



# The New Zealand Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

*Warrant appointing Commissioners under the "Land for Compensation (Nelson and Marlborough) Act, 1860."*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander 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 it is enacted by the "Land for Compensation (Nelson and Marlborough) Act, 1860," that it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners not exceeding three in number, to investigate and report upon the validity of the claims of certain persons in the said Act described or referred to: Now I, George Grey, the Governor aforesaid of the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, do hereby appoint

STEPHEN LUNN MULLER, of Marlborough, Esquire,

SAMUEL KINGDON, of Nelson, Esquire, and THOMAS JOHN THOMPSON, of Nelson aforesaid, Esquire,

to be Commissioners under the said Act to have and exercise all the powers and duties by the said Act conferred and imposed upon such Commissioners.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

*Letters Patent to John Probert for Invention for Preparation of Flax, &c.*

His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable 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.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

**W**HEREAS John Probert, of the city of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, settler, has, by his petition, humbly represented to me that he is in possession of an Invention for the preparation of the fibre of the Phormium Tenax, and other plants, for manufacturing purposes; that he is the true and first inventor thereof, and that the same is not in use by any other person or persons, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he therefore

humbly prayed, that I would be pleased to grant unto him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, Letters Patent, for the sole use, benefit, and advantage of his said Invention within the colony of New Zealand, for the term of fourteen years, pursuant to the "Patents Act, 1860." And, whereas the said John Probert has particularly described the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, by instruments, in writing, in the manner prescribed by the said Act, Now Know Ye, that I, the said Sir George Grey, the Governor, as aforesaid, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority given to me under and by virtue of the said Act, do hereby grant unto the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole privilege and special license, full power and authority, by himself and themselves, or by his and their deputy or deputies, servants, or agents, licensee or licensees, and no others, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, during the term of years herein expressed, to make, use, exercise, and vend the said invention, within the said colony, in such manner as to him or them shall seem meet. And that he and they shall and may lawfully have and enjoy the whole profit, benefit, commodity, and advantage from time to time growing, accruing, and arising, by reason of the said Invention, for and during the term of years herein mentioned; to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said licenses, powers, privileges, and advantages hereinbefore granted, unto the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for, during, and until the full end and term of fourteen years, from the date of these presents, immediately next ensuing; and to the end that the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, may have and enjoy the full benefit, and the sole use and exercise of the said invention, as hereinbefore declared, I do, by these Presents, advise all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, in the said colony, of what estate, quality, degree, name, and condition soever they may be, within the said colony, that neither they, nor any of them, at any time during the continuance of the said term of fourteen years, hereby granted, either directly or indirectly, do make, use, or put in practice the said Invention, or any part of the same, so attained unto by the said John Probert, as aforesaid; nor in any wise counterfeit, imitate, or resemble the same; not make, or cause to be made, any addition thereunto or subtraction from the same, whereby to pretend himself or themselves the inventor or inventors, deviser or devisers thereof, without the consent, license, or agreement of the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in writing, under his or their hands and seals first had and obtained in that behalf, lest by so doing they make themselves answerable to the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, according to law, for his and their damages thereby occasioned. Provided always, and these Letters Patent are

and shall be upon this condition, that if at any time during the said term hereby granted, it shall be made to appear unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs or successors, or to the Governor of the said colony, that this grant is contrary to law, or prejudicial or inconvenient to her subjects in general, or that the said invention is not a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof, or that the said John Probert is not the first and true inventor, these Letters Patent shall forthwith cease, determine, and be utterly void, to all intents and purposes; provided also, that these Letters Patent, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to give privilege to the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of them, to use or imitate any invention or work whatsoever, which hath heretofore been found out or invented by any other person, and publicly used or exercised, unto whom Letters Patent or privileges have already been granted for the sole use, exercise, and benefit thereof; and, lastly, I do, by these presents, grant unto the said John Probert, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that these Letters Patent shall be in and by all things, good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, notwithstanding the not full and certain describing herein of the nature or quality of the said invention, or of the materials thereunto conducing and belonging.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and have caused these Letters Patent to be sealed with the Public Seal of the colony of New Zealand, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
HENRY SEWELL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

THE following Bills passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, intituled

"The Dunedin Roads and Streets Ordinance, 1861,"

"The Appropriation Ordinance, 1861,"

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

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

THE following Bill, passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, intituled

"Provincial Council Extension Ordinance, 1861,"

which Bill was reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of  
**CAPTAIN DAVID WARNOCK,**  
No. 7 Company (Waimea South) "Nelson"  
Rifle Volunteers.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment in the "Wanganui" Regiment of Militia.

**HENRY BOYDEN ROBERTS**  
to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission 8th  
January, 1862.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the "Nelson" Rifle Volunteers.

*No. 1 Company.*

**SERJEANT EDWARD EVERETT**  
to be Ensign. Date of Commission 7th  
January, 1862.

*No. 6 Company.*

**ENSIGN ROBERT MALCOLM**  
to be Captain *vice* Warnock resigned. Date  
of Commission 7th January 1862.

**SERJEANT JAMES TAYLOR**  
to be Ensign. Date of Commission 8th Jan-  
uary, 1862.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**ENQUIRIES** having been made respecting the person named below, any one who can give any information concerning such a person is requested to communicate the same to this office.

WILLIAM FOX.

*Christian and Surname*—John Robert Maxon.

*Residence before going to the Colony*—Supposed to have been Yorkshire, England.

*Age*—Not known.

*Occupation*—In England, veterinary surgeon.

*Married or Single*—Married; wife living at Pain Slack, Poeklington, Yorkshire.

*Date of leaving England*—October, 1859.

*Date of arrival in the Colony*—January, 1860.

*Name of Vessel and Master*—Not known.

*When last heard from by friends*—May, 1860. Stated that at that time he was living with some settler in the neighbourhood of Auckland, and was about to join the Militia.

Attorney-Generals' Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the names of the

undermentioned gentlemen should be added to the Commission of the Peace:—

Gorst, John Eldon, Esq., Waikato ;  
William Baldwin, Esq., Otago ;  
Charles Mellsop, Esq., Mauku, Auckland ;  
George Elliott Elliott, Esq., Auckland ;  
Henry Douglas Morpeth, Esq., Mongonui ;  
Matthew Scott, Esq., Southland ;  
Samuel Hodgkinson, Esq., Southland ;  
Robert Raeburn, Esq., Wangarei ;  
William H. Perston, Esq., Wangarei ;  
Duncan McKenzie, Esq., Waipu ;  
Michael Fitzgerald, Esq., Napier ;  
James Duff Hewett, Esq., Wanganui ;  
Matthew Holmes, Esq., Southland ;  
John Handley, Esq., Wanganui ;  
Walter Buller, Esq., Wellington ;  
Samuel A. Cusack, Esq., Nelson ;  
Henry Tuckey, Esq., Nelson ;  
John Stanley, Esq., Wangapeka ;  
George Manners Mitford, Esq., Russell ;  
Robert Wilkin, Esq., Christchurch ;  
John Thomas Brown, Esq., Canterbury ;  
Andrew Hunter Cunningham, Esq., Canterbury ;  
John Newton Watt, Esq., Taranaki ;  
Edwin Meredith, Esq., Wellington ;  
John Moore, Esq., Wellington ;  
Henry Colin Balneavis, Esq., Auckland.  
HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
14th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
**JAMES ARMITAGE, Esp., J.P.,**  
to be a Resident Magistrate, under the Resident Magistrates' Ordinance, and under the Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
**WILLIAM BALDWIN, Esq., J.P.,** of Otago.  
to be a Resident Magistrate.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
**EDWARD CROKER, Esq., J.P.,** of Otago,  
to be a Resident Magistrate.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 14th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
**JOHN ELDON GORST, Esq., J.P.,** of Auckland, to be a Resident Magistrate.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

**H**IS Excellency has been pleased to accept the resignation of

J. H. HARRIS, Esquire,  
of his office of Judge of the District Court of  
Otago.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

HIS Excellency has been pleased to accept  
the resignation of

J. H. HARRIS, Esquire,  
of his Office of Resident Magistrate.

HENRY SEWELL.

Attorney-General's Office,  
Auckland, 13th January 1862.

HIS Excellency has been pleased to ap-  
point

R. CHEETHAM STRODE, Esquire,  
Resident Magistrate, to be stationed at  
Dunedin.

HENRY SEWELL.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been  
pleased to appoint

THOMAS WINDLE PARKER, Esquire,  
to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of  
Oamaru.

READER WOOD.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been  
pleased to appoint

MR. DANIEL SHEA LAWLOR  
to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of  
Riverton.

READER WOOD.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,  
Auckland, 13th January, 1862.

THE following Report of the Landing  
Surveyor, Wellington, on the Chatham  
Islands, is published for general information.

READER G. WOOD.

Wellington,  
21st October, 1861.

SIR,—

In compliance with your letter of the 14th  
ultimo, No. 30, appointing me your "Deputy  
for the purpose of proceeding to the Chatham  
Islands, to carry out the instructions of His  
Excellency's Government, enclosed therein,"  
I have the honour to inform you that I pro-  
ceeded thither by the schooner "Esther," which  
vessel sailed from here on the 30th ultimo, and  
returned again on the 17th inst.

The letter (from the office of the Com-  
missioner of Customs, No. 313, of the 14th  
of August last) enclosed for my guidance,  
directed me "to ascertain the exact position of  
Mr. Shand's accounts, and to report generally  
on the subject of the Customs Establishment  
at the Chatham Islands; also to furnish stati-  
stical information respecting the trade, popula-  
tion, and resources of those islands."

In submitting to you my Report, for the  
information of the Honourable the Com-

missioner of Customs, I shall endeavour to  
notice each of the subjects to which my atten-  
tion has been directed, in the order in which  
they stand in the paragraph quoted above.

\* \* \*

Respecting the trade of the Chatham Islands  
I have to submit the following information,  
which I gathered from various sources, and  
believe to be correct.

From the year 1841 to about 1854, four to  
six whaling ships generally visited the islands  
every year for supplies. During the succeeding  
years 1855 to 1857, when potatoes were in  
such demand for the Australian market, their  
visits became less frequent, and for the last  
three years, 1858, 1859, and 1860, they have  
principally touched at Pitt's Island, and pro-  
cured supplies from the two Europeans, Messrs.  
Hunt and Reignault, resident there. In 1860,  
the natives, who up to that time had always  
resided on the main island, found that vessels  
from Australia ceased to arrive for their potatoes,  
and that the whaling ships visited the neigh-  
bouring island only, so a number of them went  
across, and established themselves there also,  
so as to be able to obtain a share of the trade.  
During that year, I understand, nine whaling  
ships called there; but as many of them, I  
am told, purchased the supplies they required  
for cash, few dutiable articles were landed from  
them. However this may be, certain it is,  
that on the main island I found (with the ex-  
ception of the tobacco, as I said before,) no  
evidence of any quantity of dutiable goods  
having been landed there for some time. The  
European residents had long been without tea,  
sugar, and such like articles; and the natives,  
I observed, were becoming so badly off for  
clothing, that the women were beginning to  
make mats again, an occupation that they had  
previously abandoned for years.

Potatoes are at present almost the only things  
grown, large crops of which are raised year  
after year, from the same ground, with very  
little labour. It has been almost exclusively  
for these that the trade to the islands has  
hitherto been carried on. Very little wheat or  
grain of any kind has been raised since the  
potatoes first began to realize such high prices.  
One year the Maories were paid as much  
as six pounds (£6) a ton for them by  
the traders from Australia. In 1854, about  
2000 tons were shipped for Sydney and Mel-  
bourne, in the purchase of which it is estimated  
that the traders spent about five thousand pounds  
(£5000) in cash, and as much more in goods.  
Altogether, from 1854 to 1856 inclusive, about  
seven thousand (7000) tons were exported, and  
it was during that time that so many vessels  
visited the islands, and that a considerable  
trade was carried on. At present there is  
scarcely any sign among the natives of the pros-  
perity they attained to in those years, beyond  
the number of horses which they possess, as  
most of the money they received for their  
produce was soon most foolishly dissipated.  
In 1859, the whole potato crop, about two  
thousand (2000) tons, rotted in the ground for  
want of purchasers. In 1860, five vessels

arrived from Australia, and took away about four hundred and fifty (450) tons, and three vessels from New Zealand shipped about one hundred and fifty tons (150) more: these all cost, on an average, three pounds (£3) a ton, so that last year about eighteen hundred pounds (£1800), most part in trade, was laid out on the islands. The goods taken from New Zealand were, no doubt, all duty paid at the ports at which they were shipped. In consequence of these few vessels calling last year, the natives again made large plantations; both Maories and Europeans assured me that the crop of the present season would yield at least two thousand (2000) tons, and from what I saw myself, I believe this to be a low estimate. At Waitangi alone, there were at least two hundred (200) tons of the finest potatoes I ever saw, brought into the pah to be ready for shipment. With the exception of one hundred and sixty (160) tons shipped for Wellington, all this large crop, like that of 1859, must rot on the ground. The "Esther" has been the only vessel that has called to load this year. In the three trips she has made, there have been shipped seven hundred and thirty-two (732) bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty-two (162) tons of potatoes, and about twelve hundred (1200) pounds of wool. The cost of this would be about three hundred and fifty pounds (£350), and more than two-thirds of this was paid for in goods, duty paid in New Zealand. The natives this year have been glad to take one pound (£1) a ton for their potatoes, delivered on board the vessel. The price of wheat has been four shillings (4s.) a bushel.

In former years there were several whaling stations on the main Island, and last year the Maories had some boats out and obtained a few tuns of oil, but this enterprize has now altogether ceased.

The European population of the Chatham Islands is now very small; beyond the three German settlers and their families, and Mr. Shand and family, on the main Island, and the families of Messrs. Hunt and Reignault on Pitt's Island, there are not a dozen others altogether, and most of these live among the Maories and cultivate small plots of ground or *taupas* in common with them. I enclose a return which shows the total number to be forty-six only, viz.: thirty-three adults, and thirteen children.

I found great difficulty at first in my endeavours to ascertain the present number of Maories and Aborigines; all the estimates both by Natives and Europeans differed very widely. Shortly after my arrival, however, a large number of Natives assembled at Kaingaroa to see me, and I took some pains to induce them to make a complete list of the names of all the Native inhabitants of the different settlements round the Island. In this I succeeded, and believe the list I procured, of which I beg to enclose a copy, to be perfectly correct, as I had several opportunities of testing its accuracy. I enclose also an abstract of this nominal list, which shows the Native population to be as follows:—

Aborigines or Morioris .....	160
Maories .....	413
Half Castes (by European fathers)...	17

Total..... 590

Five hundred and ninety souls. From this return it will be seen that the Natives must be rapidly on the decline, as there are only sixty-four children to five hundred and nine adults. At Kaingaroa and the adjacent *kaingas*, which comprises about half of the population, thirty-four, nearly all adults, have died since 1856, and seventeen only have been born in the same period. Several years ago the Lord Bishop of New Zealand took a list similar to the one I obtained, and then the Natives, I was told, numbered over a thousand. It would be interesting now to compare the two lists so as to ascertain the exact rate of decrease. It should be noted that in addition to those who have died, about thirty left for Taranaki by the "Esther," in 1859.

Everywhere that I met the poor Morioris I found them delighted to see me, but the Maories appeared to exercise a most suspicious vigilance over their actions, and rarely left them a moment alone to talk to me. The miserable remnant of this ill-used people, I believe, cling most tenaciously to the belief that His Excellency's Government will ere long restore them to freedom, and to the possession of some portion of the land which was so cruelly wrested from them by their Maori conquerors. It is estimated that there must have been three thousand Aborigines on the Island when the Maories first reached there, twenty-five years ago; the greater part of these were slaughtered at once, and the remainder subjected to a state of most oppressive slavery. Of late years however their condition has much improved. I believe they are not now beaten or ill-used, and they are allowed to cultivate the ground for their own benefit, in common with the Maories; the men are also now allowed to take wives, which they were not formerly permitted to do, but are still prohibited from marrying Maori women. Only two instances have occurred of Moriori men having taken Maori wives and in one of these the woman was formerly a slave in New Zealand.

The Maories have a large number of horses; there must be nearly five hundred now on the Island, as upwards of a hundred, principally breeding mares, were brought down by the traders from Sydney in the years 1853-54 and 55. There must be also about a thousand head of cattle, but most of these are running wild in the bush. I observed everywhere fine milch cows, and working bullocks, in excellent condition about the pahs. At Tupuange the Maories have from eighty to a hundred sheep, but of these they take so little care that the dogs destroy them faster than they can increase. The Europeans have about thirteen hundred sheep which thrive pretty well; half of these are on Pitt's Island, and belong to Mr. Hunt.

I regret very much that I am not able to offer any correct estimate of the size of the

Islands, or of the quantity of available land, as I have never seen a chart of them, and the short time I was there I had little opportunity of gathering reliable information on these points; nor had I an opportunity of visiting Pitt's Island, but persons who had been there described it to be of small extent, covered with bush throughout, almost entirely steep hilly land, with no good harbour, and only two places where a landing can be effected with any safety.

As to the "resources of the Islands," the best information I can supply I think will be a short description of the nature and quality of the soil and its productions.

In the centre of the main Island, which is nearly all low and undulating, there is a large salt water or brackish lake occupying fully one-third of its area. This lake has a hard sandy bottom and is easily fordable over about half of its extent, when the mouth is open at the point where its waters flow into the sea; at times, however, after heavy gales of wind I believe, this is closed up, and then it is too deep to be crossed except in boats; a large portion of it is always very deep.

Nearly all round the sea coast there is a belt of bush varying in width from a mile or more down to one or two hundred yards; this portion comprises the best land. Between it and the lake the ground is open, and is covered either with flax, or with rushes, low fern and a kind of heather. The flax land is generally good, the other is mostly very wet and swampy, even on the highest parts; but it could all be easily drained as it appears to be everywhere considerably above the level of the lake. The soil throughout is light and rich, and is composed principally of peat mixed with fine quartz sand, varying in their proportions in different places. In some parts, near the sea coast, the quartz sand entirely prevails, forming long lines of sand-hills; in others, the ground is composed exclusively of peat. In many places in the open ground this fine white quartz is so thickly strewn over the surface as to present the appearance of a recent fall of snow. The bush land, which is the only part that has yet been cultivated, is the richest that I have ever seen; it sustains a dense growth of vegetation, and when cleared yields abundant crops of the same kind for many years in succession. Wheat, oats, and barley, have been cultivated with great success; all the English fruit trees, such as the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry, &c., grow most luxuriantly and bear well. Anything that is cultivated in the Middle Island of New Zealand would do well, I have no doubt, at the Chatham Islands, as the climate and temperature must be much alike. The crops never suffer from drought, and no blight of any kind has yet made its appearance.

A change of seed wheat is much required, as the sort the Maories now have, from want of proper care and attention, has much deteriorated. If a few bushels of really good seed wheat and barley could be sent down for distribution among the Natives it would have

a most beneficial effect, and would perhaps be the means of inducing them to cultivate more grain, for which there would always be a steady demand at remunerative prices; and they would then not have the mortification of seeing their whole year's labour thrown away as is now the case in consequence of potatoes being the only crop cultivated, for which, as I have before pointed out, there is often no purchaser at all. Great benefit would also result from sending at the same time some white clover seed, which if only scattered over the abandoned Maori cultivations would soon rapidly spread over the Island, besides converting these waste places into excellent pasturage. At almost all the paha there are small patches of English grass which look rich and luxuriant, but I did not see any clover.

The principal woods are the Karaka, Ake Ake, Matepo, Hobo, and Karemu. I enclose a list of all the trees that are found on the Island, with a brief description, showing the size they grow to, and the various uses for which they are applicable.

Stone suitable for rough building purposes, and plentiful enough, is to be had in some parts, and limestone also, but in other places scarcely a stone of any kind can be found.

The Islands are not visited by earthquakes; only once since the Europeans have been there has a slight tremor been felt: this was about seventeen years ago.

With the wind off shore, vessels can call at almost every part of the main Island, and things may be shipped at one time or other from all the Native settlements. Waitangi is a good roadstead, where a vessel, with good ground tackle, may lay with almost any wind. Kaingaroa is a good harbour, but small, with two and a half fathoms at low water; here two vessels not over two hundred (200) tons burthen may be safely moored. Wangaroa, however, is the only really good harbour: it is commodious, it is quite land-locked, and has deep water close to the beach. This I was told by the master of a vessel who had often been there, for I had not time to visit it myself. Unfortunately I understand the land in its vicinity is swampy, and there is no timber near.

From the abundance of quartz and other indications, similar to what I have observed at Otago, I have little doubt that gold will be found at the Chatham Islands; and I am confirmed in this impression by the opinion of a gentleman in Wellington of acknowledged authority in such matters, to whom I showed specimens of the rocks that I brought back with me.

Altogether it must appear, from what I have stated above respecting the soil, climate, and productions of the Chatham Islands, that they are admirably suited for settlement and occupation by Europeans; yet it is doubtful, I think, whether settlers, without some special advantages being granted to them, could be induced to go there, while so much land yet remains open for selection in New Zealand, where already great facilities exist, in the

shape of good roads and steam communication for the conveyance of farm produce to the nearest market; besides the numerous other advantages of being located at no great distance from large and thriving towns, the centres of commerce and civilization. Under all circumstances, I cannot help remarking that these Islands impressed me as being most admirably suited for the location of a Penal Establishment for this Colony, more than anything else. Distant from New Zealand, at the nearest point, about 400 miles, their insular position alone would ensure the security of the prisoners; whilst with the advantages of possessing a good harbour, temperate climate, rich soil, and abundance of stock, such an establishment ought in a short time to be made entirely self-supporting from the labour of the convicts alone.

I know it may be objected that the presence of convicts would have a demoralizing influence on the present inhabitants; but the place is of sufficient size to allow a large number to be kept in a locality quite apart from the Natives. And even if they were occasionally to meet, I do not think worse consequences would result to the Natives than must already have followed from the bad examples of the lawless and dissolute characters who have from time to time been left on shore from whaling ships—especially as prisoners would always be under strict surveillance and control. And, putting aside altogether the question of the relative expense, I do not think the location of convicts at the Chatham Islands can be looked upon as nearly so objectionable as would be the formation of a large establishment for them in the midst of any of the populous and rising settlements of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SEED,

Landing Surveyor.

S. Carkeek, Esq.,  
Collector of Customs,  
Wellington.

NOMINAL RETURN OF ABORIGINES  
AND MAORIES ON THE CHATHAM  
ISLANDS.

Kaingaroa, Chatham Islands,  
5th Oketopa, 1861.

HE whakaatu tenei na matou i to matou tokomahatanga, i to nga tangata katoa o tenei Moutere o Wharekauri katoa nei, kia William Seed. Koia e mau i raro iho nei nga ingoa o nga Tangata katoa i ora.

*Nga Tane.*

Matiu te Uruotu	Panapa Pohutu
Katene Turaki	Hapimana Mokai
Henere Paekaha	Ihaka Pouaka
Wiremu Piti	Wirihana Apo
Arapata te Rakau	Hohepa Paoke
Pacra Waero	Rota Whetu
Kingi te Oti Mana	Nikorema te Waha
Te Wiremu Tokoahu	Hoani Pirau

Whareumu Pahirua  
Hohepa Urupa  
Huiremu te Hirau  
Wairere Koka  
Horepatera Paoke  
Wekipiri Kaionge  
Ngakiki  
Ropata Pirika  
Haere Paekaha  
Pitiroi Paekaha  
Tamati Wiremu  
Parata te Mono  
Hamuere Kaionge  
Piripi Niho  
Patara  
Rawiri Arapata  
Angikiha  
Hare  
Ngori Putawa  
Pamariki Raumo  
Riwhai Taupata  
Peniamine Reweti  
Manihera Naenae  
Rawiri Kupa  
Mohi Waina

*Nga Tamaiti tane.*

W. Kingi Pamariki	Te Wiremu Huiremu
Koro Matiu	Ngawharetera Huiremu
Raumo Pamariki	Hohaia Patea
Inia Whareumu	Nga Rohe Heta
Renata Whareumu	Te Uri te One
Teahu Whareumu	

*Half-castes.*

Makamu Hira (Shearer)	Wiremu Hira
	Epiha Kawhe (Coffee)

*Half-caste Boys.*

Hone Hira	Arapata Kawhe
Rawiri Hira	Tahana Kawhe

*Tane Moriori (Aborigines.)*

Minarapa	Apakuku
Horomona	Tuhariu
Noa Tiki	Waiti
Ranga	Hori
Manahi	Poki
Kirapu	Numi
Turukehu	

*Nga Tamaiti Moriori.*

Henere	Rama
Poki	

*Wahine Maori.*

Wikitoria	Hera
Repora	Mata
Heni Ngahoe	Maraea
Kahoki	Metapera
Pare	Metiria
Tamura	Hunia
Ria	Katerina
Te Haunga	Raneinia
Pakera	Ripeka
Katarina	Roka
Pirihira	Tohupu
Neta	Ramarahi
Hana	Atarete
Makarini	Maraea
Paraki	Roihi
Pipi	Erenora
Hariata	Pua
Riria	Pirihira

Roera	Riria te Hino
Meri	Te Rita
Aripia Epiha	Ngapuru
Arihia	Kohine
Tera Matiriki	Wikitoria
Ripeka	Mere
Hinewaingutu	Ruta
Mata Pitirei	Waipiro
Heni	Rahira
Rutu	Riria
	<i>Nga Kotiro Maori.</i>
Miriama	Maraea
Amiria	Rahira
Ngawika	Erapeti
Ngawhire	Erana
	<i>Half-castes.</i>
Apia	Hariata
Peti	
	<i>Half-caste Girls.</i>
Kiti Hira (Shearer)	Puti Hira (Shearer)
	<i>Nga Wahine Moriori.</i>
Ngaria	Ngamiko
Awaawarao	Amiria
Motu	Rako
Ngohiturua	Whero
Weko	Pureti
Reuma	Tiomanu
Mateo	Emiri
Onepu	Hariata
	<i>Tamaiti Moriori.</i>
Hema	
Ko nga tangata enei i ora, o Kaingaroa, o Matarakau, o Taupeka.	
NO WHAREKAURI ENEI TANGATA.	
	<i>Nga Tane Maori.</i>
Waruiti	Te Kepa
Ketu te Ropu	Pohe
Hare Rangahuri	Ko Hare
Te Oti	Puke Pingao
	<i>Wahine Maori.</i>
Hui	Ngahuka
Tipi	Hope
Tipona	Mapere
Nikau	Ngahae
	<i>Wahine Moriori.</i>
Paana	Urukapu
	<i>Half-caste Girl.</i>
Mae	
	<i>Nga Tane Moriori.</i>
Maitahuri	Tunu
Tarahina	Tiemi
Mokai	Tiemi
Maitakawa	Arohitu
Tame	Pokare
	<i>Tamaiti Moriori.</i>
Mangu	
Ko nga Tangata enei i ora o Wharekauri kainga.	
NO TUPUANGI ENEI TANGATA, NO TE RAKI.	
	<i>Nga tane Maori.</i>
Te Ngahuru Taepa	Matena Ruta
Te Tuhituhi	Tiemi
Wiremu Nera Taepa	Keke
Pukekawa Taepa	Angikiha
Matene Taepa	Pita

Ngaka'au	Tukuperu
Parata	Karanama
Tapihana	Warihi
Te 'Tomo	Whatonga
Para	Pirika
Rihari	Hoani
Kaitana	Arapata
Kareko	Matenga
Taare	Makere
Tutua	Ahitana
Kuri	Terei
Piwari	Henere
Tangatahe	
	<i>Nga Tamaiti.</i>
Piripi	Hoera
Te Hira	Timoti
	<i>Nga tane Moriori.</i>
Potini	Mairu
Poea	Matataia
Rongo	Moko
	<i>Nga Wahine Maori.</i>
Taewa	Tupa
Rititia	Touai
Amiria	Whaitaki
Maikara	Kinikini
Huriana	Rana
Rutera	Kunne
Keita	Heneriata
Hana	Akitiwha
Pirihira	Taapu
Roera	Koroko
Pirihira	Ruhia
Riana	Hera
Mene	Rakau
Muta	Teera
Tiate	
	<i>Kotiro Maori.</i>
Hemaima	
	<i>Wahine Moriori.</i>
Pinarepe	Hariata
Ko nga tangata enei i ora o Tupuangi, puta noa ki te Raki.	
KO WAITEKI PUTA NOA KI RAKAUTAHI ENEI TANGATA.	
	<i>Nga tane Maori.</i>
Tangari	Watarore
Poni	Tahana
Ngapongi	Porana
Tupara	Hori
Roiri	Tamati
Hone	Tanga
Ngapeinga	Patara
Pangupangu	Tupurua
Ngawharewiti	Tiaki
Ihakara	Ihaka
Pene	Repiatana
Pupu	Tipene
Tini	Tawhao
Puhokotaka	Wiremu Tamihana
Pomani	Hamiora
Haimona	Petere
Raniera	Raharuhi
Tame	Naera
Tipi	Reerti
Tekuru	Hapeta
Kaingaru	Patoromu
W. Tahau	Henere



Hukurangi	Rita
Rakei	Kepa
Kuki	Mita
Patea	Teoti
Ngarurapa	Tiaki
Tuta	Wawe
Taruke	Paratene
Tengahue	Te Kati
Ngamate	Kereopa
Te Kawhaki	Wiremu Kati
Retimana	Wiremu Wharepa
Meihana	Paina
Pitiroi	Wharepa te Poki
Mane	Tapae Tiro
Wirepa	Teumuroa
Hemi	Hare
Tine	Ko Paiho
Murushi	Te Ahirata

*Nga Tamaiti tane.*

Teoti Tuta	Wairua
Puhuruhuru Tuta	Wiremu Piti
Tama Naera	Kareti
Kipiti Ngamate	Paiura
Tama Tahana	Kauri
Herata Tipene	Ngakoha

*Tane Moriori.*

Ngira	Pewa
Rangi	Pohatu
Pahitua	Pumipi
Ngori	Ngamaia
Hape	Rawiri
Tatahi	Horomona
Te Koro	Turi
Toro	Tamakohao
Pukerua	Eparaima
Paru	Mawete
Iwikorekaha	Tatana
Ngoingoi	Tiemi
Puru	Hange
Taituha	Tamotoke
Pawa	Tiori
Tunanga	Kakau
Ngamunanga	Wiri
Tara	Waiorua
Rau	Paraki
Tamahuaru	Tame

*Tamaiti Moriori.*

Apiata	Hapurono
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*Wahine Maori.*

Hinekura	Rirapa
Haina	Whau
Huriana	Tare
Rahira	Horo
Haeana	Ngawata
Horina	Rangiata
Potae	Tapahi
Ane Hau	Haurangi
Taumou	Hunia
Puia	Paenga
Tipare	Waitangi
Ruma	Maikara
Rohi	Ngatere
Hewa	Haukahaki
Pouaka	Tikapu
Huna	Rarauhe
Paranihi	Kareti

Ngawhakaangi	Umutuhi
Ngapera	Patua
Oriwhia	Ngarahu
Makareta	Whaikai
Heni	Arapera
Rakera	Ngarata
Piti	Rahira
Paraire	Whangamoe
Ngatuhinga	Kinokino
Ngawiwi	Harota
Ngawioni	Te Rapa
Pouaka	Ruahuru
Kumu	Onepu
Napi	Ngaroto
Toru	

*Tamariki, Wahine.*

Ripeka	Maremare
Te Iringa	Paringatai
Heni	Hine Ngamoni
Rititia	Meri
Mangu	Heneriata
Ngahangete	Mina
Rihania	Noti

*Half-aste Woman.*

Rihia

*Half-aste Girl.*

Tokena

*Wahine Moriori.*

Hineatoa	Whano
Tepuku	Mihi
Hiko	Kino
Taramea	Remu
Tukahau	Turangamu
Hitieke	Tahouhou
Mangape	Hinekapiti
Matiti	Makuku
Kahoki	Piaro
Para	Tauteke
Turi	Rititia
Tururu	Te Puku
Ngarua	Toa
Papaku	Hara
Manukau	Ko-oke
Makutu	

*Kotiro Moriori.*

Papa

Ko nga tangata enei i ora o Waiteki, puta noa ki Rakautahi.

NO OUENGA ENEI TANGATA.

*Nga tane Maori.*

Pihuka	Te Tini
Tauranga	Pana
Tekoea	Tiopira
Apitia	Heta
Te Mohi	Tuki

*Tamaiti Maori.*

Tukutahi

*Nga Wahine Maori.*

Te Ahi	Rutera
Kawhena	Te Unuku
Rite	Taumaishi
Ruruhira	

*Tamaiti Wahine Maori.*

Ngahiraka

	<i>Nga tane Moriori.</i>
Torea	Tumutangi
Maikona	Tame
Puha	Tapu
Pewa	Tume
Tamihape	Makora
Rutapu	Te Tira
Ngarito	Popotai
	<i>Tamaiti Moriori.</i>
Horomona	
	<i>Wahine Moriori.</i>
Moanarua	Hiwa
Ngapine	Miru
Akahu	Apia
Wharekohu	Tini
Nuka	Patehou
Wairanga	Panga
Paranihi	

*Tamariki Moriori.*  
Katarau                      Ngahine  
Paranihi  
Ko nga tangata enei i ora o Uenga.

Whakarongo mai ra ki te Tikanga o tenei Tuhituhinga a matou, i to matou tokomaha-tanga, i to nga Tangata o tenei Moutere, o Whare Kauri katoa nei, kua oti nei te tuhituhi, he tika tenei Tuhituhinga a maitou. Heoi ano.

(Signed) WIREMU NAERA POMARE,  
RIWAI TAUPATA,  
TOENGA TE POKI,  
PAMARIKI RAUMOA, Kai Tuhituhi.

RETURN OF THE ABORIGINAL, MAORI, AND HALF-CASTE POPULATION OF THE CHATHAM ISLANDS ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1861.

Aborigines or Morioris.				Maoris.				Half-Castes.				Total.				General Total.
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
84	64	7	5	198	163	28	24	5	4	4	4	287	231	39	33	

Total—Morioris, 160; Maoris, 413; Half-Castes (from white fathers and Native mothers), 17; total, 590.

WILLIAM SEED.

RETURN OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION ON THE CHATHAM ISLANDS ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1861.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>RESIDING ON THE MAIN ISLAND—</b>							
English .....	5	2	...	...	5	2	
German .....	3	1	7	2	10	3	
Spaniards .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Portuguese .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	
<b>In addition to the above there are also—</b>							
Americans .....	3	...	...	...	3	...	
American Indians .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Chinaman .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	
New South Wales Aboriginal .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Total on Chatham Islands .....	18	3	7	2	25	5	
<b>RESIDING ON PITT'S ISLAND—</b>							
English .....	5	5	...	...	5	5	
German .....	1	1	2	2	3	3	
	24	9	9	4	33	13	46

Several of the above have Maori women and Half-Caste children, which are included in the accompanying Return of Native population.

WILLIAM SEED.

LIST OF NATIVE WOODS AT THE  
CHATHAM ISLANDS.

**KARAKA**—Very plentiful, and although sometimes sawn into planks for building purposes, it is of little use except for firewood.

**AKE AKE**—Next to Karaka, this is the most plentiful. It attains, sometimes, to a diameter of four feet, but then it is always hollow; its average size when sound, is 10 to 15 inches. It is the most useful wood on the Island, splits freely, and is tough, solid, and durable. When young, it is easily transplanted, grows freely from cuttings, and forms excellent hedges and breakwinds, which may be trimmed as close as desired.

**KOWAI**—Grows only near the Lake in the middle of the Island; reaches about a foot in diameter, but not high, and is generally crooked; it is very tough and durable, and is used for bullock-yokes, and agricultural implements.

**MATEPO**—Similar to that of New Zealand. The young trees are used chiefly for poles for fencing, &c., and the larger ones for firewood.

**WAUI**—From one to two feet through, and furnishes good timber for sawing into planks, but it is not plentiful.

**HONO**—Grows to about nine inches or a foot in diameter.

**KAREMU**—A little larger than the Hono; both are occasionally sawn into scantling and planks, but it is mostly used for fencing, &c.

The above are all on the Island that can be called *timber trees*.

Those following however are pretty plentiful, and are useful for firewood, and for fencing, &c.

**MAOE**—9 inches to a foot through, crooked, and about 10 feet high.

**TARAHINA**—6 to 10 inches through, and about 10 to 15 feet high.

**OKATAKA**—About 4 or 5 inches through, and 8 or 9 feet high.

**RAUTENE**—3 or 4 inches through, and 6 feet high.

**KAWA KAWA**—About 6 inches through, and 15 to 20 feet high.

**NGAIO**—The same as in New Zealand; but very scarce, except on Pitt's Island.

**KOROMIKO**—Scrub, the same as in New Zealand, but much larger on Pitt's Island.

**PUTITIRI**—Scrub, something like the short Manuka of New Zealand.

WILLIAM SEED.

## CUSTOMS.

THE following persons have been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agents at the Ports of Auckland, Onehunga, Russell,

and Mongonui, for the year ending 31st December, 1862:—

Asher, Asher, Shortland-street  
Brown, Hall, & Co., Lower Queen-street  
Combes & Daldy “  
Coombe, Joseph “  
Connell & Ridings, “  
Davis, Charles “  
Edmonds, Samuel John “  
Gilfillan & Co. “  
Graham, George Samuel, Shortland-street  
Harris, Christopher Atwell, Queen-street Wharf  
Hobbs, William Harry, Queen-street Wharf  
Hobson William “  
Hogg, Alexander, Queen-street  
Jones, Stannus “  
Legland, Edward, Shortland-street  
Nathan & Co., “  
Owen & Graham, Queen-street Wharf  
Phillips, Aaron Phillip, Shortland-street  
Rich, Edward, “  
Robertson, John, Fort-street  
Stephenson, Charles, Queen-street Wharf  
Strickland, Oliver Roper “  
Williams, John “  
Copland, John, Onehunga  
Waetford, Charles Berry, Russell  
Dracy, Charles William, Mongonui.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Auckland,

2nd January, 1862.

## CUSTOMS.

THE undermentioned persons have been duly licensed to act as Lightermen at the Port of Auckland, for the year ending 31st December, 1862:—

Bennett, John  
Casey, Jeremiah  
Clark, George  
Combes and Daldy  
Copland, James  
Edwards, John  
Harris, Christopher Atwell  
Kell, David  
Macfarlane, Daniel  
Philpot, Charles  
Robinson, Charles  
Short, George Henry  
Wadham, Henry John  
Woods, John.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Auckland,

2nd January, 1862.

