

The New Zealand Gazette.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION

Constituting the Province of Marlborough a Jury District.

By 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., &c.

WHEREAS by the "Jury Law Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that the Governor in Council may from time to time by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of the Colony define the limits of Districts for the formation of Jury Lists under the Ordinances referred to in the said Act.

Now, therefore, I, Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Colony, do hereby define the limits of the Province of Marlborough to be the limits of a Jury District to be called the District of Marlborough, and I do appoint the Resident Magistrate at Blenheim to perform the duties of the Police Magistrate under the Ordinances above referred to.

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

G. GREY.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

ALFRED DOMETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Regulating issue from Customs of Military Supplies.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AT AUCKLAND, THE 30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

G. GREY,
Governor.

WHEREAS by the "Military Supplies Customs Act, 1862," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to declare what articles may be issued free of duty for the supply of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, and to prescribe Regulations for the issue of such articles out of Bond, or for the payment of drawback of any duty which may have been levied and paid on such articles, and also to prescribe the manner in which the due and proper consumption of such articles may be certified to the Commissioner of Customs, and such Regulations from time to time to revoke or alter;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby declare that the following articles shall be issued free of duty for the supply before-mentioned, that is to say:—

- Chicory
- Chocolate
- Cocoa
- Coffee, raw, roasted, or ground,
- Medical Comforts, including Spirits,
- Wine, Ale, Porter, Beer, and Oilman's Stores

Mustard
Pepper
Rum
Sugar
Tea
Tobacco

—and doth prescribe the following Regulations for the issue of such articles out of Bond, or direct from the importing vessel; and for the re-payment by way of drawback of any duties already levied and paid thereon, that is to say:—

At each Port, or at headquarters, the Commissariat Officer in charge, or, in the case of Medical Comforts, the Principal Medical Officer or the Purveyor of the Forces, shall certify the kind and quantity of the articles above mentioned which are to be delivered, or which form the subject of drawback.

Such Officer shall certify that such articles are required, and have been or shall be used for the supply of Her Majesty's Forces alone.

In the case of drawback of Duty, the Contractor who supplied the articles claimed on shall, in addition to producing the foregoing certificates, make and subscribe a declaration before the Collector or any other Officer of Customs to the effect that the sum claimed has already been paid as duty on the Stores or articles issued as above set forth.

In the case of drawback claimed on Coffee supplied in a ground state, upon which duty has been paid in a raw state, an allowance of one-fourth of the weight shall be made by the Collector or other Officer of Customs.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

Defining certain Reserves in the Province of Taranaki.

G. GREY,
Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland,
the thirtieth day of December 1862.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Waste Lands Act, 1858, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council at any time and from time to time to except from sale and reserve to Her Majesty or dispose of in such other manner as for the Public Interest may seem best such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of Military Defence or for the construction of Trunk lines of Road or as Sites for Public Buildings for the use of the General Government or for other purposes of public utility or convenience.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand doth hereby except from sale and reserve to the use of Her Majesty the Blocks of Land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

And His Excellency the Governor doth here notify to the Superintendent of the Pro-

vince of Taranaki that the land defined in the Schedule hereto has been reserved in terms of the Act before cited.

SCHEDULE.

All the unsold Waste Land of the Crown in the Waiwakaiho, Hua and Tarurutangi Districts in the Province of Taranaki, the boundaries whereof are as follows:—

The straight line bounding the purchased land from the point where it intersects the Kaiarau River to the Mangorei River. The River Mangorei to section 39. The Southern boundary of that section to the River Mangakarewarewa. The last named river to its junction with the Mangorei. The Kent Road to Southern boundary of section 37. The Southern boundary of that section to the River Mangamahoe. The last named River to section 25. The Southern boundary of section 25 to the Road on the West of it. The last named road to its junction with the Albert Road. The Albert Road to section No. 4. The Southern boundary of section 4 and of the Native Reserve adjoining, to the River Araheke. The last named river to the Southern boundary of section 44. The Southern boundary of section 44 to the Egmont Road. The Egmont Road to Southern boundary of section 42. The Southern boundary of section 42 to the River Mangaoraka. The last named river to the straight line forming the Southern boundary of the purchased land.

As a Reserve for purposes of Military Defence and other purposes of public utility.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of Executive Council.

WARRANT

Appointing Polling Place at Coromandel.

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.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the Principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof. And whereas by another Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions therein contained, every Election of a Member of the Provincial Council of a Province shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by

"the Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," aforesaid, and all the provisions of the said last mentioned Act shall apply to the Elections of Members of Provincial Councils:

Now know ye, that I, Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Acts, do hereby appoint the following place to be an additional Polling Place for the District of Franklin, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, viz. :—

The Court House at Coromandel.

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

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

WARRANT

Defining District under the "Coroners' Act, 1858."

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.

WHEREAS by the "Coroners' Act, 1858," the Governor is empowered in the manner therein mentioned to appoint fit persons to be Coroners of the several Districts of the Colony of New Zealand, and from time to time to define the Districts within which such Coroners shall respectively have jurisdiction, and every such definition to revoke or amend and the limits of such Districts to alter as occasion may require. Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority do hereby define the District of

KAIPARA,

in the Province of Auckland to be all the territory comprised within the limits following, that is to say, on the North by the Southern Boundary of the Wangarei District, on the West by the Wairoa River, and the Kaipara River proper, on the South by the Taporā and Hoko Rivers, to the Kaitoto stream and thence by the summit of the Dome and Tamahunga range to Cape Rodney, and on the East by the sea.

Given under my hand, at the Government House at Auckland, this twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

WARRANT

Defining District under the "Coroners' Act, 1858."

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.

WHEREAS by the "Coroners' Act, 1858," the Governor is empowered, in the manner therein mentioned, to appoint fit persons to be Coroners of the several Districts of the Colony of New Zealand, and from time to time to define the Districts within which such Coroners shall respectively have jurisdiction, and every such definition to revoke or amend, and the limits of such Districts to alter as occasion may require: Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, do hereby define the District of

Wangarei,

in the Province of Auckland, to be all the territory comprised within the limits following, that is to say: on the North by the Elizabeth River, and by the Wairua River; on the West by the Wairua and Wairoa Rivers; on the South by the Monganui River, the Tauraroa River, and the Southern boundaries of the Waikiekie, Roarangi and Waipu Blocks; and on the East by the sea.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

THE following Despatch, with its Enclosure, is published for general information.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Downing Street,
24th September, 1862.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, for your information, the copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation made between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, signed at London on the 23rd day of July, to which is attached two Protocols dated 23rd July and 30th August last.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being equally animated by the desire to facilitate and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between their respective dominions; and being desirous, with a view to so beneficial an object, to remove the obstacles which impede the commercial relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley, of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honorable Thomas Milner Gibson, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament and President of the Committee of Privy Council for affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III of Spain, of the Order of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony, of the Tower and Sword, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of Commerce between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties; and the subjects of each of them shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the same liberty as native subjects to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents, or interpreters. They shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom shall not choose to employ in those capacities; buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported or destined for exportation, on condition of observing the regulations and the Customs laws of the country.

ARTICLE III.

In all that relates to navigation and commerce, the High Contracting Parties shall not grant any privilege, favour, or immunity to any other country, which shall not be also and immediately extended to their respective subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

All vessels which according to the laws of Great Britain are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the laws of Belgium are to be deemed Belgian vessels, are declared to be British and Belgian vessels respectively.

ARTICLE V.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied for the profit or in the name of the Government, public functionaries, *communes*, corporations or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country, upon the vessels of the other country from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

In all that regards the stationing, the loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being, that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VII.

British vessels entering a port of Belgium, and, reciprocally, Belgian vessels entering a port of Great Britain or of the British Possessions, and desiring to discharge only a part of their cargo, may, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries, retain on board that part of the cargo which is destined for another port, whether in the same country or in any other country, and may re-export the same, without being compelled to pay, upon such retained part of their cargo, any duty of Customs save those for watching, which, of course, shall be levied only at the rate fixed for national vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

Goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its Colonies, and Possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in Belgian vessels, without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

Reciprocally, goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of Belgium in Belgian vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in British vessels,

without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

Goods of every kind which may be exported either from Belgium by British vessels, or from Great Britain and the British Possessions by Belgian vessels, for whatever destination, shall not be liable to any other duties or formalities on departure than if they were exported in national vessels; and they shall enjoy, under either flag, all bounties and drawbacks, or other favours, which are or may be granted in each of the two countries to national vessels.

ARTICLE X.

During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries for the warehousing of goods, no other duties than those for custody, and storage shall be levied upon articles imported from one of the two countries into the other, until they shall be removed for transit, re-exportation, or internal consumption.

In no case shall such articles pay higher duties, or be liable to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the national flag, or from the most favoured country.

ARTICLE XI.

Goods of every kind coming from or going to either of the two countries shall reciprocally be exempted from all transit duty.

The prohibition in regard to gunpowder is, however, maintained; and the two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to subject the transit of arms of war to special authorizations.

The treatment of the most favoured nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries in all that concerns transit and warehousing.

ARTICLE XII.

With regard to the coasting trade, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the subjects and vessels of each of them shall, in the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, and be treated in all respects on the same footing, as national subjects and vessels.

With regard to the coasting trade in the Colonies, the stipulations of the present Article shall be applicable only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty as have applied or shall hereafter apply, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter, that their coasting trade may be open to foreign vessels.

ARTICLE XIII.

The regulations established for goods imported from France into Belgium by Articles XVIII to XXVI inclusive, of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two countries on the 1st of May, 1861, shall equally apply in Belgium to the same goods imported from Great Britain and its Possessions.

With regard to pure or mixed tissues, taxed *ad valorem*, the valuation of which in the ports may appear to the Belgian Government to present difficulties, the Belgian Government reserves to itself the power to designate the Custom-house of Brussels exclusively for the admission of such goods.

ARTICLE XIV.

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall impose upon goods the produce or manufacture of the other party, other or higher duties of importation than such as are or may be imposed upon the same goods the produce of any other foreign country.

Each of the two Parties engages to extend to the other any favour or privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, on articles mentioned, or not mentioned in the present Treaty, which either of them may grant to any third Power. They engage, moreover, not to establish against each other any duty or prohibition of importation or exportation, which shall not, at the same time, be applicable to all other nations.

It is further agreed that if sea salt refined in Belgium should obtain a deduction of more than seven per cent. from the general duty of excise, British salt refined in Belgium shall enjoy, at the same moment, a deduction from the excise which shall not be inferior by more than seven per cent. to the deduction granted to sea salt.

ARTICLE XV.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin.

ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions of the other, the same protection as native subjects in all that relates to property in trade marks, as well as in industrial and manufacturing patterns and models of every description.

The exclusive right to make use of an industrial or manufacturing pattern or model shall not, with regard to British subjects in Belgium, and reciprocally with regard to Belgian subjects in Great Britain, have a duration longer than that fixed by the law of the country for native subjects.

If the industrial or manufacturing pattern or model is open to the public in the country of origin, it cannot be made the subject of an exclusive right in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable to trade marks.

The rights of subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other are not subject to the condition that the models or patterns shall be worked there.

The present Article shall not be put into operation in either country, with regard to such models or patterns, until the expiration of a year from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

Belgian subjects shall not have the right to claim in Great Britain exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the regulations, if any, which are or may be in force for the deposit at London, by British subjects, of marks, models, or patterns.

Reciprocally, British subjects shall not have the right to claim in Belgium exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the laws and regulations on those subjects which are or may be in force in Belgium.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name Consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other Party; and the Consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each Party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to Agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any Consul can act as such, he must, however, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to except from the residence of Consuls any particular places which either of them may judge proper to be excepted.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any vessel of war or merchant-vessel of either of the two countries should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, as well as all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be restored to the proprietors or agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or to their agents, upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Belgian Consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or agents shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the same rate of salvage which would be equally payable, under the like circumstances, by a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

ARTICLE XX.

The British flag shall continue to enjoy in Belgium the repayment of the Scheldt Toll so long as the Belgian flag shall enjoy the same.

ARTICLE XXI.

From and after, at latest, the day on which the capitalization of the Scheldt Toll shall be effected by a general arrangement,—

1. The tonnage duty imposed in Belgian ports shall cease to be levied;

2. The pilotage duties in Belgian ports and in the Scheldt, so far as depends upon Belgium, shall undergo a reduction—

Of 20 per cent. for sailing vessels;

Of 25 per cent. for vessels towed;

Of 30 per cent. for steam-vessels.

3. The system of local taxes imposed by the city of Antwerp shall be throughout diminished.

ARTICLE XXII.

As a temporary exception to the stipulations of Article XIV., and for the space of two years from the 1st of October, 1862, the new system shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated:—

Cotton yarns twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of five centimes for twisted yarns, ten centimes for warped yarns, and fifteen centimes for dyed yarns, per kilogramme.

The duty on stuff of wool mixed with cotton shall be twenty-two and a-half per cent. until the 1st of October, 1863, and twenty per cent. until the 1st of October, 1864. During the continuance of the transitory system the importer may, at his choice, pay either one hundred and eighty francs, the hundred kilogrammes, or the duties stipulated above.

The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be one hundred and fifty francs the hundred kilogrammes.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is understood that in case the present duty on the importation of foreign spirits should be maintained in the British Tariff, the Article relative to spirits which is contained in the Treaty concluded between Belgium and France on the 1st of May, 1861, shall not be applied to British spirits, so far as regards the reductions therein stipulated, until the 1st of October, 1865.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, all the advantages which are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain by the present Treaty, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Majesty the King of the Belgians the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty: it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty, or by his representative.

ARTICLE XXV.

The present Treaty shall continue in force for ten years dating from the tenth day after

the exchange of the ratifications. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the end of the said period, its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a year dating from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice for its termination.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the Treaty, by common consent, any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

ARTICLE XXVI.

From and after the date fixed by the preceding Article, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 27th of October, 1851, shall cease to be in force.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London, the twenty-third day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Protocol of Conference held at the Foreign Office, July 23, 1862, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Belgium.

THE Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between their august Sovereigns, placed upon record that they have agreed upon the following points:—

1. That the declarations relative to the arrest of seamen deserters, dated the 4th of January, 1855, and the Order in Council bearing date the 8th of February, 1855, and published in the "London Gazette," of the 13th of February, shall continue in force and validity, as if they had been inserted in the said Treaty.

2. That although the Fishery Convention concluded on the 22nd of March, 1852, between Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, is provisionally maintained, it is under the reservation made by the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, that they will again bring forward, in a future negotiation, the proposition relative to the reciprocal permission to fish within the marine territorial limit.

In maintaining the said Convention concluded on the 22nd of March, 1852, an exception to the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, is made in so far as regards the advantages which are or may be given in either country to the produce of national fishery.

3. With regard to sugar, the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians reserve to themselves to renew their proposition that an agreement should be come to between Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Zollverein, and the Netherlands, for respectively bringing the duties upon raw and refined sugars imported from any one of those countries into the others to an equality with the taxes imposed upon the same productions of national origin, and for terminating simultaneously in those five countries the system of bounties on the exportation of sugar.

The Belgian Government rely upon the support and co-operation of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for this purpose.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Protocol of Conference held at the Foreign Office, August 30, 1862, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Belgium.

THE Undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 23rd of July, 1862, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have agreed to record in the present Protocol the modifications in the said Treaty arranged this day between them; and in consequence of which the following Tariff is adopted:

COTTON YARNS.

Nos.	First year.	Second year.
20,000 and under ...	0 22c ...	0 20c
20,000 to 30,000 ...	0 30c ...	0 25c
30,000 to 40,000 ...	0 45c ...	0 35c
40,000 to 65,000 ...	0 60c ...	0 50c

Above 65,000, free entry (weighing charge of 10 centimes) during the whole duration of the Treaty.

These modifications shall have the same force and effect as if they were textually inserted in the said Treaty, and they shall come into operation from the 1st of October, 1862, the old duties continuing to be applied to the above-mentioned articles, as well as to the mixed tissues (Article XXII of the Treaty), up to that date.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in London, the 30th of August, 1862.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

FLAX REWARDS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

THE attention of the public is called to the notice (now re-published) issued in the New Zealand Gazette of the 14th Sept. 1861, No

41, offering rewards, on certain conditions, for the discovery of efficient means for rendering the flax and other fibrous plants of New Zealand, available as articles of export, and the following extract from a letter just received by Government relating to this subject from a gentleman engaged in flax spinning at Leeds is published for general information.

"The Flax could be made very serviceable and of immense value to our manufacturers here, in the present state of the flax market, as we are now paying £10 to £20 per ton more for all kinds of flaxes, than we were doing last year."

ALFRED DOMETT.

Notice referred to.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

£4,000 REWARD.

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

The 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 merchandize 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 merchandize 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.

Resignation of office of Attorney-General by Hon. H. Sewell, M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st January, 1863.

THE Honourable HENRY SEWELL, M.L.C., having tendered his resignation of the office of Attorney-General, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the same.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Hon. F. Whitaker, M.L.C., appointed Attorney-General.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honble. FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., to be Attorney-General.

His Excellency directs it to be notified that the Attorney-General will not be required to act in any political capacity, but will perform only the duty of Law Officer of Government.

ALFRED DOMETT.

L. O'Brien, Esq. appointed Commissioner under "The Pensioners' Claims Act, 1861."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., to be Commissioner under the "Pensioners' Claims Act, 1861," to receive and dispose of Claims under the said Act.

ALFRED DOMETT.

L. O'Brien, Esq., appointed Commissioner under the "Auckland Immigration Certificate Act, 1858, Amendment Act, 1861."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., to be Commissioner under the "Auckland Immigration Certificate Act, 1858, Amendment Act, 1861."

ALFRED DOMETT.

M. Price, Esq., appointed Registration Officer for the Province of Southland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MATTHEW PRICE, Esq., to be Registration Officer for the Province of Southland to form Electoral Rolls for the election of Members of the Provincial Council.

ALFRED DOMETT.

M. Price, Esq., appointed Registration and Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Wallace.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MATTHEW PRICE, Esq.,

to be Registration and Returning Officer for election of Members of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Wallace.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Taranaki Acts left to their operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 15th January, 1863.

THE following Acts passed by the Provincial Council of Taranaki—

"The Public Reserves Ordinance, 1862"
"The New Roads Ordinance, 1862,"

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

ALFRED DOMETT.

Act assented to, Auckland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th January, 1862.

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

The "Auckland Representation Act, 1863," 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.

ALFRED DOMETT.

NOTICE.

MAGISTRATES, Judicial Officers, and others, are informed that the correspondence formerly addressed to the Hon. Attorney-General will now be received by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

It is therefore requested that all correspondence on Judicial subjects may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary's Office, "Judicial Department."

ALFRED DOMETT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Judicial Department,
9th January, 1863.

Justices of the Peace Appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 29th December, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE BABINGTON PARKER, Esq., of Waitangi River, Canterbury;
HARRY PARKER, Esq., of Waitangi River, Canterbury;
ÆNEAS MCINTOSH MCPHERSON, Esq., Rangatata, Canterbury; and
ROBERT CLARKE SHEARMAN, Esq., Christchurch, Canterbury,

—to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

ALFRED DOMETT.

C. B. Borlase, Esq., appointed Revising Officer under "Friendly Societies Act, 1856."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 29th December, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES BONNYTHORN BORLASE, ESQ.,
of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, to be Revising Officer under the "Friendly Societies Act, 1856," for the said Province of Wellington.

ALFRED DOMETT.

B. Maclean, Esq., appointed Auditor for Province of Auckland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th January, 1863.

IT is hereby notified that the Speaker of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland has reported that, in pursuance of the "Provincial Audit Act, 1861," he has duly appointed

BENJAMIN MACLEAN, ESQ.,
to be Auditor of Public Accounts of the Province of Auckland.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Appointment of Lieutenant W. T. Owen.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM THOMAS OWEN,
to be Lieutenant in the "Wanganui Cavalry Volunteers." Date of Commission—3rd January, 1863.

ALFRED DOMETT.

J. Bell, Esq., appointed Coroner.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 29th December, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES BELL, M.D.,
of Oruawharo, in the District of Kaipara, to be a Coroner for the said District of Kaipara.

ALFRED DOMETT.

T. M. Hocken, Esq., appointed Coroner Otago.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS MORLAND HOCKEN,
of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, Esquire, to be a Coroner for the District of Dunedin, vice Henry Howorth, Esquire, resigned.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Resignation of W. G. Rich, Esq., as a Justice of the Peace.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th January, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

WILLIAM GORDON RICH, ESQ.,
of the Molyneux, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment as Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand, and has directed his name to be removed from the Commission of the Peace accordingly.

ALFRED DOMETT.

COROMANDEL GOLD-FIELDS.
Publicans' Licenses.

Crown Lands Office,
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

IN continuation of the List published in the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of the 20th December, 1862, p. 365, it is hereby notified for general information that Publicans' Licenses have been issued to the persons undermentioned, resident on the Coromandel Gold-fields, to be in force for the periods set opposite their names respectively:—

No.	NAME OF LICENSEE.	RESIDENCE.	FROM.	TO.
6	Michael Dinan.	Kapanga	29th Dec., 1862	28th Dec., 1863.
7	Fredrick Ohlson and Thomas Farrell.	Driving Creek	6th Jan., 1863	5th Jan., 1864.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Secretary for Crown Lands.

POSTAL.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Post Office, Dunstan, to be a Money Order Office.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Office at Dunstan to be a Money Order Office for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

READER GILSON WOOD,
For the Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Postmasters appointed.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

IN virtue of the powers delegated to me by His Excellency the Governor, the following appointments have been made in the service of the Colony.

READER GILSON WOOD,
For the Postmaster-General.

Auckland.

JOHN ELDON GORST, to be Postmaster at Otawhao from the 1st of January, 1863.

Canterbury.

HENRY GARDINER, to be Postmaster at Heathcote from 1st January, 1863.

WILLIAM STRANKS, to be Postmaster at Orarai.

Otago.

DUNCAN DRUMMOND, to be Postmaster at Waipori, from the 16th November, 1862.

DAVID CALLENDER CAMPBELL, to be Postmaster at Manuhirikia Junction from the 1st December, 1862.

ALEXANDER HUME, to be Postmaster at Dunstan from the 11th November, 1862.

Appointments made under "Steam Navigation Act, 1862."

General Post Office,
Auckland, 7th January, 1863.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following appointments have been made under the provisions of the "Steam Navigation Act, 1862."

ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., and
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esq.,

to be Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

JOSEPH NANCARROW, Esq., C. E.,
to be Engineer Surveyor.

These appointments to date from the 1st January inst.

READER GILSON WOOD,
For the Postmaster-General.

Notice under "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, January 8th, 1863.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company (with limited liability of the shareholders therein) entitled—

"THE GREAT INDEPENDENT GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED,"

the objects of which are "The Extracting by means of Machinery, or by any other means obtaining Gold from the claim heretofore known as Number Three in the Driving Creek, Coromandel, in the Province of Auckland aforesaid, and from such other claims or parts of claims as the Company may from time to time become possessed of, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects":—

And that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I

have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

Notice under "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, January 8th, 1863.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, (with limited liability of the shareholders therein), entitled—

"THE GOLDEN POINT GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED,"

the objects of which are "the extracting and obtaining by means of machinery or otherwise, gold from the claim heretofore known as Number Five on the Driving Creek, in Coromandel in the Province of Auckland aforesaid and from such other claims or parts of claims as the Company may from time to time become possessed of, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects":—

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this eighth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, January 12th, 1863.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company (with limited liability of the Shareholders therein), entitled,—

"MURPHY'S REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED,"

the objects of which are, "the working and mining two claims now the property of the Company on a Gold Bearing Quartz Reef at Coromandel, in the Province of Auckland, known as 'Murphy's Reef,' the acquisition of other claims on, adjacent, or near thereto, and extracting gold from all such claims with or without machinery, and by any practicable ways and means that may be deemed expedient, and the doing of all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects":—

And that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.]

REPORT OF DESERTERS FROM HER MAJESTY'S FORCES SERVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

12

Auckland, 10th January, 1863.

Regiment.	Number, Rank and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of desertion.	Place of desertion.	Date of enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trousers.	Remarks.	Signature of Officer commanding.
			Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.												
70th	492, Private Thomas Flynn	29½	5	9	dark	black	black	29 December, 1862	Camp, Mangatawhiri	8 June, 1858	Rochester	Enniskillen, Fermanagh	letter D.	laborer	Regimentals.			T. CHUTE, Col.	
do.	3322, do. Thomas Mills	31	5	6½	fresh	dark brown	hazel	4 January, 1863	Camp, Otahuhu	1 January, 1853	Manchester	Rochdale, Lancaster	none	laborer	.. do. ..		Do.		
do.	3211, do. Martin Vasey	31½	5	6½	dark	dark brown	hazel	4 January, 1863	Camp, Otahuhu	9 October, 1851	Manchester	Loughrea, Galway	none	tailor	.. do. ..		Do.		
do.	2921, do. E. J. Clarke	33 and 1-12	5	6½	sallow	brown	brown	7 January, 1863	Camp, Point Chevalier	12 December, 1848	Cambridge	Hobbeach, Lincoln	none	bricklayer	.. do. ..		Do.		
do.	308, Drum. William Wood	20½	5	4	fresh	brown	brown	7 January, 1863	Camp, Point Chevalier	11 August, 1857	Rochester	Chelsea, Middlesex	none	painter	.. do. ..		Do.		
do.	3241, Private John Dunn	31½	5	6	Pale	light brown	blue	7 January, 1863	Camp, Otahuhu	12 January, 1852	Liverpool	Munsteraven, Kildare	none	laborer	.. do. ..		Do.		
do.	3524, do. George Windly	31	5	4½	fresh	brown	brown	6 January, 1863	Camp, Mangatawhiri	15 December, 1854	Brentwood Essex	Epping, Essex	none	laborer	.. do. ..		Do.		
2nd Bt 14th	1669, do. Dan. Callaghan	22 2-12	5	7	fresh	brown	blue	4 January, 1863	Camp, Otahuhu	5 November, 1860	Liverpool	Hull, York	none	laborer	.. do. ..	Has an impediment in his speech	C. W. AUSTEN, Lieut.-Colonel		
40th	264, do. Frederick Ellis	28½	5	7½	sallow	dark brown	blue	6 January, 1863	Auckland	15th July, 1859	Melbourne Victoria	Halstead, Essex	none	laborer	.. do. ..		ARTHUR LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel		
Royal Artillery.	303, Gunner Jos. Glendhill	32 1-12	5	10½	dark	dark brown	brown	2 January, 1863	Auckland	26th May, 1855	Pontrefact	Rostrick Halifax, York	slightly mrkd. with small pox	laborer	.. do. ..		H. MERCER, Capt., R.A.		

Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 10th January, 1863.

at the several Ports of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Gaugui.	Wellington.	Napier.	Collingwood.	Nelson.	Wairau.	Picton.	Lyttelton.	Akaroa.	Timaru.	Oamara.	Dunedin.	Bluff Harbour and Invercargill.	Riverton.	Totals.		Corresponding Quarter, 1861.
														Quantity.	Revenue.	
£ 764	£ 3,600	£ 1,090	£ 57	£ 1,703	£ 351	£ ..	£ 4,920	£ 36	£ 478	£ ..	£ 18,044	£ 1,481	£ 68	95,371	£ 42,917	£ 28,131
..	119	26	..	93	..	..	134	..	..	..	576	3	..	8,440	1,266	724
29	268	103	..	172	..	..	335	22	11	..	2,464	155	19	71,307	5,348	6,259
49	534	117	11	198	8	..	1,140	2	20	..	1,526	87	1	31,240	4,686	3,140
15	355	22	..	66	3	..	621	1	..	..	495	21	4	91,880	2,297	1,361
..	354	19	..	92	..	..	324	6	67	12	1,086	78	8	54,360	2,718	1,816
..	457	80	..	193	13	..	444	..	33	10	1,001	159	13	204,240	3,404	3,666
..	174	7	..	123	..	..	215	..	..	..	435	38	3	113,200	1,415	1,168
48	631	125	..	770	4	..	1,182	..	99	34	3,435	262	41	2,359,200	9,830	5,815
..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	3	..	368	92	52
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2,560	32	34
153	988	270	1	668	31	2	3,000	9	134	4	5,756	611	125	..	18,536	11,972
11	178	40	..	137	..	..	329	5	9	6	838	112	12	..	2,213	1,777
1,069	7,664	1,899	69	4,217	410	2	12,650	81	851	66	35,664	3,013	295	..	94,754	..
432	8,790	2,293	71	5,807	250	203	9,579	88	..	..	13,765	1,173	..	..	..	66,935

R. F. PORTER,
For the Commissioner of Customs.

VESSELS, cleared OUTWARDS, at the several Ports of New Zealand, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

BRITISH.						FOREIGN.									TOTAL.									Corresponding Quarter, 1861.		
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.
Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.			
15	6,499	228	34	11,033	482	..	..	..	2	708	21	2	708	21	19	4,534	254	17	7,207	249	36	11,741	503	25	6,883	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	952	58	..	..	..	3	952	58	3	952	58	..	..	..	3	952	58	2	813	46
..	..	..	1	175	26	2	647	55	..	..	..	2	647	55	3	822	81	..	..	..	3	822	81	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	156	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	156	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	156	7	1	140	9
..	..	..	1	647	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	647	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	647	17	1	751	26
1	81	6	3	343	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	262	14	1	81	6	3	343	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	681	25	4	835	32	1	256	11	2	942	32	3	1,198	43	2	410	18	5	1,623	57	7	2,033	75	8	2,338	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	136	7
2	1,116	27	10	2,891	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,775	119	2	1,116	27	10	2,891	146	5	2,064	146	5	2,064	122
14	2,832	117	20	4,899	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,067	77	14	2,832	117	20	4,899	194	10	2,470	194	10	2,470	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	413	24	..	..	..	1	413	24	1	413	24	..	..	..	1	413	24	..	..	..
51	21,960	900	63	27,447	1,159	1	305	13	2	2,369	43	3	2,674	61	13	5,792	272	53	24,329	948	66	30,121	1,220	31	14,024	660
11	1,536	79	13	1,739	92	..	..	..	1	1,035	20	1	1,035	20	2	203	13	12	2,571	99	14	2,774	112	1	364	24
7	34,705	1,382	150	50,165	2,175	8	2,573	161	7	5,054	121	15	7,627	282	61	18,033	954	104	39,759	1,503	165	57,792	2,457	..	..	..
3	13,226	508	77	25,744	1,237	3	953	55	5	2,286	66	8	3,239	121	47	14,471	784	38	15,512	574	..	..	..	85	29,983	1,358

R. F. PORTER,
For the Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN of the VALUE of IMPORTS at the several Ports of New Zealand, during the Quar

COUNTRIES.	Auckland.	Russell.	Mongonui.	Hokianga.	Kaipara.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Napier.	Nelson.
United Kingdom - - - - -	£ 166,803	£ 154	£ 31	£ —	£ —	£ 5,304	£ 3,519	£ 38,556	£ 3,446	£ 20,094
British Colonies, viz.:—										
New South Wales - - - - -	44,633	8	—	1,083	—	5,314	251	12,655	2,568	12,906
Victoria - - - - -	697	—	—	—	—	—	172	4,534	—	6,008
South Australia - - - - -	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania - - - - -	1,495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius - - - - -	5,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries, viz.:—										
United States of America - - - - -	4,821	352	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Sea Islands - - - - -	2,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Whale Fishery - - - - -	5,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - - - - - £	292,653	514	385	1,083	—	10,618	3,942	55,745	6,014	39,003
Corresponding Quarter, 1861 - - - - - £	158,626	596	77	449	450	6,779	4,801	71,202	9,031	69,814

RETURN of the VALUE OF EXPORTS from the several Ports of New Zealand, during the

COUNTRIES	Auckland.	Russell.	Mongonui.	Hokianga.	Kaipara.	New Plymouth.	V
United Kingdom - - - - -	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 5,000	£ —	
British Colonies, viz.:—							
New South Wales - - - - -	10,056	—	—	—	—	428	
Victoria - - - - -	576	—	—	540	—	—	
Tasmania - - - - -	485	—	—	—	—	—	
Ceylon - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign Countries, viz.:—							
United States of America - - - - -	—	—	64	—	—	—	
China - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guam and other places - - - - -	520	—	—	—	—	—	
South Sea Islands - - - - -	623	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern Whale Fishery - - - - -	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Totals - - - - - £	12,260	7	64	540	5,000	428	
Corresponding Quarter, 1861 - - - - - £	11,967	27	—	1,180	4,400	553	

THE following Returns are published for general information.

READER WOOD.

RETURN of the CUSTOMS REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rates of Duty.		Auckland.	Russell.	Mongonui.	Hokianga.	Kaipara.	New Plymouth.	Wan
Spirits - - - -	per gal.	9s.	£ 9,165	£ 112	£ 39	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1009	
Cigars and Snuff - -	per lb.	3s.	306	..	..	..	..	9	
Tobacco - - - -	"	1s. 6d.	1,368	125	85	95	..	97	
Wine - - - -	per gal.	3s.	943	12	..	..	..	38	
Ale, Beer, &c. (in wood) -	"	6d.	694	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto (in bottle) -	"	1s.	657	..	..	..	..	15	
Tea - - - -	per lb.	4d.	962	2	..	3	..	34	
Coffee, Cocoa, &c. - -	"	3d.	382	..	..	..	..	38	
Sugar - - - -	"	1d.	2,998	16	2	7	..	176	
Fire Arms - - - -	each	5s.	70	..	..	..	..	1	
Gunpowder - - - -	per lb.	3d.	24	..	..	..	..	..
Goods by Measurement -	cubic foot	4s.	6,563	4	..	16	..	201	
Goods by Weight - -	per. cwt.	3s.	490	..	..	4	..	42	
Totals - - - - -			24,622	271	126	125	..	1,660	1
Corresponding Quarter, 1861—Totals -			21,320	282	149	48	120	1,565	1,

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 5th January, 1863.

RETURN of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of

PORT.	DESTINATION.						With Cargoes.		
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries and Whale Fishery.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.
	With Cargoes	In Ballast.	With Cargoes	In Ballast.	With Cargoes	In Ballast.			
Auckland - - - - -	16	7	3	10	19	4,534	254
Russell - - - - -	3	..	..	..	..
Mongonui - - - - -	3	..	1	175	26
Hokianga - - - - -	1	..	..	..	1	156	7
Kaipara - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	647	17
New Plymouth - - - - -	2	1	..	..	2	262	14
Wellington - - - - -	2	2	..	3	1	154	7
Napier - - - - -
Nelson - - - - -	8	..	..	2	8	1,775	119
Lyttelton - - - - -	5	12	1	2	6	2,067	77
Akaroa - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..
Dunedin - - - - -	12	42	1	11	12	5,487	259
Bluff Harbour and Invercargill - - - - -	2	8	..	4	2	203	13
TOTALS - - - - -	1	..	48	72	12	32	53	15,460	793
Corresponding Quarter, 1861 - - - - -	1	..	38	31	8	7	44	13,518	729

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 5th January, 1863.

Quarter ended the 30th September, 1862.

Picton.	Wairau.	Lyttelton.	Akaroa.	Timaru.	Dunedin.	Bluff Harbor and Invercargill.	Riverton.	Totals.	Corresponding Quarter, 1861.
£ —	£ —	£ 88,096	£ 526	£ 2,969	£ 121,565	£ 11,286	£ 481	£ 462,833	£ 294,948
870	—	26,964	—	100	17,641	70	50	125, 13	141,914
241	—	52,739	—	1,434	184,356	37,714	7,727	295,617	134,435
—	—	—	—	—	16,329	—	—	17,369	3,650
—	—	10,866	—	—	22,565	9,482	305	41,663	7,228
—	—	—	—	—	10,750	—	—	15,768	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	125	—
—	—	15,786	165	—	12,684	—	—	34,162	3,165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,687	704
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,459	—
1,111	—	194,576	691	4,503	385,890	58,502	8,566	1,003,796	
2,594	734	89,090	150	—	161,103	10,622	—	—	586,118

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

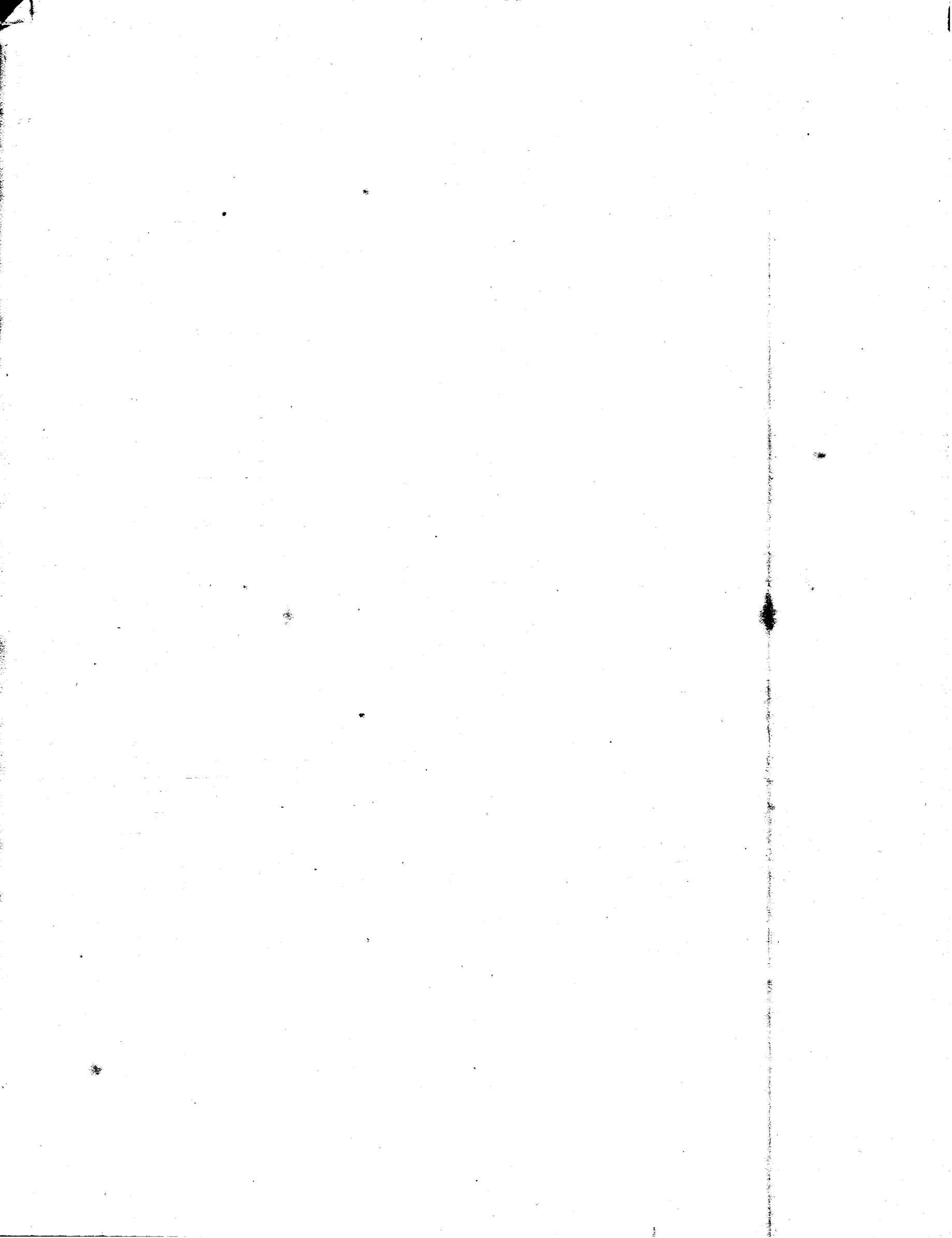
Wellington.	Napier.	Nelson.	Lyttelton.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.	Totals.	Corresponding Quarter, 1861.
£ 6	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 5,006	£ 4,400
5,178	—	18,074	3,406	559	—	37,701	44,733
—	—	735	1,101	184,727	871	188,550	76,866
—	—	—	117	550	44	1,196	247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300
—	—	—	—	—	—	64	922
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,180
7	—	—	15	—	—	542	200
—	—	—	—	—	—	623	1,025
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27
5,191	—	18,809	4,639	185,836	915	233,689	
5,721	418	8,678	5,986	91,916	51	—	130,900

F. PORTER,
For the Commissioner of Customs.

and VALUE of EXPORTS from New Zealand, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Sub-ports of Auckland.	New Plymouth.		Wellington.		Napier.		Nelson.		Lyttelton.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.		TOTALS.		Corresponding Quarter, 1861.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £		
20	200	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	200	300	
"	"	"	"	25	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	2	101	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	841	5,926	"	"	"	"	"	841	5,926	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	24	"	"	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	24	1,300	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	45	"	
"	"	"	"	60	233	"	"	2,575	9,978	252	976	45,814	177,530	"	48,962	189,728	96,642	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,787	980	"	"	"	3,987	1,040	565	
50	1,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	85	1,489	1,678	
"	"	349	210	50	25	"	"	"	"	276	125	721	290	70	44	1,962	970	1,643
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	500	10	2	
"	"	50	119	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	119	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	440	75	"	"	"	"	"	1,700	425	1,705	
8	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	283	891	9	60	"	"	"	"	863	3,433	1,881
"	"	(bdls.) 84	6	300	30	"	"	"	"	3,480	418	2,970	464	57	5	{ 84 bdls. 6,807 }	928	753
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	115	300	"	"	115	300	1,200
"	"	69	93	79	150	"	"	30	62	26	57	22	38	"	"	226	400	428
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,550	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	456,150	2,170	1,098
50	935	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	250	935	4,400	
05	3,405	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	725	3,425	280	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
"	"	"	"	61,968	4,390	"	"	6,960	400	26,770	1,770	15,056	858	15,951	866	149,805	9,764	9,339
"	19	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	301	666
"	5,604	"	428	"	4,835	"	"	"	17,471	"	4,386	"	179,480	"	915	"	221,629	124,001
"	7	"	"	"	356	"	"	"	1,338	"	253	"	6,356	"	"	"	12,060	6,899
"	5,611	"	428	"	5,191	"	"	"	18,809	"	4,639	"	185,836	"	915	"	233,689	"
"	5,607	"	553	"	5,721	"	418	"	8,678	"	5,986	"	91,916	"	54	"	"	130,900

R. F. PORTER,
For the Commissioner of Customs.



RETURN of the QUANTITY

ARTICLES.	Auckland.		Qua
	Quantity.	Value.	
<i>Produce and Manufactures of the Colony--</i>			
Bark - - - - -	tons	" "	
Butter and Cheese - - - - -	lbs.	" "	
Chrome Ore - - - - -	tons	" "	
Copper Ore - - - - -	tons	" "	
Flax - - - - -	cwts.	40	45
Gold Dust - - - - -	ozs.	261	1,011
Grain (Maize, Oats, Wheat, &c.) - - - - -	bush.	200	60
Gum (Kauri) - - - - -	tons	35	489
Hides - - - - -	number	496	276
Horns - - - - -	number	500	10
Iron Sand - - - - -	tons	" "	
Oil (Fish) - - - - -	galls.	1,260	350
Potatoes and Onions - - - - -	tons	563	2,437
Skins (Sheep) - - - - -	number	" "	
Stock (live) - - - - -	number	" "	
Tallow - - - - -	cwts.	" "	
Timber, Sawn - - - - -	feet	449,600	2,078
" Hewn - - - - -	loads	" "	2
" Spars - - - - -	loads	20	20
Whalebone - - - - -	lbs.	" "	
Wool - - - - -	lbs.	23,100	1,480
Not classified - - - - -		"	254
<i>Totals—Produce and Manufactures of the Colony</i> - - - - -		£	8,510
<i>Other Colonial, British, and Foreign Produce and Manufactures</i> - - - - -		£	3,750
Totals - - - - -		£	12,260
Corresponding Quarter, 1861 - - - - -		£	11,967

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 5th January, 1863.

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