



# The New Zealand Gazette.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

## A PROCLAMATION

*For the Dissolution of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland.*

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

**W**HEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 72, intituled "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," the several Provinces of Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago, are thereby established, and it is enacted that for each of the said Provinces there shall be a Superintendent and Provincial Council;

And whereas by the said Act it is further enacted that every Provincial Council shall continue for the period of Four Years from the day of return of the Writs for choosing the same, and no longer: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor of New Zealand, by Proclamation or otherwise, to dissolve the same whenever he shall think it expedient so to do;

Now, therefore, I, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do by this Proclamation dissolve the Provincial Council of the said Province of Auckland accordingly.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES NAUGHTON, Commissioner of Police in the Province of Auckland;

FREDERICK ATCHISON, Chief Officer of Police in the Province of Wellington;

JOHN DUNN, Chief Officer of Police in the Province of Taranaki; and

EDWARD WILLIAM SEAGER, Chief Officer of Police in the Province of Canterbury; to institute proceedings for certain offences against the "Arms Act, 1860."

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**T**HE following Bills, intituled—  
"The Weights and Measures Ordinance Amendment Act, 1861,"

"The Resident Magistrates Ordinance  
 Amendment Act, 1861,"  
 "The Canterbury and Otago Boundary  
 Act, No. 2, 1861,"  
 "The Standing Orders for Private Bills  
 Act, 1861,"  
 "Arms Act Continuance Act, 1861,"  
 "The Otago and Southland Public Debt  
 Apportionment Act, 1861,"  
 "The Hawke's Bay Naval and Military  
 Settlers' Act, 1861,"  
 "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861,"  
 "The Provincial Audit Act, 1861,"  
 "The Public Debt Apportionment Act,  
 1858, Amendment Act, 1861,"  
 "New Provinces Act Amendment Act,  
 1861,"  
 "Customs Duties Act Amendment Act,  
 1861,"  
 "Protection of Certain Animals Act, 1861,"  
 "The Auckland Representation Act, 1861,"  
 "The Official Administrators' Act, 1861,"  
 "Auckland Immigration Certificate Act,  
 1858, Amendment Act, 1861,"  
 "The Parliamentary Costs Taxation Act,  
 1861,"  
 "The Land Registry Amendment Act,  
 1861,"  
 "The Survey Correction Act, 1861,"  
 "Civil Service Amendment Act, 1861,"  
 "The Appropriation Act, 1861,"

as finally passed by the Legislative Council  
 and House of Representatives, having been  
 presented to the Governor for the Royal  
 assent, His Excellency has, in the name of  
 Her Majesty, assented to the said Bills.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**T**HE following correspondence, on the  
 subject of a communication from the  
 President of the Bradford Chamber of Com-  
 merce, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing-street,  
 23rd May, 1861.

**SIR**,—I transmit to you herewith copies of  
 a correspondence between the Board of Trade  
 and this Department, on the subject of a com-  
 munication from Mr. Ripley, the President of  
 the Chamber of Commerce at Bradford, and of  
 an address from the Wool Supply Association  
 of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of  
 Commerce, to all parties interested in the  
 growth of Colonial and Foreign Wools. Mr.  
 Ripley is desirous that the Address, together  
 with prepared samples of Wool, should be dis-  
 seminated through Her Majesty's Consuls and  
 Governors to all places from which Wool is  
 exported to this country. I enclose, therefore,  
 with this correspondence the packets intended  
 for the Colony under your government, and I  
 have to request that you will give publicity to

the facts contained in the address, as suggested  
 by the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,  
 NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.

*Mr. Booth to Under Secretary of State,  
 Colonial Office.*

Office of Committee of

Privy Council for Trade,

Whitehall, 18th March, 1861.

**SIR**,—I am directed by the Lords of the  
 Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to  
 transmit to you to be laid before the Duke of  
 Newcastle the accompanying copy of a letter  
 and its inclosure which has been received from  
 the President of the Chamber of Commerce  
 of Bradford.

Mr. Ripley has been informed that the com-  
 munication has been referred for the considera-  
 tion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
 and I am to request that you will suggest to  
 the Duke of Newcastle the expediency of issuing  
 directions for giving publicity to the facts con-  
 tained in this document, as proposed in the  
 letter of the President of the Chamber.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State,  
 Colonial Office.

*Mr. Ripley to Right Honourable T. Milner  
 Gibson, M.P., Board of Trade.*

Bradford, Yorkshire, 11th March, 1861.

**DEAR SIR**,—At the request of our Chamber  
 of Commerce, I write to ask if the Board of  
 Trade will have the kindness to disseminate  
 through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors  
 at all places from which wool is exported to this  
 country documents similar to the inclosed, with  
 samples of wool, which have been prepared for  
 the purpose, and also that instructions may be  
 given for the document to be translated into  
 the languages of the countries where such  
 officials are resident; the object being to fur-  
 nish information as to the qualities of wool  
 most valuable for consumption here, and that  
 such information may be as widely spread as  
 possible amongst the growers of wool in their  
 native tongue.

The samples of wool will be forwarded in a  
 few days, and on hearing that you kindly  
 assent to our request on a matter of vital  
 importance to a large branch of industry,  
 (certain classes of wool being unprecedentedly  
 scarce,) I shall be glad to suggest the propor-  
 tionate quantity of samples to be sent to each  
 country.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY.

**P.S.**—Will you please address reply as  
 below, where I shall be for a week or two.

Montpellier Lawn, Cheltenham.

The Right Honourable

Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.,

Board of Trade.

*Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Booth.*

Downing-street, 12th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have laid before the Duke of Newcastle, your letter of the 18th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a communication from Mr. Ripley, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford, with a printed copy of an address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign wools. Mr. Ripley requests that the address may be disseminated, through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors, to all places from which wool is exported to this country, and that the statement may be accompanied by samples of wool which have been prepared for the purpose. You also suggest to his Grace the expediency of issuing directions for giving publicity to the facts contained in the document referred to.

In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that if you will procure the transmission to this department of a sufficient number of copies of the address, together with the samples of wool which should accompany them, he will forward them, for the purpose contemplated, to the Governors of such Colonies as produce and export wool; but I am to observe that the only British Colonies connected with this Department which produce wool for export are the six Australian Colonies, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

I am, &c.,  
F. ROGERS.

James Booth, Esq., Board of Trade.

*Sir J. E. Tennent to Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

Office of Committee of  
Privy Council for Trade,  
Whitehall, 16th May, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 18th March last, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle the inclosed parcels containing circulars and samples of wool, together with the list of places to which the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford are desirous that they should be sent for distribution in the surrounding districts.

I have, &c.,  
J. EM. TENNENT.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

L I S T.

Cape Town, Port Beaufort, Port Elizabeth, Port Natal, Montreal, Quebec, Wellington, Auckland, Lyttelton, Tasmania, Australia South, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR  
THE WORSTED DISTRICT.

Bradford, Yorkshire,  
February 21, 1861.

*Address of the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and other Foreign Wools.*

The increase in the Worsted Trade of Great Britain has been very considerable during the last few years; and its further development has been checked only by the difficulty of meeting with an adequate supply of Long Wool.

To meet this condition of things and in order if possible to increase the supply, the Wool Association is desirous of disseminating information in the Wool growing districts.

The increase in the imports of Foreign Wool during the same period has been very large; but these supplies were almost exclusively of a nature to adapt them to the Woolen rather than to the Worsted manufacture. Those interested in the latter branch of industry are anxious to stimulate the growth of Wools suitable for their wants. The qualities they require give to the Wool a higher marketable value for all purposes of manufacture, and are, therefore, well deserving the attention of growers, collectors, and shippers of Wool.

The Wool (the increase of which they desire to promote) should have a staple from four to seven inches long, according to its fineness, and should, as far as possible, be uniform in quality throughout its whole length, bright and lustrous in appearance, or soft and kind to the touch, of good spinning properties, free from burrs or other vegetable fibre. It should also be well washed before it is clipped, or where this is not practicable, care should be taken that it be not cotted or felted in drying. It is most desirable to retain the whole natural length of the staple by only clipping the lambs or sheep once during the season's growth, unless local causes render it absolutely necessary to do so oftener.

It is also very desirable that a proper classification of Wool should be made in packing, and that the packing should be thoroughly trustworthy and fair.

An improvement is already manifested in the wool of some countries, and the Association believe that it might be made general if proper care were taken in the selection of breeding sheep, particularly of the Rams, and, where necessary, by the introduction of new blood.

The flocks should, as much as possible, be pastured upon succulent grasses, similar to those grown in Great Britain.

The destructive effects of drought or cold, or other climatic causes, which check the growth of the grasses, by depriving the sheep of their necessary supply of food, and render

the staple tender, ought to be prevented by a constant supply of food throughout the whole year.

The Wool Supply Association will be happy to answer any inquiries, and give any information that Foreign correspondents may require in their efforts to increase the supply and improve the quality of their Wools, and to render any assistance in their power to facilitate the export of breeding sheep suitable for crossing and improving the inferior Foreign breeds. Already ten Rams have been sent to India by this Association, from which the best results are expected.

The Wool Association offer their gratuitous services to parties abroad desirous of purchasing Rams for exportation, or in any other manner to promote the views expressed in their observations.

*A few samples of different varieties of the Combing Wools required will be transmitted to the Consuls in Foreign parts, and to the Governors of Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies, and wherever Wools suitable for the Worsteds Trade are cultivated.*

Address the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, as above.

*Remarks concerning Wool; chiefly pointing out the faults attached to each description named.*

#### *Oporto.*

The Wool usually imported from thence is long stapled and bright, but troubled with a sprinkling of grey and reddish hairs, which depreciate the value and limit the competition. The sheep also, for want of attention, are apt to produce cotted and yellow tinged fleeces, which only realize in the English market about two-thirds the value of free open stapled white Wools. The receipts from Oporto have increased considerably, but a good portion of the increase consists of Wool from a lower breed, and is called here "Mountain Oporto." This description is part long, very coarse stapled, and the other part of the fleece is short and dull looking Wool, unsuitable for some purposes as real Oporto, and realising twenty five per cent. less price. By attention this mountain Wool might be raised to same character as the usually good description received from Oporto.

#### *Iceland.*

We don't know the exact quantity produced annually, but think it is 8,000 to 10,000 packs. The effect of a cold climate acting upon sheep left to nature has been to produce a Wool consisting of a long spiry coarse top, with a fine downy bottom, which for English consumers is very objectionable, and reduces the value.

#### *Russian.*

The Donskoi Wool does not seem to meet with the same care as the flocks of merino that have attained such perfection in Southern

Russia. The Donskoi sheep is probably in a state of nature, or at least partially so, and the Crimean entirely so. Both these admit of great improvement, and by care for a few years a long stapled good combing Wool of finer quality might be produced, upwards of 30 per cent. more valuable.

The Russian government has the power, and probably the inclination, to initiate improvement and will probably do so at its own expense, if the future advantage be made manifest.

We see splendid flocks of merino have been created in Southern Russia during the last thirty years; we don't know whether this was done by the rich noblemen or the government, but it proves what improvement may be effected on a large scale.

*Turkish, Asiatic and European, including Servia, Bosnia, Nissa, Scutari, Scopia, Salonica, Angora, Smyrna, Syria, Persia.*

These Wools are usually very scurfy and kempy,\* both of which are serious faults, but may be eradicated by attention. It seems as if most of these Wools got no care at all, and in evidence of this we point to the large proportion of scurfy and mangy fleeces. There is the basis for capital combing Wool, even if the growers cross with their own selected rams, without the introduction of English sheep.

*East India and Persian Wool imported from Bombay.*

Improvement has already commenced here, and a large field awaits full development. Each year our imports are collected from a wider range, and as we penetrate into a more temperate region, we find Wool of a longer and sounder staple, assimilating more closely to our English descriptions than the short hairy Wool that is usually grown nearer the Tropics. East India Wool has a tendency to be burry and scurfy, with a slight mixture of grey hairs. The staple is generally too short.

#### *China.*

This Wool is usually soft short stapled Wool; looks like neither fleece nor lamb; it is usually very cotted, kempy,\* and yellow. No attention seems to be bestowed upon it by the growers, but when a regular demand arises, the Chinese will, no doubt, turn their attention to the article, and effect desirable changes; and from the extraordinary fecundity of the sheep, large quantities might be produced.

#### *Egyptian.*

Here is a Wool with many of the properties so wished for by our consumers. The staple might be long enough if the native collectors and growers did not induce the practice of twice shearing. The Wool is bright, sound, and silky, but is sometimes spoiled by a sprinkling of grey hairs, also by the admixture of ill-bred, rough, fuzzy wool, known in trade as Syrian.

#### *The Cape.*

The chief remark to be made upon the

Wool from this district is to protest against the pernicious practice of shearing the sheep twice in the year, which altogether disqualifies it for combing purposes, and depreciates its value greatly; and it is strongly recommended to discontinue the practice of shearing until the entire length of the staple of which the Wool is capable is attained.

*Natal.*

Considerable attention is being paid to the growth of Wool in this Colony, and like New Zealand, it possesses great natural advantages.

*Mogadore.*

The Wool of this country is deficient in lustre, kempy,\* and of a brownish colour, but by judicious crossing with English blood it could be brought to resemble our breeds, and find a large and remunerative market.

*Canada.*

The bulk of this Wool appears to be a neglected Leicester, but is capable of improvement. There is a tendency in some parts to cross the native sheep with United States merinos, but for the English market we recommend new Leicester rams, so as to impart length, lustre, and soundness to the staple. One great fault is the prevalence of burrs, which often depreciates the value of fleeces, and sometimes ten per cent. This year's imports have been irregularly packed, consequently a manufacturer has been obliged to purchase much Wool that he did not require along with that which he did want. If regular classification of the fleeces is unattainable at present, let the growers, at least, pack up the cotted and cast fleeces separately from the others.

*California.*

We have great hopes of this place being able to supply Europe with very large quantities of both long and short Wool of medium and fine quality. At present the growth is exported almost exclusively to New York and Boston, where it enters duty free. We think, however, that Californian Wool will, ere long, find its way to England. The value in New York of the unwashed fleeces varies from 6d. to 17d. per lb. The sheep farmers profess to be able to raise any breed from Leicester up to pure merino. At present there is every variety of cross, with an infusion of United States merino.

*Peru.*

This Wool is long stapled tender Wool, unfit for combing, but might be improved, and the kemp and scurf eradicated. The kemp is very prevalent. The Lima Wool is better bred, and nearly approaches a combing Wool of middling quality to fine quality. Large quantities of long coarse carpet Wool are shipped from Valparaiso to the United States.

The Chilean Wool is capable of considerable improvement.

*Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Entre Rios, Santiago.*

Buenos Ayres Wools are chiefly short woolled—shipped in the grease. Entre Rios

and Santiago coarse Wools. Cordova is a carpet Wool, and from its length capable of great improvement.

*Republic of the Uruguay or Band Oriental.*  
*Chief town, Monte Video.*

The Wool from this quarter chiefly consists of fine short stapled.

*New Zealand.*

Large supplies of this Wool have already come to England, and we believe the country is peculiarly adapted to produce the long Combing Wools required, from its soil and climate, and an unlimited market is open here for such Wools.

*Australia.*

The Wools from this Colony form a large article of export. They are generally of a finer character than those of the other countries referred to, and for certain purposes are exceedingly valuable.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce,  
Bradford, May 13, 1861.

SIR,—The very inadequate supply of wool, required for the trade of this district, has led to the formation of an Association, in connection with the Chamber, for the purpose of disseminating suggestions, for the circulation in wool growing countries, not only as to the increase in the supply of the raw material, but as to its improvement in quality.

I have been, for some time, in communication with Her Majesty's Government on this subject, and have received from the Board of Trade most kind and valuable offers of assistance.

Samples of wool required in this district, together with suggestions, as to its growth and improvement, will be sent out by the Board of Trade, the India Board, and by the Colonial Office, to the various Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, representing Her Majesty, in Foreign Countries.

I have also obtained permission from the Board of Trade, to address you, and to beg that you will have the kindness to give your assistance in promoting the objects of the Wool Supply Association, and this will, I believe, be best done, by placing the samples in the hands of parties interested in the growth of wool, and by extensively disseminating the remarks, where English is spoken, and by carefully translating the document into the language of the country where you may deem it proper to promulgate the views of the Association, in accordance with the instructions, which you will no doubt, ere this, have received from the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY,  
President.

John Darlington, Secretary.

His Excellency Governor T. Gore Browne,  
New Zealand.

\* By Kempy Wool is meant the presence of short white hairs at the roots of the staple, which never take the dye, and disfigure all goods into which they are introduced.

## NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

**£4,000 REWARD.**

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**T**HE Government of New Zealand is prepared, subject to the undermentioned conditions, to give rewards to the amount of £4,000 for the discovery of efficient means for rendering the Flax, and other fibrous plants of New Zealand, available as articles of export, viz.:—

**£2,000**

To the person who shall, by some process of his own invention, first produce from the *Phormium Tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, forty tons of Merchandize.

**£1,000**

To any person, other than the person entitled to the first reward, who shall, by some process of his own invention, next produce from the *Phormium Tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, forty tons of Merchandize.

**£1,000**

Viz.:—£200 to any person, not exceeding five in all, other than those entitled to the first and second rewards, who shall, by any process, whether of his own invention or not produce from the *Phormium Tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, twenty tons of Merchandize.

Every claim for the above rewards must be preferred before the 1st January, 1864.

The Merchandize must be saleable as an article of Export from the Colony of New Zealand, and have been produced at a cost not exceeding 75 per cent. of its value at the Port of Entry from which it is exported; and the process used must be fully made known, with a view to the discovery being at once made available to the public.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand will from time to time appoint Commissions, to consist of not less than three persons, to act at such places as circumstances may require, and each claim for reward will be referred to such Commission as may be considered the most convenient for its proper investigation. The acts of the majority will be deemed the acts of the Commission.

Each Commission shall be at liberty to adopt such means as it may deem most fit for determining the value and cost of production of the Merchandize, for ascertaining the process employed, and for fully investigating in all respects and reporting upon the validity of any claim.

Every competitor wishing to have flax inspected must apply to the Collector of Customs at the nearest Port, who shall forthwith give notice to the Commissioners acting for the particular locality, who shall forthwith appoint some convenient time and

place for the inspection, and communicate the same in writing to the competitor. Any competitor may exhibit to the Commissioners any quantity of flax not less than five tons at a time.

For each quantity inspected and approved by the Commissioners they shall give the competitor a certificate signed by a majority of them, a duplicate of which must be forthwith deposited at the Collector's Office, at the nearest Custom House.

When the total quantity shall have been inspected by instalments and more than one certificate is given to a claimant, then each certificate after the first shall state in words the quantity already passed and approved on behalf of the same competitor. Whenever the quantity approved of on behalf of any one competitor amounts to forty tons, the Commissioners shall certify in words at length the date on which the full quantity was passed, and the name of the competitor, which certificate they shall *immediately* deposit with the Colonial Secretary, keeping one copy for themselves, and giving the competitor one. The date of such certificate shall be deemed the day on which the claimant produced the forty tons of merchandise required.

Whenever any quantity of flax is brought for inspection, satisfactory proof will have to be given to the Commissioners that no part of the flax has been already inspected by them.

One half of the reward will be paid at once to any person whom the Governor, on the report of a Commission, shall declare in writing to be entitled to the same, after which no other claim to a reward of the same class will be entertained; and the other half of such reward will be paid upon satisfactory proof being given to the Governor, or his appointee in London, of the *bona fide* sale of twenty tons of the merchandise in Europe, at an advance of not less than twenty per cent. upon the actual cost of the article landed in Europe.

All costs and expenses connected with the carriage to or removal from the place of inspection of any flax offered for inspection, and all other expenses, if any, connected therewith, to be borne by the competitor.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**T**HE following Supplementary Instructions (received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies), which have been issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade to Officers in British Possessions abroad, relative to the mode to be adopted for disposing in the most advantageous manner of the Wages and Effects of deceased Seamen, are published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS  
TO OFFICERS IN BRITISH POS-  
SESSIONS ABROAD.**

Board of Trade, May 1861.

*Wages and Effects of Deceased Seamen.*

Frequent complaints have been made to the Board of Trade by the relatives of deceased seamen of the smallness of the sums realized by the sale of their effects, and on referring to the account sales it has been found, in many instances, that the complaints are well founded, and that the articles have realized very trifling sums.

With a view of remedying the evil, and of protecting more satisfactorily the interests of the relatives of deceased seamen, the following Instructions have been prepared for the guidance of the Officers of Customs and Shipping Masters, as the case may be, in connexion with paragraphs 49 to 58 of the printed Instructions already issued by the Board of Trade:—

(1.) If a vessel arrives in port having the effects of a deceased seaman on board, or if a seaman dies in port before the departure of his vessel, and such vessel is bound direct to the United Kingdom, the effects should be examined, and, if it is found that they are of such a nature as not to deteriorate in value by being kept, they should be left on board for conveyance to this country.

(2.) In other cases where the effects of deceased seamen come into the possession of the Officer, and are found on examination not likely to deteriorate in value by being kept, the Officer should endeavour to send them home (free of expense, if possible) by the first vessel bound direct to this country, addressed to a Shipping Master at the port of the vessel's destination, and accompanied by a Form C.C. 16.

(3.) When it is found on examination that only a portion of the effects would deteriorate in value by being kept, only such portion should be sold, and the remainder should be forwarded to this country as directed above.

(4.) When it is found necessary, either on account of probable deterioration or on account of difficulty in obtaining carriage, to sell the effects, the officer should endorse on the Form C.C. 15. his reasons for doing so to enable the Board of Trade to satisfy the inquiries of the relatives of the deceased seamen.

T. H. FARRER,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Marine Department.

H. R. W.

**PRINTING.**

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**TENDERS** will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, the 26th inst., for such printing as may be required at Auckland for the service of the General Government

during the twelve calendar months, commencing the first of October next.

The Printing will be divided into the following portions:—

- 1st. The Government Gazette, folding, enveloping and addressing do. at per 100 copies, with town delivery.
- 2nd. Bills, Acts, and Estimates.
- 3rd. Votes and Proceedings and Daily Notices of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.
- 4th. Statistics and similar Returns, chiefly comprising figures.
- 5th. Blank Forms and other jobs not included in the above portions.

Tenders for the first portion to specify a price per sheet of demy 8vo., as well as per sheet of foolscap folio.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any portion of the above.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

The Government will be at liberty in cases of emergency to have printing performed elsewhere during the above period.

W. GISBORNE,  
Under Secretary.

**SCOTT'S DEBENTURES.**

Treasury, Auckland,  
13th September, 1861.

**I**T is hereby notified that the principal monies secured by the undermentioned Debentures, issued at Wellington by Governor Sir George Grey, in February, 1851, will be payable on presentation at the Colonial Treasury, at Auckland, or at the Sub-Treasuries in the Provinces, on or after the fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that no Interest will accrue on the amount secured after that date.

READER WOOD.

*Debentures issued in favour of Charles Suisted and James Smith, Trustees of David Scott, bearing Eight per cent. Interest.*

	£.	s.	d.
Nos. 1 to 70, dated 7th Feb., 1851, of £50 each	...3500	0	0
No. 71	... 43	0	0
" 72	... 50	0	0
" 73	... 50	0	0
" 74	... 32	16	0
	<b>£3,675</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>

Treasury, Auckland,  
13th September, 1861.

THE following Return is published for general information.

READER WOOD.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GOLD Exported from New Zealand.

Period.	To London.		To Sydney.		Total.	Value.						
	oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.		dwt.	grs.	£	s.	d.		
Quantity and Value exported during the } Quarter ended 30th June, 1861	1,221	12	0	155	8	4	1,377	0	4	5,395	18	2
Quantity and Value exported previous to 1st April, 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,790	4	10	150,312	2	1
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,167	4	14	155,648	0	3

Treasury, Auckland,  
10th September, 1861.

R. F. PORTER,  
Assistant Treasurer.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland, September 13th, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

TE HEMARA TAUHIA, of Mahurangi,  
PINEAHA WHAREKOWHAI, of Opukeko,  
RAWIRI TE MAMARU, of Moeraki,  
MATIAHA TOIAMOREHU, of Moeraki,

to be Native Assessors, under the Resident Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, Session VII., No. 16.

W. B. D. MANTELL.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the "New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," the following Reports are published for general information.

W. B. D. MANTELL.

I, Walter Buller, a person duly appointed in this behalf under the provisions of the New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856, do hereby certify and report that I have ascertained that the aboriginal inhabitants entitled to a certain piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written have assented that the said piece or parcel of land shall be subject to the provisions of the said Act, and that the same shall be granted by the Governor of New Zealand to the Bishop of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, in Trust for a site for a Native Church and School in connection with the Church of England.

Witness my hand this 15th day of July, 1861.

WALTER BULLER.

*Schedule above referred to.*

All that piece of land situate at Kaiapoi (Canterbury), bounded as hereinafter described, that is to say, two (2) acres of land, commencing at a point on the West side of the new North Road, twelve miles fifty chains twelve links from Christchurch, running in a westerly direction across the old North Road, a distance of seven (7) chains to River Cam; thence southerly along the bank of the Cam, a distance of two chains seventy-five links; thence easterly, in a line parallel to that first described, a distance of six chains seventy-five links to the new North Road, and along the said road to the starting point.

Report adopted with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, this sixth day of September, 1861.

T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

F. G. STEWARD,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

I, Walter Buller, a person duly appointed in this behalf under the provisions of the New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856, do hereby certify and report that I have ascertained that the aboriginal inhabitants entitled to a certain piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereunder written have assented that the said piece or parcel of land shall be subject to the provisions of the said Act, and that the same shall be granted by the Governor of New Zealand to the Bishop of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, in Trust for a Native Industrial School, in connection with the Church of England.

Witness my hand this 15th day of July, 1861.

WALTER BULLER.



*Schedule above referred to.*

All that piece of land situate at Kaiapoi (Canterbury), bounded as hereinafter described, that is to say, Twenty (20) acres of land, commencing eighteen chains, five links, south of a point at which the intersections of a line drawn from Trig. Pole No. 14, with one drawn from the Maori boundary post, marked H., forms an angle of one hundred and fifty-five degrees, fifteen minutes; thence running Easterly a distance of one thousand, three hundred, and thirty-five links; thence Southerly, and at right angle with the last line, a distance of fifteen chains; thence Westerly, 1335 links; and from thence returning to the first point.

Report adopted with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony this sixth day of September, 1861.

T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

F. G. STEWARD,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Report on Diphtheria by the Colonial Surgeon of the Province of Taranaki be published for general information.

W. B. D. MANTELL.

**REPORT ON DIPHTHERIA, WITH  
POST MORTEM AUTOPSIES.**

Colonial Hospital,  
New Plymouth, 3rd August, 1861.

Diphtheria has been more than sporadic in this town, for several months past, and the fatality therefrom in the proportion to the number attacked has been very considerable. Until to-day, when two cases, in a wharfe near the Henui, were brought under my notice, no cases among the Maories have occurred, consequently I have hitherto taken few cases under my own care, and indeed felt, until very recently, so bewildered, as to the nature of the disease, consequently so undecided as to the *methodus medendi*, that I rather willingly held back from having farther to do with it than to be merely an onlooker. Yet I was early led to believe that the pharynx was not the primary seat of the disease, and that the morbid action on that was not the cause of the fatality. Therefore I endeavoured, lately, to overcome that silly prejudice against post mortem autopsy, and within the last fortnight succeeded in examining the bodies of three patients who had succumbed to the disease, the particulars of which I append to this Report. On inquiry I learned almost invariably—the exceptions being very young children—that the gastric symptoms preceded the pharyngeal, hence infer that these were resultants of the former, and nothing more. The coatings of the pharynx, which has given the nonsensical

names, "Diphtheria" and "Angina Membrancea," to the disease, should be regarded rather as a deposition intended by nature to protect the tender parts they cover from the acrimony of the eructations, or risings of noxious gas from the stomach. But be this speculation right or wrong, still the stomach, as is verified by dissection, is the organ which suffers most from the disease. My theory, therefore, is that, from some hitherto occult cause, a morbid ferment takes place in the stomach, which excites, first a functional disturbance of that viscus, but eventually an inflammation of the inner membrane thereof, which, as in the instance of the milder, yet often fatal grades of yellow fever, runs on, very generally, but in so far as my experience goes, somewhat insidiously, till towards the final stage, to the utter disorganizing of the mucous tissue, or villous coat. The similarity of effect on this, to that which I have a hundred times witnessed in autopsies of fatal cases of yellow fever, was very remarkable in the appended cases Nos. 1 and 2, even to the deposition of dark patches of matter on the said coat, resembling the notorious Black Vomit. And, moreover, in the first of these, the vomiting in the last stage had distinctly the coffee ground expression of colour.

Treatment, of course, is various. Hitherto I have failed in no cases treated as follows, but these have only been four in number, and to these I was called so early that the pharyngeal membrane was in patches, or just beginning to form. I commence my treatment by the exhibition of a brisk emetic of the sulphate of copper—say sixteen grains to an adult, in an ounce of rain or distilled water. After the action of this I mop over the entire pharynx with a strong solution of nitrate of silver (3 i. to 3 vi. of distilled or rain water). Next I give liberal doses of levigated charcoal, not simply as a deodorizer, but more as a corrector of gastric fermentation. I pay no regard to the high nourishing, quinine-and-wine-giving plans; but confine my patients to the least fermenting species of food, such as rice, soaked sea biscuit; and for drink, rice water and linseed tea. I take care to have, in the first instance, the bowels well cleared out by a large dose of calomel, followed by a draught of castor oil; and during the whole of the disease, I am careful also that the constipating tendency of the charcoal is obviated by laxative doses of the same medicines. The emetic requires, generally, three repetitions, and on two occasions I exhibited it twice a day. Generally it has the effect of forcing off the adventitious pharyngeal membrane much more effectually than the caustic appliance. But my opinion is that the benefit derived from these is some peculiar subduing action on the no less peculiar inflammation—probably in some such way as cayenne pepper acts on the stomach in yellow fever, or on the pharynx in angina. I have hitherto found that where the charcoal is given in frequent and sufficiently large doses, the bad odour of the breath is completely obviated;

and, in conclusion, I may remark that the convalescence to full or usual health has been always rapid.

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Post Mortem Autopsies.

No. 1.

\* \* Aged four years, died on the twelfth day of the disease, or rather from the date of the false membrane commencing to form on the tonsils and posterior pharynx. On laying open the neck, thorax and abdomen, the various viscera, viz., the larynx, trachea, and bronchii, the lungs, heart, liver, spleen, pancreas, intestines and all investing membranes and tissues seemed in perfectly sound, or normal condition. But the stomach, œsophagus, pharynx and tongue, on being removed from the body, and carefully laid open, displayed as follows:—Tongue considerably loaded with a dark brown fur—the pharynx in its entirety, even to the rim of the glottis, but no involvement farther of the air passages—exhibited a very deep blush of low unhealthy coloured inflammation, but unattended by the slightest abrasion of the mucous covering, and without even a speck remaining of the supposed leathery-like membrane, which prevailed in the first and progressive stages of the disease. The upper portion of the œsophagus, to the extent of a couple of inches, had an unusually rough and reddish aspect in various patches of its circumference, but the space therefrom downwards, to about three inches of its gastric termination, there was no remarkable deviation from the usual healthy state. But these three inches indicated a great degree of morbid inflammation; and, moreover, had somewhat the aspect, here and there, of being stained, or died with inky-coloured fluid; yet the inner coat of this, though somewhat thickened, was neither pulpy to the touch, nor loosened from its tissues. The stomach, as it lay *in situ*, was considerably collapsed, but of natural appearance, though to the touch rather flaccid. When opened, not much over an ounce of a dark coloured fluid was found—probably an admixture of port, with the altered gastric secretion, as shortly before death she had taken a small quantity of that wine. The cardiac portion, and beyond that to within little more than an inch of the pylorus, the villous coat had lost its rugosity, was greatly softer to the touch than natural, and was dotted over with dark, adherent, olive-coloured spots, varying in size from a half inch diameter to that of a pin's head. One portion of the tissue was quite gone, say about the size of a sixpence, and that immediately below the cardiac opening. In most parts the attachment of this membrane to the muscular coat was so slight that it could be removed easily therefrom by light friction of the finger and thumb. But the whole of the coat, excepting the said small circumference around the pylorus, was thickened, and to the touch pulpy, while that pyloric portion appeared and felt to be quite in a normal, healthy condition. Hence, as there was not the slightest abrasion of the

investing mucous membrane of the pharyngeal apparatus, it is a fair inference that the stomach was the primary and chief seat of the disease.

No. 2.

\* \* Brother of No. 1, aged ten years; complained first on the night of the 10th of July (after exposure, for an hour or two, to a cold rainy night), of some pain of throat, which, on the succeeding morning, exhibited apparent ulceration of the tonsils, and was, by account, treated accordingly; but died, with the usual symptoms of diphtheria, on the eighth day.

The body was opened twenty-four hours after death. The viscera of the thorax and abdomen seemed in normal state; but on removing the tongue, pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach, and opening and examining these, the following morbid appearances were observed:—Tongue not much, but somewhat covered with a dark fur—the entire pharynx more or less covered, particularly the posterior division, with cream-coloured lymph matter of toughish consistence, and, in some parts, about a line or more in thickness. This had no firm adhesion to the subjacent soft parts; and though there was no actual abrasion of the natural mucous membrane, that of the tonsils, and the surface of these also, were so indented as on first inspection to look like small irregular clean ulcers. The air passages were in a natural healthy state, though the pharyngeal inflammation extended to and involved the rima glottidis. The œsophagus exhibited a few patches of inflammation of the mucous membrane, particularly at and about its gastric termination. In other respects it was in usual integrity. The stomach was somewhat distended with flatus, and contained also a few ounces of a dark-coloured fluid. The villous membrane had lost its rugæ, and was dotted here and there by inflamed arborescent spots, felt thicker than in healthy state, and soft and pulpy, and in the vicinity of the cardiac opening, a space about half the size of that in the sister's case was, as in that instance, altogether gone. The whole of the coat, excepting a portion around the pylorus, which seemed to be quite in the normal state of connection with the muscular tissue, all was so loosely attached thereto as readily to peel off, but in broken strips, thereby indicating that the membrane itself was disintegrated. The intestines and other viscera, as also their investing membranes, exhibited no departure from the healthy state.

No. 3.

\* \* Aged seven years. A case not at all of slow or insidious approach, as in the two previous instances, but symptoms, by account, ran high from the first. On opening the thorax and abdomen, nine or ten hours after death, the lungs, and, except the larynx which was inflamed, the air passages, heart, and investing serous membranes were found in hale integrity; the liver, spleen, pancreas, and the entire length of the large intestines were also

in normal state; but the portion of the peritoneum in connexion with the stomach and small intestines was considerably inflamed. The stomach *in situ* was flaccid, and when slit open was found to contain some flatus, and a little over an ounce of a dark-coloured muddy fluid, probably altered bloody oozings from the small secretory vessels of the organ itself. In the preceding cases both the convolutions or rugæ, and the villosity of the mucous membrane, were almost flattened down to comparatively a smooth surface; but in this case the reverse obtained, both rugæ and fibrillæ being more than ordinarily conspicuous, and throughout not only of a deep dusky red colour, but numerously studded with pin head sized drops of recently exuded blood over its entire surface. It is to be remarked, too, that this membrane was very considerably thickened compared with the usual natural state, and that both it and muscular tissue had lost their normal coherence; and though this was not so advanced to dissolution as in the case of Nos. 1 and 2, yet, generally, they could be detached from one another so readily as to evince that the former had been in progress to similar disorganization when death occurred. The duodenum also was considerably inflamed, greatly less, however, than the stomach, and gradually so lessened downwards to the caput cæcum coli. The jejunum, it may be remarked, though without reference to the disease, was profusely lined by a viscous bilious tinged mucous, which seemed to have formed the nidus of worms, as six of the lumbricoid species were found imbedded in it, varying in length from eight to twelve inches; and it may be further noted that the patient, two days before death, vomited three more of the same. All, excepting one, were dead, and that one showed no sign of active vitality, thus demonstrating that, whatever the nature of the morbid matter was, it was alike fatal to them as to humanity. The œsophagus, excepting an inch or more of its pharyngeal extremity, which was inflamed, exhibited a fully healthful aspect. But the pharynx was one entire mass of dark-coloured unbroken inflammation, excepting both tonsils, which were considerably furrowed by ulceration. Not a particle of the membrane which popularly characterizes the disease remained; but the mother reported that on the night before death, when in the act of vomiting, large portions of that deposit came away. The tongue, excepting a small bit at the back part covered with a dark fur, was in nearly the normal state. The cellular tissue all over the front of the neck was infiltrated considerably by dark incoagulated blood. In conclusion, I may notice that, while in the latter stages of the case the odour was so offensive that no attendant could continue long in the apartment, during the autopsies no one was sensible of a more than ordinary disagreeable smell, so that no deodorizing means were resorted to or found necessary.

As, of the preceding cases, No. 1 was under my care, though not under altogether the treatment I now recommend, I think it is well to append a short history of her case.

On Thursday, 4th July, \* \* aged 4 years, complained of a soreness of throat, which, on being examined on the following morning, it was observed that on the right tonsil there was a cream-coloured speck less in size than an ordinary split pea. On re-examining the throat two hours afterwards, the speck was noticed to have increased in size, and that now there was a film of the same substance on the membrane behind the velum. About an hour and a half after this the other side of the posterior pharynx exhibited slight patches of the same lymph deposit. At these examinations the pharynx generally exhibited no obvious deviation from the normal healthy state, whether as referring to tumefaction or inflammation; nor, indeed, was there any appreciable general febrile action. But some days previous, it was remembered afterwards, she demonstrated so far premonitory symptoms as to be less lively and active than was her wont. From the 5th up to the close of the 10th the disease progressed so slowly, in so far as the throat affection, as apparently to be kept in check by the means employed, though occasionally she complained to her nurses of a feeling of pain in the gastric region as well as throat. Early on the morning of the 11th she began to evince great restlessness, but without marked reference of pain to any particular part, though every now and again she desired the region of the stomach and legs to be gently hand-rubbed. This morning was the last time from the commencement that the caustic solution was applied to the pharynx, when a considerable portion of very tough matter covered the sponge. Henceforward no lymph deposit was to be observed on any part of the pharyngeal apparatus, still it was manifest that though there was no such formation, and no particular heat of skin, or even dryness thereof, or that the pulse ever beat higher than a hundred and eight, and rarely so high, the disease though somewhat obscure was neither overcome nor in abeyance. This was made manifest on the morning of the 14th by vomiting up at successive times small quantities of a coffee ground looking fluid, which at first gave uneasiness to the attendants, they supposing that these ejections were the strong beef tea which, to save disturbing the stomach, for some previous days had been exhibited in the form of enema. Her bowels were at no time confined, but about two hours before death she passed a copious slaty-coloured stool, and about the same time there issued a considerable bleeding from the nose.

P. WILSON,

Colonial Surgeon, Taranaki.

