



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

G. GREY, Governor.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to divide the Colony of New Zealand for the purposes of the said Act into such and so many districts as he may think fit, and that every such district shall be called by a distinct name, and shall be a Registrar's District; and it is provided that the Governor may at any time revoke the whole or any part of such Proclamation, and issue a new Proclamation, dividing the Colony, or any part of it anew into districts, or increasing the the number, or altering the boundaries of districts, as from time to time he may think requisite.

And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the Governor, in pursuance of the said recited power and authority, did, amongst others, constitute a district for the purposes of the said Act, called the "Warepa District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke so much of the Proclamation as relates to the said district, and to divide anew the territory formerly comprised within such district:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby revoke the said Proclamation, so far as relates to the Warepa District, and do proclaim and declare that the territory formerly comprised within such district shall be and is hereby divided for the purposes of the said Act into two districts, the names and boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

POPOTUNA DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North by the Nokomai Registration District; towards the

East by the Manuherikia, Mount Benger, and Gabriel's Registration Districts, and the Clutha River to the West Clutha Hundred, and by the Western boundaries of the said West Clutha Hundred and Catlin's Hundred to the ocean; towards the South by the ocean; and towards the West by the Province of Southland.

CLUTHA DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the West by the Popotuna Registration District; towards the North and East by the Clutha River and its Kaou branches; and towards the South by the ocean.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander 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 said Colony, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.
 A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by "The Registration Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to divide the Colony of New Zealand for the purposes of the said Act into such and so many districts as he may think fit, and that every such district shall be called by a distinct name and shall be a Registrar's District; and it is provided that the Governor may at any time revoke the whole or any part of such Proclamation, and issue a new Proclamation, dividing the Colony or any part of it anew into districts, or increasing the number, or

altering the boundaries of districts, as from time to time he may think requisite.

And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the Governor in pursuance of the said recited power and authority, did, amongst others, constitute a district for the purposes of the said Act, called the "Warepa District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke so much of the said Proclamation as relates to the said district, and to divide anew the territory formerly comprised within such district:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby revoke the said Proclamation, so far as relates to the Warepa District, and do proclaim and declare that the territory formerly comprised within such district shall be and is hereby divided for the purposes of the said Act into two districts, the names and boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

POPOTUNA DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North by the Nokomai Registration District; towards the East by the Manuherikia, Mount Benger, and Gabriel's Registration Districts, and the Clutha River to the West Clutha Hundred; and by the Western boundaries of the said West Clutha Hundred and Catlin's Hundred to the ocean; towards the South by the ocean; and towards the West by the Province of Southland.

CLUTHA DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the West by the Popotuna Registration District; towards the North and East by the Clutha River and its Kaou branches; and towards the South by the ocean.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

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 said Colony this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly intitled "The Protection of Certain Animals Act, 1865," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by warrant under his hand, from time to time to delegate all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or the Governor in Council by the aforesaid Act, subject to such regulations as he may think fit, and may from time to time rescind such delegation:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in

exercise of the power and authority for this purpose in me vested, do hereby delegate unto

DONALD McLEAN, Esq.,

as Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, all the powers vested in me as Governor or as Governor in Council by the aforesaid Act, to have, hold and exercise within the Province of Hawke's Bay, the said power hereby delegated to the said Donald McLean, so long as he shall continue and remain Superintendent of the said Province, and no longer: Provided always that copies of all instruments signed or issued by the Superintendent under such delegation shall be further transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for record.

FORSTER GORING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 24th August, 1866.

THE following Ordinance, passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Hawke's Bay, intitled "Papakura and Hikujoto Leasing Bill,"

which Ordinance 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, 28th August, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

RICHARD DOIDGE NOSWORTHY,

of Blenheim, to be an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to be a person with whom shall be deposited certain copies or models of the standard Weights and Measures of the Colony, *vice* Montague Burman Adams, resigned.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 29th August, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES McEWEN, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Clutha, as described in a Proclamation of this date, in the Province of Otago. This appointment to take effect on the 1st day of October, 1866.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 29th August, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES ROY, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Popotuna, as described in a Proclamation of this date, in the Province of Otago. This appointment to take effect on the 1st day of October, 1866.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 28th August, 1866.

THE following Despatch, with enclosure, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

[Circular.]

Downing Street,

15th June, 1866.

SIR,—I transmit to you, herewith, for your information, a Copy of a Report addressed to the Earl of

Clarendon, from Constantinople, by the British Cholera Commissioners, dated the 25th May, 1866, reporting the conclusions at which they had arrived on some of the most important points relating to the propagation of Cholera.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The British Cholera Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon—(Received 6th June.)

(No. 21.) Constantinople, 25th May, 1866.

MY LORD,—In our Despatch No. 20 of the 22nd instant, we informed your Lordship that the "Commission Plénière" of the Cholera Conference, appointed to report upon the first and second groups of the programme, had finished their labours and that their Report would be submitted to the Conference immediately after being printed.

We should have deferred any further notice of the above-mentioned Report until the Conference had decided upon it; but as we have observed in the public prints just received that England is threatened with an invasion of cholera from neighbouring Continental ports, and that some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the measures to be adopted, we think the emergency justifies us in departing from the ordinary course, and in forwarding at once to your Lordship the conclusions of the "Commission Plénière" bearing upon the most important points of the propagation of the disease.

We may observe that the "Commission," whose conclusions are embodied herein, is composed of three of the diplomatic and all the medical delegates, comprising altogether twenty-four out of the thirty-six members of the Conference, and that with the exception of one medical delegate, who was absent on duty during the latter half of the discussions, the sense of the conclusions numbered 1 to 6 was unanimously adopted. We have reason to believe that the absent delegate would have voted with the rest of his colleagues. On the 7th there was some difference of opinion.

The conclusions comprise the following points:—

1. That cholera is communicable from the diseased to the healthy.

2. That it may be communicated—

(a.) By persons in the state of developed cholera;
(b.) By persons suffering from choleraic diarrhœa, who can move about, and who are apparently in health for some days during the progress of the disease.

These last, from their passing unquestioned and unsuspected, are the most dangerous to the communities amongst whom they may move.

3. That the discharges of those in a state of developed cholera, or in a state of choleraic diarrhœa, become the chief means by which the cholera poison escapes from the system, and by mingling with air or water diffuses the disease.

4. That cholera may be transmitted by exposure of persons to the atmosphere of buildings, places or vessels which have been occupied by cholera patients, and to the emanations from clothes, bedding or other articles which have been in contact with diseased individuals, or which may have become soiled by their discharges.

5. That when infected articles or places are shut up and excluded from free air, they preserve their dangerous qualities for an indefinite length of time. and, on the other hand, the freer the exposure to ventilation, the more rapidly they become innocuous.

6. That there is no reason to suppose that cholera is communicable by actual contact between individuals.

7. That the period of incubation, counting from the time of the reception of the poison to its manifestation in some form or other, is short. That the disease may show itself in two ways: first, by inducing fully developed cholera decidedly and rapidly; secondly, by producing slight disturbances, among which diarrhœa may be considered the chief, and which may sooner or later pass into some more or less decided choleraic manifestation. The "Commission" consider that the incubation in the acute form is generally rapid, and that it seldom or never extends beyond a few days from the moment of infection. There was some difference of opinion as to the duration of choleraic diarrhœa, and as to the time that it may continue to be infectious, the great majority of the Commission considering that persons with diarrhœa which has lasted eight full days from the commencement of the period of observation, without showing any indications of a choleraic nature, may be excluded from the class of cholera patients. The minority think that the choleraic and infectious diarrhœa may last for several weeks.

In mentioning the views of the Commission upon some of the most important points in the history of cholera, we beg to lay before your Lordship our own opinion of their practical bearing. We have little doubt that the Conference will recommend measures of restriction of intercourse between the sick and the healthy; but as it has not yet entered upon the measures to be taken, we must be considered as representing our own views only in stating that we believe that it logically follows from the above conclusions that if we wish to prevent the spread of cholera, or its introduction into places free from it, measures should be taken to restrain communication between those suffering from cholera and the healthy.

Examples taken from the history of the present epidemic most strongly support the opinion of the great advantage of such measures. We may mention that Sicily and Greece completely escaped the disease which was raging around them in 1865. Sicily entirely cut herself off from all communication with diseased places. Greece caused all arrivals from infected localities to perform severe quarantine at four islands—Delos, Pondiconyssi (Salamis), Skiathos, and Vido, and held no intercourse with infected places.

The good results of isolation in the cases of Sicily and Greece are hardly negatived by the examples of what occurred in other places said to be invaded in spite of restrictive measures. The quarantines enforced at Marseilles and some other ports of the Mediterranean were ineffective, either from their incompleteness or from their having been established too late, that is, after direct communication with infected ports had taken place.

It seems to us that in the case of ships or passengers arriving from infected neighbouring ports, the following measures might advantageously be adopted:—

1. No persons should be allowed to land previous to efficient inspection by medical men appointed for the duty.

2. The healthy passengers should be removed from the ship, and isolated for a period which need not exceed five days, at the end of which time they should be again inspected, and if found without choleraic symptoms should receive pratique.

3. All persons with cholera or diarrhœa at the time of arrival, or at any period of the detention, should be isolated from the rest, and removed to a separate place. Cases of diarrhœa should be retained under observation until the diarrhœa is cured, or until the medical officer in charge is satisfied, from the features of the disease, that it is not of choleraic nature.

We think that the time of observation in such cases of diarrhoea should not be less than eight days from the commencement of seclusion.

Persons having a medical certificate of being sufferers from chronic or symptomatic diarrhoea should follow the rule of the healthy, subject, however, to the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

As the time occupied in the voyage between England and the neighbouring ports is short, we have not included it in the period of observation.

We further think that the complete disinfection of the effects of persons coming from contaminated places should be insisted on, and that the period of isolation of the persons should be from the time that they are separated from their suspected property.

All persons (including medical officers) employed in the Quarantine Department who in any way come in contact with the ships, passengers, crews or effects, that have arrived from contaminated places, should follow the same rules as the arrivals themselves.

With respect to persons detained in the sick departments of the quarantine stations, the destruction or disinfection of all articles used by them should be imperative.

The application of chemical disinfectants to the discharges, the disposal of these below the surface of the soil, if on shore, and beyond the possibility of contaminating water used for drinking purposes, are indispensable.

The above measures would require the following conditions at each quarantine station:—

1. An establishment for the reception of the healthy, capable of completely isolating successive parties of arrivals in distinct classes, well separated from each other.

2. An establishment for the reception of the sick, with an isolated convalescent establishment.

Each of the above should be provided with latrines, having moveable receptacles, which should be daily emptied and purified.

3. An establishment for the purification of effects.

The establishments required would certainly be large, but a small number of them placed on a few points of the coast would suffice if all ships carrying passengers from infected ports were made to pass through them before receiving free pratique.

We consider that islands lying at some distance from the coast would be the most desirable spots for the institution of quarantine stations. On these, wooden—or, still better, iron—constructions might be rapidly raised. In summer weather isolated camps, with tents, might be formed.

In the event of islands not being available, it would be well to select some place on shore capable of complete isolation, and at a considerable distance from any inhabited quarter, or hulks moored at some distance from the land, but never within rivers. It will be obvious that several ships at each station would be necessary for the efficient working of the plans proposed.

The principle of isolation, adapted to special circumstances, should, we think, be carried out within the country when the disease has found a footing on shore.

We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of excluding from workhouses and general hospitals any forms of choleraic disease.

The sick poor should be cared for in special and isolated institutions.

We have based the suggestions which we have taken the liberty of submitting to your Lordship upon the supposition that all the agents employed shall be of an intelligent and upright class; that they shall be specially instructed to watch attentively, and without exciting their suspicion, the

persons placed under observation, and report to the medical officers every visit made by any one to the latrines. Without the aid of intelligent and trustworthy agents, it would hardly be possible to limit safely the period of observation to so short a time as above stated.

While convinced that all personal effects should be thoroughly disinfected, we do not think it necessary to extend the measure to mails or to ordinary merchandize.

At this distance we forbear to enter into the question of the possibility of practically enforcing the foregoing measures for general passengers in the narrow seas, though, if applied, we do not doubt of their advantage in a medical point of view. We feel confident, however, that they could be readily carried out in the cases of masses of persons, as in those of the German emigrants who conveyed the disease from Rotterdam to Liverpool.

We also abstain from entering into special details upon measures of restriction and matters of general hygiene, which we consider are none the less called for because we hold the disease to be capable of transmission.

We therefore limit ourselves to repeating generally that, whatever other important measures are taken, amongst the most essential should be reckoned, at all times and in all places, those which recognize the possible communicability of the disease; the necessity of complete isolation of all choleraic patients from healthy individuals; the destruction or disinfection of all wearing apparel that may have been in any way contaminated by the sick; the complete disinfection, by chemical means, of all discharges derived from them; the evacuation, if possible, of contaminated ships and habitations of all kinds, and their complete purification.

We beg to observe that, while recognizing the communicability of cholera, we consider that, with due precautions as to ventilation, scrupulous cleanliness, and attention to the disposal of the clothes and other effects, and of the discharges of the sick, the patients can be handled without undue risk to those employed, and that, therefore, nursing in cholera is less dangerous than in some other contagious diseases.

We are well aware that measures similar in character to those which we suggest have already been recommended by Dr. Budd and others. We do not, therefore, present them as new; but having had the honour of being appointed by your Lordship to attend the Cholera Conferences, the main object of which is to prevent the spread of the disease, and having been obliged by the nature of our duties here to direct special attention to all that relates to it, we hope that we shall not be considered as going beyond our province if, in this actual crisis, we add our voices to those who advocate restrictive measures, and state our conviction that these would be most effective in their result if employed early with vigour and completeness. We have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. STUART,
E. GOODEVE,
E. D. DICKSON.

Erratum.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 28th August, 1866.

THE following names—

HENRY RODGERS, Waiau, Otago;
GEORGE JOHN CUMMING, Okato, Taranaki; and
THOMAS BONAR NEILSON, Mount Royal, Palmerston, Otago;

have been erroneously put on the Commission of the

Peace published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 41, of the 6th ultimo, and should have been—

HENRY ROGERS,
GEORGE IMLACH CUMMING, and
THOMSON BONAR NEILSON.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 28th August, 1866.

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

In the Auckland Militia.

Samuel Browning, jun., to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 26th June, 1866.

In the 1st Battalion Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.
Lieut. Charles Cook, to be Captain and Adjutant. Date of Commission, 20th August, 1866.

Courtney Nedwill, M.D., to be Surgeon. Date of Commission, 20th August, 1866.

In the "Rangiora" Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

John Brandon, to be Captain. Date of Commission, 16th August, 1866.

In the No. 2 Company Otago Rifle Volunteers.

William Alexander Tolmie, to be Captain. Date of Commission, 15th August, 1866.

In the Dunedin Artillery Volunteers.

James Edward Hannah, to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 16th August, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

General Land Registry Office,
Wellington, 17th August, 1866.

BY virtue of the powers in me vested by "The Deeds Registration Amendment Act, 1863," I do hereby order that on and after the first day of September next, in lieu of the fees heretofore payable under the Order in Council of the 19th April, 1864, in respect of the registration of Grants from the Crown, issued under "The Native Lands Act, 1865," there shall be one uniform fee of Fifteen shillings payable on such Grants, and such fee shall be the total charge for the registration, recording, and comparing of, and plans delineated upon, any such Instrument.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Registrar-General of Land.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, the 24th August, 1866.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

General Crown Lands Office,
Wellington, 24th August, 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 applicant specified in the following Schedule.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Secretary for Crown Lands.

Applicant—Samuel Cochrane, for the "Waihau Gold Mining Company (Limited)."

Locality—At Kapanga, District of Coromandel, Province of Auckland.

Area—Ten acres, more or less.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Dunedin, 15th August, 1866.

I, ALFRED WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Otago and Southland, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled—

"FRANK PINKERTON and Co. (Limited);"

the objects for which the said Company is established being "the printing and publishing of a newspaper at Oamaru, and carrying on the general business of printers and publishers at Oamaru, and doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects;" and I hereby further notify that in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the fifteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. W. SMITH,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
for Otago and Southland.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Otago and Southland District.

In the matter of the petition of John Guthrie and William Smeall, both of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, New Zealand, carpenters, lately carrying on business together in co-partnership with Alexander McFarlane, now of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, under the firm or style of "Guthrie, McFarlane, and Co.," debtors; and in the matter of the petition of John Craigie, of Port Chalmers, in the Province of Otago, aforesaid, shipwright, and William Asher and Joseph Asher, both of Dunedin, aforesaid, clothiers, creditors of the said John Guthrie and William Smeall, to the extent of not less than Fifty pounds in the whole, and in the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865."

THE sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the matter of the above petition coming on this day, for the second hearing thereof, and upon hearing Mr. Harris, of counsel for the above-named insolvents, it is ordered that the Registrar of this honorable Court, in name and on behalf of the insolvents, do convey, assign, cede, and deliver, unto William Oram Ball, of Dunedin, aforesaid, accountant, all their real and personal estate and effects, of whatever nature or kind which they, the said insolvents, can give or order possession, such conveyance and assignment to contain all requisite powers for enabling the said William Oram Ball to recover and receive debts, goods, chattels, estate, and effects, in any way belonging to, or due and payable to the said insolvents, upon trust, for the purpose of selling, disposing, or getting in, and receiving, or otherwise realizing such estate, moneys, goods, chattels, effects, and thereout of satisfying all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by order of the Court, or incidental to the execution of such trusts, and to pay the costs of and incidental to the above petition and subsequent thereto, such costs to be first taxed in the usual way, and all fees of Court, and such other sums of money as shall be ordered by the Court and subject thereto, for the purpose of distribution and administration of such estate and effects by way of *pro rata* distribution (subject to existing legal priorities) between and amongst and for the benefit of such of the creditors of the said insolvents as shall duly prove their respective claims by affidavit filed in the office of the Registrar of this honorable Court, within three calendar months from the date of this order; and it is further ordered, that the said insolvents do attend in their own proper person, at the Supreme Court House, Dunedin, aforesaid, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, to be there and then examined as this honorable Court may order and direct.

(L.S.)

By the Court,
ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

RETURN of the Value of Imports at the several Ports of New Zealand, during the Quarter ended the 31st day of March, 1866.

COUNTRIES.	Auckland.	Russell.	Mongonui.	Hokianga.	Wangarei and Kaipara.	Waikato.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Napier.	Collingwood.	Nelson.	Havelock.	Picton.	Wairau.	Lyttelton.	Akaroa.	Timaru.	Hokitika.	Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.	Bluff Harbour.	Riverton.	Chatham Islands.	Totals.	Corresponding Quarter, 1865.
United Kingdom	£ 151681	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>British Colonies, viz.:</i> New South Wales	58334	..	..	1039	..	..	4886	5843	22043	2840	..	36289	..	608	..	17923	..	..	17973	11162	..	17499	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria	17591	..	..	..	..	..	1179	..	21171	1950	..	24674	..	1379	..	32238	..	..	95581	57811	84	105617	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia	4284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3574	..	..	2692	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	680	..	3650	..	..	..	..	..
Queensland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania	2810	..	..	..	..	..	2761	2354	..	831	..	263	..	..	..	7115	400	1136	1661	1276	..	7298	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	8000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Island	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Foreign Countries, viz.:</i> U. States America	13188	846	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8223	28	..	..	..	..	17673	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America	15990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7200	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6500	..	..	..	..	..	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	272238	846	502	1039	..	..	14735	20959	142589	16397	..	97307	420	2049	419	200557	1237	10981	115419	70486	1042	334766	32098	5934	7429	201	1349850	..
Corresponding Quarter, 1865 } Totals	541185	1231385	..	..	6154545	..	12965	14385	99263	33197	40	97284	1681	1550	1162	192009	2359	13229	..	..	15055	420299	25761	4381	4388	94	..	1437405

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 30th July, 1866.

WILLIAM SEED,
Secretary.

RETURN of the VALUE of EXPORTS from the several Ports of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended the 31st day of MARCH, 1866.

COUNTRIES.	Auckland.	Russell.	Mongonui.	Hokianga.	Kaipara.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Napier.	Nelson.	Havelock.	Picton.	Wairau.	Lyttelton and Christchurch.	Akaroa.	Timaru.	Hokitika.	Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.	Bluff Harbour.	Riverton.	Chatham Islands.	Totals.	Corresponding Quarter, 1865.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	27036	...	...	...	...	...	...	99618	63207	7868	...	...	39822	263692	...	...	8	29062	43000	357547	18067	...	...	...	948927	954765
<i>British Colonies, viz.:</i>																										
New South Wales . . .	32653	...	...	1270	480	382	3511	2972	409	7167	416	2708	...	428	...	...	267849	227444	...	4091	130	...	...	...	551910	195505
Victoria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	3410	...	40	...	445	...	...	85979	22843	...	108434	...	527	...	...	222169	222328
South Australia . . .	897	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1697	620
Tasmania . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	9	...	300	...	...	...	...	823	...
<i>Foreign Countries, viz.:</i>																										
United States of America .	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21484	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21926	15504
South America	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	628
France . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2279
South Sea Islands	2131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2131	1996
Southern Whale Fishery .	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	294	89
Totals	*62843	32	1229	1270	480	382	3511	103081	63616	18445	416	2748	39822	286063	13	...	353836	279358	43000	470372	18197	527	...	262	1749503	...
Corresponding Quarter, 1865.	101458	...	436	...	...	...	11	91024	37314	55445	5784	12055	32772	356728	5	21579	...	...	68429	528195	31443	50959	...	89	...	1393716

* There were also sent from this Port 14,500 ounces of gold, valued at £58,700, the produce of the Province of Canterbury.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of EXPORTS from NEW ZEALAND, for the Quarter ended the 31st day of MARCH, 1866.

ARTICLES.	Province of Auckland.		Province of Taranaki.		Province of Wellington.		Province of Hawke's Bay.		Province of Nelson.		Province of Marlborough.		Province of Canterbury.		Province of Otago.		Province of Southland.		Chatham Islands.		Totals.		Corresponding Quarter 1865.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.		Value.
Bacon lbs.	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
Bark tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter cwts.	...	...	...	...	42	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chrome Ore tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curiosities packages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood tons	45	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits packages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Dust ounces	821	2462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain, Oats, Wheat, &c. bushels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum (Kauri) tons	541	13906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides number	1297	829	188	94	357	163	437	192	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns, Hoofs, Bones, &c. various	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Sand tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil (Fish) gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onions cwt.	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plants, Seeds, &c. packages	...	...	...	...	6	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumbago cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes tons	559	2757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins (Sheep, &c.) num. & pkgs.	440	25	...	...	4014	89	2327	266	...	...	720	125	1558	1465	4697	419	614	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock (Live) number	...	...	...	...	160	310	107	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber (Sawn) feet	167200	1019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Hewn) feet	364300	2409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Spars) number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalebone lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool lbs.	215636	14994	6026	288	1668489	105108	1168678	62836	136175	7080	1180859	42272	5101707	281177	5751466	339100	226970	18290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not classified lbs.	...	483	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	25	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals—Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	...	38923	...	382	...	106135	...	63523	...	16619	...	42986	...	913651	...	505163	...	18557	...	176	...	1706115	1326126	...
Other Colonial, British and Foreign Produce and Manufactures	...	11931	...	...	...	457	...	93	...	1826	...	...	...	5619	...	8209	...	167	...	86	...	28388	67635	...
Specie . . . . .	...	15000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15000	...	...
TOTALS . . . . .	...	*65854	...	382	...	106592	...	63616	...	18445	...	42986	...	919270	...	513372	...	18724	...	262	...	1749503	...	...
Corresponding Quarter, 1865 . . . . .	...	101894	...	...	...	91035	...	37314	...	55480	...	50611	...	378312	...	596624	...	82402	...	89	...	...	1393761	...

* There were also sent from the Port of Auckland 14,500 ounces of Gold, valued at £58,700, the produce of the Province of Canterbury.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 30th July, 1866.

WILLIAM SEED,
Secretary.

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

Land Claims Office,
New Plymouth, August, 1866.

J. STEPHENSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Land Claims.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's Decision.
979	1159	Samuel Joll... ..	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 1550, Town of New Plymouth.
980	1260	William Perrott	Entitled to a Grant of 12 acres 2 roods of Rural Allotment No. 485B, Grey District.
981	1255	John Lewthwaite	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 11, Town of New Plymouth.
982	1264	Rev. Jonathan Cape	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Allotment No. 7, Hua District.
983	1262	James Oliver	Entitled to a Grant of 24 acres (more or less) of Suburban Allotment No. 75, Grey District.
984	1252	Rev. Frederick Rouch	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 982, Town of New Plymouth.
985	1256	Peter Priske	Entitled to a Grant of 57 acres 3 roods (more or less) of Rural Allotment No. 5, Tataraimaka District.
986	1257	Ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Allotment No. 18, Tataraimaka District.
987	1265	George Poynter Betts	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 378, Town of New Plymouth.
988	1267	Ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 353, Town of New Plymouth.
989	1273	Rev. Charles Ibbotson	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 738, Town of New Plymouth.
990	29	Simon Andrews	Entitled to a Grant of 35 acres (more or less) of Suburban Allotment No. 39, Grey District.
991	1279	Ditto	Entitled to a Grant of 4 acres 20 perches (more or less) of Rural Allotment No. 40, Fitzroy District.
992	1280	John Joseph Looney	Entitled to a Grant of 3 acres 3 roods and 18 perches (more or less) part of Rural Allotment No. 54, Grey District.
993	1280A	Simon Howell	Entitled to a Grant of 17 acres 1 rood (more or less) of Rural Allotment No. 5, Tataraimaka District.
995	1281	John Old	Entitled to a Grant of 28 acres (more or less) of Rural Allotment No. 60, Omata District.
996	1285	Mrs. Jane Bollard	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 713, Town of New Plymouth.
997	1282	Lieut.-Colonel Murray	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 733, Town of New Plymouth.
998	1268	John Lewthwaite	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 879, Town of New Plymouth.
999	1291	Ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Allotment No. 235, Town of New Plymouth.
1000	1238	Richard Langman	Entitled to a Grant of 44 acres 3 roods (more or less) of Suburban Allotment No. 48, Fitzroy District.
1001	1283	Richard Henry Julian	Entitled to a Grant of 13 acres (more or less) of Rural Allotment No. 7, Omata District.
1002	1292	Henry Hanson Turton	Entitled to a Grant of Suburban Allotment No. 3, Fitzroy District.

BY virtue of the 15th clause of the New Zealand Company's Land Claimants Ordinance, Session XI. No. 15, I do hereby report that it is expedient that the legal estate in the Land specified in the following Schedule, and comprised in Reports on Claims made on the 10th August, 1866, should be deemed to have been in the Claimants thereto respectively from and after the dates placed opposite to the descriptions of the said Lands respectively.

Land Claims Office,
New Plymouth, 10th August, 1866.

J. STEPHENSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Land Claims.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report.	Name of Claimant.	Description of Land Claimed.	Date of Legal Estate.
979	Samuel Joll	Town Allotment No. 1550, Town of New Plymouth	31st December, 1861.
984	Rev. Frederick Rouch ...	Town Allotment No. 982, Town of New Plymouth	" "
989	Rev. Charles Ibbotson ...	Town Allotment No. 738, Town of New Plymouth	" "
990	Simon Andrews	Part of Suburban Allotment No. 39, Grey District	" "
991	Ditto... ..	Part of Rural Allotment No. 40, Fitzroy District	" "
992	John Joseph Looney ...	Part of Rural Allotment No. 54, Grey District	" "
995	John Old	Part of Rural Allotment No. 60, Omata District	" "
997	Lieut.-Colonel Murray ...	Town Allotment No. 733, Town of New Plymouth	" "
998	John Lewthwaite	Town Allotment No. 879, Town of New Plymouth	" "
999	Ditto... ..	Town Allotment No. 235, Town of New Plymouth	" "
1002	Henry Hanson Turton ...	Suburban Allotment No. 3, Fitzroy District.	" "

