



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

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**ORDER IN COUNCIL,**

*Revoking the District of Bay of Plenty, and the Hundreds of Rotorua and Tauranga.*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**WHEREAS** by certain Acts of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled respectively "The Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," and "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Acts, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished, and any such appointment to vary and revoke :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby Revoke the Orders in Council bearing date respectively the seventh day of March, 1862, appointing the District of the Bay of Plenty, and the Hundreds of Rotorua and Tauranga, for the purposes of the said Acts respectively.

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
 Clerk of Executive Council.

**ORDER IN COUNCIL,**

*Revoking the District of Waihou.*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**WHEREAS** by certain Acts of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled respectively "The Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," and "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in

Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished, and any such appointment to vary and revoke :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby revoke the Orders in Council bearing date respectively the seventh day of March, 1862, appointing the District of Waihou for the purposes of the said Acts respectively.

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
 Clerk of Executive Council.

**ORDER IN COUNCIL,**

*Appointing the "Bay of Plenty" a District under "The Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**WHEREAS** by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint and declare, that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All Territory lying within a boundary line commencing at the mouth of the Wairakei stream, on the sea coast, proceeding by a direct line along the south-eastern boundary of the Tauranga District to the summit of the Otane Wainuku; thence to Horohoro; thence by a line to the southernmost point of Rotomahana Lake; thence by a line to the northern-

most part of the Waikare Lake; thence by a line to the point where the eastern boundary of the Ngatiawa Territory strikes the Ohiwa River; thence by a right line to the western head of Ohiwa, on the sea coast (including the adjacent islands of Motiti and Moutohora) to the commencing point.

And doth appoint and declare, that the said District shall be called the Native District of the "Bay of Plenty."

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Appointing Hundred of "Rotorua" under "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint, and declare, that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All that portion of the Native District of the Bay of Plenty as constituted under the "Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," by Order in Council of even date herewith, as is not included in the Hundred of Putauaki, as constituted by Order in Council also of even date herewith.

And doth appoint and declare, that the said District shall be called the Hundred of "Rotorua."

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Appointing Hundred of "Putauaki," under "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint, and declare that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All that portion of the Native District of the Bay of Plenty as constituted under "The Native District Regulation Act, 1858," by Order in Council of even date herewith, as is situated on the east of a line running from the mouth of the Otamarakau River to the easternmost summit of the Tarawera Mountains, and thence by a line to the southernmost point of Rotomahana Lake.

And doth appoint and declare, that the said District shall be called the Hundred of "Putauaki."

And doth declare, that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Appointing "Hauraki" a District under "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint, and declare, that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All territory lying within a boundary line commencing at Maraitai; thence along the Pukekawa Range to the source of the River Wairoa; thence to Paparata; thence to Nakunaku, on the River Maramarua; thence to Te Rua o te Taniwha, on the eastern side of Lake Waikari; thence along the western side of the Rataroa Range to Rataroa; thence to the source of the River Mangawhara; thence to Hangawhara; thence to Rangaunu; thence to Taukoro, on the River Piako; thence to Ruatoitoi, on the River Waitoa; thence to Te Wairere; thence to the summit of the Aroha Range; thence along that range and the boundary of the District of Tauranga to Ngakuriawaare on the sea coast; thence by the sea coast (including Great Mercury, Motunau, Pakihi, Waiheke, and other islands adjacent thereto), to the point of commencement.

And doth appoint and declare, that the said District shall be called the Native District of "Hauraki."

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Appointing "Hauraki" a District under the "Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled the "Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint, and declare that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All Territory lying within a boundary line commencing at Maraitai; thence along the Pukekawa

Range to the source of the River Wairoa; thence to Paparata; thence to Nakunaku, on the River Maramarua; thence to Te Rua o te Taniwha (on the eastern side of Lake Waikari); thence along the western side of the Rataroa Range to Rataroa; thence to the source of the River Mangawhara; thence to Hangawhara; thence to Rangaunu; thence to Taukoro, on the River Piako; thence to Ruatoitoi, on the River Waitoa; thence to Te Wairere; thence to the summit of the Aroha Range; thence along that range and the boundary of the District of Tauranga to Ngakuriawhaare on the sea coast; thence by the sea coast (including Great Mercury, Motunau, Pakihi, Waiheke, and other Islands adjacent thereto) to the point of commencement.

And doth appoint and declare that the said District, shall be called the Native District of "Hauraki."

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Appointing Tauranga a District under "Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858."*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the seventeenth day of November, 1864.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order, appoint, and declare, that the Territory hereafter described shall be a District for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say: All Territory lying within a boundary line commencing at Ngakuriawhaare, to the north of Katikati; proceeding thence by a line running in a westerly direction to the summit of Te Aroha-a-uta; thence in a southerly direction along the Aroha Ranges to Mangatawa; thence by a line to the summit of Otanewainuku; thence by a direct line to the mouth of the Wairakei stream, on the sea coast; thence by the coast line (including the island of Tuhua) to the commencing point.

And doth appoint and declare, that the said District shall be called the Native District of "Tauranga."

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the first day of December, 1864.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Fixing Wardens' Courts Rules for the Province of Canterbury.*

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the first day of April, 1865.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the "Gold Fields Act, 1862," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to make, alter, and revoke Rules regulating the Procedure and Practice in the Courts to be established under the said Act, and in cases of Appeal therefrom, and

also to fix the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings therein:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby order that the Rules and Fees respectively set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, shall be the Rules regulating the Procedure and Practice in the Wardens' Courts within the Province of Canterbury, and in cases of Appeal therefrom, and shall be the Fees to be taken in respect to proceedings therein.

FOSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

#### RULES FOR REGULATING THE PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE OF WARDENS' COURTS WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

1. The Schedule of Forms and Scale of Fees hereunto annexed shall form part of these Rules.

2. In construing those Rules and Forms, the following terms, in inverted commas, shall bear the several meanings set against them respectively:

"The Act." "The Gold Fields Act, 1862" (26 Victoria, No. 21.)

"Clerk," "Bailiff." The Clerk, Bailiff, or person duly appointed and authorised to act as such respectively.

"Oath" shall include affirmation.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females; and importing the singular number shall be extended to the plural number.

3. Every Warden's Court shall be holden at such place and times as the Judge shall appoint, and he may from time to time adjourn the Court.

4. There shall be for every Warden's Court a Clerk who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Governor or the Superintendent, or other person duly delegated by the Governor to exercise such power under the Act.

5. It shall be lawful for the Judge of the Court to appoint a Deputy to act for the Clerk as often as he shall be prevented by illness or other cause from acting in his office, and an entry of such appointment, and the cause of the Clerk's absence, shall be made in the Minute Book of the Court.

6. The Clerk of Court shall issue all Summonses, Warrants, and Writs of Execution, keep an account of all proceedings, take charge of and keep an account, in a book to belong to the Court, of all fees and fines payable or paid into Court, and of all monies paid into and out of Court, adjourn the Court to any day he may deem convenient when from any cause a Court cannot be held on the day appointed, and shall do and perform all other acts and duties properly incident to the office of Clerk.

7. There shall also be a Bailiff of Court, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Judge thereof.

8. The Bailiff shall attend the Sittings of the Court, unless when his absence shall be allowed by the Judge, and shall, when required, serve all Summonses and Orders, and execute all the Warrants and Writs issued out of the Court, and in other respects shall be subject to the directions of the Judge.

9. The parties in every Complaint, Action, and Proceeding shall appear and act personally or by a Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and not otherwise, unless under special circumstances the Judge permits any party to appear by an agent, not being a Barrister or Solicitor.

10. No Officer of the Court shall, either by himself or by any partner or person in his employment, be directly or indirectly engaged as Counsel, Attorney, or Agent for any party in any proceeding in the Court.

11. Every action shall be commenced by a complaint and summons in the form or to the effect in the Schedule hereto annexed.

12. In the Complaint and Summons there shall be set forth the Christian and Surname and place of abode and calling and description of the Complainant, and likewise of the Defendant; but when the Christian and Surname of the latter are not known, he may be designated by any name or names which he may have acquired by usage or reputation.

13. In every Complaint and Summons there shall be set forth briefly, but distinctly and explicitly, the ground or cause of complaint; and if there be more than one ground or cause of complaint, each shall be stated substantively, and consecutively numbered, and there shall also be set forth the recovery or relief claimed.

14. Such Summonses may be issued against any Defendant residing or being without the District within which the Court has jurisdiction (but not out of the Province), provided it clearly appear from the complaint that the cause of action is otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Court.

15. The service of any summons shall be by delivering a copy of the same to the Defendant (or if more than one, to each of them) personally; or if he cannot be found, by leaving such copy at his place of abode; or in case of copartners, at the Claim, Station, or other place of business of the firm.

16. The Summons may be served by the Bailiff or by any other person whom the Court may authorise, and he shall, by a certificate under his hand, certify the time and mode of such service, to be endorsed on the Summons, without prejudice to the Judge taking proof thereof by oath if he think fit.

17. Either party may obtain from the Clerk of Court, Summonses to Witnesses, to be served at the option of such party, either by himself as his agent, or by the Bailiff of the Court, with or without a clause requiring the production of books and writings in their possession or under their control.

18. The parties shall be heard in open Court upon the day appointed, but the Judge may adjourn the hearing of any cause in such manner, and on such terms as to payment of costs or otherwise, as to him may seem fit.

19. If the Complainant do not appear at the time appointed, and good cause for his absence be not shown, the Judge shall dismiss the complaint, and award a sum to the Defendant as costs, or adjourn the hearing of the same.

20. If the Defendant do not appear, the Court may either hold him as confessed, and give judgment accordingly, or institute such inquiry into the cause of action as may be deemed necessary, and thereupon pronounce such decision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, either alone or with the assistance of Assessors or Jurors.

21. Whenever the Court shall make a Decree, in the absence of any party interested in the subject matter of the suit, binding the rights of such party, the Judge may, in his discretion, at the same or any subsequent Court, set aside such Decree, or any part thereof, and grant a rehearing of the suit upon such terms, if any, as to payment of costs, giving security, or otherwise, as he may think fit, on sufficient cause shown for that purpose.

22. When both parties appear, and from the nature of the cause, or the conflicting statements of the parties, it shall be necessary to take evidence, either party may, before, but not after, any evidence is taken, move that the cause be tried with the assistance of Assessors or Jurors.

23. If from the nature of the case (*e.g.*, an encroachment to an unlawful or injurious operation) the Court deem it necessary to repair to the spot, and there on view investigate and determine the

matter, the Court may proceed forthwith, or appoint a time for that purpose, and order the parties and witnesses then and there to attend.

24. In all actions brought before the Court, the Judge shall be sole Judge, unless he think fit to take the assistance of Assessors or Jurors, or unless either of the parties shall move that the complaint be tried by Assessors or Jurors, and shall pay into Court the costs for the summoning and attendance of the Assessors or Jurors.

25. The Assessors or Jurors shall consist of four persons of full age and good repute, who may be selected by the parties in the cause, from indifferent persons present in Court, if the said parties concur in this mode of proceeding. If they do not so concur, the trial shall be adjourned to another day to be then fixed.

26. The Clerk of Court shall thereupon cause to be summoned twelve Assessors or Jurors residing within the District, for the trial of the cause upon the day appointed.

27. The Assessors or Jurors so summoned shall be chosen from time to time in alphabetical order, as their names shall appear in the Jury List for the District, which list shall be yearly, or oftener if he think proper, prepared by the Judge of the Court, and shall contain the names of all men residing within the jurisdiction of the Court, being holders of Miners' Rights or Business Licenses.

28. It shall not be necessary to summon more than twelve Assessors or Jurors to attend any one sitting of the Court, and those summoned for the Trial of any one cause shall be deemed to have been summoned for the Trial of all causes to be tried at the same sittings of the Court with the assistance of Assessors or Jurors.

29. Every summons of an Assessor or Juror shall be served on him personally, or by leaving the same at his ordinary place of abode, at least one clear day before the sitting of the Court.

30. When the Assessors or Jurors shall be in attendance, if their number shall be odd, the Clerk shall strike off one, and the number being even, the Complainant and Defendant alternately shall each strike off one until the number be reduced to four.

31. The four thus remaining shall be empanelled and sworn to give their verdict in the cause to be brought before them.

32. Every such Juror thus empanelled shall be entitled to receive from the Clerk of the Court the sum of ten shillings, and the expense thereby incurred shall be costs in the cause.

33. If either party shall neglect or refuse to strike the Jury as above provided, or if the Defendant shall be absent, it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Court to strike the Jury instead of such neglecting, refusing, or absent party.

34. No evidence shall be given by either party on the Trial of any case, except such evidence as may be material to the right of action or to the defence.

35. It shall not be necessary that the Assessors or Jurors give a unanimous verdict, but Judgment shall be entered up in pursuance of the verdict of the majority.

36. Every Judgment entered up in pursuance of the verdict of a Jury, shall have the same force and effect as if such Judgment were entered in pursuance of the determination of the Judgment of the Court alone.

37. A minute of every decision shall be entered by the Judge, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the persons, whether Assessors or Jurors, who concur in making such Decision, and no formal order shall be necessary, and a copy of such minute shall, on demand, be given to any of the parties interested therein.

38. It being competent to the Court, whenever it

shall seem fit, to order the working of any miner's claim affected by any matter in dispute brought before the Court, to be suspended until such matter shall have been investigated and adjudicated upon, if in any complaint there shall be set forth sufficient grounds, in the opinion of the Court, for an interim order or injunction on the person complained against to desist from working his claim, or from any act or proceeding in the working thereof likely to cause irreparable or serious injury, and if such relief or remedy be then claimed, the Judge may issue such order or injunction in the meantime; and afterwards, on hearing the parties, may recal the same, or otherwise decide as he may see fit.

39. All the costs of any complaint or proceeding shall be taxed by the Court, and shall be paid or apportioned between the parties in such manner as to the Judge shall seem fit, but in default of any special direction, such costs shall abide the event of the action.

40. The Judge shall, in each case, direct what number of witnesses shall be allowed between party and party, and their allowance for attendance shall in no case exceed the highest rate of the allowance mentioned in the schedule.

41. The costs of witnesses, whether they have been examined or not, may in the discretion of the Judge be allowed, although they may not have been summoned.

42. The Judge may make such order as he may think fit, concerning the times, and by what instalments any sum of money for which judgment shall be shall be obtained shall be paid; and all such money shall be paid into Court unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

43. Every Order, Decree, or Judgment, made by the Court, shall be carried out and enforced in the same manner as any order or judgment of a Resident Magistrate may be enforced according to the Law for the time being in force for regulating summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

44. The Judge may at all times amend all defects and errors in any proceeding in this Court.

45. In default of the payment of any Fees, payment thereof, by order of the Judge, may be enforced by such means as may be employed to recover any sum of money adjudged by the Court to be paid.

46. The Judge, the Clerk, and any other Officer may refuse to do any act for which a fee shall be demandable, unless such fee shall be first paid.

47. The Appeal allowed by Section 25 of the Act, shall be in the form of a case, agreed on by both parties or their Solicitors, and if they cannot agree, the Judge of the Warden's Court, upon being applied to by them or their Solicitors, shall settle the case and sign it, and such case shall be transmitted by the Appellant to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal.

48. The Judge may, in pursuance of the 27th Section of the Act, prescribe such additional Regulations as may from time to time be necessary for the orderly transaction of the business of this Court.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

1. *Complaint.*

In the Warden's Court of.....District, in the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Be it remembered that upon the.....day of....., 18....., cometh before me the undersigned, Judge of the.....District Warden's Court, sitting at.....in the said Province, A. B., (address, description, &c.) and complains against C. D., (address, description &c.) Defendant.

1. That (here set forth briefly but distinctly and explicitly the ground or cause of complaint, and if there be more than one ground or cause of complaint, state each substantively, numbering them 1, 2, 3, &c.)

Wherefore the Complainant claims that the

Defendant be adjudged to (here state the nature of the claim or relief sought).

Stated before me at.....aforesaid, this.....day of....., 18.....

.....Judge.

2. *Summons.*

In the Warden's Court of.....District, in the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand, A. B. (address, description, &c.) Complainant, and C. D. (address, description, &c.) Defendant.

Whereas complaint hath this day been made before me the undersigned, the Judge of the said Court, by A. B. (address, description, &c.) Complainant, against C. D. (address, description, &c.) Defendant.

1. That (here set forth briefly but distinctly and explicitly the ground or cause of complaint, and if there be more than one ground or cause of complaint, state each substantively, numbering them 1, 2, 3, &c., as in complaint). Wherefore Complainant claims that the Defendant be adjudged to (here state the nature of the claim or relief sought as in the complaint). These are therefore to command you the said C. D., in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear on the.....day of.....18.....at.....o'clock in the.....noon, at the Court House, at....., before me, to answer to the said complaint and demand (in any case falling under Rule 39, in which in the complaint an interim injunction is claimed, here insert.) And in the meanwhile you are hereby enjoined to desist from (here state the matter of injunction distinctly) under the penalty, in case of disobedience of this injunction, contained in the Act.

Given under my hand and Seal this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord 18....., at.....in the District aforesaid.

(L.S.) .....Judge.

3. *Certificate of Service.*

I.....Bailiff to the Warden's Court at....., do hereby certify that I served.....mentioned in the within Summons, with a copy thereof on the.....day of.....18....., between the hours of.....and.....noon.

E. F.

4. *Summons to a Witness.*

In the Warden's Court of.....holden at....., between A. B.....Plaintiff, and C. D.....Defendant.

You are hereby required to attend at the Court House in.....on the.....day of....., 18....., at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the above cause, on behalf of (Plaintiff or Defendant as the case may be) and then and there to have and produce (state any particular documents required) and all other books, papers, writings, and other documents relating to the said action, which may be in your custody, possession, or power. In default of your attendance you will be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, under Section 54 of the Gold Fields Act, 1862.

Dated this.....day of.....18.....

C. D.,  
Clerk of Court.

To A.B. (address, description, &c.)

5. *Clerk's Notice of Jury.*

In the Warden's Court of.....holden at....., between A. B.....Plaintiff and C. D.....Defendant.

Take notice that this case will be tried by a Jury, the Plaintiff (or Defendant as the case may be) having demanded a Jury therein.

Dated this.....day of.....18.....

C. D.,  
Clerk of Court.

To the Plaintiff or Defendant  
as the case may be (ad-  
dress, description, &c.)

6. *Summons to Juror.*

In the Warden's Court of.....holden at.....  
You are hereby summoned to appear and serve as a Juror in this Court, at the (Court House) on the .....day of.....18....., at the hour of..... in the..... noon, upon the trial of the cause or causes to be then tried by a Jury, and in default of attendance you will be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, under Section 54 of the Gold Fields Act, 1862.

Dated this.....day of.....18.....  
C. D.,  
Clerk of Court.

To (address, description, &c.)

7. *Order fining a Juror for Non-attendance.*

In the Warden's Court of.....holden at.....  
Whereas.....was duly summoned to appear and serve this day as a Juror in this Court, upon the trial of the cause or causes to be tried by Jury at this Court: And whereas he has neglected, without sufficient cause shown, to appear and serve as a Juror at this Court, it is hereby ordered that he shall forthwith (or on the.....day of.....18.....) pay to the Clerk of this Court a fine of £.....for such neglect.

Dated the.....day of.....18.....  
By the Court,

C. D.,  
Clerk of Court.

Hours of attendance at the Office of the Clerk (place of office) from.....until.....except on (here insert the days of the week on which the office will be closed) when the office will be closed.

8. *Bond—Where Plaintiff is Appellant.*

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. of....., C. D. of....., and E. F. of....., are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto G. H. of....., in £.....,\* to be paid to the said G. H., or his certain Solicitor, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each and every of us in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated this.....day of....., one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas a cause is now depending in the Warden's Court of....., holden at....., wherein the above bounden A. B. is Plaintiff, and the above-named G. H. is Defendant; and whereas the above cause came on for trial in the said Court on the.....day of....., when a judgment was given for the said G. H.; and whereas the said A. B., being dissatisfied with such judgment, gave due notice to the said G. H. of his the said A. B.'s intention to appeal from the same to the Supreme Court of New Zealand at....., according to the "Gold Fields Act 1862." And wherea sit is thereby provided that the party who shall appeal as aforesaid shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court aforesaid, to appear and try such appeal, and abide the judgment of the Court of Appeal therein, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded: And whereas the above bounden C. D. and E. F., at the request of the said A. B., have agreed to enter into the above written obligation for the purposes aforesaid, and the security intended to be hereby given has been approved by the Judge of the said Court, as appears by his allowance on the margin hereof.† Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden A. B. shall appear and try the said appeal, and abide the judgment of the Supreme Court therein, and if the above-bounden A. B., C. D., and E. F., or any or either of them, shall pay unto the said G. H., his executors, administrators, or assigns, such costs as the said Supreme Court shall award, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force.

\* A sum sufficient to cover the costs of appeal, say £....., being double the estimated amount.

† I approve of this Bond.

(L.S.)

J. J., Judge.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden  
..... (L.S.)  
..... (L.S.)  
..... (L.S.)

In the presence of.....

9. *Bond—Where the Defendant is Appellant.*

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. of....., C. D. of....., and E. F. of....., are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to G. H. of.....in £.....,\* to be paid to the said G. H., or his certain Solicitor, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each and every of us in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas a cause is now depending in the Warden's Court of....., holden at....., wherein the above-named G. H. is Plaintiff, and the above-bounden A. B. is Defendant, and whereas the same cause came on to be tried in the said Court on the ..... day of.....last, when a judgment was given for the said G. H. in the sum of £....., and whereas the said A. B. being dissatisfied with such judgment gave due notice to the said G. H. of his intention to appeal from the same to the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at....., according to the provisions of the Gold Fields Act, 1862. And whereas it is thereby provided that the party who shall appeal as aforesaid, shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court aforesaid to appear and try said appeal and abide the judgment of the Court of Appeal therein, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded. And whereas the above-named C. D. and E. F., at the request of the said A. B., have agreed to enter into the above-written obligation for the purpose aforesaid, and the security intended to be given has been approved of by the Judge of the said Warden's Court, as appears by his allowance in the margin hereof.† Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-bounden A. B. shall appear and try said appeal and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and if the above-bounden A. B., C. D., and E. F., or any or either of them, shall pay unto the said G. H., his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, such costs as shall be awarded by the Court, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden

..... (L.S.)  
..... (L.S.)  
..... (L.S.)

In the presence of.....

10. *Case on Appeal.*

In the Warden's Court of.....holden at....., between A. B.....Plaintiff, and C. D..... Defendant.

This is a suit (here state the cause of action, and the facts).

The question for the opinion of the Supreme Court is—First (here state the question for the opinion of the Court).

..... (Signature of Judge.)

11. *Table of Fees.*

	£	s.	d.
Summonses	0	2	0
Summonses to Witnesses	0	2	0
Service of Summonses (if within one mile of the Court House)	0	3	0
For every extra mile one way	0	1	0
Hearing	0	4	0

\* A sum sufficient to cover the costs of appeal, say £....., being double the estimated amount.

† I approve of this Bond.

(L.S.)

J. J., Judge.

Adjournment of Hearing, when made on application of Plaintiff or Defendant	£	s.	d.
Swearing Witnesses exceeding three on either side	0	2	0
Summoning Jury	1	4	0
Payment for the Jury	2	0	0
Entering up Judgment	0	2	0
Filing Notice of Ground of Appeal	0	8	0
Writ of Execution against Goods	0	4	0
Writ of Execution against the person	0	4	0
Issuing Warrant to Bailiff to deliver possession to a Plaintiff of premises recovered	0	8	0
Executing any Writ of Execution beyond one mile from the Court House, for every extra mile one way	0	1	0
Poundage on the sum levied or received, or for which the body is taken in execution, for every £1	0	1	0
Serving or Executing any Writ of Arrest, Injunction, Writ of Attachment, or any Summons, Order, Warrant, Precept, Writ or other process, not hereinbefore provided for, if within one mile of the Court House	0	8	0
For every extra mile one way	0	1	0
For keeping possession, per diem, any sum not exceeding	0	8	0
Auctioneers' Commission on goods sold, not exceeding five per cent.			
Advertising—For three lines of space, not exceeding 3s.; and 3d. for every additional line.			
Bailiff's Fee for Executing Writ against the Goods, if satisfied within two hours of the levy	0	4	0
For every Search	0	1	0
For any Document required in Proceedings and not enumerated in the Schedule	0	2	0
For every complete folio of 90 words above one	0	1	0
Copy of any Proceedings (first folio)	0	1	0
And for every complete folio of 90 words	0	0	8
Cartage of Goods seized in Execution to Auction Room or place of security, reasonable expenses actually paid, not exceeding 20s. per diem.			

*Accepted Tender.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 21st April, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that J. DRANSFIELD'S Tender for the supply of Coal to the General Government has been accepted, at the following rates:—

English Coal	...	60s. per Ton
Newcastle (N.S.W.) Coal	...	48s. per Ton

screened, and delivered at the several Public Offices in such quantities as may be required.

W. GISBORNE,  
Under Secretary.

*C. T. Batkin, Esq., to be Accountant in the Colonial Treasury.*

Treasury, Wellington,  
21st April, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES THOMAS BATKIN, Esq.,  
to be Accountant in the Colonial Treasury.  
The appointment to date from the 10th instant.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

*Wm. Best, Esq., to be Chief Clerk and Cashier in the Colonial Treasury.*

Treasury, Wellington,  
21st April, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM BEST, Esq.,  
to be Chief Clerk and Cashier in the Colonial Treasury.

The appointment to date from the 10th instant.  
WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

*G. A. Æ. Ross, Esq., temporarily appointed Receiver of Land Revenue.*

Treasury, Wellington,  
22nd April, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint temporarily

GEORGE ARTHUR ÆMILIUS ROSS, Esq.,  
to be Receiver of Land Revenue for the Province of Canterbury, *vice* G. A. Sale, Esq., resigned.

This appointment to date from the 1st instant.  
WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, April 20th, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, viz.:—

*In the Auckland Militia.*

Ensign Andrew George Pogue to be Lieutenant.  
Date of Commission, March 30th, 1865.

Richard Kenrick, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 30th, 1865.

Gordon Tisdall, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, April 1st, 1865.

*In the Wellington Militia District.*

Major Edward Gorton, to be Major Commanding Volunteers. Date of Commission, July 30th, 1863.

*In the Wellington Militia.*

Joseph Compton Boddington, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 8th, 1865.

*In the Taranaki Militia.*

F. L. Webster, to be Captain. Date of Commission, March 1st, 1865.

Lieutenant Garland William Woon to be Captain. Date of Commission, March 2nd, 1865.

*In the Taranaki Militia and Volunteers.*

Captain Charles Stapp, to be Adjutant, *vice* Cumming, who exchanges. Date of exchange, March 21st, 1865.

*In the Taranaki Military Settlers.*

Captain George J. Cumming, to be Adjutant, *vice* Stapp, who exchanges. Date of exchange, March 21st, 1865.

Ensign Courtenay Melmoth Kingdon, to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, March 1st, 1865.

Henry Brown, to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, March 2nd, 1865.

Ensign Arthur Bayley, to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, March 3rd, 1865.

W. Beveridge, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 1st, 1865.

R. Bayley, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 2nd, 1865.

W. Ginger, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 3rd, 1865.



J. Shaw, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, March 4th, 1865.

Quarter-Master Robert Collins, to rank as Captain. Date of Commission, March 1st, 1865.

*In the Wanganui Yeomanry Cavalry.*

Lieutenant Stephen Herbert Towgood, (Alexandra Troop) to be a Lieutenant in the Wanganui Yeomanry Cavalry. Date of Commission, March 1st, 1865.

*In the Wanganui Militia and Volunteers.*

Captain Thomas Powell, to be Paymaster. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

*In the Wanganui Militia.*

Captain John Nixon, to be Major. Date of Commission, March 9th, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Lacy Peake, to be Captain, *vice* Nixon, promoted. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

Lieutenant Wilmot Powell, to be Captain, *vice* Hewett, deceased. Date of Commission, Feb. 2nd, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Ireson Jones, to be Captain, *vice* Jordan, Rangitikei District. Date of Commission, February 3rd, 1865.

Edward Broughton, (late Lieutenant in the Wanganui Volunteers), to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

Frederick Ross, to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, April 1st, 1865.

Charles Smith, to be Ensign. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

Captain Alfred Ross, to be Adjutant. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

Thomas Wayth Gudgeon, to be Quarter-Master with rank of Lieutenant. Date of Commission, February 1st, 1865.

Captain Henry Boydon Roberts, (late of Prince of Wales Company, Wanganui Rifle Volunteers), to be Captain. Date of Commission, March 7th, 1865.

*In the Dunedin Artillery Volunteers.*

Charles Henry Hardy, M.D., to be Surgeon. Date of Commission, March 8th, 1865.

*In the Dunedin Volunteer Naval Brigade.*

Thomas Moreland Hockin, to be Surgeon. Date of Commission, March 9th, 1865.

*In the Otago Rifle Volunteers.*

Blair Fullarton to be Captain, Waikouaiti Rifle Volunteer Company. Date of Commission, March 30th, 1865.

William Shand, to be Lieutenant, Caversham (or South District) Rifle Volunteer Company. Date of Commission, March 30th, 1865.

H. A. ATKINSON.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, April 20th, 1865.

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

Ensign Charles Robert Miller, of the Wellington Militia (Wairarapa.)

Cornet F. B. Chalmers, of the Wairarapa Cavalry Volunteers.

Captain James Harvey, of the Invercargill Volunteers.

Lieutenant John M'Donald, of the Invercargill Volunteers.

H. A. ATKINSON.

*Wanganui Rifle Volunteers.*

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, April 20th, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve the change of the name of the Company

to which Captain Hurst, Lieutenant Moore, and Ensign Wilson have been gazetted, from the "Tura-kina Division of the Union Company," to the "Tura-kina Company Rifle Volunteers."

H. A. ATKINSON.

*Wanganui Militia.*

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, April 20th, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of

Captain Roberts, Prince of Wales Company Rifle Volunteers, and appoint him Captain in the Wanganui Militia.

H. A. ATKINSON.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, April 20th, 1865.

**THE** undermentioned Officers are to be considered on the unattached list:—

Captain David Porter, Wanganui Rifle Volunteers.  
Lieutenant Arthur Bayley, Taranaki Militia.

H. A. ATKINSON.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, February 24th, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel the commissions held by

Captain Roxborough Richard Moore, Auckland Militia.  
Lieutenant Hugo Byam Lomax, Auckland Militia.

H. A. ATKINSON.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to disband the Porangahau Company of Cavalry Volunteers.

H. A. ATKINSON.

CUSTOMS.

**IT** is hereby notified, that

NATHANIEL WILLIAM LEVIN,

of Grey-street, Merchant, has been duly licensed to act as a Custom House Agent at the Port of Wellington for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

W. SEED,

Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Wellington,  
21st April, 1865.

**HIS** Honor Sir William Foster Stawell, Knight, Chief Justice of the Colony of Victoria, has been pleased to appoint

ROBERT HART,

of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand, Esquire, a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of Victoria.

ROBT. HART.

Wellington, 18th April, 1865.

*Lyttelton and Christchurch Railway.*

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the General Assembly at its next Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the Prevention of Accidents and the Punishment of Offences on the Lyttelton and Christchurch Railway.

Copies of the said Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office within fourteen days of the commencement of the said Session.

By order of His Honor the Superintendent.

JOHN HALL,

Secretary for Public Works.

Christchurch, 15th April, 1865.





THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

*Warrant appointing a Polling Place in lieu of another.*

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 "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:

Now KNOW YE, that I, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby appoint the following place to be a Polling Place for the Electoral District hereinafter specified, as constituted by "The Representation Act, 1862," for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, namely— for the District of the Bay of Islands:

THE RUNANGA HOUSE, WAIMATE, instead of the Young Men's Association Rooms, Waimate, as appointed by Warrant, dated the 2nd January, 1861.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
 FRED. A. WELD.

*Robert James Creighton, Esq., elected to House of Representatives.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 20th April, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ, issued for the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Parnell, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

ROBERT JAMES CREIGHTON, Esquire, has been duly elected.

FRED. A. WELD.

*Wm. Buckland, Esq., elected to House of Representatives.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 20th April, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ, issued for the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Raglan, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

WILLIAM THORNE BUCKLAND, Esquire, has been duly elected.

FRED. A. WELD.

*Report on the West Coast District.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, May 5, 1865.

THE following Report by W. Seed, Esq., in reference to the West Coast District, is published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

Custom House, Wellington,  
 15th April, 1865.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in Mr. Gisborne's letter to me of the 10th ultimo, wherein I was requested "on behalf of the General Government to enquire into and report for their information generally as to all the circum-

"stances material to be considered in reference to the future management of the West Coast District," I have now the honor to furnish the following statement:—

Before remarking on the several points to which my attention was specially directed, I should perhaps give a brief description, based upon what I gathered from reliable sources, and what I saw myself, of the character of the country on the West Coast.

Viewed from on board a vessel the coast from Cape Farewell to the River Grey presents a very rugged and broken appearance; but immediately to the south of the Grey the land near the sea becomes level, and continues more or less so, almost without interruption, for upwards of one hundred and fifty miles down the coast. It is covered throughout with a dense forest, which comes close down to the beach. In some places the flat land extends back from twenty-five to thirty miles, whilst in others it narrows to four or five miles. The average width of it from the Grey to Abut Head, is about fifteen miles, including the low hills; and from Abut Head to Jackson's Bay, where the low land terminates, it is perhaps not more than seven miles in width. From a little distance off shore, the low terrace land near the sea between the Grey and the Hokitika (or rather the top of the forest, for nothing else can be seen) looks singularly level. On approaching nearer, however, slight irregularities are observed, and when you land and penetrate into the bush, you perceive that the ground gradually rises towards the first low range of hills, which run generally parallel to the coast; between the level land and the chain of Southern Alps, three separate ranges of hills are distinctly seen. The soil on the flat land appears to be well adapted for agriculture, if I may judge from what I saw on the banks of the Waimea Creek, about eight miles inland, where the excavations made by the diggers show about eight to twelve inches of surface soil composed principally of a rich vegetable deposit, then two to three feet of light coloured yellow clay. Below this the gold is found in what is termed the "wash-dirt," which is of an average thickness of four feet, and is composed of sand and gravel mixed more or less with clay, in which are embedded boulders varying in size from a few inches to two feet or more in diameter, the whole resting on a bed of stiff blue clay. In some places where what is called the terraces abut on to the streams, this clay lies exposed to a depth of more than one hundred feet.

The forest is composed principally of red and white pine, matai, mero, and birch, with here and there some totara. On the low land the pines predominate, but further back, I am told, the hills are covered almost exclusively with birch. Ferns and mosses exist in great variety and abundance,—the ground everywhere, and the trunks of the trees up to the lower branches, being thickly covered with them, furnishing, I, think, conclusive evidence that the climate must be very moist. Indeed, it is generally stated that there is a deal of rain on the West Coast; but persons who have been resident there some time, say that there is not more than falls in Otago, and that there is much less wind than on the plains of Canterbury; that there is very little frost, and that the climate is altogether much milder than that of the eastern side of the Island. The Maoris who have lived for years about the Teramakau and the Grey, corroborate this testimony as to the mildness of the climate, but admit that there is a good deal of rain.

The level land may be said to commence at the northern and end at the southern boundary of the Canterbury Province, where the high mountains approach close to the sea. Along its whole extent

there are unfortunately no good harbors, or at least none have as yet been discovered. Many people are sanguine that the South Wanganui will prove to be a better harbor than either the Grey or the Hokitika, and that good anchorage and safe landing-places will be found at Jackson's Bay. This point will no doubt very soon be settled, as Captain Gibson, an experienced and efficient officer, who has already surveyed the harbour at Hokitika for the Canterbury Government, and erected signal-staffs there and at the Grey, is about to examine and report upon the whole coast-line of the Province. As I understand that a copy of his Report will be sent to the General Government, it will be unnecessary for me to make any lengthened remarks on this subject; but as I visited both the Grey and the Hokitika, I think I may briefly state that neither of them can be called good harbors; that they are unfit for vessels drawing over six feet of water,—and that the bar of each, by the action either of the surf outside or of the freshes from within, is constantly shifting. The prevailing winds are said to be from south-west round to the north of west. The description of the weather given by Captain Drury in "The New Zealand Pilot," for the northern portion of the West Coast, I was told, has proved to be very accurate. Although the wind seldom blows for long at a time direct on shore, yet even in the stillest weather there seems to be always a heavy surf rolling in all along the coast, which keeps up a constant break on the bars at the entrance of the rivers. The Grey, I understand, is at times more accessible than the Hokitika. It is a rain-river; but the Hokitika is said to be fed from the melting of the snow on the high ranges inland, and in the winter, therefore, when the snow is frozen, it may possibly fall very low.

Gold in paying quantities has been found on all the rivers from the Buller to the Totara—viz., on the Buller, the Grey, Saltwater or Paroa, Teremakau, Kapitea, Waimea, Arahaura, Hokitika, and the Totara. Fair prospects have also been found as far down the coast as Mount Cook, so that, as far as at present ascertained, the northern half of the West Coast of the Middle Island appears to be auriferous, Mount Cook being situated about midway between Cape Farewell and the southern end of the West Coast. I spoke to numbers of men on the Waimea, where the principal diggings are, and they all said that gold in small quantities could be found almost everywhere it was dug for. I saw seven different parties wash out prospects at various places along the banks of the creek, and in each instance they got gold to the extent of half a grain to a grain to the dish. Many experienced diggers, who had been on the Waimea diggings for several months, expressed it as their opinion that the West Coast Goldfields would last for many years, and that any one who worked industriously on them would be sure of a certain amount of success. They all described them as "a good poor man's diggings;" meaning thereby, that anybody could be pretty sure of earning a living from them, but that few would realise large sums, as the gold was very fine, and was scattered over a wide extent of country. The want of roads by which supplies could be furnished at a cheaper rate than at present, is the greatest impediment that the diggers have to contend with. The tracks through the bush used hitherto have been made by the diggers themselves, assisted by the storekeepers; but arrangements have now been made by the Provincial Government to grant for the formation of roads an amount of money equal to that raised by the population of any district for such purposes. This will probably get over the difficulty for the present; and when it has been fully ascertained in what direction the greatest digging population will be located, steps

will no doubt be taken to form permanent roads. Just now this would be premature, as there may be two thousand diggers in one place to-day, and on hearing of some new rush, they might be all away to some distant point in less than a week. Timber being everywhere so abundant, and the land being level, it will be found, I should think, when the place becomes more settled, that wooden tramways will be the cheapest and most suitable roads that could be constructed.

At the end of last month I estimate that there must have been about 7000 people in the district. Of these about 3000 were at the Waimea or Six-mile Diggings; 2000 digging and prospecting in other places; and about the same number congregated at the township at Port Hokitika. Among the latter would be included the people who are constantly coming to and leaving the diggings, the packers, storekeepers, and a considerable number belonging to a class having no particular occupation, but which seems always to be inseparable from the various rushes to new diggings. I found it very difficult to get any reliable information as to the yield of gold, for the diggers, as a class, are not communicative on this point. I saw, however, on the Waimea, two parties of four men each wash out between them, for their day's work, about five ounces of gold; this would yield about £2 7s. per man. Very few were getting more than this, and many, no doubt, very much less. The amount of gold purchased by the various Banks during the fortnight I was at Hokitika was about 5600 ounces. Estimating that there were 3000 people constantly at work,—and this is perhaps rather above than below the actual number,—the amount of gold I have named would give on an average £3 10s. per week for each man. Owing to the nature of the country, it is a most laborious undertaking for men to have to prospect ground at any distance from the banks of the rivers and streams, on account of the difficulty of carrying their food and tools through the bush; it will therefore take a long time to ascertain fully the extent of ground that can be worked with advantage.

It is quite impossible to account for the present rush of people to the West Coast, except by ascribing it to the characteristic restlessness of the diggers, which appears to impel them to join in every great rush to new Goldfields. Many disappointed diggers will no doubt soon leave, but large numbers who have good claims will remain for a long time in the district. The only way in which these people can be supplied with stores and provisions at the various diggings until permanent roads are made, is by means of packhorses or bullocks; and as there is no natural pasture whatever for these animals, a large quantity of forage of different kinds will constantly be required; the heavy expense of getting this round by sea will be the means of inducing people to cultivate green crops; and once that settlers have gone to the trouble of clearing and cropping the land, they will become attached to the place, and will not readily abandon it; other local industries will soon spring up, and the occupation of the country by permanent settlers will thus be very much promoted.

The chief drawback to the settlement of the district is the want of good harbors; but the presence of gold will stimulate people to use every exertion to remedy this defect as far as possible, by obtaining vessels of light draught suitable for the rivers, such as those which are used for some of the bar harbors of Australia.

A practicable track from the eastern side of the Island to the West Coast, through the Teremakau Pass, has, I believe, just been found. The value of this for travellers, and for driving stock overland, as well as for postal purposes, can hardly be over-esti-

mated; but I imagine that merchandise of all kinds, even though a good road should be made by this route, will still be conveyed by sea as the cheapest means of transit.

The people on the West Coast, beyond the single question of the road across from Christchurch, will have very little concern in the affairs of the other side of the province; and as most of them come from Otago, Invercargill, Nelson, the Northern Provinces, and from Australia direct, it is scarcely to be expected that they will ever feel more interest in the affairs of Canterbury than in those of any other Province of New Zealand. It is pretty certain, therefore, if the settlers about Hokitika increase at all rapidly, or even maintain their present numbers, that they will very soon declare themselves in favor of having a separate Province; they will require every farthing of the revenue raised in their district to lay out on roads to open up the country; and immediately any land-fund accrues, they will be jealous of seeing any part of it spent on the eastern side of Canterbury Province.

It is impossible yet to say with absolute certainty where the chief town will be. If South Wanganui is found to be a better harbor than the Hokitika, and the ground in its vicinity yields a larger quantity of gold than that does which is now being worked near the Hokitika, it will naturally become the chief centre of trade and population; but without some such decided advantages in its favor, I do not think it is likely to rival the present township, where already a great many people have settled down and constructed substantial buildings. The Hokitika has also the advantage of having a greater breadth of flat land in its vicinity than there appears to be at any other point on the coast, and is only fourteen miles from the Teremakau, where the road from Christchurch most likely will reach the coast, and twenty-three miles from the Grey, which river, it is said, can be entered by vessels at times when it is difficult to cross the bar of the Hokitika.

The place where the first stores and other buildings were erected at the Hokitika was evidently selected only to meet the emergency of the moment, as it is nothing more than a sandbank which has been thrown up by the sea near the entrance of the river, towards which it dips, rendering it liable to be flooded in that part, whilst a portion of the other side is exposed to danger from the sea. The permanent township is being laid off a little further up the river, where the ground is higher, is not exposed to floods, and is quite as accessible to vessels as the point lower down where they now lay to discharge their cargoes. I pointed out to the Government Surveyor a suitable site for the Custom House, and the Provincial Secretary has been good enough to give directions for an acre of land to be reserved there for this purpose. This allotment will be sufficiently large for sites for most of the buildings required by the General Government for a long time to come, and will, I think, be found to be so situated as to be equally convenient for them all.

Full reports have no doubt long since been made to the Government relative to the coal found at the Grey, but as I went up that river and saw the mine, I may here furnish one or two particulars respecting the working of the coal which may not have been previously noticed. The seam lies exposed in a cliff on the north side of the river, several feet above the water. It is also seen on the Canterbury side, but there it is only just above the surface of the river, and appears to dip downwards. The mine is on the north or Nelson side of the river, and consists of a simple tunnel driven into the coal seam at right angles to the river bank. Only a few men are working at it, and they turn out about forty tons a

week, which is all they are able to take down the river with the single boat they have for this purpose. They have penetrated into the seam about one hundred and eleven feet, and at that distance in it has been measured, and found to be sixteen feet two inches in thickness. The coal has to be conveyed down the river in flat-bottomed punts, on account of some shallows there are about halfway up to the mine. There is at present a demand for more coal than can be supplied for the use of the small steamers trading on the coast. The mine is distant from the entrance of the river about six and a half miles.

The several particulars furnished above will supply information on most of the points to which my attention was directed; and I will now briefly reply to the questions which still remain unanswered, in the order in which they stand in my letter of instructions.

The West Coast district, I think, is not "yet ripe for being formed into a separate Province;" but as the opportunities for communication between it and the Seat of Government are at present less frequent than those enjoyed by most other settled parts of the Colony, I am of opinion that it would be found advisable to allow some officer on the spot to act as a kind of agent for the General Government, as, in addition to carrying out their instructions, he would always be prepared to advise them whenever it might be found necessary to adopt any fresh arrangements to meet the varying necessities of the district.

In the event of being formed into a separate Province, its natural and proper limits, I think, would be the portion of the Province of Canterbury west of the great dividing range of mountains.

Communication overland from Nelson, I am told, is even more difficult than from Christchurch, as the only really practicable pass yet discovered is the one at the head of the Teremakau; anyone travelling from Nelson overland must therefore go almost to the southern boundary of the Province before a practicable track to the westward can be reached.

The only present practicable means of intercommunication overland between the different ports of the district is by the sea-beach.

For the reasons stated in a previous part of this letter, I think that the proper capital of the district would be at the town at Port Hokitika.

It is impossible yet to give any estimate of the revenue which may be expected from the district, as the Customs duties on most of the goods consumed there are at present paid at the ports from whence they are shipped. The Hokitika will however, no doubt, soon be declared a warehousing port, when all the articles liable to the higher rates of duty will be shipped under bond, and pay duty there. As soon as that is the case, and the number of people is ascertained more accurately, a tolerably correct estimate of the revenue can be furnished.

Most of the officers required just now for the West Coast, who hold their offices under the Provincial Government, have already been appointed. A gentleman enjoying the confidence of the Canterbury Government has been sent there as Resident Magistrate, with ample discretionary powers in all Provincial matters; a Warden for the Goldfield is also stationed there, as well as a body of Police. Pilots for the Hokitika and the Grey have also been nominated. A Custom House has been established at the first-named port, as I have already reported in a letter addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner of Customs, referring to matters especially connected with his Department. In that letter I recommended that an experienced officer should be appointed Sub-Collector for the West Coast; and he might also, I think, act as Sub-Treasurer and Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriages; the Coroner's duties, for the present, might be undertaken by the Magistrate or the Warden of the Goldfield.

A Postmaster is urgently required; but this I have already pointed out in a separate communication to the Hon. the Postmaster-General, who at once, I believe, gave directions for an officer to be sent from Nelson without delay.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SEED, Collector.

*Conveyancing Counsel appointed under "Land Registry Act, 1860," Regulation No. 41.*

Attorney-General's Office,  
Wellington, 1st May, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

SAMUEL JACKSON, and  
HENRY HILL,

of Auckland in the Province of Auckland, and  
CHARLES JAMES FOSTER,  
of Christchurch in the Province of Canterbury, Esquires, to be Conveyancing Counsel to examine Titles under the "Land Registry Act, 1860," Regulation, No. 41.

HENRY SEWELL.

*D. B. McConnell, Esq., appointed Registrar of Deeds at Invercargill.*

Attorney General's Office,  
Wellington, 22nd April, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID BENNET MCCONNEL, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Deeds at Invercargill in the Province of Southland.

HENRY SEWELL.

*D. B. McConnell, Esq., appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Invercargill.*

Attorney-General's Office,  
Wellington, 22nd April, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID BENNET MCCONNEL, Esq.,

to be Registrar of the Supreme Court at Invercargill in the Province of Southland.

HENRY SEWELL.

*Appointment of J. S. Johnston, Esq., as Registrar of the Supreme Court at Invercargill, cancelled.*

Attorney-General's Office,  
Wellington, 22nd April, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel the appointment of

JOHN SMITH JOHNSTON, Esq.,

of Invercargill in the Province of Southland, as Registrar of the Supreme Court.

HENRY SEWELL.

*Appointment of J. S. Johnston, Esq., as Registrar of Deeds at Invercargill, cancelled.*

Attorney General's Office,  
Wellington, 22nd April, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel the appointment of

JOHN SMITH JOHNSTON, Esq.,

as Registrar of Deeds at Invercargill in the Province of Southland.

HENRY SEWELL.

Native Secretary's Department,  
Wellington, 4th May, 1865.

**HIS** Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license

WILLIAM GREGORY CLARKE, Esq.,  
WILLIAM JOHN PALMER, Esq.,  
WILLIAM NICHOLAS SEARANCKE, Esq.,

to be Surveyors under "The Native Lands Act, 1862."

WALTER MANTELL.

POSTAL.

*Patterns of Merchandize may be sent by Post at the Book Postage Rate.*

General Post Office,  
Wellington, 25th April, 1865.

IT is hereby notified for public information, that on and after the first day of May next, a system of Pattern Post will be established between places within the Colony of New Zealand, and also between the Colony and the United Kingdom, and the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, whereby patterns of merchandize of no intrinsic value may be sent by post under the same regulations and at the same rates of postage as those of the Book Post.

- (1.) No packet of patterns must exceed 24 ounces.
- (2.) The patterns must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can be fairly considered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value.

- (3.) There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.
- (4.) The patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination.
- (5.) In all other respects the regulations of the Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post.
- (6.) Any packets not in accordance with the above regulations will be treated as letters.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,  
Postmaster-General.

*Notice.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned person has been duly licensed to act as a Custom House Agent at the Port of Havelock:

CHARLES LEOV,

of Havelock.

D. JOHNSTON,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Customs, Havelock,  
24th April, 1865.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in account with the Estate of Henry Puddy, deceased, intestate.

DR.		CR.	
1863.	£ s. d.	1863.	
Mar. 11.	By Cash from Police, found on person	Mar.	Paid Postages . . . . . 0 0 8
„ 12.	By Cash from Bank of New South Wales . . . . . 340 0 0	June 19.	Paid advertising in <i>Times</i> and <i>Colonist</i> . . . . . 0 7 0
June 3.	By Cash from Gillies and Street, proceeds sale of wagon and horses . . . . . 123 3 0	„ 19.	Paid advertising in <i>Wakatip Mail</i> . . . . . 0 5 0
1864.		„ 19.	Paid advertising in <i>Dunstan News</i> . . . . . 0 5 0
Feb. 16.	By Cash from Messrs. Gillies and Turton on account of verdict in <i>Chapman v. Thomas and Wood</i> . . . . . 704 6 4	Dec. 12.	Paid William Puddy—Claim 49 1 6
		1864.	
		Jan. 22.	Paid T. B. Gillies to account of costs of <i>Chapman v. Thomas and Wood</i> . . . . . 100 0 0
		Feb. 18.	Paid swearing and filing two Affidavits, 10s.; Order, 6s. . . . . 0 16 0
		„ 18.	Paid Letters of Administration, 60s.; Balance Sheet, 7s. 6d. . . . . 3 17 6
		Mar. 1.	Paid Messrs. Gibson & Co.—Claim . . . . . 450 0 0
		„ 12.	Paid William Puddy—for carrying goods . . . . . 125 0 0
		„ 16.	Paid Cornelius Puddy—Claim . . . . . 12 0 0
		„ 22.	Paid Fredk. Ludlow—Claim . . . . . 6 0 0
		April 14.	Paid Gillies and Turton—Law costs . . . . . 2 2 0
		„ 14.	Paid Administrator's Commission on £1,067 0s. 10d. at 5 per cent., £53 7s. 0d.; On £122 3s. 0d. at 8 per cent., £9 15s. 6d. . . . . 63 2 6
		June 11.	Paid A. Hamilton—Claim . . . . . 15 0 0
		„ 11.	Paid advertising Creditors to receive Claims . . . . . 0 16 6
		„ 25.	Paid James Smith, Esquire, Attorney of Father, by order of Court—available Balance . . . . . 272 7 8
		Aug. 20.	Paid Thomas Hunter—Claim . . . . . 22 10 0
		„ 20.	Paid Edward Pritchard—Claim . . . . . 26 10 0
		„ 20.	Paid Balance . . . . . 39 12 6
	£1,189 3 10		£1,189 3 10

The following STATEMENTS of BEVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the Quarter ended March 31, 1865, are directed to be published for general information.  
 Colonial Treasury, Wellington, May 5, 1865.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1864-5.  
 STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ORDINARY REVENUE of New Zealand for the Quarter ended March 31, 1865.

REVENUE.	LOCAL.												TOTALS.								
	GENERAL.		AUCKLAND.		TARANAKI.		WELLINGTON.		HAWKES' BAY.		NELSON.			MABELRO.		CANTERBURY.		OTAGO.		SOUTHLAND.	
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs Duties	1600 12 9	48920 1 9	3030 7 9	16313 18 9	4584 12 11	9716 14 5	1600 4 1	27392 2 9	49089 10 0	6438 13 4	167686 5 9	133 4 4	11944 13 8	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8
Fines, Seizures, Rents, &c.	3423 12 6	40 17 8	58 7 0	1202 4 10	289 16 5	12 16 11	21 2 9	2268 13 1	8479 13 8	557 7 8	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	113 17 0
Postal, including commission on Money Orders	1966 7 2	3164 3 6	321 2 6	383 10 5	...	496 19 2	164 12 10	322 0 8	529 3 0	404 5 0	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Fees and Fines, Supreme Court	427 10 10	100 2 7	...	...	...	109 19 6	50 8 0	93 17 6	1696 1 7	303 12 0	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	48 4 6
Sheriffs' Offices	20422 2 3	708 3 0	95 8 10	470 18 10	93 15 3	206 11 8	165 4 9	427 14 4	627 14 0	303 12 0	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	214 4 7
Resident Magistrates' Courts	2230 11 5	844 8 0	89 13 0	275 3 0	33 13 0	143 10 6	80 10 0	547 12 6	240 15 0	43 3 8	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	473 1 10
Births, Marriages, &c.	1837 8 9	153 16 6	22 19 0	6 7 6	15 18 0	34 11 6	13 16 0	99 15 6	240 15 0	43 3 8	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Fees on issue of Crown Grants	1600 12 9	243 0 0	27 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	21 0 0	...	191 0 0	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
licences under "Arms Act"	1600 12 9	48 3 0	2 17 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	...	29 7 0	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Fees under "Land Claims Settlement Act"	1600 12 9	60 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	14 12 0	33 5 0	1 18 0	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
"Merchant Shipping Act"	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
"Patents Act"	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
"Joint Stock Companies Act"	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Incidental Receipts	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Recoveries to credit of Votes	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11944 13 8	73 11 6	1519 10 7	648 13 1	4162 10 3	2869 18 6	631 2 8	570 0 0	218 14 0	25 3 8	10 0 0
Totals of Revenue	770 14 7	54379 3 6	3648 3 1	18693 0 4	5061 18 7	10808 8 8	2142 11 5	31766 8 4	56316 9 3	8082 6 8	191269 4 5	4381 16 2	23645 11 2	13929 18 3	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9
EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING RESERVE FUNDS.	4381 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4381 16 2	23645 11 2	13929 18 3	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2
Civil List	23645 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23645 11 2	13929 18 3	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	23645 11 2
Permanent Charges, Interest, &c.	13929 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13929 18 3	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	13929 18 3	1600 12 9
Less Reimbursements by Provinces	4575 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4575 0 0	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6
Permanent Charges under Acts of Assembly	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2
APPROPRIATIONS.—GENERAL.	1966 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	1966 7 2	427 10 10
Executive	427 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5
Legislative	20422 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9
Judicial	2230 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	2230 11 5
Registration	1837 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	1837 8 9	4381 16 2
Customs	1455 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1455 6 2	396 6 6	112 15 0	19 15 0	20 7 6	285 17 2	477 9 6	618 5 2	111 6 3	175 18 8	3678 16 11
Postal	396 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396 6 6	112 15 0	19 15 0	20 7 6	285 17 2	477 9 6	618 5 2	111 6 3	175 18 8	3678 16 11	5672 2 11
Militia	112 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 15 0	19 15 0	20 7 6	285 17 2	477 9 6	618 5 2	111 6 3	175 18 8	3678 16 11	5672 2 11	2212 14 2
Miscellaneous	19 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15 0	20 7 6	285 17 2	477 9 6	618 5 2	111 6 3	175 18 8	3678 16 11	5672 2 11	2212 14 2	17323 9 3
APPROPRIATIONS.—PROVINCIAL.	20422 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9
Judicial	2230 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	2230 11 5
Registration	1837 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	1837 8 9	4381 16 2
Electoral	1600 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2
Postal	3423 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10
Customs	1966 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3
New Buildings	427 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5
Refunds of Revenue	20422 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9
Supplementary Expenditure	2230 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	2230 11 5
3rd Customs paid to Provinces	1837 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837 8 9	4381 16 2	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9	1837 8 9	4381 16 2
Totals of Expenditure	£91899 8 3	25712 4 0	2408 10 4	8279 5 5	2782 11 9	5672 2 11	2212 14 2	17323 9 3	38743 8 5	14825 1 6	209358 16 0	4381 16 2	23645 11 2	13929 18 3	1600 12 9	3423 12 6	1966 7 2	427 10 10	20422 2 3	2230 11 5	1837 8 9

N.B.—The returns of the Sub-Collector of Customs at Tairā, and of the Collector at the Chatham Islands, have not been received, and therefore are not included in the above account.  
 J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.  
 C. T. BARKIN, Accountant.  
 WILLIAM FITZGERBERT.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1864-5.

EXPENDITURE on account of LOANS for the Quarter ended March 31, 1865.

LOAN ACTS.	AUCKLAND.	TARANAKI.	WELLINGTON.	HAWKE'S BAY.	NELSON.	MARLBOROUGH.	CANTERBURY.	OTAGO.	SOUTHLAND.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"LOAN ACT, 1856."										
Land purchases . . . . .	254 7 9	...	...	11 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	265 12 9
"LOAN ACT, 1862."										
Reinstatement of Settlers . . . . .	...	161 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 6 6
"LOAN ACT, 1863."										
1. Suppression of Rebellion . . . . .	59987 13 4	25713 0 2	2572 14 10	2423 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	90696 18 4
2. Introduction of Settlers . . . . .	7240 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7240 17 0
3. Surveys . . . . .	12300 17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12300 17 7
4. Public Works . . . . .	9192 0 6	445 11 3	...	171 18 6	...	...	...	...	...	9809 10 3
5. Location of Settlers . . . . .	11037 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11037 14 7
6. Compensation . . . . .	234 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 2 9
7. Lighthouses . . . . .	719 16 7	...	893 2 0	...	...	...	...	2000 0 0	...	3612 18 7
8. Telegraphs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16221 9 10	7172 18 10	...	23394 8 8
Totals . . . . .	100967 10 1	26319 17 11	3465 16 10	2606 13 6	...	...	16221 9 10	9172 18 10	...	158754 7 0
Recoveries brought to credit . . . . .	6218 6 3	...	907 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7125 9 1
Net Totals . . . . .	94749 3 10	26319 17 11	2558 14 0	2606 13 6	...	...	16221 9 10	9172 18 10	...	151628 17 11

J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.  
C. T. BATKIN, Accountant.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

Colonial Treasury, May 5, 1865.



