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A PROCLAMATION,

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 a Proclamation duly made and issued under the Seal of the Colony, on the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the "Otago and Southland District" was constituted under the "Supreme Court Act, 1860," and was assigned to CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND, Esquire, a Judge of the said Court, and times and places were appointed for the holding of Circuit Courts in the said District: And Whereas in consequence of the great increase of the business of the said Court in the said District it has become necessary to appoint another Judge thereto:

Now, therefore, I, Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in pursuance of the power for this purpose vested in me under or by virtue of the said Act, Do hereby proclaim and declare that I have assigned the said Otago and Southland District unto the said CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND, Esquire, and HENRY SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Esquire, a Judge of the said Court.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland,

this twenty-third day of March, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS B. GILLIES.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Savings Bank Act, 1858," it is enacted that the management of the affairs of any such Bank shall be vested in not less than Five or more than Thirty-six Trustees, who shall be nominated by the Governor:

And whereas a Savings Bank has been established in the City of Auckland, called the "Auckland Savings Bank," and it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees thereof:

Now therefore, in exercise of the power in me vested by the said Act, I, Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby nominate and appoint each of the persons hereinafter named to be a Trustee of the said Savings Bank, in addition to the Trustees thereof, who have been heretofore appointed, and whose appointments are now subsisting and undetermined (that is to say):—

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
SAMUEL HAGUE SMITH
DAVID NATHAN,
EDWARD PORTER.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Government House, at Auckland,

this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY,
Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
T. RUSSELL.

WARRANT

Abolishing a Polling Place, and appointing another in lieu thereof.

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.

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

WHEREAS by "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 the Resident Magistrate's Camp at Wakatip was appointed a Polling Place for the Wakatip District for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago:

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

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 Act, do hereby abolish the above-named Polling Place for the Wakatip District, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the said Province, and do appoint in lieu thereof the Station of Francis W. McKenzie, Esq., Glenkerrick, which said Polling Place I do further appoint to be the principal Polling Place for the District aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at New Plymouth, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

NOTE.—The foregoing Warrant was accidentally not published at the time it was signed by His Excellency the Governor.

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 it is provided by the "Militia Acts Amendment Act, 1862," that the number of days and hours for the meeting of the Militia for any District for training and exercise shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor:

And whereas it is deemed expedient to call out for training and exercise certain portions of the Militia of the Militia District of Wellington:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and execution of the power and authority conferred upon me by the said recited Act, I do hereby fix the number of days and hours during which that portion of the Militia of the Wellington District which may be called out for training and exercise, within three months from the date hereof, shall be trained and exercised one day in each fortnight for two hours.

Given under my hand at the Government House at Auckland, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY,

By His Excellency's command,
T. RUSSELL.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 12th March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honble. THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES to be Registrar-General of Land.

FRED. WHITAKER.

Resignation by J. B. Cockerill, Esq., of his office of Justice of the Peace accepted.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by JOHN BARKER COCKERILL, Esq., of West Taieri, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment of Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

THOMAS B. GILLIES,
For Mr. Whitaker.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 12th March, 1864.

THOMAS RAYNER, Esq., M.D., Ara-whenua, in the Province of Canterbury, has ceased to be one of Her Majesty's Coroners in this Colony.

FRED. WHITAKER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th March, 1864.

THE following Bills passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Southland, intituled:—

“Debentures Ordinance, 1863, Amendment Ordinance 1864,”

“The Electric Telegraph Ordinance, 1863.” which Bills were 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.

T. B. GILLIES,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HENRY WIDOWSON TURNELL,

to be Registration and Returning Officer for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Collingwood.

T. B. GILLIES,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd Feb., 1864.

THE following Report by the Chief Surveyor of the Province of Southland, of his recent visit to Stewart's Island, is published for general information

FREDK. WHITAKER,

In the absence of Mr. Fox.

CHIEF SURVEYOR'S REPORT OF STEWART'S ISLAND.

February 15, 1864.

SIR,—I proceeded on the 26th ult. to explore Stewart's Island with a view to obtain some general knowledge of the character of the land on it, and to ascertain what steps it would be necessary to take for the survey of the whole or portions of it.

For these purposes I went round the Island in a boat, landing at a great many points and striking inland, and ascending the hills wherever the extremely difficult character of the country permitted. The broken and irregular outline of the shore, and the many islands which fringe it, afford boat harbours on almost every part of the Coast, which greatly facilitate such an excursion, though the great strength of the tides, and the prevalence of westerly gales, cause such a heavy sea off the salient points, especially off the Southern Capes, as to make it hazardous, except in a very good boat, and with skilful management.

The whole island consists of primary rocks, felspar being by far the predominant material. Some of the hills of the interior I found to consist of granite (in one case a singularly beautiful red syenitic granite), and the hills generally have the conical form and boldly rounded outlines common to the granite hills of Europe; but near the coast large dykes occur, of almost pure felspar, intersected by veins of quartz, and with a few small crystals only of mica and hornblende thinly scattered through it. In some parts, especially in the south, mica and talc

abound so much that it might be called talcose rock.

Rocks of this character are by no means unlikely to yield gold. Everywhere I found embedded in the felspar minute crystals of zircon, and the sands contained titanate of iron and a number of small green gems, which, from their form, and from their having a specific gravity much greater than that of quartz, I take to be euclase.

As might be expected, the decomposition of these rocks gives rise to a very fertile soil, and everywhere the surface is covered with a dense and luxuriant scrub, which, having never been burnt off, or broken down by cattle, and being composed of quick-growing shrubs of no great strength, subject to be blown down and replaced by new growths, the dead and the living forming an impenetrable jungle, so as to make walking to any distance altogether impossible. On the west coast, the land is so much exposed to the prevalent winds, and the hills are so steep and broken that, for the present at all events, it may be set down as absolutely unavailable, except a few hundred acres at Mason's Bay; but on the east side, and north of Port Pegasus, and especially in the vicinity of Lord's River and Port Adventure, the ridges become longer and rather lower; the size of the timber increases; the Rimu, Totara, and Kahikatea appear, and the whole country becomes rather more practicable, though still steep and broken, and everywhere covered with dense scrub to the water's edge.

At Port Adventure there is a small settlement, now chiefly peopled by half-castes. Portions of the hills have been more or less cleared, and the extreme luxuriance of the grass which has spontaneously grown up, attests the productiveness of the soil and climate. Proceeding on towards Patterson's Inlet, the land again becomes rather higher and steeper, but still carrying forest trees, though of no great size. A little land in the south arm of Patterson's Inlet seems capable of cultivation, and a few small spots, all along the extensive shores of the harbour, might hereafter invite settlement,—aided, as these spots will be, by the convenience of communication by water—but the area of available land is very small.

The principal arm of Patterson's Inlet receives a considerable river, the Ohokia, which flows through the only plain in the island. This valley is full ten miles long, with an average breadth of about three miles, and contains 12,000 or 15,000 acres of flat land and about half as much more of the easy slopes of the hills on each side; a great portion, perhaps one half of the flat, is void of scrub, apparently having been burnt off at no very remote period; the remainder of the scrub would no doubt easily be destroyed by fire, and by feeding cattle, but the character of the land in the flat is very inferior—it is, in fact, a mere sand-drift, covered with a thin peaty soil. The summits of the long low parallel ridges are dry but

poor, and every bottom is occupied by swamp. The slopes at the side, however, have a good soil, and will make some desirable farms and no doubt by frequent burning and close feeding, with perhaps a little labour here and there in clearing the water-courses, the flat will so far improve as to afford good feed for stock.

On the North side of Patterson's Inlet three saw mills have been erected, and one of them has been worked pretty extensively. The timber sawn is exclusively Rimu of very small size. The trees are thinly scattered among the Rata and scrub, but as the land rises steeply from sheltered and easily navigable waters for many miles, the timber is easily got down and floated to the mills.

The two peninsulas which narrow the mouth of the harbour seem to have been the favourite haunt of the hardy adventurers who, attracted by the whales and seals which formerly greatly abounded on these coasts, took up their lonely abode nearly thirty years ago on this spot. Many of these still remain, though the original object of their advent has long since disappeared, and the growth of the Colony in their vicinity has increased their disabilities without adding anything to their wealth and comfort. The original settlers are now aged men, but they are generally surrounded by half-caste families, who constitute a little community which has grown up entirely without aid or care from the Government, and which is remarkable for the general good conduct of its members. I find that very few of these old residents have prosecuted claims to the land on which they reside, which they originally occupied by the consent of its native owners, and which they have always considered as their own. Though they cannot now assert any legal title, I trust that whenever the native title to the island at large is extinguished, steps will be taken to secure the inheritance of these spots for their families. It would indeed be unfortunate if the advent of the Government should have the effect of depriving of their homesteads these earliest colonists, and if these numerous half-caste children should be left landless in the land which their fathers were the first Europeans to explore, and of which their maternal ancestors were the sole possessors.

North of Paterson's Inlet, a belt of one or two miles in depth from the coast extends, with few interruptions, to Saddle Point, consisting of ridges generally of no great height, and of which the greater portion might be brought into cultivation.

Port William being a good harbour, very easy of access, and a most convenient port of call for vessels wind-bound in Foveaux Straits, presents greater inducements for immediate settlement than any other part of the Island. There is an excellent situation for a small township, and it seems probable that colonists would be induced to settle there if the land should be thrown open for sale. Here, as elsewhere, the land is thickly

wooded, but many of the trees are suitable for sawing, and the scrub would not be very difficult to fall and burn. When once cleared there is no doubt the soil would be very fertile, and would produce excellent crops of potatoes and other vegetables; or if laid down in grass would afford very abundant pasture.

From all enquiries I made with regard to climate, and from my own observation, I am inclined to think that on the east side of Stewart's Island, north of Port Pegasus, the temperature will be found to be considerably milder than at Invercargill and its immediate vicinity. Certainly, the westerly winds will be much less felt, from the shelter afforded by the mountains in the interior, and from the slopes of the land to the north-east; but it is undoubtedly very wet. It is not probable that the actual rainfall is greater than on the mainland, but small drizzly rain is very frequent. The harbours on the east coast are certainly excellent, being both safe and convenient of access; and all the coast from Saddle Point to Port Pegasus with its deep indentations, presents every facility for communication by boats or vessels of every kind, and the great abundance and excellent quality of the fish will make that a considerable recourse. The quality of the Stewart's Island oysters has long been celebrated, and I carefully examined the condition of this fishery. These oysters occasionally adhere to the rocks a little above high-water mark, but they have for the most part been dredged up from certain limited banks, which were found far up the harbours, in about three fathoms water; the few banks hitherto discovered are pretty nearly exhausted. No doubt numbers of other banks will be found, but it is hardly probable that the oysters on them will be found, when taken, to be in so good condition as they were on the old banks, for these last were just in the sort of positions in which oysters are artificially bedded, near the heads of bays at the mouths of small fresh water streams. At all events, it is certain that this fishery can never be a considerable object of industry until the oysters are regularly bedded and tended here as at home. It is impossible that the facilities for doing this should be greater than at Stewart's Island, and there is no doubt that with good management and some little capital, this may be made a profitable and considerable branch of industry.

Ship-building is another pursuit for which this island affords peculiar facilities. The Rata timber, which grows everywhere abundantly, of the most suitable sizes and forms for this purpose, makes the best possible frames for vessels. On the whole, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the colonization of Stewart's Island presents very great difficulties and drawbacks. It will, ultimately, I have no doubt, form a very important and valuable part of the colony, but so much labour will be required

to be expended before any portion can be made available, that it would be quite idle to attempt to people it by the same means as are applicable to the level, accessible, and well-grassed plains of Southland. If Stewart's Island is to be peopled at all, it must be done by offering special inducements to a suitable class of colonists to settle there. The Nova Scotian Highlanders are the only colonists likely to attempt, and to succeed in, such an enterprise. To these skilful axe-men the forests would present no difficulties, and the facilities for fishing and ship-building would be a great inducement to them. In comparison with the rocky surface and the bitter winters of Nova Scotia the soil and climate of Stewart's Island would be genial and inviting; and when once the great difficulties of clearing and settling were over, such a community could not fail to become prosperous, and the remainder of the Island would then acquire value.

The proximity of such settlers would be of the greatest possible advantage to Southland, both by the increase of trade which it would involve, and by the great supply of labour which it would provide. But to effect this it is clear that a special land law will be required, and as this cannot be done for some time, it would be premature to take any steps for topographical survey on an extensive scale.

The Admiralty survey gives a very fair outline of the Island, and as any surveys which will be required for many years will be on the east coast only, there can be no difficulty in connecting them, either by main traverse lines across the points, or by a minor triangulation according to circumstances: and the only steps that I conceive it will be necessary to take at an early period, will be the laying off a small township, with a few 20 acre Sections immediately round Port William; and perhaps defining and marking the Reserves it may be necessary to make for native purposes, and the portions of land which may be appropriated to the present inhabitants of the Island.

I have, &c.,

THEOPH. HEALE.

To His Honor the Superintendent
of Southland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd March, 1863.

HIS Excellency has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD LEYLAND,

of Auckland, to be an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to be a person with whom shall be deposited certain Copies or Models of the Standard Weights and Measures of the Colony, in the room of Thomas James Jagger.

THOS. B. GILLIES,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Appointment of Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MATTHEW MORRIS

to be Registrar of Marriages, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Mount Grey, in place of Richard Ramsay Armstrong.

This appointment to take effect on and from the Twentieth day of April, 1864.

THOS. B. GILLIES,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Appointment of Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 22nd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES HASELDEN

to be Registrar of Marriages, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Mangawai, in place of Robert Skeen.

This appointment to take effect on and from the First day of April, 1864.

THOS. B. GILLIES,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Diseased Cattle Regulation, Wellington.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 19th March, 1864.

THE following Proclamations under the "Diseased Cattle Act 1861," issued by their Honors the Superintendents of Wellington and Otago respectively; are published for general information.

FREDERICK WHITAKER,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

By His Honor ISAAC EARL FEATHERSTON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, in the Islands of New Zealand.

WHEREAS, by Section Number X. of the "Diseased Cattle Act 1861," it was enacted that if at any time it should be made to appear to the Governor that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out amongst cattle in any district of the Colony, it should be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to declare that such district was infected within the meaning of the Act, and from time to time to make such regulations for destroying diseased cattle therein, and for prohibiting the removal or transportation of cattle from one part of the Colony to another, and for preventing the further spread of such disease as to him should seem fit; And it was by the same Act also enacted that the Governor in Council might by warrant under his hand from time to time delegate to the Superintendent of any Province within the Colony,

all or any of the powers vested in the Governor, or Governor in Council, by the said Act, subject to such regulations as he might think fit, and might from time to time rescind such delegation :

And whereas the Governor hath, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to Isaac Earl Featherston, Esquire, as long as he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, the several powers vested in Governor by the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth sections of the said Act, subject to being rescinded, as in the said Act was provided, and subject to the regulations issued by the Governor in Council, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to any other regulations to be from time to time duly made : and whereas by Proclamation, issued on or about the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, certain places were declared infected districts within the meaning and for the purposes of of the said Act :

Now, therefore, I, the said Isaac Earl Featherston, by virtue of the powers vested in me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that after the date hereof, the Provinces of Auckland, Hawke's Bay, and Taranaki, Canterbury, Nelson, and Marlborough shall also be deemed infected districts within the meaning and for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, and that no cattle, after the date hereof, until further notice, shall be imported into the Province of Wellington from such districts.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Wellington, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,
J. WOODWARD,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

Declaring a certain Portion of the Province of Otago to be an Infected District under the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Superintendent of the said Province.

WHEREAS by Section the 10th of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," it is enacted that if at any time it shall be made to appear that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out amongst cattle in any district of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, to declare that such district is infected within the meaning of the said Act, and from time to time to make such regulations for destroying cattle

therein, and for prohibiting the removal or transportation of cattle from one part of the Colony to another, and for preventing the further spread of such disease :

And whereas by Section 14th of the said Act it is enacted that the Governor in Council may by warrant under his hand from time to time delegate to the Superintendent of any Province all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or Governor in Council by the said Act, subject to such regulations as he may think fit :

And whereas the Governor in Council did, by warrant under his hand, dated the 9th day of May, 1863, delegate to me, John Hyde Harris, so long as I shall hold the office of Superintendent of Otago, amongst others the powers vested in the Governor by the 10th Section of the said Act :

And whereas, by Proclamation under my hand and under the Public Seal of the said Province, on the 14th day of January last, at Dunedin, I, the said John Hyde Harris, Superintendent of the said Province, by virtue of the powers vested in me in that behalf, did thereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date thereof until further notice, that portion of the Province of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, therein described, should be deemed to be an infected district within the meaning and for the purposes of the said "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

And whereas it is expedient to extend the limits of the said district so as to include that portion of the said Province as lies between the Shag River, in the said north-eastern district of the said Province, and the Horse Range, in the said north-eastern district :

Now, therefore, I, the said John Hyde Harris, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in this behalf, do hereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date hereof, and until further notice, that portion of the north-eastern district of the Province of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, hereinafter described, shall be deemed an infected district within the meaning and for the purposes of the said "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," that is to say: All that area situate in the north-eastern district of the Province of Otago, bounded towards the north-east by the boundary line of run No. 109 to its south-eastern corner, thence by a line to the Horse Range, thence by the Horse Range to the ocean, towards the east by the ocean, towards the south by the southern boundary of the Waikouaiti Native Reserve, thence by a direct line to Trigonometrical Station L, in the Waikouaiti Survey district, thence towards the west by a direct line to Trigonometrical Station O, in the said Waikouaiti Survey district, thence by a line due north to the Waikouaiti River, thence by the boundary of New Hawsbury Hundred to the southern boundary of run numbered 80, thence by the southern and north-western boundaries of the said run numbered 80 to the boundary of New Moreaki Hundred, thence by the boundary of the said New

Moeraki Hundred to the boundary line of run numbered 109 the starting point.

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

J. HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's Command,
THOMAS DICK, Provincial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from Gipps Land and Mornington.

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

WHEREAS by Proclamation under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, the eighteenth day of January last, and published of that date in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, I, John Hyde Harris, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in that behalf, did thereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date thereof, all the Australian Ports, with the exception of Gipps Land and Mornington, in the Colony of Victoria in Australia, should be deemed infected districts, places or ports, within the meaning and for the purposes of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," and that no cattle from and after the date thereof until further notice, should be permitted to be imported into the Province of Otago from any of the said Australian ports, with the exception of Gipps Land and Mornington aforesaid:

And whereas it has been made to appear to me that a certain contagious or infectious disease has broken out in Gipps Land and Mornington aforesaid, and it is expedient to declare that such districts are infected within the meaning of the said Act, and to prohibit the importation of cattle into the said Province from the said districts:

Now, therefore, I, the said John Hyde Harris, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in this behalf, do hereby rescind the said exceptions, and do Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date hereof Gipps Land and Mornington shall be deemed infected districts within the meaning and for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act.

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

J. HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's Command,
THOMAS DICK, Provincial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

Of Regulations under "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," for destruction of Cattle infected with the disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia, and for preventing the further spread of the said disease in the Province of Otago.

WHEREAS by virtue of the powers delegated to, and vested in me in that behalf, I, John Hyde Harris, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, did by a proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* of the said Province, and dated the fourteenth day of January last, proclaim and declare a certain district or portion of the said Province, in the said proclamation particularly described, to be an infected district within the meaning and for the purposes of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861." And whereas, by a certain other proclamation, dated the sixteenth day of January last, and published in the said *Gazette*, I, by virtue of the powers delegated to, and vested in me in that behalf, did proclaim and declare a certain other district or portion of the said Province, in the said last-mentioned proclamation particularly described, to be an infected district within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act. And whereas, by a certain other proclamation, dated the sixteenth day of February instant, and published in the said *Gazette*, I, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in that behalf, did proclaim and declare a certain other district or portion of the said Province, adjoining to the said first-mentioned district, to be an infected district within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act. And whereas, by a proclamation dated this twenty-sixth day of February instant, I, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in that behalf, have proclaimed and declared a certain other district or portion of the said Province, therein particularly described, to be an infected district, within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act. And whereas, by proclamation dated the eighteenth day of January last, and published in the said *Gazette*, I, by virtue of the powers in me vested in that behalf, did make, publish, and proclaim certain Regulations therein set forth for the destruction of Diseased Cattle in the districts by the two firstly hereinbefore recited proclamations, dated respectively the fourteenth and sixteenth days of January last, to be infected districts, and for prohibiting the removal and transportation of Cattle out of the said two last-mentioned infected districts, and for preventing the further spread of the disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia. And whereas, it has seemed to me expedient that the said Regulations should be revoked, and that other Regulations should be made in lieu thereof. Now, therefore, I, John Hyde Harris, as Superintendent of the said Province, by virtue of the powers in me vested in this behalf, do revoke and cancel the said Regulations so made, published, and proclaimed by me on the eighteenth day of

January last, as aforesaid. And for the destruction of Cattle, diseased or infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia in the portions or districts of the said Province, by the four several hereinbefore recited Proclamations proclaimed and declared to be infected districts, and for prohibiting the removal and transportation of Cattle out of the said four several infected districts, and for preventing the further spread of the said disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia, I do make, publish, and proclaim the Regulations following:—

REGULATIONS.

1. If any Inspector appointed under these Regulations or otherwise under the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," for the infected districts above described, shall at any time have reasonable grounds to suspect that any cattle within the infected districts above described are infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby authorised forthwith, or as soon as he conveniently can, to proceed to and enter into and upon the place, whether enclosed or otherwise, where such cattle are or are supposed by him to be, and by inspecting such cattle or in any other manner shall satisfy himself whether such cattle or any of them are infected, or may reasonably be suspected to be infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, or whether the same are free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.

2. That if such Inspector shall be satisfied that such cattle or any of them are actually infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, he shall forthwith give to the owner or the person having the custody, charge, or possession of the said cattle notice of which of the said cattle he deems actually infected with such disease, and such owner or person aforesaid shall within twenty-four hours after such notice destroy the cattle so deemed infected, and shall forthwith bury four feet under ground or burn the carcasses of the cattle so destroyed; and if the owner or person having the custody or possession of the cattle deemed by the Inspector to be infected cannot readily be found, or if such owner or person neglect to destroy the cattle deemed infected after the receipt of the notice aforesaid, any Inspector for the said infected districts may seize and destroy or cause to be seized and destroyed such cattle so deemed infected.

3. That if any owner of cattle, or any person having the custody or charge of cattle, shall, after having received such notice as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to destroy the same or any of them within twenty-four hours after such notice, such owner or person aforesaid shall be liable to a fine or penalty of Fifty Pounds for every head of cattle which he shall have neglected or refused to destroy.

4. That if any owner of cattle which any such Inspector as aforesaid has notified to be infected, or if any person having the custody, care, or possession of any such cattle shall, after the same or any of them have been

destroyed, neglect or refuse to bury four feet under ground or to burn the carcasses thereof within twenty-four hours after the destruction thereof, such owner or person aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds for every carcass which he shall neglect or refuse to bury or burn.

5. That if any Inspector for any of the said infected districts shall suspect that any cattle within the infected district for which he is appointed are infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, but shall not be satisfied that such cattle are actually infected, he may, if he shall think fit, give to the owner or to the person having the custody, charge, or possession of such cattle, notice in writing of what cattle he suspects to be infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and shall in and by such notice order and require such owner or such person having the custody, charge, or possession of such cattle to drive or cause to be driven the cattle mentioned in the said notice to such place within the said infected district as such Inspector shall think fit, and such Inspector may in and by such notice direct and fix by what roads and route the said cattle shall be so driven, and if any person being the owner of any cattle, or having in his custody, care, or possession any cattle within any of the said infected districts, shall after the expiration of forty-eight hours after such last-mentioned notice has been served upon him or left at his usual place of business or residence, neglect or refuse to obey such order, or shall neglect or refuse to drive or cause to be driven the cattle mentioned in the said notice to the place and by the roads and route directed and fixed on by the said notice, such person shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds for every head of cattle included in such last-mentioned notice, and after the expiration of the said period of forty-eight hours it shall be lawful for any such Inspector, if such owner or person as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to obey such order, to seize and take into his possession the cattle included in such notice, and drive, or cause to be driven, the said cattle to the place and by the roads and route mentioned and fixed in the said notice.

6. That the Inspectors of diseased cattle under these Regulations and under the said Act shall forthwith cause to be publicly posted or exhibited at and about all the main thoroughfares leading into the said infected districts for which they are appointed, notices that the said infected districts have been proclaimed and declared infected.

7. That if any person shall drive or remove, or cause to be driven or removed, or assist in driving or removing, any cattle out from the said infected districts, such person shall be liable to a fine of Fifty Pounds for every head of such cattle so driven out from the said infected districts. And if any cattle shall stray out of any of the said infected districts into a district not proclaimed to be infected, the owner or

person having the care or possession of such cattle shall be liable to a fine of One Pound for every head of cattle which shall have so strayed out of such district.

8. That it shall be lawful for any Inspector for the said infected districts, or any Police Constable, having reasonable grounds to suspect that any cattle are about to be driven out from the said infected districts, to seize the same and take charge thereof until he shall be satisfied that no attempt will be made to drive such cattle out from the said infected districts. And it shall be lawful for any Inspector of the said districts, or any Police Constable, to seize any cattle that have strayed or been driven out of any of the said infected districts and to take charge of the same, and to drive or cause to be driven the said cattle back into the district from which they had been driven; and if such Inspector or Constable shall deem it expedient so to do to keep the said cattle under his control until the owner or the person having the right to the possession thereof shall be found or made known to him.

9. That in case any person shall wilfully impede or obstruct any Inspector or any Police Constable acting under the authority of these Regulations, every person so offending shall and may be seized and detained by such person so acting as aforesaid, or any person or persons he may call to his assistance, until such offender or offenders can be taken before two Justices of the Peace, and shall be liable to a penalty of Fifty pounds.

10. That all owners or persons having the custody, care, or possession of any cattle within the said infected districts proclaimed as aforesaid, shall within fourteen days from this day give a notice to the officer in charge of the Police Station nearest to the place where such cattle are kept or are, containing the number of such cattle, the particulars as nearly as can be of the place or places where such cattle are kept or are, and the brands with which they are branded, and if such owners or persons shall neglect or refuse to obey this Regulation they shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds.

11. That the Inspector or Inspectors for the said infected districts proclaimed as aforesaid, shall make a Report in writing to the Superintendent of the Province of all things done by him or them under these Regulations and under the said Act, as and when he or they shall be required so to do.

12. That the Inspector or Inspectors may, if he or they shall think fit, grant a certificate to the owner of any cattle destroyed under or by virtue of the said Act or these Regulations, recommending a grant to such owners of compensation for such destruction; but compensation shall in no case exceed £3 per head for cattle under two years, or £6 per head for cattle above that age.

13. That the Superintendent of Otago shall from time to time, as occasion may require, appoint proper persons, to be called

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, to carry out and enforce these Regulations in the Districts for which they are appointed.

14. That the Assistant Inspectors shall have all the powers and authorities conferred upon Inspectors of Districts, except the power and authority conferred by the second of these Regulations, to seize and destroy, or to be caused to be seized and destroyed, infected or diseased cattle, or cattle deemed to be infected or diseased, and except also the power or authority to grant any certificate recommending compensation for the destruction of such cattle, and it is hereby expressly declared that with the said exceptions, wherever in these Regulations the word Inspector occurs, it is to be deemed and construed to include in its meaning the words Assistant Inspector, provided always that no order of any Assistant Inspector or Assistant Inspectors shall override or render void any order or notice of any Inspector.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twenty-sixth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Province of Southland to be an Infected District, under the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a certain infectious or contagious disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia has broken out amongst cattle in the Province of Southland:

Now therefore, I, John Hyde Harris, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in this behalf, do hereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date hereof until further notice the Province of Southland, in the Colony of New Zealand, shall be deemed to be, and shall be an infected district within the meaning of and for the purposes of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," and I do order that no cattle shall be imported, either by land or by sea, into the said Province of Otago from the Province of Southland, or shall be driven or brought for any purpose, or by any means whatever, from the said Province of Southland into any part of the said Province of Otago.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twenty-sixth day of Febru-

ary, One thousand eight hundred and sixth-four.

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's Command,
THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

Declaring a certain portion of the Province of Otago to be an Infected District, under the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Superintendent of the said Province.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a certain infectious or contagious Disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia, has broken out amongst cattle in that portion of the Province of Otago hereinafter described.

Now, therefore, I, John Hyde Harris, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in this behalf, do hereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date hereof, until further notice, that portion of the said Province of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, hereinafter described, shall be deemed an Infected District within the meaning and for the purposes of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," that is to say: All that are situated in the Province of Otago, bounded by the northern boundary Run, numbered 369, being a line due east from the Obelisk to the Clutha River; thence by the Clutha River to the Junction of Black Cleugh Burn; thence by Black Cleugh Burn to its southern source; thence by a direct line to the summit of the Tapanui Range; thence by the Tapanui Range to the southern source of Heriot Burn; thence by Heriot Burn to the junction of its northern branch; thence by a line due north to Spylaw Burn; thence by the Spylaw Burn to the Pomahaka River; thence by the Pomahaka River to its eastern source; thence by a direct line to Mount Bengier; and thence by the Umbrella Ranges to the starting point.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twenty-sixth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

J. HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,
THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Native Department),
Auckland, March 22nd, 1864.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that REWI NGATAHUA, a karere of Matatera, Central Whanganui, has been dismissed the Public Service.

T. B. GILLIES,
In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—In the Auckland Militia, Henry Gordon Blackmore to be Ensign—

Date of Commission 22nd March, 1864.

In the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers.

Thomas Good to be Captain. Date of Commission—16th March, 1864.

T. RUSSELL.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the following resignations, viz.:—

Captain J. Copland, Auckland Naval Volunteers.

Captain J. A. Wilson, Auckland Militia.

Ensign Edward Pharazyn, Wellington Militia.

T. RUSSELL.

ERRATA.—In *Gazette* No. 7, of the 24th February last, folio 83, the Christian names of the undermentioned officers in the Taranaki Militia—Should be

Lieutenant "Daniel" Pennefather, instead of David Pennefather.

Lieutenant "Joseph Hines" Clarke, instead of Joseph Finnis Clarke.

Lieutenant "John Richard" Jackson, instead of Richard Jackson.

Lieutenant "John Thomas Vaughan" Kirby, instead of Vaughan Kirby.

Ensign "Martin George" Roddy, instead of Matthew G. Roddy.

Also—In *Gazette* No. 9, of the 12th inst., folio 118, the Christian name of Captain Brassey, Taranaki Militia, should be "Willoughby" and not "William."

POSTAL.

Appointment of Postmasters.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 15th March, 1864.

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.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

Auckland.

Sergeant Bartholomew Colaghan to be Postmaster at the Queen's Redoubt.

Robert Oliphant Stewart to be Postmaster at Port Waikato.

Sergeant Thomas Rose to be Postmaster at Paparata, from the 1st January, 1864.

Charles Dyer to be Postmaster at Pakiri, from the 1st March, 1864.

Thomas Short to be Postmaster at Mahurangi Heads, from 1st March, 1864.

Hawke's Bay.

George Gregory to be Postmaster at Havelock, from the 1st January, 1864.
 William Jelrin Elwin to be Postmaster at Patane, from the 1st March, 1864.

Southland.

John Gerard Hunsworth Falkiner to be Postmaster at Greenhills, from the 15th January, 1864.
 William O'Brien to be Postmaster at Mokotua, from the 15th January, 1864.

Canterbury.

George Bishop to be Postmaster at Okain's Bay, from the 1st January, 1864.
 Daniel Orr Hampton to be Postmaster at Little Okaloa, from the 1st January, 1864.
 Frank Slee to be Postmaster at Riccarton, from the 1st January, 1864.

Otago.

Thomas Miller Dobson to be Postmaster at Hamilton's, from the 1st February, 1864.
 Charles Reynolds to be Postmaster at Otepopo, from the 1st January, 1864.

Registrar General's Office,
 Auckland, 21st March, 1864.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act 1854," the following names of OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of the said Act, are published for general information:—

United Church of England and Ireland.

The Reverend JOHN ARDEN BAYLEY,
 " J. A. WELSH COLLINS.

Wesleyan Methodist Society.

The Reverend ALFRED R. FITCHETT,
 " JAMES WALLIS, JUNR.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAMES of OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act 1854," have been sent in to me in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 26th of January, No. 4, of the 11th of February, and No. 9, of the 12th of March, in the present year.

Given under my hand at Auckland,
 this twenty-first day of March,
 1864.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
 Registrar-General.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Warehouse has been duly appointed and approved under the 11th Clause of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," as a Warehouse for the reception of goods under Bond,

The lowest storey of a brick building in the occupation of Christopher Atwill Harris, Merchant, situate in Custom House Street, and known as,

HARRIS' WAREHOUSE.
 WILLIAM YOUNG,
 Deputy Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Person has been duly Licensed to act as a Custom House Agent for the Port of Auckland for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

William John Fotherington, Lower Queen Street, Auckland.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
 Deputy Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Warehouse, in the Port of Auckland, has been duly appointed and approved, under the 11th Clause of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," for the reception of goods under Bond;

The Basement floor of a Store in Lower Queen-street, in the occupation of Messrs. Owen and Graham, and known as

OWEN & GRAHAM'S WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
 Deputy Commissioner.

Auckland,
 24th March, 1864.

IT is hereby notified that Messrs. Atkinson and Richmond have withdrawn their application for a Patent for Smelting Iron Sand at Taranaki, and the notice from them published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 9, of the 12th instant, page 120, is hereby cancelled.

CHARLES KNIGHT,
 Investigator under "Patents' Act."

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1857, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Port of Export.	Produce of Gold Fields in the Province of	During the Quarter ended 31st December, 1863.							Exported previously to 30th Sept., 1863.		Total Exported from New Zealand to 31st December, 1863.	
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales	To Victoria.	To Tasmania.	To Other places	Total.					
							Quantity.	Value.	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Auckland	Auckland	...	244	...	...	...	244	722	5,832	18,601	6,076	19,323
Nelson	Nelson	...	2,748	...	...	...	2,748	10,650	59,080	228,933	61,828	239,583
Dunedin	Otago	...	685	130,860	56	..	131,601	509,953	1,065,851	4,130,174	1,201,436	4,655,565
Invercargill	"	...	...	3,526	...	...	3,526	13,663				
Bluff Harbour	"	...	...	458	...	...	*458	1,775				
		...	3,677	134,844	56	...	138,577	536,763	1,130,763	4,377,708	1,269,340	4,914,471

* Including amount exported in September Quarter, 1863.

R. F. PORTER,
Assistant Treasurer.Treasury, Auckland,
18th March, 1864.

Land Claims Office,
New Plymouth, 14th March, 1864.

I HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance No. 15, Session XI., of the Legislative Council of the Islands of New Zealand, to hear and decide claims to land by persons claiming title thereto, from, through, or under the New Zealand Company, Report that the claims of the persons whose names appear in the Schedule hereto, having been duly referred to me for investigation, I do hereby decide that the said persons are respectively entitled to the Crown Grants set against their names in the said Schedule.

H. R. RICHMOND,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

No. OF REPORT.	No. OF CLAIM.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	COMMISSIONER'S DECISION.
855	539	William King Hulke	Entitled to a grant of 41 acres 2 roods (more or less) of rural allotment No. 6, Hua District.
856	540	Arthur Hoskin	Entitled to a grant of rural allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Hua District.
857	800	Joseph Chappell	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 287, Town of New Plymouth.
858	801	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1328, Town of New Plymouth.
859	804	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1282, Town of New Plymouth.
860	805	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1281, Town of New Plymouth.
861	806	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1366, Town of New Plymouth.
862	807	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1306, Town of New Plymouth.
863	808	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1312, Town of New Plymouth.
864	809	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1670, Town of New Plymouth.
865	851	Richard Grylls	Entitled to a grant of 4 acres (more or less) of rural allotment No. 21, Omata District.
866	898	Richard Wood	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 779, Town of New Plymouth.
867	921	Henry Nathaniel Rowe	Entitled to a grant of 8 acres 2 roods (more or less), of rural allotment No. 6, Hua District.
868	1001	George Pollard	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1627, Town of New Plymouth.
869	1023	Robert Gollop	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1189, Town of New Plymouth.
870	1068	Henry Gilbert	Entitled to a grant of allotment C., Victoria Park, Fitzroy District.
871	1114	Robert Scott	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1897, Town of New Plymouth.
872	1115	"	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1923, Town of New Plymouth.
873	1122	William George	Entitled to a grant of 11 acres 1 rood 20 perches (more or less) of suburban allotment No. 5, Grey District.
874	1123	"	Entitled to a grant of 8 acres 3 roods 36 perches (more or less) of suburban allotment No. 13 Grey District.
875	1125	Samuel Joll	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1552, Town of New Plymouth.
876	1128	Thomas Oxenham	Entitled to a grant of rural allotment No. 506, Grey District.
877	1134	Thomas Wheeler	Entitled to a grant of 25 acres (more or less) of rural allotment No. 477, Grey District.
878	1135	John Joseph Looney	Entitled to a grant of 25 acres (more or less) of rural allotment No. 477, Grey District.
879	1136	Henry Lancelot Redhead	Entitled to a grant of rural allotment No. 30, Hua District.
880	1137	"	Entitled to a grant of rural allotment No. 31, Hua District.

881	1138	Thomas King	...	Entitled to a grant of 2 acres (more or less) of rural allotment No. 488, Grey District.
882	1139	"	...	Entitled to a grant of 6 acres 3 roods 20 perches (more or less) of rural allotment No. 768A, Grey District.
883	1140	Arthur Samuel Atkinson	...	Entitled to a grant of rural allotment No. 779, Grey District.
884	1145	Henry Garrett Key	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 491, Town of New Plymouth.
885	1147	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1568, Town of New Plymouth.
886	1148	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 2190, Town of New Plymouth.
887	1149	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1413, Town of New Plymouth.
888	1150	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 196D, Town of New Plymouth.
889	1151	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 226, Town of New Plymouth.
890	1153	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 661, Town of New Plymouth.
891	1154	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 983, Town of New Plymouth.
892	1155	John Jesse Bulkeley	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1396, Town of New Plymouth.
893	1156	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1387, Town of New Plymouth.
894	1152	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1374, Town of New Plymouth.
895	1158	"	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1395, Town of New Plymouth.
896	1032	Job Harrison	...	Entitled to a grant of town allotment No. 1506, Town of New Plymouth.

BY virtue of the 15th clause of the New Zealand Company's Land Claimants' Ordinance, Session XI., No. 15, I do hereby report that it is expedient that the legal estate in the lands specified in the following Schedule, and comprised in Reports on Claims made on the 14th March instant, should be deemed to have been in the claimants thereto respectively, from and after the dates placed opposite to the descriptions of the said lands respectively.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report.	Name of Claimant.	Description of Land Claimed.	Date of Legal Estate.
855	William King Hulke	Part of rural allotment No. 6, Hua District	31 Dec., 1861
857	Joseph Chappell	Town " 287, New Plymouth	9 Aug., 1858
858	"	" " 1328 "	31 Dec., 1861
859	"	" " 1282 "	"
860	"	" " 1281 "	"
861	"	" " 1366 "	"
862	"	" " 1306 "	"
863	"	" " 1312 "	"
864	"	" " 1670 "	"
868	George Pollard	" " 1627 "	"
875	Samuel Joll	" " 1552 "	"
879	Henry Lancelot Redhead	Rural " 30, Hua District	"
880	"	" " 31 "	"

H. R. RICHMOND,
Commissioner of Land Claims.

New Plymouth, March 14, 1864.