



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	22 14 6	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 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	1455 6 2	3030 7 9	828 19 6	204 18 0	320 15 6	206 3 6	828 19 6	204 18 0	320 15 6	206 3 6	1257 13 11	3697 7 6	1054 17 3	9235 10 4	6438 13 4	9235 10 4	6438 13 4	133 4 4	167686 5 9
Fines, Seizures, Rents, &c.	3423 12 6	396 6 6	58 7 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	891 14 0	605 0 4	124 0 6	2304 13 8	557 7 8	2304 13 8	557 7 8	73 11 6	11944 13 8
Postal, including commission on Money Orders	1966 7 2	90 2 6	321 2 6	56 5 0	20 7 6	83 6 1	25 0 0	56 5 0	20 7 6	83 6 1	25 0 0	56 5 0	140 0 0	18 15 0	509 16 1	404 5 0	509 16 1	404 5 0	1519 10 7	648 13 1
Fees and Fines, Supreme Court	427 10 10	2344 1 4	95 8 10	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	1969 4 3	2216 10 11	659 19 5	9594 2 3	303 12 0	9594 2 3	303 12 0	227 14 6	2869 18 6
" Sheriffs' Offices	26 13 4	2336 9 5	22 19 0	731 11 8	410 4 10	618 5 2	925 9 2	731 11 8	410 4 10	618 5 2	925 9 2	2808 17 5	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	43 3 8	16576 1 6	43 3 8	191 0 0	570 0 0
Registration of Deeds	20422 2 3	1405 14 6	27 0 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	191 0 0	16576 1 6	191 0 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
" Births, Marriages, &c.	2230 11 5	1035 13 3	2 17 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	21 0 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Fees on issue of Crown Grants	1837 8 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
" Licenses under "Arms Act"	25 3 8	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Fees under "Land Claims Settlement Act"	10 0 0	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
" " Merchant Shipping Act"	48 4 6	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
" " Patents Act"	214 4 7	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
" " Joint Stock Companies Act"	473 1 10	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Incidental Receipts	770 14 7	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Recoveries to credit of Votes	481 16 2	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Totals of Revenue	23645 11 2	1455 6 2	3030 7 9	828 19 6	204 18 0	320 15 6	206 3 6	828 19 6	204 18 0	320 15 6	206 3 6	1257 13 11	3697 7 6	1054 17 3	9235 10 4	6438 13 4	9235 10 4	6438 13 4	133 4 4	167686 5 9
EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING RESERVE FUNDS.	13929 18 3	396 6 6	58 7 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	891 14 0	605 0 4	124 0 6	2304 13 8	557 7 8	2304 13 8	557 7 8	73 11 6	11944 13 8
Civil List	23645 11 2	396 6 6	58 7 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	188 12 6	90 18 0	206 4 10	89 2 0	891 14 0	605 0 4	124 0 6	2304 13 8	557 7 8	2304 13 8	557 7 8	73 11 6	11944 13 8
Permanent Charges, Interest, &c.	13929 18 3	90 2 6	321 2 6	56 5 0	20 7 6	83 6 1	25 0 0	56 5 0	20 7 6	83 6 1	25 0 0	56 5 0	140 0 0	18 15 0	509 16 1	404 5 0	509 16 1	404 5 0	1519 10 7	648 13 1
Less Reimbursements by Provinces	1600 12 9	2344 1 4	95 8 10	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	1969 4 3	2216 10 11	659 19 5	9594 2 3	303 12 0	9594 2 3	303 12 0	227 14 6	2869 18 6
Permanent Charges under Acts of Assembly	3423 12 6	2344 1 4	95 8 10	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	970 16 1	285 17 2	477 9 6	407 7 7	1969 4 3	2216 10 11	659 19 5	9594 2 3	303 12 0	9594 2 3	303 12 0	227 14 6	2869 18 6
APPROPRIATIONS.—GENERAL.	427 10 10	2336 9 5	22 19 0	731 11 8	410 4 10	618 5 2	925 9 2	731 11 8	410 4 10	618 5 2	925 9 2	2808 17 5	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	43 3 8	16576 1 6	43 3 8	191 0 0	570 0 0
Executive	20422 2 3	1405 14 6	27 0 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Legislative	2230 11 5	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Judicial	1837 8 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Registration	1600 12 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Customs	20422 2 3	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Postal	2230 11 5	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Militia	1837 8 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Miscellaneous	1600 12 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
APPROPRIATIONS.—PROVINCIAL.	3423 12 6	1405 14 6	205 13 11	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	495 1 8	6472 3 5	6500 19 3	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	214 4 7	214 4 7
Judicial	3423 12 6	1405 14 6	205 13 11	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	495 1 8	6472 3 5	6500 19 3	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	214 4 7	214 4 7
Legislative	1966 7 2	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Registration	427 10 10	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Customs	26 13 4	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Postal	20422 2 3	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Militia	2230 11 5	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Miscellaneous	1837 8 9	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Judicial	1600 12 9	1405 14 6	205 13 11	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	495 1 8	6472 3 5	6500 19 3	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	214 4 7	214 4 7
Registration	3423 12 6	1405 14 6	205 13 11	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	126 9 8	41 9 10	111 6 3	115 15 2	495 1 8	6472 3 5	6500 19 3	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	32722 19 1	4820 4 9	214 4 7	214 4 7
Electoral	1966 7 2	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	19 15 6	7061 7 6	1535 8 4	16576 1 6	32 1 0	16576 1 6	32 1 0	218 14 0	218 14 0
Customs	427 10 10	1035 13 3	0 8 0	25 17 0	8 1 0	47 3 0	25 5 0	25												

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.

