500

WALTER DAY,
Sub-Treasurer.

The amount of £9500 issued by the Home Agents in 1857-1858 was paid to Messrs. Gladstone & Co. and Mr. Reynolds on account of Immigration Contract.

EXPENSES

EXPENSES OF THE BRITISH AGENCY FOR THE HALF-YEAR FROM 31ST
DECEMBER, 1861, TO 30TH JUNE, 1862.

SALARIES.

Agents' Allowance for half-year from 2nd August, 1861, to 2nd February, 1862—					
Mr. Crawford	...	..	..	..	100 0 0
Mr. Auld	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
Mr. Thomas D. Currie's Salary from 7th November, 1861, to 7th May, 1862					
	...	..	..	..	100 0 0
					300 0 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

Paid for advertising for Emigrants in 52 Newspapers, Almanacs, &c.; posting bills from 2nd January to 17th March, 1862					
	..	..	..	..	144 14 10*
Paid for Advertising, Printing, Stationery, posting Bills, Stamps for Emigrants' Bills, from 1st April to 30th June, 1862					
	..	..	..	..	167 7 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid Expenses incurred in inspecting Ships, making arrangements for their despatch, including Bill Stamp for £1000 and gratuity, including outlay to Mr. Ross, Pluscarden, Elgin, for his services in meeting with and procuring Emigrants					
	...	..	..	..	25 0 5
					337 2 8

RENT, &c.

For half-year to November last of Office, including pro- portion of House-keeping, Poor's Rates, Water Duty Postages, Carriages, and Petty Expenses, as per Petty Cash Book					
	..	..	..	..	14 0 7
	..	..	..	..	24 6 8
					38 7 3
					£675 9 11

LIST OF AMOUNTS DUE BY IMMIGRANTS, WHICH CANNOT BE RECOVERED
OWING TO THE EFFLUXION OF TIME.

Per Ship	Wickliffe	..	..	1848	..	£57 3 0
"	Larkins	..	..	1849	..	85 3 3
"	Cornwall	..	..	1849	..	18 18 0
"	Mooltan	..	..	1849	..	28 7 0
"	Columbus	..	..	1852	..	53 18 0
"	Stately	..	..	1852	..	41 1 0
"	Royal Albert	..	..	1853	..	74 0 0
"	Gil Blas, from Melbourne	..	..	1853	..	4 0 0
"	Gil Blas,	"	..	1853	..	8 0 0
"	Gil Blas,	"	..	1856	..	101 0 0
"	Challenger	"	..	1856	..	43 0 0
"	Sir Edward Paget	..	..	1856	..	2 12 3
						£517 2 6

REPORT

* The above sum though paid between the dates indicated in 1862, was incurred during 1861.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHRISTOPHER REILLY'S
PETITION.

(Brought up by Mr. Walker, December 15.)

Dunedin, December 15, 1862.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the claim of Mr. Christopher Reilly state, that they have examined the agreement entered into with Mr. Reilly by the Provincial Government, and they find that the obligations of the Provincial Government, under that agreement, have been fully carried out.

They have invited Mr. Reilly to state the nature of his claim, and the ground on which it is founded, but that gentleman has failed to give his attendance to the Committee. The Committee, therefore, report that, in their opinion, Mr. Reilly has no claim whatever upon the Government.

FREDERICK WALKER, (Chairman.)
THOMAS DICK,
W. H. CUTTEN.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AS A RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

(SECOND SERIES.)

(Tabled December 16.)

COPY.

To the Provincial Secretary.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Dunedin, 15th December, 1862.

SIR—Since my return off duty I observed in the daily papers that, when laying certain papers on the table of the Council, referring to my appointment as Resident Magistrate, you simply remarked that “you believed I no longer held that appointment,” and as I believe the Government are in possession of some information showing that the appointment in question was voluntarily conferred on me, and that I immediately resigned it, on being informed by the Government that it was incompatible with my appointment as Commissioner of Police, I trust, in justice to me, you will take the opportunity of stating these facts before the Council adjourns, as your statement, in its present shape, leaves it to be inferred that I sought the appointment, and was, by the action of the Provincial Government, deprived of it.

While on this subject I may mention that I also saw in a copy of the *Daily Times*, that its reporter on the Dunstan Gold-fields states that certain prisoners were brought before Mr. Keddell and myself; this is simply an error, accountable doubtless, from the fact, that while the Court was sitting in Mr. Keddell's tent, I entered, and sat on the only available chair, but at a different table to that at which Mr. Keddell was sitting.

I mention this fact because I make it a rule never to sit in Police cases, or indeed in any others, unless under very great necessity. I think it hardly necessary to state this to you, as you must be aware that, some months since, when I informed the Executive Council that there were several prisoners in the Lock-up at Wai-kouaiti, and no Magistrate to try them, you, yourself, asked if I could not go up and deal with them, to which I replied, that I objected to sit on the Bench in Police cases. As the Police are supposed to act under my instructions, such a proceeding would look as if I sought to be the judge of my own actions.

Before concluding I beg to inform you that I received by last mail, (and before I went on my tour of inspection,) a communication from Mr. Domett, to the effect that

that His Excellency had been pleased to accept my resignation as Resident Magistrate. I should have mentioned this before, but that I was under the apprehension that it had already been notified to the Provincial Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ST. JOHN BRANIGAN,
Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Police.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 16th December, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and with reference to the first paragraph, I beg to acquaint you that when I mentioned in the Provincial Council that I believed you were no longer a Resident Magistrate, I had intended to say more as to your resignation, but was met there by the statement which appeared in the *Daily Times* of the previous day, that you had officiated in that capacity at the Dunstan Gold-field.

The Government are in the possession of a communication from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, from which it appears the appointment emanated from the General Government, but they have no official information of your resignation. They are, however, quite satisfied with your assurance that you gave up the appointment immediately on being informed by this Government that they considered it incompatible with the office you already held.

Copies of this communication and your letter will be laid on the table of the Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ON THE "DUNEDIN BUILDING BILL, 1862."

(Brought up by the Provincial Solicitor, December 16.)

The Committee have gone very carefully over the several Clauses of this important Bill and its Schedules, and have consulted with, and heard the evidence thereon of Messrs. Langlands, Lawson, and Ross, Architects, besides the Provincial Engineer.

As the result of their enquiries and deliberations, the Committee have to report their approval of the Bill, subject to some few amendments, which will appear on the accompanying copy of the Bill, signed by the Chairman of the Committee.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman
THOMAS TAYLER,
FREDERICK WALKER
J. M'GLASHAN.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON MESSAGE No. 5, (WASTE LANDS.)

(Brought up by Mr. Dick, December 17.)

COMMITTEE:

(Messrs. Howorth, Cargill, Gillies, M'Master, and Dick.)

1. Your Committee have given careful consideration to the working of the Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands within the Province, and have taken a variety of evidence bearing upon the different features of this important subject, and have now to report—

2. That in the opinion of your Committee the first and principal object to be attained in the sale of Crown Lands, is their profitable occupation for improvement, and

and this, without reference to the class of occupiers, or the extent of their individual occupation; and that in the case of Agricultural Lands, profitable occupation for improvement must be held to mean effective cultivation for Agricultural purposes.

3. That the most direct and simple means of securing the improvement and cultivation of lands sold, is the imposition of conditions to that effect as part of the terms of sale in the manner intended to be provided under the "Improvement Clause" of the present Land Regulations, but that inasmuch as the improvement clause has not been enforced in respect of Lands hitherto sold, which probably comprise more than half of the best agricultural lands in the Province, it does not appear that the provision in that clause, as it now stands, can be considered effective for the purpose sought, whether as regards lands already sold, or lands to be sold hereafter. Your Committee are of opinion that the Council should adopt such measures as may be necessary for giving practical effect to the Improvement Clause, and to this end would recommend the imposition of a special tax upon all lands not improved in accordance with the obligations of the clause.

4. Your Committee are of opinion that the upset price of Rural Land should be raised to forty shillings per acre.*

5. Your Committee are of opinion that no alteration is desirable in the present system of selling lands only after they have been fully surveyed and pegged off, and the road lines have been carefully laid off in accordance with the natural features of the country, but your Committee recommend the adoption of the suggestion of Mr. Thomson, Chief Surveyor, concurred in by his Honor the Superintendent, that lands not being purely agricultural land, but of a semi-pastoral character contiguous to purely agricultural land should be laid off in larger sections not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres.

6. Your Committee are of opinion that the system of Hundreds has worked satisfactorily for the interests of the agricultural population, and that Hundreds should, from time to time, be proclaimed, of extent sufficient to provide liberally for the wants of that class, but that care should be taken not to proclaim Hundreds to a greater extent than required, so as to withdraw lands unnecessarily from profitable occupation for pastoral purposes, or over country not suited for the purposes of agriculturists. And your Committee would recommend that in proclaiming Hundreds in any situation of doubtful character as to attraction for population the extent might be limited to, say 5000 acres, until its adaptability should be tested, and so as to prevent the unnecessary withdrawal of land from pastoral pursuits.

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Provincial Secretary's Office, 3rd December, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Thomas Dick, James Howorth, Alex. M'Master, J. L. Gillies, E. B. Cargill. (Mr. Cargill elected Chairman.)

Resolved that the Committee proceed to the consideration of the Land Question generally, without immediate reference in the first instance to the proposals issued by the Government.

Mr. W. H. Cutten, Chief Commissioner, attended. Referred the Committee to Report in *Government Gazette* of this day's date for information upon the general question of Land Sales and working of present Regulations. [Read Report in question.]

Examination of Mr. Cutten. See queries and answers.

1. *Question.* Are you of opinion that, in general, the prices obtained for land, sold during the past year, have represented their fair market value?

Answer. I am of opinion that the lands have, in general, been sold below the market value, and I judge so from the fact that land is often re-sold at a higher price shortly after its purchase. This remark applies specially to lands which have recently been opened.

2. Do you consider the present upset price to be too low?

Decidedly so, with respect to lands on the sea coast; but a considerable quantity of land now open is not worth more than the upset price, in the present state of the market.

3. Are

* See Votes and Proceedings, page 53.

3. Are you of opinion that it would be advisable to use a different upset price for lands in different localities?

It would be so difficult to work that I think it would not be advisable. I would prefer adopting an upset price applicable to the good land, leaving the inferior to be dealt with when the good is disposed of.

4. Do you not find that, when the best land is disposed of, the intermixed inferior land improves in value?

Yes: especially where the previous sales have induced population.

5. Do you think it would be advisable to lay out blocks of Agricultural Land and have them proclaimed open for selection, but reserving sites for Townships, and an area adjoining each Township, the land included in each area to be put up to auction in such quantities as will meet the demand that may be supposed to exist?

I think it would be advisable to reserve areas round future Townships, within which areas land should be sold at open auction; such, in fact, was a part of the system of Sir George Grey's Regulations of the 4th March, 1853. I express no opinion upon the subject of laying out blocks of Agricultural Land. If any decided change is proposed in the principle of the Waste Land Regulations, I would require to be furnished with the whole plan in detail before expressing an opinion.

6. Do you consider the present system of Land Sales gives encouragement to speculation in land?

The low price of the land certainly does.

7. Have speculators generally, within the last two years, had any considerable effect in preventing intending purchasers for *bona fide* settlement from purchasing?

I do not think there has been any very large number of speculative purchasers in Otago.

8. You have said that the land should be raised in price so as to get a fair price for good lands; would you, then, recommend that whenever the good land in Hundreds is sold, new Hundreds should be proclaimed, in order to bring more good land into the market, without waiting for the sale of inferior lands in already proclaimed Hundreds?

Decidedly.

9. What do you think should be the object in view in disposing of waste lands—merely to obtain money, or settlement?

The object should be to settle the country.

10. Are you of opinion that raising the upset price of land would operate in favor of purchasers for *bona fide* settlement?

Yes; inasmuch as it discourages speculation.

11. Do you think it would act more favorably towards the settlement of the Waste Lands than the enforcement of the improvement clause?

No; I do not.

Read and confirmed, 5th December, 1862.

E. B. CARGILL,
Chairman.

Meeting in Provincial Secretary's Office, 5th December, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Thomas Dick, James Howorth, Alexander M'Master, E. B. Cargill. (Mr. Cargill in the chair.)

The minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

It was resolved to continue the examination of Mr. Cutten who, being called was interrogated as follows, by:—

12. The Chairman: Apart from theory, and looking to the future, do you consider that the enforcement of the regulations would be practicable?

I don't think it would, because I believe when a large number of persons found themselves inconvenienced by the conditions, they would bring a pressure to bear upon the Government to repeal them.

13. In your opinion what price should be the minimum ?

£2: If that was found too small I should raise it.

13. Are you acquainted with the Land Regulations of the Province of Canterbury ?

Yes.

14. There are two prominent points of difference between the Canterbury Regulations for the sale of rural land and those of this Province. 1st. The method of application. 2nd. The land within the Province being open for application without reference to surveys or Hundreds. Do you think there would be advantage from borrowing from the Canterbury Regulations on either of these two points ?

No, I do not, provided you have the upset price of land in Otago sufficiently high to make the Otago Regulations workable in their true spirit.

15. You would then retain the present method of application as the best ?

Yes.

16. And would you in all cases retain the system of only selling surveyed lands ?

Yes.

17. Do you mean by that that you would only sell lands that may have been previously surveyed—it might be upon private application—or that you would restrict sales to the surveyed blocks, with sections pegged off as under the present system ?

I consider it absolutely necessary that no land should be sold until it has been surveyed by the Government. Private surveys are exceedingly inconvenient, but I do not think it absolutely necessary to lay off the land in sections as at present. A modification of the system might be advantageously adopted, such as laying off square miles in rectangular form, and of allowing them to be subdivided by private surveys, but this should only be done after roads have been laid off and surveyed. The only disadvantage of the present system is that the survey is often more exclusive than need be in consequence of one purchaser buying a large number of sections in one block.

Mr. Dick stated that the following queries had been handed to him by Mr. Gillies, who was unavoidably absent, to be put to Mr. Cutten.

18. So long as it was the public impression that the "Improvement Clause" could be enforced, do you think it had the effect of deterring speculation, and securing to the Province *bona fide* settlers.

Yes.

19. If the Improvement clause were enforced, or enforceable, do you think that, in the districts you are acquainted with, a larger population would have been settled and greater improvements made where land is now held in large blocks ?

Yes, no doubt, as many persons who have made purchases would not have made them, and several have gone to Southland in consequence.

20. As a general rule, where purchases of large blocks have been made, have they been settled upon and improved ?

Yes, so far as my knowledge extends they have in a greater or less degree, but I believe not to so great an extent as they would have been had they been purchased by a larger number of purchasers.

21. Have these purchases of large blocks of land been made subsequently to the period when it was generally supposed the Improvement Clause could not be enforced ?

Yes, subsequently to the period when that supposition became general.

22. In your intercourse with those desirous of settling in the Province, what have been the complaints, if any, with regard to the difficulties they have met with in acquiring land ?

These complaints have been exceedingly various. Some persons complain that there is no encouragement for capital, and that the restrictive clauses are unfavorable to settlement. But the chief complaint is, that the most valuable lands have been already sold.

MR.

23. MR. GILLIES : Do you think that the raising the price of land would remove these difficulties ?

Certainly not.

24. MR. DICK : Can you say what quantity of land in Otago is now available for sale ?

There are about 125,000 acres of land surveyed, which can be thrown open for sale ; and there are other lands not yet surveyed which could also be thrown into the market.

25. Supposing the price were raised to £2 per acre, how much of this land would realise that sum ?

I believe about 50,000 acres of land already surveyed would be sold for £2 per acre, but possibly the rise in price would check the sales for a time.

26. Would it not be necessary to lay out more land into Hundreds *now* ?

Not immediately ; but it must be within twelve months.

27. Could you suggest where these should be so laid out ?

I decline to answer that question.

28. What quantity of land do you think should be in the market at once, in order to stock it sufficiently, as recommended in your Annual Report ?

I think there ought to be 100,000 acres.

29. Do you recommend an increase of price in the sale of the land if the improvement clauses cannot be enforced ?

I have already said I would have the upset price to be 40s.

30. What would you consider a fair price, and how would it affect land of totally different character—say the block around the township of Oamaru and Maungatua ?

I recommend that the price be raised to 40s. as being the general average value of Agricultural Land throughout the Province. It would be impossible to fix one price that would exactly suit every district. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of Oamaru has, as stated in my report, acquired a position value of such an amount as would render the rest of the Province, in less favored positions, unsaleable, were the price of Crown Lands raised to that height.

31. Do you find many of the applications for land lapse ?

A considerable number, but not so many as used to be.

32. Does not this interfere with the purchase by other parties who, seeing the land already applied for, are deterred from applying ?

Yes, it frequently does.

33. MR. HOWORTH : Will not the operations of the miners on the gold fields render large tracts of land unavailable, either for agricultural or pastoral purposes ?

Yes, especially for pastoral purposes. With reference to agricultural lands, it might be worth while to fill up the holes where they are not very numerous.

34. MR. M'MASTER : Were the price raised to £2, and the present system of Hundreds continued, should not care be taken in laying out a Hundred that the land comprised therein, of a character not likely to realise the price for some time, should bear a certain proportion to the better class of land ?

This depends entirely upon the particular locality referred to. I am of opinion that the Hundreds should be of considerable extent.

35. Do you think that land, before being thrown into Hundreds, should be surveyed with a special view to ascertain its character and adaptability ?

I think the country has been sufficiently surveyed for that purpose.

36. THE CHAIRMAN : You referred in a previous answer to the propriety of modifying the system of survey previous to sale of land to extent of laying out square blocks of larger extent without requiring the minuter sub-division into sections before sale. Are you of opinion that it would be advisable to extend this

outside

outside of Hundreds so as to permit of sale of land within Runs as in Canterbury, of course accompanied by the removal of present restriction to sales only with consent of the Runholder, and by the rising of the price to forty shillings?

No, decidedly not. I firmly believe in the system of Hundreds.

E. B. CARGILL, Chairman.

Meeting in Provincial Secretary's Office, December 9, 1862.

Present: Thomas Dick, James Howorth, Alexander M'Master, J. L. Gillies E. B. Cargill. (Mr. Cargill in the chair.)

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

It was resolved to proceed to the examination of J. T. Thomson, Esq., Chief Surveyor, who, being called, was interrogated as follows by:—

37. MR. DICK: Can you tell the acreage within Hundreds under the Otago Association?

About 400,000, odds.

38. Can you tell the acreage within Hundreds when the land was administered by the Agent for the New Zealand Company under the Otago Scheme?

About 160,000 acres.

39. Can you tell the acreage within Hundreds after the addition of the Invercargill Hundreds?

922,240 acres.

40. Can you tell the total quantity of land available for sale in Hundreds and 2,000-acre blocks?

1,379,840 acres.

41. Can you tell the quantity of land now available for sale in Otago?

Not more than 150,000 acres at present.

42. Can you tell the character of this 150,000 acres?

About 300,000 of superior quality. About 70,000 acres of secondary quality; that is, land not suitable for agricultural purposes at present, but very good pastoral land. The remainder only fit for pastoral purposes.

43. How much land is there within the hundreds unsurveyed?

500,000 acres.

44. State how much of this is agricultural, how much pastoral, and how much, if any, useless?

Agricultural, 100,000 acres; Pastoral, 400,000; Useless, none.

45. THE CHAIRMAN: Can you form a correct estimate of the extent of good agricultural land outside the present Hundreds?

About a million of acres, including bush land.

46. Does that million consist principally of land in large blocks, or is a large portion made up of small detached portions?

Between the Clutha and Mataura one block of 200,000 acres might be found.

In other Districts it would be in blocks of from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, including the small valleys in remote hill districts.

47. Looking to the present exigencies of the Province in connection with the in-flowing of population, and the apparent difficulty in keeping good land in the market to meet the demand, are you of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to restrict sales of land to sections fully surveyed and pegged off.

I think there is no scarcity of good surveyed land available for sale, and the quantity might be increased to almost any extent, if the inferior land suitable only for pasture were laid off in sections of not less than 300 acres. I consider it advisable to keep to the present system, if possible.

48. Do you think any advantage would be gained by laying out agricultural lands in large blocks, say of a square mile each, carefully marked by pegs, deferring the minuter sub-division until the lands were taken up for occupation?

I think that plan would entail great increased expense. Half the cost of the present survey goes for the laying out of road lines, which in any case is necessary

necessary. This amounts to about fourpence (4d.) per acre. Laying off and pegging the sections, costs about fourpence (4d.) more. The deferred sub-division of the large blocks in the manner suggested would probably cost the public from two shillings (2s.) to three shillings (3s.) per acre, and would probably be full of errors. I think great saving of time would be effected by laying out purely pastoral land in larger blocks, say of 300 acres. This would include a large portion of the unsold lands. I consider it waste of time to lay out pastoral land in small sections.

49. Is the business of surveying now progressing in such a manner that the remainder of the agricultural lands may soon be available for sale ?

Yes. It is progressing rapidly, but not so rapidly as it will do next year. We have been much retarded this year by the settlement of spotting claims. I am quite averse to any system of contract survey, as it is impossible to test its correctness, and the important matter of laying off the road-lines is neglected.

50. MR. M'MASTER: You have prepared a map intended to indicate the various descriptions of land in the Province. May that map be taken as a guide by those in search of agricultural land ?

Only as a general principle.

51. Then land marked on that map as agricultural land may be totally unfit for agricultural purposes ?

Some of it may be so.

52. Are you of opinion that Hundreds, in order to fulfil the purpose of their institution, should contain a considerable portion of good agricultural and bush land ?

I think so, generally, excepting where there are towns.

53. Do you think that Hundreds should comprise a greater extent of agricultural land than land merely pastoral ?

The more agricultural land the better.

54. Do you think that country districts entirely destitute of bush, and far removed from bush land, are likely to attract a population for settlement ?

No; certainly not, provided they are not attracted by coal and other minerals.

55. Do you think it advisable to alienate the lands of the Province to other purposes than improving settlement ?

The sooner it is made use of the better—whether for agricultural or pastoral purposes, or minerals—to the full extent of its capacity.

56. Would it not be better to retain and lease land, and borrow money in anticipation of it selling at a higher price when the settling of the country has made further progress ?

I would like to see families settle on pastoral as well as agricultural farms, and making use of what they could produce from the soil, with the most advantage to themselves.

57. MR. DICK: Adopting the present system of survey, what quantity of land can you survey in a year ?

Each surveyor surveys about 20,000 acres.

58. When do you expect to have the existing Hundreds surveyed ?

By the end of next year.

59. If the Council were inclined to declare new Hundreds, could you recommend localities fit for the purpose ?

Yes, according to the quality of land required.

60. As a member of the Waste Land Board you will have seen the working of the Land Regulations. What is your opinion of the Improvement Clause, as to the discouragement of speculation in land ?

I think it encourages speculation, because the land is given away for less than its value.

61. Do you think that Hundreds should have commonage of inferior land connected with them ?

I would take natural boundaries of about 100,000 acres, including bad as well as good land, but the more good land the better.

62. MR. GILLIES : So long as it was the public impression that the Improvement Clause could be enforced, do you think it had the effect of deterring speculation, and securing to the Province *bona fide* settlers ?

The Improvement Clause only deterred the more ignorant.

63. As a general rule, where purchasers of large blocks have been made, have they been settled upon and improved ?

Not generally.

64. Have these purchases of large blocks of land been made subsequently to the period when it was generally supposed the Improvement Clause could not be enforced ?

I think so.

65. In your intercourse with those desirous of settling in the Province, what have been the complaints, if any, with regard to the difficulties they have met with in acquiring land ?

I don't think there have been any difficulties in acquiring land till very recently.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday first, when it was resolved to proceed with the examination of his Honor the Superintendent, and Mr. Gillies, in the interval, to hand certain questions to Messrs. Steel and Hardy, and to bring up their answers at next meeting, the parties to be called then, if thought necessary.

E. B. CARGILL,
Chairman.

Meeting in Provincial Secretary's Office, 11th December, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Thomas Dick, Alex. M'Master, J. L. Gillies, E. B. Cargill. (Mr. Cargill in the chair.)

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

The Queries handed by Mr. Gillies to Mr. Steel, and his replies, were read ; but it was resolved that Mr. Steel be called and examined *viva voce*.

His Honor the Superintendent having been called, was interrogated as follows by the Chairman :—

66. *Question* : Have you been satisfied with the progress of the Land Sales recently ?

Answer : No, by no means.

67. What is the principal ground of your objection ?

Because we are parting with the very best of our land very much under its value.

68. Do you consider the present upset price insufficient ?

If you simply desire to acquire a revenue from the land, decidedly so.

69. What do you consider the chief objects to be had in view in the disposal of land ?

Population, cultivation, and revenue.

70. Do you consider the present regulations to be not sufficiently conducive to population ?

Decidedly not, chiefly because the Improvement Clause is inoperative.

71. Could you indicate shortly the direction in which you would wish to see an alteration made ?

I would classify the land into—1st, purely agricultural ; 2nd, into land to be laid down in grass, but unsuited from its broken nature for the continued production of cereal crops ; and 3rd, into land of a purely pastoral character.

acter. The first class to be retained simply for agricultural occupation; the second to be surveyed in blocks of 320 acres, and disposed of, as revenue demands, to those wishing to invest in large areas, the proceeds to be laid out principally in opening up roads through the district. The third class to be retained until the expiry of the present Pastoral Licenses, and then leased on terms more in consonance with its true pastoral value.

72. These proposals, apparently, have reference to lands outside as well as inside Hundreds?

Yes, I would declare lands into Hundreds as required for sale.

73. In conjunction with the classification of Lands, would you propose to alter the upset price with respect to any of them, or otherwise to modify the method of sale? I would simply do the latter.

74. In what way?

With reference to the 1st class, by the Government obtaining by purchase a portion of the land from time to time, and leasing it with a purchasing clause having conditions of improvement—the land to be resumed or sold, with or without compensation, should the tenant not fence in and cultivate to the extent of £2 per acre, within a reasonable time—or I would adopt another method, viz: by the Government *not* purchasing the land, but allowing occupation for a certain amount at a fixed rental, subject to the conditions of improvement, with purchasing clause, at an upset price, at or within a fixed date. If not purchased at the close of the period, the land to be put up to sale with valuation for improvements, such improvements to consist of fencing, cultivation, and a tenement of a value proportionate to the acreage. With reference to the second class, I would put it into the market in contiguous blocks to the amount of from 2,000 to 5,000 acres, with the usual conditions of improvement—the sale to be duly advertised in New Zealand and Australia.

75. In respect to the 1st class of lands, would you propose the adoption of the mode you indicate in entire supercession of the present mode of sale?

Yes, I think so, if the second were disposed of as recommended.

76. Do you consider it is an object to give special advantages to small cultivators over large cultivators, both being *bona fide* cultivators of the soil?

Unless you protect the small holder from the speculator, you will have none. The whole of the real agricultural land of the country within Hundreds would be bought up within three months.

77. Would an increased price have no effect in the direction you desire?

The speculator would buy all the best land. You would not sell the remainder until it had obtained a position value. Immigration and settlement would be discouraged—your land revenue, after a year or two, paralysed—and your Customs revenue would be entirely dependent upon the continuance of the Gold-fields,—three-eighths of which revenue only become Provincial revenue.

78. Do you think it would be desirable so to relax the present reservation of lands held under Pastoral Leases in a way to give more encouragement to *bona fide* settlement on portions of those lands held by the Leaseholders?

Most decidedly not. I suppose licenses, not leases, are referred to.

79. MR. M'MASTER: You proposed a system of leasing, or permissive occupation, the land to be given in fee-simple to the lessees or occupiers upon their fulfilling certain conditions. Would you not extend the privilege to runholders, with regard to their homesteads?

I would not allow any such privilege external to Hundreds, principally because, —1st, it would lead to unconnected surveys; 2nd, it might, from our ignorance of the interior of the country, lead to a great sacrifice of the Provincial Estate; and 3rd, valuable town sites might be absorbed.

80. MR. GILLIES: Would you have the same objections were a run declared into a Hundred and open for sale in the usual way, thus placing both runholders and others upon the same footing?

I would in all cases reserve the real agricultural land from the grasp of the speculator, and treat the whole land just as I have recommended the land in existing Hundreds to be treated.

81. The

81. The CHAIRMAN: Would you apply the term "Speculator" solely to purchasers of large blocks?

No, certainly not.

82. MR. M'MASTER: Would you not apprehend that if a numerous class of lessees or permissive occupants were established, there would be an irresistible temptation offered to the unprincipled political agitator to make capital, by holding out the prospect of release from the conditions imposed by Government?

There is that danger; but if you do not hold out some inducement to the Immigrant, the evils I have spoken of before in answer 77 will certainly be realised.

83. In the case of the Council recommending that the upset price of land be raised, would you make a difference in price of the two classes of land which you term agricultural and even pastoral?

Differential prices are very difficult to fix, but I should be disposed to favor a difference, always remembering that the latter class be only brought into the market to meet the urgent demands of revenue.

84. MR. GILLIES: In the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Province, the object being principally the encouragement of purchases for immediate settlement and improvement, is it your opinion that the raising of the price of land would secure this object better than the adoption of a system of a binding character, similar to the Improvement clause in the old Regulations?

No.

85. As long as it was the public impression that the Improvement clause could be enforced, do you think it had the effect of deterring speculation, and securing *bona fide* settlers?

Yes, most emphatically.

86. If the Improvement clause were enforceable or enforced, do you think that, in the Districts you are acquainted with, a larger population would have been settled, and greater improvements made, where now land is held in large blocks?

Yes, most decidedly.

87. As a general rule, where purchases of large blocks have been made, have they been settled upon and improved?

I think there has scarcely been time to test that. I do not see any tendency to improve.

88. Have these purchases of large blocks of land been made subsequently to the period when it was generally supposed the Improvement clause could not be enforced?

Most certainly.

89. In your intercourse with those desirous of settling in the Province, what have been the complaints, if any, with regard to the difficulties they have met with in acquiring land?

Utter uncertainty as to whether they could get what they wanted, and the probability of being outbid even if they had a chance.

90. Do you think that the mere raising of the price of land would remove these difficulties?

Most certainly not. The choice would be more restricted and confined to inferior land.

91. Do you think any alteration in the system of survey would tend to remove these difficulties?

Already replied to in answers to questions No. 74.

92. What alterations would you recommend?

Same as preceding.

93. Do you think that were the Improvement clause enforced would the public generally be opposed to it?

I should say decidedly not.

94. MR. M'MASTER: Are you of opinion that it will be necessary soon to have additional Hundreds proclaimed?

Most certainly; absolutely necessary.

95. If

95. If large Hundreds were proclaimed in districts purely pastoral, and the price of land raised to £2, do you not think the consequence would probably be, that the greater portion of each Hundred would be withheld from profitable occupation for many years?

Yes.

96. Would it not be unwise to take land out of profitable occupation by declaring interim Hundreds at once before your scheme of settlement had been tested? Test the scheme in the present Hundreds; but more land must immediately be declared into Hundreds.

97. MR. DICK: Has any legal opinion been taken whether the Improvement Clause can be enforced or not?

I think not. I am not aware of it.

98. How would you dispose of those lands to be purchased by Government? I would endeavor to foster immigration, but not exclude other purchasers.

99. What extent of land would you lease to one party of the land which you suggest should be purchased by Government?

Rural land from about 50 to 150 acres or 200 acres, according to the requirements of the family. Suburban land is excluded.

100. The CHAIRMAN: You have stated that you would lease rural land in farms of from 50 to 150 or 200 acres, and that you would dispose of no agricultural land on any other terms; are you prepared to recommend as part of the public policy of this country that there should be no farms in existence exceeding in extent 150 acres?

The secondary class of land circumjacent to the purely agricultural areas might be obtained by farmers to any amount; but put the real agricultural land, which is *extremely* limited in quantity, into the market, and instead of hundreds of families you would have only one resident farmer here and there. This secondary class of land would be similar to land around agricultural districts referred to in the proposals before the House, which might afford pasturage for cattle for a time, and gradually be brought into the market, after a period, from time to time, which would afford the original leaseholders, who had become purchasers of their land, an opportunity to extend their farms by competing with others when it was put into the market. I beg to append a statement shewing that the class of farms referred to have not been a failure in Victoria.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	Number of Holders of each class	Extent held by each class.	Per centage of Cultivation to quantity held.
Under 5 Acres	786	2,251	79.4
5 Acres and under 15	1674	14,458	46.8
15 " " 30	1241	25,823	57.5
30 " " 50	1206	44,816	42.8
50 " " 100	2199	153,150	36.9
100 " " 200	2087	284,047	27.8
200 " " 350	1140	298,681	19.4
350 " " 500	273	110,212	15.5
500 and upwards	967	1,585,715	2.9

I would ask permission to add in conclusion, that, in my opinion, the sacrifice, by present sale of the sea-board agricultural and interior agricultural land on any terms which would not ensure population would be a *grievous* and *irremediable* injury to the country, and retard its future progress more certainly and permanently than its sudden collapse as a gold-producing country would do.

The meeting, having resolved to resume on Monday first, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

THOMAS DICK.

Meeting in Office of Provincial Secretary, December 15, 1862.

PRESENT: Thomas Dick, J. L. Gillies, Alex. M'Master. (Mr. Dick in the chair.)

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

It was stated that certain slight alterations and additions had been made by his Honor the Superintendent, in pencil, on answers given by him on the 11th instant. These were admitted and held as part of the answer.

It was resolved to proceed with the examination of David Pike Steel, Esq., who, being called, was interrogated as follows:—

101. MR. GILLIES: In the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Province, the object being principally the encouragement of purchases for immediate settlement and improvement, is it your opinion that the raising of the price of land would secure this object better than the adoption of a system of a binding character, similar to the Improvement Clause in the old Regulations?

No. I would prefer the Improvement Clause.

102. So long as it was the public impression that the "Improvement Clause" could be enforced, do you think it had the effect of deterring speculation, and securing to the Province *bona fide* settlers?

It had.

103. If the Improvement Clause were enforceable or enforced, do you think that in the District you are acquainted with a larger population would have been settled, and greater improvements made, where now land is held in large blocks?

Yes.

104. As a general rule, where purchases of large blocks have been made, have they been settled upon and improved?

These purchases have been made by two classes—First, the speculator, who has done nothing; and second, the party who has purchased for Sheep Runs, and who has in some cases improved by fencing and building a house, but no cultivation of the soil.

105. Have these purchases of large blocks of land been made subsequently to the period when it was generally supposed the "Improvement Clause" could not be enforced?

Yes—all.

106. In your intercourse with those desirous of settling in the Province, what have been the complaints, if any, with regard to the difficulties they have met with in acquiring land?

Principally the competition at auctions—because speculators generally apply for the whole block when it is put into the market, and, in order to obtain it, are prepared to give a higher price for any particular section which a settler may desire; and this high price for a few sections does not tell heavily when divided over the whole block.

107. Do you think that the mere raising of the price of land would remove these difficulties?

No.

108. Do you think any alteration in the system of survey would tend to remove these difficulties?

I think it would be better to have a continuous survey, and not to spot the country by picking out the best agricultural land.

109. What alteration would you recommend?

See preceding answer.

110. Do you think that, were the "Improvement Clause" enforced, the public generally would be opposed to it?

No. The agricultural public would not.

111. MR. M'MASTER: You are in favor of the "Improvement Clause"—Don't you think it might entrap parties into what might prove a wasteful expenditure of capital and labour?

I would not be afraid of it.

112. MR.

112. MR. DICK : Do you think that settlers generally would be opposed to taxing unimproved lands ?

I believe generally it would be more popular than raising the price.

John Hardy, Esq., having been called, was examined as follows by

113. MR. GILLIES : In the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Province, the object being principally the encouragement of purchasers for immediate settlement and improvement, is it your opinion that the raising of the price of land would secure this object better than the adoption of a system of a binding character similar to the "Improvement Clause" in the old Regulations ?

No ; we have had practical experience that the "Improvement Clause" in the old Regulations is the best.

114. So long as it was the public impression that the "Improvement Clause" could be enforced, do you think it had the effect of deterring speculation, and securing to the Province *bona fide* settlers ?

It had, certainly.

115. If the "Improvement Clause" were enforceable or enforced, do you think that, in the district you are acquainted with, a larger population would have been settled and greater improvements made, where now land is held in large blocks ?

Yes ; no doubt of it.

116. As a general rule, where purchases of large blocks have been made, have they been settled upon and improved ?

These purchases have been made by two classes—1st, the speculator, who has done nothing ; and, 2nd, the party who has bought for sheep runs, and who has, in some cases, improved by fencing and building a house, but no cultivation of the soil.

117. Have the purchases of large blocks of land been made subsequently to the period when it was generally supposed the "Improvement Clause" could not be enforced ?

Entirely so.

118. In your intercourse with those desirous of settling in the Province, what have been the complaints (if any) with regard to the difficulties they have met with in acquiring land ?

The length of time intervening between the application and decision, and the uncertainty of their getting the application granted when that decision was come to.

119. Do you think the mere raising of the price of land would remove these difficulties ?

No ; it would to some extent, but not entirely. The enforcement of the "Improvement Clause" would be the best remedy.

120. Do you think any alteration in the system of survey would tend to remove these difficulties ?

It would tend to remove the difficulties as affording facilities for immediate settlement.

121. What alteration would you recommend ?

I think the survey should be continuous—taking in agricultural and pastoral lands.

122. Do you think that were the "Improvement Clause" enforced, the public generally would be opposed to it ?

The enforcement of the "Improvement Clause" would be popular in my neighborhood, because it would prevent the absorption of land by speculation.

123. What is your opinion of a system based on the following terms :—Agricultural and pastoral leases, at the rent of _____ per acre, with right of purchase at the end of four years, at £ _____ per acre, subject to improvements to extent of £2 per acre having been made ?

I think that a system of leasehold, giving a right of purchase, would have the effect of inducing a great number of persons to settle.

EXAMINATION OF MR. MOSS.

124. MR. DICK : Are you acquainted with the Canterbury Land Regulations ?
Yes ; generally.
125. Have they Hundreds in that Province ?
No.
126. Is there free selection over the whole Province ?
Yes ; beyond the pre-emptive rights.
127. What extent of pre-emptive right is allowed the runholder ?
The licenses there are annual—renewable till 1870, without alteration in terms, and the runholders have a pre-emptive right over 5 per cent of the run, provided it does not exceed 250 acres in all, for a homestead ; also, a smaller pre-emptive right of 80 acres for out-stations. There is also a pre-emptive right for fencing, but I am not prepared to state the exact terms, as it has been the subject of dispute.
128. What is the price of land in Canterbury ?
A fixed price of £2 per acre.
129. Are there many agricultural settlers ?
A great many.
130. Have they usually purchased at £2 per acre ?
The system there is, if a man has money to lend, he puts it into the hands of a surveyor ; the surveyor or agent gives notice that he has so much money to be laid out upon land, to be leased on a purchasing clause, he paying 5s. per acre of yearly rent, and £5 per acre at the end of five years, for the freehold.
131. Have you found that the agriculturists have been able to pay the rent and purchase the freehold ?
They have hitherto usually paid the rents, but the system is not old enough to have tested the question of purchase. I think it is there the pinch will come. Those in the neighbourhood of Christchurch may succeed, but those further off will find a difficulty.
132. Are the terms such as will cause the forfeiture to the agriculturist of all the improvements if he cannot purchase at the end of the term ?
Yes ; there is no protection agreed for.
133. Are there private purchases from Government by agriculturists ?
Yes ; a good many of from twenty acres upwards, though very few take only twenty acres. It is considered too small a quantity, except of bush.
134. Have there been any difficulties in reference to survey, through general selection, over the whole Province ?
I cannot say.
135. Is £2 an acre complained of as too high a price by the laboring man and small capitalist ?
They are the advocates of a high price, because experience showed them that, when at a low price, it was purchased by speculators in large blocks.
136. Have the Canterbury Regulations been found to give rise to jealousy between runholders and agriculturists ?
No.
137. MR. GILLIES : Then the price of £2 does not prevent speculation ?
No ; but it forces the purchaser to make some use of the land, in order that it may pay. Speculation is not stopped in Canterbury, but is greatly confined.
138. Have you heard the opinion of agriculturists in Canterbury upon the system of Hundreds in Otago ?

I have never heard any desire expressed for Hundreds in Canterbury.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

E. B. CARGILL,
Chairman.

Meeting

Meeting in Provincial Secretary's Office, 16th December, 1862.

Present—Messrs. Thomas Dick, E. B. Cargill, Alexander M'Maister, James Howorth, J. L. Gillies. (Mr. Cargill in the Chair.)

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

The Committee after a lengthened discussion on the subject of the Land Regulations of the Province, and the various improvements on these, which it would be the duty of the Committee to recommend, adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

E. B. CARGILL, Chairman.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON MESSAGE No. 4,
(DISTRICT ROADS.)

(Brought up by Mr. Rennie, December 19.)

The Select Committee appointed to consider certain Resolutions* proposed by the Government respecting the formation and maintenance of District Roads report thereon as follows:—

1st. There are agreed as to the arrangement proposed in regard to the Survey operation of District Roads.

2nd. In regard to the Supplementary Districts, your Committee approves of, as general rule, the principle upon which aid shall be afforded to these Districts; but would submit that, under peculiar circumstances, there may be certain Districts to which a greater proportion than one-tenth of the Land Revenue might be devoted: provided always that cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Provincial Council for such deviation.

ALEX. RENNIE,
Chairman.

December 19th, 1862.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURVEY, ENGINEER, AND
ROADS' DEPARTMENTS.

(Brought up by Mr. Gillies, December 19.)

Your Committee, in laying before the House their report on the Survey and Provincial Engineer and Roads' Departments, have to express their regret that owing to the number of Committees sitting during this session of Council, and the difficulty of obtaining convenient places of meeting (which they hope will be provided for in future), they have been unable to examine into the working of the different departments so minutely as they could have wished.

Your Committee not being called upon to examine into charges against individuals, but rather to elicit information on different points that might be useful to the Government, have pleasure in reporting on the Survey Department, in stating that various matters touched upon in the evidence accompanying this report† met with the approval and recommendation of the Head of the Department, so that it is unnecessary to take up the time of the House with them now.

Your Committee, in reporting on the Provincial Engineer and Roads' Departments, considered that as these departments have been but recently organized, it was unnecessary for them to examine on the present occasion minutely into the details of the working, but have had sufficient evidence to justify them in recommending that this Council resolve—"That a thoroughly competent Civil Engineer, one who has had his attention more especially devoted to Roads and Bridges, be sent for from Britain, for the special service of laying down Main Trunk Lines throughout the Province, and that his Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to place a sufficient sum for that purpose on the Estimates."

Your Committee would also recommend that the Heads of these Departments be instructed to pay particular attention to the qualifications of their officers, as regards ability, attention, and economy in the discharge of their several duties.

JOHN GILLIES, Chairman.

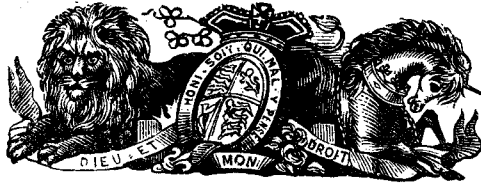
19th December, 1862.

* See Votes and Proceedings, page 9.

† See evidence of Chief Surveyor, taken before Select Committee on Waste Lands, page XXXII.

END OF APPENDIX.

SESSION XVI., 1862.



COUNCIL PAPER.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

SESSION XVI.

1862.

SURVEY REPORT.

Dunedin, 12th September, 1862.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent of Otago.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information the Annual Return of work executed by the Staff Surveyors of this Department, by which it will appear that 397 square miles have been triangulated, 134,765 acres have been surveyed and marked into rural sections, 2644 town quarter-acre sections have been laid off, and 41 lineal miles of road survey executed. Besides the above surveys, Geographical data have been observed in various parts of the interior, which will serve as starting points for Reconnaissance

and following Surveys; also, 1446 square miles of Reconnaissance Survey have been effected, extending over the Upper Clutha Valleys.

This year having been one of much excitement among all classes, the Department has been carried on under difficult circumstances in regard to keeping the men together; it is therefore highly creditable to the officers that they have by their exertions fully realised the results anticipated in my last year's report, which were, that 400 square miles of triangulation would be completed, and 120,000 to 150,000 acres of rural sections surveyed. In lieu of the road surveys proposed several towns have been laid off.

Mr. M'Kerrow's Report on the Reconnaissance Survey of the Upper Clutha Districts, and on the Chronometrical and Astronomical observations connected therewith, have already been published. The service was one of great delicacy and difficulty, and having been most satisfactorily conducted by that officer, much credit is due to him.

In glancing over the Returns, I trust it will appear that there has been no retrogression either of energy or zeal on the part of the other officers of the Department.

The cost of work will be seen to be as follows:—Geographical data of Lindis Peak, Mount Nicholas and Mount York, £198 15s.; 1446 square miles of Reconnaissance Survey cost £343, or 4s. 9d. per square mile; 397 square miles of Triangulation cost £1503 13s. 5d., equal to £3 15s. 9d. per square mile, or three-halfpence per acre; 134,765 acres of rural sections cost £4861 4s. 5d., or 8½d per acre; 2644 town quarter-acre sections cost £1149 18s. 7d., or 8s. 8¼d. per section; 41½ lineal miles of road survey cost £393 8s. 9d., or £9 11s. 8d. per mile. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of rural section survey, the cost of work has ruled higher this year than in former years, and one cause is apparent—viz., the higher rate of labour; but other causes must be mentioned—viz., the constant shifting that the Surveyors have been subjected to, and the great distance of many from supplies; this last has particularly affected the triangulation.

The shifting has affected more or less the whole staff, particularly Mr. Shank's party, who had no two surveys contiguous, but all distantly separate.

This circumstance militates much against the progress of the Surveyor, and should if possible be avoided. The altered requirements induced by the discovery of gold of course afforded cogent reasons for breaking up the arrangements that were made for last year.

Annexed is a return published by the Survey Department of Victoria for which I am indebted to Vincent Pyke, Esq. It will partially serve as a comparison of cost, though it does not give the details of the different classes of survey, which will be seen to vary very much.

	OTAGO.	VICTORIA.
Reconnaissance	at 4s. 9d. per sq. mile	All classes of Surveys at 1s. 3d to 2s. per acre.
Triangulation	at 1½d per acre	
Rural Sections.	at 8½d per acre	
Town Sections.	at 8s. 8¼d. per qr. acre	

The measures for this season I would respectfully recommend to be as follows:—

Mr. M'Kerrow to go on with the Reconnaissance Survey of the Interior till it be completed; this will have the effect of opening all the available country in the Province to the stockowners. On the completion of this survey I would recommend Mr. M'Kerrow's employment on the Geodesical branch, at first under my own charge, till he gain practice in the various operations, so as to be left to his own management.

I would advise two surveyors to be employed triangulating the Lower Clutha, Pomahaka, Tuapeka, and Waipori Districts; seven surveyors to go on with rural sections in the South Clutha, Taieri, Waihola, Peninsula and Blueskin Districts, with the view of overtaking all the unsettled and outstanding land applications; two to go on with the surveys of Pomahaka and Otepopo Districts.

By this means about 400 square miles would be triangulated, and 150,000 acres surveyed into Rural Sections.

During the last year the Lithographic branch of the Survey Office has worked steadily. I find the wages have amounted to £326 11s. 5d., and plant to £189 14s. The actual money return has been from maps sold amounting to £151 8s. 11d., but the value of work done according to trade rates, is (as per return annexed) £1239 7s. 6d. Independent of all this I respectfully suggest that this branch is well worth maintaining, for the production of Survey maps alone, owing to the increased facilities those give to intending land purchasers; but this coming year I believe will shew a great increase of income from the accumulated stock of maps on hand.

The West Coast still remains a *terra incognita* to this Department; and though I have reason to suppose that there is not much country available for pasture, nor much for agriculture, yet from the reports of fine timber, coal, and copper that have reached us, it would be well to have the mysteries of the locality cleared up, and its resources made known. If a steam coal could be procured, and there is said to be abundance of seams, the sea-borne trade of this part of New Zealand (whether coasting or over sea) would be most beneficially affected. Possibly Dr. Hector might find it convenient to accompany an expedition.

A sketch Map could be completed in about three or four months, and if a steamer were placed at the service of this Department, I would be happy to execute it myself. The best time would be from December to March, for then the passes across the Southern Alps would be practicable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. THOMSON,
Chief Surveyor.

REBURN OF WORK DONE BY THE SURVEY LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

(ESTIMATED AT TRADE RATES.)

		£	s.	d.
Survey Department	Maps principally	732	10	0
Geological Survey do	Cards, &c.	2	10	0
Immigration do	Circulars, &c.	18	3	6
Engineer do	Cheques, Schedules, &c.	32	10	0
Police do	Forms, &c.	6	10	0
Superintendent's do	Circulars, Labels &c.	447	4	0
Total estimated value of work		£1239	7	6

In addition to this, much time has been consumed in mounting maps, which cannot well be specified.

J. T. THOMSON,
Chief Surveyor.

RETURN SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LAND SURVEYED, AND THE COST PER ACRE OF SURVEY FOR THE YEARS 1856 TO 1860 (INCLUSIVE).

Extracted from Parliamentary Papers (Victoria).

Years.	Number of Acres Surveyed during each year.	Total cost of Survey during each year	Average cost per Acre for each year.	REMARKS.
1856	846,663	80,899	s. d. 1 10½	The total cost of survey during each year includes that of land of all classes, roads, lines of telegraph, small sites for public purposes, topographical features, gold-fields,* and that of trigonometrical and geodetic operations. (Signed) C. W. LEAR, Surveyor-General.
1857	774,592	78,352	2 0½	
1858	1,079,647	66,310	1 3	
1859	720,696	65,760	1 9½	
1860	637,860	63,848	1 8½	
By contract 1860	116,821	63,848		

* I do not quite understand what is included in the term "gold-fields." The above certainly does not include the cost of the running survey.

Department of Lands and Survey,
26th February, 1861.

(Signed)

VINCENT PYKE.

28/7/62.

(True Copy.)

J. T. THOMSON,
Chief Surveyor.

RETURN OF FIELD WORK FOR THE OTAGO STAFF SURVEYORS FOR THE YEAR 1861-62, ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

SURVEYORS' NAMES.	MINOR TRIANGULATION AND MAIN CIRCUIT SURVEY. 1		RURAL SECTION SURVEY. 2		TOWN SECTION SURVEY. 3		EXTRA WORK. 4		TOTAL COST. 5	REMARKS.
	SQ. MILES	£ s. d.	ACRES.	£ s. d.	¼-ACRES	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
George Hately	292	942 12 3	...	...	..	..	...	...	942 12 3	5 £914 4s. 11d., per Surveyor's return. 1 This does not include 35 sq. miles of country, of which the Topographical Map was completed. 56 days of actual work, weather much broken, in dead of winter. The Topography was very intricate, and done in more than ordinary detail. 5 £814 7s., per Surveyor's return. 4 Reconnaissance Survey required extra equipment of £30, still available.
W. C. England... ..	95	471 1 0	...	...	..	..	Maps of Oamaru, &c. 93 1 2	564 2 2		
J. McKerrow ... ..	..	..	4300	151 4 0	...	...	22½ miles of Road Survey Geo. data of Lindis Peak, Mount Nicholas, and Mount York	121 18 0 198 15 0	805 3 2	
W. P. Smith	10	90 0 0	13,841	394 15 0	471	271 10 2	1446 square miles of Reconnaissance Survey 19 miles of Road Survey	343 0 0 271 10 9	1027 15 11	3 Main street of Kaitangata surveyed, 400 pegs, and other work done besides
C. B. Shanks .. ..	...	...	13,650	499 10 2	1294	519 7 1	...	...	1014 17 3	5 £1018 17s. 3d., per Surveyor's return; camp shifted every survey.
Francis Howden ... ..	...	...	30,216	1038 15 11	...	...	...	...	1038 15 11	2 & 5 £1073 16s. 1½d., per Surveyor's return.
James Mitchell ... ..	...	...	13,400	744 0 3	..	...	..	..	744 0 3	2 & 5 £706 10s. 3½d., per Surveyor's return.
William Arthur .. ..	...	...	25,721	747 18 8	...	...	...	...	747 18 8	2 & 5 £744 7s. 8½d., per Surveyor's return; 8 acres in Canvas Town, Dunedin, are included, and one Block in Waikouaiti District was exceedingly rough and difficult.
Robert Grigor .. ..	...	...	12,895	512 8 1	502	245 5 4	..	...	885 7 9	5 £757, per Surveyor's return
Alexander Dundas .. ..	...	...	930	94 0 0	377	113 16 0	...	...	207 10 0	5 £207 16s., per Surveyor's return.
A. D. Wilson .. ..	...	...	19,812	678 12 4	..	..	...	...	678 12 4	2 & 5 £671 2s. 4d., per Surveyor's return.
	397	1503 13 3	134,765	4861 4 5	2644	1149 18 7		1028 4 11	8656 15 8	

Survey Office, Dunedin, 12th September, 1862.

J. T. THOMSON, Chief Surveyor.



RETURN OF SURVEY OPERATIONS FOR THE SEASONS 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, AND 1861-62.

SEASONS.	RECONNAISSANCE.				TRIANGULATION AND MAIN CIRCUIT SURVEY.				RURAL SECTION, AVERAGE SIZE, 80 ACRES.				TOWN SECTION, AVERAGE SIZE, QUARTER-ACRE.				Average cost of Colonial Survey of Otago.
	AREA, ACRES.	ACTUAL COST.	RATE.		AREA, ACRES.	ACTUAL COST.	RATE.		AREA, ACRES.	ACTUAL COST.	RATE.		AREA, ACRES.	ACTUAL COST.	RATE.		
1857-58	7,588,480	£ 1000 0 0	s. 0 3 d. 1000		17,920	£ 100 0 0	s. 0 14 d. 14		35,163	£ 1255 13 8	s. 0 8½ d. 8½		...	...	...	0 9½ d. 9½
1858-59	...	...	...		147,815	£ 740 3 0	s. 0 14 d. 14		22,895	£ 606 11 10	s. 0 6¼ d. 6¼		398	£ 363 6 2	s. 18 2¼ d. 2¼	0 7½ d. 7½
1859-60	...	...	...		506,880	£ 2900 0 8	s. 0 14 d. 14		29,507	£ 1,083 19 10	s. 0 8¼ d. 8¼		219	£ 313 10 1	s. 28 7 d. 7	0 10 d. 10
1860-61	...	...	...		566,400	£ 2,220 13 6	s. 0 1 d. 1		141,690	£ 5,280 8 1	s. 0 8¼ d. 8¼		1,121	£ 1,247 16 3	s. 22 3 d. 3	0 9½ d. 9½
1861-62	925,440	£ 343 0 0	s. 0 9 d. 1000		254,080	£ 1,503 13 3	s. 0 11 d. 11		134,765	£ 4,861 4 5	s. 0 8½ d. 8½		661	£ 1,149 18 7	s. 34 9 d. 9	0 10¼ d. 10¼	

REMARKS.—It will be observed from the above that the cost of Reconnaissance (a most useful preliminary survey for settling pastoral runs, boundaries of districts, and general routes) is merely nominal. The cost of Triangulation is 1d. to 1½d. per acre. The stations average 2½ miles apart, and on these are based all land measurements. The cost of Rural Section is 6¼d. to 8¾d. per acre, the average size being 80 acres. The cost of Town Section Survey varies from 18s. 2¼d. to 34s. 9d. per acre. Thus it would not do to strike an average of all classes of survey in the year, as the Reconnaissance would unfairly reduce the rate, and Town Section as unfairly increase it. It is Triangulation and Rural Section Survey that are meant when the cost of the survey of a colony is spoken of; in Otago these include road lines (main, district, and occupation), ferry sites, town sites, &c., which I think is all that is included in the annexed return for Victoria.

In South Australia, which from the first has had the advantage of a correct system of survey, as described in the work of Captain Frome, R.E., the cost of Triangulation was only ½d. per acre, and of Rural Section 3d. to 4d. per acre, but these prices ruled before the discovery of gold in Australia, and consequently when labour was cheap. The *trig. points* were at 7 mile distances instead of 2½ miles, as with us, which materially reduces their cost.

In New South Wales it appears from a Report of a Commission of Enquiry into the Survey Department, dated 11th August, 1855, that no regular system of survey was maintained in that Colony; the survey officers seem to have been employed in marking out *spotting claims*, without connexion. This had induced great confusion in titles, and litigation. The cost of this species of survey was executed at a rate varying from 1s. 11d. to 6s. 8½d. per acre.

From the Report of the Surveyor-General of Victoria (1859-60) the survey of Victoria seems to have been conducted in the same manner as that of New South Wales, his description of which is somewhat deplorable; and to remedy this he proposed to substitute a general system called "Geodetic." Though I could not recommend the system for adoption here, either in principle or detail, yet if persevered in, it will supply a great desideratum—that is, it gives known and undisputable land-marks, on which subsequent sectional surveys are based, and to be referred to for adjusting obliterated boundaries. These land-marks serve the same purpose as our *trig. stations*, and are placed 6 miles apart,

at a cost of about 1d. per acre. The size of rural sections is not given; the cost by annexed return will be seen to vary from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 0½d. per acre.

Regarding the other Provinces of New Zealand I have no reports, either as to style or cost, but with the exception of this Province and Southland, believe them to be conducted on the "spotting system."

J. T. THOMSON,
Chief Surveyor.

ENGINEER'S REPORT,

(WITH NOTES BY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY)

Provincial Engineer's Department,
Dunedin, 22nd October, 1862.

To His Honor the Superintendent.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward a report of the state of the Department, which has been under my charge since the 1st April, 1862.

The Provincial Engineer's Department has hitherto consisted of three Branches, viz.:—1, Engineering; 2, Architectural; 3, Road making and maintaining.

1. ENGINEERING.

Previous to the first of April, the Engineering works were proposed and carried out, partly by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and partly by the Chief Surveyor, and consisted of Jetties, Piers and Bridges.

The Jetties and Piers in course of construction were:—Jetty-street Jetty, Rat-tray-street Pier, Stuart-street Jetty, Pelichet Bay Jetty, Port Chalmers Jetty, and Waiholā Jetty.

Jetty-street Jetty.

The Jetty-street Jetty was contracted for on the 11th January, 1862, by Mr. Henry Hill, for a sum of £4484.

I found that if constructed according to the original contract plans, the structure would not be sufficient for the traffic to which it would be subjected. I have, therefore, introduced additional beams to support the planking, and a large quantity of iron work, in order to secure the super-structure of the piling. The total cost of the work was £5159 16s. 4d., being £675 16s. 4d in excess of the contract sum= 3s. 6d. per square foot. In the original plan it was contemplated that iron tram-rails should be used to convey the goods by trucks along the Jetty to the end nearest Princes-street, in a similar manner to that in use on the old Jetty. Being

convinced that the Jetty would be of comparatively little use unless horses and drays were permitted to traverse its entire length, I proposed to abandon the tram-rails on the Jetty, and by placing an additional layer of red pine planking, render the structure serviceable for horse traffic. This suggestion met the approval of the Government, and a Contract has been entered into (on the 22nd August, 1862) with Messrs. Bullock and Walker, to cover the Jetty with 3-inch red pine for the sum of £1763, or at the rate of 1s. 2½d. per square foot, including all labor, nails, tar, &c. The Contractors are bound to complete this work on the 9th day of December, under a penalty of £5 per day.

In July last I prepared a plan and estimate of such additions to the Jetty-street Jetty as I considered essential to its proper working, viz.:—

1. Two Landing Stages each 390 feet in length, 18 feet 6 inches in width, raised 2 feet 10 inches above the level of the present Jetty, so that drays backing against the staging might have the goods rolled instead of lifted into them. Upon these stages it was proposed to place four 3-ton travelling cranes, by which means goods might be lifted out of vessels into carts, or deposited upon the landing stage.

2. A passenger platform, 150 feet in length by 125 feet in width, with proper steps.

3. A Deck House, including on the ground floor Ladies' Waiting Room and Closets, Gentlemen's Waiting Room, Closets, &c., Jetty-keeper's room, and Staircase; on the first floor Look-out gallery for Police, &c., Clock and Belfry. On the second floor, Lantern and lamps, with compass points and Vane. My estimate for the foregoing works was as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Two Landing Stages, 390 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in., at £1865 5s.	3730	10	0
Two wrought iron Tramrails for Stages, at £42	84	0	0
Four 3-ton Travelling Cranes at £140	560	0	0
Four Buffers, at £20	80	0	0
Passenger Platform, 150 ft. x 125 ft.	4523	17	0
Deck-house, as described ..	609	6	3
Lamps for Steps, &c.	96	0	0
	<u>£9683</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

The Government approved of the suggestion, but thought the extent of work too great to sanction at once. I was authorised, however, to call for Tenders

for one landing stage, and on the 15th August last three tenders were received, the lowest being £3083 15s. 5d., and the highest £5000. These tenders were made at the time the Dunstan Gold Field was announced, and as I considered them far too high, I suggested that their further consideration should be postponed for one month. On the 17th October, 7 fresh tenders were received, the lowest being £2055 2s., and the highest £4557 16s. As the lowest tender was £45 14s. under the estimate I furnished on the 23rd July last, I have recommended its acceptance.

I would suggest the advisability of placing a sum, say £8000, upon the estimates for the completion of the works above described, and also for the erection of a fixed 10-ton Crane for heavy goods, say £400.

Rattray-street Pier.

This pier was originally proposed to be 1225 feet in length, by a width of 66 feet at the top, and to be constructed of earth-work, protected by rough stone walling, which was again protected by fender piles, the fender piles being secured by land ties and short piles. The Contract for the work was let on the 4th March to Mr. John Barnes, for the lump sum of £6400, to be completed in 6 months. The method of construction adopted in the formation of this pier seemed to me objectionable for many reasons, and I proposed the substitution of a sloped bank, faced with rough blue stone pitching, so as to withstand the wash of the waves.

This plan of construction is calculated to last as long as the stone will endure, and does not prevent the erection of landing stages or warehouses along the sides of the pier. In reporting on the plan of the proposed extension of the Town, I shall have again to refer to this pier.

The total cost of the work executed to the 30th September last, is £2453 8s. 6d., and the total length completed 600 feet, leaving a balance of £3946 11s. 6d. to finish 625 feet of pier, culverts and metalling. The Contractor for this pier is very considerably behind his time. He has, however, had to contend against very severe weather. A difficulty in obtaining labor, and the alteration in the method of construction have also caused some derangement of his plans. Nevertheless, I do not think that as much energy has been shown as might have been under the circumstances.

Stuart-street Jetty.

The erection of this Jetty was commenced in the latter part of 1861, and the

system pursued has been to sub-divide the Contracts as much as possible. For instance:—1861, F. M'Ivor, Cartage of Piles. 1862, Jan. 9, John Barnes, driving piles; do. do. 16, John Bullock, supply of red pine timber; Feb. 24, F. M'Ivor, supply of piles; June 5, F. and W. Stone, supply of iron-work. Day labor, framing and construction.

It was proposed that the total length of the pier should be 1100 feet, but no plan was prepared. The whole expenditure on the work to the 30th September was £3763 15s. 4d., or at the rate of 3s. 9d. per superficial foot, and considering the very superior manner in which the work has been performed, both with respect to material and workmanship, as compared with the Jetty-street Jetty, which cost 3s. 6d. per superficial foot (without the additional layer of planking), I consider the work has been economically carried out.

The system of sub-dividing work among various Contractors is objectionable. If one Contractor fails, the others are often brought to a standstill, and the Government loses control over them.

For some time the progress of the works on this Jetty was satisfactory, but the Contractor for supplying the piles was unable, in consequence of bad weather, &c., to furnish the required quantity, and as a necessary result the Contractor for driving was stopped. The length of site on which piles have yet to be driven is 410 feet, and I estimate a further sum of £3235 will be required to finish this work.

Pelichet Bay Jetty.

A Contract for the extension of the Jetty at Pelichet Bay for a distance of 660 feet, was entered into with Messrs. Hill and Bartly on the 11th January last, and was completed on the 12th April. The structure is of the slightest possible character, being intended merely for small boats and passenger traffic. The total cost has been £2029 10s. 3d.

Port Chalmers Jetty.

A Contract for the extension of this Jetty for a distance of 100 feet was entered into with Mr. G. M. Aldrich on the 15th January last. The final certificate was granted on the 15th July. Contract sum £473. Extras, £172 16s. 11d. Total cost, £645 16s. 11d.

Waihola Jetty.

A Contract for the erection of a Jetty was entered into with Mr. Robert Bell, on the 15th January last, and the final certificate was granted on the 21st April. Contract sum, £450. Other expenditure, £33 5s. Total cost, £483 5s.

Moeraki.

A sum of £700 was placed upon the Estimates for a Jetty at Moeraki.

Moeraki is particularly favored in its capabilities for being made a first-rate harbour, more so than any place I have seen on the east coast.

A sum of £700 would go but a very little way in erecting a complete pier or Jetty. My late assistant, Mr. Dundas, has made a survey, and taken soundings of the locality, but the plan being unfinished, I am not in a position to state what sum would be required to construct a serviceable jetty. I think £1500 the least sum that ought to be calculated upon.

Waikouaiti.

Surveys and soundings have been taken for a Jetty and Break-water at Waikouaiti. No definite plan or estimate has been made. The position chosen, although the best that can be obtained, is very exposed. The Jetty and Breakwater will have to be composed entirely of stone and earthwork. There is abundance of stone in the immediate neighbourhood, but the sum of £2000 at the least will be required to form an efficient work.

Bridges.

The Bridges erected hitherto are of the simplest character, and as they have been under the supervision of the Road Inspectors, I shall not allude to them in this report under the head of "Engineering Works."

Harbour Improvements.

In connection with Engineering works the most important that presented itself, on my arrival in this Province, was the extension of the Town towards the South-east, or from high water-mark to the Bay. (a) I saw that not only did a large area exist, which was dry at low water, but that a much larger area had only a depth of water of from 1 to 3 feet.

Having been engaged in the north of Ireland in the reclamation of more than 80,000 acres of ground from the sea, where the tide rose and fell 10 feet, and the banks were exposed to an ocean swell, the practicability of a scheme (which I believe has been under consideration for

(a) Under the direction of the late Capt. Cargill, in 1859, a general plan and estimate for the reclamation of the ground referred to was made by J. T. Thomson, Esq., Chief Surveyor, and would have been immediately carried out had the Revenue admitted; and under the present Superintendent a Crown Grant having been obtained, a detailed plan was drawn out by Mr. Langlands, the late Superintendent of Public Buildings, and laid before the Provincial Council; a change in the department then occurred.

some time) for reclaiming some 400 acres from the Bay in front of Dunedin, was at once apparent to me.

One great point in favor of the proposed reclamation, is the immediate contiguity of high lands from whence clay and stone may be readily conveyed to their required position.

With this report I forward a plan of Dunedin, showing the extension of the town. A portion of the proposed extension is drawn in strong red lines; this part having been approved, and the schedule of the several building sites is incorporated in "The Harbour of Otago Leasing Ordinance," Session 15, No.

The area above mentioned extends from a point opposite Walker-street to a point 500 feet north of Stuart-street, extending 2000 feet from high water-mark into the Harbour, and comprising 137 acres—of this area 37½ acres are appropriated to three Docks, containing respectively 16½ acres, 12¾ acres, and 8 acres.

In planning the extension it was my object not to sacrifice any works which had been already performed. I have, therefore, made the Jetty-street and Stuart-street piers available, as landing and discharging points in the centre of the docks; and Rattray-street pier being composed of solid earthwork, I propose should form one side of No. 2 Dock.

There are about 5¾ miles of streets, 66 feet in width, of which nearly 2 miles have a frontage to the docks. The streets occupy an area of nearly 46 acres.

The Schedule attached to the plan and the Ordinance, gives the areas of the building sites to be reclaimed, viz., 54 acres 327 square yards.

I have prepared an Estimate of the cost of the works included within the area of 137 acres. In order not to understate, I assume the embankment necessary to form the streets at an average height of 14 feet or 3 feet 6 inches above high water-mark. The solid contents of a bank 14 feet high, with a top width of 66 feet, and side-slopes 2 to 1, are 146 cubic yards, which at 2s. 6d. per cubic yard equals £18 5s. per lineal yard of bank. The embankment will require, say 17 square yards of 15 inch stone pitching at 10s. per square yard, or £8 10s. per lineal yard of bank. The two items make a total of £26 15s. for every lineal yard of street throughout the reclamation. I have before observed that there are 5¾ miles of street, or 10,087 lineal yards, which multiplied by £26 15s. gives £269,827. Metalling 5¾ miles of streets and culverts will cost say £55,478. Three swing Bridges, and three sets of Lock Gates at £10,000 each, equal £30,000.

ABSTRACT.

5½ miles of Streets	£269,827
Metalling do.....	55,478
3 Swing Bridges and Locks	30,000
	<hr/>
	£355,305

The embankment necessary for the street having been formed, the question of filling in the spaces becomes a matter of time; those portions nearest to the harbor can be filled in with the material dredged from the channel, the portions nearer the present town could be filled in from such excavations as are required in forming or lowering existing streets and building allotments. This work I consider might be left to private parties, that is, to those who purchase or lease.

The building sites reclaimed—In some cases the owners or occupiers might not wish the site filled in level with the streets, as for instance when cellars are required under warehouses, &c.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Government will not necessarily be called upon to fill in the whole of the reclaimed area of 137 acres, but merely to provide and deposit the material requisite to form 10,087 lineal yards of embankment, 66 feet wide at the top, or in round numbers 1,472,602 cubic yards, an amount of work which 600 men could easily perform in two years, taking into account every possible contingency.

My knowledge of the value of property in Dunedin is necessarily very limited, but I am given to understand that £7000 per acre is a low price.

54 acres at £7000 = £378,000, or £22,695 in excess of the cost of the formation of Streets, Docks, Wharves, Bridges, Locks, &c.

As a commencement towards the work of reclamation, negotiations were entered into and completed with the proprietors of that part of Dunedin called Church or Bell Hill; in order that the same might be reduced to the level of the surrounding streets, and the material derived therefrom deposited in the Bay.

The site known as Church Hill includes an area of 5 acres 6 roods 16 perches.

From sections I have had made of the site, I find that the quantity of earthwork available for the purposes of reclamation, which can be procured from the Hill, is 338,754 cubic yards.

Borings have been taken of the Hill, the result showing that its main body is composed of a close grained sand, with occasional bands of stone from 1 to 3 feet in thickness. The quantity of stone is

much less than I expected. The labor, therefore, of reducing the level of the hill is of the simplest description.

About three weeks ago the Government being beset by numbers of destitute persons, requested me to find some employment for them, and as the material in Church Hill lay in immediate contiguity with the land it was proposed to reclaim, I have placed as many men as possible to the work of excavating on the hill and filling in the Bay. At present there are upwards of 500 men at work. They are not, of course, so advantageously situated as men should be; or in other words, if a Contractor were carrying out the work for a definite sum, he would not employ as many men or conduct the work in the manner in which it is now advanced. Still if destitute persons are to be employed, it is as well to make them earn their living as far as possible, and I cannot at present find so suitable a field for their labor as on Church Hill.

As more room is obtained I intend setting a number of the men to break stones, either into sizes suitable for facing the slopes, or into 2½ inch metal for covering the streets. (a)

I propose also to employ about 100 of the men in cutting a large drain 10 feet wide round the Reserve for Public Recreation. This, however, though a beneficial work will not afford employment for any length of time.

2. ARCHITECTURAL.

The following works were in progress when the Department of Public Buildings was combined with that of the Provincial Engineer. They have since then been carried on under my direction.

High School, Dunedin.

A Contract for the erection of a portion of this building was entered into with Messrs. Currie and Co., on the 26th March last, to complete the work in 4 months for £2133. Drawings have been given for details of the work, and for necessary additions to the roof and portico. The Contract is nearly completed.

North Dunedin School.

A Contract was entered into with Messrs Mirfin and Co., on the 19th March, 1862, to complete the Masons' work in 2 months, for the sum of £763, and another with M'Ilwain and Croll, on the same date, for the performance of the Carpentry and other works in 3 months,

(a) This has often been urged by the Provincial Government as the only mode of securing a fair return of labour from those who are indisposed to work.

for £640. The time was afterwards extended, and the building is now finished. The extras on Mirfin and Co.'s contract amounted to £172 16s., and were occasioned by inequality of the ground.

Green Island School.

A Contract was made with Messrs. Currie and Co., on the 13th March, 1862, to complete the work in 3 months, for £721. The extras amounted to £32 8s. The building is now completed.

Oamaru School.

A Contract was made on the 5th April, 1862, with Messrs. Currie and Co., to complete the works in 4 months, for £791. The building is nearly completed.

Oamaru Court-House.

A Contract was entered into with Mr. George Gemmell, on the 15th May, 1862, to erect the building for £899 10s., in 3 months. The works are nearly completed. Details have been given for portions of the work, and some necessary additions and alterations have been designed and directed to be carried out.

Geological Survey Office.

A Contract was made with Mr. W. M. Edwards, to complete the work for £85. The extras amounted to £16 3s. 9d. The work is now completed.

Stables for Police at Waitahuna and Tuapeka.

Contracts for these stables were entered into with Mr. John Beck, on the 26th June, 1862, to complete them in one month, for the sums of £83 and £68 respectively. They have been carried out with some necessary additions. The cost has amounted to £40 and £25 respectively.

Stable for Police at Tokomairiro.

A Contract was entered into with Messrs. Bull and Coleman, to complete this work for £378. Some additions were made amounting to £10 10s. The work has been completed.

Additions to District Police Barracks.

This work has been performed by day labor.

Pound at North Dunedin.

A Contract was entered into on the 26th June, 1862, to perform the work for £46 10s. The sum of £3 15s. was afterwards paid for making a ditch. The work is now completed.

Dipping Tanks for Sheep.

A drawing had been prepared, but some alterations being necessary, another was made in lieu of it. Nothing further has

been done in the matter, as the Inspector of Sheep stated some time ago that the tanks would not be required.

Portable Wooden Houses and Lock-ups.

The Contracts which had been entered into for the construction of these buildings have been completed. The houses have been erected in different parts of the Province for Police purposes, Telegraph Offices, Office for the Registrar of Deeds, Dwellings for the Commissioners of Gold Fields, &c.

House for the Inspector of Police.

Plans and Specifications had been prepared in the late Public Buildings Office. A new Specification was made. Tenders were obtained, and a Contract entered into with Mr. B. Jarvis, to complete the work in 4 weeks, for £339 2s. The sum of £53 12s. was paid for extras in foundations, &c. The work is now completed.

Instructions have been received during the last four months for the performance of the following works.

Stockade at H. M. Gaol, Dunedin.

Plans and Specification were prepared, and a Contract entered into on the 11th June, with Messrs. Mirfin and Co., to complete the work in fourteen weeks, for the sum of £857 15s. The size of the Stockade was afterwards increased, and some other additions made. This work is nearly completed.

Additions to H. M. Gaol, Dunedin.

(For Female Prisoners and Lunatics.)

I forwarded a report to your Honor in May last, stating the extent of accommodation required, and received a reply directing six portable houses to be made. These houses being unsuitable, I sent a letter recommending that the material of the old Gaol should be used, together with such new material as might be requisite for the construction of the necessary additions, and that the work should be performed by day labor.

Instructions were then received to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the work in the manner proposed. A design was accordingly prepared, and forwarded to your Honor, with an estimate of the cost, and I have received directions to carry out the works as shown.

Gaoler's House.

Plans, Specifications, and detail drawings have been prepared. A Contract entered into with Mr. W. Sutcliffe, on the 31st July, to complete the work in 3 months for £469 10s, is nearly finished.

Volunteer Shed.

Plans were prepared for covering the yard at the Police Barracks, as directed, but it was found that the arrangements required by the Volunteers would interfere with the use of the yard by the Police.

I addressed a letter to your Honor stating the difficulty, and requesting further instructions. No reply has been received, and nothing further done in the matter.

Museum and Stable, Geological Survey Office.

This work has been completed.

Hospital, Dunedin.

Sundry improvements have been effected from time to time according to instructions.

Alterations at the Survey Office.

Have been made.

Office Furniture, Provincial Engineer's Department.

Designs and Specifications were prepared, and a Contract was entered into on the 27th May with Messrs. Spicer and Murray to complete the work for £204 14s. Some portions of the furniture were rendered unnecessary by the removal of the Department to its present offices. The remainder of the work has been completed.

H. M. Gaol, Dunedin (Stone Building.)

Sundry improvements, alterations, and repairs have been effected, including paving the yards and floors of the cells with asphalt, the erection of a shed, pump, &c.

Police Station (Port Chalmers.)

Plans and Specifications were prepared, and a contract was entered into with Mr. George Smith on the 22nd July to complete the work in three weeks for £148 10s. Some additional accommodation was afterwards directed. The whole is now completed.

Fencing at the Court House, Dunedin.

Plans and specifications were prepared, and a contract entered into with Mr. B. Jarvis, on the 14th August, to complete the work in 7 days for £27 4s. This work is now finished.

Police Stables at West Taieri, Popotunoa, and Oamaru.

A contract was entered into with Mr. John Gray, on the 15th October, to erect the Stable at West Taieri, in four weeks, for £158, and on the same date a contract was made with Mr. John Beck to construct the Stable at Oamaru in six weeks for £208. The tender for the Popotunoa Stable was declined.

Court-House, Port Chalmers.

A design was prepared and an estimate made, amounting to £1250. A letter I received from your Honor stated that £500 was the sum appropriated for the building, and suggested that the design should be altered so as not to exceed that amount. A reply was forwarded that the design was in accordance with the suggestions of the Resident Magistrate (who had been requested by your Honor to afford the necessary information) that the sum of £500 was not sufficient for the purpose, and that I would recommend that the money should be expended on part of the building, and another vote taken for the remainder. No answer has been received, and nothing further done in the matter.

High School, Dunedin (Additions.)

A design has been prepared, and an estimate made.

School at East Taieri.

A design for a Brick Building was prepared and approved. Working drawings are in course of preparation.

School at Tokomairiro.

A design for a Wooden Building was prepared, but it was decided by the Education Board that the building should be erected of brick, similar to that which is to be built at East Taieri.

School at Caversham.

A design for a Stone Building was prepared and approved. The working drawings are nearly completed.

Schoolmaster's House at North Dunedin.

A design has been made for a Stone Building. The drawings are nearly completed.

Schoolmaster's House at Oamaru.

The drawings of a Stone Building for this purpose are in progress.

New School at West Taieri.

The pressure of other business has delayed the preparation of a design for this building.

School and Master's House at Saddle Hill.

Designed to be built of stone. The drawings are in progress.

Additions to the Presbyterian Church.

Plans and specifications were prepared and tenders obtained. No tender having been accepted, the work has not been proceeded with. (a)

(a) The estimate being framed too expensively, the necessary work is nearly finished by private arrangement.

Fittings at Immigrants' Barracks.

Have been completed.

Additions to Court House, Dunedin.

Plans have been prepared, and a contract entered into with Mr. B. Jarvis to complete the work for £148. Some extras were added. The whole is now completed.

Quarters for the Commissioners of the Gold Fields (Tuapeka.)

Plans and specifications were prepared, and tenders obtained. No tender has been accepted.

Mining Board Offices, Tuapeka.

Plans and specifications were prepared, and tenders obtained. No tender has been accepted.

New Shed at Jetty-street Jetty.

Plans were prepared, and an estimate made and forwarded for the information of your Honor. No further instructions have been received respecting it.

Fencing, Repairs and Additions to Schools and other Buildings.

Instructions have been received for numerous works of this kind. Specifications have been prepared when necessary, contracts entered into, and the work completed.

Having furnished a statement of the various Engineering and Architectural works carried out, in progress, and to a certain extent contemplated, I would take the opportunity of stating that many important works have not received the attention wholly due to them. This has been owing to the insufficiency of the staff, and the difficulty, if not impossibility of obtaining efficient assistants at the rates of salary hitherto allowed. I trust there will be no necessity to make this excuse in the next half-yearly report.

3. ROAD MAKING AND MAINTAINING.

On the 7th October last I had the honor to inform you that I was about to hand over the charge of the Roads and Bridges to Mr. Howden,^(a) the Government having sanctioned the proposal contained in my letter of the 9th September, viz., that the Roads should be made into a separate Department. During the short time I have been in office, I have found it impossible to even pay a visit to many districts which require attention, and in the

(a) This separation of the departments had been resolved on for some time, owing to the stagnation of work, and the departments getting inextricably in arrear.

prosecution of the road works, I have necessarily been guided by the reports and advice of the District Inspectors.

In my letter of the 7th instant I stated at length my views on the past management of the Roads of the Province. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

I forward herewith for your Honor's information the District Road Inspectors' half-yearly reports of the various works which have been carried out during the last six months. Three of the reports were not received until the 20th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon taking office I found there was a great want of proper forms of conditions of contract, forms of tender, and bonds, &c., &c. I have prepared such forms after the most approved models in Britain and Victoria. The same, after having been approved by the Provincial Solicitor, were printed, and are now in all cases attached to contracts, large or small. By following this course, an immense amount of clerical work is avoided, there is no chance of an important clause being omitted, and I believe Contractors and Sureties are now more careful in their calculations and tenders.

Telegraph to Port Chalmers.

In April last a Contract was entered into with Mr. Richard Woolley, to construct a line of Telegraph between Dunedin and Port Chalmers. This work was not put up under my supervision, but there is a clause in the conditions which states that the work should be completed to the satisfaction of the Provincial Engineer.

In August I was requested by his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent to examine and report upon the work. The substance of my report, dated August 22nd, was, that the work had not been satisfactorily performed, more especially as regards the square posts, through the town of Dunedin.

The Contractor has consequently given orders that the present unsightly posts should be removed, and straight, square, sawn posts erected in their place.

Building Ordinance.

During the last six months, a considerable portion of my time has been occupied in the preparation of a Building Ordinance for the town of Dunedin. The Metropolitan and the Melbourne Building Acts were taken as the basis of the proposed Ordinance, such modifications, ad-

ditions, or deductions being made as were rendered necessary by the different circumstances of this locality.

The Ordinance, if passed, will be of the greatest advantage to the Town ultimately, although it will probably press rather severely upon individuals at first.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. R. SWYER,
Provincial Engineer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

Dunedin, 25th September, 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to furnish you, for the information of Government, with the following report of the work done towards the Geological Survey of the Province, since my arrival here on the 15th April last.

Until the end of that month my time was principally devoted to the examination of Dunedin and its environs, as I was detained in town by necessary business.

Thereafter I commenced a rapid and superficial examination of the more accessible portions of the Province, and by repeated journeys in various directions I have now acquired a fair knowledge of the general geological features of the district extending from the Mataura Field on the south to the Waitaki on the north, and as far into the interior as the Umbrella and Dunstan ranges.

I have not considered it necessary to give the information obtained in the course of this hurried examination in a detailed journal form, as the country is so well known for the most part. It has therefore been embodied in the General Report, which is accompanied by a rough Geological sketch map and illustrative sections.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year for travelling, I am thus able to give information respecting a large portion of the Province mainly owing to the hospitable and valuable assistance I have everywhere experienced from the Runholders.

Laboratory.

Early in July the Office and Laboratory building was completed and I commenced to employ the necessary assistants. Mr. Wood, the assistant who was engaged in England, arrived in the month of June and to him I intended to intrust the ar-

rangement and chemical examination of the specimens procured, but he unfortunately fell into bad health, and although he exerted himself, even to a prejudicial extent to accomplish his duties, I found it necessary to devote a good deal of my own attention to the work which would otherwise have been directed to the Field work, and to employ an additional assistant. Mr. Skey, who continues to carry out the simpler methods of analysis in a perfectly trustworthy manner.

The following valuable series of examinations have been made, many of them having had the advantage of Mr. Wood's personal superintendence, and all the methods having been directed either by him or by myself, viz.:—38 analysis of varieties of coal and brown coal, 23 of which are of those from this Province, comprising the Clutha, Shag Point, Saddle Hill, Green Island, and other varieties.

The remainder which have been examined for the purpose of comparison comprise varieties from Nelson, Valparaiso, Vancouver's Island, and Labuan.

Six specimens of clays have been examined which are apparently promising as fire clays or for pottery.

Ten examinations of the building stones of the Province have been made, the results of which, especially when extended over a large series of samples, will form a valuable guide in the selection of building materials.

Ten analysis have been made of black sand from the Gold Fields, and other localities in the Province.

A valuable limestone or marble which occurs abundantly in the Horse Ranges, north of Shag Point, has been examined and is found to be of the highest value for burning into lime, and moreover to have the character of a valuable building stone.

In addition many analysis of minor importance have also been made.

Most of these analysis occupy a long time for their performance, and in many the processes are rendered more than usually tedious by the want of gas which is a great auxiliary in a Laboratory. In conducting these examinations, books are kept in which the most minute details of the processes employed are entered to serve for future reference and to check errors either of method or calculation.

Since 15th July a draughtsman has been employed in making tracings from the various maps of the Survey Department, to form the basis of the Geological maps, also in preparing fair copies of the sections, &c., which have been already surveyed.

Detailed Field Work.

As early as I could, after acquiring a general idea of the manner in which the geological formations were to be naturally grouped, I employed two field assistants to make a detailed examination of certain localities, where the results obtained would have an immediate and practical bearing.

One of these surveyors, Mr. Williams, has now been at work on the Saddle Hill and Green Island Coal Basin, and his maps, showing the boundaries of the various groups of strata, with their dip and strike, with copious notes, and every information which can be acquired from the natural sections without an expensive and lengthened examination, are well advanced.

The other surveyor, Mr. Davis, is employed upon the Shag Point Coal Reserve, making as correct a mining plan of it as the natural exposures of the strata along the coast will allow of, on which will be shown the various strata and seams of coal with the faults and dislocations by which they are disturbed. Both these assistants collect full suits of specimens, and I take as frequent opportunities as possible of going over the ground with them for the purpose of guiding their work. Without such lengthened and detailed scrutiny of the ground, but to which it would not be advisable that I should devote my whole time, no geological information could be obtained sufficiently accurate for Government to form an opinion from as to the extent and value of these and the other coal bearing districts.

Museum Store.

The accumulation of minerals, rocks, and fossils, has already reached over 500 specimens, so that the nucleus of a collection for a Museum is rapidly forming. Were there a proper place for its display, and a person appointed whose time might be wholly devoted to the management and arrangement of such a collection, I feel sure that valuable and interesting local specimens would be contributed by many in the Province, while I have the promise of liberal contributions and exchanges for New Zealand specimens from collectors at home.

To show the interest which is taken in this country by naturalists, I may mention that Professor Allman and Dr. Greville have consigned to me a large quantity of apparatus and materials for making a collection of the marine fauna of the coast, concerning which they will no doubt publish their researches; and of the specimens sent home, a complete set might be retained for a Museum here.

Botanists are of opinion that they have not yet obtained an exhaustive collection of the plants of the Middle Island, and especially of this southern portion of it; and I believe that Dr. Hooker is only waiting for more complete materials before undertaking the republication of his magnificent work on the Flora of New Zealand, but in a cheap and concise form to serve as a handbook for residents in the country. Other colonies, such as Victoria, Ceylon, Canada, British Columbia, and others, are having the same work done for them in such a form, and it has been usual for the Colonial Governments to bear the small expense necessary for the completion of those collections from their particular country, which are already stored in the Royal Hibernum at Kew.

Dr. Hooker expects me to add largely to the collection which he has for this Province, but to obtain the novel, rare, and peculiar specimens of plants, requires a more systematic search than I can find leisure for. I mention these circumstances in order to point out, that by a very small outlay, Government would be able to confer a great boon upon science, from which the Province would reap a direct benefit by hastening the publication of accurate information respecting its botanical products, in a cheap and accessible form.

The botany of the West Coast will be especially interesting, and in any arrangements for an exploration of that region, a properly qualified person should be included, whose whole time may be devoted solely to forming a collection of plants, as from the great humidity of the atmosphere their preservation will be a difficult task, requiring constant attention.

Meteorological Observations.

The Meteorological Observatory connected with this office was completed on the 1st September, since which time the observations have been made daily. For the present only the self-registering instruments are observed once a day, which is quite sufficient for the purpose of intimating the weather. From next month, however, a series of observations of a more exact nature will be taken three times a day in addition, as recommended by the Board of Trade, and from the results of which an exact comparison can be instituted between this and other climates. The instruments used are of the best construction, and have been carefully corrected by comparison with the Kew Observatory standards, and every care has been taken in exposing them to ensure freedom from disturbing influences.

The Observatory might be certainly in a better position, especially for the sake of

getting a fairer average of the wind, but its removal might be at any time easily effected could a better site be conveniently granted.

Proximity to the office is the only recommendation of the present one.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES HECTOR,
Provincial Geologist.

GOLD-FIELDS.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

REPORT

On the Progress, Condition, and Prospects of the Gold Fields of Otago

BEFORE proceeding to the consideration of the present condition and future prospects of the Otago Gold-fields, I desire to invite attention to a *brief retrospect* of the earlier discoveries. The facts which I have to detail in connection therewith may not possess the attraction of novelty; but it seems desirable that the principal circumstances relating to this branch of the History of the Province should be embodied in an Official Report for future reference. With this object in view, I have collected materials from every available source. And here I wish to record my obligations to the Chief Surveyor, who kindly placed at my disposal much interesting information, and otherwise rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of my Report.

It is difficult to say positively when, or by whom, *gold was first discovered* in Otago. That the Maories were aware of its existence before the arrival of the European colonists is an undoubted fact. I have been informed by Mr. Palmer, of Moeraki Bush, that many years prior to the settlement of the Province, he was assured by the Native Chief Tuawaiki that "*plenty ferro*," or yellow stone, such as that of which the seals of the white men were made, could be obtained in the interior of the island, and the country of the Upper Molyneux, or Clutha River, was particularly indicated as a gold-bearing locality.

At a later period, *other natives* confirmed these statements; and at least one party of settlers attempted to discover the El Dorado, asserted to exist. Mr. Thomas B. Archibald, of the Pomahaka, has kindly favored me with a letter, from which I make the following extract respecting this expedition, in which that gentleman was himself an active participant:—

"Nearly all the Maori residents at the Molyneux at the time of our excursion were strangers, having been only a few years in the place. There were only a man and woman who knew the country between the mouth of the River and the Lakes. The man, Raki Raki, had resided on the Wakatipu Lake, but had left many years ago. He left a brother, who had two wives, behind; and who, he said, were the only Maories in the interior. He told me he once picked up a piece of "*simon*" (gold), about the size of a small potato on the banks of the Molyneux, but did not know its value, and he threw it into the river. They told us they had seen the small "*simon*" on the sides of the river, where three canoes had been lying. On seeing a small sample of gold (which, I think, Mr. Meredith brought down from Tasmania, about the beginning of 1852) the natives were the more convinced we should find it in the sands of the Molyneux. As some of us were on the eve of starting for Australia, we thought we would give the River a trial first, more especially as we had the services of a Californian miner, who had left a whaling vessel in the Bay. We made a party of five and started up the River in March, 1852, in a whale boat which I brought from Dunedin. We prospected the bars and banks of the river, as far as a creek now named the Beaumont. As none of us knew anything about gold-seeking, except the American, and getting nothing more than the colour, we resolved to return, after having nearly a three week's cruise; the more so, as the river seemed a succession of rapids, which it was difficult to get the boat through. If our Californian miner had been the practical hand he represented himself to be, I have no doubt we would have been successful at least in getting a good prospect."

Dated "Pomahaka, 29th Sept., 1862."

Gold was also found in various parts of the Province by *the settlers* themselves, but the fact was either suppressed, as likely to produce mischievous results, or neglected, as of trivial import. I have been shown a small quantity of fine, scaly gold, which was procured in 1853, in the neighbourhood of the remarkable chert rocks known as the Fortifications.

The first official intimation of the discovery of auriferous deposits in Otago appears to have emanated from Mr. C. W. Ligar, formerly Surveyor-General of New Zealand, and who now holds the same office in the colony of Victoria. A letter written by that gentleman in 1856 to the then Superintendent—Captain Cargill—contains the following passage:—

"In my recent visit to the south part of the Province of Otago, I found gold very generally distributed in the gravel and sand of the Mataura River, at Tuturau; and from the geological character of the district, I am of opinion that a remunerative gold-field exists in the neighborhood."

No effort was ever made to test the value of this discovery. Indeed, the policy of the Government at that period appears to have been adverse to the encouragement of what is termed "prospecting;" for the Superintendent, in his address to the Provincial Council (December, 1856), commenting upon Mr Ligar's statement, observes that—

"In no circumstances would it be advisable to allow a searcher to go upon a run without leave of the lessee, or upon a Native Reserve without leave of the Natives."

Still, from time to time, vague rumors were circulated of gold being found in the mountain streams, and individuals occasionally brought into Dunedin small quantities of the precious metals. These circumstances, however, attracted very little attention, for the sufficient reason that the "finds" were inconsiderable. The Chief Surveyor—Mr. Thompson—in his Report on the Reconnaissance Survey of the Southern Districts, states that "the existence of gold is undoubted," but adds:—

"I have nowhere yet known of individual success at the occupation of gold washing or digging as a business, nor have I seen above the small fraction of an ounce in the hands of any one."

Mr. Thompson tried the sands and rocks for gold in various localities, without success; but when it is considered that his only implements were knives and pannikins, this result is not surprising. However, on the *Waiata River*, near the Limestone Gorge, one of his assistants obtained a single speck, the residue of the sands consisting of black grains—probably magnetic iron—"and a few small crystals not unlike the garnet."

More ample confirmation of the presence of gold was at hand. In the months of October and November, 1857, and during the early part of 1858, Mr. Alexander Garvie—late Assistant-Surveyor—executed a reconnaissance survey of the South-eastern Districts, and in his very full and complete report, he remarks that:—

"The eastern portion, from the coast to the Manuherikia, appears to be composed almost entirely of rocks belonging to the mica-schist systems. Towards the southwest, clay, slate, and altered rocks appear,

as at Tapantii, the lower part of the Pomahaka, and the Clutha, below the Tuapeka. . . . Traces of gold were found in the gravel of several of the streams and rivers. The trials were all made on the very surface, at such odd times as would not interrupt the proper work of the survey, by one of the party who happened to have previously visited the Australian gold-fields. The gold found was in every case small and scaly, varying from the smallest specks to about the roughness of bran. . . . It was found in the Clutha river, above the junction of the Manuherikia, and in the Tuapeka stream, in sufficient quantities to make it probable that it would pay to work if set about in a proper manner, with some wholesale system of washing, such as sluicing. Specks were also found in the Manuherikia, Pomahaka, and Waitahuna. . . . Along with the gold was found black sand, in some places fine, and resembling emery; in other places coarser, and sometimes in square block crystals."

The person of Australian experiences referred to by Mr. Garvie was a Mr. Buchanan, now a resident in Dunedin.

I cannot but regard this as the first practical demonstration of the mineral wealth of Otago. Earlier explorers had merely ascertained its existence, but here was sufficient evidence to have satisfied the most incredulous. The announcement was however unheeded at the time, and it was reserved for Mr. Gabriel Read and Messrs. Hartley and Reilly to develop the hidden treasures of which Mr. Garvie undoubtedly intimated the presence, although he was probably unaware of the importance of his discovery.

In a foot-note attached to Mr. Garvie's report, the Chief Surveyor states that the best sample of gold which had then been brought into town was found in the south branch of the Tokomairiro River. "This sample," adds Mr. Thompson, "indicates a workable gold-field." The locality referred to is now known as the Woolshed Diggings, where a native of Bombay, named Edward Peters, was in the habit of obtaining small quantities of gold from sands of the River.*

In the same year—1858—the Chief Surveyor discovered gold in the Lindis River, a circumstance to which he publicly referred in a lecture subsequently delivered at Dunedin. Traces of gold were

* I am informed that Peters also obtained gold from a gully on Davy and Bowler's run, near the north bank of the Tuapeka River, and consequently not far from Gabriel's Gully.

found shortly after in the sands of a small stream which enters the sea near the township of Hampden, on the Moeraki Beach.

But notwithstanding these accumulated proofs of the distribution of gold throughout the Province, *no systematic search* was prosecuted until 1861, when some men who were engaged on the new road which the Government was forming across the run of Mr. M'Lean to the pastoral districts beyond the Lindis Pass, in the Dunstan Mountains, accidentally struck upon a deposit of the precious metal. This occurred towards the end of March, and a *small "rush"* immediately set in. Although fair prospects were obtained, the general yield was not very encouraging. The field was therefore pronounced a failure, and the greater part of the miners returned. But even to the present date the neighborhood of the Lindis Pass continues to be wrought, not altogether unsuccessfully, for gold.

My own impression is, that the Province was then upon the verge of a very valuable discovery, and that a payable gold-field of large extent will yet be discovered in the country north of the Lindis Pass, and between Lake Hawea and the head waters of the Waitaki River.

Scarcely had the brief excitement consequent on the Lindis discoveries subsided, when it was revived by information of a more determinate character. In June, a letter was received by his Honor the Superintendent, from Mr. Gabriel Read, announcing the discovery of what is now *the Tuapeka Gold-field*. I make the following extract from Mr. Read's letter:—

"Tokomairiro, 4th June, 1861.

"To Major Richardson, &c.

"**SIR**—I take the liberty of troubling you with a short report on the result of a gold prospecting tour, which I commenced about a fortnight since, and which occupied me about ten days. During that period I travelled inland about thirty-five miles, and examined the ravines and tributaries of the Waitahuna and Tuapeka Rivers.

"My equipment consisted of a tent, blanket and spade, tin dish, butcher's knife, and about a week's supply of provisions. I examined a large area of country, and washed pans of earth in different localities. I found at many places prospects which would hold out a certainty that men with the proper tools would be munificently remunerated; and in one place for ten hours work, with pan and butcher's knife, I was enabled to collect about seven ounces of gold."

A portion of Mr. Read's statement found its way into the public press, and numbers of persons of all classes, flocked to the scene of the discovery,—the now world-famed "Gabriel's Gully." The results were highly satisfactory. *The first gold escort*, in August, brought down 5056 ounces. The excitement soon became intense. Thousands were bitten by the gold fever, and abandoned their ordinary pursuits to "try their luck" at the diggings. The contagion spread to the adjacent Provinces, to the Northern Island, and finally to Victoria and the Australian colonies; and the rush to Otago soon assumed enormous proportions. Then commenced one of those startling revolutions which, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, is everywhere wrought out by the discovery of gold. In a few months Otago was elevated from the position of a comparatively unknown settlement to the foremost rank amongst the Provinces of New Zealand. In 1860 only 69 vessels were entered inwards. In the following year 256 vessels, many of them of large tonnage, arrived at the Port. The population computed in December, 1860, at 12,691, had increased by December, 1861, to 30,269 souls. The Revenue advanced from £83,046 2s., the amount received for the financial year ending September, 30, 1861, to £280,097 2s. in 1862, whilst a comparison between the half-year ending 31st March, 1861 (prior to the discovery of the Tuapeka Gold-fields) and the corresponding period of 1862, shows an increase of £128,234 14s., the exact figures being:—

1861	£83,509	6	4
1862	161,744	0	4

OTHER GULLIES.

Wetherstone's and Munroe's Gullies were shortly afterwards opened up by the miners, and in the month of July another rich Gold-field was discovered in the Waitahuna stream, by Mr. Gabriel Read, accompanied by Captain Baldwin and Mr. Cargill. The first dishful of earth, washed by Captain Baldwin, yielded a quarter of an ounce; the next, washed by Gabriel Read, yielded half an ounce. The place was "rushed" by about 500 men, who speedily deserted it, and declared the Waitahuna to be "a duffer." For some time there were only three parties on the field. On 1st September there were about 200, and on the 30th, 4000 men were at work there and doing well. Since then its prosperity has been continuous.

In the month of September there occurred one of those feverish *reactionary movements*, which would appear to be necessarily consequent on every new "rush." The world-famous gold-fields

of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Ararat, in Victoria, were all rushed, and deserted as unprofitable when first opened up. The senseless panic which hurried thousands from Otago in 1861 is only another illustration of the same general rule. Many who hastened to seek sudden fortune at Tuapeka were utterly unprovided for the purpose; and numbers, deterred by the gloomy tales of unsuccessful diggers, never even quitted the vicinity of the Jetty at Dunedin until they re-embarked for Melbourne. At this juncture the Government issued a *Proclamation*,* in which the peculiar features of the gold-fields, and the difficulties attendant on mining enterprise in Otago, were fairly and honestly pointed out, and exaggerated statements were denounced as "likely to be productive of much suffering." His Honor Major Richardson, Superintendent of Otago, asserted in this document "the existence of a valuable gold-field, of considerable extent, capable of affording remunerative wages to a large population;" and avowed the confidence of the Government in the auriferous capability of the Province, as a highly remunerative field for capital and labor; at the same time deprecating the inconsiderate influx of persons from other colonies, and cautioning intending immigrants to act with greater prudence. The result was a diminution of immigration; but there is no doubt that the gold-fields progressed all the more favorably from the consequent absence of undue excitement. A sufficient number of miners remained to test the ground, and in the month of November the escorts attained an aggregate of 73,904 ounces, affording indubitable evidence of the capacity of Otago to afford remunerative employment to a large mining population.

Early in the year 1862, *further discoveries*, of auriferous deposits were made on the Waipori River and its tributaries, and also on the Woolshed Creek, a branch of the Tokomairiro River.

With the *approach of winter* came first a cessation of immigration, and then a gradual exodus from the Province. The Victorian miners were alarmed at the prospect of a rigorous season in a district where fuel is scarce; and the population consequently sustained considerable diminution, until in July—mid-winter—the total number of persons resident on the gold-fields was estimated by the Commissioners at about 7000 persons, of whom probably only two-thirds were actually engaged in mining, the remainder being principally women and children, and store-

keepers and their employes. Many professed their intention to return in the spring; others, deceived by the appearance of the country, so different to what their Australian experiences taught them to consider as auriferous, entertained the fallacious idea that the mines were exhausted. Those who remained certainly had no reason to regret having done so; for the minimum yield of gold in any one month (that of July) as evidenced by the escort returns, independently of the quantities brought down by private hand, was 10,557 ounces, which, at current rates, would give an average of about £2 10s. per week for each miner.

Some *discoveries of smaller extent*, yet promising great results hereafter, were made during the winter months. The first of these was at Timbrell's Gully, under Mount Highlay. Deep-dell Creek, a branch of the Shag River. Fillyburn, a branch of the Taieri, and Murphy's Gully, on Run 109, all in the neighbourhood of the Mount, were successfully prospected. Gold was also found at Coal Creek, on the head waters of the Shag River. These localities constitute what was known as the Highlay Gold-field.

More recently a party of miners were discovered working on *the Dunstan stream*, near its junction with the Manuherikia; and in a Report on the Reconnaissance Survey of the North-Western Districts, Mr. M'Kerrow stated that gold had been found by a shepherd, between Lake Hawea and Lake Wanaka, on *Quartz Creek*, a small tributary of the Clutha River.

Still at the end of July no new field of equal magnitude with the earlier discoveries had been developed. But in the following month two Californian miners, named *Hartley and Reilly*, lodged at the office of the Chief Gold Receiver in Dunedin 1047 ounces of gold. The locality whence this treasure had been obtained they refused to divulge, until the Government had guaranteed to them a reward of £2000, conditionally on 16,000 ounces being brought down by escort within three months. These terms having been accepted, they stated that the scene of their labours was on that portion of the Clutha River which is situated between the junction of the Manuherikia and that of the Kawarau.

No sooner was this information made public than a *rush* of unprecedented magnitude occurred. Without waiting for any confirmation of the prospectors' statements, thousands hastened to the new field. Clerks resigned their situations, and mechanics quitted their work. On

* September 28.

the older Gold-fields miners deserted payable claims, and for a brief period Tuapeka and Waitahuna were nearly deserted. That a re-action should occur was inevitable. It was hastened in this instance by the scarcity of provisions, principally bread-stuffs, which, of course, could not be procured in a remote district in sufficiently large quantities to feed an extensive population. Two shillings and sixpence was readily paid for a pound of flour; other stores were retailed at proportionate rates, and wood for making cradles sold at fabulous prices,—as much as £3 having been paid for an old gin case. This drawback is even now only partially removed, and owing to the excessive rates demanded and paid for cartage from Dunedin, from £130 to £150 per ton, stores are only obtainable at extravagant prices. But these rates will, no doubt, undergo a gradual diminution as the field becomes supplied with stores during the ensuing summer. Timber of excellent quality ("white pine") is now being rafted down from the extensive forests at the head of the River, on the shores of Lakes Hawea and Wanaka, an operation in which private enterprise has been stimulated by the timely offer of a bonus given by the Government.

In spite of every difficulty, about 3,000 miners remained to test the field, and a large quantity of gold is expected to arrive by the first escort.

The auriferous country discovered by Messrs. Hartley and Reilly is at the western base of the Dunstan Mountains. It has, therefore, received the name of *the Dunstan Gold-field*, which more nearly indicates its precise locality than any other.

In September, *another discovery* was communicated to the Provincial Government, by Mr. James Lamb, one of a party of six Victorian miners, who brought to Dunedin about 28 ounces of coarse nuggetty gold, obtained at Moa Creek, on the *Nokomai River*, itself a branch of the Matakura. His application for a prospecting claim was favorably received, and an area of 200 feet square (equal to 4,000 square feet) was allotted to the party.

Contiguous to Moa Creek is a large extent of apparently auriferous country, bordering on the Nokomai, and extending over the dividing range through the valley of the Nevis Stream to the Kawarau River, along the lower portion of which parties of miners are working with satisfactory results. It is, therefore, probable that the Dunstan and Nokomai Gold-fields will be united by a continuous series of gold-workings.

These discoveries have attracted great attention in the Australian Colonies.

During the month of September 4,800 men arrived here from Victoria and New South Wales, in addition to about 1,000 from the other Provinces of New Zealand.

Having thus traced the history of the gold discoveries from their commencement to the date of my report, I will now proceed to detail the *actual results*.

The following table shows the quantity of *gold exported* from Dunedin in the first twelve months, namely: from August 1861 to July 1862, inclusive:—

		oz.	dwts.
Spring.	1861, August	7,876	13
	" September	15,300	16
	" October	19,889	0
Summer.	" November	74,176	12
	" December	70,452	8
Autumn.	1862, January	65,464	7
	" February	61,946	10
	" March	43,359	12
Winter.	" April	18,945	7
	" May	45,747	3
	" June	16,513	0
	" July	17,568	18
Total		457,240	6

In addition, 1208 ounces 12 dwts. of gold, the produce of Otago, were exported from extra-Provincial ports, making the total 458,448 oz. 18 dwts.

It is worth while to remark that the *Escort Returns* for the same period only amount to 394,599 ounces 18 dwts., being 62,640 ounces 8 dwts. less than the quantity exported; a difference equal to 15 per cent, irrespective of gold on deposit at the office of the Gold Receiver, and that in the hands of the Banks and private holders. We may, therefore, reasonably assume that not more than four-fifths of the gold actually raised is transmitted to Dunedin by the Government escort.

Reckoning 20,000 ounces to the ton, the total aggregate of the year's produce, as exported, amounts to 19 tons 204 pounds, representing a value of £1,833,792.

In order to form a correct estimate of *the position which Otago occupies* as a gold producing country, it is necessary to institute a comparison. For this purpose, I have selected the colony of Victoria, the mining records of which are more complete and reliable than those of either New South Wales or California.

In 1852, the *yield of gold in Victoria*, considered relatively to population, attained its maximum, the yearly average per man being estimated at £233. Since then the decrease has been gradual. In 1860 the adult mining population was officially stated to consist of 108,562 per-

sons; and the exports of gold amounted to 2,156,660 ounces, valued at £8,626,240. This will give a weekly average of about seven and a-half pennyweights for each miner, and a yearly monetary average of £79. This calculation is confirmed by the report of the Secretary of the Mining Department of Victoria, appended to a recently published Despatch from His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, which states that—"divided amongst the total number of miners, the earnings would be for 1859 £72 per man per year; for 1860, £79, and for the first six months of 1861, at the rate of £69."

In Otago, during the twelve months ending July 31st, 1862, the number of the mining population fluctuated very considerably. During the first months there were comparatively few persons on the ground. According to the census of December the number of miners then on the gold-fields was 10,826, and 3000 more were supposed to be on the road to the diggings and in the outlying gullies. Since then, from causes already explained, a considerable decrease has occurred, and in July not more than 5000 miners were at work throughout the Province. Assuming that in the first and last quarters of the period referred to—from August to October, 1861, and from May to July, 1862, inclusive—the average adult mining population was 6000; and that in the intervening six months—from November, 1861, to April, 1862, inclusive—the average was 10,000, we thus obtain a mean average of 8,000 persons. If the amount of gold exported is divided amongst this number, it will show £229 per year, or more than an ounce per week per man.

The above estimate, although useful as the means of obtaining a comparative result, by no means furnishes a clue to *individual earnings*. I have reason to believe that nearly 20,000 persons visited the gold-fields of Otago during the year 1861-2. But the greater proportion remained for a few months only, and many for still briefer periods. As usual, some have been very fortunate, others only in a less degree; whilst numbers have barely succeeded in earning a living. Such is ever the case in all gold countries. The hope of ultimate success induces the miner to persevere in the face of numberless difficulties, and in spite of repeated failures; but most men abandon the pursuit as soon as they obtain the means to engage in less hazardous occupations.

Revenue.—The amount and sources of revenue derived from the Gold-fields, during the year ending 31st July, 1862, are as follow:—

SOURCE OF REVENUE	TUAPEKA.	WAITAHUNA.	WAIPORI.	TOTALS.
Miners' Rights...	£ 10,877 10 0	£ 3,215 5 0	£ 115 0 0	£ *14,207 15 0
Business Licenses ...	3,085 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	4,285 0 0
Spirit Licenses...	2,095 0 0	510 0 0	160 0 0	2,765 0 0
Registration Fees ...	15 0 0	5 0 0	3 17 0	23 17 0
	16,072 10 0	4,730 5 0	478 17 0	21,281 12 0

* The number of Miners' Rights actually issued is 14,254, the difference being accounted for by the issue of 189 as *renewed* Rights (in accordance with the old Regulations) at five shillings each—a practice now discontinued.

To the gross sum of £21,281 12s. must be added Export Duty on 458,448 ounces at 2s. 6d. per ounce, amounting to £57,306, making a total of £78,587 12s.

Present Condition of the Gold-fields.—*The Tuapeka Gold-field* (comprising the three districts of Gabriel's, Waitahuna, with the Woolshed and Waipori) continues to yield a steady return, but it is now passing through a transitional stage, such as the celebrated gold-fields of Ballarat, Mount Alexander, and Bendigo have all undergone in turn. To the gold miner the newest field always offers irresistible attractions; and Tuapeka is therefore at the present date almost deserted. When the fever of the rush to Dunstan and the Nokomai has abated, the old ground will be re-visited by thousands, whom experience has made acquainted with its auriferous resources, which are still unexhausted, and only partially developed; for the few isolated gullies that have hitherto been opened bear no greater relative proportion to the entire area of the Tuapeka gold-field than the fingers bear to the whole body.

In the first-named district, operations are principally conducted at Gabriel's, Monroe's, and Wetherstone's Gullies, and along the banks of the Tuapeka River. The spurs of the ranges have in many

places proved highly auriferous, and the hill-workings on the river side have handsomely rewarded the miners engaged on them. In a recent official report from Mr. Mining-Surveyor Drummond, that gentleman states:—

“From careful enquiries I made prior to the rush to the Dunstan, I learned that the miners of Gabriel’s Gully and Wetherstone’s were averaging from £3 to £10 per man per week. A few parties are still at work, and are doing well. With a return of population and the cutting of the drainage channel through Wetherstone’s Flat, I have no doubt but that a large extent of auriferous ground will be opened up in this portion of my district.”

The latter sentence refers to a *storm-water channel*, which, at the instance of the Mining Board and the inhabitants of Wetherstone’s, the Government has decided to construct for the drainage of an extensive flat in that locality. This flat is a continuation of the rich workings at the head of the gully, and is believed to be highly auriferous; but owing to the heavy influx of water it cannot now be worked. The sum appropriated for this purpose is £1200.

At *Waitahuna* the gullies originally discovered are still worked, and some fresh ground has lately been opened. Here also the hills have been wrought with fair results, and it is probable that when the conditions, to which the auriferous deposits of Otago are subject, become better understood, the spurs of the ranges will be less neglected than they are at present.

At the *Woolshed* (recently included by Proclamation within the boundaries of the Gold-fields) the auriferous drifts have been followed down to the west branch of the Tokomairiro River. In many instances “leads” have been traced into private property; but in every case that has come to my knowledge, arrangements for working the ground have been entered into between the miners and the owners of the land. At Glenore township, a Government road is being mined upon by permission of the General Road Board, adequate security having first been exacted for filling up and making good the surface.

The miners at *Waitahuna* and the *Woolshed* continue to average fair wages, and occasionally do better; and there is still a large extent of ground unopened in the District.

Waipori is the least developed of all the old Gold-fields. This may be accounted for, in part, by the circumstance of its having been discovered late in the summer. Situated high up amongst the spurs of the *Lammerlaw*, the climate of *Waipori*

is far more rigorous than that of Gabriel’s or *Waitahuna*; and it was all but deserted during the winter. There is every evidence, however, of its becoming a profitable field for summer operations. The yield of gold is encouraging, and there is an ample supply of water for sluicing. The workings are chiefly conducted on the *Waipori* River and its numerous tributary streams.

The *Mount Highlay* diggings, inclusive of *Coal Creek*, continue to support a small population. Mining operations are carried on in the beds, and on the banks of several creeks and burns—branches of the *Taieri*, *Waikouaiti*, and *Shag Rivers*. The whole of the district drained by these streams appears to be highly auriferous, and gold has been found in various localities throughout its entire area, from the sea coast to the ranges which divide it from the *Manuherikia Valley*. Although there is no escort from the *Highlay*, I have reason to believe that the miners located there are doing well.

The *Dunstan* Gold-field promises to rival, if not to exceed, the glories of Gabriel’s Gully. The miners appear to be doing well. Mr. Gabriel Read, in his valuable Report, says:—

“The returns of those who are working in the bed of the river may be taken as varying from 2 dwts. to 2 oz. per diem per man.”

Instances of individual success are frequent. The workings are mostly confined to the rocky bars which jut out from the bed of the river. The rough ledges have acted as a natural cradle, retaining the gold and the heavier particles of the detritus. So rich are these deposits that several ounces are sometimes extracted from a single shovelful of sand. Owing to the melting of the snow on the neighbouring mountains, the *Clutha* is now rapidly rising and covering these bars. But in the adjacent valley of the *Manuherikia*, numerous “made hills” and “beaches,” composed of diluvial drift, present indications of being the repositories of immense auriferous wealth; and it is to be hoped that the accustomed energy of the miners will, ere long, overcome the difficulties arising from the loose shingly nature of the soil, so as to determine this question. If the general belief in the auriferous qualities of these drifts is well founded, the *Dunstan* will prove to be a very extensive Gold-field, affording profitable employment for many years to several thousands of men. Already some slight efforts have been made in this direction, *tunnels* having been driven from the river-bank. The prospectors have been rewarded by obtaining gold of a heavier

description than that taken from the bars, some of the pieces found in these tunnels being reported to weigh from 10 dwts. to 1 oz. each. At the junction of the Manuheria with the Clutha is the claim of the Government prospecting party, hereinafter more particularly referred to, and from that point to within a few miles of the boundary of the Tuapeka Gold-field, the borders of several of the streams running into the Clutha have recently been tried and found to contain gold in payable quantities. The latest known discovery in this direction is on the *Teviot*, from which locality some miners report that they have obtained 23 ounces of gold for four days work. The Chief Harbour Master, during his recent exploratory trip up the Clutha River, found a party of ten men washing out on the bars of the river, below the junction of the Beaumont-burn, all evidently satisfied with the result of their labour. One of them informed Captain Thomson that he had washed out an ounce during his stay of two-and-a-half hours. A deposit of very fine gold, mixed with iron sand, was found on the upper side of the bars in this portion of the river wherever they were tried.

A *continuous Gold-field* may now, therefore, be said to extend in a general northerly direction, from Tokomairiro to the valley of the Upper Clutha—a distance exceeding 100 miles, as the crow flies.

The *Nokomai* Gold-field has not yet been sufficiently developed to admit of any very decided expression of opinion as to its value. The following extracts from the very able Report of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. St. John Brannigan, comprises all the information obtainable to this date:—

“Moa Creek, or Victoria Gully—the scene of the gold workings—rises in a large range of mountains, of which the steeple is the highest point, and empties itself into the Nokomai. It is about three miles long, and varies from 200 to 600 yards in width. * * * The prospectors continue to do remarkably well. * * * Kelsey's party had washed 6 ounces 11 dwts. from about two loads of washing stuff. * * * Coulson's party had washed about an ounce to the first tin dish. * * * If the same fortune experienced by the miners whom I saw at work, attends the remainder, the field will prove rich, permanent, and extensive.”

Gold mining operations in Otago are entirely confined to alluvial and river workings. In *quartz-reefing* little or nothing has yet been done, and it is at least problematical whether rich lodes such as these of Australia will be found here.

The *first reported reef* was discovered at the Highlay in May, 1862. Gold in minute specks, as fine as points of needles, is discernable in the specimens obtained from the “cap,” or crown of the reef. The stone is, however, of an unpromising appearance generally. A lease of a portion of this reef was to have been granted by the Government to the prospector, on condition of adequate machinery being erected, but up to the present time no further action appears to have been taken in the matter.

Auriferous Quartz has also been found at Waipori. The stone from this reef is of a compact ferruginous nature, containing water-worn gold of a somewhat heavier description than that from the Highlay reef. The discoverers have been allotted a full prospecting claim, and they propose to erect a battery of 4 stamps, to be worked by water-power, of which there is abundance in the vicinity.

A quartz-reef has also been reported as having been discovered at Canada Bush, between the main branches of the Tokomairiro River.

Perhaps one of the most peculiar conditions under which gold has been developed in Otago, is presented by the *Coast workings*, near the township of Hampden, on the Moeraki Beach. Very fine gold is there found amongst the detritus of the sea shore, intermixed with iron sand, fragments of crystals, and minute gems, chiefly garnets and zircons. Samples, tested by competent metallurgists, have yielded at the rate of from 50 to 100 ounces to the ton of sand. The quantities operated upon have been small, and the results are consequently indecisive, but the particles of gold are generally diffused through the sand as to leave no doubt of its remunerative character, if subjected to proper scientific treatment.

These sands are found along the coast, from the mouth of the Big Kauri stream to Vulcan Point, and *similar deposits* have been discovered beneath the soil, in the adjacent creeks and gullies.

The *character of the gold* produced on the various fields differs very considerably. That obtained at Tuapeka is generally fine and of good quality. The Clutha river gold is still finer, consisting principally of thin scales, greatly resembling bran—to quote the original comparison of Mr. Garvie—but it is of inferior quality. The Moeraki beach gold is the purest and best of any.

Coarse rough gold, intermixed with fragments of quartz, is found at Waipori, and in some parts of the Highlay District.

These contain more impurities than any other, the loss in smelting being from 4 to 7 per cent. The Nokomai gold is water-worn and nuggetty, and this also, judging from a few ounces which were assayed for the prospectors, is comparatively inferior.

The following table (for the contents of which, with the exception of the item relating to Moeraki, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Manager of the Bank of New South Wales) furnishes the *results of actual assays* :—

	Carats.	ct.grs.	$\frac{1}{8}$ ct.grs.
Tuapeka, from 23 Carats to	23	1	0
Waipori, smooth - - -	23	0	2
Do., rough grain - - -	22	3	6
Highlay - - - - -	22	2	4
Dunstan - - - - -	22	3	3
Nokomai - - - - -	22	1	2
Moeraki - - - - -	23	1	2

The *methods adopted for extracting the gold* from the soil are of the simplest description, cradles, long toms and ground sluices being the machines ordinarily employed. Owing to the abundance of water, sluicing is the favorite system. Puddling-mills have been tried, but they do not answer so well as the sluice. These mills, the idea of which was originally derived from the clay-mill of the brick-maker, were adopted on the Australian Gold-fields, because of the facilities which they afford for disintegrating the tough clays, intermixed with which gold is usually found in that country. In Otago the wash-dirt is of a sandy, gravelly character with an almost total absence of argillaceous earths. Consequently the mills become quickly silted up, and the miners derive very little assistance from the process. In some districts, as at Gabriel's and Waipori, *hill sluicing* is resorted to. This is effected by conducting a stream of water to the brow of the hill which is to be operated upon. The soil is then washed bodily away to the bed rock, the gold being saved in sluices underneath.

Some of the *channels, or "races,"* as they are technically termed, used for sluicing operations are extensive and costly works, upon the construction of which much time and labour have been expended. Through these water is conducted from high levels around and over, and sometimes *through*, the mountain ranges; frequently from a point several miles distant, to the scene of operations.

In the *gullies and flats* the workings are shallow, seldom exceeding 20 feet. The earth is loose, gravelly, and easily removed; but this peculiarity renders "driving" or tunnelling dangerous, and the usual practice is to strip the ground through-out.

Hill sinking varies from 5 to 50 feet, and the soil being somewhat firmer, the hills are often worked by adits, driven from the sloping surface.

Bar workings, as in the Clutha River, are well understood and practised in California, although quite unknown in Australia. The process is very simple. The auriferous sands, collected from the rocks, are first washed in an ordinary cradle, when the lighter particles float off leaving a residuum of highly magnetic iron sand and gold. The iron is most effectually removed by a magnet, and the gold is then finally "panned off," *i. e.*, washed until perfectly clean in a tin pan.

Present population.—Owing to the recent discoveries, the mining population is now rapidly on the increase. It is estimated that there are not less than 10,000 *miners* in Otago at the present time. Of these there are about 1500 on the various districts of the Tuapeka Gold-field; 3000 at the Dunstan; 2500 at the Nokomai; 2000 are supposed to be on the way to the various Gold-fields; and the remainder, including about 500 on the Highlay diggings, are distributed over the Province beyond the boundaries of the proclaimed diggings.

The number of persons holding *Business Licenses* on the Gold-fields is about 1000, and there are 60 Licensed dealers in Spirituous liquors. Their *employés* may be set down at 1500.

I have no means of forming even an approximate estimate of the *female and infant population*. In December, 1861, there were only 148 females of all ages on the Gold-fields. A considerable improvement has since taken place in this respect, and continues to progress favorably; but their numbers are still very disproportionate to that of the adult male population.

The condition of the miners is very favorable. Taken as a class, a more respectable body of men never followed the vocation of gold mining. Orderly and peaceable in their habits and general conduct, crime is rare amongst them, and although the police-force on the gold-fields is necessarily small, life and property are safer in the tented gullies of Otago than in many of the cities of civilised Europe. From the ruffianism which pervades some other colonies, this Province is now almost free—a result mainly attributable to the efficiency and excellent conduct of the Otago police-force; somewhat also, perhaps, to the peculiarities of the country, which affords but slight facilities for concealment or escape to the hunted desperado.

Hitherto the Otago miners have evinced but little *disposition to settle*, or even to render themselves comfortable by surrounding their dwellings with gardens, as in other gold countries. No doubt this has been owing, in a great degree, to the absence of facilities for so doing, as, until lately, no inducement has been held out to them. Considerable changes have, however, been effected in this respect. By a recent proclamation, holders of Miners' Rights are permitted to occupy, for *residence and cultivation*, half an acre of land within the gold-fields; no extra charge being made beyond a registration fee of five shillings. Measures have also been taken, in accordance with the "Gold-fields Act, 1858-60," to enable persons desirous of cultivating a larger area, to obtain *leases for seven years* of ten-acre sections on those portions of the Tuapeka gold-field wherein the titles of the run-holders have been extinguished. The rental has been fixed at five shillings per acre, and auriferous land is expressly exempted from the operation of the leasing regulations. A township named Laurence has been laid out at Gabriel's, and another, named Havelock, at Waitahuna, and the first sales of these will be held in November. Ample opportunity is therefore now afforded for settlement.

Climate.—The climate of the older gold-fields has been a serious obstacle to their progress. Waipori and the Highlay district are both at a high elevation, and consequently subject to snow-storms and severe frosts; and even in the comparatively milder region of the Tuapeka, several days occurred during the past season when mining operations were, of necessity, almost at a standstill. It is only fair to state that the winter of 1862 was far more severe than that of the preceding year, when (as I am assured on undoubted authority) with the slight exception of two or three days, the miners were not prevented by the weather from working during the entire season. To the Australian miners, accustomed to a burning climate, the mere prospect of enduring the rigours of winter was sufficient to send them away from our shores. But at the Dunstan, a winter diggings has been assured for the future. Although surrounded by snow-clad mountains, rain rarely falls there. Hartley and Reilly state that, during their secret operations—from May to August—on only three days were they prevented from working. The valley of the Manuherikia is warm and salubrious; and the district of the Upper Clutha, in the neighbourhood of the Lakes, also possesses the advantage of fine dry weather.

Of the Nokomai country little is yet

known, but that little is very favorable. I am assured by the Chief Surveyor that the climate is exceedingly fine and dry, resembling that of the Clutha and Manuherikia Valley.

I subjoin a "Summary of the Weather at Dunedin, Otago, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, and its results, as compared with the nine preceding years," compiled from valuable tables published in the *Government Gazette* by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Minister of the first Church of Otago.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.	DEPTH OF RAIN-FALL.	DAYS IN WHICH NO RAIN.
	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN			
July 1860	42.9	35.9	39.4	30.27	4.88	12
August "	45.4	35.5	40.4	29.92	3.84	15
September "	48.6	36.9	42.8	30.23	1.65	21
October "	54.2	43.4	48.8	29.92	2.10	22
November "	59.2	46.0	52.6	29.87	1.66	23
December "	63.9	49.7	56.8	29.99	2.50	23
January 1861	60.6	49.3	54.9	29.98	1.89	20
February "	64.7	53.3	59.0	29.86	1.06	21
March "	60.0	47.4	53.7	29.57	2.67	17
April "	55.5	45.6	50.6	30.00	5.82	20
May "	52.6	45.0	48.8	30.17	6.20	18
June "	47.8	39.5	43.7	29.93	2.28	13
Results of the } year... .. }	54.6	43.9	49.2	29.96	36.55	230
1860 { ending June 30	55.8	43.0	49.5	29.97	20.79	244
1859 "	56.1	43.9	50.0	29.95	29.21	218
1858 "	55.7	45.3	50.5	29.94	24.50	227
1857 "	57.5	46.5	52.0	29.86	27.74	220
1856 "	57.3	45.1	51.2	29.96	25.07	252
1855 "	57.4	44.0	50.7	29.93	22.05	261
1854 "	57.4	43.9	50.6	28.87	22.69	235
1853 "	55.1	41.7	48.4	29.84	50.80	203
1852 "	...	...	50.5	29.85	29.33	228

Timber and Fuel.—Amongst the difficulties enumerated as attendant on mining in Otago, in the Proclamation of September, 1861, was "a scarcity of wood for fuel and slabbing purposes." Subsequent discoveries have, in a great degree, obviated this inconvenience. I have already referred to the forests at the head of the Clutha, whence timber is rafted down to the Dunstan gold-field. On the banks of that river, and in the very heart of the workings, a large bed of *brown coal*, or lignite, has been found. At the Nokomai timber is abundant. At Tuapeka Proper (Gabriel's District) there are valuable deposits of lignite in Wetherstone's Flat, and also near the township of Laurence. At the latter place a seam, eight feet in thickness, is known to extend over an area of more than 25 acres. Fine timber for the use of this field can be obtained from the "Remarkable Patch," at the

junction of the Tuapeka River with the Clutha. Waitahuna is well supplied with lignite, obtained from the flat in the vicinity of the township. At Waipori trees are found imbedded in the soil a few feet below the surface, and so well preserved are these as to be available for any purpose. On the Tokomairiro Plains an extensive deposit of lignite is now being worked; and at Coal Creek, in the High-land District, the same mineral crops out of the banks of the stream. Indeed, lignite abounds throughout the Province; and by a little judicious outlay for roads, timber may be brought within the reach of our miners in almost every locality.

Administrative and Legislative.—During the session just concluded the General Assembly of New Zealand passed a new Gold-fields Act, which it is believed will in some degree amend the defects of the present unworkable Act. The *Regulations* formerly in force have been cancelled, and an amended code issued. One *Mining Board*—that of Gabriel's District—has been established, and the election of members took place on the 24th April. Bye-laws have been drafted, but not yet finally passed by the Board, and consequently the old Regulations still remain in force upon that part of the gold-fields. The recent "rushes" have prevented the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere; but it is hoped that when the miners become more settled, they will avail themselves largely of the power to legislate for the regulation of the gold-fields.

I have elsewhere referred to other important changes.

A *Mining Surveyor* has been appointed for the Tuapeka, and the beneficial effects of his presence there are already beginning to be felt.

The *Nokomai* and the *Dunstan* gold-fields have been proclaimed in the *Gazette*. To the former district Mr. Commissioner Worthington has been appointed, and the district of Waipori—formerly under that gentleman's charge—has been temporarily merged in that of Waitahuna. Mr. Ked-dell has been appointed to the Commissionership of the Dunstan field, for which office he had previously evinced his fitness, whilst in charge of the district *pro tem*.

Prospecting.—Three prospecting parties were fitted out by the Provincial Government in the month of April.

The first, under the leadership of *Mr. H. Stebbing*, explored the country north of Tuapeka, and on the 18th August that gentleman reported that he had discovered a payable gold-field extending from the head of the Teviot stream to the junction of the Clutha and Manuherikia Rivers.

Another party, headed by *Mr. John Meade*, crossed the Clutha from Waitahuna, and proceeding towards the Mataura found good prospects on Waikiki Creeks, from two to four grains of gold to the pan being obtained from every gully tried. Respecting this locality Mr. Meade reports:—

"Some of the gullies are more than a mile long, all containing a little gold, and though they would not permanently occupy the labor of many miners, yet they would be gladly sought after in Victoria. During the time of working, men might realise from £2 to £3 per week. This is writing within bounds. . . . On every side the country looks favorable for prospecting; but we have been particularly directed to Waikiki and Otaria Creeks. From what I have seen of Otaria Creek, I highly approve of it."

In a subsequent report he states:—"I am thoroughly convinced that good sluicing ground exists in the neighborhood."

A third party was despatched from Waipori, and prospected the head of the *North Taieri Plain*, finding gold in small quantities wherever they tried for it."

Mr. Gabriel Read has also furnished the Government with an account of his explorations since September, 1861, from which I extract the following passages:—

"I found gold in small quantities on the Waipahi, near its junction with the Pomahaka, and also on the latter river. . . .

"My next journey was to the *Landslip Hill*. I could wash fine gold in every place I tried, but was not able to attain to the slate bed rock. The creeks are full of lignite, by breaking up the surface of which, and washing it in the prospecting pan, I could obtain as much as sixty or seventy minute scales of gold.

I am of opinion that the hills throughout the whole range of runs 167, 175, to the north of the Landslip Hill, will some day be valued for their auriferous treasures. . . .

"Passing to the right of Mount Wendon, I struck the Lathan, at Mr. Manley's station. In the slate laid bare in the bed of this stream, very minute gold may be washed out in every pan."

Mr. Read also tried the Okapua, Wendon, and Otaria streams, and found *light gold*, intermixed with magnetic iron sand, in all of them.

Deep Sinking.—Alluvial gold mining in Otago has hitherto been confined to workings in the *newer tertiaryes*, at a moderate depth. Below these, *older tertiaryes*—constituting a second bottom—are now known to exist. Whether the

drift of the lower formation is sufficiently auriferous to remunerate individual enterprise is yet an unsolved question. To determine this very important point, the Government have appropriated a sum, in aid of local contributions, and two sites have been selected for the experiment.

The first is at *Wetherstone's*, where a shaft had previously been sunk to a depth of 120 feet. On the bottom, coarse water-worn gold was found, although not in payable quantities—a circumstance attributed by the miners to the “dip” of the rock, by following which downwards they anticipated reaching a deep gutter; where, if at all, a lead of gold would be struck. The difficulty of conveying the excavated soil from the “drive” to the shaft induced a change in the plan of operations, and a tunnel from the hill-side was commenced.

This tunnel has now been carried 200 feet into the hill, with a height of six feet and a width of three feet. At the extreme end a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet, and the miners are now driving in the direction of the original shaft, in the expectation of shortly striking the gutter.

From a recent report of the Mining Surveyor, I learn that—

“The nature of the strata gone through in the tunnel is composed principally of a blue and black consolidated clay, with occasional veins of slate rock, which very much resembles some of the deep sinkings at Ballarat.”

In the progress of these operations, gold has been obtained in small quantities, and Mr. Van, under whose able superintendence the work is being performed, is very hopeful of ultimate success. The completion of this work is considered important by Dr. Hector, the Government Geologist, who thus refers to it in a recent memorandum:—

“It will help to settle a question which is not only of great theoretical interest, but also of practical importance, in estimating the probable extent to which the Otago gold-fields may become developed—viz., by proving whether there is a layer of “wash,” or auriferous gravel, at the base of the older tertiary conglomerates.”

The second experiment is being tried at *Waitahuna*, where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, without any bottom having been found. The strata is described by Dr. Samuels, the Chairman of the Local Association, as consisting of blue clay, washed quartz, slate, and drift firmly cemented together, and containing traces of gold.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the *Exploration of the West Coast*. To the north-west and west of the settled districts of Otago, and of Southland, there is a large tract of unexplored country included within the boundaries of the former Province, but which now appears as a blank upon the map. Coal of a very superior description has been found upon the Coast, at Preservation Inlet and other localities; and this *terra incognita* is reported to be rich in other minerals. It is on the west coast, for instance, that the Buller River Gold-field in Nelson Province, is situated. Private enterprise has already started on the path of discovery; a small vessel, the “Emerald Isle,” having recently been fitted out for this purpose, and the Provincial Government of Otago contemplate placing a sum on the Estimates for the prosecution of a systematic exploration.

With regard to the future of Otago as a gold-producing country, I entertain the belief that her prosperity will be permanent and progressive. I am not desirous to foster extravagant ideas of the mineral affluence of the Province, but I am, nevertheless, impelled to express my conviction that we are, even yet, only at the threshold of discovery. When it is considered that our mining population has hitherto been smaller than ever before developed the Gold-fields of a new country, and this paucity of numbers is contrasted with the splendid results already obtained, we may reasonably anticipate that the extensive migration which is now taking place to these shores will be productive of still greater results, and more valuable discoveries. Much may also be hoped for from the application of the knowledge and experience which has been acquired by our resident miners during the past year. To the eye of the Australian miner, Otago presents few of the ordinary characteristics of a gold-bearing country. He misses the quartz-reefs, which serve as an index to the auriferous deposits of the adjacent colonies, and looks in vain for the tilted slate bands which there protrude in bold relief from mountain ranges, almost denuded of soil. In this Province quartz reefs are seldom met with, and throughout the greater part of the country the hills are covered to their very summits with deep black soil, and clothed with luxuriant grasses, concealing from view the schistose rocks, which are much less vertice than in Australia, and only crop out from the surface at infrequent intervals. Here too (as I have before observed) gold is principally found in the drift of the newer tertiary, presenting no true bottom; so that the inexperienced miner is liable to penetrate through and below the auriferous

strata; and in many districts extensive land slips have so changed the appearance of the country, that the present gullies are often mere surface depressions, whilst the true "gutters" are hidden beneath the points or spurs of the adjacent hills; a fact which has been amply demonstrated on the Tuapeka Gold-fields. All these peculiarities tend to delay the progress of discovery by misleading prospectors. But as the miners become better acquainted with the country, and observe the conditions under which the gold drifts are to be found here, there can be very little doubt but that many localities hitherto deemed unproductive, or but slightly auriferous, will yet be worked with successful results. There is now ample evidence that the Gold-fields already opened are not merely exceptional, or isolated patches as was, at one time, supposed. From the Kakanui Mountains to the Mataura River the same geological indications are found to exist, and the presence of gold over the whole of the vast area comprised within these limits has been so far ascertained as to induce the belief that rich fields will, for some time to come, be continuously discovered, and that Otago is only now reaping the first fruits of that golden harvest which awaits her in future years.

VINCENT PYKE,
Commissioner of Gold Fields.
Dunedin, October 1st, 1862.

NOTE.—The probable extent of the auriferous deposits in the districts comprised within the limits of the Tuapeka gold-field can scarcely be indicated with any degree of certainty. Hitherto the gold workings have been entirely alluvial; for although the quartz reefs at Waipori and those in the Canada Bush, near Burnt Hill, on the upper waters of the Tokomairiro River (south branch) have been proved to contain gold, yet no systematic search has been prosecuted, and we are therefore not in a position to form any definite opinion as to their value; neither is it certain that they are true lodes, such as are found in other gold-producing countries. It is a remarkable fact, however, as stated by experienced miners, that the above reefs bear about 22 degrees west of (magnetic) north, which corresponds with the general bearing of the richest Victorian reefs.

The escorts for the month of October amount to 26,990 ounces (irrespective of large quantities of gold received from these fields by private hands) which is equal to 6,747 ounces per week, or an average of more than one ounce per man.

Official returns show that during the month ending 17th October, Victoria, with 100,000 miners, only produced 132,246 ounces, equal to 33,060 ounces per week, or an average of little more than 6½ dwts. per man.

The gold-fields of New South Wales, with a mining population approximately estimated at 30,000, forwarded per escort on the 16th October, 6,983 ounces, and on the 23rd, 11,175 ounces, or at the rate of about 9000 ounces per week, equal to an average of 6 dwts. per man.

It is apparent therefore that Otago at the present time is the most remunerative gold producing country in the Southern Hemisphere,

if not in the world; and from reliable information in my possession, I have reason to believe that the results recorded above will be very much surpassed during the coming summer; whilst in the river workings discovered by Hartley and Reilly, an ample field for winter operations has been secured, in a region which possesses the additional advantage of a fine dry climate.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Office,
Port Chalmers, 29th Sept., 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—I do myself the honor to furnish you with a Report relative to the present state of the Harbours and Roadsteads in the Province of Otago, and of the works necessary in the same to meet the present requirements, and to make provision for the rapidly-increasing shipping trade to our ports.

1st. At *Oamaru* there is a good coasting trade carried on, and increasing. The moorings laid down in the Bay have been of great service to the smaller class of vessels, and a Flagstaff has been erected on the shore, by which means the Beach Master is able to communicate with the shipping. The management of the Surf Boats is in the able hands of Captain Sewell, who also acts as Beach Master, and who continues to give every satisfaction in all matters connected with the shipping. For the accommodation and safety of the vessels of a large tonnage that occasionally visit this roadstead, I would recommend that heavy outer moorings should be laid down.

2nd. *Moeraki* is a superior roadstead that of *Oamaru*, possessing a Boat Harbour, well sheltered, in which the beach is perfectly smooth, except in heavy S.E. weather, which does not occur more than (20) twenty days throughout the year; yet no advantage is taken of this harbour. The settlers in the locality do not seem to give encouragement to shipping,* the steamer "Geelong" being the only vessel calling there, and that only from necessity—to comply with the terms of contract. The want of an outlet from the Boat Harbour to the township of Hampden and surrounding district, I believe to be the cause. As soon, therefore, as a road is opened up, I would recommend that the erection of the Jetty in contemplation, should be proceeded with, for which the most convenient site would be in the north shore of the Boat Harbour, and

* A road is now under construction, which was absolutely necessary to enable the settlers to approach the Harbour.

which would admit of vessels drawing (6) six feet water going alongside at low water.

3rd. At *Waikouaiti* a large trade is being done. This roadstead has the advantage of (2) two landing-places—the River on the south, and under Matanika Head on the north shore of the Bay. It is practicable to land on the north shore at all times that the state of the weather admits of landing on the south—having this advantage, that communication can be had at all times of the tide; whereas on the south, by the River, no communication can be had with the shore on the last quarter ebb and first quarter flood. As the north shore is near to the township of Hawksbury and the great North Road, it would be desirable to make it the landing place; and, so as to complete the little Boat Harbour which nature has partially formed, I would recommend that on the reef, which at present forms a little shelter for boats, there should be erected a small Breakwater, thereby affording every facility to the loading and unloading of vessels, and thus avoid the destruction of goods that landing in a surf too frequently causes.

4th. *Otago Harbour*.—On the outer bar I find that no change has taken place in the depth of water from that shown by Captain Stokes' survey, there being still (17) seventeen feet at low water spring tides. On the inner bar, which is of a shifting nature, there is (17) seventeen feet at low water spring tides. Within the last six months a sandy knoll, having only a depth of (11) eleven feet at low water, was formed in the channel across this bar, not blocking it up, but a corresponding width to that of the knoll has been washed away from the banks on either side. The knoll being in mid-channel, vessels drawing over (17) seventeen feet were with difficulty steered clear of it.* I am glad, however, to inform your Honor that since the steamer "Samson" has been running the harrows over it, which she has done for (7) seven tides during the ebb, there is now a depth of (13) thirteen feet, and more of a uniform depth throughout the whole extent of the channel across this bar. There being (7) seven fathoms water not more than a cable's length from the knoll, I feel convinced that the harrows must stir the sand up so that a strong ebb tide will carry it into the deep water before it can have time to settle, and the change already wrought proves it. From the inner bar to Dunedin Bay there is still the same depth

* Since this was written a new channel has been opened, which gives a depth of feet at low water.

of water in the main channel as is shown by Captain Stokes' survey; and, from close observation of this harbour for the last seven years, I do not find any other change than the channel across the inner bar occasionally shifting. It is true that vessels have taken the ground in this channel from time to time; it is also true that there was the same obstruction in former years to the navigation as exists now. Three years ago it was considered not practicable to take vessels drawing (18) eighteen feet water above the lower anchorage, whereas now there are vessels from 1000 to 2,200 tons, and drawing (21) twenty-one feet water, taken up to the Port. If the knoll aforementioned were once removed, I feel assured that by running the harrows over the ground from time to time, it would prevent the formation of it in future. The Pilot Schooner is of great service in putting the pilots on board of vessels well in the offing, and much credit is due Captain Loudon, Chief Pilot, and his brother officers, for their careful watching and successful efforts in boarding vessels before they near the danger. The expenditure of the schooner has been heavier than I anticipated, caused by the loss of anchors and chains, and damage sustained through stress of weather. The Light on the Heads is much improved, the kerosene lamps being now visible (15) fifteen miles off.* I have been disappointed by the contracting party in the erection of Beacons, the want of which is much felt by steamboat masters during the night, but I expect to have the works proceeded with immediately.

I would now respectfully recommend that a *Steam Tug*, of not less than (70) seventy horse power, should be procured for the Pilot service, which would be available for running the harrows in the channel when required, would be always at the Heads ready for any emergency, and would further facilitate the boarding of vessels in the offing. It would in a great measure be self-supporting; the rate of towage should be fixed at a price that would induce the masters of large vessels at all times to take the services of the boat, thereby avoiding the risk of grounding on the inner bar; and, on the whole, it would establish the character of the Port as being very safe for vessels of any tonnage under 2000. The cost of such a steamer would be about £4000, and the annual expenditure about £4000, being £2,800 in excess of the annual expenditure on account of the schooner, which the towage of 150 vessels, at £20 each,

* Two light-houses are expected immediately from Britain.

would more than cover; and, with the present prospect of shipping to this Port, a larger revenue from towage than quoted would be derived. A vessel will be required soon for the purpose of laying down and overhauling moorings in the roadsteads, for which purpose the pilot schooner would be applied.

The amount of shipping now visiting this Port, more particularly iron steamers, demands that accommodation should be given them for repairs. As the erection of a *Patent Slip* capable of taking up a vessel of large tonnage will involve an outlay of not less than £20,000, thereby deterring private enterprise from engaging in the work, I would therefore recommend that the Government should secure the Bay frontage on the south side of Acheron Head, that being the most suitable site, and thereon erect a Patent Slip capable of taking up a vessel of 1,200 tons. The character of the Port I have no doubt is at present suffering from the want of accommodation for the repairs of vessels. I would also recommend that a *Steam Dredge* should be procured, with a view to deepening Dunedin Bay. Much inconvenience is still felt, notwithstanding the increased Jetty accommodation, as over-sea vessels cannot get alongside, and in consequence are compelled to lighten their cargoes, which invariably leads to a certain amount of loss and destruction of property. Vessels drawing (12) twelve feet water are taken up to Dunedin Bay, while at the end of the Jetties there is only a depth of (8) eight feet at high water; it would therefore be desirable to deepen the harbour so as to give the required accommodation.

5th. At the *Taieri* there is not any increase of coasting trade since my last report of this Harbour to your Honor. The signals for steering vessels, and showing the state of the tide and bar, are carefully attended to by Mr. Irving, and are of great service to the few vessels visiting this Port. The River and Waiholo Lake Steam communication is kept up by the owner of the steamer "Betsy Douglas," and who, I understand, has a new steamer on the way out from England, and which he intends placing on the same line.

6th. At the *Molyneux* there is an increasing trade; being a Port of Entry, the high way to extensive Gold-fields, sheep and agricultural districts, we may expect an increase of foreign trade. The abundant supply of coal in this locality will also be an inducement for shipping to visit this Port. The signal station is under the management of Mr. Hoggart, whose services and attention to the bar and tidal signals the ship-masters trading

to the Port consider of great value. The inner branch of the river has been partly cleared of the snags as far as the Ferry; the waters having risen has put a stop to further operations this season. There is a sufficient width of channel for a steamer drawing (3) three feet to pass up as far as the mouth of the Tuapeka. In order that over-sea vessels may approach the entrance of the river with a feeling of security, and for the use of vessels that cannot enter the river, I would recommend that Moorings should be laid down in Wiltshire's Bay; and also that as the price paid for the use of a vessel to remove the snags amounts to the value of the vessel in (2) two months, I would recommend that the schooner "Clarendon," at present in the river, and which has been employed at the above-mentioned works, should be purchased, in order that there may be no delay, as formerly, in procuring a suitable vessel; the price asked, with tackling complete, is £280. On the arrival of the steamer for the river service, arrangements will have to be made for raising the Ferry wires, as at present the hull of the vessel will not pass clear under them. I trust that your Honor will sanction the purchase of the "Clarendon," that I may be able to begin operations in the removal of the snags as soon as the waters fall.

7th. At *Catlin's* river nothing has been done; there not being any settlers in this locality, nothing is required. It is a pity that such a valuable wooded country, possessing a good harbour for small vessels, and so near to a market in which there is a large demand for timber, should be lost sight of.

8th. At *Waihana* there is a good trade done in timber, giving employment to several small vessels. This harbour has a very safe entrance, having (3) three fathoms water on the bar.

I have not made mention in the foregoing report of the desirability of establishing steam communication between Dunedin and the Molyneux, being aware that the Government is still open to receive tenders for such service. I will, in a few days, be able to furnish your Honor with a tracing of the Harbour of Otago, and Moeraki Bay, showing the soundings as at present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. THOMSON,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Office,

Port Chalmers, 13th Oct., 1862.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—I do myself the honor to acknow-

ledge the receipt of your Honor's communication, of 9th inst., and reply to queries to state as follows:—

1. Oamaru moorings laid down with cost £300.

2. In a communication to your Honor, of 7th July last, I recommended that the Breakwater at Waikouaiti Bay should be a continuation of a reef under Matanika Head, about (150) one hundred and fifty feet in length, which would carry it into (9) nine feet at low water, and form a boat harbour suitable for the present requirements.

3. The proposed steam tug for the Pilot service would be commanded by one of the Pilots stationed at the Heads, for the purpose of towing and putting the Pilots on board of vessels. I feel assured that it would be nearly self-supporting. Overhauling moorings is a work that would occupy from ten to twelve days at a time, too long to be away from the Pilot Station. The expenditure for schooner, as a mooring vessel, is £180 per annum, to which would be added the present crew of the launch, whose work it would be to attend to moorings as well as buoys and beacons.

4. The weather has been unfavorable to take correct soundings of Acheron Head. I will furnish some on an early day.

5. The probable cost of a steam dredge will be about £8000
Cost of 6 punts (£250 each) 1500

£9500

EXPENDITURE—

Master's salary, per annum ..	£250
Engineer's do., .. do... ..	250
2 Firemen do., .. do... ..	360
6 Men do., .. do... ..	900
900 tons coal, .. do. at 50s.	2250
Repairs .. do... ..	1000
Oil and tallow, .. do... ..	100
Incidental expenses do. ..	100

Total working expenses ... £5210

6. The "Betsy Douglas" steamer has had a break down occasionally, arising from inexperience in working the boat. She has gone up to Grey Town as often as inducement offered; the speed of the boat is not what is required. The owner, Mr. Douglas, has a new boat on the way out from England, which he says will be more suitable. The "Betsy Douglas," as at present managed, cannot comply with the terms of contract.

7. Moorings laid down at Molyneux Bay would be the same as at Oamaru, £300. I would recommend the purchase

of the "Clarendon," as the price paid for hire of a vessel will soon exceed her value, and that she may be ready for use as soon as the river falls, there having been serious loss of time last winter in procuring a suitable vessel. The removal of snags is so tedious an operation, and would seriously interfere with the regular communication being kept up, if the steamer was to be engaged in the said works. In my opinion the steam-boat owners would charge a higher rate for the removal of snags than it can be done for by vessels fitted for the purpose.

8. The Ferry wire would require to be raised (12) twelve feet above the present height, during summer months. The funnel would also fold down, so that nothing of the present work should be disturbed, I would recommend that a derrick of sufficient height should be set up at the water's edge, close on the upside of the wire, with a tackle attached so as it (the wire) could be raised when wanted, or the wire might pass through the derrick and be a fixture; it will only be wanted on one side of the river.

9. Nothing is required at Catlin's river to encourage vessels of small tonnage, and drawing not more than (4½) four and a half feet of water, but settlers in that locality; and a sale of the lands, I believe, is wanted. A party, with whom I have had conversation respecting this Harbour, and who is desirous to establish a sawmill there, objects to investing so large a capital as would be required for such purpose, with no other security than a timber-cutting license. A rock in mid-channel, over which there is (5) five feet at low water, can be removed when the trade for larger vessels than the afore-mentioned demands it.

10. The weather has not been favorable for me taking soundings at the entrance to Otago Harbour and Moeraki Bay. I will furnish your Honor with some as early as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. THOMSON,
Harbour Master.

SHEEP REPORT.

Dunedin,
12th October, 1862.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR,

FOR the information of the Government, I beg leave to inform you that the number of cattle imported from Wel-

lington into this Port since October, 1861, was fourteen hundred (1,400); and, with the exception of four hundred (400) store cattle, the remainder were fat.

I may further mention that Wellington was the only settlement in New Zealand that shipped cattle to Otago, but large herds have been brought overland from Nelson and Canterbury.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. LOGIE,
Inspector of Cattle for Otago.

Dunedin, 12th October, 1862.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—I have the honor to lay before you the returns of Sheep within the Province of Otago for September, 1862.

There are yet a few returns to be sent in, which will give an additional twenty thousand (20,000), making a total of seven hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and six sheep in the Province.

Out of this number, six hundred and three thousand (603,000) are ewes, and one hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and six wethers. This is independent of a large number of lambs under three months old, not yet returnable.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and six (162,906) sheep have been imported and introduced into Otago since November, 1861.

From Victoria—Fifty-four thousand three hundred and six (54,306) ewes, and thirty thousand (30,000) wethers.

From Wellington—Five thousand (5000) principally fat.

Brought across the Waitaki from Canterbury—Thirty-five thousand (35,000) ewes, and twenty-five thousand (25,000) wethers.

Southland—Ten thousand six hundred and fifty (10,650) ewes, and three thousand (3000) wethers.

From my own knowledge, and the information I have gathered, the number of sheep slaughtered for meat in the Province within the last twelve months, is I think between seventy (70) and eighty thousand (80,000).

I am sorry to see such a large number of Diseased Sheep in the list, and must say that some of the settlers are very much to blame in the matter. Several of the runholders have been in the habit of taking sheep to the diggings, and when found unsaleable there, they have driven them back to their stations, and turned them on their runs without dressing, thereby diseasing their own flocks and likewise their neighbours'. But, as soon as the shearing is over, it is my intention to take stringent measures to have the disease eradicated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. LOGIE,
Chief Inspector of Sheep, Otago.

THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SHEEP IN THE PROVINCE
OF OTAGO.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

No. of RETURNS.	NAME.	NUMBER OF RUN.	ACREAGE.	CLEAN.	DISEASED.	TOTAL.
1	Borton & M'Master ...	27, 92, 103, 205, 211	141,960	36,000	...	36 000
2	F. & W. Fenwick ...	Hundreds 12, 17 217	84,480	33,200	...	33,200
3	M'Lean (Brothers) ...	235, 236, 237, 238	353,280	32,000	...	32,000
4	Wilkin & Thomson ...	239, 240, 245, 340	172 160	26,000	...	26,000
5	W. & R. Filleul ...	(Hundred 16) 18, 19	65,920	18,845	4,100	22,945
6	Rowley, Hamilton, & Wayne...	109, 204	94,720	19,727	...	19,727
7	A. & W. Shennan ...	220, 221	92,160	18,500	...	18,500
8	James Smith ...	106, 123	22,000	16,000	1,500	17,500
9	Clapcott (Brothers) ...	Hundreds	...	16,200	...	16,200
10	E. S. Saxton ...	210	58,880	6,600	9,000	15,600
11	J. & W. D. Murison ...	222, 247	90,880	14,000	...	14,000
12	Chalmers & M'Haffie ...	215, 253, 368	122,400	13,551	...	13,551
13	John M'Lean (Trustee) ...	23, 228	91,520	13,466	...	13,466
14	M'Murdo & Hodgkinson ...	1 of C, 2 of C, 3 of C.	153,700	13,000	...	13 000
15	Chas. D. Teschmaker ...	78, 131	55,040	12,500	...	12,500
16	W. & C. F. Black ...	226, 244	90,880	12,300	...	12,300
17	Holmes & Campbell ...	Hundreds	...	11,700	...	11,700
18	Webster and Thomson ...	223	80,000	11,490	...	11,490
19	W. H. Dansey ...	28	51,200	11,440	...	11,440
20	W. H. Valpy ...	248	70,400	11,398	...	11,398
21	Musgrave & Anderson ...	199	64,000	11,000	...	11,000
22	Robison & Walker ...	201, 322	121,600	10,750	...	10,750
23	Holmes & Gleeson ...	(Hundred 11) 209	40,160	7,000	3,000	10,000
24	Robert Campbell ...	220, 226	89,600	10,000	...	10,000
25	J. W. Manley ...	62, 63, 202	68,480	9,177	...	9,177
26	Reginald Julius ...	243	60,000	9,000	...	9 000
27	Chas. Hopkinson ...	121, 250	82,560	...	9,000	9,000
28	W. H. Teschmaker ...	98	23,040	8,500	...	8,500
29	Thomas Ferens ...	134	41,600	8,454	...	8,454
30	Grant, Gamie, & Rees ...	331, 345, 346, 356	285,000	8,300	...	8,300
31	Harries & Innes ...	213	60,160	8,001	...	8,001
32	Philips & Seal ...	205, 227	83,200	8,000	...	8,000
33	Mark Noble ...	99	19,200	8,000	...	8,000
34	N. B. M'Gregor ...	39 & '39 B	32,920	4,046	3,946	7,992
35	Alex. M'Donnell ...	132	26,240	7,500	...	7,500
36	Hepburn & M'Master ...	219	33,280	7,250	...	7,250
37	Alex. M'Nab ...	111	54,680	6,400	...	6,400
38	A. R. B. Thomson ...	254	122,840	6,600	...	6,600
39	F. W. M'Kenzie ...	167, 168	35,000	6,000	...	6,000
40	Joseph Maitland ...	Hundred 36	5,000	6,000	...	6,000
41	E. B. Atkinson ...	22, 301	33,200	6,000	...	6,000
42	James Rolland ...	224	30,700	6,583	...	6,583
43	Edward M'Glashan ...	20 218	32,600	6,000	...	6,000
44	Chas. L. Swanston ...	193, 194, 254 B	92,160	5,709	...	5,709
45	G. Spooner ...	243	2,000	5,000	...	5,000
46	W. D. Inverarity ...	175	30,120	5,200	...	5,200
47	J. C. Andrews ...	160	62,720	5,450	...	5,450
48	J. H. Harris & E. Lee... ..	57, 185	33,000	5,600	...	5,600
49	Stafford, Bell, & Richmond ...	244, 261	128,640	5,499	...	5,499
50	Comber & Douglas ...	225	50,000	5,200	...	5,200
51	J. R. Jones ...	Hundreds	...	5,000	...	5,000
52	A. Oliver ...	90, 258	46,720	5,000	...	5,000
53	John Roy ...	334	100,000	5,500	...	5,500
54	John Anderson... ..	161, 162	53,760	5,496	...	5,496
55	John Healy ...	260	24,960	5,300	...	5,300
56	Joseph Preston... ..	203	32,240	4,740	...	4,740
57	Greg & Turnbull ...	308	49,920	4,000	...	4,000
58	W. T. Y. Burnett ...	175	23,000	4,367	...	4,367
59	Walter Miller ...	200	37,760	4,000	...	4,000
60	J. & A. Boyd ...	75	28,160	4,300	...	4,300
	Carry forward ...		4,131,800	601,839	30,546	632,385

THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SHEEP OF THE PROVINCE
OF OTAGO (Continued.)

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. of RETURNS.	NAME.	NUMBER OF RUN.	ACREAGE.	CLEAN.	DISEASED.	TOTAL.
61	Wm. Pinkerton	Brought forward ...	4,131,800	601,839	80,546	632,385
62	Garnie & Grant	163	30,080	4,250	...	4,250
63	Thos. J. Ord	140	35,840	4,400	...	4,400
64	J. Burke	72	20,480	3,700	...	3,700
65	W. J. Cumine	837,338	100,000	3,500	...	3,500
66	Pagan, Junn, & Wilson	(52, Gold Fields)	49,920	3,500	...	3,500
67	Miller & Gooch	251	16,000	3,150	...	3,150
68	Mr. Baldwin	262	75,000	3,400	...	3,400
69	Mr. H. S. Roberts	167 B	51,000	3,500	...	3,500
70	Bagrie & Roberts	212	14,000	3,600	...	3,600
71	Purdie & Dick	307	47,360	3,900	...	3,900
72	John Switzer	326	30,000	3,900	3,281	3,900
73	F. S. Pillans	35	50,000	3,150	...	3,150
74	Joseph Rogers	35	5,000	3,200	...	3,200
75	Thos. Trumble	214	20,000	3,750	...	3,750
76	James Hassell	102	26,480	3,400	...	3,400
77	W. S. Trotter	323	60,000	3,100	...	3,100
78	Campbell (Brothers)	64	20,480	3,900	...	3,900
79	Strode & Frazer	249, 325	58,280	3,500	...	3,500
80	Allan & Oliver	179	17,000	3,400	...	3,400
81	W. Telford	Hundreds	...	3,462	...	3,462
82	Sutton's (Trustees)	79	26,240	2,900	...	2,900
83	Mr. Toppelwell	Hundreds	...	2,900	...	2,900
84	Holmes & Campbell	Hundreds	...	2,229	...	2,229
85	James Adam	Hundreds	...	2,100	...	2,100
86	H. & M. Orbell	171	34,560	2,850	...	2,850
87	Henry Monro	167 B	10,000	2,307	...	2,307
88	Jas. Menzies	88	25,600	2,655	...	2,655
89	A. McLean	339	50,000	2,100	...	2,100
90	Robert W. Aiken	172	15,000	1,950	...	1,950
91	Mr. Dalrymple	Hundreds	...	1,706	...	1,706
92	Mr. Carr Young	189	44,800	1,400	...	1,400
93	Robert Campbell	96	5,000	1,000	...	1,000
94	Peter Bell	Hundreds	...	1,250	...	1,250
95	Walter Grievie	257	12,160	1,020	...	1,020
96	F. D. Rich	Hundreds	...	1,900	...	1,900
97	Frederick Jones	255	34,560	1,100	...	1,100
98	Holmes & Campbell	Hundreds	...	1,470	...	1,470
99	J. Turnbull	67	24,320	1,700	...	1,700
100	F. H. Richardson	65	19,840	1,994	...	1,994
101	Shanks & Sons	66	24,320	1,829	...	1,829
102	George Hay	122	10,880	1,300	...	1,300
103	James Brugh	129	20,480	1,313	...	1,313
104	Daniel Sinclair	63	13,440	1,207	...	1,207
105	Adam Botwick	Hundreds	...	1,400	...	1,400
106	George Peel	177	15,360	1,227	...	1,227
107	Robert Hunter	...	...	1,260	...	1,260
108	Robert Robson	Hundreds	...	911	...	911
	Totals...	...	5,245,280	718,679	83,827	752,506

EDUCATION REPORT.

Extract from the Minutes of the Adjourned Half-Yearly Meeting of the Otago Education Board, 28th October, 1862.—The Meeting resumed consideration of the Secretary's Report for the year ended September 30th, 1862. It was resolved, that the Secretary's Annual Report, together with his estimate of Expenditure for the current half-year, be forwarded to His Honor the Superintendent.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE EDUCATION BOARD, 1861-62.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report for the past year.

Operation of the New Education Ordinance.

In consequence of the disallowance by the General Government of the Education Ordinance, 1861, the changes in the arrangements for the administration of Educational affairs in this Province, which had been resolved on by your Honor and the Provincial Council, have been delayed for a period of twelve months. As the provisions of the recently enacted Education Ordinance, 1862, did not come into full operation until the 1st October, 1862, no opportunity has yet been afforded of judging of the success likely to attend the scheme of Public School Education now inaugurated. The Inspector of Schools, who has recently visited the different school districts, reports that there appears to be a determination on the part of the School Committees generally, fairly and efficiently to carry out the provisions of the new Ordinance.

Educational Districts.

Since the publication of last year's report, the Education Board, after careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, have resolved upon a definite scheme of adjustment of the different *Educational Districts*, and in pursuance of the provisions of the new Ordinance, a list of those districts, with the description of their respective boundaries, has been published in the *Provincial Government Gazette*. (See Vol. IV., No. 188, page 461.) In order to facilitate the labors of the School Committee, your Honor has been pleased to cause maps of the different Educational Districts to be prepared in the Government Survey Office. A supply of the forms and schedules required by the Ordinance will also forthwith be provided by the Board.

Number of Schools.

There are now nineteen *Educational Districts* established in the Province; in connection with which there have been sixteen *Main Schools*, and four *Side Schools* in operation during the whole or a portion of the past year. The *Main Schools* in the recently formed districts of North Dunedin, Caversham and Oamaru, to all of which duly qualified Masters have been appointed, will be opened in the course of a few days. No master has yet been appointed to the District School of Saddle Hill, in consequence of the want of suitable school buildings. The School of Anderson's Bay, which has been conducted with considerable success for several years, is at present vacant, in consequence of the appointment of the former teacher to the Mastership of the adjoining district school of Caversham. All the other schools are at present provided with teachers.

School Attendance.

Appended to this report is a Tabular view of the *Attendance* at the different schools, and of the population, &c., of the several Educational Districts. (See Appendix B.) The classification of ages in the Census Returns of December, 1861, renders it impossible to ascertain precisely the number of children generally regarded as of school age, but a careful consideration of the subject has led to the belief that the columns in the Census Abstracts, which exhibit the number of children of the age of 6 and under 16 years, may be taken as showing the number of children that should be attending school. In December, 1861, the total population of the districts in which schools were in operation last year, was 12,579, while the number of children of school age was 2,295. The number of scholars who attended the Government schools, last year for longer or shorter periods, was 1249; while the number in ordinary attendance last month, was 910. But from the Census Abstracts it appears that there were about 400 children within the Educational districts, who, in December, 1861, were receiving education privately, or were attending other than Government schools. There are now several additional private schools established in Dunedin, but against this may be placed the consideration that the number of educable children in the Province, especially in Dunedin, must have considerably increased since December, 1861. It would thus appear that of the 2295 educable children within the limits of the existing educational districts, there were about 1310 in ordinary attendance at school in Septem-

ber, 1862, and about 985 who, at the same time, were not receiving school education.

The population, in December, 1862, of those portions of the Province not yet included in any school district was 14,584, or exclusive of the Gold-fields, 3112. The number of educable children in the same localities was 364, or exclusive of the Gold-fields, 307; while the number of children receiving education privately, was 28. The foregoing results may be thus briefly stated, viz. :—

No. of Educable children within School Districts	2295	
Do. without School Districts... ..	364	
		2,659
No. of Pupils in ordinary attendance at Government Schools	910	
Do. do. other Schools	428	
		1338
No. of Pupils who have attended for a short period during last year	339	
No. of educable children who have not attended at all	982	
		2,659

It would thus appear that the proportion of children who received school instruction for longer or shorter periods during the past year, to the whole population, exclusive of the Gold-fields, was 1 in 9.4, or about 63 per cent. of the whole educable children; while the number in ordinary attendance, in September, 1862, was 1 in 11.7, or about 50 per cent. of the whole educable children. Within the limits of the educational districts the corresponding proportions would be about 1 in 8, or 72 per cent, and 1 in 9.6, or about 57 per cent.

Causes of Non-attendance.

It is to be borne in mind that several of the more recently settled educational districts are of considerable extent, and that there are many families resident within their limits, whose children cannot possibly attend any existing school. The unsettled and very exceptional condition of the population at the present time must be taken into account in forming an opinion respecting the school attendance. A reference to the returns will show that in the older and more densely peopled districts, such as Anderson's Bay, Green Island, East Taieri, &c., whose population has been less affected by recent events, the proportion of children in ordinary attendance to the whole population is equal to that of the best educated countries in Europe.* It may be necessary to

* "The progress (in the amount of education) reported to have been made (in England) in the last 50 years, is from 500,000 to 2,500,000, or from 1 in 17 of the population to 1 in 7,—an enormous stride. In France, the proportion of children receiving instruction is 1 in 9; in Holland, 1 in 8, and the slight superiority of Prussia, where the proportion is 1 in 6, is dearly bought by her compulsory system of schooling."—*Quarterly Review*, January, 1862.

explain that the comparatively large attendance at N. E. Valley school is owing to its proximity to the northern parts of Dunedin, in which there has been a very inadequate supply of school accommodation.

Lower Waipori and Blueskin.

A memorial has been presented by the settlers of *Lower Waipori*, craving the formation of that locality into a separate Educational district. It has been ascertained that there are already about fifty children under 14 years of age resident within reach of the proposed school, of whom there are about twenty-five between 5 and 14 years. As the land in the neighborhood has been recently surveyed and the greater part of it already sold, there is reason to believe that the population of the district will be much increased in the course of a few years. A similar application has been made by the settlers in the vicinity of *Blueskin Bay* where there are now resident upwards of thirty children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who are entirely without the means of school education. A large area of agricultural land in this district has now been purchased, and is in the course of being occupied; and as there is a prospect of the Main North Road, which traverses the district, being completed thus far ere long, this locality will probably contain at no distant period a very considerable population. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the Education Board will be fully warranted in sanctioning the formation of the localities of Lower Waipori and Blueskin into separate Educational Districts.

Taieri Beach and Greytown.

Applications have also been made by the settlers resident at *Taieri Beach* and in the neighborhood of *Greytown* (Scrogg's Creek) respectively, for the establishment of schools in those localities. As the number of educable children residing within reach of the proposed schools is as yet limited, and as there is no immediate prospect of a large increase of population, it is respectfully recommended that side schools only should be provided at present.

Dunedin.

The Secretary, in common with the existing school committees of *North and South Dunedin Districts*, has had under careful and anxious consideration the best means whereby elementary school education could be placed within the reach of the children residing in all parts of Dunedin. The extent and the present and prospective population of the city, the separation of the southern from the central portion by the deep ravine at Maclaggan

Street and Canongate; and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of procuring a suitable site for a school-house that would be equally and easily accessible to the children residing on both sides of the ravine, appear to render necessary the establishment in Dunedin of three public elementary schools, viz.:—1st. The school already erected in Great King Street, which will accommodate the children residing in the northern parts of the city. 2nd. A school in the neighborhood of York Place for the central portion of the city; and 3rd. A school near Maitland Street or Walker Street, which would meet the requirements of the Southern District. The school committees of the two districts into which Dunedin is at present divided have had under consideration a suggestion made to them by the Secretary in reference to the union of the two districts, and they have unanimously resolved to recommend to the Education Board the combination of the two districts, as authorised by the Education Ordinance. By this proposed combination, greater unity of action, and greater economy in the administration of the educational affairs of Dunedin would be effected, while the school-rate to be imposed would fall equitably upon the holders of property in all parts of the city.

It was stated in last year's Report that several of the *Educational Buildings* formerly provided had been erected in an imperfect and unsatisfactory manner, and were in an unfinished condition. On the representation of the Board, your Honor was pleased to place on the Estimates a sum sufficient to render those buildings complete. Some of these are now completed in an efficient manner, and it is expected that in a short time the others will also be placed in the finished condition contemplated by the Education Ordinance. After their completion, one half of the cost of keeping them in repair will fall upon the districts in which they are respectively situated. Commodious and substantial school-houses of stone have been erected at North Dunedin, Oamaru, and Green Island, all of which are nearly ready for occupation. In consequence of the failure of the school committee of North Taieri to appoint a competent master to their district school, no buildings have yet been erected in that district. As a well qualified teacher has now been engaged, the immediate erection of school buildings in that district is rendered necessary. School-houses are also urgently needed at South Dunedin, Caversham, Saddle Hill, East Taieri, Tokomai-riro, West Taieri, and Warepa, as well as in the localities proposed to be formed into new Educational Districts. The cen-

tral portion of the Otago High School is now approaching completion, and steps will forthwith be taken for the erection of the additional class-rooms that will be required.

High School.

The Rectorship of the *Dunedin High School* having been resigned by Mr. Livingston, the Education Board proceeded some time ago to consider the duty incumbent upon them to adapt the institution to the increasing population and the altered circumstances of the Province, and after mature deliberation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

“That in the opinion of this Board the population and circumstances of the Province render necessary the immediate establishment in Dunedin of a *Provincial High School* upon a much more liberal and extended basis than has hitherto existed; and that, while the special arrangements for the carrying on of the work of the school may with advantage be left to the Principal and the Masters that may be appointed, the proposed institution should be established and conducted on the following general principles, viz.:

1. The proposed *High School of Otago* as provided for by the Education Ordinance, 1862, shall be established with a view to place within the reach of the youth of this Province the means of procuring a thorough English, Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical education, and also instruction in those other branches of knowledge, the acquirement of which constitutes a *liberal education*.

2. Such number of competent masters and assistants shall be employed in the institution as the advancement of the Province and the increase of the population may from time to time render necessary. The number of masters at the outset shall be not less than three. One of the masters shall hold the appointment of Principal, and shall have the general oversight of all the classes within the institution, and shall be responsible for the good government, efficiency, and success of the same; but each master, as far as possible, shall have the charge of a distinct department of instruction.

3. Subject to such modifications as circumstances may from time to time render necessary and expedient, the departments of instruction shall be arranged somewhat as follows, viz.:

1. *Principal's (or Classical Master's) Department.*—To include Latin, Greek, French, &c., Ancient History and Geography, &c.

2. *English Department.*—To include Advanced English Reading, Grammar, Composition, and other collateral branches, Geography, History, &c.

3. *Arithmetic and Mathematical Department.*—To include Arithmetic and Mathematics, in theory and practice, Book-keeping, &c.

Writing, Drawing, Religious Instruction, &c., shall be taught by the several masters agreeably to such arrangements as may be hereafter made; and care shall be taken, if possible, that one or more of the masters shall be qualified to impart instruction in Natural Science to the more advanced pupils by means of lectures, experiments, &c.

4. Provision shall be made for the formation and maintenance of a well-selected Library for the use of the pupils of the institution, and also for the supply of suitable apparatus, including diagrams, maps, globes, models, specimens, &c.

5. No boy shall be admitted a pupil of the institution until he shall have passed an *Entrance Examination* of such nature and extent as may be fixed by the Education Board.

6. Until provision shall have been made for the board and residence within the walls of the institution of the masters and the pupils, every facility shall be afforded to settlers at a distance to avail themselves of the advantages of the school by arranging with the masters for the reception of boarders, and by registering or recommending boarding-houses, subject in virtue of such recommendation to visitation and inspection by the masters of the institution."

The Board at the same time took into consideration the steps necessary to be adopted to procure the services of three thoroughly qualified masters for the proposed High School, and resolved to request his Honor the Deputy-Superintendent to forward instructions for the engagement in Britain of a Principal (or Classical) Master, an English Master, and an Arithmetic and Mathematical Master for the proposed institution. His Honor was also authorised to defray the cost of those gentlemen's passage from Britain to Dunedin from the sum of £400 appropriated for that purpose by his Honor the Superintendent and the Provincial Council, and to enter into such engagements with those gentlemen as he shall consider advisable and proper. His Honor was further requested to instruct the home agents to forward along with the masters a supply of such school-books and stationery as may by the masters be considered

necessary for the classes in the High School. At a subsequent meeting of the Board his Honor reported that he had authorised the home agents to place the selection of the three proposed masters in the hands of the Provost of Eton, the Rector of the Edinburgh High School, and the Rector of the Edinburgh Academy; that to each of those gentlemen he had addressed a letter soliciting their aid in making selections so important to the Province; and that he had authorised the following salaries to be offered, viz.:—the Principal, £550, with £100 in lieu of house; each of the other Masters, £450, with £75 for house.

Expenditure.

The *Expenditure* on account of education during the past year has been as follows, viz.:—

Secretary and Inspector's salary	£326	5	4
Teachers' salaries	1880	16	1
Contingencies	86	6	7
Expense of Establishment	2293	8	0
New School Buildings, Fencing and Repairs, including the High School	4132	16	10
Total Expenditure	£6426	4	10

Appended to this report is a tabular view of the expenditure on education by the Provincial Government and by the settlers in the different educational districts, from the establishment of the schools to the 30th September, 1862, and also for the year ended 30th September, 1862. (See Appendix D).

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN HISLOP,

Secretary to the Education Board.

Education Board Office,
Dunedin, 10th October, 1862.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT

Of the Inspector of Schools for the year ended 30th September, 1862.

Dunedin, Oct. 10th, 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—

I have the honor to report that during the past year I have visited and examined all the schools within the Province, established under the provisions of the Education Ordinance. In order to become personally acquainted with the state of educational affairs in the different districts, immediately before preparing my annual reports, I have hitherto visited the schools

towards the close of the financial year. It has become apparent, however, that an inspection of the schools at this season does not do full justice to the teachers, as owing to the impassable state of the roads, or the want of them altogether, many of the pupils are unable to attend school during the winter months, or do so very irregularly. It is, therefore, my intention, if circumstances will permit, hereafter to visit and inspect the different schools twice in the course of the year; first, in the month of January or February, when the schools may be expected to be in their highest state of efficiency; and again in August or September.

School Attendance.

The returns for the past year show a large increase of attendance, and with scarcely an exception this increase is spread somewhat uniformly over all the districts. The total number of children who attended the schools for longer or shorter periods during the year 1860-61 was 964, while during the past year the number was 1249. The returns of the ordinary average attendance for the former year were somewhat defective, and no comparison can therefore be instituted under this head. The number of pupils present on the day of my visit to the different schools in 1861 (exclusive of Dunedin) amounted to 385, while the corresponding number present this year was 598. I have appended a return showing the ages of the children who have been in attendance during the past year, and the length of time they have been at school. (See Appendix E.) It will be noticed that the number of scholars of the age of 12 years and upwards is 216, or more than one-sixth of the whole attendance. It must not, however, be supposed that the attainments and proficiency of the pupils of this more advanced age at all correspond with their years. In numerous cases, the pupils who have reached 12, 13, or 14 years of age or upwards, are children who, from the former want of the means of school education in the district, or from other causes, have been imperfectly educated while young, and have now been sent to school, as it were, "at the eleventh hour," not to acquire a knowledge of the more advanced branches, but to receive instruction for a short time in the mere elements of school education, before being finally sent out into the world. It is much to the credit of the parents in several of the districts that, notwithstanding the great value of their older children's services at home or on the farm, they should, nevertheless, keep them in attendance at school, and thus manifest a wise and enlightened regard for their children's best interests, by

availing themselves of the means of school education which may now for the first time be placed within their reach.

School Registers.

An accidental delay in the receipt of the School Register Books authorised by the Board, has as yet prevented them from being placed in the hands of the different teachers. When these shall have come into general use, a much more correct and reliable account of school attendance, and of the pupils' progress will be procured, than has hitherto been possible. Until such register books are regularly and accurately kept it will be impossible for the School Inspector to form a correct and decided opinion respecting what may be reasonably expected of any schoolmaster, or to judge how far the unsatisfactory appearance of the classes in any school, or the want of progress or proficiency on the part of any of the pupils, arises from shortness or irregularity of attendance or from other causes; whether from the Master's want of care, or of "aptness to teach," or from the child's irregularity and inattention, or want of capacity. I am induced to offer these remarks because I am compelled to report that in many of the schools the progress and proficiency of the pupils generally come short of what might be expected, when the attainments and the experience of nearly all the teachers are taken into account. This state of matters, which is discouraging to the teachers, is mainly attributable, I believe, to the irregularity of attendance on the part of many of the pupils, the advanced age at which some of them enter school, and the indifference which prevails among a number of the parents to anything beyond the mere rudiments of learning. For the exoneration of the competent and faithful teacher, it is, therefore, necessary that the statistics of school attendance should be accurately kept and carefully noted.

Causes of Irregular Attendance.

The state of the roads is undoubtedly the main cause of the comparatively small attendance at school during the winter season, and this cause generally operates most effectually in some of the oldest settled districts, where many of the roads to the school are now fenced on both sides, and are rendered impassable for several months in each year. But in several instances the attendance throughout the entire year would be much increased by the opening up of roads, and the construction of bridges within the school districts. In the districts of N. E. Harbor and Portobello, which comprise the greater part of the Otago Peninsular, there are

families resident in the bush, and on the shores of the numerous bays which fringe the Harbor, whose children, owing to the want of roads through the bush, cannot possibly attend with safety either of the two well-taught schools now established there. From the report of others, and from my own observation in the course of a journey from Portobello Bay to East Harbor, I am led to believe that there are not a few families on the Peninsula, and almost within sight of Dunedin, now living without the means of religious or secular instruction, and whose children are growing up in a condition utterly rude and uncultivated.

State of the Schools.

With two exceptions, the teachers of the several schools appear to have performed their duties generally in a satisfactory manner, and the School Committees, and the settlers generally, have expressed their approval of the conduct of their respective teachers during the past year. While it will not be expected that I should at present express publicly any opinion respecting the comparative efficiency of the different schools, I considered it right to make mention of the peculiar excellencies by which some of them are characterized. In the well-taught school of Wakari I was much pleased with the precision and thoroughness with which the different classes acquitted themselves, and especially with the accuracy and the distinctness of enunciation which marked their reading lessons, both in prose and verse. The school at East Taieri, while successfully taught in all its departments, greatly excelled in Arithmetic. The accuracy and expedition with which the exercises selected by me were performed by almost all the scholars in the different arithmetic classes, I never saw surpassed. I was much pleased with the heartiness and the success with which religious instruction is communicated and enforced by the teacher of Tokomairiro school, and with the general intelligence of the pupils in all the classes. The scholars attending Wai-kouaiti school are carefully trained by their teacher in the application of arithmetic to the purposes of everyday life. Each class is well-exercised in mental arithmetic; and as an exercise in mensuration and proportion some boys were sent with a foot-rule to take the dimensions of different doors and windows, and to calculate the cost of the same at so much per square yard. This teacher also very successfully instructs his pupils in the theory and practice of music, and, so far as I am qualified to judge, the singing which I heard in his school was of a superior description. He has secured in an eminent degree the affections of his pupils, and he

manifests much interest in the exercises of the play-ground, where he has erected a rotatory and a common swing, which are in constant requisition during play-hours. In several other schools the progress and proficiency exhibited by those of the pupils who had been somewhat regular in their attendance were very satisfactory. The organization and discipline continue to be well maintained in nearly all the schools.

Religious Instruction.

The children generally appear to be well acquainted with Bible History, and especially with the Life and Precepts of the Saviour; and as far as I am able to judge, they are taught their duty to God, themselves, and to others, by the example as well as the precept, of their respective teachers.

The essential Branches of Common School Education.

I have occasionally observed a tendency on the part of some of the teachers to devote an undue amount of time and attention to the higher branches of education, even when the more elementary and indispensable ones had been very imperfectly acquired. No doubt, it is very desirable that the largest possible amount of education and training should be received in school; but when, as is unfortunately the case with many of those who attend our district schools, the period of attendance is limited, care must be taken that due prominence is given to the more indispensable branches. Our district schools, as a rule, can furnish only a foundation upon which the whole subsequent life must erect a superstructure; and it is vastly more important that the foundation should be strongly and fitly laid than that it should contain a great variety of material. There are some branches which are necessary for all, and should form a part of every system of instruction, whatever the pupil may afterwards be destined for. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are indispensable requisites, and a thorough knowledge of these, with their practical application, and an acquaintance with grammar, geography, and British History ought to be possessed by every youth of our land before leaving school. The knowledge of these, however, should not be of a merely superficial or mechanical description. The instruction in them must be thorough and systematic. The scholars in learning these must learn principles, and should be able to understand and to reproduce for practical purposes all they pass over. I shall, therefore, consider it my duty to discountenance any attempt to introduce and give prominence

to other subjects of study, when such evidently lead to the neglect or the imperfect acquisition of the indispensable branches I have specified.

Reading.

In several of the schools the reading lessons were gone over in a slovenly and imperfect manner. Too little importance appears to be attached by some of the teachers to this important department of school instruction. Even when the pupils seemed to be well acquainted with the sense of the lesson, the reading was often characterized by a want of distinct enunciation, fluency, and expression. It may be unreasonable to expect that a pure English accent should be generally acquired in our district schools, but there is an accuracy of pronunciation and a distinctness of enunciation which everywhere distinguish the well-educated from the uneducated man or woman, and this accuracy and this distinctness it should be the object of every teacher to secure. I must, however, reserve to a future occasion my remarks on the manner in which I conceive reading and the other essential branches of education may be most successfully taught in our district schools.

Operation of the New Ordinance.

As far as I have been able to judge, the provisions of the new Education Ordinance seem to meet with the approval generally of the School Committees and of intelligent settlers, and there is evident in many of the districts a determination fairly and fully to carry these into successful operation. The chief, and indeed the only difficulty that seems to be apprehended, is the expense and trouble that will probably attend the assessing of the property, and the levying of the school-rate. The maps of the different educational districts which your Honor has caused to be prepared for the use of the committees will greatly facilitate the labors of the assessors; and as the trouble and cost of preparing the assessment roll will be comparatively trifling after the work of the first year has been accomplished, I believe that the anticipated difficulties will eventually prove much less formidable than they at present appear.

Teachers' Incomes.

The School Committees generally have manifested a disposition to deal liberally with the teachers in respect of salary. In South Dunedin the annual salary is £250. In North Dunedin, Oamaru, N. E. Valley, and Caversham, the Committees have resolved to pay £200. In the Clutha district, which comprises three Main Schools,

each of the teachers receives £125 of fixed salary, and all the school fees, which last year averaged £30 each. In Tokomairiro the salary is £180, and in nearly all the other districts the Main School teachers receive either £150, or a fixed salary of £100, together with the fees, which will average upwards of £50 each.

Pupil Teachers.

The large and increasing attendance at several of the schools render necessary the immediate introduction of the scheme authorised by the Education Ordinance for the employment and training of Apprentice Pupil Teachers in the most numerously attended and best conducted schools. I will, on an early occasion, submit to the consideration of the Board a set of proposed regulations respecting pupil teachers.

Teachers' Associations.

The provisions of the new Education Ordinance for encouraging and aiding the teachers to form book clubs and mutual improvement associations, appear to be duly appreciated by those gentlemen, and I have reason to believe they will take an early opportunity of meeting together to consider in what manner the objects contemplated can be best accomplished. The District School teacher generally lives far removed from the highways of life, and from the intercourse and companionship of others of the same profession or of kindred spirit, and he is surrounded with so many secularising influences (if I may so term them) that he is in great danger of lapsing into a state of mental and intellectual torpor, and of resting contented with the knowledge he has already acquired. Now, all good teaching must flow from copious knowledge. To ensure a constant and vigorous stream, there must be a deep and well-replenished fountain. In the mother country and elsewhere, means are employed to counteract the tendency I have referred to, by the institution of Teachers' Associations, Teachers' Book-clubs or Libraries, and by Lectures on professional subjects. In the course of my official intercourse with the teachers of this Province it will be my duty—as it is my intention—to urge upon them the duty and advantage of continuing to add to their stock of professional and general knowledge, and thereby to maintain and increase their influence as well as usefulness in their respective spheres of labor.

School or District Libraries.

Many enquiries have already been made respecting the mode in which the Board propose to carry out the provisions of the Education Ordinance for encouraging the

formation of School or District Libraries. From the difficulty that has already been experienced by the promoters of such libraries in procuring a suitable supply of books, it has been suggested that the Board could in no way better promote the establishment of libraries in the rural districts than by procuring from Britain a large assortment of *strongly bound* and suitable books, from which selections could be made by the different Library Committees. By this arrangement, the Board would be enabled to give to each district an equivalent in suitably bound and well-selected books, instead of the money authorised by the Ordinance. I have already remarked that our district schools can at best furnish only a foundation upon which the whole subsequent life must erect a superstructure. It appears to me that in no way could the Board more effectually and satisfactorily complete the good work proposed to be begun in our district schools than by encouraging the formation of well-selected school or district libraries in connection with our system of public school instruction. When so much is proposed to be done to teach the *art* of reading, it would be well not to stop here, but to offer every facility for the establishment of those institutions which would tend to foster and extend the *habit* of reading, which multitudes can never be said to have acquired, chiefly from want of access to such stores of knowledge. A highly efficient scheme of national education has been in operation in Canada for several years, and the system of district libraries engrafted on the public schools

of the colony is represented to have been attended with very beneficial and gratifying results. Lord Elgin is reported to have said in a public address in 1854—
 “Our township and county libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province.”

Certificates of Qualification.

In the course of the past year several candidates for schools made application for the *certificate of qualification* required by the Ordinance. In two cases where candidates submitted themselves for examination, I considered it my duty to decline granting the required certificate on account of their want of sufficient scholarship. I have granted full certificates of qualification to Mr Lewis, of N.E. Harbor, Mr. Douglas of Waiholo, and Mr. Halliwell of South Dunedin. To another teacher I have given only a conditional certificate, to be exchanged for a full certificate upon his undergoing successfully a year's probation as a teacher in one of the public schools. Mr. Paradise, formerly of Akaroa, who has been appointed to the school at Oamaru, is in possession of a certificate from H. M. Committee of Council on Education.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN HISLOP,

Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX B.

Tabular View of the Population of the Educational Districts, and of the Attendance at the District Schools of Otago, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER,	School Established.		Population of School Districts, December, 1861.	No. of educable Children in each District, i.e. aged 6 but under 16 years.			No. of Pupils who attended School for longer or shorter periods during the year.			Highest weekly average attendance.	Lowest weekly average attendance.	Average attendance for the year.	Present ordinary attendance.	Present on day of Inspector's visit.	Scholars admitted during the year.	Left during the year.	Proportion of attendance in column 7 to the population, 1 in	Proportion of present ordinary attendance to the population, 1 in
		1856	1862		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.									
Dunedin ...	T. Halliwell	1856	1862	5850	458	458	916	155	73	228	216	89	169	205	170	104	26	25.6	28.5
Port Chalmers ...	W. Reid	"	1861	674	61	49	110	76	44	120	80	35	58	77	73	75	33	5.6	8.7
N. E. Harbor ...	J. A. Lewis	1860	1862	309	61	36	97	21	6	27	25	22	23	27	16	27	-	7.9	7.9
Portobello (Side) ..	C. Greenwood	1858	1862					9	3	12	12	6	12	12	12	12			
N. E. Valley ...	P. Stewart	1858	1860	469	56	42	98	67	57	124	90	50	68	70	55	29	23	3.8	6.7
Wakari ...	A. D. Johnston	"	1858	433	44	53	97	37	27	64	45	20	36	43	39	33	13	6.7	10.
Anderson's Bay ...	A. Russell	"	"	316	48	41	89	32	30	62	58	47	54	48	35	16	14	5.1	6.6
Caversham (Side) ...	J. F. Barke	1861	1861	346	30	27	57	29	15	44	30	11	20	16	14	44	26	8.	23.
Green Island ...	A. G. Allan	1856	1859	322	42	36	78	30	30	60	52	35	48	48	44	15	13	5.4	6.7
East Taieri ...	J. Waddell	"	1861	546	65	54	119	52	40	92	90	55	77	80	68	20	25	5.7	6.8
N. Taieri (Side) ...	W. Finlay	1860	1860	321	31	28	59	16	7	23	20	6	18	23	—	8	8	14.	14.
West Taieri ...	R. S. Gardner	1858	1858	444	48	33	81	42	39	81	55	30	48	62	53	32	11	5.5	7.1
Moeraki Bush (Side)	J. Sutherland	1859	1862	172	20	16	36	9	18	27	20	14	16	22	16	9	1	6.4	7.8
Waiholā ...	T. Douglas	"	"	324	22	64	46	21	10	31	26	6	16	27	25	16	1	10.4	18.
Tokomairiro ...	A. Ayson	1856	1856	866	93	79	172	56	34	90	63	14	42	44	29	40	46	9.6	19.6
Inch Clutha ..	A. Grigor	1858	1858	127	18	19	37	15	12	27	22	1	16	19	13	5	4	5.	6.7
South Clutha ...	J. M'Ewan	"	1861	331	32	29	61	20	14	34	30	27	28	29	31	15	2	9.7	11.4
Warepa ...	H. M'Leod	"	1862	284	26	25	51	14	9	23	23	20	21	23	22	13	—	12.	12.
Waikouaiti ...	F. Franks	1860	1860	325	32	35	67	36	29	65	34	10	23	27	25	33	24	5.	12.
Goodwood ...	N. M'Leod	"	"	120	11	13	24	7	8	15	10	7	8	8	8	5	6	8.	15.
Totals ...				12579	1198	1097	2295	744	505	1249	1001	505	801	910	768	561	266	10.	13.8

APPENDIX C.

Tabular View of the Branches of Education taught in the Public Schools of the Province of Otago, and the number of Children learning the same, for the year ended September 30th, 1862.

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.					NUMBER OF CHILDREN WRITING.			NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEARNING ARITHMETIC.				NUMBER OF CHILDREN LEARNING.							
	Not able to read New Testament with ease.	Reading the Scriptures and Books of general information.	Learning British History.	Learning English Grammar.	Learning Geography.	On Paper from Copies.	And also on Slates or Paper from Recitation or Memory.	Abstracts or Original Composition.	In the Simple Rules.	In the Compound Rules and Reduction.	As far as Proportion and Practice.	As far as fractions.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry or Trigonometry.	Latin.	French.	Book-keeping.	Vocal Music from Notes.	Drawing.
1 Dunedin	105	111	13	65	113	104	57	27	96	41	25	8	5	4	3	8	9	9	58	
2 Port Chalmers	87	60	...	20	20	68	20	6	17	14	8	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
3 N. E. Harbour	3	10	...	9	9	27	27	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...
4 Portobello (Side)	10	10	...	...	9	12	9	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 N. E. Valley	64	70	...	35	35	73	35	...	53	25	17	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 Wakari	22	42	...	21	26	42	20	15	17	13	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	64	...
7 Anderson's Bay	7	47	5	12	12	34	8	3	29	8	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
8 Caversham (Side)	10	8	...	2	1	14	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Green Island	14	46	13	32	32	37	14	5	15	24	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 East Taieri	31	49	...	12	12	48	30	...	2	17	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 North Taieri (Side).....	3	20	...	5	...	12	5	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
12 West Taieri	26	55	...	47	47	58	22	22	19	17	16	6	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
13 Moeraki Bush (Side) ...	6	10	3	5	5	14	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Waihola	10	21	..	12	12	26	13	5	7	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Tokomairiro	35	55	...	36	30	64	15	...	32	4	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inch Clutha	6	21	2	9	12	22	...	2	7	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 South Clutha	5	29	...	18	18	27	14	10	26	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Warepa	7	16	...	8	8	16	6	6	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Waikouaiti	23	42	...	24	24	52	35	24	32	13	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	32	...
20 Goodwood	2	13	...	6	11	12	12	...	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	476	735	36	378	436	762	344	134	411	218	148	52	10	7	7	30	4	13	108	63

APPENDIX D.

Tabular View of the Expenditure on Education by the Provincial Government, and by the Settlers in the different Educational Districts, from the Establishment of the Schools to 30th September, 1862, and also for the Year ended 30th September, 1862.

SCHOOLS.	When Established.	From the Establishment of the School to 30th September, 1862.						For the Year ended 30th September, 1862.								
		Expended by the Government.			Expended by the Settlers.			Expended by the Government.			Expended by the Settlers.					
		Buildings, Fencing, and Contingencies.	Teachers' Salaries.	School-fees or Subscriptions	Buildings and Fencing.	Teachers' Salaries.	School-fees or Subscriptions									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
High School .....	...	1018	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1018	5	4	...	...	...
South Dunedin	1856	475	3	9	1517	1	11	1165	9	9	...	...	283	18	7	
North Dunedin	1862	1200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1200	0	0	...	...	...
Caversham	1861	75	18	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	75	18	0	50	0	0
Port Chalmers	1856	646	11	6	520	7	5	287	10	5	3	10	0	100	0	0
North-East Harbor	1860	421	2	6	239	7	2	41	8	4	22	18	0	65	5	0
Portobello (Side)	1858	277	7	2	173	7	4	173	7	4	27	19	8	15	16	8
North-East Valley	"	606	0	6	360	17	3	266	1	9	5	3	0	100	0	0
Wakari	"	586	9	7	361	17	0	130	15	0	92	19	2	100	0	0
Anderson's Bay	"	472	8	7	344	13	8	190	15	11	...	...	...	100	0	0
Green Island	1856	1077	11	11	497	1	10	198	2	10	774	15	0	100	0	0
East Taieri	"	457	1	8	513	14	5	343	19	0	29	0	0	100	0	0
North Taieri	1860	...	...	...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0
West Taieri	1858	463	0	2	377	6	10	182	7	1	24	0	0	100	0	0
Moeraki Bush (Side)	1859	333	6	8	139	10	10	139	10	10	35	18	8	40	15	10
Waiholo	"	430	18	5	241	13	4	46	6	11	7	10	0	100	0	0
Tokomairiro	1856	506	2	9	562	18	9	278	12	7	...	...	...	100	0	0
Inch Clutha	1858	580	19	5	393	7	8	75	11	0	156	0	0	100	0	0
South Clutha	"	349	5	6	199	1	0	185	14	2	134	0	0	100	0	0
Warepa	"	324	16	0	209	15	0	153	4	6	120	0	0	100	0	0
Waikouaiti	1860	606	7	6	200	0	0	84	3	10	...	...	...	100	0	0
Goodwood	"	5	0	0	211	1	5	38	7	1	5	0	0	100	0	0
Oamaru	1862	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	...	...	...
Totals		11313	16	11	7188	2	10	4106	8	4	4132	16	10	1880	16	1

APPENDIX E.

No. of Pupils who have attended the Public Schools in the Province of Ontario in the course of the year ended 30th Sept., 1882, and who, at the close of the year, or when they left school, were aged				Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Under 4 years ...	...	...	...	8	10	18
Between 4 and 5 years ...	...	...	...	24	23	47
" 5 " 6 "	...	...	...	60	43	103
" 6 " 7 "	...	...	...	92	64	156
" 7 " 8 "	...	...	...	94	77	171.
" 8 " 9 "	...	...	...	87	59	146
" 9 " 10 "	...	...	...	92	59	151
" 10 " 11 "	...	...	...	88	46	134
" 11 " 12 "	...	...	...	64	43	107
" 12 " 13 "	...	...	...	69	28	97
" 13 " 14 "	...	...	...	32	26	58
Over 14 years ...	...	...	...	34	27	61
Totals ..				744	505	1249
Who have been in School less than 1 year ...				313	169	582
"	1 "	...	...	174	132	306
"	2 years ...	...	...	166	106	272
"	3 "	...	...	64	71	135
"	4 "	...	...	21	18	39
"	5 years and over ...	...	...	6	9	15
Totals ..				744	505	1249

GAOL REPORT.

H. M.'s Gaol, Dunedin,
October 13th, 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Estimate of the probable requirements for this Department for the current half year, and also Returns, showing the number of Prisoners received into the Gaol during the past six months, and the number in the Gaol on the 1st instant.

The Prisoners sentenced to short terms have been employed at sundry works outside the Gaol; it is, therefore, difficult to give any correct information as to the value of their labor.

The long sentenced men have not been put to work in consequence of there being no place for the purpose, and I did not consider it right to send them out with the other men, most of them being old offenders. On the completion of the Stockade, now erecting, this difficulty will be removed, and I would suggest the discontinuance of employing any Prisoners outside the Gaol for the future, as it is attended with danger of escape and other evils, besides depriving the Gaol of the protection of the Warders, should any attempt be made to escape by the Prisoners confined in the Gaol.

The female Prisoners have been generally employed in sewing for the Hospital and Gaol, but the want of proper accommodation often obliged them to be unemployed.

The confinement of debtors and lunatics in the Gaol with convicts, without any means of keeping them separate, is very dangerous, and I would suggest some separate accommodation be provided to remove this evil.

In consequence of the determination of the long-sentenced prisoners to break out of the Gaol, it was found absolutely necessary in May last to reorganize and increase the staff of Warders, which is now effective, but not larger than is required for the safety of the prisoners.

I herewith attach a Return, showing the distribution of the officers.

The large number of prisoners now passing through the Gaol creates a large amount of clerical labor, in keeping the necessary records respecting them. This I have to perform, and occupies my time considerably, and therefore precludes me from that close supervision which I should have in conducting the business of the Prison. I have therefore to request the appointment of an officer to perform the duties of clerk and storekeeper.

The present attendance of the Visiting Justices I find very inconvenient, I therefore request that some provision be made which will secure the attendance of a Visiting Justice one day in each week.

I regret that I am unable to carry out proper discipline, there being no means of doing so. This want the prisoners are aware of, and are therefore very insubordinate. I have therefore to suggest that immediate steps be taken for the erection of a new Gaol.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. STODDART,
Gaoler.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN

Of Officers employed in Her Majesty's
Gaol, Dunedin.

STATIONS.	Chief Warder.	Overseer of Labor.	Sergeant Warders.	Warders.
Front Gate ... ..	...	...	...	1
Interior of Prison	1	...	1	1
Airing Yards ... ..	...	...	...	2
Platform ... ..	...	...	...	1
Guarding Labor Prisoners ... ..	...	1	...	4
Old Gaol ... ..	...	...	...	1
Night Watch ... ..	...	...	2	3
Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	1
	1	1	3	14

J. STODDART, Gaoler

His Honor the Superintendent.

ANNUAL RETURN OF H.M.'s GAOL, DUNEDIN, FROM THE 1st OCTOBER 1861, TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1862.

	Gaoler.	Matron.	C. Warder.	Sergeant Warder.	M. Warder.	Overseer of Labor.	Total.	No. of Prisoners.
Strength on the 1st Oct., 1861... ..	1	..	..	..	4	2	7	45
Added by promotion ... ..	..	..	1	1	...	...	2	...
Enrolment	1	1	...	2	29	...	33	916
Total	2	1	1	3	33	2	42	961
Deduct by promotion .. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
" by resignation .. ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
" by discharges	1	...	...	1	5	1	8	...
" by dismissals .. ..	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
" by sentence, &c .. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	880
Strength on the 30th Sept., 1862	1	1	1	2	14	1	20	81

His Honor the Superintendent.

J. STODDART, Gaoler.

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED INTO THE GAOL DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1862.

OFFENCES.																Total Males.	Total Females.	Total of both.
Felony.		Larceny.		Assaults.		Drunkenness.		Vagrancy.		Other offences.		Debtors.		Lunatics.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
49	1	28	...	17	...	126	12	33	16	54	...	48	...	22	1	377	30	407

His Honor the Superintendent.

J. STODDART, Gaoler.

STATE OF H. M. GAOL, DUNEDIN, ON 1st OCTOBER, 1862.

PARTICULARS.	ESTABLISHMENT.				FOR TRIAL.				UNDER SENTENCE.						DETAINED.		Total Confined.										
	Gaoler.	Matron.	Clerk.	Chief Warder.	Overseer of Labor.	Sergeant Warders.	Male Warders.	Female Warders.	Supreme Court.	Magistrates.	Other Stations to be dealt with.	Death.	Road Gang.	Hard Labor.	Imprisonment.	Solitary Confinement.		Debtors.	Lunatics.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
	1	1	1	2	14	...	18	1	2	39	5	1	3	...	9	...	4	...	73	9

His Honor the Superintendent.

J. STODDART, Gaoler.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Dunedin Hospital,
October 1st, 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—

I HAVE the honor to forward a return of the number of patients admitted and discharged at this Hospital in the twelve months ending 30th September, 1862. It is with considerable satisfaction I direct your Honor's attention to the number of cures effected, and the proportional small number of deaths which have taken place in this Hospital, where every species of incurable disease is admitted. While the mental and bodily condition of every lunatic has improved in this Hospital, the treatment adopted has been attended with more than the average proportion of cures, and one death only in six years.

Considering the number of cases of Typhoid and Typhus fever treated in the temporary Hospital, hastily erected to meet the rapidly increasing medical requirements of the Province, it is matter for thankfulness that none of the attendants or patients have been affected by contagion.

Several cases of badly fractured limbs, accompanied with great injury to the soft parts, recovered, without either sloughing, erysipelas, or the loss of limb, which so often happens when such cases are admitted into the foul air of Hospital wards. Immunity from Hospital gangrene and erysipelas is to be attributed to the purity of the air, and the absence of foetid smells in the wards, consequent on the peculiar arrangement of the Surgical and fever cases, the establishment of convalescent wards and basement ventilation. But the rapid increase of population calls for a more commodious and better constructed Hospital, and there is an immediate and urgent need of a model Institution for the safe keeping, treatment, and cure of the Insane, to be presided over by a properly qualified specialist, who, I trust, the Government will authorise me to procure from the Home country.

The most important measures for the prevention of disease are the formation of main sewers in the principal streets, the drainage of each house by drain pipes, for the conveyance of house and soil drainage, and the drainage of the subsoil of the low parts of the town by land drains to carry off the natural water, so as to free it from damp. Impermeable drains are absolutely necessary, in order to carry off the house and soil drainage without contaminating the atmosphere of the town. The main sewers should extend to the proposed seawall, and discharge on the waterside of it, otherwise the sewage matter deposited on the beach, together with animal and vegetable matter decomposing thereon will be

not only offensive but injurious to the public health, by the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen and hydrosulphuret of ammonia into the surrounding atmosphere and dwellings. In the absence of sewers, every householder in the more densely inhabited portions of the town should be required to have properly-constructed drains and cesspools. If they are not water-tight, their liquid contents, abundantly charged with hydrosulphuret of ammonia and other nitrogenous compounds permeate the neighboring soil, thus rendering the surrounding dwellings damp and unhealthy. The introduction of noxious gases into the blood by inhalation, consequent on terrestrial exhalations of sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrosulphuret of ammonia, and carbonic acid gases finding their way into the dwellings is not the only way in which the human system is injuriously affected by them. The liquid contents of permeable cesspools and drains find their way into the adjacent wells and springs, and are thus introduced into the blood by imbibition. Hence arises the necessity of removing some of the town pumps, and supplying the inhabitants with unpolluted water conveyed to them from a distance through iron pipes. It is unnecessary for me to indicate the sources whence water is to be obtained, but for culinary and all the ordinary purposes for which water is required, that from the Kaikorai is to be preferred. The water, which issues from a rock hill on the Town Belt, near Mr. Logan's residence, if conveyed to the Octagon in iron pipes, would supply the public with water of the first quality for internal use.

Having thus briefly adverted to the principal medical requirements and remedies for the prevention of disease within the Province, I would further direct your Honor's attention to the precautions in force for the prevention of the introduction of disease from without. The quarantine regulations adopted by the General Government, and peculiar to New Zealand, are no longer suited to our altered circumstances, or sufficiently comprehensive or stringent to protect us against the introduction of foreign diseases. I would also suggest the necessity of your Honor's recommending the General Government to appoint a Health Officer to be resident at the Port.

While it is considered necessary on public grounds to guard against the generation and importation of disease, it is highly important that a local Ordinance should be passed protecting the public against a host of unqualified medical pretenders who now infest Dunedin and the gold-fields.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,
EDWARD HULME, M.D.,
Provincial Surgeon.

DUNEDIN HOSPITAL.

Report by the Provincial Surgeon to His Honor the Superintendent, from October 1, 1861, to September 30th, 1862.

DISEASES.	Total in Hospital on October 1, 1861.	Admitted since.	Total.	DISCHARGED.					Total.	Total remainin in the Book.
				Cured.	Received Benefit.	Not Benefitted.	For Misconduct	Died.		
Fevers, Typhoid ...	1	122	123	101	...	...	...	16	117	6
Inflammatory Diseases ...	2	141	143	101	9	...	...	8	118	25
Affections of the Head ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Disorders of the Nerves ...	...	19	19	10	3	...	...	1	14	5
Disorders incidental to Females ...	...	3	3	3	..	...	...	...	3	...
Dropsy	1	5	6	3	1	...	...	2	6	...
Disorders of the Bowels ...	...	36	36	16	6	...	1	3	26	10
Diseases of Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Heart ...	...	10	10	3	3	...	...	4	10	..
Consumption	2	6	8	...	2	...	...	4	6	2
Scrofula	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
Diseases of the Skin ...	..	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	11	1
Surgical Cases	6	127	133	90	12	1	3	3	109	24
Accidents	5	62	67	53	...	...	...	2	55	12
Lunacy	6	12	18	2	2	1	...	1	6	12
Grand Total. ..	24	557	581	394	39	2	4	44	483	98

EDWARD HULME, M.D.,

Provincial Surgeon.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Waste Land Board Office,
25th Nov., 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—

IN accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 23rd October, I have the honor to subjoin a report of the proceedings of the Waste Land Board, for the past year. This being the first occasion on which such a report has been called for, I am not aware of the precise

nature of the report required, but in order that the information may be as full as possible I have included matter of a previous date to that asked for.

The subjoined table shows the number of Sittings of the Waste Land Board, and the number of cases decided from the 1st April, 1856, when the existing Land Regulations came into force. The questions as to the boundaries of runs, the most fruitful sources of disputes, have for the most part been arranged, and there are now comparatively few cases in which it is necessary to apply to the Waste Land Board.

R E T U R N			
<i>Shewing the number of Cases decided by the Waste Land Board, subsequent to 1st April, 1856.</i>			
	Sittings.		Cases decided.
1856.			
April ...	3	...	19
May ...	7	...	37
July ...	1	...	2
August ...	2	...	11
September ..	1	...	12
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	14		81
1856-7.			
October ...	3	...	24
November...	5	...	29
December...	8	...	66
1857.			
January ...	2	...	16
February ...	5	...	29
March ...	7	...	48
April ...	4	...	27
May ...	4	...	34
June ...	5	...	26
July ...	4	...	16
August ...	1	...	9
September...	3	...	20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	51		344
1857-8.			
October ...	8	...	57
November ...	0	...	0
December ...	1	...	10
1858.			
January ...	1	...	10
February ...	0	...	0
March ...	4	...	54
April ...	3	...	13
May ...	2	...	11
June ...	3	...	14
July ...	0	...	0
August ...	5	...	35
September ..	4	...	34
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	31		238
1858-9.			
October ...	8	...	65
November..	6	...	56
December...	7	...	50
1859.			
January ...	4	...	36
February ...	5	...	24
March ...	6	...	28
April ...	1	..	8
May ..	2	...	13
June ...	1	...	2
July ...	1	...	8
1859.			
August ...	3	...	9
September ..	0	...	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	42		299
1859-60.			
October ...	3	...	11
November...	2	...	8
December...	1	...	4
1860.			
January ...	0	...	0
February ...	2	...	10
March ...	1	...	34
April ...	1	...	14
May ...	1	...	14
June ...	2	...	13
July ...	1	...	8
August ...	1	...	13
September...	1	...	4
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	16		133
1860-61.			
October ...	1	...	12
November ..	1	...	7
December ...	0	...	0
1861.			
January ...	0	...	0
February ...	1	...	13
March ...	0	...	0
April ...	6	...	17
May ...	1	...	8
June ...	1	...	8
July ...	1	...	7
August ...	1	...	7
September...	1	...	2
October ...	1	...	1
November...	1	...	5
December...	1	...	9
1862.			
January ...	2	...	3
February ...	1	...	2
March ...	2	...	8
April ...	2	...	11
May ...	0	...	0
June ...	2	...	11
July ...	1	...	3
August ...	1	...	4
September...	2	...	16
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	16		73
SUMMARY.			
1856—5 months	14	...	81
1856-7	51	...	344
1857-8	31	...	238
1858-9	42	...	299
1859-60	16	...	133
1860-61	9	...	81
1861-62	16	...	73
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	179		1249

The following tabulated statements show the amount of land disposed of, the method of disposal, and the amount of money received, distinguishing the different Hundreds from which the same has been derived, and exhibiting the average price per acre, and the average quantity sold to each purchaser during the past and preceding years.

RETURN

OF THE SALE OF TOWN LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF OTAGO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1861.

TOWNS.	Number of 1-acre Sections	Number of Purchasers.	Acreage.	Amount realized.	Average price per Acre.	REMARKS.
Oamaru	170	85	42 2 0	4688 0 0	109 2 7	
Hampden	73	33	18 0 0	1271 10 0	70 12 9	
Port Chalmers.....	22	17	5 2 0	305 10 0	55 10 10	
Dunedin	11	8	2 3 0	491 0 0	178 10 10	
Tokomairiro.....	14	8	3 2 0	75 10 0	21 11 5	
TOTAL.....	280	154	72 1 0	6781 10 0		
General Average.....					£94 8 0	

RETURN

Of the Sale of Town Lands in the Province of Otago for the year ending 30th September, 1862.

TOWNS.	Number of 1-acre Sections.	Number of Purchasers.	Acreage.	Amount realized.	Average Price per acre.	REMARKS.
Oamaru	209	97	52 1 0	5939 10 0	113 13 5	
Hampden	40	26	10 0 0	632 10 0	63 5 0	
Hawksbury	86	26	21 2 0	1442 0 0	67 1 4	
Port Chalmers	62	36	15 2 0	1455 10 0	93 18 0	
Dunedin	2	2	0 2 0	183 10 0	367 0 0	
Waihola	93	52	23 1 0	2730 0 0	117 8 4	
Kaitangata.....	11	6	2 3 0	150 10 0	54 14 6	
Molyneux	96	53	24 0 0	1803 0 0	75 2 6	
Total	599	298	149 3 0	£14336 10 0		
General Average					£96 8 0	

R E T U R N
OF THE SALE OF RURAL LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF OTAGO, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1861.

HUNDREDS.	No. of Sections.	No. of Purchasers.	Acreage.			Amount Realized.			Average Price per acre.	Average Acreage per purchaser.	REMARKS.				
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	
Oamaru	63	19	3331	3	14	10909	17	9	3	5	6	175	1	13	Of purchases much above the average acreage there were the following, viz.: 1253 a.; 573 a.; 717 a.; 7827 a.; 1282 a.; 618 a.; 766 a.; 500 a.; 1323 a.
Moeraki	35	10	2355	2	2	3295	18	0	1	7	11	235	2	8	
Hawkesbury	104	35	6258	2	23	7856	17	0	1	5	1	178	3	11	
Dunedin	40	35	1762	3	13	1795	10	3	1	0	4	50	1	13	
East Taieri	32	30	1177	2	19	1220	11	4	1	0	8	39	1	0	
West Taieri	2	2	72	3	0	48	17	6	0	13	5	36	1	20	
Waiholā	5	4	302	0	14	302	0	7	1	0	0	75	2	3	
South Tokomairiro...	34½	24	1523	3	0	1523	15	0	1	0	0	63	1	34	
North Tokomairiro..	8	4	225	0	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	56	1	0	
East Clutha.....	45	29	2035	6	0	2165	0	0	1	0	9	71	3	9	
West Clutha	13	9	600	0	0	600	0	0	1	0	0	66	2	26	
TOTAL.....	381½	201	19695	0	5	29943	7	5	0	0	0	...	..
Tantuku Bush.....	1	1	100	0	0	100	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	
Pastoral Districts....	8	6	230	0	0	175	0	0	0	15	2	38	1	13	
GRAND TOTALS....	390½	208	20025	0	5	30218	7	5							

PRICE PER ACRE. ACREAGE PER PURCHASER.
General Average..... £1 10 2 96 a. 1 r. 3 p.

R E T U R N

*Of the Sale of Rural Lands for the Province of Otago for the year ending
30th September, 1862.*

HUNDREDS.	Number of Sections.	No. of Purchasers.	Acreage.			Amount Realized.			Average Price per acre.	Average Acreage per purchaser.	REMARKS.				
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	
Oamaru	353	44	19,782	1	14	38,212	0	0	1	18	7	442	3	1	Of purchases much above the average there were the following, viz.: 2757a.; 818a.; 2810a.; 575a.; 699a.; 1400a.; 675a.; 1750a.; 600a.; 4500a.; 500a.; 500a.; 640a.; 867a.; 550a.; 13,146a.
Moeraki	75½	28	5696	1	14	7796	13	9	1	7	4	203	1	30	
Hawkesbury	78	36	5976	1	40	8019	3	0	1	6	10	166	0	2	
Dunedin	53½	43	3518	2	8	3523	7	3	1	0	0	81	3	12	
East Taieri.....	98	78	4699	1	0	4700	11	3	1	0	0	60	1	0	
West Taieri	46	27	2099	3	2	2688	9	3	1	5	7	77	3	3	
Waiholā	70	30	3876	3	21	3990	19	3	1	0	7	129	0	36	
S. Tokomairiro ...	116½	43	5269	3	0	5269	15	0	1	0	0	122	2	8	
N. Tokomairiro ..	4½	5	201	1	0	201	5	0	1	0	0	40	1	0	
East Clutha	205½	107	9550	0	0	9590	0	0	1	0	1	89	1	0	
West Clutha	1932	55	9526	2	0	9526	10	0	1	0	0	173	0	33	
Waitahuna	120	5	5328	1	6	6767	1	9	1	5	5	1065	2	25	
Pomahaka	184	3	13,293	2	22	18,614	1	6	1	8	0	4431	0	34	
Total	1598	504	88,826	0	2	118,899	17	0							
Pastoral Districts	7	7	490	0	0	490	0	0	1	0	0	70	0	0	
Grand total...	1605	511	89,316	0	0	119,389	17	0							

Price per acre.
£1 6s. 8d.

Acreage per Purchaser.
147a. 3r. 5p.

The following tabulated statement shows approximately the amount of rural land available for sale.

R E T U R N

Shewing Quantity of Rural Land Surveyed, Sold, and Unsold.

DISTRICT.	Survey Block.	Quantity Surveyed.	Sold.	Unsold.	Remarks.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Hillend	...	1	4800	70	4730	Open for application
Do.	...	2	3000	1586	1414	Not open
Do.	...	3	6949	...	6949	Not open
Do.	...	4	3822	3822	...	All sold
Do.	...	5	2982	2982	...	All sold
Table Hill	...	1	4575	1620	2955	Not open
Do.	...	2	4829	...	4829	Not open
Do.	...	3	4160	...	4160	Not open
Waitahuna	...	1	4931	...	4931	Do.
Do.	...	2	3888	...	3888	Do.
Do.	...	3	4286	...	4286	Do.
Akatore	...	1	4055	825	3230	Open for application
Do.	...	3	4480	821	3659	Do.
Do.	...	4	3515	1029	2486	Do.
Do.	...	5	4607	2100	2507	Do.
Do.	...	6	2710	200	2510	Not open do.
Maungatua	...	1	3704	2536	1168	Open for application.
Do.	...	2	4381	1698	2683	Do.
Otokia	...	1	4781	1509	3272	Do.
Do.	...	2	3620	1800	1820	Do.
Do.	...	3	3303	485	2818	Do.
Do.	...	4	3954	1100	2854	Do.
Do.	...	5	4012	3130	882	Do.
Clarendon	...	1	4590	805	3785	Do.
Do.	...	6	4476	1034	3442	Do.
Dunedin and E. Taieri	...	1	3424	1250	2174	Do.
Do.	...	2	3731	240	3491	Do.
Do.	...	3	3526	386	3140	Do.
Do.	...	4	4820	2437	2383	Do.
Do.	...	5	4848	2706	2142	Do.
Do.	...	6	...	...	...	All sold.
Do.	...	7	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	...	8	...	...	...	Do.
Pomahauka	...	1	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	...	2	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	...	3	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	...	4	...	...	...	All claimed
Do.	...	5	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	...	9	5422	231	5191	Not open
North Harbour & Blueskin	...	1	4672	2783	1889	Open for application.
Do.	...	2	3420	2687	733	Do.
Otepopo	...	1	...	...	...	All sold
Moeraki	...	1	5483	4648	835	Open for application
Do.	...	2	3648	3038	610	Do.
Do.	...	3	5196	75	5121	Not open
Do.	...	4	5586	156	5430	Do.
Do.	...	5	5836	...	5836	Do.
Hawksbury	...	1	5344	5344	...	All sold
Do.	...	2	3713	635	3078	Open for application
Do.	...	3	5338	868	4470	Do.
Do.	...	4	4700	4700	...	All sold
Do.	...	5	5332	3130	2202	Open for application
Do.	...	6	3668	3668	...	All sold
Do.	...	7	3667	...	3667	Open for application
Oamaru District	...	1 to 5	23422	23422	...	All sold
Do.	...	6	3436	2811	625	Not open
Do.	...	7	4028	...	4028	Do.
			226,670	94,367	132,303	

From the column of this table headed unsold there should be deducted one thirtieth part for education reserves, and about one fiftieth part for general reserves, the balance would then be the amount available for sale.

Within the original Otago Block there remain, of the surveyed lands, about 3000 acres still open for selection, a considerable portion of which is either hilly or swampy, and is not likely to be sold for some time.

R E T U R N

Of Acreage of Towns and Reserves.

	In Sections.			Reserves of Roads and Streets.			Unsurveyed.			Sold.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Waiholā	118	0	0	56	1	28	...	...	...	25	1	0	174	1	28
Molyneux	258	0	0	117	1	7	626	3	30	26	0	0	1002	2	37
Kaitangata	88	0	0	46	1	35	139	0	15	2	3	0	273	2	10
Tokomairiro	12	1	0	28	1	24	76	2	7	6	0	0	117	0	31
Lawrence	124	1	0	87	1	22	384	1	5	0	1	0	595	3	27
Havelock	125	1	0	142	2	0	638	3	0	...	...	...	906	2	0
Greyton	27	2	0	16	1	20	90	0	3	0	2	0	133	3	23
Outram	64	1	0	38	2	39	...	...	...	1	3	0	102	3	39
Palmerston	149	1	0	58	3	3	699	2	3	4	1	0	907	2	3
Oamaru	476	0	0	342	0	3	293	2	36	112	2	0	1111	2	39
Hampden	306	0	0	148	3	24	180	0	37	21	3	0	635	0	21
Hawksbury	271	0	0	162	3	37	247	1	15	28	0	0	681	1	12
Port Chalmers	101	1	0	136	1	29	...	...	...	73	0	0	237	2	29
Dunedin	562	0	0	1228	1	5	...	...	...	521	3	0	1790	3	5
Waitaki Run, No. 23 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	0	0
Terrace Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23900	0	0
Waikouaiti River (at mouth) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	0	12
Blueskin Village ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	26
Purakanui Village ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0
Taieri Mouth Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
L. Taieri Ferry Reserve... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2	2
Waipori Town and Landing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Clutha Ferry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	0	0
Clutha and Waitahuna Junction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	0	0
Clutha and Tuapeka ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Clutha and Deuchar Burn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0
Coal Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6747	2	0
Puerua Township ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	0	0
Waiwera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	0	0
Pomahauka (near junction Pomahauka and Waiwera) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	0	0
Popotunoa Town Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	0	0
Otokia Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0
Mataura Falls Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0
Tuturau District Reserve Run 66 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0
Toitois Reserve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0
Catlins River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0
Tautaku ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Waikawea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
	2683	2	0	2610	3	36	3378	1	31	823	3	0	46850	3	24

In reply to the question—whether the lands in question, if thrown into the market simply for the purpose of raising the revenue I have estimated for the ensuing six months, are likely to be sold much under their value—I have the honor to observe that the Town Land and Rural Land must be treated differently in my reply. With reference to Town Land, which is sold at an open auction, no doubt if a large quantity be offered in excess of the demand, the effect will be to cause a reduction in the price obtained for the sections sold, but the estimated revenue which I have furnished—viz., £70,000—I assume will be obtained without unduly pressing town land into the market, unless the Government, by withholding rural land, render such a course necessary.

With reference to Rural Land, I would observe that the Land Regulations of Otago are not based upon the principle that it is desirable to obtain the full market value of land, but were framed with the political object of affording the opportunity of purchase to bona fide settlers, and to exclude speculative purchasers; hence a condition of purchase was attached, requiring the expenditure of £2 per acre in improvements.

That restriction has not latterly had to the full extent the effect which was intended; but I feel a difficulty in expressing any opinion as to obtaining the full market value of land sold under regulations formed with an intention not to obtain that value. If the object of Government be to obtain the full market value, the system of open auction is the only one which will attain that result. I am of opinion that the practice adopted in one case—viz., Block 6, Oamaru—of selling the alternate sections and withholding the others, has had the effect of reducing the market value of the land sold; but possibly if the unsold sections be retained for a considerable time, the enhanced value of the now unsold land may more than compensate for the loss on recent sales. The subject has a political bearing which, as the General Government deem it advisable that I should avoid taking an active part in politics, I abstain from referring to; but I may state that I think it advisable, if the practice of so selling detached pieces of land is to be continued, that the reserves should be at greater distances from each other, so that a buyer may obtain land in contiguity, which from its extent may bear the necessary outlay to render it profitable to work it.

No applications for land for depasturing purposes have been received during the past year, the Waste Land Board deeming it advisable in the present state of the

Province not to let upon license for four teen years land which it may be necessary immediately to resume, at considerable outlay to the Government. The following tabulated statement shews the number of licenses issued during the year, in fulfilment of pre-existing engagements, and in terms of the Regulations. One abandoned run (No. 403) comprising about 70,000 acres, in the Interior district, was sold by auction for £700, but the license has not yet been issued.

No. OF RUN.	DATE OF ISSUE.	DATE OF LICENSE.	ACREAGE.	NAME OF LICENSEE.	LOCALITY OF RUN.	REMARKS.
350	Nov. 12, 1861	Feb. 26, 1860	22,000	John Thompson	Interior District	These three runs were licensed in Canterbury, and the claims were adjusted after the boundary line was fixed.
301b	April 21, 1862	Jan. 17, 1859	74,000	Donald Hankinson	South Western District	
324	June 7, "	Feb. 26, 1860	38,000	Hamilton, Brothers	South Western District	
389	" 7, "	" 26, "	35,000	Hamilton, Brothers	South Western District	
1 of C.	Sept. 11, "	May 1, 1857	50,000	Hodgkinson & McMurdo	Interior District	
2 of C.	" 11, "	" 1, 1858	40,000	Hodgkinson & McMurdo	Interior District	
3 of C.	" 11, "	" 1, 1860	63,680	Hodgkinson & McMurdo	Interior District	
394	July 19, Sept. 12, "	Feb. 26, "	24,000	Edward G. Griffiths	Interior District	

On the probable operation of the system of leasing agricultural land in gold-fields I am not in a position to form an opinion excepting upon conjecture, the system having been so recently introduced as to

afford no experience upon which to found a judgment. I believe the granting of agricultural leases within gold-fields will be highly beneficial, and that they will be applied for so soon as the impression becomes general that the gold-fields will be permanent on any given spot, and consequently when the population becomes more settled. I am further of opinion that it would be desirable to grant leases of larger extent than ten acres, and to afford a greater security of tenure than can be given under the existing law. There is a large extent of land within the boundaries of proclaimed gold-fields, which in all probability will never be worked for gold, and I see no reason why such lands, after a sufficient examination, if found to be non-auriferous, should not be let upon lease, with a purchasing clause at a fixed price, sufficiently high to ensure the land being only applied for by those bona fide intending to use it.

With regard to the general working of the Land Regulations of the Province, both as regards the principles upon which they are based, and the practice in carrying them into operation, on which you request my opinion, I would observe that the principle upon which the Otago Land Regulations are based—viz., that the land should pass into the hands only of those who intend to use it, is in my opinion both wise and just; but the improvement clauses, by which that object is sought to be carried out, have latterly become ineffective, by reason of doubts entertained on the possibility of enforcing them. Upon the best legal means of obviating this difficulty, the Provincial Solicitor is the proper officer to express an opinion; but should there be no effective means of enforcing the conditions, I am of opinion that it will be impossible to prevent the country from passing away from the Government into the hands of large buyers, unless the price be raised.

The chief difficulty in carrying out the existing Land Regulations, in the spirit in which they were passed, arises from the fact of certain portions of the most available land on the sea coast having been retained as runs, and withheld from sale for so long a period as to have acquired a high position value far exceeding the ordinary average value of Crown Lands. I refer especially to one Section of Rural Land, adjoining the Town of Oamaru, which sold at the Government Sale for £14 per acre, and the whole of Block 1, Oamaru, which comprised 3776 acres, sold on an average for £3 6s. 10d. The whole of the land on the seaboard, north of Dunedin, and portions of the Interior Valleys, such as the Waihemo Valley, have more or less acquired a position

value, and it therefore becomes impossible to have a fixed price applicable to the whole lands of the Province which can work satisfactorily, and I do not see how it is possible to prevent those lands, which are much above the average value of the Crown Lands of the Province, from falling into the hands of large capitalists, with whom the small capitalists cannot compete.

That portion of the Land Regulations which provides for an auction between the applicants for the same land, whose applications have been made on the same day, is generally little understood by the public, and is attended by much inconvenience; this, however, arises from that which was understood to be an exception, having become the rule, the cause of its having become the rule is that stated before, that much of the land having acquired a higher value than the Government fixed price of £1 there will always be a large number of applicants for such lands, many of whom are mere speculators. I can see no remedy for this state of affairs but to raise the price of land to such a sum as will represent the average value of the Crown Lands generally, and by surveying and throwing open land greatly in excess of the demand. The course would replace the Land Regulations on their original footing, and the applicant for land would then find it to be an exceptional case where he was exposed to competition. The present inconvenience of the closed auction, as it is called, would have to be submitted to in dealing with all those lands which have acquired a market value much in excess of the rate which might be fixed as the price of the Crown Lands.

If the object of the Government be to ascertain my opinions on the subject of the Land Regulations, with a view specially to the revenue, I repeat the answer to the former question—That the system of open auction is the only one whereby the full value of the land can be obtained, and that any rules or regulations which tend to discourage speculation in land, equally tend to the reduction of the amount receivable by the Government.

There are several minor difficulties in carrying out the Land Regulations, the remedies for which were suggested by me to the Government several years since, and I prepared a revised set of regulations, which were, however, rejected by the Government. The revised regulations took a very considerable time to prepare, and I have not the notes by me from which they were prepared. As the amendments had reference to those points on which the regulations were evaded, and as the Local Government has ceased to have the power

to legislate upon the subject of Crown Lands, and it would require a lapse of at least eighteen months before any legislation by the General Assembly of New Zealand could be effective in providing remedies, I doubt the advisability of pointing out these defects in a document to be made public. Should the Government or the Members of the General Assembly contemplate proposing amendments in the Regulations, I shall be most willing to point out those particulars in which I, from experience, find the details of the Regulations defective.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner of the Waste Land Board, and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

Immigration Department,
14th October, 1862.

His Honor, Major Richardson,
SIR— Superintendent.
I HAVE the honor to present the following report on the Immigration Scheme:—

Immigrants' Bills.

The following is the amount collected from 1st April to 30th September, 1862:—

April	.....	.....	£802	10	0
May	.....	.....	591	10	0
June	.....	.....	666	17	4
July	.....	.....	738	5	3
August	.....	.....	620	0	0
September	.....	.....	564	9	6

Total for six months £3983 12 1
Total for six months ending 31st March, 1862, 4457 18 5

Total for twelve months, £8441 10 6

The above amount is somewhat less than I expected to realise, but the winter months are generally less productive, and the last winter was a season of depression in money matters amongst the community in general, and had a corresponding effect on the returns for Immigration. The return for September is considerably less than that of the five preceding months, in consequence of the rush to the Dunstan diggings.

The disposition on the part of many of the defaulters owing passage money to defer the payment of the debt to the latest period, and in some cases to repudiate the claims of the Government altogether, is no less apparent now than in former years. In accordance with my instructions from the Government I took immediate steps to recover, by legal measures, the bills due by immigrants of long standing in the colony. There were thirty-four defaulters sued, the Supreme Court cases having been conducted by Mr. Howorth, and those coming under the jurisdiction of the Resident

Magistrate by myself. I herewith enclose a list of the parties sued, with remarks on each case. The discontinuance of the District Court, and the long interval elapsing between the sittings of the Supreme Court, have retarded our operations, but as there is now a near prospect of the appointment of a Resident Judge, this delay will not again occur. The plan I have proposed to myself is, if possible, to clear off each ship in succession, and take such other steps as I find circumstances may demand. I find it utterly useless to continue any further correspondence with defaulters in the Province of Southland, as they seem determined to take no notice of my communications, and I would respectfully suggest that the Government should employ a solicitor in Invercargill, to recover, by legal measures, the monies due there.

Immigration Fund.

The following is the present state of the Immigration Fund:—

The total amount of debt due by immigrants is £46,979 1s. 5d. The amount due, according to the time allowed by the British Agents for payment, is £37,136 18s. 7d.

The following are the present divisions of the Immigration Scheme:—

1. Guaranteed passages by *bona fide* settlers.
2. Parties paying the whole of the passage money of their friends at this end.
3. Applications by *bona fide* settlers for single females to be brought out free.

Guaranteed Passages.

In accordance with the resolution of the Government to resume Immigration on the Guaranteed Passage Scheme, I have the honor to report that sixty-eight applications by *bona fide* settlers in the colony, guaranteeing the payment of the passage of their friends, have been forwarded from this office to the British Agents. The system now adopted and approved of by the Government is, that two persons names, both being *bona fide* settlers, be adhibited to the form of guarantee, and I have used every precaution to have sufficient security for the repayment of the loan before entertaining the application. The number of souls indicated by the 68 applications is 231.

In addition to this, I have entertained and accepted applications from persons paying at this end the whole or a part of the passage money of their friends. The sum of £327 was paid into the Treasury on their account, and £129 is still due on good security.

Female Immigration.

There have been 180 single females suitable as domestic servants, sent for by

me, on application by *bona fide* settlers in the colony since the 15th March ult.

This scheme which the Government resolved upon nine months ago, for the purpose of supplying the great demand for female labour in the colony, is now beginning to take effect. The following numbers have already arrived :—

Per Black Swan, 13th Feb., 1862,	9	statute adults.
„ Escort, 12th Aug.,	1	„
„ Grasmere, 5th Sept.,	30	„
„ Bombay, 11th „	7	„
„ Robt. Henderson, 19th Sep.,	8	„
„ Jura, 6th Oct.,	59½	„

Total number of females 114½

By late advices from the British Agents it appears that the *Sevilla* sailed from the Clyde on the 1st August, for this colony, with 129 single females; the *Star of Tasmania*, from London, on the 26th July, with 25; and the *Pladda*, from the Clyde, on the 10th September, with about 200. The first two ships are now about due.

The females who arrived by all the above ships, excepting the *Jura*, were accepted on the original half passage scheme adopted by the Government; but as the agents found that they would not be successful in inducing many to avail themselves of it, from the fact that other colonies were offering more favourable terms, a more liberal scheme was afterwards adopted, the female immigrants per *Jura* being the first under the new system. Those who have already arrived were, upon the whole, a suitable class for supplying the demand for domestic servants in town and in the country districts, and their good behaviour on board ship, as reported by those in charge of them, and in the barracks, testifies to the care with which the British Agents have made the selection. Those by the first five ships were readily engaged at wages ranging from £35 to £40 per annum, and those per *Jura* at from £30 to £35. The above wages may appear excessive for female labour, but as long as the demand is so much in excess of the supply, so long will the wages continue high. I have no doubt, however, that the arrival of the next ship will have a marked effect in lowering the wages of female servants in the colony.

The difficulty of carrying out a scheme of female emigration, so as to guard against the introduction of females of indifferent character, has been felt in other colonies. The Agents of the Government of Otago, I have reason to believe, feel the responsibility resting upon them in this respect, and are earnest in their endeavours to select emigrants of good moral character. Whatever irregularity may have taken place, has occurred without their knowledge. In my report to your Honor on the arrival of the *Jura*, I felt it my duty to inform you that four females by that ship came out as unmarried among the

single females, while the husbands of three of them were in the same ship among the single men, and the husband of the fourth preceded her per Robert Henderson; this device being resorted to in order to evade the full payment of the passage money. The Government instructed me to demand the immediate payment of the sum advanced by the Agents for these parties, and if not complied with, to prosecute them for obtaining money on false pretences.

It is of great importance to have a competent matron in charge of the females by each ship, as was the case on board the *Jura*. By proper care on her part, any irregularity or improper conduct is checked at once, and good order and discipline are preserved throughout the voyage.

From the experience I have now derived in regard to female immigration, I can confidently assert that the only class suitable for this colony is hard working domestic servants, and these alone will succeed. Nothing, in my opinion, would be more imprudent, both as regards the colony and the parties themselves, than the introduction of needlewomen and governesses from the large towns at home into this Province, as they are wholly unsuitable, from their previous habits, to engage as servants in families, and equally unsuitable as wives to our working classes. As soon as they find that there is no demand for them, and, perhaps, after trial, that they cannot perform the duties required of a servant in a family, they lose heart, and moral ruin is imminent. I have seen a few instances of this kind, and now feel it my duty respectfully to warn the Government against spending the public money in assisting females of these classes.

I have thought it my duty, with your Honor's approbation, to afford every assistance to male immigrants from Great Britain, who have come out to the colony at their own expense, without any assistance from Government. Of the several hundreds who have arrived on our shores within the last two months, the greater number appeared to be a superior class, who would be an honor to any colony. As it is well that such immigrants should be encouraged, I have granted them liberty to lodge in the barracks for a short time, and rendered my services in procuring engagements for them in the country districts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
COLIN ALLAN,
Immigration Agent.

ROAD ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—

I HAVE the honor to lay before you a report on the general progress of the

Roads in this Province, during the six months ending 30th September, 1862.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES DUNDAS,
Assistant Engineer.
Pro Road Engineer.

SOUTHERN TRUNK.

DUNEDIN TO TAIERI FERRY.

(Inspector Abbott.)

Contracts.

At the commencement of the half-year there were five contracts in operation on this Section, viz. :—

1st. Smail and Brinnings, metalling road for two miles south of Abbott's Creek.

2nd. John Wishart—Metalling road for two miles south of Mr. Dickson's, East Taieri.

3rd. John Wishart—Metalling one and a quarter miles south of Mr. Callender's Hotel.

4th. James M'Kenzie—Metalling and forming six miles of road south of Mr. Dowie's house. On this portion the contractor has built culverts.

5th. John Wishart — Metalling three quarters of a mile of road, north of Taieri Ferry, one mile south of contract 4th.

Those five contracts have all been completed during the half-year, and another contract has been entered into with Mr. M'Kenzie, for metalling three miles and eight chains south of the Reliance Hotel, No. (6).

It is impossible to tell the exact amount of work that has been performed during the six months, as contracts 1 to 5 had been in operation for periods varying from one to four months previous to the commencement of the term, approximately 12 miles have been metalled, and six miles formed.

Contract No. 6 should have been completed on the 6th October, 1862, but extension of time was granted on account of bad weather. More than half of this contract is now finished.

Day Labor.

The road has been formed for four and three quarter miles north of the Taieri Ferry, involving some heavy side cuttings. The entire maintenance of the road has been kept up by daily labor; an average number of 22 surfacemen has been employed at a wage of 7s per diem.

Average number of laborers, 40 at 6s. per diem.

Remark.

When contract No. 6 is completed, the road will be metalled throughout from Dunedin to Taieri Ferry, the cost of maintaining which, for the ensuing six

months, should not exceed £4400 or £200 per mile.

The items of expenditure should be nearly as follows :—

Two surfacemen per mile, at 7s. per diem each	£109	4	0
One hundred and fifty yards metal per mile, at 10s. per yard.....	75	0	0

Total for one mile .. £184 4 0

The system of road-making which has been adopted in this Section, viz. : laying a thin coat of metal on top of broken schist will prove much more expensive in the end than if the road had been properly pitched and drains cut across at short intervals. The cost of this latter system would be nearly double of that which has been adopted, but where such heavy traffic exists as on the road from Dunedin to Tokomairiro, it would prove much more economical. A contract was entered into with Mr. Macilwain to erect mile posts on the road between Dunedin and Molyneux. He has failed to perform his contract.

*Expenditure.**

Contracts 1	£2320	0	0
" 2, 3, 5.....	4930	0	0
" 3.....			
" 4.....	7338	14	0
" 5.....			
" 6.....	600	0	0
Wages to laborers and sur- facemen	3277	4	7
Tools, &c.	96	8	4

Total expenditure18,562 6 11

Balance unexpended 1,437 13 1

Amount of vote£20,000 0 0

TAIERI FERRY TO TOKOMAIRIRO RIVER.

(Inspector Pitcairn.)

Contract.

On this section three contracts were in operation at the commencement of the half-year.

1st. Jas. M'Kenzie—Metalling and forming about three and a quarter miles from the Taieri Ferry southwards. This contract should have been completed on the 7th June. The works were stopped by the Provincial Engineer on account of bad weather. One mile of this contract is now completed.

2nd. Jas. M'Kenzie—Metalling one mile of road, about seven miles south of the

* There will exist a difference between the sums entered in these tables and those in the Treasury; the one appearing in the Road Department Bill book, and the other as paid by the Treasury Department.

Taieri Ferry. This contract should have been completed on the 5th June, but was stopped on account of bad weather. No metal has as yet been laid on.

3rd. F. K. Williams—Forming and metalling one and three quarter miles, commencing at the southern end of contract 2nd. This contract should have been completed on the 31st July. About one mile is now finished.

Day Labor.

The road for two and a half miles to the south of contract No. 1 has been formed, and is now ready for metalling. The next one and a quarter miles have been formed and gravelled by daily labour. This portion of the road is in good condition from the southern extremity of contract No. 3 to the Mill, Tokomairiro, a distance of about four miles. The road was gravelled before the term.

The maintenance of this portion was kept up by daily labour. This was a work of more cost than might appear at first sight. The gravel was so much cut up by the heavy traffic that it was found necessary during the winter to spread scrub over the surface of the road to prevent it from becoming perfectly impassable.

Remarks.

This section, about 17 miles in length, is now in this state:—Two miles are metalled, and contracts embracing four miles more are in progress; six miles have been gravelled; three miles of the gravelled road has been so cut up by the immense traffic which has been on the road during the past summer as to require complete renewal—it is quite evident that simple gravelling is not sufficient to bear the traffic on this section. Sixty chains of the road between the bridges, Tokomairiro, had been gravelled shortly before the beginning of the half-year; during the winter months this part was nearly as bad as the adjoining portion of the road, which had never been touched.

Expenditure.

Contract 1	719	0	0
" 2	105	0	0
" 3	777	10	0
Daily labour	3711	3	6
Tools, repairs, &c.	513	10	1
Balance of Contract completed before six months, due to Mr. Hardy	287	16	1
<hr/>			
Total expenditure	£6118	19	8
Unexpended balance	886	0	4
<hr/>			
Amount of vote	£7000	0	0

TOKOMAIRO RIVER TO CLUTHA
FERRY.

(Inspector Pitcairn.)

All that has been done to this section during the six months is repairing a few culverts and cleaning out ditches at the side of the road. This work was done by private contract by Mr. Graham.

Two contracts were entered into with Mr. M'Innis.

1st. Two Bridges at Stoney Creek.

2nd. A Bridge at Lovel's Creek.

They were completed about the commencement of the term.

Remarks.

This section is about eighteen miles in length, it is not metalled in any part at present except on the approaches to the Bridges, nor is the traffic at present sufficiently great to warrant the expenditure which would be incurred in metalling. The Inspector reports that side cutting will be required at some parts of the road. He estimates the cost at £2000.

Expenditure.

Private contract with Mr. Graham	£308	16	6
Unexpended balance	£1691	3	6
<hr/>			
Amount of vote	2000	0	0

CLUTHA FERRY TO MATAURA FERRY.

(Sub-Inspector Small.)

This section of road is about 55 miles in length. During the half-year but little appears to have been done. The Inspector reports that he has metalled the Kahiku and Waiwera Bridges.

The road through Popotuna Gorge for two miles has been widened from twelve to fifteen feet. This is a work of more magnitude than would at first sight appear, as the cutting is almost entirely through rock.

The Inspector also reports that twenty chains of side cutting have been finished, fifteen stone culverts built, and two bridges erected, one of which was done by contract.

The report of Inspector Small is so extremely meagre that it is impossible to give more detailed information.

Expenditure.

Wages to laborers	£570	18	0
Provisions, tools, repairs, &c.	415	12	7
<hr/>			
Total expenditure	£986	10	7
Unexpended balance	1013	9	5
<hr/>			
Amount of vote	£2000	0	0

NORTHERN TRUNK,
THROUGH DUNEDIN.

(Inspector Abbott.)

The amount voted, £2000, was handed over to the Town Board of Dunedin.

DUNEDIN TO WAIKOUAITI.

(Inspectors Oliver, Chalmers, and Cahill.)

Contracts.

At the commencement of the half-year there were two contracts for road-making in operation.

1st. Campbell and Davis, bush cutting, forming, and metalling horse track from Bush Inn towards Blueskin, about two miles.

This contract is now completed.

2nd. D. R. Evans, forming eighty-eight chains of road immediately south of Blueskin Bay.

3rd. Shortly after the commencement of the half-year a contract was entered into with Mr. Muir for the forming and metalling of one hundred chains of road, at Cherry Farm, Waikouaiti. This portion is now formed, and metal broken ready to lay on, but the works are put a stop to on account of the delay in building the bridge over a lagoon at the same place. A contract was entered into with Mr. Muir for the construction of this bridge. In the original plan it was proposed that the bridge should be built of three spans, and that embankments should be thrown up at each end. It was found that the swamp would not bear the embankment, and that it would be necessary to extend the bridge to eighteen spans. Ten of those spans are now completed. A contract was also entered into with Mr. Muir for making a large cutting near the bridge.

Day Labour.

About one mile of the road, extending from Bush Inn southwards, was metalled shortly after the commencement of the half-year. A road party of twelve men were engaged at the same time in forming and metalling horse track immediately north of Blueskin Bay. Farther north a party (toward Cherry Farm) of sixteen men were employed in a similar manner. The rate of wages of those men was 5s. per diem with rations.

In May a road party was employed in widening and metalling the road between North-east Valley and Bush Inn. In July the number of men employed on this work was two hundred and fifty: on the discovery of the Dunstan gold-fields most of those men left the works. Shortly

after, however, about one hundred returned, and the works were completed about the end of September.

In the month of July a party of fifty men was employed on the road from Bush Inn towards Blueskin. In August this party was increased to one hundred in number, and at the end of September one hundred and seventy-five men were employed.

These men were engaged in widening and forming the road and building culverts. At the end of September the road was formed for two miles and a half, north of Bush Inn.

Remarks.

There is now an excellent metalled road from Dunedin to the divergence of the Port Chalmers road; from this point for two miles and a half further on, the road is formed and ready for metalling; the next three and a half miles are metalled. The road is here only sufficiently wide for a horse track; it would be expedient to close this portion for dray traffic until the formation is widened.

From the termination of the metalled track to Blueskin the road is formed.

In Kilmog Bush, one mile and three-quarters have been formed and metalled in the same manner as the horse track in Blueskin Bush.

The portion of road requiring more immediate attention are tracks through Blueskin Bush to be widened, road at Blueskin Bay to be formed, track through Kilmog Bush to be widened, and contract for making road through swamp near Cherry Farm to be completed.

Expenditure.

Contract 1	£991	15	6
" 2	427	12	6
" 3	1500	0	0
Wages to laborers, surface- men, &c.	1327	10	8
Tools, provisions, repairs and private contracts	1863	5	4
Total expenditure	6110	4	0
Expenditure in excess	1110	4	0
Amount of vote.....	£5000	0	0

On this road £3644 19s 6d have been expended on daily labor in addition to the above sum of £1327 10s 8d.

Total sum expended on labor £4972 10s 2d.

WAIKOUAITI TO SHAG RIVER.

(Inspectors Oliver, Chalmers, & Cahill.)

Contracts.

1st. Grant and Kirby—Forming and

metalling ninety chains of road at Hawksbury Township. About three-fourths of this contract was finished at the commencement of the half-year. The whole contract was completed in May.

2nd. Munro and Ritchie—Forming seventeen and a-half chains of road near Pleasant River.

Some small contracts for building culverts have been completed.

Day Labor.

No regular road parties have been organised on this section. Surfaced men have been scattered along the road throughout the six months.

Remarks.

Of this section, nearly ten miles in length, ninety chains are metalled, and about a quarter of a mile more formed, the remainder of the road being entirely untouched. The greater portion of this section should be formed.

Two bridges have been built over Pleasant River by Mr. Palmer.

Expenditure.

Contract 1.....	£1000	0	0
" 2.....	80	0	0
Wages to laborers and surfacemen	198	1	0
Tools, repairs, &c.	17	10	0
Pleasant River Bridges ..	965	12	3
<hr/>			
Total expenditure.....	2261	3	3
Unexpended balance	238	16	9
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Amount of vote.....	£2500	0	0

SHAG RIVER TO OAMARU.

(Sub-Inspector Strachon).

Contracts.

1st. Allan Henderson—Constructing twelve culverts about two miles south of Hampden Township.

Several private contracts have been completed:—

1st. D. Gardiner—Two culverts, about two miles south of Oamaru.

2nd. Elder, Bros.—Side cutting at same place, about 800 cubic yards.

3rd. M. Dillon—One culvert at same place.

Day Labor.

About one mile of road has been formed and a large embankment thrown across a swamp two miles south of Hampden township. At Hampden township a quarter of a mile of road has been formed, and a wooden culvert erected, between this and Otepopo. Six sidings have been cut.

About two miles south of Oamaru, at Awamoa and Mann's Gully, half a mile of road has been formed, involving some heavy cutting and banking. The average number of laborers employed on this section has been thirty; rate of wages, 8s. per diem.

Remarks.

No portion of this section has been metalled, nor is the traffic sufficiently great to warrant it. From Shag River for six miles northwards the road should be formed; also one mile near Otepopo should be formed. Instructions have been given to Sub-Inspector Strachon to proceed with this work. Two bridges have been done on this section by contract; as they do not come under this department, particulars are not given.

Expenditure.

Contract—Allan Henderson	228	3	1
" D. Gardner	58	11	6
Elder, Bros. (not yet paid)	£70	0	3
M. Dillon.....	30	17	0
Wages to laborers and surfacemen	784	11	3
Tools and repairs	18	5	6
Expenditure incurred in bridge under heading Shag River to Oamaru.	2700	18	10
<hr/>			
Total expenditure.....	£3821	7	2
Expenditure in excess	1321	7	2
<hr/>			
Amount of vote.....	£2500	0	0

OAMARU TO WAITAKI.

(Sub-Inspector Strachon.)

Contracts.

1st. Elder, Bros.—From landing-place at Oamaru, one mile northwards, forming and gravelled road. Half of this contract was finished on 1st April; it is not completed.

2nd. Elder, Bros.—From termination of last contract to town boundary, 46 chains of road formed and gravelled.

3rd. M. Dillon—Forming road and cutting ditches from town boundary to Boundary Creek, a distance of three and a quarter miles. In this contract it was necessary to fill up several swamps.

Day Labor.

An average number of four men has been employed during the last three months, chiefly as surfacemen, at a daily rate of 8s. per diem.

Remarks.

The road between town boundary and Boundary Creek should be metalled; the traffic is considerable, averaging about ten drays per diem. From Boundary Creek to the Waitaki the road is naturally very good, and requires nothing except at the Waitaki and at Oamaru Point, where some cutting must be done. A road party of forty men working for one month should finish the whole.

A contract was entered into with Mr. J. Thompson to build a bridge over Boundary Creek; this is now finished.

Contract 1	659	7	7
" 2	419	5	0
" 3	544	17	10
Wages to Laborers and Sur- facemen	136	10	3
Bridge, Boundary Creek ..	351	10	6
Tools, repairs, &c.	30	19	10
Total expenditure.....	£2142	11	0
Unexpended balance	357	9	0
Amount of vote	2500	0	0

SOUTHERN INTERIOR TRUNK.

CLUTHA MOUTH TO INTERIOR.

(Sub-Inspector Smaill)

All the work that has been performed on this Section during the last six months has been done by daily labor. The Inspector reports as follows:—

One hundred and ten chains of road have been completed, sixteen chains of which were in swamp, and ninety-four chains side cutting. Ten culverts have been built. Ditches have been dug through swamps for a distance of seventy-three chains. The approaches to seven bridges have been metalled, and the road line cleared of flax for half a mile. The Inspector also reports that in order to complete the line of road from the Molyneux Township to the main South Road, it will be necessary to metal forty-five chains, to dig forty chains of ditches, and to build one bridge.

Expenditure.

Wages to laborers, sur- facemen, &c.	£1294	19	7
Tools, provision, repairs, &c.	667	12	4
Total expenditure ..	1962	11	11
Unexpended balance ..	1037	8	1
Amount of vote	£3000	0	0

NORTHERN INTERIOR TRUNK.

OAMARU TO INTERIOR.

(Sub-Inspector Stranchon.)

All the works on this Section for the last six months have been done by daily labor.

From the Marawennua for a distance of forty miles up the Valley of the Waitaki River side cuttings have been made wherever necessary. In swamps metal has been used. Forty culverts have been built. The road is now good for the distance of forty miles. An average number of thirty men (30) have been employed on this Section. The rate of wages has been 5s. 6d. per diem, with rations.

Remarks.

From the termination of the line of road now completed to the Lindis, is a distance of forty-five miles. Some large side cuttings will be necessary. The present road party should finish the whole in two months.

Expenditure.

Wages to laborers, sur- facemen, &c.	£959	10	3
Provisions, tools, repairs, &c.	774	8	11
Total expenditure ...	1733	19	2
Unexpended balance ..	266	0	10
Amount of vote	£2000	0	0

CENTRAL INTERIOR TRUNK.

SADDLE HILL TO WEST TAIERI.

(Inspector Abbott.)

Contracts.

At the commencement of the six months there were three contracts in operation.

1st. W. Morton—Cutting ditches on each side of the road for a distance of two hundred and seventy-two chains.

2nd. Taylor and Gore—Cutting large drains from road line to Silver Stream, for the purpose of draining water from road. The drain is twenty feet wide, eight feet deep, and forty-one chains long.

3rd. Jas. M'Kenzie—Forming and metalling one hundred and forty-seven chains of road from Saddle Hill to Silver Stream. These three contracts are now all completed.

Day Labor.

Four miles and a half of the road between Silver Stream and West Taieri have been formed. Two miles and a quarter of this distance are in banking, average height of banking two feet. Fifteen cul-

verts have been built, and thirteen repaired. The average number of men employed was about seventy, and the rate of pay 6s 6d per diem. On the average two drays and horses have been employed on this section.

Remarks.

The road from Saddle Hill to West Taieri is now finished, with the exception of three quarters of a mile, on Mr. Turnbull's property, about three miles from Saddle Hill. Mr. Turnbull objects to the road being taken through his property.

Expenditure.

Contract 1.....	£623	0	0
" 2.....	605	0	0
" 3.....	1575	0	0
Wages to laborers, surface- men, cartage, &c.	3655	11	4
Tools and repairs.....		4	17
<hr/>			
Total expenditure	6463	8	4
Unexpended balance	3536	11	8
<hr/>			
Amount voted.....	£10,000	0	0

WEST TAIERI TO INTERIOR.

(Inspector Abbott.)

Two contracts were in operation on this section at the commencement of the half-year.

1st. Bailey and Corcoran—Widening cutting three miles north of Taieri Ferry. The road for about two miles of this cutting has been widened from fifteen to twenty-one feet.

2nd. D. R. Evans—Forming about a mile of road between last contract and the Taieri Ferry.

3rd. During the six months a private contract was entered into with M. Corcoran for widening three-quarters of a mile of road between school-house, West Taieri, and Mac's Hotel. This portion of road was widened from fifteen to twenty-one feet.

Day Labor.

A road party of twelve men was engaged for three months after the 1st of April, in bridging streams and making side cuttings on the line of road near Campbell Thomson's station. During the last three months of the term two surfacemen were engaged on the road between Campbell Thomson's and the West Taieri.

The laborers on this section were paid at the rate of 6s. 6d. per diem, with rations.

Remarks.

All that is now required in this section is that a few surfacemen should be constantly employed in making necessary repairs, &c.

Expenditure.

Contract 1	£348	1	11
" 2	213	12	0
" 3	207	6	0
Wages to laborers, surface- men, carters, &c.	420	14	4
Tools, provisions, repairs, &c.		8	14
<hr/>			
Total expenditure	1198	8	3
Unexpended balance	801	11	9
<hr/>			
Amount of vote.....	2000	0	0

MAIN BRANCH ROADS.

DUNEDIN TO PORTOBELLO.

(Inspector Abbott.)

There were three contracts in operation on the 1st April.

1st. Wm. Mitchell—Forming and metalling forty-one chains of road between Dunedin and Anderson's Bay. This contract was just being completed at the commencement of the term.

2nd. Messrs. Johnstone and Erskine—Forming and metalling forty chains of road from Dunedin towards Anderson's Bay. A small portion of this contract was finished at the commencement of the six months. It is now completed.

3rd. D. Proudfoot—Forming and metalling seventeen chains of road, between contracts 1st and 2nd. This contract is now completed.

Day Labor.

Shortly after the completion of contracts 2nd and 3rd, it was found that the road was not sufficiently strong to bear traffic. A road party of nine men and two drays were set to work at once. This party was at work for three months. The road is now excellent. Rate of wages for laborers was 7s. per diem. On the 1st April a road party of about thirty men was employed in extending the road towards Portobello Bay through the bush. This party was at work until the end of May, by which time they had formed about sixty-five chains of road. Rate of wages to this party, 6s. 6d. per diem.

This road is now metalled from Dunedin for a distance of ninety chains. About four miles more have been formed. It is not yet decided how the road is to be carried on to Portobello Bay.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Contract 1	£35 0 0
" 2	336 0 0
" 3	217 14 6
Wages to laborers, carters, &c.	779 2 2
Tools, repairs, &c	37 3 1
Total expenditure	1454 19 9
Unexpended balance	1045 0 3
Amount of vote	£2500 0 0

DUNEDIN TO WEST TAIERI.

(Inspector Abbott.)

On this Section two contracts have been completed during the six months.

1st. M'Millan and M'Intosh—Metalling seventy chains at Halfway Bush.

2nd. Wm. Mitchell (private contract) metalling ten chains near Halfway Bush.

Day Labor.

Three surfacemen have been constantly employed on this line of road for the last six months at a daily wage of 7s. each. A road party of six men were employed near Silver Stream for about six weeks.

Remarks.

Of this Section about fifteen miles in length, about one and a half miles are metalled; little or nothing has been done to the remainder; the portion of road through the Taieri plain is good in summer, but very bad in winter.

Expenditure.

Contract 1	£599 8 0
" 2	78 0 0
Wages to laborers, &c.	394 17 0
Tools repaired.....	3 16 4
Total expenditure	1076 1 4
Unexpended balance	23 18 8
Amount of vote	£1100 0 0

NORTH EAST VALLEY TO TIMBER DISTRICT.

(Inspectors Oliver, Chalmers, & Cahill.)

A contract for metalling thirty chains of this road was completed in April by A. & G. Ford. In July a road party of ten men was employed in quarrying metal and spreading it on the surface of the road. During the Dunstan rush the men all left this road. In September a party of six men, with two horses and drays, were employed in metalling. Towards the end of September the party was increased to twenty-five men. It is anticipated that this force of men will finish the road in one month.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Contract A. & G. Ford....	£200 16 0
Wages to laborers, carters, &c.	570 0 8
Tools, repairs, &c	14 11 6
Total expenditure	785 8 2
Expenditure in excess	285 8 2
Amount of vote	£500 0 0

PORT CHALMERS TO NORTHERN TRUNK.

(Inspectors Oliver, Chalmers, & Cahill.)

A contract for horse track on this section by Telfer and Pitman was completed just before the commencement of the half-year. During July and August two men were employed in keeping this road in repair.

Mr. M'Kenzie has entered into a contract to widen this track. He commenced operations towards the end of September, but received no payment during the six months. The supervision of this road still remains with the Provincial Engineer.

Expenditure.

Telford & Pitman	536 7 7
Wages.....	97 1 0
Total Expenditure	£633 8 7
Unexpended balance	3366 11 5
Amount of vote	£4000 0 0

INCH CLUTHA TO SOUTHERN TRUNK

(Sub-Inspector Small.)

No expenditure has been incurred under this heading. Plans and specifications for the formation of the road have been prepared.

TOKOMAIRIRO TO TUAPEKA.

(Inspector Pitcairn.)

Contracts.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. Ross for gravelling one mile and a half of the road near Major Croker's house. Three private contracts have also been entered into.

1st. J. D. Ross—Gravelling one and a half miles of road near Major Croker's house.

2nd. T. Reid—Building and repairing culverts.

3rd. Thos. Murray—Forming three miles of road from the Woolshed Diggings to the Round Hill.

4th. J. L. Smithers—Earthwork in approaches to Waitahuna Bridge, building three culverts, earthwork in approaches to those culverts, gravelling approaches to bridge and culverts.

Day Labor.

The road was formed and ditches dug on that portion of the road for which Mr. Ross contracted.

Two road parties have been engaged on that portion of the road which passes through the Woolshed Diggings. About two miles have been formed here.

Towards the end of August, surfacemen were employed on Mr. Ross's contract, in order to keep the surface in good repair.

Remarks.

The Inspector reports that two small bridges and some side cuttings are required near Round Hill, and that when these are completed there will be a good dray road from Tokomairiro to the Waitahuna. He estimates the cost to be £300. There is now an excellent bridge over the Waitahuna. From the Waitahuna to the Tuapeka nothing has been done to the track.

Expenditure.

Contract 1	£585	0	0
" 2	65	0	0
" 3	256	0	0
" 4	457	10	5
Day labor	1333	13	9
Tools, repairs, &c.	219	15	9
Total expenditure	£2916	19	11
Unexpended balance	2083	0	1
Amount voted	5000	0	0

TOKOMAIRIRO TO CLARENDON.

(Inspector Pitcairn).

No expenditure has been incurred under this heading. Plans and sections have been prepared, and the making of this road will shortly be open for tender.

WEST TAIERI TO TUAPEKA.

(Inspector Abbott).

All the works on this section were performed by day labor. One road party of seven men was at work between Lees Stream and the Waipori River during the whole of the six months. This party was engaged in building culverts and making side cuttings where necessary,

Another party of eight men was engaged on the road between Waipori and Wetherstone's; these men were similarly employed.

Remarks.

This is now a good dray road between West Taieri and Wetherstone's, which requires only a small party to repair culverts, &c.

Expenditure.

Wages to laborers	£923	18	10
Tools, repairs, &c.	7	1	10
Total expenditure	£931	0	8
Unexpended balance	1068	19	4
Amount voted	2000	0	0

A wire suspension bridge has been put across the Waipori by day labour. This bridge is for foot passengers and horses; it is found to do very well.

WAIKOUAITI TO NORTHERN TRUNK.
(Inspectors Oliver, Chalmers, and Cahill.)

No expenditure has been incurred under this heading during the half-year.

MOERAKI BAY TO NORTHERN TRUNK.
(Sub-Inspector Strauchon.)

Nothing has been done to this road during the half-year. It is proposed to place a road party on this Section at once.

OAMARU BAY TO NORTHERN TRUNK.
(Sub-Inspector Strauchon.)

The expenditure on this Section has been placed under the heading "Oamaru to Waitaki."

ROAD TO MILITARY BARRACKS.

(Inspector Abbott.)

Contracts.

M. Dillon — Metalling twenty-two chains. This contract was completed shortly after the commencement of the half-year.

Day Labour.

About twenty of the Military were employed for some short time after the commencement of the half-year.

Expenditure.

Contract (Dillon)	£204	5	0
Wages to laborers, surface- men, &c.	296	0	3
Tools, repairs, &c.	46	6	11
Total expenditure	546	12	2
Expenditure in excess	396	12	2
Amount of vote	£150	0	0

Afterwards a road party of about eighteen (18) men was employed to complete the work.

Roads not provided for.

Approach to Police Station, Port Chalmers	£169	2	3
Approach to Cattle Yard, Port Chalmers	14	2	0
Road from Dunedin Jetty to Beach	50	0	0
Road from Campbell Thomp- son's to new diggings ..	111	8	0
Waikouaiti to Dunstan Gold Fields	91	6	2
Total expenditure	435	18	5
Unexpended balance	1564	1	7
Amount of vote	£2000	0	0

Supplemented Roads.

No expenditure has been incurred except on the Moray Place works, which were under the charge of Inspector Abbot. On those works the prisoners were employed in excavating for about four months after the commencement of the half-year. Six carts were employed at the same time.

Expenditure.

Wages to laborers and carters	£102	15	6
Tools, repairs, &c.	181	13	2
Total expenditure	284	8	8
Unexpended balance	115	11	4
Amount of vote	£400	0	0

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Dunedin, 16th October, 1862.

His Honor Major Richardson,
Superintendent.

SIR—In forwarding the Estimates for the ensuing half-year, I do myself the honor to submit the following remarks referring to the general condition and prospects of this Department, in comparison with its position when the last Estimates were submitted.

The rapid development of the gold fields had caused a large increase in the strength of the Force immediately before the passing of the former Appropriation Ordinance, and provision was made therein for the continuance of that increase during the past half-year. Although, during the winter, less activity prevailed, and the mining population decreased, yet the very great probability of crime, and subse-

quently, I regret to add, the absolute increase of serious offences, rendered it unwise to diminish the strength of the Department, which was kept throughout the half-year at about the same level.

By strict economy I was enabled to effect a saving in the votes for salaries, while maintaining a force sufficient to preserve order, secure property, and efficiently to supervise the criminal element then resident in the Province.

This latter (the criminal element) did not, during the winter, diminish in the same ratio as the mining population of a better character, which may probably be accounted for by the fact that many of them having committed themselves in the Colonies from whence they came, were unwilling to return to them.

Crime during the winter has considerably increased, as may be seen by comparing the present calendar with the former one—and one case of murder, the first that has been known in the Province since the discovery of the gold fields, is included amongst the charges. I am, however, glad to be able to reiterate the statement contained in my last half-yearly report, that in no instance has the perpetrator of a serious offence escaped arrest.

With reference to the internal arrangements of the Department, I have but two alterations of importance to note, viz.: the transfer of Mr. Sub-Inspector Keddell, to be Commissioner of gold fields, and the transfer of Mr. Storekeeper Duncan, to be Gold Receiver. The vacancy caused by Mr. Keddell's removal has not yet been filled up, and I propose to have the duties of storekeeper discharged by a quartermaster-sergeant. The remaining *personnel* of the Department has not altered more than might be expected; and, notwithstanding the attraction of recent gold discoveries, which at one time, threatened inconvenience, I am glad to report that no deterioration has taken place.

The prospects of the Department during the ensuing half-year are more arduous than they have hitherto been. The new gold fields have caused a large increase of population, and necessitated a more than proportionate increase of Police Stations, as they not only require protection themselves, but, being situated at a long distance from Dunedin, need expensive escort arrangements, and the formation of stations along the whole of the road. The latter precaution is the more imperative from the fact that the track lies through country offering many advantages to the highway robber.

In the large increase of population during the last few weeks I regret to be

compelled to state that the Province has received some of the most dangerous criminals of the Australian Colonies; and that, although the generality of the late arrivals seem to belong to a steadier class of miners than those who follow rushes habitually, yet a large number emphatically belong, if not to the criminal element, at least to that from which it is recruited. It may be said of the persons composing the present rush, that they are divided into two classes, more widely separated than in any former instance. The steadier portion, more valuable accessions—and the remainder more undesirable colonists than have hitherto been attracted to the Province. The latter class also possessing a sprinkling of desperate criminals.

These circumstances have compelled me to place on the present Estimates, provision for an increase in the number of Constables which may at any time become necessary; as I do not consider it would be prudent at the commencement of the summer to limit myself to a strength which may be only equal to the moment. I may, however, mention that my present strength is very slightly in excess of that provided for by last estimates; and it will be unnecessary to add that I shall not increase it unless public interests call imperatively for the additional expenditure.

Before passing to the consideration of the financial aspect of the service, I may state, that, with proper arrangements, I do not at present anticipate any serious difficulty in repressing the intentions of the criminal part of the population; but I beg to draw your Honor's most serious consideration to the great advisability of adopting some measures to prevent the further increase of convicted offenders from other Colonies who at present take refuge here.

The Estimates for the current half-year have been divided as directed by your Honor, into salaries and services. Under the first of these heads, the saving during the past half-year, and previously alluded to, amounts to £1,149 18s. 2d., and results mainly from my having kept the strength below the limit voted. The Estimate for the ensuing half-year exceeds by £2,495 4s. 7d. that last passed, as previously explained. It also includes the following alterations and additions:—

Formation of the new rank of Inspector, at a salary of £400 per annum.

Formation of the new rank of Detectives in charge, at a salary of £260 per annum

Formation of the new rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 13s. per per diem.

Addition to the salary of the Clerk to Commissioner, of £50 per annum.

The first of these is merely a promotion from the rank of Sub-Inspector to the next superior grade provided for by the "Constabulary Force Ordinance," and is fully explained in my letter to your Honor, No. 29, dated 30th September.

The rank of Detective in charge has become necessary in consequence of the before-mentioned increase in the criminal class, and is intended to give more of the organisation peculiar to that branch of the service to the efforts of Detectives stationed at different parts of the Province.

The appointment of a Quartermaster-Sergeant is an economical measure, obviating the necessity of appointing a storekeeper.

With the foregoing exceptions, this portion of the Estimates for the current half-year agrees in the main with the rates passed for the previous one.

Under the head of Services I am gratified to be able to state that the expenditure for the last half-year has also been within the sum voted by £413 19s 2d. For the present half-year the increase of the Department causes a slight increase in totals, and there is an additional item, (arms, &c.) which has become necessary from the same cause.

I may state that up to the discovery of the Dunstan gold field, but one vote on the Estimates (stores) was overdrawn, and that were it not for the expenses consequent thereon, the column for expenditure in excess of vote, would have had but that entry.

While reporting upon the financial affairs of the Department, I do myself the honor to express my conviction of the advantages to be gained by the adoption of an uniform system of public accounts as referred to in your Honor's letter, No. 714, dated 26th June, 1862.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ST. JOHN BRANIGAN.
Commissioner of Police.



COUNCIL PAPER.

RETURN OF OFFICERS

IN THE

SERVICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF OTAGO,

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	POSITION IN DEPARTMENT.	FIRST APPOINTMENT.		PRESENT APPOINTMENT.		REMARKS.
		DATE.	SALARY.	DATE.	SALARY.	
Richardson, J. L. C. (a)	Superintendent	March 6, 1861	£ 600 0 0	March 6, 1861	£ 800 0 0	Was first appointed a member of the Executive Council, 19th January, 1860, and resigned 27th April, 1860.
Dick, Thomas (b) ...	Provincial Secretary	April 23, 1862	150 0 0	April 23, 1862	150 0 0	
Logan, John ...	Clerk to Superintendent	March 17, 1854	100 0 0	March 17, 1854	350 0 0	Formerly Clerk to Provincial Treasurer and Solicitor.
Willis, Alexander ...	Clerk	Jan. 23, 1862	250 0 0	Jan. 23, 1862	300 0 0	
Cheyne, James A. (c)	Clerk	Nov. 15, 1855	75 0 0	Nov. 15, 1855	230 0 0	
Douglas, J. R. ...	Clerk	May 3, 1859	130 0 0	May 3, 1859	225 0 0	
Gregg, John ...	Office Keeper	Oct. 26, 1855	60 0 0	Oct. 26, 1855	160 0 0	
Middleton, Charles ...	Messenger	Feb. 21, 1862	82 10 0	Feb. 21, 1862	82 10 0	

(a) Member of the Executive Council, Member of the Education Board and General Road Board, Justice of the Peace, and Commanding Militia and Volunteers.

(b) Member of the Executive Council, Provincial Treasurer, Member of the Waste Land Board, General Road Board and Education Boards, Justice of the Peace, Visiting Justice of the Gaol, and Member of the House of Representatives.

(c) Clerk to General Road Board.

NOTE.—All Officers of the Provincial Government have their expenses paid when travelling on duty.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	POSITION IN DEPARTMENT.	FIRST APPOINTMENT.			PRESENT APPOINTMENT.			REMARKS.		
		DATE.	SALARY.		DATE.	SALARY.				
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Rennie, Alex. ...	Speaker	July 3, 1861	100	0	0	July 3, 1861	100	0	0	
Hepburn, Geo. ...	Chairman of Committees	April 12, 1860	50	0	0	April 12, 1860	50	0	0	
Smith, Chas. ...	Clerk & Librarian	April 28, 1862	200	0	0	April 28, 1862	200	0	0	
Gowans, Wm....	Office-keeper	April 18, 1860	120	0	0	April 18, 1860	160	0	0	

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

M'Glashan, John (a)...	Provincial Solicitor	Jan. 27, 1854	150	0	0	April 23, 1862	400	0	0	Held the appointment with an interval of 2 years.
Findlater, A. ...	Clerk	May 5, 1862	200	0	0	May 5, ,,	200	0	0	

(a) Member of Board of Education, General Road Board, Executive Council, and Justice of the Peace.

TREASURY.

Dick, T. ...	Treasurer	April 23, 1862	250	0	0	April 23, 1862	250	0	0	See Provincial Secretary
Day, W. ...	Sub-Treasurer and Accountant	Feb. 1, ,,	350	0	0	Feb. 1, ,,	400	0	0	

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Livingston, Alexander	Auditor ...	June 19, 1862	350	0	0	June 19, 1862	350	0	0	Vacant.
	Deputy Auditor	

WASTE LAND DEPARTMENT.

Cutten, William Henry (a)	Chief Commissioner of the Waste Land Board	Oct. 28, 1857	350	0	0	April 21, 1859	600	0	0	
Short, Robert (b) ...	Chief Clerk	Aug. 1, 1855	120	0	0	Oct. 13, 1855	350	0	0	
Livingstone, Henry ...	Clerk to Treasurer	Oct. 11, 1858	150	0	0	Jan. 1, 1862	335	0	0	Formerly Clerk Assistant
Smith, James ...	Clerk to Treasurer and Commissioner	Jan. 1, 1862	150	0	0	Jan. 1, ,,	225	0	0	Formerly Clerk Assistant
M'Gowan, Duncan ...	1st Clerk to Commissioner	Oct. 12, 1858	70	0	0	March 1, ,,	225	0	0	Formerly Clerk Assistant
Ervine, William ...	2nd Clerk to Commissioner	March 18, 1862	150	0	0	March 1, ,,	225	0	0	Formerly Clerk Assistant
Ogilvie, William B. ...	Crown Grant Clerk	Nov. 28, 1861	180	0	0	Nov. 28, ,,	250	0	0	
Lyne, William H. ...	2nd Clerk do.	March 10, 1862	150	0	0	March 10, ,,	225	0	0	

(a) Commissioner of Crown Lands, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner under New Zealand Company's Land Claimants Ordinance, Lost Lands Orders Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner under Land Claims Settlement Act, and Visiting Justice of the Gaol.

(b) Auctioneer to the Board.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	POSITION IN DEPARTMENT.	FIRST APPOINTMENT.			PRESENT APPOINTMENT.			REMARKS.		
		DATE.	SALARY.		DATE.	SALARY.				
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Thomson, J. T. (a)...	Chief Surveyor	May 2, 1856	300	0	0	May 2, 1856	600	0	0	
M'Kerrow, James ...	District Surveyor	Dec. 21, 1859	150	0	0	Oct. 4, 1861	350	0	0	Formerly Sub-Assistant
Smith, Wm. P. ...	District Surveyor	Aug. 21, 1860	200	0	0	April 1, 1862	350	0	0	Do. do.
Shanks, Charles B. ...	District Surveyor	Dec. 1, 1859	150	0	0	Aug. 19, 1862	350	0	0	Do. do.
Mitchell, James ...	Assistant Surveyor	Oct. 17, 1860	200	0	0	Aug. 19, 1862	280	0	0	Do. do.
Arthur, William ...	Assistant Surveyor	Jan. 1, 1861	200	0	0	Sept. 29, 1862	280	0	0	Do. do.
Grigor, Robert ...	Sub Assistant Surveyor	Jan. 1, 1861	150	0	0	Jan. 1, 1861	230	0	0	Do. do.
Dundas, Alex. ...	Do.	Feb. 25, 1861	200	0	0	Feb. 25, 1861	230	0	0	Do. do.
Wilson, A. D. ...	Do.	Oct. 1, 1861	230	0	0	Oct. 1, 1861	230	0	0	Do. do.
Prentice, Norman ...	Do.	Aug. 19, 1862	230	0	0	Aug. 19, 1862	230	0	0	Do. do.
Adams, C. W. ...	Do.	Sept. 29, 1862	230	0	0	Sept. 29, 1862	230	0	0	Do. do.
Ross, A. H. ...	Chief Draughtsman	March 12, 1860	150	0	0	Nov. 18, 1861	300	0	0	Formerly Assistant Draughtsman
England, W. C. ...	Assistant do.	Jan. 4, 1860	300	0	0	April 1, 1862	250	0	0	Formerly District Surveyor
Henderson, David ...	Lithographic do.	Nov. 18, 1861	100	0	0	Nov. 18, 1861	205	0	0	
Skey, Henry ...	Assistant do.	Nov. 18, 1861	150	0	0	Nov. 18, 1861	150	0	0	
Douglas, John ...	Assistant Draughtsman & Printer	March 6, 1862	132	0	0	April 1, 1862	132	0	0	Formerly Printer's Assistant only.
Rolland, Adam ...	Assistant Draughtsman	July 9, 1862	150	0	0	July 9, 1862	150	0	0	
Baron, Alex ...	Do.	Aug. 7, 1862	132	0	0	Aug. 7, 1862	132	0	0	
Nicolson, James ...	Do.	Aug. 11, 1862	132	0	0	Aug. 11, 1862	132	0	0	
Ross, A. M. ...	Apprentice	Nov. 12, 1860	15	0	0	Nov. 12, 1860	15	0	0	
Fulton, John ...	Lithographic Printer	Sept. 18, 1861	150	0	0	Sept. 18, 1861	180	0	0	
Smith, William ...	Apprentice do.	Sept. 1, 1862	39	0	0	Sept. 1, 1862	39	0	0	

(a) Member of the Waste Land Board.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st Oct.)

Swyer, C. R. (a) ...	Provincial Engineer	March 15, 1862	500	0	0	March 15, 1862	600	0	0
Irvine, C. D. ...	Assistant Engineer	May 1, "	350	0	0	May 1, "	350	0	0
Gartshore, Joseph ...	Assistant Engineer	Aug. 19, "	200	0	0	Aug. 19, "	200	0	0
Cunningham, P. ...	Clerk of Works	June 1, "	200	0	0	June 1, "	300	0	0
Mirams, S. H. ...	Draughtsman	Sept. 19, "	300	0	0	Sept. 19, "	300	0	0
Bussell, George ...	Do.	June 9, "	250	0	0	June 9, "	250	0	0
Lusk, T. H. ...	Engineering Draughtsman	Oct. 21, 1861	175	0	0	Oct. 21, 1861	250	0	0
Armson, W. B. ...	Assistant Architect	April 21, 1862	300	0	0	June 19, 1862	400	0	0
Howlison, H. ...	Inspector of Public Buildings	July 1, 1861	200	0	0	June 1, "	300	0	0
M'Caul, H. M. ...	Draughtsman	Feb. 17, 1862	200	0	0	June 1, "	300	0	0
Saunders, E. J. ...	Do.	July 4, "	300	0	0	July 4, "	300	0	0
Kelly, J. J. ...	Clerk and Accountant	June 1, "	175	0	0	June 1, "	250	0	0

(a) Is now relieved of the management of Roads and Bridges.

ROAD ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st Oct.)

Howden, Francis ...	Road Engineer	Aug. 21, 1860	200	0	0	Oct. 1, 1862	550	0	0	Formerly on Survey Staff.
Dundas, James ...	Assistant Engineer	Feb. 28, 1861	250	0	0	Feb. 28, 1861	350	0	0	
Oliver, Thomas ...	Inspector General	Feb. 20, 1857	200	0	0	June 1, 1862	350	0	0	Prior to 1st. October, 1862, the Roads and Bridges were under the charge of the Provincial Engineer
Abbott, Charles ...	Southern Inspector.	Oct. 7, 1861	250	0	0	Oct. 7, 1861	250	0	0	
Pitcairn, R. H. ...	Tokomairiro Do.	Jan. 1, 1862	250	0	0	Jan. 1, 1862	250	0	0	
Cahill, E. J. ...	Northern Do.	Oct. 1, "	250	0	0	Oct. 1, "	250	0	0	
Strauchan, H. ...	Oamaru Sub-Inspector	Jan. 1, "	200	0	0	Jan. 1, "	225	0	0	
Smaill, Wm. ...	Clutha Do.	Jan. 1, "	200	0	0	"	225	0	0	
Curtis, John ...	Accountant	June 7, "	10s	per diem		June 7, "	250	0	0	
Taylor, James ...	Clerk, (Temporary)	Oct. 16, "	15s	"		Oct. 16, "	15s	per diem		

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	POSITION IN DEPARTMENT.	FIRST APPOINTMENT.		PRESENT APPOINTMENT.		REMARKS.
		DATE.	SALARY.	DATE.	SALARY.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Hulme, E.	Provincial Surgeon	Jan. 1857	120 0 0	Jan. 1857	500 0 0	
Yates, W. A. (a)	Resident Surgeon	April 1862	300 0 0	April 1862	300 0 0	
Burns, Robert	Assistant Surgeon	April "	300 0 0	April "	300 0 0	
Halley, E. (a)	Assistant Surgeon Gold Fields	July 21, "	300 0 0	July 21, "	300 0 0	

(a) Exclusive of Quarters.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Branigan, St. John (a)	Commissioner	Sept. 9, 1861	400 0 0	Sept. 9, 1861	500 0 0	
Keddell, J. ...	Inspector	Oct. 9, "	250 0 0	Oct. 9, "	350 0 0	Retired.
Morton, W. N.	Inspector	Sept. 23, "	per d., 12/6	Sept. 23, "	350 0 0	Formerly first-class Sergeant.
Weldon, J. K.	Inspector	Jan. 6, 1862	300 0 0	Jan. 6, 1862	350 0 0	
Bracken, H.	Sergeant-Major	Jan. 3, "	per d., 12/6	Jan. 3, "	per d., 13/6	

(a) Justice of the Peace, and Visiting Justice of the Gaol.

The whole of the above Officers have also quarters, fuel, and the use of a horse.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

Thomson, William (a)	Harbour Master	Dec. 31, 1859	250 0 0	Feb. 14, 1860	400 0 0	
Louden, John	Chief Pilot	Nov. 12, 1860	175 0 0	Jan. 3, 1861	300 0 0	
Kelly, Thomas	Pilot	Aug. 20, 1859	100 0 0	Feb. 14, 1860	250 0 0	
Gunn, R. A.	Do.	May 8, 1862	250 0 0	May 8, 1862	250 0 0	
Henry, David	Do.	Jan. 1, 1862	200 0 0	Nov. 4, 1861	250 0 0	
Paton, John	Do.	Nov. 22, 1861	200 0 0	Jan. 2, 1862	250 0 0	
Allardyce, P. J.	Do.	Feb. 22, 1861	200 0 0	March 15, "	250 0 0	
Dickie David	Do.	Oct. 1, "	175 0 0	Nov. 4, 1861	250 0 0	
Harper, A. H.	Do.	Sept. 26, 1862	250 0 0	Sept. 26, 1862	250 0 0	
Hoggart, John	Signal Master	Nov. 4, 1861	200 0 0	Nov. 4, 1861	200 0 0	
Irving, J. C.	Do. do.	Nov. 4, "	200 0 0	Nov. 4, "	200 0 0	
Jewell, W. ...	Beach Master	May 13, 1862	120 0 0	May 13, 1862	120 0 0	
Penkinson, J. H.	Jetty Keeper	Feb. 11, 1856	93 12 0	Feb. 11, 1856	250 0 0	
Harry, Richard	Master of Schooner	June 14, 1862	168 0 0	Oct. 1, 1862	200 0 0	1st Appointment as Mate.
McCoones, George	Master of Launch	Dec. 1, 1861	...	May 1, "	200 0 0	
Van, Oscar ...	Clerk to Harbour Master	Feb. 12, 1862	200 0 0	Feb. 21, "	200 0 0	
Hart, James	(b) Assistant Clerk to Harbour Master	Jan. 1, "	50 0 0	Jan. 1, "	50 0 0	
Maurie, William	Clerk to Jetty Keeper	Oct. 14, "	150 0 0	Oct. 14, "	150 0 0	

(a) Justice of the Peace.

(b) Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.

GOLD FIELDS DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	POSITION IN DEPARTMENT.	FIRST APPOINTMENT.		PRESENT APPOINTMENT.		REMARKS.
		DATE.	SALARY.	DATE.	SALARY.	
Croker, Edward (a) ...	Commissioner	Oct. 23, 1861	550 0 0	Oct. 23, 1861	550 0 0	Retired
Baldwin William (a) ...	Do.	Oct. 23, 1861	550 0 0	Oct. 23, 1861	550 0 0	
Worthington Charles (a) ...	Do.	Jan. 23, 1862	550 0 0	Jan. 23, 1862	550 0 0	Head Officer
Pyke, Vincent (a) ...	Do.	May 28, 1862	550 0 0	May 28, 1862	550 0 0	
Logie, Charles ...	Chief Gold Receiver	April 1, 1862	100 0 0	April 1, 1862	100 0 0	
Wood, J. N. ...	Gold Receiver	Nov. 1, 1861	350 0 0	Nov. 1, 1861	400 0 0	
Borton, J. B. ...	Do.	Oct. 7, 1861	350 0 0	April 3, 1862	400 0 0	
Hickson, J. ...	Do.	Dec. 18, 1861	400 0 0	March 9, 1862	400 0 0	
Duncan, B. F. ...	Do.	Sept. 27, 1862	400 0 0	Sept. 27, 1862	400 0 0	
McKay, J. ...	Assistant to Gold Receiver	July 24, 1861	250 0 0	July 24, 1861	350 0 0	
Henriques, A. Q. ...	Do.	March 10, 1862	350 0 0	March 10, 1862	350 0 0	
Field, R. C. ...	Clerk to Bench	March 3, 1862	50 0 0	March 3, 1862	50 0 0	
Harvey, A. D. ...	Do.	March 8, 1862	50 0 0	March 8, 1862	50 0 0	
Boyes, W. L. ...	Clerk Gold Field's Office	July 3, 1862	250 0 0	July 3, 1862	250 0 0	

(a) Justice of the Peace, Resident Magistrate, Warden of Miners' Courts.
The Officers on the Gold-fields have also quarters.

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Stoddart, John ...	Gaoler	Nov. 12, 1861	225 0 0	Nov. 12, 1861	350 0 0	Since removed.
Monson, Frederick ...	Chief Warder	March 1, "	120 0 0	Nov. 1, "	250 0 0	
Young, Joseph ...	Overseer of Labor	Sept. 9, "	200 0 0	Nov. 1, "	225 0 0	
Lee, Alexander ...	First-class Sergeant	May 13, 1862	per d., 12s.	July 1, 1862	per d., 13s.	
Lanna, Hugh ...	Second-class Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	120 0 0	Sept. 23, "	" 12s.	
Stoddart, Anne ...	Matron	Jan. 1, "	50 0 0	Jan. 1, "	50 0 0	

The whole of the above Salaries are exclusive of quarters.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

Logie, William (a) ...	Chief Inspector	May 1, 1857	350 0 0	May 1, 1857	600 0 0
Harvey, Simon ...	Sub-Inspector	July 1, 1862	300 0 0	July 1, 1862	300 0 0
Cassell, Edward ...	Sub-Inspector	July 1, 1862	300 0 0	July 1, 1862	300 0 0
Campbell, Henry (b) ...	Sub-Inspector	July 19, 1862	200 0 0	July 19, 1862	200 0 0
Male, Mark ...	Sub-Inspector	Oct. 2, 1862	300 0 0	Oct. 2, 1862	300 0 0

(a) Includes keep for three horses; receives £100 a year additional as Inspector of Horses and Cattle.

(b) Also Inspector of Cattle Port Chalmers; receives 2s. 6d. for each head inspected.

GEOLOGICAL.

Director, James M.D. ...	Provincial Geologist	Nov. 1, 1861	800 0 0	Nov. 1, 1861	800 0 0
Wood, C. S. ...	Assistant and Chemist	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0
Core, R. B. ...	Clerk & Meteorologist	Sept. 20, 1862	200 0 0	Sept. 20, "	200 0 0
Anderson, James ...	Draughtsman	July 15, "	252 0 0	July 15, "	252 0 0
Williams, G. ...	Assistant Surveyor	July 1, "	150 0 0	July 1, "	150 0 0
Davis, F. ...	Assistant Surveyor	Aug. 1, "	150 0 0	Aug. 1, "	150 0 0
Key, W. ...	Laboratory Assistant	July 1, "	200 0 0	July 1, "	200 0 0

EDUCATIONAL.

Stoslop, J. ...	Secretary to Education Department and Inspector of Schools	Oct. 4, 1856	150 0 0	July 17, 1861	350 0 0	Formerly Schoolmaster
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IMMIGRATION.

Stoslop, J. ...	Agent	Oct. 1856	120 0 0	July 6, "	350 0 0	Formerly Schoolmaster
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