



THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Naturalization of certain Persons.

WHEREAS by "The Naturalization Act, 1865," it is enacted that every person who shall be declared to come within the operation of that Act by any proclamation to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor shall, as from the time in such proclamation specified, be deemed and taken until the termination of the next session of the General Assembly, to be, and to have been from such specified time, a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, within the Colony of New Zealand, as fully to all intents and purposes as if his name had been inserted in the Schedule to that Act annexed: Provided always that every such proclamation shall contain the description, occupation, or calling of every person therein named, and his place of residence at the date of such Proclamation:

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that the persons hereinafter mentioned shall come within the operation of the said Act from the dates hereinafter specified, viz. :—

FREDERICK KROPP,

from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, native of Schmolsin, Prussia, carpenter; residence, Dunedin, in the Province of Otago.

FRANZ GOTTFRIED HERMANN KUMMER,

from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, native of New Brandenburg, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Germany, clerk, residence, Wellington, in the Province of Wellington.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, 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, at the Government House at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Judicial District called the "Westland District" to be a district for the formation of Jury Lists under the Jury Ordinance and the Jury Amendment Ordinance, and defining the limits thereof.

WHEREAS by the third section of "The Jury Law Amendment Act, 1862," it is provided that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of the Colony, define the limits of districts for the formation of Jury Lists under the several Ordinances following, that is to say—under the Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand (session II. No. 3), intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the constitution of Juries;" and the Ordinance of the Governor and said Council (session III. No. 2), intituled "An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the constitution of Juries." And whereas by the said Act it is enacted that the term "Police Magistrate" contained in the said Ordinances respectively shall mean and imply the Resident Magistrate for the time being of the principal city or town in each Province, and also the Resident Magistrate acting in any district or place which may be from time to time specified in any proclamation to be issued in that behalf by or under the authority of the Governor in Council:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in me vested in this behalf, do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Colony, proclaim and declare the Judicial District called the

WESTLAND DISTRICT,

to be a district for the formation of Jury Lists under the said Ordinances respectively, and do, with the like advice and consent, declare that the limits of the said "Westland District" as defined in and by my proclamation published in the said *Gazette* on the sixteenth day of October last, shall be the limits of the said district for the formation of Jury Lists. And I do, with the like advice and consent, proclaim and declare that the Resident Magistrate acting at the place called "Hokitika," in the Province of Canterbury, shall be the Resident Magistrate meant and implied by the term "Police Magistrate" in the said Ordinance. And do, with

the like advice and consent, revoke and from the day of the date hereof annul the proclamation issued by me on the twelfth day of October last, and published in the said *Gazette* on the sixteenth day of the said month of October, declaring a certain place in the Province of Canterbury to be a district for the formation of Jury Lists under the said Ordinances.

Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ORDER IN COUNCIL

For formation of Jury List under "The Provisional Jury List Act, 1865."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this sixth day of November, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Provisional Jury List Act, 1865," it is enacted that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, order that a Jury List shall be formed for any district to be in such order defined, at any time after the date of such order and prior to the first of February next following such date, but in other respects in manner provided in an Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand (Session III. No. 2), intituled "An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the constitution of Juries;" and that every such list when transmitted to the Sheriff shall be the Jury List for the district for which it shall have been formed until the twenty-eighth day of February next following the date of such order and no longer, anything in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the said recited power and authority, doth hereby with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, order, that on the fourteenth day of December next, a Jury List shall be formed for the Judicial District called the Westland District, as defined in and by a certain proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor on the twelfth day of October last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the sixteenth day of the said month of October.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

Fixing Fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in Civil Cases before Resident Magistrates.

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the sixth day of November, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Resident Magistrates' Court Act, 1858," it is enacted that the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings in

any Resident Magistrate's Court may be varied, abolished, and fixed as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct and appoint. And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, His Excellency the Governor in Council appointed certain fees therein specified to be taken in respect of proceedings in any Resident Magistrate's Court in the Colony; and whereas it is expedient to abolish the same, and to appoint other fees to be taken in lieu thereof: Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby abolish the fees so appointed to be taken as aforesaid, and doth hereby fix that, from and after the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in any Resident Magistrate's Court in the Colony shall be as follows, that is to say—

	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £20.	£20 and under £50.	£50 and under £75.	£75 and under £100.
Summons	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 6 0
Summons to a witness	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Service of summons within one mile from Court House	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
For every extra mile, one way	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Hearing	2 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0
Adjournment of hearing on application of either plaintiff or defendant	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Swearing witnesses, exceeding three on either side	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Entering up judgment	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0
Writ of execution against goods	2 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	6 0	10 0
Ditto against the person	2 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	6 0	10 0
Executing any writ of execution beyond one mile from the Court House—for every extra mile one way	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Poundage on the sum levied or received under distress—for every pound	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Ditto for which the body is taken in execution—for every pound	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
For keeping possession, per diem, any sum not exceeding	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
For every extra mile, one way	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Auctioneer's commission on goods sold, not exceeding 5 per cent.						
Advertising, not exceeding 3s. per inch, and proportional rates for additional lines						
Bailiff's fee for executing any writ of execution	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	15 0
For every search	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
For every document required in proceedings and not enumerated in this schedule, not exceeding two folios of 90 words each	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
For every complete folio of 90 words above two	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Delegation under "Public Domains Acts."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this sixth day of November, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the eleventh section of "The Public Domains Act, 1860," it is enacted that the Governor may, from time to time, by Order in

Council, delegate all or any of the powers for any period, and subject to such stipulations as may be specified in such order, and that every such delegation may, from time to time, in like manner be altered or revoked.

And whereas it is enacted by "The Public Domains Amendment Act, 1865," that the word "person" in the said eleventh section of the said Act shall be deemed to include more persons than one:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth by this present order revoke the delegation under the said Act contained in an Order in Council dated the eleventh day of May last, and doth in like manner by this present order delegate all the powers conferred by the first said Act, except the powers under sub-sections 2, 5, and 10, of section 5, and under section 11, to the undermentioned persons—

FREDERICK WHITAKER, Esq., who shall be Chairman,

ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq.,
HONORABLE JOHN ANDERSON GILFILLAN,
FRANCIS DART FENTON, Esq.,
GEORGE BURGOYNE OWEN, Esq.,
RICHARD FIELD PORTER, Esq.,
RICHARD RIDINGS, Esq.,

subject to the stipulations hereinafter contained.

1. None of the powers delegated shall be exercised in respect of any land in the actual occupation of the Governor, except at his instance and request, nor in respect of any land described in section 3 of the Schedule to the said Act.

2. The Board shall meet at such times and places as shall be from time to time appointed by the Chairman, or shall be convened by him.

3. The Board shall keep proper minutes and records of its proceedings.

4. Two members of the Board shall form a quorum.

5. All questions shall be determined by a majority of the members of the Board present at a meeting. The Chairman shall have a casting as well as an original vote.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Delegation under "The Native Reserves Act, 1862."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, on the sixth day of November, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," certain powers therein specified are vested in the Commissioners under the said Act; and whereas by another Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Native Reserves Amendment Act, 1862," all the powers and authorities which by "The New Zealand Natives Reserves Act, 1856," are given to or vested in or which may be exercised by Commissioners appointed or to be appointed under that Act, shall vest in and may be exercised by the Governor; and it is by the said Act further enacted that the Governor may by Order in Council from time to time delegate all or any of the powers competent to the Commissioners under the said Act unto any person or persons for any period and subject to any regulations or stipulations as may be specified in such order:

Now therefore, His Excellency Sir George Grey, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in

him as Governor as aforesaid, doth by this Order in Council delegate until this order shall be revoked to

The Honorable HENRY JOHN TANCRED,

all the powers competent to Commissioners under the said first recited Act, without any restrictions or stipulations whatever.

Approved in Council this sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Appointment of Trustees under "Maori Funds Investment Act, 1865."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, on the sixth day of November, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of a certificate of the Compensation Court of New Zealand, made and issued at Auckland on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1865, Riria Takaanini, the widow of Ihaka Takaanini, late of Pukaki, in the Province of Auckland, deceased, on behalf of herself and as the natural guardian of her children, Erina Takaanini, Te Wirihana Takaanini, and Ihaka Takaanini, is entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasurer the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-four pounds, on account of the taking of the Pukekohe and West Pukekohe blocks of land under and in pursuance of "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863."

And whereas under and by virtue of another certificate of the said Compensation Court, made and issued at Auckland aforesaid on the eighteenth day of May, 1865, the said Riria Takaanini, as natural guardian of the said Hone Wirihana Takaanini, Erina Takaanini, and Ihaka Takaanini, is entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasurer the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, on account of the taking of the Patumahoe Block under and in pursuance of the said Act.

And whereas under and by virtue of another certificate of the said Compensation Court, made and issued at Auckland aforesaid on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1865, the said Riria Takaanini, on behalf of herself and as the natural guardian of the said Erina Takaanini, Te Wirihana Takaanini, and Ihaka Takaanini, is entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasurer the sum of thirty pounds, on account of the taking of the Pokeno block of land under and in pursuance of the said Act.

And whereas the said several sums of money have not been paid by the Colonial Treasurer to the said Riria Takaanini, but are still due and owing under the said "New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," and the said certificates of the Compensation Court before recited.

And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly, called "The Maori Funds Investment Act, 1865," it is enacted that in any case in which any money shall be payable by the Crown to any Maoris by way of compensation under any Act of the General Assembly, if such persons or any of them shall be infants, lunatics, or under any legal disability, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to order that so much of such sum of money as on the face of the order, award, certificate, or other instrument whereby such sum of money becomes payable, shall appear to be payable to such infant, lunatic, or other person under legal disability, or the whole of it, if the respective shares of the persons named in such

order, award, certificate, or other instrument, cannot be distinguished shall be paid to trustees, and in and by such order shall name and appoint such trustees as the Governor in Council shall think fit, and such trustees shall have the powers and be subject to the legal incidents thereafter set forth: Provided that none of the powers or incidents by the Act now in recital conferred or annexed to the said office or to the circumstances thereafter stated, shall take effect or be exercisable if it is declared in the Order in Council appointing the trustees that they shall not take effect; and where there is no such declaration, then if any variations or limitations of any of such powers or incidents are contained in such Order in Council, such powers or incidents shall be exercisable and take effect only subject to such variations or limitations: Provided further that such variations or limitations may be made by reference to the numbers of the sub-sections of clause IV. of the Act now in recital.

And whereas it is proper to appoint trustees under the said "Maori Funds Investment Act, 1865," to receive the several sums of money so due to the said Riria Takaanini as before recited:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and by virtue of the said "Maori Funds Investment Act, 1865," doth hereby appoint—

HENRY COLIN BALNEAVIS, of Auckland, Esquire,
The Rev. JOHN FREDERICK LLOYD, of the same
place, clerk; and

RICHARD RIDINGS, of the same place, Esquire,

to be trustees to whom shall be paid the said sums of money so due to the said Riria Takaanini for herself and on behalf of her said children as aforesaid, and who shall have the powers and be subject to the incidents by the said last-named Act conferred on trustees appointed thereunder or annexed to the said office subject to the following variations or limitations:—

Under sub-section 2 of the aforesaid clause IV. the said trustees may pay to the said Riria Takaanini the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds.

And under sub-section 3 of the said clause, they may pay to or divide amongst the members of the tribe of the said Ihaka Takaanini, deceased, the late husband of the said Riria Takaanini, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Warrant defining Sheriff's District.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Sheriffs Act, 1858," it is enacted that after the passing of the said Act it shall be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to appoint fit persons to be Sheriffs within the Colony, who shall hold their office during pleasure; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to define the districts within which the jurisdiction of the several Sheriffs shall be exercised, and the limits of such districts from time to time to alter as occasion may be. And whereas by a warrant bearing date the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the district of Nelson, for the purposes of the said recited Act, was defined to be all the territory comprised within the Province of Nelson; and whereas it is expedient to alter the limits of the said Sheriff's district: Now therefore His Excellency Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony,

in pursuance of the said power and authority, doth hereby define all the territory comprised within the said Province of Nelson, save and excepting such portion thereof as is included within the Judicial District called the Westland District, as the same is defined in and by a proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of October last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the sixteenth day of the said month of October, to be a Sheriff's District under the provisions of the said recited Act.

Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House, at Wellington, this eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Warrant defining Sheriff's District.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Sheriffs Act, 1858," it is enacted that after the passing of the said Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to appoint fit persons to be Sheriffs within the Colony, who shall hold their office during pleasure; and that it shall also be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to define the districts within which the jurisdiction of the several Sheriffs shall be exercised, and the limits of such districts from time to time to alter as occasion may be:

Now therefore, His Excellency Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, doth hereby appoint all the territory contained in the Judicial District called the Canterbury District, as the same is defined in and by a certain proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor on the twelfth day of October last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the sixteenth day of the said month of October, to be a Sheriff's District under the provisions of the said recited Act; and doth hereby define the limits and boundaries of the said Judicial District, as expressed in the said proclamation, to be the limits and boundaries of the said Sheriff's District hereby appointed.

Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House, at Wellington, this eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Warrant defining Sheriff's District.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Sheriffs Act, 1858," it is enacted that after the passing of the said Act it shall be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to appoint fit persons to be Sheriffs within the Colony, who shall hold their office during pleasure; and that it shall also be lawful for the Governor, and for no other person, to define the districts within which the jurisdiction of the several Sheriffs shall be exercised, and the limits of such districts from time to time to alter as occasion may be: Now therefore, His Excellency Sir George Grey, the Governor of

the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, doth hereby appoint all the territory contained in the Judicial District called the Westland District as the same is defined in and by a certain proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor on the twelfth day of October last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the sixteenth day of the said month of October, to be a Sheriff's District under the provisions of the said recited Act; and doth hereby define the limits and boundaries of the said Judicial District as expressed in the said proclamation to be the limits and boundaries of the said Sheriff's District hereby appointed.

Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House, at Wellington, this eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Delegation of powers under "Post Office Act" to Postmaster-General.

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, &c.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, by writing under his hand, to delegate to the Postmaster-General all or any of the powers vested in the Governor by this Act, except such powers as are conferred upon the Governor in Council, and such powers as are conferred by clause 22 of the said Act; and such delegation from time to time to alter or revoke, as he shall think fit:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor as aforesaid, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, do hereby delegate to

The Honorable EDWARD WILLIAM STAFFORD, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, all the powers vested in me by the said in part recited Act, except the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council, and the powers conferred by clause 22 of the said in part recited Act, to be held and exercised by him from time to time as he shall think fit, so long as he shall hold the said office of Postmaster-General.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Wellington, this first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

CUSTOMS.

Governor's Order, No. 62.

Appointing the River Grey a Warehousing-Port.

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, &c.

IN exercise of the powers in me for this purpose vested by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that the under-mentioned port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," viz. :—

THE RIVER GREY,

and do hereby approve of the same port as a Port for the importation of Tobacco.

Given under my hand, at Wellington, this tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
E. W. STAFFORD.

CUSTOMS.

Governor's Order, No. 63.

Declaring the Port of Taieri no longer a Port of Entry.

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, &c.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby declare that the

PORT OF TAIERI,

in the Province of Otago, shall be no longer a Port of Entry for the purposes of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

Given under my hand, at Government House at Wellington, this thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatch, with enclosures, from Major General Chute.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Head Quarters,

Auckland, 27th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for your Excellency's information, copies of two reports received from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding at Taranaki.

A party of rebels having on the 20th October, laid an ambuscade on the road between Stoney River and Warea, into which Captain Mace, and three of the Taranaki Mounted Corps fell, and having, I regret to say, wounded that officer and two of his men, Lieut.-Colonel Colville, 43rd Light Infantry commanding at Warea, determined to inflict punishment on the rebels by drawing them out of the bush. This he succeeded in doing by a cleverly devised and well executed plan, though the extent of their loss has not yet been ascertained.

Your Excellency will, however, regret to hear that on this occasion Lieut.-Colonel Colville received a very severe wound, which will for a time deprive the country of the services of a most able and energetic officer.

I have, &c.,

T. CHUTE,

Major-General.

New Plymouth, 21st October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Major-General Commanding the accompanying Casualty Return of one Officer and two men of the Taranaki Mounted Corps, who unfortunately fell into an ambuscade planted by the rebel natives on the road leading from the Stoney River to Warea, and within about 1½ miles of the latter post.

Captain Mace and three (3) of his men were proceeding to Warea on duty, on the morning of the 20th instant, to communicate with the Lieutenant-Colonel regarding an ambuscade which had been planted in the very same place two days previously, which resulted in the capture of "Jim" a friendly Native, attached to the troops at Warea, whom the rebels robbed of his gun, clothes, and about £25 in money, his saving for many a month past.

On Captain Mace arriving at the spot, about 15 or 20 Maoris jumped up and fired upon him, wounding two of his men very severely, and inflicting a slight wound upon Captain Mace, whose horse, as also those belonging to the other two men wounded were shot, but the whole party were able to reach the redoubt, from which Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, 43rd Light Infantry, immediately took out a party, with which he scoured the country, endeavouring to cut off the natives in their retreat to their temporary places of residence, in rear of the position at Te Puru and Kekena, destroyed on the 12th June last. In this he partially succeeded, but the natives dispersed, and sought safety in the dense bush.

This is the boldest attempt the rebel natives have made to seek "Utu" for their killed on the 2nd August, and shows how entirely useless the Ngamahunga Natives (who have lately been placed near Mocketuna near where the ambuscade was formed) are to secure the free communication with Warea. Indeed their presence in the district throws Europeans off their guard, as it is difficult to tell the Ngamahunga Natives from the rebels, and they have no European Interpreter or Native Officer living with them.

I have, &c.,

H. J. WARRE,

Colonel Commanding Troops Taranaki.

The Asst. Military Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters.

New Plymouth, N.Z.,

23rd October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report from the Officer Commanding at Warea, for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

It is with much regret that I call the attention of the Major-General to the great loss the troops in this Province will experience by being deprived, I hope only for a time, of the valuable services of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, 43rd Light Infantry, who was very severely wounded, and I fear thigh-bone broken, by musket ball, when in command of this very cleverly planned ambuscade, by the otherwise successful result of which I trust the rebel Maoris have severely suffered.

I am assured that the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Light Infantry, and the Taranaki Mounted Corps under Captain Mace, who was slightly wounded on the 20th instant, was excellent, and the fact that the Maoris retired into the dense bush, leaving the troops, who were forced to remain for two hours while conveyance for the wounded was sent for to the Camp, in possession of the ground, shews that they must have suffered severely,—although it would be useless to hazard a conjecture as to their loss, which the thick scrub and nature of the country so often enables them to conceal.

I enclose one Return of Casualties, and I have given directions for the wounded to be brought into town, as soon as practicable, for further treatment.

I have, &c.,

H. J. WARRE,

Colonel Commanding at Taranaki.

MOUNTED CORPS.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men of the above corps wounded by Rebel Natives in ambuscade on the Coast Road, 20th October, 1865:—

Captain Mace, gunshot wound left thigh, ball grazing the skin; slightly wounded.

William Oxenham, gunshot wound of all the toes of left foot; very severely wounded.

William Bullot, gunshot wound back of head, ball grazing occipital bone; very severely wounded.

Camp Warea,

22nd October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, to you for the information of the Officer Commanding that a party, as per state herewith forwarded, left Camp this morning at 2.15 a.m., to lay in ambush for the Rebel Maoris at a place called Ngakumikumi, about 3 miles from Camp. The force was concealed in the old pa on a hill at the point where the track, along which Major Russell's ambuscade was posted on the occasion of taking Te Poru, joining the main road.

Captain Mace, as previously arranged, left Camp with his mounted men at 7 a.m., with a view of drawing the rebels down past our position; he proceeded leisurely about half a mile beyond us, and on his return two parties of Maoris, the one consisting of about 30, the other of about 20 men, were seen coming down the track from Te Poru.

The smaller body which was in advance passed some distance from where a detached party of 25 men under Lieutenant Longley was posted, he opened fire upon them, which they at once rushing into the bush and taking advantage of a gully in the rear, returned briskly.

The other party advanced in skirmishing order across the level taking advantage of the flax and dense scrub towards the side of the hill occupied by Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Colville, and heavy firing ensued on both sides. The Natives' fire slackened by degrees and the two parties withdrew, gradually firing and retiring, the one in direction of Te Poru, the other across the river. The Native loss has not been ascertained, as taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground and the protection afforded by the underwood they withdrew their killed and wounded under cover of a heavy fire.

I much regret to have to inform you that Lieut.-Colonel Colville was very severely wounded in the thigh early in the skirmish.

I annex return of killed and wounded.

Being hampered with wounded, I did not consider it advisable to follow the enemy even had it seemed probable that it would have been advantageous, and owing to the scattered way in which the Natives retreated it did not appear likely it would lead to any result; so on the arrival of the stretchers I returned to Camp.

I have shewn this to Lieut.-Colonel Colville who entirely agrees with this report.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR E. HARRIS,

Captain 43rd Light Infantry.

Detachment 43rd Light Infantry.

Marching-out-State of the above detachment:—

Marched out—1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants (including 2 Lance Sergeants) 2 Drummers, 83 Rank and File.

Mounted Corps—1 Captain; Rank and File (number not stated, about 10.)

Officers Names—Bt. Lt.-Col. Colville, Capt. Harris, Lt. Longley, Ensign O'Brien.

43rd Light Infantry.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men killed and wounded in the engagement with the Rebels inland of Warea:—

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Colville (gunshot wound right hip, bone fractured very severely), wounded.
Sergeant Mark Clifford, aged 31 (gunshot wound left chest), killed.

Sergeant John Dyer, aged 28, gunshot wound of left arm and left side of abdomen, dangerously.

Private Fred. Pratt, aged 24, gunshot wound left hip, apparently passing through abdomen, lodged under skin over 7th or 8th rib very dangerously.

R. A. P. GRANT,

Assistant-Surgeon, 43rd Light Infantry.

Camp Warea, 22nd October, 1865.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

THE following paper on the Artificial Propagation of Salmon is published for general information.
E. W. STAFFORD.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON.

ON Tuesday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Aberdeen Natural History Society, held in the Natural History Class-room, Marischal College Buildings, a paper on the Artificial Propagation of Salmon was read by Mr. Adam, manager of the Aberdeen Salmon Fishing Company—Mr. Beverly, president of the Society, occupied the chair; and there was a very full attendance, including the Lord Provost, several of the Professors of the University, Captain Balfour, of H.M.'s ship "Winchester," and a good many gentlemen taking a scientific or practical interest in the question to be discussed.

Mr. Adam has been in communication with Mr. Frank Buckland, who is an authority on Salmon Breeding, as on other questions in Natural History, and who has been instructed, through General Seymour, to hatch fish for Her Majesty in Windsor Park. And he acknowledged Mr. Buckland's great kindness in readily supplying any information asked, and also forwarding a number of excellent diagrams to illustrate the subject of the paper—(applause.) We give the substance of Mr. Adam's paper as follows:—

Before proceeding with what I have to say on the matter, I cannot do better than quote a passage from Mr. Frank Buckland's pamphlet on the subject, which I think will prove to this Society a sufficient apology for my appearing before it, to explain the practical working and general arrangement for an undertaking so interesting, both in a scientific and pecuniary point of view. He writes thus—"In the annals of progress there are few steps of greater interest than fish hatching. In this, man retains, and, as it were, takes under his control, those operations which, until lately, were performed under the sole guardianship of nature, and of which the results are left surrounded by dangers of all kinds, to take their chance of arriving at maturity.

* * * * Fish hatching is beginning to take its place amongst the recognized sciences. And well it may, for it promises fair to become, before many years, a source of national wealth, and certainly a great boon to the public at large."

As to the former part of this second statement of Mr. Buckland's, no one could doubt the correctness of it, who, like myself, had seen the numerous scientific visitors lately to that out of the way place called Fish Street, and witnessed the very deep interest they appeared to take in the various stages of the development of the ova, and the growth of the young salmon. And I believe had the great Harvey, who discovered the circulation which so long met with opposition, been able to obtain a young salmon soon after it

emerged from the ovum, and to place it in the field of a low power microscope, he could not have had anything better to illustrate the truth of his statement; and I am given to understand in no other of the vertebrate kingdom is it seen so well. As to the latter part quoted from Mr. Buckland where he speaks of the matter in a pecuniary point, I can only, in proof of that as yet say, I was intrusted in November, 1864, by the members of the District Boards of the Rivers Dee and Don, to construct an apparatus that would hatch from 20 to 25 thousand ova, as an experiment. These gentlemen being anxious to see for themselves whether fish hatching could be made really useful in increasing the quantity of salmon in the rivers under their charge.

Having obtained letters of introduction to Mr. Frank Buckland, I went to London and had an interview with that gentleman, who I found very willing to give me every information. I saw his hatching apparatus at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Mr. Buckland also went with me to Hampton, and introduced me to Mr. Ponder, who had a very neat apparatus, and was engaged hatching trout and grayling, which he was to turn into the Thames. Both these apparatus were constructed very much like those used by the French at the Acclimatisation Gardens in Paris, and may now be seen at the Aberdeen Salmon Company's Works in Fish Street, by any one who is desirous of doing so.

Before I got all this journey over, and the apparatus completed, it was about the 10th of December, and about that time there came on such a continuance of rainy weather that it baffled all my attempts to get spawning fish. The river rose so high that the fish made for the upper waters, and I had to wait till the 23rd of January, when I succeeded in netting a small female grilse, from which I obtained 3000 ova. There being few fish at that time in proper condition in the lower waters, I had considerable difficulty in getting a male fish. At last I obtained a large fish of 20 lbs. weight, and impregnated the ova of this small grilse.

On the 11th and 13th of February, I obtained 33,000 ova, as there were at that time a number of spawning fish on the lower waters of the Don, and I had no difficulty in netting as many male and female fish as I required. Mr. Adam here quoted figures to show the great waste that takes place in the reproduction of salmon, and the falling off in the quantity produced in Scotland during the last thirty years. In 1834, and for some years after that date, Scotland alone sent to the London market as many salmon as come now from Scotland, England, Ireland, Holland, and Norway. Last year, there were received at the London market, 33,740 boxes containing one hundred weight of salmon each; and, if I suppose 14 fish to the box, that would give 472,360 salmon and grilse, as the total number of fish delivered at Billingsgate during the whole of 1846. Now, it is a known fact that salmon carry about 1000 eggs to every pound of their weight, and the point I wish to direct your attention to is, how many female salmon of 10 lbs. weight each would be required to deposit as many eggs as would reproduce the number of salmon sent to London in 1846? Between 47 and 48 salmon, and I have only supposed the fish to be of ten pounds weight each, whereas the salmon at that season are from fifteen to twenty pounds weight each; and you have to keep in mind that this is the whole quantity sent from Scotland, England, Ireland, Holland, and Norway. In place of 48 salmon spawning in the rivers of the countries I have mentioned—there are more than 48 thousand spawning annually in the rivers of Scotland alone. Mr. Adam went on to show in a very happy way, how, while man has fulfilled the original instruction, to have dominion over the "fowls of the air," and the cattle, he has done nothing towards cultivating

the waters, except to pass a few Acts of Parliament. And while he did not mean to say that every proprietor of a fishing should set up hatching apparatus, yet he thought it was the duty of district boards to do so, as also in the case of many proprietors, such as some of those in the north, who possess a number of valuable rivers. They might, by a small outlay, triple the value of their fisheries by hatching 400,000 to 500,000 fish annually for each river. And after they are hatched they would require to be kept and fed until the young fish are able to swim about in search of food for themselves. They could be turned into the river at the end of three months after they had been hatched. The only care necessary would be to have that part of the river where the young fish are to be turned in, very close netted, in order that the river at that particular place, may be cleared of all the pike and trout, which destroy the young salmon. Having been put into the river at this early period of life, they will be better able to take care of themselves in after life, than those smolts that are reared in ponds till they are 18 months, and many of them are two years old before they assume the smolt dress, but must then be turned into the river, and that without the least knowledge of their enemies. Authorities differ much as to the best age for turning out the young fish. Some argue that they should be kept in the ponds till they assume the smolt dress, others that they should be turned out at once, that they may graduate through their difficulties, and so learn to shift for themselves. He had had no experience of his own, but Mr. T. Ashworth had told him that he had given up putting the young salmon into the ponds at his Galway fishings in Ireland, on account of a water beetle that destroyed larger quantities of the fish.

But supposing that a larger number were destroyed by the early turning out of the young fish, double the quantity could be hatched and turned into the river at the end of three months for less money, as the expense of making ponds is saved, and also the expense of feeding them for nearly two years. Within the last 23 years, the price of salmon has risen from 7½d. per lb. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Double the capital is employed in the capture of the greatly diminished quantity now obtained; and it may safely be averred that not one ova in 1000 deposited in our rivers ever becomes an edible salmon—surely something can be done to lessen this great waste. No doubt we have been over-fishing our rivers, and shutting our eyes to the consequences. For although nature has given great reproductive powers to the salmon, they are giving unmistakable signs of decrease. Owing to the demand and the diminished supply meeting each other, we find the result in prices having advanced this spring as high as 4s. per lb. Mr. Adam here gave an interesting description of the process of depositing the spawn by the male and female salmon, as witnessed in our rivers. A great part of the ova is lost through not being impregnated by the milt, and through the voracity of fish devouring it, not excluding even the parent salmon. He then proceeded—

I may here mention what came under my own notice in the River Don on the 23rd January. I saw a spawning bed, with a number of dead eggs lying about it. I went out on the 25th and made a thorough examination of the spawn in this bed. I had a man assisting me, and out of the thousands of eggs that were deposited in that bed, we only found six that had anything like the colour of vitality, and these were not what I should have thought had the living principle in them; but I was willing to try them, and I placed them carefully in one of the hatching-boxes by themselves, and they were only two days there when they showed that they were addled and white. In short, through one cause and another, a large proportion of the ova are destroyed

or become useless. In artificial propagation this great waste is all avoided. We can insure the milt coming in contact with the ova.

Mr. Adam then described the process of impregnation. The fish are caught by taking a sweep of the net in the water, enclosing the fish in about a foot depth of water, but not landing them. The marks by which to judge of the ripeness of the fish were described, and how to procure the ova and milt. He had taken as many as 6,000 to 8,000 ova from a female fish at one time. It can be done in two or three minutes, and the fish is none the worse. The ova being deposited is impregnated with the milt; and as to those other remaining dangers during birth and childhood, I can assure you there is much to be done to protect them, and some careful watching is required. They must be examined every morning to see if any of the eggs are dead, and if so have them removed, because a fungoid growth frequently attacks the dead ova, which will spread rapidly, and agglutinate a number together, completely destroying all that the fungus attacks. During birth they often require assistance, as you will frequently see the head out of the shell, and they are unable to disengage themselves; there they are, with the egg still round their neck, and if not assisted they would die. Dr. Keith called one day to see the young fish, and there was one in the above condition. I asked the doctor to assist the little fellow in making a decent start in life. The doctor at first said he would not do it, but I told him I had often done it myself, and explained to him to press the point of the hair-pencil at the back of the head, when he would see it jump out, and leave him with the empty shell. At other times they are able to get their head and tail out of the shell, but are unable to disengage the shell from the umbilical vesicle or bag-like appendage, in which is contained its nourishment for some weeks. * * * * After it has become a distinct life, the time of its bursting the shell will entirely depend on the temperature of the water employed in the hatching of them. They may be hatched in forty days, but they will be very sickly, and I would much prefer them being over a hundred days before they burst the shell. When deposited in the river they are from 100 to 140 days, according as the weather is mild or otherwise. Not only does temperature affect the eggs, but also the young fish. If the thermometer marks 55 degrees, the young fish will soon die; anything above 50 degrees is weakening for them.

The Hatching Boxes.

The boxes may be made of wood or slate, with a small stream of water which shall be running day and night. In the apparatus I have erected at Fish Street, I have thirteen boxes placed side by side, each one having a fall of five inches from the one immediately above it. This fall serves to aerate the water as it passes from one box to another. I obtained some gravel from the Bay of Nigg, and had it thoroughly boiled for hours, to make sure of destroying all seeds of vegetation, and also the eggs of such creatures as might eat the spawn. The boiled gravel is then spread in the boxes, which are about 3 feet long by 8 inches broad, to the depth of about 2 inches. I then turned the water on to make sure that all the boxes were perfectly adjusted, having a uniform flow of water of about three inches in depth flowing over them. I had next to get the eggs removed from the river side to where the apparatus was erected, and the best way was by carrying them in pails, with as much water about them as would keep them from injuring one another; and some care was necessary when we had nearly three miles to carry them. Of course, you don't suppose that I counted all the 36,000 ova; I only

counted the first 500, and weighed them in a very fine weighing beam, and took the other 35,500 by weight. I then spread them with a spoon, placing about 3,000 eggs in each trough; they require to be spread carefully on the gravel, not to lie above each other. They are not covered with gravel, as they are in the river, that being only necessary to keep them from being washed away, and also to preserve them from being eaten by their numerous enemies. Of course, with the most attentive human care, we shall lose some of the eggs; but these you will know in a moment—the eggs, instead of being a bright pink colour, turn to an opaque or pale white colour. This is a sure sign that it is dead; remove it instantly, for it will most assuredly contaminate all its neighbours and they will adhere to it as if fastened by glue, and they also will die. The eggs should not be disturbed but as little as possible. If the deposit from the water is very great, then the water should be filtered, but if it is a sufficiently pure stream there is no need for filtering. It is also necessary to have the boxes covered, as darkness is unfavourable to vegetation, and the young fish like concealment. With a temperature between 30 and 40 degrees the eggs will become vivified in about 70 or 80 days. You will know this by observing two black specks appear in the egg, which are the eyes of the future salmon.

Removing the Young Salmon.

When the eyes are well seen in the ova they may be removed for a thousand miles. The plan is as follows:—Into wide-mouthed bottles put a layer of clean wet moss, then a layer of eggs, then more moss, and so on till the bottle is full, but there must be no pressure anywhere. The mouths may then be covered with a piece of cloth. The bottles are then put in a box and stuffed with wet moss, and the cover fastened down. The box might then be put inside another box two or three inches larger every way, and filled up tight with wet moss. The only precaution necessary is that the ova must not be sent any distance until the eyes of the fish are plainly seen. Mr. Adam then went on to show that the artificial hatching of salmon, even on the small scale seen at Stormontfield, has been of advantage to the fishing proprietors, the rental of the Tay, which had fallen from £14,574 in 1828 to £7,973, having, since 1853, risen until it reached the former amount in 1862. He also noticed the improvement made in their fisheries in Ireland by Messrs. Ashworth by artificial hatching and thorough protection. He advocated the introduction of the white fish of the American Lakes—a fish which prevails from Lake Erie to the Arctic Sea—to our Lakes. It varies in size from 2 lb. to 3 lb., and 7 lb. to 8 lb., according to locality; and drew attention to the necessity of something being done to counteract the drainage of land on our rivers. Mr. Adam added:—It only remains for me to say, in proof of the manner in which ova have been conveyed to Australia, and can be taken anywhere else, to stock rivers, that on the 15th of this month, in the presence of several gentlemen, I opened two small boxes, with perforated tops and bottoms, which had been covered with ice, and in each of which had been placed on 13th February, two months since, one hundred impregnated salmon ova, packed in moss. We found, in the first box opened, about two-thirds of the ova quite good, being a bright pink colour, the others were opaque and addled. In the second box about one-half only were in a state likely to arrive at maturity. In each case some mildew appeared on the moss, which seemed to be the spot where most of the ova were opaque and destroyed. Now, moss is strongly recommended as a packing for such purposes, as it retains its vitality and moisture for a long time, and is not apt to grow mouldy, but in each case we have spoken of it was

very much so, and it would be well to suggest some other packing; and, perhaps, there are those present who can tell me of some better kind of moss than the one I have used, or suggest some other substance. Whether the ova had any part in creating the mould or not, I cannot say, but it is evidently connected with their increased destruction. Most of the ova which were good appeared quite natural, being the same size as when placed in the moss; others—a few only—seemed smaller, but none had advanced much in development. These boxes, after the removal of the dead, were repacked and again placed in ice, and to-night I purpose opening one of them before the Society.—[The box was opened, and the ova found very much in the state described above.]

Professor Ogilvie then made some interesting remarks on the general progress of development of the embryo from the ova; and on the mode in which the circulation is conducted in the fish illustrated by the diagrams on the wall, and a short conversation thereafter ensued, originated by Captain Balfour, who put some questions as to the habits of the fish to Mr. Adam, in which Professor Nicol, Mr. Copland, commercial company, Mr. G. Walker, bookseller, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sim, &c., took part.

The Lord Provost, who rose amid applause, said—I hope I am not assuming too much as chief magistrate of the town in saying that the public are exceedingly obliged to the Natural History Society for allowing us the opportunity of hearing the very interesting paper read this evening—(applause). It was the more interesting to myself because Mr. Adam is a very old friend; and, though I am not very much of a scientific man, I have not only got a most capital fish from Mr. Adam whenever I wanted one—(laughter)—but, I may say, have received practical assistance of a most efficient kind from him on many occasions. I am very happy to see him come forward as he has done to-night; for I am very confident he knows more about the habits of the salmon, and what would be of greater benefit to the public than many men who occupy prominent positions in regard to our fisheries—(applause). I hope yet to see Mr. Adam occupy a position in connection with our fisheries, which may be of great public advantage—(hear, and applause). The other gentlemen who have assisted on this occasion deserve well of us all, and it does them great credit to support a gentleman of such practical ability as Mr. Adam—(hear, hear).

The gentlemen present then proceeded to examine samples of ova, and newly hatched fry, &c. on the table, several excellent microscopes being used for that purpose.

W. H. Eyes, Esq., elected Superintendent of Marlborough.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 6th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that the Speaker of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough has reported that

WILLIAM HENRY EYES, Esq.,
has been duly elected Superintendent of that Province under the provisions of "The New Provinces Act, 1858."

E. W. STAFFORD.

Emigration Officer, Nelson, appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 10th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM J. RODGERSON, Esq.,
to be Emigration Officer for the Port of Nelson.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Deputy Registrar of Marriages appointed, Tokomairiro.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID DOULL, Esq.,

to be the Deputy of the Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the District of Tokomairiro, as the same is defined in proclamation bearing date the 16th day of July, 1863, and published in *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 31, of 22nd July, 1863.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Assent withheld to Bill (Hawke's Bay.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 15th November, 1865.

THE following Bill, passed by the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, intituled—

"The Representation Act of the Province of Hawke's Bay, 1865,"

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

E. W. STAFFORD.

Bill assented to (Hawke's Bay.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 15th November, 1865.

THE following Bill, passed by the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, intituled—

"An Act to appropriate the Revenue of the Province of Hawke's Bay, for the period commencing the 1st day of July, 1865, and ending 30th day of June, 1866,"

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

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 16th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN WALLACE MURDOCH, Esq.,

to be Registration Officer under "The Representation Act, 1865," for the respective districts of Oamaru, Waikouaiti, Manuherikia, and Hampden, in the place of John Dewe, Esq.; and

HENRY WIRGMAN ROBINSON, Esq.,

to be Registration Officer under the same Act for the district of the Gold Field Towns in the place of John Dewe, Esq.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Sheriffs re-appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 8th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel the appointments hitherto held by

BENJAMIN WALMSLEY, Esq.,

as Sheriff for the district of Nelson;

ALEXANDER BACK, Esq.,

as Sheriff for the District of Canterbury; and

GEORGE SAMUEL SALE, Esq.,

as Sheriff for the district of Westland; and to re-appoint them respectively as follows:—

BENJAMIN WALMSLEY, Esq.,

of Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, to be a Sheriff under "The Sheriffs Act, 1858," and to have jurisdiction within the district, by a warrant of even date herewith, defined to be a Sheriff's District, including all the territory contained within the Province of Nelson, save and excepting that part of the said Province which is included within the Judicial District called the "Westland District;"

ALEXANDER BACK, Esq.,

of Christchurch, in the Province of Canterbury, to be a Sheriff under "The Sheriffs Act, 1858," and to have jurisdiction within the district, by a warrant of even date herewith, defined to be a Sheriff's District, having the same limits as the Judicial District called the "Canterbury District;"

GEORGE SAMUEL SALE, Esq.,

of Hokitika, in the Province of Canterbury, to be a Sheriff under "The Sheriff's Act, 1858," and to have jurisdiction within the district, by a warrant of even date herewith, defined to be a Sheriff's District, having the same limits as the Judicial District called the "Westland District."

E. W. STAFFORD.

Resignation of Deputy-Sheriff accepted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 8th November, 1865.

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

ALFRED GREENFIELD,

of Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, Esquire, of his office of Deputy-Sheriff for the district of Nelson.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Coroner appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM WESTBROOKE,

of Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, Esquire, to be a Coroner having jurisdiction within the Colony.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Resignation of Coroner accepted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

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

THOMAS CONNELL,

of Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, Esquire, of his appointment of Coroner within the Colony of New Zealand.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Revising Officer appointed under "The Friendly Societies Act, 1856," and "Building and Land Societies Ordinance."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 13th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HENRY ADAMS, Esq.,

of Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, to be Revising Officer for the Province of Taranaki under "The Friendly Societies Act, 1856;" also, Revising Officer for that Province under "The Building and Land Societies Ordinance" and its Amendments.

E. W. STAFFORD.

POSTAL.

Contract for Mail Service between Melbourne and Dunedin.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 1st November, 1865.

THE following articles of agreement with "The Otago Steam Ship Company, (Limited)," for conveyance of Mails between Melbourne and Port Chalmers, are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between "The Otago Steam Ship Company, (Limited)," of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, hereinafter styled "the contractors," of the one part; and Her Majesty's Postmaster-General of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance of the provisions of "The New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," of the other part: Witness that for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, the said contractors, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, and each of them for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenants with the said Postmaster-General and his successors in office as follows:—

1. The steam ships "Albion" and "Rangitoto" shall at the commencement of the contract service hereby provided for, and during the continuance of the same, be tight, staunch and strong, properly manned and equipped for sea, and shall be employed as hereinafter mentioned in the Mail Service between Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, and Port Chalmers, in the Colony of New Zealand.

2. One of the said steam ships shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the European Mail at the Port of Melbourne aforesaid in each month, leave that port for Port Chalmers aforesaid, and shall, unless prevented by tempestuous weather, call at the Bluff Harbour to land and receive Mails, and shall deliver the Mails at Port Chalmers within one hundred and fifty-six hours from the hour of departure from Melbourne: Provided that neither of the said steam ships shall be required to wait at Melbourne for the European Mail more than ninety-six hours after its due date for arrival there, and that one of the said steam ships shall leave Melbourne for Port Chalmers at the expiration of that time, unless detained at Melbourne by the said Postmaster-General or his agent to wait the arrival of the English Mail there for any time not exceeding a further period of ninety-six hours.

3. One of the said steam ships (the "Albion" if required by the said Postmaster-General) shall leave Port Chalmers on the eighteenth day of each month, except the month of February, not earlier than two p.m. in the day, and on the sixteenth day of the month of February, not earlier than two p.m. on that day.

4. All Post Office Mails from England for New Zealand, and from New Zealand for England, shall be respectively taken from and delivered on board of the European Mail ship in Hobson's Bay, at Melbourne, by and at the expense of the contractors, in a suitable and seaworthy boat for the purpose, to be furnished with effectual covering for the mails, and properly provided, manned, and equipped by the contractors to the satisfaction of the Post Office Agent hereinafter mentioned.

5. The Post Office Mails for the northern ports of New Zealand shall be delivered by and at the expense of the contractors on board a steam boat to be provided by the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office, and to be kept waiting at Port Chalmers

for the arrival there of the steam ship which may be employed in each month under this contract in conveying mails from Melbourne to New Zealand.

6. A chief cabin passage, free of cost either for passage or victualling, in each of the steam ships employed under this contract shall be provided on all occasions when required by the said Postmaster-General for an agent or a clerk of the New Zealand Post Office; and also a safe and proper place of deposit for the Mails, and proper accommodation for enabling the Mails to be sorted on board of the said steam ships.

7. The sum of one hundred pounds shall be paid by the contractors to the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office if on any occasion either of the said steam ships shall not sail at the appointed time, and an additional sum of one hundred pounds shall be in like manner paid for every delay of twenty-four hours in sailing after the appointed time, and the sum of two hundred pounds shall be in like manner paid whenever either of the said steam ships shall not call at the Bluff Harbour, unless prevented from doing so by tempestuous weather.

8. If the contractors shall fail in any month to deliver the homeward Mails to the European Mail Contract Steam Ship at Melbourne before her departure from that port with her homeward Mails, the contractors shall pay to the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office the sum of three hundred pounds, in addition to any other penalties which they may become liable to under these presents.

9. In the event of either of the said steam ships becoming disabled the contractors shall immediately at their own cost and charge replace the same by another good and efficient vessel to be approved of by the said Postmaster-General, of similar tonnage and power, obtained by hire or otherwise.

10. If there be no Post Office agent or clerk on board the masters of the said steam ships shall without charge to the Government take care of, and the contractors shall be responsible for the receipt, safe custody, and delivery of the Mails according to the terms of this contract.

11. The contractors and all officers of their vessels when employed in the performance of this contract, and all seamen and servants of the contractors, shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster-General, and of any of the officers or agents of the said Post Office, as to the receiving, landing, and delivery of the Mails.

12. All sums of money hereinbefore stipulated to be forfeited or paid by the contractors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and may at the option of the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office be deducted and retained by him or them out of any money payable to the contractors under this contract, or payment thereof may be entered as a debt due by the contractors to Her Majesty with full costs of suit.

13. In case of habitual negligence or wilful default by the contractors in the performance of this contract the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office may by writing under his or their hand or hands give to the contractors one month's notice of an intention to determine this contract, and at the expiration of the said month this contract shall end and determine accordingly, but the contractors shall be and continue subject to any liability which they may have incurred previously to such determination, and as though this contract had not been determined.

14. Any notice which the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office shall require to serve on the said contractors shall be deemed to be duly served when the same is delivered at the office of the said company in Dunedin, or to the master of either of the said steam ships employed or used by the contractors under this contract.

15. For the faithful performance of all the covenants, stipulations, and agreements hereinbefore contained, the contractors bind themselves and himself respectively in the sum of four thousand pounds sterling to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages in manner following, that is to say—the sum of two thousand pounds in case of wilful failure or default on the part of the contractors in the due performance of this contract, or any part thereof, in respect of each or either of the said Mail Services hereby contracted for, that is to say—the service from New Zealand to Melbourne, and the service from Melbourne to New Zealand.

16. And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the said contractors of all the services hereby contracted to be performed by them the said Postmaster-General, on behalf of the Colony of New Zealand, hereby covenants with the said contractors, their executors, and administrators, to pay to them or to their agent in New Zealand for the said services at the rate of four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds for six months, by equal monthly instalments or payments of seven hundred and ninety-one pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, at the Sub-Treasury in Dunedin, on the first day of each month; and also the further sum of two hundred pounds for each and every period of twenty-four hours during which either of the steam ships employed under this contract shall have been detained at Melbourne by the said Postmaster-General or his agent under the provisions of the second clause hereof.

17. And further that during the service hereby contracted for all Mails from New Zealand for Victoria and for Europe shall be delivered by and at the expense of the said Postmaster-General or his successors in office at Port Chalmers aforesaid on board the steam ship which may be employed or used by the contractors under this contract.

18. And further that all Mails which by the terms of this contract are to be taken by the said contractors to the Bluff Harbour or received by them there, shall, by and at the expense of the said Postmaster-General and his successors in office, be there taken from or as the case may require delivered to the contractors' steam ship which may call at Bluff Harbour to deliver or receive such Mails.

19. It is lastly agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the service hereby contracted for shall commence on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and shall be carried on and this contract shall continue in force until determined by notice under the provisions of the thirteenth clause hereof, or until one of the said parties hereto shall have given to the other of them three months' notice of an intention to determine the same, and until the said three months shall have expired: Provided always that the said service and contract shall not be determined by such notice as last aforesaid before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, except in the case of habitual negligence or wilful default as hereinbefore provided: Provided lastly, and the said contractors hereby covenant with the said Postmaster-General and his successors in office that in case the said service and contract shall be determined by such notice on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one of the said steam ships, or a steam ship to be substituted therefor, as hereinbefore provided, shall bring to Port Chalmers the European Mail due in Melbourne in the said month of March; and shall, unless prevented by tempestuous weather, call at the Bluff Harbour to land and receive Mails; and shall, if necessary, wait in Hobson's Bay for the space of ninety-six hours

after the due date of arrival of the European Mail in the said month of March, the said Postmaster-General hereby covenanting for himself and his successors in office that he or they shall pay to the said contractors the sum of three hundred and ninety-five pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence in consideration of said last-mentioned service in March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Company hath been hereunto set, and Edward Bowes Cargill, of Dunedin, aforesaid, Secretary to the said Company, hath hereunto set his hand, and the said Postmaster-General hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day, month, and year first hereinbefore written.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the said Edward Bowes } E. B. CARGILL.
Cargill in the presence of }
ALEX. BRUCE BAIN,
Accountant, Dunedin.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by John Larkins Cheese } J. L. C. RICHARDSON.
Richardson, Postmaster- }
General of the Colony of }
New Zealand, in the pre- }
sence of }
G. ELLIOTT ELLIOTT,
Secretary General Post Office,
New Zealand.

POSTAL.

Additional Postal Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 1st November, 1865.

THE following Despatch respecting the transmission of Books and Patterns of Merchandise to and from Belgium by post is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
London, 31st July, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, that an additional Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Under the terms of this convention the postage of letters, newspapers, and book packets transmitted to and from New Zealand and Belgium by way of this country will remain unchanged; but certain alterations will be made in the terms of the book post, and a pattern post will be established between New Zealand and Belgium.

In future, under the term "Book Packets," may be forwarded not only stitched or bound books, pamphlets, and sheets of music, but also printed proof sheets, with ordinary corrections in writing and manuscripts attached to such proofs, and having reference to them, as well as legal and other documents in manuscript, photographs and drawings (so long as those articles are not on glass or placed under glass), prints or maps, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether on paper, parchment, or vellum; but no letter or communication of the nature of a letter must be forwarded in such packets, or in or upon their covers.

Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps,

markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books, and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

Patterns or samples of merchandise may also in future be sent to Belgium at the same rates of postage as book packets, and subject to the following regulations:—

1. The patterns or samples 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 or sample; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.
2. There must be no writing or printing in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender, other than a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles; and these particulars must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the samples or the bags containing them.
3. The patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; or the bags may be entirely closed provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.
4. No article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a pattern.

If either of the foregoing rules be infringed the packet must not be forwarded.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SCUDAMORE.

The Postmaster-General, Wellington.

POSTAL.

Patterns of Merchandise may be transmitted by Post to and from Germany, through the United Kingdom, under the same regulations as printed papers.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 1st November, 1865.

THE following Despatch respecting the transmission of Patterns of Merchandise to and from Germany by post through the United Kingdom, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, London,
12th July, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 13th February last, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you, that arrangements, similar to those recently made with the Italian Post Office, have been concluded between this Department and the Post Office of Prussia, under which patterns and samples of merchandise may be forwarded by the Post through the United Kingdom from Germany, to any of the British Colonies between which, and the United Kingdom, patterns can be sent, at the same reduced rates of charge as books.

These arrangements will apply to patterns from Germany addressed to New Zealand.

The German and British postage will, in all cases, be paid in advance, and the packets of patterns will be delivered over to your office as book packets from Germany are delivered over, that is, without any claim, and, consequently, they will be liable, on delivery, to the Colonial Inland rate only.

The Postmaster-General hopes that the Colonial postal regulations in New Zealand will admit of such patterns from Germany being charged with no higher rate of postage than is charged on books having the same origin.

I am directed, at the same time, to state that, if the Government of New Zealand should consider it desirable to forward patterns and samples, through the United Kingdom to Germany, such an arrangement can be adopted. In this case, the postage to be collected in advance and accounted for to this office for patterns addressed to Germany, will be the same as is collected and accounted for on books addressed to Germany.

The following are the States of Germany to which the new arrangements referred to apply, viz.—Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurttemberg, Baden, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and the countries which are included in the postal district of the Principality of Tour and Taxis, viz.—Frankfort on the Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse (Electoral,) Hesse-Homburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Nassau, Reuss, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Hohenzollern, Schwartzburg-Rudoldstadt, and Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen.

I am, &c.,

F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General, Wellington.

POSTAL.

Money Order Branch.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 2nd November, 1865.

THE following Notice issued from the Treasury, New South Wales, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th August, 1865.

Post Office Money Orders.

WITH reference to Treasury Notice of the 10th December, 1862, published in Government Gazette, No. 231, it is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st September, 1865, the Post Office Money Order System will be extended to the following place, viz. :—

MORPETH.

T. W. SMART.

POSTAL.

Post Office at Greymouth to be Post Office of the Second Class.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 14th November, 1865.

IT is notified for general information that on and after the 1st December next, the Post Office at

GREYMOUTH,

in the Province of Canterbury, will be constituted a Post Office of the Second Class, for the exchange of separate Mails, and other purposes within the meaning of the fourth clause of the Postal Regulations of 1st April, 1862.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Post Offices at Greymouth and Balclutha to be Money Order Offices.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 14th November, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Office at

GREYMOUTH,

in the Province of Canterbury, and the Post Office at

BALCLUTHA,

in the Province of Otago (formerly known as Clutha Ferry), from and after the 1st December next, to be Money Order Offices for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Post Offices at Tauranga, Newcastle, Alexandra, and Cambridge, to be Money Order Offices.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 15th November, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Offices at

TAURANGA,
NEWCASTLE,
ALEXANDRA, and
CAMBRIDGE,

all in the Province of Auckland, from the 1st December next, to be Money Order Offices for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Post Office at Tauranga to be a Post Office of the Second Class.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 15th November, 1865.

IT is notified for general information that, from and after 1st December next, the Post Office at

TAURANGA,

in the Province of Auckland, will be constituted a Post Office of the Second Class, for the exchange of separate Mails, and other purposes within the meaning of the fourth clause of "The Postal Regulations of 1st April, 1862."

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

The Telegraphic Engineer, Christchurch, to frank and receive letters free by post.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 6th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

ALFRED SHEATH, the Telegraphic Engineer at Christchurch,

to frank and receive Official Letters and Packets free of postage, in terms of the proclamation of the 12th February, 1862.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Extension of the Money Order System in Tasmania.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 16th November, 1865.

THE following Notice relative to the extension of the Money Order System in Tasmania, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Postmaster-General.

Government Notice No. 144.

Colonial Treasury,

16th October, 1865.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the Money Order System being extended to the under-mentioned Townships, and to appoint the several Postmasters to be Agents thereof, respectively,—to take effect from the 1st of January next, 1866, viz. :—

Township.	Name of Postmaster.
Bothwell ...	Robinson, Matthew.
Campbell Town ...	Padfield, Frederick A.
Circular Head ...	Edwards, John.
Deloraine ...	Hart, John.
Emu Bay ...	Munce, James Henry.
Fingal ...	Smith, S. A.
Franklin, (Huon) ...	Spong, A. F.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES MEREDITH.

Surveyors licensed under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

Native Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 6th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license

JOHN GOODALL, Esq.,
CHRISTOPHER MALING, Esq.,
ANDREW RINTOUL, Esq.,
JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHN GUNDRY, Esq.,
CHRISTIAN CHARLES BLUCHER, Esq.,
WILLIAM FARLEY BLAKE, Esq., and
D. I. SIMPSON, Esq.,

to be Surveyors under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

T. M. HAULTAIN,

(In the absence of the Native Minister).

Judges of Native Land Court appointed.

Native Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 15th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN ROGAN, Esq.,
HENRY ALFRED HOME MUNRO, Esq.,
THOMAS HENRY SMITH, Esq.,
WILLIAM BERTRAM WHITE, Esq., and
FREDERICK EDWARD MANING, Esq.,

to be Judges of the Court established under "The Native Lands Act, 1865.

A. H. RUSSELL.

Native Office,

Wellington, 10th November, 1865.

THE following Reports relative to operations on the East Coast, are published for general information.

A. H. RUSSELL.

Civil Commissioner's Office,

18th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Government copy of a report from Mr. Resident Magistrate Mair of operations carried on by the Arawa now in the field in the Ngatiawa country.

From information received it would appear that Te Hura's party with their allies have retired up the Rangataiki River, and are at present occupying positions on both sides of that river at Te Teko and Karatia. They are reported to be in considerable force. On receipt of this information the Arawa at once decided on following Te Hura up the river. Accordingly on Monday, the 16th instant, the whole force, upwards of 500, started in canoes and over-

land for the Teko. If the enemy make a stand there it is possible that an attempt will be made to take the pa, but should he retire into the Urewera country it is questionable whether any good will result from continuing the pursuit. It will however be necessary that the Arawa should still occupy Te-Awa-o-te-Atua at least for the present.

I have, &c.,

THOS. H. SMITH,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Te-Awa-o-te-Atua, 13th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform that a party consisting of Ngatikereru, Uenuku, and Ngatiraukawa, started yesterday for Paraurai, most of the men of that place being away at Te Teko; the pa was easily surprised, and five men and six women taken prisoners; a number of canoes also were seized.

I am at a loss how to deal with these prisoners as none of them stand charged with being implicated in the murders, nor were they armed when captured, but the people of that pa have been extremely hostile and have shown no desire for peace.

Te Hou is a leading chief of Ngatiawa, and Rawiri, who is connected with Ngatipikio, is also a man of some importance; Henare Te Ramapakura is I believe the head chief of the Tawera. The pa was partially destroyed, and the party returned to camp with their prisoners to-day.

Yesterday Te Kanapu and a few men under the guidance of Poihipi Te Kohu (Ngatiawa) went in search of Raniera Werotokotoko, said to be lying wounded in the great swamp; they returned to-day without having succeeded in finding him, but they discovered Te Hura's trail, and brought away all his canoes, eleven barrels of powder, a quantity of bullets, and other property; it is evident that the fugitives have gone to Te Teko. I enclose a copy of a letter* which I think makes it more than probable that they have taken up their quarters there, the question will I hope be settled to-morrow. Some of Mr. Fulloon's papers were found at Te Matapihi and in the canoes.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM G. MAIR,
Resident Magistrate.

The Civil Commissioner, Maketu.

Tauranga, 24th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information the capture by our brave allies, the Arawa, of Te Teko pa on the Rangitaiki River, to which Te Hura and his followers retired on evacuating Te Matapihi at Te-Awa-o-te-Atua.

I enclose copy of a private letter from Mr. Resident Magistrate Mair, giving particulars of the capture. Very great praise is due to this officer for the zeal and energy displayed by him in conducting the enterprise undertaken by the Arawa, which has thus been crowned with complete success.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS H. SMITH,
C. C. Bay of Plenty.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Te Teko, 20th October, 1865.

DEAR MR. SMITH,—I have been so hard pushed for time since I left our old position on Monday, that I have not been able to write you a line. We arrived here on Tuesday morning, and met with a

warm reception. As there was no other way of approaching the pa except by sap, we commenced at once to drive three. On Wednesday, the enemy asked for a truce and for twenty-four hours (to consider). There was no fighting yesterday. At noon however we commenced again, and by night Ngatipikio had effected a lodgment within eleven yards of the palisades, and cut off the communication of the enemy with the river; a terrific fire was kept up on both sides all the time. At four o'clock this morning the P.M.'s (Pai Marires,) seeing the fix they had got into, cried "peccavi" and asked for a truce to treat for terms. I told them the only terms were unconditional surrender, and at seven o'clock they marched out and gave up their arms.

I have placed Te Hura the prophet, and some twenty-eight of their band under the charge of the police; the rest (fifty-four) are in charge of the Arawa. I intend to take the latter down the river as well as the others. Will you advise me as to whether they should all go to Opotiki, or in what other way they are to be dealt with.

I should have told you before that on Thursday morning thirty-five of the Ngatituwharetoa (Taupo) under Hikarahui came over to us from the enemy's pa, and made terms. It was this weakening of his force that made Te Hura "pouri" (dark) and induced him to give in.

I am afraid we shall be very hard up for food. Will you send us some as soon as possible,

We had only one man wounded, the enemy five or six.

Excuse this hurried scrawl, I cannot write more fully now. What with no sleep, no breakfast, but plenty of talk, cheering, and firing guns, my head is ringing.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM G. MAIR.

P.S.—I think there are only about three or four of the gentry named in the warrant at large. I have had several communications with the Urewera, and they say that Kereopa will be handed over to us or Major Stapp within a few days. W. G. M.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 16th November, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatches relating to the operations on the East Coast.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Forces,
Opotiki, 6th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the enclosed Reports from Major McDonnell and myself giving an account of the successful operations against the Hau Haus yesterday. I would particularly bring to your notice Lieut. McPherson, Serjeant-Major Kenrick, and Farrier-Major Duff, (alluded to in Major McDonnell's report,) from personal observation. I have great pleasure in stating that it was through the indefatigable energy displayed by the abovenamed individuals in catching and training the horses, that enabled them to charge with such gallantry and success yesterday. In continuation of the operations alluded to in my report relative to what occurred after Major Brassey assumed command on the morning of the 6th, I would beg to state that we proceeded to attack the pas, three in number, situated on a very high ridge. I had ordered Major McDonnell, with the Native Contingent, to take the advance, supported by Captain Newland's Company under Lieutenant Chapman, also a portion of Captain Wilson's and Ross's Companies; the Native Contingent took a circuit to the left and charged the first pa, and into the second

* Letter not sent.—(Signed) W. R.

and third, meeting with no resistance as the Hau Haus retreated without firing a shot. The Contingent was well supported by Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Chapman. Captain Ross's Company, with the Cavalry under Lieutenant McPherson, were ordered to remain at the bottom of the hill in charge of the guns, ammunition, and stores. I was ordered immediately by Major Brassey to proceed with the Cavalry and the three portions of Captain Wilson's, Newland's, and Ross's Companies, and destroy a large village on the flat, which I did, burning immense quantities of grain, potatoes and kumeras. The Native Contingent and a party sent in with wounded men the night previous, who had rejoined, were ordered during this time to destroy the three pas, and quantities of grain, potatoes and kumeras; we then returned to camp about one p.m.

I have great pleasure in stating that the whole of the force engaged in this arduous service behaved exceedingly well.

Total numbers of Hau Haus killed—Twenty-two; wounded and taken prisoner, one.

Total killed on our side—Three privates; wounded, nine.

I have &c.,
C. STAPP, Brevet-Major,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

The Hon. Defence Minister, Wellington.

Opotiki, 6th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that according to order I proceeded with reinforcements, and arrived at the pa at sunset, which had been nearly surrounded by Major McDonnell previous to my arrival. I immediately made arrangements to surround it entirely, as the nature of the ground was such that it could easily be done without endangering the men's lives from firing into each other. I threw up a breastwork and got the gun into position at one hundred and twenty yards from the pa; the firing with small arms was very heavy on both sides until about 8 p.m., when Major McDonnell commenced a parley.

They asked the terms on which they could surrender. I told them they must lay down their arms, and the surrender to be unconditional. They then asked for time. I gave them one hour, when we had another parley. They wanted to be allowed to send to another pa close by, which I refused. They said they were afraid they would be all killed whether they gave in or not, but they were assured they would not be hurt, but the murderers or anyone connected with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, Mr. Fullon and others, would be tried. They then asked to be allowed to send a Native over to speak with the friendly Natives, which was done; he went back and directly returned, stating they would all surrender immediately, instead of which they rushed out of the pa on the opposite side. We were expecting them, and thirteen were killed. I believe a great many more would have been killed but for their shouting out they would give in, or had given in (in fact some of the men went up to the pa on the side, they rushed out, and shook hands and offered biscuit) and then instantly threw themselves on our men, who behaved admirably. I ordered the destruction of the pa, and also that the men were to remain on the spot till daylight, as I had made up my mind to follow up the advantage gained. On the following morning a Native came in with a flag of truce, stating they would all give in and bring in Kereopa and the murderers, as they had been half killed by a brilliant cavalry charge which occurred just before my arrival. I told him to go back and tell them they must come in at once if they were serious, as I had

my force all ready to march to surround them. He returned quickly, bringing one other Native with him, and stated that if we retired into camp they would follow us immediately. I gave orders to march and had not proceeded far when you arrived and assumed command.

I find it impossible to individualize where all behaved so well, but I certainly consider that I should not omit to mention the gallantry displayed and the assistance I received from Major McDonnell, of the Native Contingent. I enclose list of killed and wounded, which is small in comparison to the advantage gained.

I have, &c.,

C. STAPP,

Captain T. M., and Brevet-Major.

To Major Brassey,
Commanding Expeditionary Force, Opotiki.

Opotiki, 5th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I started with 40 rank and file and four officers, Native Contingent, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th October, and crossed the Opotiki River for the purpose of finding the cart road leading to Kereopa's pa; while so doing we observed some cattle and horses belonging to the Hau Haus at a village burnt about a fortnight previously, and attempted to drive them in; while so doing we were fired upon by the rebels, and retreated up a rise to re-form and then advanced against the Hau Haus, who retired to a new pa built on the edge of a swamp, commanding the main road inland.

Seeing every appearance of strength in the new position, I placed the few men I had, so as to prevent any chance of the rebels' escape, we then commenced fire and awaited reinforcements, which arrived about one hour afterwards (Captain Kepa and remainder of the Native Contingent and Cavalry, sixteen in number, being the first to arrive); I then ordered Lieut. McPherson and the Cavalry to take position on our left flank to prevent the rebels receiving reinforcements from their pas on the hill in our rear. Shortly afterwards we were joined by Captain Ross's and Captain Newland's companies of Bushrangers, and with their aid completely invested the pa: the fire at this time was very heavy, and several men were wounded and one killed. The rebels from their position before mentioned, attempted to turn our left flank and rescue their comrades in the pa, but were charged by the Cavalry under Lieut. McPherson, who completely routed them, killing nine men and bringing in one man severely wounded. I then considered it my duty to send an orderly to you with a note informing you of what had taken place, and asking you to send me what men you could spare, as I did not wish to give the rebels any chance of escape, and also to have a sufficient number to resist any more attempts at a rescue. Shortly afterwards Major Stapp arrived and took command.

Among the rebels killed were several men of note recognized by Hori Kawakuru, a man of the Ngati-awa tribe who lately took the oath of allegiance at this place, their names are Pauro, Timoti, and Akuata, these were priests of the Hau Haus and had red crosses on their breasts; also Heremita Kuhupaera, the latter was the man who placed the rope round the Rev. Mr. Volkner's neck and afterwards assisted to cut his head off.

The conduct of the Cavalry under Lieut. McPherson was splendid, particularly that of Sergeant-Major Kenrick and Farrier-Major Duff, nothing could have been better timed or more effective than the charge.

Previous to Major Stapp's arrival, three of the

Hau Haus were killed by our fire, and the behaviour of the whole force was splendid.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS McDONNELL,

Brevet-Major,

Commanding Native Contingent.

To Major Brassey,

Commanding Expeditionary Force, Opotiki.

Return of the actual strength of Expeditionary Force engaged at Opotiki, 5th October, 1865.

Infantry—Major commanding, 1; Captains, 2; Subalterns, 5; Sergeants, 11; Rank and File, 142.

Cavalry—Subaltern, 1; Sergeants, 2; Rank and File, 20; total Europeans, 184.

Maori Contingent—Major commanding, 1; Captains, 2; Subalterns, 7; Sergeants, 10; Rank and File, 100; total, 120.

Total of all ranks, 304.

C. STAPP,

Captain T. M., and Brevet-Major.

Return of killed and wounded of the Expeditionary Force engaged at Opotiki, 5th October, 1865.

Killed—Private Thomas Melville Brown; Private Charles Ratsey; Private Patrick Parsons.

Wounded—Lieut. Peti, slightly; Provost-Sergeant William Constable, right arm, severely; Sergt. Ulick Bourke, right leg, severely; Corporal W. Henry Harris, right arm, severely; Private Henry Williams, left side, slightly; Private James McEvoy, head, severely; Private William Thompson, right arm, severely; Trooper John Leonard, left heel, slightly; Private Heri, right thigh, severely.

C. STAPP,

Captain T. M., and Brevet-Major.

Waiapu, 17th October, 1865.

SIR.—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon. the Minister for Colonial Defence, the evacuation of Pukemaire by the rebels, and their subsequent surrender, to the number of 205 fighting men and about 300 women and children, at Hick's Bay. I have the honor now to state the operations in detail which have effected the surrender.

On Tuesday morning, the 3rd October, before day-break, I marched towards Pukemaire with all the available force at my disposal, purposing to take up certain positions I had previously chosen in the vicinity of the rebel pa, and to hold them until reinforced by Major Brassey's men from Opotiki. I was joined by the Tuporoa Natives soon after our arrival at the pa, and we opened fire upon the enemy,—returned by them with vigor. We succeeded in tearing down part of a flanking angle, and in occupying it for a short time; but, unfortunately, just as success seemed certain, as we were progressing in our attack far more favorably than I had dared to hope, rain came down in torrents. The ardour of our Native allies was damped, our ammunition ran short, the baggage not having come up as ordered, although an officer was detailed to see it forwarded, with special instructions concerning the ammunition, and I was obliged to withdraw my force about three p.m. Our loss was—Europeans, 1 killed and 3 wounded; that of the enemy, 8 killed. I beg to state that I fully acquit the officer in charge of the baggage of any neglect of duty, although I think he might have exercised more discretion, as he could easily have forwarded on ammunition, on horses.

We returned therefore to this pa, and I determined to take the place by "sap." I accordingly had gabions, tamping tools, &c., constructed; and as soon as the rain ceased, and the rivers became ford-

ble, so that our Native allies could join us, concerted plans for making another attack. I accordingly dispatched Capt. Westrup, with his men, from camp, on Sunday evening, with instructions to take up a position near Pukemaire, remain hid all night, and move up there the first thing in the morning. He did so, and was there joined, as proposed, by the Tuporoas under Te Hotine, when, to his surprise and theirs, the pa was found empty. Information was immediately sent to me of the fact, and I at once proceeded thither, having remained behind with the remainder of the men and our own Maoris, to see the baggage and sapping tools carried up. The accompanying sketch of the pa will give Major Atkinson some idea of the enormous strength of the pa, and of its capabilities for defence. I have destroyed it as far as possible, and intend doing so entirely at once. Finding the pa empty, I, of course, was very anxious to know where the rebels had gone. Our allies accordingly went into the bush after them, and soon succeeded in tracking their route. I immediately determined on following them up, and arranged the following plans. I am happy to say they were signally successful. The Tuporoas, with Lieut. Biggs, Cornet Tuke, and the detail, (30 men, Military Settlers and Volunteers,) to start at daylight, go overland, or rather inland, and reach the coast at a place called the Kawa Kawa, while I, with our Maoris, and about 60 men under Capt. Westrup and Ensign Ross, should go coastwise to cut them off. I beg to refer you to Lieut. Biggs' report for a detailed account of the difficulties he encountered and surmounted both in the march and in his subsequent operations, and I am sure I need say nothing further in his praise, and that of the force under his command, than that they did so. As I will have occasion to refer to Lieut. Biggs' services further on, I will now proceed to detail the movements of the force under my command.

I was obliged to delay my march from camp until 10.30 a.m. as Capt. Westrup's men were very much fatigued from having had no sleep on Sunday night, and having been employed a good deal on Monday in destroying the pa, so that I could not get further than a place on the coast, about six miles from the Kawa Kawa, called Horoera, it being impossible, on account of the tide, to reach the Kawa Kawa.

I started before daybreak on Wednesday morning from Horoera, and on reaching Kawa Kawa found a short note from Lieut. Biggs, telling me of his movements, and that the enemy were supposed to have gone into a pa about six miles off, whither he was pursuing them. I also found from two women, whom Lieut. Biggs had taken prisoners, that the Ngati-poro's were willing to surrender, and I accordingly sent him word to say, that if they would surrender unconditionally, to accept such a surrender; but if not, that I would join him at once, and take the pa. You will see by Lieut. Biggs' report that their surrender was complete and unconditional. As soon as I heard that such had been the termination of our little campaign here, I joined Lieut. Biggs at the pa, and had all the force marched from there to the Kawa Kawa, where we remained several days. Our allies held a great "runanga," and were loud in their praises of their "pakeha friends." Among those present was a chief called Te Aopururangi, a Hau Hau, whose pa is, I believe, on the coast between Waiapu and Opotiki. His pa is named Raukokori. I told this chief, through the interpreter, Mr. Hamlin, at the request of all the chiefs of our party, that he must give up his religion, guns, &c., and swear allegiance by the first of November, and he promised to do so. I trust the Government will think I have acted right in this matter.

I have very little further to tell you, except that

our return to Waiapu was delayed until Sunday last, as our march was necessarily slow and tedious, and that yesterday (Monday) Mr. Deighton made the Hau Haus salute our flag, took several of them prisoners, who were pointed out to him by the chiefs, and gave the oath of allegiance to the others, which they all took eagerly. They seem thoroughly disheartened and dispirited, and deplore their folly in ever taking up arms in such a cause. I do not think the Government need apprehend any disturbance or trouble at Waiapu for a long time to come.

I beg to conclude this report by mentioning in the strongest manner possible, my sense of what is owing to Lieutenant Biggs for his gallantry and good conduct, and I trust the Government will regard his services with the most favourable consideration. Cornet Tuke also I beg to recommend to the notice of the Government.

The conduct of all the officers and men under my command during the whole of these operations has been excellent, and worthy of all praise.

In the attack on the pa, when the flanking angle was entered, Lance-Corporal Watts, Hawke's Bay Volunteers, was the first man in the pa, and displayed great courage, holding a difficult position under a heavy fire for some time.

Mr. Deighton has been of the greatest assistance to me, in getting the Natives to accede to my plans, and has helped me very much.

The Tuporoa Natives fought extremely well, especially their chiefs Robert and Te Hotine.

Te Mokena's counsel and advice has been of great service to me, and he has merited on this as on former occasions the good opinion held of him by the Government.

I have now the honor to conclude this report, and while volunteering my services for any part of New Zealand where the Government may wish to send me, would, with deference, request that the force at present under my command may be allowed to accompany me.

I have, &c.,
JAMES FRASER,
Brevet-Major, Commanding Local
Forces, Waiapu.

To Captain J. Holt, &c., &c.,
Wellington.

*Return of wounded at Hunga Hunga, Teroa, on
11th October, 1865.*

Hawke's Bay Volunteers—Sergeant Dearlove, severely wounded in left arm and left fore arm.
Friendly Natives (Tuporoa)—P. Arabeta, severely wounded in left thigh, ball lodged in hip.
Hau Hau.—Thary, gunshot wound of hand, commencing mortification; Eme, gunshot wound in head, wound of left hand and left shoulder; Rapera Harake, gunshot wound of jaw and neck; Pouha, gunshot wounds in groin; Harukureha, wound of left hand and fore arm—mortification; Margareta, gunshot wounds of left arm, close to the shoulder-joint; Penehamone, gunshot wounds in neck; Meta, wounds in left arm and through neck.

(Signed) T. F. BAKER,
Assistant Surgeon N. M.
F. J. ORMOND,
Assistant Surgeon M. S.

Hunga Hunga, Teroa,
11th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that after leaving the camp, Hatepe, as previously arranged, for the purpose of following up the Hau Haus who had vacated Pukemaire, we were joined by ninety Tuporoa

Maoris under the chiefs Ropata and Te Hotene, which, with the ten Natives from Hatepe and thirty Volunteers, made the force one hundred and thirty. We proceeded at once through the bush in the direction of Kawa Kawa, a native village on the coast at the mouth of the Awatere river. There were tracks of the Hau Haus the whole of the way. About fifteen miles from Hatepe we found a wounded Hau Hau, who gave us such information as led us to suppose that we should find a portion of the rebels at Kawa Kawa, we therefore pushed on as quickly as possible. The road was extremely bad, being for many miles through bush, some very steep hills to get up, and down, and up the beds of creeks, so that the men were never dry from the time they started. The distance from Hatepe to Kawa Kawa is at least twenty-eight miles. When within about a mile of Kawa Kawa, five horsemen were seen to cross the river from Howera, and we could also see smoke. Upon our arrival near the kainga we found that a considerable body of the Hau Haus were there. We got within about one hundred yards of them, when they saw us:—the instant they did so, off they ran as hard as they could without hesitating a second, in the direction of this place. They being fresh and ourselves tired from a severe march, we had but little chance of catching them; the men tried their best and followed for about a mile when I saw the uselessness of pursuit, so ordered them back to the kainga, where we remained for the night. We were all up at two this morning, and started as soon as we could, for this place. Just after daylight as we were coming up the river, and about two miles from the pa, we were met by a party of the Hau Haus who fired upon us, and disputed every crossing of the river, but they could not hold their own for long, and we succeeded in driving them back to the pa very speedily, following them up closely. On our arrival to within about one hundred and fifty-yards of the pa, we commenced firing into the pa and kept it up for some time from the front, after which by going up what might really be called a precipice, for it was impossible to get up but by climbing, and one false step or slip would have cost a man his life:—Cornet Tuke with some half a dozen Volunteers and a few friendly Maoris, succeeded in taking up a position at about two hundred yards in distance from, and in rear of the pa, from which a plunging fire could be poured into it. A good fire was kept up from this position for some time until about twelve o'clock, when I received your instructions directing me to spare all who were willing to give themselves and their arms up; after about an hour's negotiating, the Ngatiporou consented to do so. We have taken one hundred and twenty guns, two hundred men, and about three hundred women and children prisoners, altogether five hundred. The black man, Robert, is one; as we had no handcuffs I was obliged to have his hands tied behind him. The Ngatitohea escaped out of the pa, three of them were killed in doing so. The number killed on the Hau Hau side is about twenty, several wounded. Only three of our men have been wounded—Lance Sergeant Dearlove, in the arm and shoulder, not dangerous; Private Hazell, on the cheek, a mere scratch; Arapeta, a Tuporoa Native, in the thigh, dangerous. I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of the men under my command, both Europeans and Natives. During the march, which was very severe, their pluck carried them through. In the skirmish up the river they displayed great coolness and courage, and had it not been for the brave way in which they pushed on and forced the enemy from one position to another, it might have been a more serious affair.

Cornet Tuke I must beg to recommend to your notice as he was of great assistance to me throughout the whole of the operations. Great credit is due to

him, and the men who followed him up the cliff to obtain a position in rear of the pa.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD NEWTON BIGGS,
Lieutenant Hawke's Bay Volunteers.

To Major Fraser,
Commanding Local Forces,
Waiapu.

Return of Men killed and wounded at Pukemairi on 3rd October, 1865.

Killed—Private Greaves, M.S., gunshot wound through abdomen.
Wounded—Sergeant-Major Smyth, M.S., severely wounded in right fore arm; Sergeant Hodges, H.B.V., dangerously wounded right side of chest; Private Walsh, M.S., severely wounded right fore arm.

(Signed) F. J. ORMOND,
Assistant Surgeon M.S.
T. F. BAKER,
Assistant Surgeon N.M.

Notice to Applicants for Crown Grants in exchange for Certificates under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

General Crown Lands Office,
Wellington, 1st November, 1865.

APPLICANTS for Crown Grants in exchange for Certificates under "The Native Lands Act, 1862," or 1865, are requested to take notice that no Crown Grant will in any such case be issued, unless a distinguishing number shall have been previously affixed to the section or block of land comprised in

the Certificate by the Commissioner of Crown or Waste Lands of the Province in which the land is situate. It will be the duty of the applicant for a Crown Grant to ascertain that such number is affixed as aforesaid before applying for a Grant.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Secretary for Crown Lands.

Customs Notice.

DUTY having been paid upon the following Articles by various merchants and importers in the Colony under protest, the Commissioner of Customs directs it to be notified to the several Collectors and Sub-Collectors that they may refund the duty on all articles classed under sub-section 14 of section III. of "The New Customs Duties Act, 1864," retaining the duties collected under all other sub-sections.

The classification of goods under protests received at this office since the publication of the Notices in *Gazettes* Nos. 18 and 30 of this year, is as follows, viz. :—

Sub-section No. 4.—Iron tanks, iron standards, iron cranes, iron castings, wool presses, threshing machines, saw machinery, screw-cutting lathes.

Sub-section No. 7.—Preserved meats, preserved fish, carpet bags.

Sub-section No. 14.—Iron wire for fencing as rod iron, shackles for anchors or cables, oatmeal, groats, sago, starch, soap-powder, bath-bricks, whiting, pain-killer, sarsaparilla.

By order of the Commissioner,
S. CARKEE, Secretary.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 16th November, 1865.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD Exported from NEW ZEALAND, from the 1st April, 1857, to the 30th June, 1865.

PORT OF EXPORT.	PRODUCE OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN THE PROVINCE OF	DURING THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1865.							EXPORTED PREVIOUSLY TO 31ST MARCH, 1865.		TOTAL EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND TO 30TH JUNE, 1865.	
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.	To Tasmania.	To other Places.	TOTALS.					
		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Quantities.	Value.	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Auckland ...	Auckland ...	...	1,638	...	...	...	1,638	4,821	10,816	33,745	12,454	38,566
Nelson ...	Nelson ...	...	4,250	22	...	...	4,272	16,652	91,284	353,706	98,367	381,251
	Canterbury ...	1	2,800	10	...	...	2,811	10,893				
Havelock ...	Marlborough	7	1,660	8	...	1	1,676	6,485	27,075	103,911	29,629	113,797
Pictou ...	"	...	553	320	...	...	878	3,401				
Lyttelton ...	Canterbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	91	23	91
Hokitika ...	"	1	54,147	51	...	...	54,214	215,680	...	...	54,214	215,680
	Otago ...	...	...	15	...	...				
Dunedin ...	"	3,415	13,355	37,264	...	...	54,034	209,384	1,724,436	6,682,188	1,779,980	6,897,424
Invercargill ...	"	...	878	632	...	...	1,510	5,852				
Bluff Harbour	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	3,424	79,286	33,322	...	1	121,033	473,168	1,853,634	7,173,641	1,974,667	7,646,809

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 3rd November, 1865.

WM. FRANCE,
for Secretary and Inspector of Customs.

RETURN of the CUSTOMS REVENUE at the several Ports of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1865.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rates of Duty.	Wellington. Wanganui. Auckland. Wangarei. Russell. Mongonui. Hokianga. Kaipara. New Plymouth. Napier. Nelson. Collingwood. Picton. Havelock. Wairau. Lyttelton and Christchurch. Akaroa. Timaru. Hokitika. Dunedin. Oamaru. Molyneux. Invercargill. Bluff Harbour. Riverton. Chatham Islands.																			TOTALS.		Corresponding Quarter of 1864.					
		Quantities.	Revenue.																									
Spirits	sp gal, 12s.	£ 6111	£ 3636	£ 16597	£ 255	£ 255	£ 12	£ 2873	£ 3112	£ 3094	£ 443	£ 293	£ 283	£ 407	£ 8900	£ 146	£ 894	£ 11506	£ 20091	£ 834	£ 91	£ 3102	£ 125	£ 565	£ 138708	£ 83225	£ 66066	
Cigars and Snuff	sp lb, 4s, 6d.	281	47	806	2	96	...	111	37	220	...	58	18	...	511	...	14	552	978	...	...	...	8	...	15938	3585	2779
Tobacco	sp lb, 2s, 6d.	966	419	4307	38	400	864	872	...	42	...	1939	...	45	152	2680	3819	...	123	14	645	15	96	136720	17090	12015
Wine in Wood	sp gal, 4s.	967	298	1668	15	127	339	362	...	30	26	1038	...	5	92	647	1805	...	47	...	173	3	31	38480	7696	7562
" in Bottle	sp gal, 5s.	201	81	373	...	...	...	29	34	48	...	2	...	176	...	16	16	97	392	...	5	...	19	...	5904	1476	2887
Ale and Beer in Wood	sp gal, 9d.	563	146	870	...	...	...	45	90	74	...	8	...	592	...	...	...	19	968	...	17	...	80	...	94400	8540	2887
" in Bottle	sp gal, 1s 6d.	549	261	1617	3	...	...	120	236	218	...	43	10	...	...	3	11	525	2430	...	12	...	402	...	415360	10834	4339
Tea	sp lb, 6d.	1135	342	2469	...	...	...	146	30	616	...	6	...	1800	...	19	17	463	2575	...	67	...	71	...	241840	3023	1929
Coffee, Cocoa, &c.	sp lb, 3d.	182	53	1038	...	...	...	45	13	300	...	71	27	...	...	...	...	32	951	...	43	...	523	...	8595200	14980	13611
Sugar	sp lb, 1d.	1207	373	5153	8	...	...	366	231	1149	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	597	3428	...	...	...	...	...	824	81	120
Firearms	each, 5s.	2	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	4240	53	22
Gunpowder	sp lb, 3d	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	92236	23059	20156
Goods by Measurement	c. ft., 5s.	1547	449	6853	...	...	...	264	301	974	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	387	8063	...	14	...	183	...	92236	23059	20156
" Weight	sp ewt., 4s.	353	16	1702	...	...	...	34	3	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1113	...	23	...	101	...	24705	4941	2885
Totals		14064	6121	43532	321	352	81	4560	4791	8292	52	568	413	592	22483	274	1486	17549	46638	1185	105	5436	345	898	180160	...	140872	
Corresponding Quarter 1864		8549	2180	40382	577	228	112	4054	3701	5308	88	891	838	508	16055	302	1053	...	46438	552	...	7821	323	714	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 23rd October, 1865.

WILLIAM SEED,
Acting Inspector of Customs.