



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

Private Secretary's Office,
 Wellington, 12th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has this day accepted the Resignation of
 The Honorable EDWARD WILLIAM STAFFORD, of his Office as Colonial Treasurer.
 By command, W. R. GRAY,
 For the Private Secretary.

Private Secretary's Office,
 Wellington, 12th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has, in Her Majesty's name, by Letters Patent under the Seal of the
 Colony, been pleased to appoint
 The Honorable FRANCIS JOLLIE, to be Colonial Treasurer.
 By command, W. R. GRAY,
 For the Private Secretary.

Governor's Order, No. 71.
 G. GREY, Governor.

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 North Bank
 of the Puni Creek, between the Provincial Govern-
 ment fence and the terrace, appointed on the 26th
 February, 1863, to be a legal landing place, shall be
 no longer a legal landing place for the lading and
 unloading of Goods, at the Port of Invercargill, under
 "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

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
 twelfth day of June, in the year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Governor's Order, No. 72.
 G. GREY, Governor.

IN exercise of the power in me vested by "The
 Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George

Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand,
 do hereby annul the Order dated the 26th day of
 February, 1863, in which was set out and appointed
 the limits of the legal landing place for Bluff
 Harbour, and in lieu thereof do declare and appoint,
 that from the day of the date hereof, the Government
 Jetty shall be the legal landing place for the lading
 and unloading of goods at the Port of Bluff Harbour,
 under "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

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
 twelfth day of June, in the year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Wellington, 12th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to
 appoint

The Hon. JAMES PRENDERGAST, and
 GEORGE COOK, Esq.,

of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, Barristers-at-Law, to be Conveyancing Counsel to examine Titles under "The Land Registry Act, 1860," Regulation No. 41.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 8th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS BRUNNER, Esq.,

Chief Surveyor, Nelson, in the Province of Nelson; and

JOSEPH WARD, Esq.,

of Brookby, Wairau, in the Province of Marlborough, Commissioners under "The Boundaries of Provinces Act, 1853," to ascertain and report on the Boundaries between the Province of Nelson and the Province of Marlborough, with a view to having such boundaries defined.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WALTER HYPPOLYTE PILLIET, Esq.,

to be Returning Officer for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough for the District of Pelorus.

E. W. STAFFORD.

N.B.—This notice is republished in consequence of the above District having been erroneously called "Havelock" in *Gazette*, No. 28, May 14, 1866."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th June, 1866.

IT is hereby notified that

Sir GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY, Knt.,

has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and that His Excellency the Governor has accepted such resignation.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th June, 1866.

THE following Despatches with enclosures, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

[Circular.]

Downing Street, 8th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a Treaty of Navigation, which was concluded on the 16th of August last, between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at Berlin on the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

(Enclosure.)

TREATY OF NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY
AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Signed at Gastein, August 16, 1865.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, Feb. 24, 1866.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire to develop the

stipulations relative to the reciprocal treatment of navigation now in force under the Treaties concluded between them on the 2nd of April, 1824, and the 2nd of March, 1841, upon the basis of the alterations in their Navigation Laws which have since taken place, have entered into negotiation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Right Honorable Francis, Baron Napier of Merchiston, a Peer of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia; M. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen, President of His Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs;

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

Article I.

British ships and their cargoes shall in Prussia, and Prussian ships and their cargoes shall in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

It is however agreed that the preceding stipulation shall not affect the rights connected with fishery belonging exclusively to the subjects of either country within their respective marine territorial limits, nor the local immunities enjoyed in Great Britain, not by British subjects generally, but only by certain privileged classes in certain ports.

Every favor or exemption which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant in these respects to any other Power, shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other party.

Article II.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same; but as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and Foreign Possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter.

Article III.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it as to a national vessel, and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representatives for the preservation of the property than would be payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. In case the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, no impediment shall be opposed by the authorities, the master being bound, however, to conform to the existing regulations and tariffs.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs unless cleared for consumption.

The respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose

in order to afford the necessary assistance to those concerned.

Article IV.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

Article V.

The right of acceding to the present Treaty is reserved to every State now belonging to, or which may hereafter join the Zollverein.

Article VI.

The present Treaty shall have the same duration as the Treaty of Commerce signed on the 30th of May in the current year, between Great Britain and the Zollverein.

It shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications thereof.

Article VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin in six months,* or sooner if possible.

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

Done at Gastein the sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L.S.) NAPIER.
(L.S.) BISMARCK.

[Circular.]

Downing Street, 9th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a Treaty of Commerce, which was concluded on the 16th of December last, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at Vienna on the 4th of January last.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, WITH THE FINAL PROTOCOL.

Signed at Vienna, December 16, 1865.

[Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, January 4, 1866.]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., on the other part; being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between their respective States and Possessions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., the Right Honorable John Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., Alexander Count

* This term was subsequently extended by Protocol to February 24, 1866.

Mendtsdorff-Pouilly, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, with the military decoration belonging to the Commander's Cross of the same Order, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, and Possessor of the Cross of Military Merit, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in His Imperial Majesty's Army, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs; and Bernhard, Baron Wüllerstorff-Urbair, Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown of the Second Class, Rear-Admiral in His Imperial Majesty's Navy, Privy Councillor, and Minister for Commerce;

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

Article I.

During the continuance of the present Treaty, the subjects and commerce of Austria shall enjoy within all the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, including Her Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, the same advantages which have been conceded to French subjects and commerce by the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January, 1860, and to the subjects and commerce of the States of the Zollverein by the Treaty between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Prussia, representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of customs and contributions, signed at Berlin on the 30th of May, 1865; and further, Austrian subjects and commerce shall be placed in all other respects on the footing of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation.

Article II.

From and after the 1st January, 1867, British subjects and commerce shall, within the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, be placed in every respect upon the footing of the most favoured nation, and share in all the advantages and favors which are enjoyed by the commerce and subjects of any third Power.

From this rule are excepted:—

a. Advantages such as those which, for the sole purpose of facilitating frontier traffic, are at present conceded, or may hereafter be conceded, to the States of the German Zollverein, or to other neighbouring States; and also those reductions of or exemptions from Customs duties which are valid only at certain parts of the frontier, or for the inhabitants of particular localities.

b. Those advantages which belong, or may hereafter be conceded, to the subjects of the German Confederation, in virtue of Federal Treaties and Federal Laws.

c. Those special and ancient privileges which are enjoyed by Turkish subjects, as such, for Turkish commerce in Austria.

Article III.

The Austrian Customs Tariff (the present system of calculating Customs duties by weight being maintained) shall be so regulated that the duty to be levied upon articles the produce or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon their importation into the Austrian States, shall, from the 1st of January, 1867, not exceed 25 per cent. of the value, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Austria as far as the Austrian Customs frontier; and for this purpose there shall serve as basis the average value of the articles included under one and the same denomination in each position of the future Austrian Tariff.

From and after the 1st of January, 1870, the maximum of these duties shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, with the additions above defined.

The articles of State monopolies (tobacco, salt, gunpowder), and further, the goods comprised in Classes 1 and 7 of the present Austrian Tariff, are excepted from these maxima.

Article IV.

Commissioners from both Governments shall meet not later than the month of March, 1866, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values and additional charges, and they shall take as the basis of their calculations the average prices at the principal centres of production and commerce of the United Kingdom for the year 1865.

Three years after the duties fixed by Treaty shall have come into operation, each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to claim a revision of the values.

Article V.

Those duties of the future Austrian Tariff to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, to which England attaches a special interest, shall form the subject of a supplementary Convention to be concluded between the two Contracting Powers.

The articles of State monopoly, as also the goods subject to fiscal duties included in Classes 1 and 7 of the present Tariff, remain also here excepted.

Article VI.

Internal imposts which are levied in the territory of one party on the production, preparation, or use of any article, whether on account of the State, or on account of municipalities and corporations, shall under no pretext affect the productions of the other party in a higher or more onerous degree than the same productions of native origin.

Article VII.

The Contracting Parties agree that every reduction in their Tariffs of import or export duties, and every privilege, favor, or immunity which either Contracting Party may hereafter grant to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Contracting Party, with a reserve, however, of the exceptions enumerated in Article II., *a* and *b*.

Article VIII.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to charges on loading and unloading, to warehousing, and to the transit trade, as also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Article IX.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Powers shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks, and other distinctive marks, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

Article X.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to determine hereafter, by a special Convention, the means of reciprocally protecting copyright in works of literature and the fine arts within their respective dominions.

Article XI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the 1st of January, 1867; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty

shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce, by common consent, into this Treaty, any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

Article XII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Vienna in three weeks, or sooner if possible.

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

Done at Vienna, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L.S.)

BLOOMFIELD.

Final Protocol.

Upon proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between Great Britain and Austria, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers made following Declarations:—

1. The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria declared that in virtue of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Customs and Contributions Union of the 23rd December, 1863, between Austria and Liechtenstein, the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day would apply equally to the Principality of Liechtenstein, and the British Plenipotentiary accepted this declaration.

2. In order to avoid any future doubt as to the intention of Article III., the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers agreed to the following explanation:—

In the construction of a Tariff of specific duties by weight within fixed *ad valorem* rates, it is necessary to determine what shall be the unit of value to which each specific duty shall be applied.

In adopting the basis of value established by Article III., it is understood that it is not intended to depart from the general principle of the Article, viz., the application of certain maximum *ad valorem* rates of duty to all articles of British produce and manufacture, but to guard against the necessity of making separate provision for every variety of each article, thereby creating minute and inconvenient subdivisions in the Tariff.

With this view it becomes necessary to group together those different qualities and descriptions of the same article or of similar articles which, from their approximation in value and general resemblance in character, it is found possible to include under one and the same denomination in one position of the Tariff.

But it is understood that in fixing the denominations in each position of the future Austrian Tariff, they shall be so arranged that the duty affixed to any one position shall not exceed the "maximum" rates fixed by Article III. of the Treaty upon the average value of any kind of goods of commercial importance included under any one denomination in such position, unless by common consent it is considered expedient or necessary.

3. With reference to Article IV., the Plenipotentiaries likewise agreed that if it shall be found that the prices of any kinds of goods have been essentially disturbed by exceptional causes during the twelve months of the year 1865, the Commissioners of the two Governments shall endeavor to find such a basis of value as shall be considered to correspond to a fair average value for future years.

In the case of textile manufactures (the prices of

which have been seriously deranged during the late war in the United States of America), it is agreed that if the average prices of the year 1865 be taken as a basis of value, either Contracting Party may claim a revision of such valuation after the 1st of January, 1868.

4. The British Plenipotentiary then declared that:

Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also the reduction of the duties payable on wine in bottle to the amount of those payable on wine in wood upon importation into the United Kingdom.

5. The Imperial Austrian Plenipotentiaries on their part declared that:

The duty upon the export of rags from the States and possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from and after the 1st of July, 1866, be reduced to two florins the Zollcentner; and that:

The duty upon the importation of salted herrings into the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from the 1st of February, 1866, be reduced to 50 kreutzers per Zollcentner, gross weight.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol in duplicate form, to which, after it had been duly read, they affixed their signatures.

Vienna, this 16th day of December, 1865.

(L.S.)

BLOOMFIELD.

Treasury, Wellington,
11th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—In order that the Accounts of the financial year ending on the 30th June next may comprehend and include all transactions relating to that period, it is requested that persons having claims on the Government will send in their Accounts to the Sub-Treasury of the Province before the 30th instant.

Collectors of Revenue are required to pay in their collections promptly; and officers holding advances under imprest must forthwith render their Accounts and refund any balances in their hands.

E. W. STAFFORD.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 11th June, 1866.

IT is hereby notified for public information, that from and after this date the rate of Postage from New Zealand to Ceylon will be as follows:—

For letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—Sixpence.

For letters not exceeding 1 oz.—One shilling.

And One shilling for every additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce.

JAMES PATERSON,
Postmaster-General.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a weather-boarded and shingled building situated at Kohu Kohu, Hokianga, in the occupation of Mr. John Webster, and formerly known as

RUSHELL'S BONDED WAREHOUSE,

has been duly approved and appointed under section eleven of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," for the reception of goods under bond.

E. W. STAFFORD,
Commissioner.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 6th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES EDWARD COOPER, Esq.,
Sub-Collector of Customs at Timaru, in the Province of Canterbury, to be a Licensing Officer under "The Arms Act, 1860."

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz.:—

In the Auckland Militia.

Ensign Andrew Burns to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 7th June, 1866.

In the Royal Cavalry Volunteers—Otahuhu Troop.
Lieutenant William Thomas Bassett to be Captain. Date of Commission, 18th May, 1866.

James Runciman to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 18th May, 1866.

A R Shackell to be Cornet. Date of Commission, 18th May, 1866.

In the Auckland Rifle Volunteers—No. 3 Company.
Major Charles Heaphy to be Captain. Date of Commission, 27th March, 1866.

Ensign Charles Hesketh to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 27th March, 1866.

David Verdere Hunter to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 27th March, 1866.

No. 4 Company.

Lieutenant Benjamin Tonks to be Captain. Date of Commission, 23rd April, 1866.

Ensign Daniel Tole to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 23rd April, 1866.

Charles Phillip Phillips to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 23rd April, 1866.

No. 1 Company.

John Springall to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 24th April, 1866.

James Bruce to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 24th April, 1866.

No. 2 Company.

Ensign Seering Hall Matthews to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 10th May, 1866.

Walter Graham to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 10th May, 1866.

In the Hutt Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant Thomas Mills to be Captain. Date of Commission, 9th May, 1866.

Ensign William Fitzherbert to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 9th May, 1866.

George Farmer to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 9th May, 1866.

In the Turakina Rifle Volunteers.

John Hunt Hurst to be Captain. Date of Commission, 1st June, 1866.

Robert John Knox to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 1st June, 1866.

In the Lyttelton Volunteer Artillery.

William Henry Hargreaves to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 30th May, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned officers, viz.:—

Captain J. E. J. Boys, Greytown Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant J. J. Lynch, Auckland Militia.
Lieutenant R. J. Coulter, Auckland Militia.
Cornet Walter J. Harris, Royal Cavalry Volunteers.
T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned Corps, viz. :—

The Waimea West Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 2nd June, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

General Crown Lands Office,
Wellington, 9th June, 1866.

IN conformity with the 29th clause of "The Gold Fields Acts Amendment Act, 1865," it is hereby notified that it is intended to grant a Lease for gold-mining purposes of the Crown Lands to the applicants specified in the Schedule hereto.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Secretary for Crown Lands.

Applicants—James Keppel, Michael Keppel, Luois Tuanne, and Hugh McKeown.

Locality—Between Nesbitt's Lease Claim and McKenzie's Gully, Blue Spur, Gabriel's District.

Area—2 acres 2 roods and 18 perches.

Applicants—William Cotter and Patrick Martin.

Locality—Caledonian Point, Gabriel's District.

Area—3 acres 2 roods and 26 perches.

Applicants—Gersham Curtis, Duncan McIntosh, James Tobin, Archibald McKinlay, James Grant, and George White.

Locality—Munro Hill, Munro Gully.

Area—5 acres.

Applicants—Charles Edward Haughton, Joshua Greenwood, Robert Faulds Williamson, William Scoles, Samuel Goldston, Charles Low, Dougall Bishop, George Charles Bowman, Richard Campbell, John O'Brien, Thomas Hamlin Lusk, and George Rudd.

Locality—One mile and a half below the Arrow Camp on the banks of the Arrow River.

Area—15 acres 2 roods and 7 perches.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with the Estate of CATHERINE MONTGOMERY, deceased, intestate.

1863.	DR.	£ s. d.
Feb. 18.	By proceeds sale of effects	4 16 0
		£4 16 0

1863.	CR.	£ s. d.
Aug. 11.	Paid Spicer and Murray funeral expenses	2 5 0

1864.		£ s. d.
April 5.	Paid swearing and filing two affidavits, 10s.; order, 6s.	0 16 0
	Paid letters of administration, 5s.; advertising balance sheet, 7s. 6d.	0 12 6
	Paid administrator's commission	0 7 6
	Balance	0 15 0
		£4 16 0

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with the Estate of a man, name unknown, found drowned in Clutha River, 4th December, 1862.

1863.	DR.	£ s. d.
Jan. 2.	By cash from Bank of New Zealand, proceeds sale of gold	41 19 9
		£41 19 9

1863.	CR.	£ s. d.
Nov. 13.	Paid Court fees of administration	2 6 0
	Paid advertising balance sheet	0 7 6
	Paid administrator's commission, 8 per cent.	3 5 7
	Balance	36 0 8
		£41 19 9

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in account with the Estate of MICHAEL CALLANAN, of Tuapeka, miner, deceased, intestate.

1863.	DR.	£ s. d.
Nov. 6.	By cash from Bank of New South Wales, proceeds of deposit receipt	65 0 0
"	Ditto ditto ditto	60 0 0
"	By cash found on person	45 3 10
		£170 3 10

1863.	CR.	£ s. d.
Nov. 19.	Paid Dr. Halley, medical attendance	2 2 0
" 20.	Paid John Davidson, funeral expenses	15 0 0
Dec. 23.	Paid John Denovan	12 0 0
	Paid advertising in <i>Dunstan News</i>	0 12 0
	Ditto <i>Wakatip Mail</i>	0 10 0
	Ditto <i>Telegraph</i>	0 7 0
	Ditto <i>Times</i>	0 6 6

1864.		£ s. d.
Nov. 2.	Paid swearing and filing two affidavits, 10s.; order, 6s.; letters of administration, 60s.; advertising balance sheet, 7s. 6d.	4 3 6
	Paid Administrator's commission, 5 per cent.	8 10 0
	Balance	126 12 10
		£170 3 10

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates, in Account with the Estate of RICHARD GROVE ERLAM, deceased, intestate.

1863.	DR.	£ s. d.
Jan. 17.	By cash from Provincial Treasurer	3 12 0
	By cash from Sub-Treasurer	12 16 9
		£16 18 9

1863.	CR.	£ s. d.
Jan. 28.	Paid Spicer and Murray to account of funeral expenses	15 0 0
	Paid letters of administration	0 5 0
	Paid advertising balance sheet	0 7 6
	Paid administrator's commission	0 16 3
		£16 8 9