



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

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Districts under "Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1858."

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, 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 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 eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, 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 "Waikouaiti District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one:

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 Ferguson Bowen, 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 said 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:—

PALMERSTON DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North-east by the Otepopo Registration District; towards

the South-east by the ocean; towards the South-west by Pleasant River from its outlet to a point due east of Mount Pleasant; towards the South by a straight line extending due east and west from Pleasant River to the north branch of the Waikouaiti River and passing across Mount Pleasant; and towards the West by the Waikouaiti River and the Hyde Registration District.

WAIKOUAITI DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North-west by Hyde Registration District; towards the North-east by the Palmerston Registration District; towards the South-east by the ocean; and towards the South and South-west by the Dunedin, North Taieri, and West Taieri Registration Districts.

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

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN HALL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Districts under "Registration Act, 1858."

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, 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 eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, 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 "Waikouaiti District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one:

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 Ferguson Bowen, 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 said 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:—

PALMERSTON DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North-east by the Otepopo Registration District; towards the South-east by the ocean; towards the South-west by Pleasant River from its outlet to a point due east of Mount Pleasant; towards the South by a straight line extending due east and west from Pleasant River to the north branch of the Waikouaiti River and passing across Mount Pleasant; and towards the West by the Waikouaiti River and the Hyde Registration District.

WAIKOUAITI DISTRICT

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North-west by Hyde Registration District; towards the North-east by the Palmerston Registration District; towards the South-east by the ocean; and towards the South and South-west by the Dunedin, North Taieri, and West Taieri Registration Districts.

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

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN HALL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Districts under "Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1858."

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, 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 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 January, 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 "Drury District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five:

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 Ferguson Bowen, 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 "Drury 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:—

AWITU DISTRICT.

Bounded on the North by the waters of the Manukau Harbour from Manukau Heads to Karaka Creek; on the East, from the centre of Karaka Creek, by the line dividing Karaka and Waiau Parishes, by an extension of that straight line through Puni to the eastern boundary of Puni Parish, near to Cameron Town, on the Waikato River, and thence by that boundary to the Waikato; on the South by the Waikato River to the West Coast; and on the West by the sea to the Manukau Heads, the point of commencement.

DRURY DISTRICT.

Bounded on the North by the waters of the Manukau Harbour from Karaka Creek to Papakura Creek; by the centre of Papakura Creek, by the northern and eastern boundaries of the village of Papakura; by Hewling's line to the Wairoa River, and crossing the Wairoa River by that river to the sea; on the East by the Gulf of the Thames, and by the Piako River to the junction of the Tahunatapu Creek; thence on the South by a straight line to Puketakauri, on the Waikato River; thence across that river in a straight line to the south shore of Wangape Lake; and thence in a straight line running west-south-west to the West Coast; on the West by the sea from the last-mentioned point to Waikato Heads; thence, again on the North, by the Waikato River to the eastern boundary line of Puni Parish, near to Cameron Town; and thence, again on the West, by the boundary of Awitu District, as before described in this Proclamation, to Karaka Creek, the point of commencement.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir

George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Districts under "Registration Act, 1858."

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, 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 January, 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 "Drury District," the boundaries whereof were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five:

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 Ferguson Bowen, 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 "Drury 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:—

AWITU DISTRICT.

Bounded on the North by the waters of the Manukau Harbour from Manukau Heads to Karaka Creek; on the East, from the centre of Karaka Creek, by the line dividing Karaka and Waiiau Parishes, by an extension of that straight line through Puni to the eastern boundary of Puni Parish, near to Cameron Town, on the Waikato River, and thence by that boundary to the Waikato; on the South by the Waikato River to the West Coast; and on the West by the sea to the Manukau Heads, the point of commencement.

DRURY DISTRICT.

Bounded on the North by the waters of the Manukau Harbour from Karaka Creek to Papakura Creek, by the centre of Papakura Creek, by the northern and eastern boundaries of the village of Papakura, by Hewling's line to the Wairoa River,

and crossing the Wairoa River by that river to the sea; on the East by the Gulf of the Thames, and by the Piako River to the junction of the Tahumatapu Creek; thence on the South by a straight line to Puketakauri, on the Waikato River; thence across that river in a straight line to the south shore of Wangape Lake; and thence in a straight line running west-south-west to the West Coast; on the West by the sea from the last-mentioned point to Waikato Heads; thence, again on the North, by the Waikato River to the eastern boundary line of Puni Parish, near to Cameron Town; and thence, again on the West, by the boundary of Awitu District, as before described in this Proclamation, to Karaka Creek, the point of commencement.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Boundaries of Hauraki Gold Mining District.

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Proclamation made on the second day of January under the powers conferred on me by "The Gold Mining Districts Act, 1871," and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, on the sixth day of January last, I did constitute and appoint the district described in the Schedule to the said Proclamation to be a Gold Mining District under the said Act, by the boundaries in the said Schedule mentioned: And whereas in the said Schedule, amongst other boundaries, the sea coast is specified as part of the boundaries of the said district: And whereas it is expedient to define more particularly the boundaries of the said district:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that the boundaries of the said district shall be, and from the date of the said recited Proclamation be deemed to have been, those specified in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

HAURAKI GOLD MINING DISTRICT.

ALL that block of land commencing on the North at Cape Colville; thence by a line identical with what was on the 13th day of July, 1867, the line of high watermark along the East Coast to Te Harakeke; thence by the watershed range between Kennedy Bay and Whangapoua to Te Ranga; thence by the watershed range between the East Coast and Hauraki Gulf to the source of the Omahu Stream; thence by that stream to the south-eastern extremity of the Native Reserve; thence by the eastern boundary of the said reserve to Kakarimata; thence by a public road and ditch to the River Waiwhakaurunga; thence by that river to the sea; thence

by a line identical with what was on the 13th day of July, 1867, the line of high watermark, along the sea coast to Tuapo; thence by survey lines to the summit of Ruahine; thence by a survey line to Te Tumutumu; thence by survey lines to the horse road from Coromandel to Manaia; thence by that road to Te Poka; thence by a line identical with what was on the 13th day of July, 1867, the line of high watermark, along the sea coast to the point of commencement.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington; and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Governors of the New Zealand Institute appointed.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Institute Act, 1867," provision is made for the appointment of Members of a Board of Governors of the New Zealand Institute, and it is enacted that on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on the first day of November in each succeeding year, three members of the said Board of Governors (other than the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, respectively, for the time being,) shall retire from office, but shall be eligible for re-appointment: And whereas W. T. L. Travers, Esq., F.L.S., and Charles Knight, Esq., F.R.C.S., and Sir David Munro, Knight, three of the members of the said Board of Governors, have retired from office, and are eligible for reappointment under the provisions of the said Act:

And whereas by the said Act it is also provided that, on the annual retirement of the said members, the successors of such retiring members shall be appointed by the Governor:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in that behalf vested in me by the said Act, do hereby reappoint

W. T. L. TRAVERES, Esq., F.L.S., and
Sir DAVID MONRO, Knt.,

and do further appoint

The Hon. EDWARD WILLIAM STAFFORD, M.H.R., to be Governors of the Institution called the New Zealand Institute.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

Proclamation abolishing District Court District of Hawke's Bay.

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is enacted that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record possessing civil and criminal jurisdiction, to be called District Courts; and the Governor is empowered from time to time, as he shall think fit, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to constitute throughout the Colony, or in any part thereof, districts within which such Courts shall be respectively held, and such districts to abolish, and the boundaries thereof to define and alter: And whereas by a Proclamation, bearing date the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities for that purpose vested in me, did constitute and define the district in and by the said Proclamation described and referred to, and named therein "The Hawke's Bay District:" And whereas it is expedient to abolish the said district:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that "The Hawke's Bay District,"

under "The District Courts Act, 1858," as the same is described or referred to in the said Proclamation of the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, shall be and remain abolished from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN BATHGATE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Warrant abolishing Polling Places and Principal Polling Places, and appointing others in lieu thereof, in Nelson.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or within one mile of the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such Polling Places to be the Principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places from time to time to abolish, and, if he think fit, to appoint other Polling Places in lieu of those abolished, and that every such Warrant shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*: Provided always that no Polling Place shall be ap-

pointed by the Governor under the said Act unless he shall be first satisfied that the place to be appointed is more convenient than any other for at least twenty electors to record their votes thereat:

And whereas, by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, certain places were appointed Polling Places and Principal Polling Places for the Province of Nelson, for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the said Province; and whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish all existing Polling Places for the said Province for the election of Members of the Provincial thereof, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

For the City of Nelson District.

The Provincial Hall.
The Odd Fellows' Hall.

For Suburban North District.

The Hillside Schoolroom.

For Waimea East District.

The Institute, Richmond.
The Schoolroom, Stoke.

For Waimea South District.

The Institute, Wakefield.
The Schoolroom, Spring Grove.
The Schoolroom, Upper Wakefield.
The Library, Motueka Valley.
Mr. Gillow's Station, Wangapeka.

For Waimea West District.

The Southern Schoolroom, Waimea West.
The Schoolroom, Upper Moutere.
The Schoolroom, Dovedale.

For Motueka District.

The Institute, Motueka.
The Schoolroom, Riwaka.
The Schoolroom, Lower Moutere.
The Schoolroom, Ngatimoti.

For Golden Bay District.

The Court House, Collingwood.
The Government Building, Slate River.
The School House, Clifton.
The School House, Takaka.

For Amuri District.

The Court House, Waiau-ua.

For Buller District.

The Court House, Westport.
Mr. McEnroe's Store, Addison's.
Mr. Isaac Chapman's Store, Giles' Terrace.
Mr. Leslie's Store, Lyell.

For Charleston District.

The Court House, Charleston.
The Court House, Brighton.

For Grey District.

The Court House, Cobden.
The Court House, Ahaura.
The Police Station, Half Ounce.
The Police Station, No Town.
Mr. George Muir's Store, Hatter's Terrace,
Nelson Creek.

For the Inangahua District.

The Court House, Reefton.
Mr. Ramsay's Store, Black's Point.
The Police Camp, Hampden.
Mr. Hunter's Store, Upper Matakītaki.
Mr. Christian Minderman's Store, Inangahua Junction.

And I do also hereby abolish the existing Principal Polling Places for the Province of Nelson, for the

election of Members of the Provincial Council thereof, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

For the City of Nelson District.

The Provincial Hall.

For Suburban North District.

The Hill Side Schoolroom.

For Waimea East District.

The Institute, Richmond.

For Waimea South District.

The Institute, Wakefield.

For Waimea West District.

The Southern Schoolroom.

For Motueka District.

The Institute, Motueka.

For Golden Bay District.

The Court House, Collingwood.

For Amuri District.

The Court House, Waiau-ua.

For Buller District.

The Court House, Westport.

For Charleston District.

The Court House, Charleston.

For Grey District.

The Court House, Ahaura.

For Inangahua District.

The Court House, Reefton.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

Warrant abolishing Polling Places and a Principal Polling Place, and appointing others in lieu thereof, in Nelson.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or within one mile of the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such Polling Places to be the Principal Polling Place for the district, and all or any of such Polling Places from time to time to abolish, and, if he think fit, to appoint other Polling Places in lieu of those abolished, and that every such Warrant shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*: Provided always that no Polling Place shall be appointed by the Governor under the said Act unless he shall be first satisfied that the place to be appointed is more convenient than any other for at least twenty electors to record their votes thereat:

And whereas, by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, certain places were appointed Polling Places and Principal Polling Places for the Province of Nelson for the election of Superintendent thereof; and whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish all existing Polling Places for the Province of Nelson for the election of Superintendent thereof, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

The Provincial Hall, Nelson.
 The Odd Fellows' Hall, Nelson.
 The Hill Side Schoolroom, Suburban North.
 The Institute, Richmond.
 The Schoolroom, Stoke.
 The Institute, Wakefield.
 The Schoolroom, Spring Grove.
 The Schoolroom, Upper Wakefield.
 The Library, Motueka Valley.
 The Southern Schoolroom, Waimea West;
 The Schoolroom, Upper Moutere.
 The Court House, Wangapeka.
 Hunter's Store, Upper Matakita.
 The Police Camp, Hampden.
 The Schoolroom, Lower Moutere.
 The Schoolroom, Doyedale.
 The Schoolroom, Ngatimoti.
 The Institute, Motueka.
 The Schoolroom, Riwaka.
 The Court House, Collingwood.
 The Government Building, Slate River.
 The School House, Clifton.
 The School House, Takaka.
 The Court House, Waiiau-ua.
 The Court House, Westport.
 The Store of Mr Isaac Chapman, Giles' Terrace.
 The Store of Mr. McEnroe, Addison's Flat.
 The Store of Mr. Leslie, Lyell.
 The Court House, Reefton.
 The Store of Mr. Ramsay, Black's Point.
 The Court House, Charleston.
 The Court House, Brighton.
 The Court House, Ahaura.
 The Court House, Cobden.
 The Police Station, Half Ounce.
 The Police Station, No Town.
 The Store of Mr. George Muir, Nelson Creek.
 The Store of Christian Minderman, Inangahua Junction.

And I do hereby abolish the existing Principal Polling Place for the Province of Nelson for the election of Superintendent thereof, and do appoint in lieu thereof

The Provincial Hall, Nelson.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

Warrant abolishing Polling Places and appointing others in lieu thereof.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
 GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or within one mile of the limits thereof,

and to appoint any one of such Polling Places to be the Principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places from time to time to abolish, and, if he think fit, to appoint other Polling Places in lieu of those abolished, and that every such warrant shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*: Provided always that no Polling Place shall be appointed by the Governor under the said Act unless he shall be first satisfied that the place to be appointed is more convenient than any other for at least twenty electors to record their votes thereat:

And whereas, by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, certain places were appointed Polling Places in the County of Westland for the election of Members of the General Assembly thereof, for the District of Hokitika and Totara; and whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish all existing Polling Places for the above-named Districts in the County of Westland, for the election of Members of the General Assembly, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

For the District of Hokitika.

The Resident Magistrate's Court House, Hokitika.
 The Court House, Stafford.
 The Court House, Goldsborough.
 W. Keach's Store, foot of Chesterfield Track.
 R. Thompson's Store, Callaghan's.
 J. Merritt's Cottage, Fox's.
 Otto Hansen's Store, German Gully.
 Court House, Kanieri.
 Milner's Bakery, Big Paddock.
 Gemmel's old Store, Blue Spur.
 McBeth's Post Office Store, Upper Crossing, Arahura.
 Post Office Store, Teremakau.

For the District of Totara.

The Court House, Ross.
 Booth at South Spit Landing Place, Hokitika.
 William Searle's House, Donoghue.
 School House, Bowen.
 Daddo's Hutt, McKenzie's Creek.
 Court House, Okarito.
 House near McGoldrick's Hotel, Saltwater.
 Booth near Canavan's Store, Five Mile Beach.
 Booth near Matheson's Store, Gillespie's.
 Kemper's House, Hunt's Beach.
 Small's Store, Woodstock.

And I do further appoint the Polling Places at Hokitika for the District of Hokitika, and at Ross for the District of Totara, to be the Principal Polling Places for the said Districts respectively.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN HALL.

Delegating Powers to Hon. W. H. Reynolds, as Commissioner of Customs.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for

the Governor, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, from time to time to appoint and remove a superior officer of Customs, who shall have the control and direction of all other officers and persons employed in or about the collection and management of the revenue of Customs, and who shall be styled "The Commissioner of Customs;" and also in like manner from time to time to appoint and remove, or to depute to the Commissioner the power to appoint and remove, officers and persons subordinate to the Commissioner to collect and manage the Customs revenue, and to perform the several duties incident to and connected with the collection and management thereof:

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

The Honorable WILLIAM HUNTER REYNOLDS, the Commissioner of Customs appointed as aforesaid, the power to appoint and remove officers and persons subordinate to the Commissioner to collect and manage the Customs revenue, and to perform the several duties incident to and connected with the collection and management thereof, vested in me by 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 Commissioner of Customs.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued at Wellington, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

Note.—This Delegation is republished in order to correct an error which occurred in that published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 21st November, 1872, page 852, in which the second Christian name appears as *Henry* instead of *Hunter*.

Salvage by Colonial Vessels.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th November, 1872.

THE following Rule relating to Salvage, which has been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published for general information.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(in the absence of the Colonial Secretary).

SALVAGE.

1. All officers in command of vessels belonging to, or in the immediate service of, the Government of New Zealand, are to afford every possible aid to vessels in danger or distress, or in want of casual assistance.

2. When such services have been rendered, the Commanding Officer of the ship is to forward a full report of the circumstances of the case, with a copy of the ship's log, to the Colonial Secretary; and before any officer in the service of the Colony can raise a claim for salvage, he must obtain the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, which sanction will not be given unless really arduous service, or service accompanied with hazard, has been rendered.

NOTE.—The foregoing article is not to interfere with the preliminary steps which a salvor is authorized

to take under the 486th and following sections of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Executive Council.

G. M. WATERHOUSE,
Presiding.

Approved in Council, 27th November, 1872.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Member of Executive Council appointed.

Executive Council Chambers,
Wellington, 4th December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has this day been pleased to appoint

The Honorable WIREMU PARATA

to be a Member of the Executive Council; and His Excellency directs it to be notified that that gentleman has taken the necessary oath.

By command.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Time for Reception of Australian Articles for International Exhibition of 1873 extended to April next.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 1872.

THE following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 18th September, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Commissioners have informed me that the time for the reception of Australian Articles, intended for the International Exhibition of 1873, may be extended to April next.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

Prevention of Introduction of Sheep infected with Scab into the Colony of Victoria.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

THE following Letter, with Enclosure, from the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, is published for general information.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for Hon. Colonial Secretary).

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 29th October, 1872.

SIR,—As stringent measures are now being adopted in this Colony for the eradication of scab in sheep, it is considered essential to take steps also to prevent its reintroduction from other places. The Chief Inspector of Sheep points out in a letter of which a copy is appended, that it would be of advantage to have occasionally a report from New Zealand as to the state of the flocks there as regards this disease; and that persons who are about to ship sheep from New Zealand to Victoria ought to furnish themselves with certificates to prove that the stock was free from scab on leaving New Zealand, to prevent inconvenience to themselves afterwards. If your Government will obligingly second our views in the way

brought under notice in Mr. Curr's letter, I should regard it as a favour.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Wellington, New Zealand.

Melbourne, 24th October, 1872.

SIR,—As sheep arrive here occasionally from New Zealand, I have the honor to suggest that the Government of that Colony should be asked to furnish me from time to time with information as to the state of their flocks, as regards scab; and that shippers should be required to furnish themselves with a certificate of the freedom of their sheep from scab before leaving New Zealand or to submit to the alternative of having them dipped on arrival here.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD M. CURR.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Governors of Wellington College appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM GISBORNE, and
WALTER WOODS JOHNSTON,

of Wellington, Esquires, to be Governors of the Wellington College, under the 2nd section of "The Wellington College Act, 1872."

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN FRANCIS GARVEY, Esq., to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Nokomai and Switzers, as the same is defined in Proclamation of 25th day of June, and published in *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 35, of 29th June, 1868, vice George Bailey, Esq., resigned.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

Registrars of Marriages, &c., appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Registrars of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Districts set opposite their names, as the same are defined in Proclamation of the 3rd day of December, 1872, and published in this *Gazette*:—

RICHARD WORTHINGTON, Esq., Drury.
SAMUEL PIPEB, Esq., Awitu.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

Registrars of Marriages, &c., appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Registrars of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Districts set opposite their names, as the same are defined in Proclamation of the 18th day of November, 1872, and published in this *Gazette*:—

JOHN KEEN, Esq., Palmerston.
JOSEPH CROCOME, Esq., Waikouaiti.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

Registration and Returning Officer appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

J. M. MURRAY, Esq.,

to be Registration and Returning Officer for the election of Members of the House of Representatives for the District of Rodney, in the room of H. R. Aubrey, Esq.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(in the absence of the Colonial Secretary).

Provincial Returning Officer appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES BROAD, Esq.,

to be Returning Officer for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of Nelson for the Electoral District of Inangahua.

G. M. WATERHOUSE
(for the Colonial Secretary).

Militia and Volunteer Appointments, &c.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the under-mentioned appointments, viz.:—

In the Wellington Veteran Volunteers.

Edward Lockyer Ingpen to be Sub-Lieutenant.
Date of commission, 19th June, 1871.

In the Featherston Rifle Volunteer Cadets.

Ensign William Cundy (Featherston Rifle Volunteers) to be Honorary Lieutenant. Date of commission, 30th November, 1872.

In the Timaru Artillery Volunteer Cadets.

James Edward Stokes Jackson to be Honorary Lieutenant. Date of commission, 30th November, 1872.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

Resignation of Volunteer Officers.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the under-mentioned officers, viz.:—

Ensign A. J. Skipper, Greytown Rifle Volunteers;
Sub-Lieutenant D. Balharry, Napier Rifle Volunteers;
Honorary-Lieutenant J. W. E. De Montalk, Featherston Rifle Volunteer Cadets.

G. M. WATERHOUSE.

Officer under Destitute Families Ordinance appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ROBERT SHALLCRASS,

of Nelson, to be an Officer under the 20th section of "An Ordinance for the Support of Destitute Families and Illegitimate Children," 1846.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Resident Magistrate appointed at Upper Wanganui, with Extended Jurisdiction.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HENRY FERDINAND TURNER, Esq., R.M.,
to be Resident Magistrate for the Upper Wanganui District, to exercise the extended jurisdiction to £50.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Revising Barrister under Friendly Societies Act appointed for Hawke's Bay.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN NATHANIEL WILSON, Esq.,
to be Revising Barrister for the Province of Hawke's Bay under "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867."

JOHN BATHGATE.

Accountant in Bankruptcy appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JONAS WOODWARD, Esq., of Wellington,
to be Accountant in Bankruptcy, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1867."

JOHN BATHGATE.

Clerk of District and Resident Magistrate's Courts, Charleston, appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to reappoint

ERNEST CHARLES KELLING, Esq.,
to be Clerk at Charleston of the District Court of Westland North from the 9th October last, and to be Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court at Charleston, Nelson South-West Gold Fields, from the 4th October last, *vice* P. Wakefield, Esq.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Clerk of District and Resident Magistrate's Courts, Ahaura, appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to reappoint

SKELTON GEORGE ROWLEY, Esq.,
to be Clerk at Ahaura of the District Court of the County of Westland, and to be Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court at Ahaura, Nelson South-West Gold Fields, *vice* G. L. Greenwood, Esq., transferred.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, Reefton, appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to reappoint

GRAHAM LORD GREENWOOD, Esq.,
to be Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court at

Reefton, Nelson South-West Gold Fields, from the 23rd November, ultimo.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Clerk to R.M. Court, Cobden, appointed.

Office of the Minister of Justice,
Wellington, 4th December, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES LANGTON NEVILLE
to be a Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court at Cobden, Nelson South-West Gold Fields.

JOHN BATHGATE.

Resignation of Trustee of Savings Bank.

Treasury,

Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

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

GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq.,
as Trustee of the Dunedin Savings Bank.

JULIUS VOGEL.

Report on the Wreck of the "City of Newcastle."

Customs Department (Marine Branch),
Wellington, 4th December, 1872.

THE following Report of the Court of Inquiry held under "The Enquiry into Wrecks Act, 1869," on the wreck of the barque "City of Newcastle," is published for general information.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

INQUIRY INTO WRECKS.

REPORT on the Wreck of the "City of Newcastle."

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Customs of New Zealand,—

I, the undersigned, James Coutts Crawford, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Resident Magistrate in and for the Colony of New Zealand, having been on the eighteenth day of November, 1872, applied to by James Hackworth, Esquire, Principal Officer of Customs at the Port of Wellington, for a formal investigation, pursuant to Section VIII. of "The Enquiry into Wrecks Act, 1869," and other provisions of the said Act, respecting the loss of a certain British ship, called the "City of Newcastle," of the Port of Wellington, on the fourteenth day of November last, on Wellington Head, did duly proceed with the said investigation, to wit, on the nineteenth day of November instant, and had before me and examined on oath divers persons and witnesses, to wit—

John Bain,
Daniel Hammill,
Harry Bowler,
Adam Fullerton,
William Taylor,
James Graham Fox,
John Gannaway,

the original deposition of whose evidence are hereunto annexed, signed by me, being assisted therein by Robert Johnson, Master Mariner, holding a Certificate of Competency from the Board of Trade, No. 4002, and by Robert Atherton Edwin, a retired Commander, Royal Navy, who were duly appointed by James Hackworth, Esquire, Principal Officer of Customs at the Port of Wellington, to act as Assessors to me the said Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate; and upon such investigation

and examination of witnesses as aforesaid, I find and beg to report to the Honorable the Commissioner of Customs of New Zealand as follows, that is to say:—

I. That the official number of said ship called the "City of Newcastle" is 43,329, of which John Bain is Master, who holds a Certificate of Service, and which ship belonged to Messrs. Dransfield and Gannaway.

II. That the loss or damage herein more particularly mentioned happened on the fourteenth day of November, 1872, at about four o'clock in the morning, on Wellington Head.

III. That the loss or damage appears by the evidence to have been caused by the negligence or incompetency of the master, John Bain.

IV. That the nature of the loss or damage done was total wreck. That the vessel was insured for £1,200 in the New Zealand Insurance Company. That the "City of Newcastle" is barque-rigged; her Port of Registry, Wellington; her registered tonnage 538. That two lives were lost through the wreck.

And I, the said Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate, further state my opinion on the matter aforesaid to be as follows:—

That the chief cause of the disaster arose from the negligence or incompetency, or both, of the master, John Bain, in not ascertaining the proper rate at which the ship was sailing, and in not making due allowance for the influence of the tide; with a patent log on board, the omission to use it in navigating the narrow part of the Straits is wholly inexcusable. The chief mate, who had the watch from 8 to 12 p.m. on the 13th, states that the night was clear until 11 p.m., but that he did not see any fixed light until 12 midnight. Now where the ship had been at anchor was only about two miles from the radius of Pencarrow Light, and in steering the course which is stated the ship must have passed twelve miles within the radius of this light; it is therefore inexplicable why the light was not seen before midnight, and then taken for Mana Light. The master states that he altered his course to N.W. at 1.30 a.m., at which time the light bore E.½N. Pencarrow Light, on this bearing, cut Sinclair Head about one mile inland; this involves an impossibility, and shows how carelessly the vessel was navigated. It would appear probable that no proper look-out was kept all through the night. The master also exhibited the greatest negligence in leaving the deck in charge of a person unacquainted with seafaring matters, particularly while in narrow waters. At a time of danger, when promptitude is of the utmost consequence, it is possible that the ship might have been saved by a rapid bracing up of the yards, for some time must have been lost, however short, in going below to call the master. Had a qualified officer been in charge of the deck, his suspicions would probably have been aroused when he suddenly lost sight of the supposed Mana Light (it is clear that this was the shutting in of Pencarrow Light by Sinclair Head); he would probably have made further inquiry, and at least have been very particular in his look-out. The attempt to show that Smith was second officer and in charge of the deck, seems incompatible with the position which he occupied during the middle watch, being two hours at the wheel and two hours forward. With regard to the boats, it appears

that two of them had not been in the water for a considerable period, and they were in consequence probably leaky; indeed they were said to have had sun-cracks, although the evidence tends to show that they were otherwise kept in order and painted. A want of coolness and steadiness in getting them launched also seems apparent. Either they were previously too leaky to be safe, or they were fatally damaged in launching and getting over the side. There appears to have been nothing either in the state of the weather or of the sea to have prevented all three being safely floated alongside if ordinary precautions had been taken, or if they had been in a sound state.

It is difficult to say who is chiefly to blame for the accidents which are stated to have occurred to the long boat and to the whale boat. If the master sent the women away in the best boat, he must have been aware that the third boat was in bad order, as the shaking in getting her into the water happened afterwards. The weather must have been fine, otherwise an old ship like the "City of Newcastle" could not have lasted so long exposed on a lee shore: the evidence of Fox and others shows this.

After duly weighing and considering the evidence, the Court was unanimously of opinion that the cause of the disaster was to be entirely attributed to the negligence of the master (John Bain), as above stated, and to no one else, and they order his certificate of service to be cancelled.

Given under my hand, this nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand.

JAMES C. CRAWFORD,
Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate.

Opinion of Nautical Assessors.

WE, Robert Johnson, Master Mariner, and Robert Edwin, Commander Royal Navy, Nautical Assessors on the Inquiry into the loss of the "City of Newcastle," do fully concur in the above Report concerning the loss of the said vessel.

R. JOHNSON, }
R. A. EDWIN, } Nautical Assessors.

Master's Certificate cancelled.

Customs Department (Marine Branch),
Wellington, 4th December, 1872.

IT is hereby notified for public information, that the New Zealand Master's Certificate of Service, No. 2002, held by

JOHN BAIN,
late Master of the barque "City of Newcastle," has been cancelled.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1872.

Customs Department (Marine Branch),
Wellington, 27th November, 1872.

THE following Hydrographical information, with reference to Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, received from the Marine Board of New South Wales, is published for general information.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

HYDROGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

Keppel and Boscawen Islands.

On the evening of the 21st of June, H.M.S. "Basilisk" was steering for Keppel Island, the centre hill of that island bearing N.E. by E. nine or ten miles; the centre of Boscawen Island bore N.E. about sixteen miles; it was thus evident that one or both of these islands are wrongly placed on the chart.

On the following day (22nd June), whilst the "Basilisk" was hove-to between Keppel and Boscawen Islands, sights were taken, giving the position of the ship as follows:—At noon, latitude $15^{\circ} 54'$ south, longitude $173^{\circ} 59'$ west, the bearings of the centre of Keppel Island being S.W. by S. three miles, and the centre of Boscawen Island N. by W. three and a half miles; proving that Keppel Island was correctly placed on the chart, but that Boscawen Island, instead of being 6' or 7' N.E. by E. of Keppel Island, is about the same distance nearly due north (true).

On the same day, when the north point of the centre hill of Keppel Island bore S.S.W. $4'$, the ship going about two knots through the water, got two casts of the hand-lead in 15 fathoms (rock); on trying with the deep-sea lead, no bottom at 100 fathoms. The surf breaks heavily on the south shore of Keppel Island. On the north shore there is a very extensive coral reef, with a lagoon inside; the passage, by which the "Basilisk's" boats entered piloted by a native, was not accessible for ships of any size, nor does there appear to be any safe anchorage off the island.

This island, together with Boscawen, is subject to King George of Tonga, and contains a population of about 1,000, all Protestant Christians; a Governor from Tonga and native missionary reside on the island. Cocoanuts, yams, plantains, and pigs are in great abundance.

A dangerous coral reef extends for about a mile off the S.W. end of the island. Boscawen Island has only one small village on it.

Uina-fu, or Good Hope Island.

The remarks of Captain Charles W. Hope, of H.M.S. "Brisk," on this island, leave little to be added. We judge the extent of the island to be quite five miles, N.N.E. and S.S.W. The lava cliffs which surround the island on all sides render, in unsettled weather, landing difficult. The principal landing place is under the village (on the N.E. side of the island), marked by a flagstaff; it is a precarious one (except in still weather), under the lee of an out-jutting mass of rock. The "Basilisk's" boats attempted to land here, with a fresh breeze from N. by E., but could not succeed. About two and a half miles from this to the east, a large mass of lava rock projects about 80 yards, and curves round towards another small projection of rock, forming a snug boat harbour, where, except at high spring tides, when the rocks would be covered sufficiently to let the surf roll over, boats may lie in safety. From this landing place to the principal village, where the Governor lives, is about four miles, the first part over sharp lava rocks and stones. The schooners which trade to the island for the cocoanut oil anchor off the first-named landing place, close in, in 15 fathoms, but they give the anchorage a very bad name.

I believe there is no safe anchorage for large ships. No water except rain water exists on the island; but in seasons of drought, a small quantity of brackish water is obtained from one of the three small islets which exist in the great lagoon in the centre of the island.

Uvea, or Wallis Island.

I beg to enclose a tolerably correct outline copy of a survey of this island and the coral reef surrounding it, made by a French naval officer some twenty years ago, but which I believe has never been published. The coral patches, depth of water, detached rocks, and hidden dangers inside the great reef, are not shown. It is believed that a passage for large ships to sail completely round the island exists, with anchorage at any part. Of the four entrances through the reef, three are reported available for large ships, namely, those marked A, B, and C; but the best entrance, and that which hitherto has been solely used, is the southern one, referred to in the Sailing Directions and also by Captain C. W. Hope, whose remarks I entirely confirm.

The inhabitants of the island are exclusively Roman Catholics, and are governed by a native Queen.

Fotuna, or Hoorne Island.

The channel between this island and Alofi is about a mile in width between the reefs; a S.W. and N.E. course leads right through. The "Basilisk" passed through under sail, with the wind from E.S.E.; it fell light when under the high land, but did not change its direction. The tides were neap, but what current there was appeared to set directly through. After clearing the channel, the principal village and a large Roman Catholic church are seen, situated in cocoanut and bread-fruit tree groves extending for four or five miles along the coast, the entire length of which is fringed by a flat shore reef, on which the surf, with the prevailing winds, breaks heavily. The "Basilisk's" boats were unable to land; canoes passed readily through the surf with passengers, but in returning to the boats they were repeatedly swamped. The eastern portion of the island is the residence of the principal part of the inhabitants, under the government of King Area. His Majesty exercises a real authority, but has nothing to distinguish him in house, dress, or appearance from the meanest of his subjects. The eastern portion of the island is governed by King Alphonsi. Both Kings, as well as all their subjects, are Roman Catholics, and friendly disposed. The "Basilisk," not having time, did not enter the harbour, which is situated on the S.W. part of the island; but when hove-to off its entrance we were boarded by a German resident, who offered his services as pilot. From him we learnt the following information:—

That the entrance of the harbour is open to the S.W., but perfectly sheltered from all other winds; it is comparatively easy of access, but some sunken patches of coral render the services of a pilot advisable. A large white cross is placed on the south side of the harbour, on a hill, to guide vessels in. The anchorage is on a sandy bottom, with 6 to 8 fathoms from 100 to 200 yards from the shore; at 400 yards there is 18 fathoms. Very few inhabitants live on the northern side of the island.

Rotumah Island.

Strangers looking for the anchorages at Rotumah are likely to experience some difficulty from no approximate height of the outlying islands being given; this is especially the case when making the land from the eastward. Emery Island (a bold, bluff, conical islet, about 700 feet in height, and bearing a striking resemblance to the high wooded bluff that marks the western extreme of Lee Bay), is then shut in with the main land, and may be easily mistaken for the bluff itself.

N.E. Roadstead and Lee Bay.

The following were the anchorage bearings of the "Basilisk," in the N.E. Roadstead:—Ship's head

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., outer islet N.E. by E., and Emery Island W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (sand). In this position, with a strong trade wind blowing, the water was perfectly smooth, and we were able to water ship in bulk from good wells and a smooth sandy beach. At the same time, in Lee Bay, a considerable swell was rolling in; and from the fact of that bay having an extensive shore reef extending right across the bight of the bay, which prevents a boat landing at low water, and if a surf should be setting in, makes communication with the shore uncertain, I consider that at all seasons, when the trade wind may be depended upon, the N.E. Roadstead is to be preferred to Lee Bay; the latter has the advantage that, if the wind should be blowing from the northward or westward, a sailing vessel would more readily clear the land. In making Lee Bay, ships must avoid closing the eastern point, as off it extends an extensive reef.

Care also must be taken, when making the land from the eastward, to distinguish the two islets off the N.E. Roadstead from two very similar islets off the eastern extreme of Rotumah Island; these small islets are from 150 to 200 feet in height, and covered with cocoanut trees.

Mitchell Group.

This cluster of eleven or twelve islets are situated on a coral reef which completely surrounds a shoal lagoon, in extent about five miles north and south and two miles east and west. A shore reef attaches itself to all the islands, which renders the landing for European boats a hazardous operation; even the native canoes are frequently capsized. There is no passage into the lagoon for ships; but a precarious anchorage may be obtained off the reef on the lee side in fine weather. The principal village and the best landing place is on the W.S.W. side of the island, and may be known by a neat whitewashed church, which, when abreast of the islet may be seen through the trees. Canoes come off readily to the ship. A small quantity of brackish water may be obtained. The natives, about seventy in number, are all cleanly, inoffensive, and Protestants. A white man is resident on the island.

Fanafuti, or Ellice Island.

The remarks on this cluster of islets in the South Pacific Directory are correct. It may be added that the chain consists of thirty islets, one of which only, Fanafuti, is permanently inhabited; it is situated on the N.E. quarter of the reef, and is from eight to ten miles in length, but exceedingly narrow. The natives report (and it is confirmed by a white man resident on the island) that two large safe ship-channels exist on the east side of the reef; and these have the great advantage of making the prevailing easterly winds fair for entering the lagoon, whilst from the western entrances it is (with an easterly wind) a dead beat of eight or nine miles to the anchorage off the village. The lagoon is of great extent, and possesses working room for any number of ships. All dangers are clearly discoverable in daylight, out of the glare of the sun. A small supply of brackish water exists on the island. The number of natives is about 140—very quiet pleasant people, and Protestants. Since writing the above we have received the plan of this group from the Admiralty. It appears very incorrect.

Nukufetau, or Peyster Island.

To the description of these islets in the South Pacific Directory may be added,—That the group consists of eight or nine islets situated on a reef of some nine miles in diameter. The village is on the west side of the reef near the entrance to the lagoon, and is the only permanently inhabited one on the island.

The whitewashed church, school, and native teachers' houses, are only visible from the north and west side of the group. The inhabitants are Protestants.

We found the tide in the ship-channel running out of the lagoon from four to five knots.

By a misprint at page 598 of the South Pacific Directory, the latitude of this island is stated to be 7 degrees 26 minutes 11 seconds south; whereas by reference to the table of positions page IV. Ellice Group, the correct latitude is given 7 degrees 56 minutes 11 seconds south.

Netherland, or Eeg Island.

In the South Pacific Directory the form of the reef is correctly described as a crescent, the islets, six or seven in number, being situated on its circumference; the N.W. and S.W. horns of the crescent are joined by a long connecting reef, through which there is no passage. The village, together with the church and schoolhouse, are on the S.W. islet. No other islet is permanently inhabited, but a sanatorium for the islanders exists on the south side of the group; it can be seen from the sea, and must not be mistaken for the village. European boats would generally find a difficulty in landing. The inhabitants are about 200 in number, all Protestants.

Speiden, or Lynx Island.

We found this island to be twenty miles S. 78° W. of its position on the chart. Our course and distance made good from Eeg Island to Lynx Island was N. 9° E. sixty miles, whereas the course and distance between the two islands on the chart is N. 25° E. sixty-nine miles; again, on the following day, our course and distance made good from Lynx Island to Hudson Island was S. 81° W. sixty-four miles, whereas the course and distance as they are placed on the chart is S. 83° W. eighty miles, thus proving that its position on the chart is not correct. To the short description given in the South Pacific Directory may be added,—That the island is about two and a half miles long by one and a half broad, densely covered with cocoanut trees. A narrow shore reef extends all round the island, on which a heavy surf runs, rendering landing impossible except for canoes. The population consists of 417 souls, governed by a king and a chief. The missionaries have recently landed on the island, and about half the natives are Christians, the rest are devil-worshippers. A small quantity of brackish water, which filters into their wells at high tide, is the only water on the island. The people are quiet and inoffensive. The village is on the west side of the island. Pigs and fowls are plentiful.

Hudson Island.

To the description of this island in the South Pacific Directory, page 529, may be added,—That a narrow shore reef, with an unusually precipitous face to seaward, extends round the island, rendering landing difficult. Native missionary Protestant teachers are here established. The village is on the west side.

Gran Cocal.

After a careful search for this island in clear favourable weather, passing over the position assigned it on the chart, I am of opinion it does not exist. At St. Augustine Island I learnt, from an English sailor resident there, that as an island it did not exist, but there was an extensive shoal, three or four miles in circumference, somewhere between St. Augustine and Hudson Islands, with from 5 to 7 fathoms water, on which in heavy weather the sea breaks. The man stated that he had frequently sailed over this shoal, and seen the bottom.

St. Augustine Island.

The description of these three islets in the South Pacific Ocean Directory is very meagre and incorrect. They consist of a coral reef of an extended crescent form, with the two principal islets on the N.W. and S.E. horns; a third very small islet lies between them. Reefs half a mile in extent run off the S.E. and N.W. extremes of the island. The village is on the eastern side of the S.E. islet, off which extends a broad shore reef springing up as a wall of coral from the depths of the ocean; on this the sea breaks furiously; at intervals the surf, it is said, subsides so as to allow European boats to land. The population is about 450; they have steadily resisted the introduction of missionaries, and are all devil-worshippers, with an evil reputation for stealing and treachery.

General remarks:—It is to be noted that, when hove-to off the islands in the Ellice Group, there was always so strong an equatorial current setting to the west that it was with great difficulty the ship could be kept near the land. With the exception of Speiden or Lynx Island, we found the position of the Ellice and Mitchell Islands tolerably correct. They are all low and flat, the tops of the cocoanut trees being from 60 to 80 feet above the water.

Cherry Island.

The extent of this island in any direction does not appear more than one mile and a half. The hill, which rises at its north end to about 350 feet, appears at a distance bare, but is well cultivated. The spurs of the hill slope down to a fertile and beautifully wooded valley, where the natives live in low neat houses amongst the trees. The population is about 200; they are a very timid, quiet, inoffensive people, and supplied us liberally with fruits and roots. They appear to have neither pigs nor fowls. No missionaries have as yet been amongst them.

The description of the dangers of this island in the South Pacific Directory is not correct. It should be as follows:—At the distance of a mile from its southern end is a rock a few feet *above* water, which is joined to the island by a rocky bank. At a quarter of a mile outside the above-mentioned rock is an apparently isolated sunken rock, on which, in rough weather, the sea breaks heavily.

The "Basilisk" rounded the north end of the island within 600 or 700 yards, and saw no shoal, the only danger being a rock off the north end about 300 yards from the bluff. Immediately after passing the north point, the "Basilisk" came upon a very extensive coral bank, which was found to extend on a N.W. bearing from the island for fully four miles, carrying a depth of from 19 to 12½ fathoms (coarse white sand), the shoal water being the furthest from the island. On this bank anchorage may be obtained, in moderate weather, during the season of the S.E. trades. A long spit appears to extend from the S.W. side of the island. Landing in a canoe is easy in moderate weather, but not recommended for European boats.

Vessels, in making the island from the eastward, are recommended to round the north point; the landing place is on the west side.

Duff Group.

The "Basilisk" anchored off Disappointment Island on July 31st, in 10½ fathoms, on the following bearings:—Village N.E.¼N., southern islet E.¼S., about one mile and a half from the shore, having 4 fathoms two ship's-lengths further in. With a light N.E. breeze, the anchor (stream) dragged off this bank into 100 fathoms, no bottom. Several such coral banks, with very deep water between them, were found inside of the anchorage. Disappointment

Island is the only permanently inhabited island of the group. The village is situated on the S.W. side of the island, and is visible at a considerable distance, being built on a small, flat, coral islet about 200 yards in diameter, separated from the mainland by a narrow lagoon. A coral wall is built round this islet, and cocoanut trees grow between the houses. A shore reef has to be crossed to effect a landing, which is generally impracticable for European boats. The natives are in number about 350. They are of good stature, but exceedingly thin and ugly, all armed with efficient bows and poisoned arrows; they have also large war canoes. They were at first shy, but soon gained confidence and became friendly.

Santa Cruz Island.

It should be noted that the delineation of Carlisle Bay is incorrect in chart No. 17, Santa Cruz Islands. It is there represented to be a bay lying north and south, and so similar to Byron Bay that vessels from the northward and eastward are liable to mistake the one for the other, and run past Byron Bay before finding their error. On no point of bearing can Carlisle Bay have the appearance of Byron Bay, as it is represented in D'Urville's Chart; in fact, it is not a bay, but a lagoon inside a coral reef, entered by a ship-passage, and may be known by a small wooded islet on the reef to the westward of the entrance, also by two or three native houses which stand on the beach opposite the entrance.

When inside, the lagoon runs away W.S.W., and apparently forms a perfectly sheltered anchorage for large vessels, until past the islet referred to above, when it shoals.

It is a short mile from the west point of Carlisle Bay to the east point of Byron Bay; good water may be obtained in Carlisle Bay close to the village. The fresh water in Byron Bay has been reported not good, but this can only be the case when the water is taken too near the beach. About 160 yards of hose is required, and if led (on a small beaten track) in a north and south direction through the bush to where the water is a clear rapid mountain stream, better water could not be obtained anywhere.

Tapoua, or Edgecumbe Island.

For three or four miles on the N.W. side of the island the circling coral reef is sunken, with from 1 to 2 fathoms water, upon which the sea does not break except in heavy weather. Further to the S.W. the reef becomes awash, and is in some places over 2½ miles from the shore. On the west side is a remarkable indentation or large bay running into the island. Off this bay (which I have called Basilisk Harbour, and have the honor to enclose a rough plan made by us from a running survey), we found a 4-fathom passage leading into the extensive lagoon inside, where anchorage may be found when near the outer reef in from 10 to 14 fathoms; the water then deepens, and without any apparent danger carries a depth of 20 to 40 fathoms right into Basilisk Harbour, which has from 25 to 30 fathoms (sand and mud) in mid-channel. The distance from the circling or outside reef to the entrance of Basilisk Harbour is about two and a half miles, and the entire length of Basilisk Harbour is about two miles in a N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. direction, exclusive of the extensive bays which branch off from its head in a north and south direction.

The 4-fathom channel through the reef, reported above, will be found close to the southern spit of the entrance; but until a proper survey is published, no ship should attempt it without having most carefully examined the passage for herself, as patches of coral rock give uncertain soundings in all directions and very much embarrass the navigation.

Vanikoro, or, La Perouse Island.

The "Basilisk" anchored in Tevai or Bayley's Bay, on 7th August, 1872. The survey of the Island by D'Urville renders the approach to the bay easy, but the directions in the South Pacific Directory are more than usually obscure, in as much as the names of island's headlands given in the Directory do not occur in the chart. Taking the chart as a standard, the directions for entering the Bay (Tevai) should be as follows:—When in the centre of the channel leading to Tevai Bay, steer $W. \frac{1}{2} S.$ for Dillon (Direction) Island, which is difficult to make out, being surrounded by high land, but may be known by its not being more than 300 or 400 yards in length, and having an abrupt elevation about 250 feet in height.

When the eastern bluff point of Tevai Bay bears S. by W., steer $S.W. \frac{1}{2} S.$ for the anchorage, passing between the two reefs, awash at half-tide (Deceitful and Treacherous Reefs), anchoring about 1 cable from the shore in about 20 fathoms (mud); a shore reef fringes the bight of the bay.

Indifferent water can be obtained from two streams, but only with difficulty at low water,—at other times, the streams are overflowed by the salt water. A dangerous-looking extent of discoloured water was observed on the south shore to the east of Tevai Bay.

Torres Islands.

To the remarks of Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Tilly, R.N., on this group, may be added,—During the prevalence of the S.E. trades, anchorage can be found on the lee side of all these islands, in about 20 fathoms, at one-third or half a mile from the shore; but it is recommended a boat should be sent in first to pick out a sandy or mud bottom.

About one mile and a half off the E.N.E coast of Middle Island, with the channel between that island and the small 600-foot islet open, the "Basilisk" passed over several coral patches on which we found 6 fathoms, but shoaler water may be found.

Hayter Bay (see accompanying plan) has a snug anchorage in 16 fathoms, about half a mile from the shore; an outlying reef (between which and the mainland an apparently deep-water channel exists) forming an additional shelter from S.W. We found no fresh water here. The natives are suspicious and difficult to approach—at Middle Island more so than at the others. They all followed the plan of a few natives, approaching cautiously, whilst large numbers remained hidden in the bush with their bows and arrows ready for instant use. Their bows and arrows (with barbs of human bones) are very neatly made, and appear very effective.

A westerly current was experienced off these islands.

Espiritu Santo Island.

Navigating Lieutenant Tilly remarks that St. Philip's (or St. Iago) Bay is not so deep as it appears on the chart. Rounding Cape Quiros, from which Cape Cumberland cannot be seen, it would appear so, but from Cape Cumberland the depth of the bay slightly exceeds that on the chart. Jordan River has a shifting bar, and is at times inaccessible for large boats; but by leading a hose to the river, over the beach, water could in moderate weather be always obtained. Good duck-shooting is to be found in the river and swamps. Natives friendly.

Three Hills, Mota, Valua Reef, Bligh, and Vanua-Lava and Star Peak Islands.

All these islands are ably described by Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Tilly, R.N.

St. Maria Island.

In addition to the anchorage mentioned by Navigating Lieutenant Tilly in his remarks on this island,

there is an anchorage for a small craft immediately to the south of East Point. A passage 50 or 60 yards wide, with 7 or 8 fathoms depth of water through the reef, leads to it; but it is patchy inside. Vessels running in for shelter should anchor directly they strike 5 fathoms, when inside the reef. The circling reef round St. Maria does not extend so far to the S.E. as shown on the chart.

Natives numerous and friendly.

Aurora Island.

H.M.S. "Basilisk" found good anchorage and shelter from a strong "Lan San," or S.E. gale, off Laka-rere, in the positions pointed out by Navigating Lieutenant Tilly. Natives shy and distrustful, not inclined to barter; must be approached with caution.

Aoba, or Leper's Island.

Very strong tides and races are found in the channel on its western side between this island and Aurora Island. Natives on the north shore numerous and quite friendly.

Pentecost Island.

Found the Natives numerous, friendly, and ready to barter.

Ambrym Island.

"Basilisk" anchored in Rodd's anchorage on 21st August. Found it a good roadstead, soundings regular, with good holding ground. Natives friendly.

Loperi Island.

A heavy surf rolls all round this remarkable volcanic island, rendering it difficult to land. Natives friendly.

Mallicollo Island.

Sandwich Harbour. The Erskin River cannot be recommended as a watering place, being a sluggish river, affected by the tide to a considerable distance from the mouth, and can only be entered by a boat at high tide or $\frac{1}{2}$ -flood. Natives friendly.

Api Island.

Kambioka Bay (S.E. end of the island). Found no natives in this bay. Landing is difficult. An extensive lagoon, with quantities of wild duck, is near the beach.

Tonoa Island.

Natives friendly.

Two Hills Island.

Landing difficult. The "Basilisk's" boats were swamped in the surf. Natives friendly. A native teacher is settled amongst them.

Erromango Island, Polenia Bay.

The "Basilisk" found a good anchorage in the S.W. extreme of this bay during a strong trade wind. Soundings leading in are very regular, gradually shoaling from 14 fathoms to 5 fathoms (B Sand), about one mile from the shore. At the head of the bay, under the protection of a small coral reef, a smooth landing-place for boats may be found. A plan of this anchorage, made by Navigating Lieutenant T. L. Mourilyan, is enclosed.

General Remarks.

The natives, although inoffensive in the presence of a man-of-war, should nevertheless be approached with great caution in a small unarmed vessel.

J. MORESBY,
Captain.

I concur in the above remarks.

T. L. MOURILYAN,
Nav. Lieut.

Medical Referee appointed.

Government Annuities Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Medical Referee under "The Government Annuities Act, 1869:"—

EDWARD WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.,
Dunedin Country Districts.

W. GISBORNE,
Commissioner.

Inquiry for Missing Persons.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1872.

INQUIRIES having been made respecting a person named Robert Henry Street, a native of Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk, England, about 36 or 38 years of age, medium build, slightly lame, of sallow complexion, with dark hair and whiskers; who is supposed to have left Melbourne with Volunteers for New Zealand, under Colonel Pitt:

Any one who can give any information respecting him is requested to communicate with this office.

By command.

G. S. COOPER,
Under Secretary.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Lockwood Hirst, of Kaiwarawara, in the Province of Wellington, has applied to register the following Trade Mark under "The Trade Marks Act, 1866:"—

For Stamping Leather,—

A Stamp of an oval shape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with the words "Hirst, Wellington," in Roman capitals, occupying the top and bottom portions of the stamp, and in the centre the impression of an anchor, with cable wound round the stock.

G. S. COOPER

(for the Registrar of Trade Marks).
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

Friendly Society registered.

IN the matter of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867:" Notice is hereby given, that a transcript of the By-laws of

"The Perseverance Division (No. 4), Sons of Temperance of Australasia,"

duly certified, has been lodged with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, registered and recorded under the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867."

G. S. COOPER
(for the Registrar).

Dated this 28th day of November, 1872.

Tenders for Removal, &c., of Closets and Fencing.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

TENDERS are invited for the Removal and Re-erection of Closets and Fencing at the General Government Buildings, Wellington.

General conditions, specifications, and drawings may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Architect, Wellington.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Tuesday next, the 10th of December.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. CLAYTON.

Tenders for Fireproof Brick Rooms.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Two Fireproof Brick Rooms, at the General Government Buildings, Wellington.

General conditions, specifications, and drawings may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Architect, Wellington.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday next, the 9th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. CLAYTON.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

Part of Allotment 49 on the plan of subdivision into allotments of Section No. 2 in the Omaka District, and No. 56 on the said plan, and containing 7 acres 2 roods 22 perches. Bounded—on the West, in a line with the eastern side of Scott Street, 100 links, by a continuation of Scott Street, and 991 links by other part of said Allotment 49; on the North, 700 links, by other part of said Allotment 49; on the East, 1091 links, by other part of said Allotment 49; and on the South, 700 links, by Allotment 48.—ALFRED DOBSON, Applicant.

Part of Allotment 49 on the plan of subdivision into allotments of Section No. 2 in the District of Omaka, and No. 53 on the said plan, and containing 6 acres 3 roods 30 perches. Bounded—on the North by Hawkshaw Street, from a point 700 links to the eastward of the eastern side of Scott Street for a distance eastwards of 695 links; on the East by a public road, 1000 links; on the South by other part of said Allotment 49, 693 links; and on the West by other part of said Allotment 49, 1000 links.—ALFRED DOBSON, Applicant.

Section No. 1, in Hopai Bay, in the District of Pelorus Sound, containing 200 acres. Bounded—on the Northward, Eastward, and Southward by waste lands of the Crown; and on the Westward by high watermark in Hopai Bay aforesaid.—Fell and Atkinson, Solicitors, Nelson, for HORACE OCTAVIUS LEDGER, Applicant.

Caveats must be lodged at this Office within one calendar month after the date of the *Gazette* containing this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Blenheim.

J. DEAN BAMFORD,
District Land Registrar.

725

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the parcel of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

Rural Section 7798, Grey District, County of Westland.—Applicants, SAMUEL HILL and GEORGE GLENN. (W. M. Cooper, Broker.)

Caveat may be lodged within one calendar month after the date of the *Gazette* containing this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Hokitika.

J. M. BATHAM,
District Land Registrar.

723

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the parcel of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

Section 1141, Town of Hokitika.—Applicants, PETER EGBY and MARGARET EGBY, his Wife. (C. E. Button, Solicitor.)

Caveat may be lodged within one calendar month after the date of the Gazette containing this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Hokitika.

J. M. BATHAM,
District Land Registrar.

724

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—The following Acts, passed during the Session of the Assembly 1872, are now published, and can be procured from the Government Printer. Copies forwarded to any part of the Colony, post free, at the following prices:—

Act.	s.	d.
No. 1. Imprest Supply	0	6
" 2. Clerk of Parliaments	0	6
" 3. Wellington Patent Slip	0	6
" 4. Sharebrokers	0	6
" 5. Auckland Waste Lands Act Amendment	0	6
" 6. Imprest Supply (No. 2)	0	6
" 7. Greymouth Harbour Works Advance Validation	0	6
" 8. Interpretation Act Amendment	0	6
" 9. New Zealand Post Office Act Amendment	0	9
" 10. Drawbacks	0	6
" 11. Oamaru Dock Trust Land	0	6
" 12. Telegraph Service of Notice	0	6
" 13. Wellington City Reserves	0	6
" 14. Protection of Animals	0	6
" 15. Gold Duties	0	6
" 16. Stamp Duties Act Amendment	0	9
" 17. Government Contractors Arbitration	0	9
" 18. Wellington Debts	0	6
" 19. Canterbury Public Domains	0	6
" 20. Canterbury Ratepayers Rolls Revision	0	6
" 21. Railways	0	9
" 22. Tramways	2	3
" 23. Immigration and Public Works	1	0
" 24. Payments to Provinces	0	6
" 25. Public Revenues	0	6
" 26. Public Trust Office	1	0
" 27. Resident Magistrates	0	6
" 28. Criminal Law Amendment	0	6
" 29. Trustees Powers Delegation	0	6

Act.	s.	d.
" 30. Commissioners Powers Act 1867 Amendment	0	6
" 31. Wardens Courts Proceedings Validation	0	9
" 32. Gold Fields Act Amendment	0	6
" 33. Mining Companies	3	0
" 34. Limited Liability Joint Stock Companies Dis- solution	0	6
" 35. Quartz Crushing Machines Regulation and In- spections	0	6
" 36. Miners Rights Extension	0	6
" 37. Land Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment	0	6
" 38. Highway Boards Empowering	0	6
" 39. Otago Waste Lands	3	3
" 40. Nelson Waste Lands Act 1863 Amendment	0	6
" 41. Nelson Crown Lands Leasing Act Amendment	0	6
" 42. Nelson Special Settlements	0	6
" 43. Hawke's Bay Special Settlements	0	9
" 44. Native Lands (Hawke's Bay) Alienation	0	6
" 45. Gisborne Land Act Amendment	0	6
" 46. Southland Waste Lands Act Amendment	0	6
" 47. Taranaki Education Reserves Act Amendment	0	6
" 48. Taranaki New Zealand Company's Land Claims	0	6
" 49. Forest Trees Planting Encouragement	0	6
" 50. Church of England Lands Buildings Leases	0	6
" 51. Newmarket Reserves Disposal	0	6
" 52. Dunedin Gas and Waterworks Loan	0	6
" 53. Municipal Corporations	0	6
" 54. Municipal Corporation Waterworks	1	6
" 55. Dunedin Gas and Waterworks Loan	0	6
" 56. North Otago District Public Works Loan	0	6
" 57. Otago Dock Trust Debt	0	9
" 58. Auckland Waterworks	0	6
" 59. Auckland Improvements	0	9
" 60. Auckland Mechanics Site	0	6
" 61. Auckland Temperance Hall Site	0	6
" 62. Nelson City Loan	0	6
" 63. Lyttelton Harbour Works Loan	0	6
" 64. Borough of Wanganui Borrowing	0	6
" 65. Wanganui Bridge and Wharf	0	9
" 66. Wanganui Hospital	0	6
" 67. Wellington College	0	6
" 68. Public Health	2	3
" 69. Superintendents of Marlborough Election	0	6
" 70. Schafer, McGuire, and Others Pension	0	6
" 71. Distillation Act Amendment	0	6
" 72. Maori Representation Act Amendment	0	6
" 73. Privileges	0	6
" 74. Appropriation	4	9

Local and Personal.

" 1. Coromandel Tunnel Company	0	9
" 2. Nelson City Gas Amendment	0	6
" 3. North Dunedin Cemetery	0	6

GEORGE DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Wellington, 3rd December, 1872.