



AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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AUCKLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

[No. 19.]

Superintendent's Office, Auckland,
October 9, 1861

THE following documents are published for
general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Superintendent.

Government House, Auckland,
October 9, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency Sir
George Grey to request that you will be good
enough to communicate the accompanying re-
ply to the gentlemen who signed the address to
His Excellency, presented yesterday.

I have, &c.,

E. L. LAYARD,
Private Secretary,

His Honor
The Superintendent,
Auckland.

Auckland, 9th October, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg that you will accept
my grateful thanks for the address of welcome

which you have presented to me, as also for the
very gratifying reception I received from the
inhabitants of Auckland, on landing here. I
I shall, on my part, do my utmost at all
times, to promote their welfare and advance-
ment.

Your promises of sympathy and support,
under the many difficulties which surround my
position, are most satisfactory to me, and I
shall, whenever the necessity may arise, gladly
avail myself of the aid thus proffered.

I humbly trust that Divine Providence may
permit me to have the great happiness of seeing,
during my administration of the affairs of New
Zealand, peace and uniform respect for the laws
restored to this country, and contentment and
prosperity to persons of all races. To attain
these ends, I am well assured that Her Ma-
jesty's forces and all good men, whether
European or Native, will cheerfully exert them-
selves to the utmost.

G. GREY.

The gentlemen signing
The address from the
Province of Auckland.

LIST of Persons to whom provisional Publicans' Licenses have been issued for the year commencing 1st July, 1861 :—

- Samuel Mooney, Mangawai,
- John Southgate, Mahurangi,
- Maurice Kelly, The Wade,
- A. F. Munro, Matakana,
- Thomas Scott, do.
- Rachael Kitching, Wangarei,
- Henry Hillyer, Lucas' Creek,
- Henry Fuller, Raglan,
- Henry S. Moss, North Shore, Auckland,
- George Beeson, Coromandel,
- George G. Walters, Mauku,
- John Smith, Ahipara,
- Henry Davis Snowden, Wangaroa (North),
- J. T. Ferguson, do.

DANIEL POLLEN,
Provincial Treasurer.

RETURN of CATTLE Slaughtered in the Auckland District, from 1st to 31st July, 1861 (inclusive).	JOSEPH BRENNAN, Inspector of Slaughterhouses and Brands.				
	Place of Slaughter.	Great Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
At Newmarket.....	151	658	82	6	897
At other Slaught- houses	219	828	128	15	1190
Total.....	370	1486	210	21	2087

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 1st October, 1861.

THE following "Governor's Orders" are re-published from the *New Zealand Gazette*.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Superintendent.

CUSTOMS.

GOVERNOR'S ORDER.
No. 14.

Appointing limits of Port of Auckland.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by the "Customs Regulation Act 1853" I Thomas Gore Browne the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby annul the limits of the Port of Auckland as appointed by an order given under my hand at Auckland, on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and do hereby appoint that from the day of the date hereof the limits of the Port of Auckland shall be and comprise the City of Auckland, with the Waters of the Waitemata River, the Harbour of Auckland, and the Rangitoto Channel, respectively, inside of a line drawn due West from the extremity of Rangitoto reef to the mainland, and of a line drawn due North from West Tamaki Head to the Island of Rangitoto, and to the Eastward of a line drawn due South from Kauri Point in the Waitemata River to the opposite shore.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command.
READER WOOD.

CUSTOMS.

GOVERNOR'S ORDER.
No. 15.

Appointing Port of Onehunga.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof, there shall be within the Province of Auckland a Port to be called the Port of Onehunga, the limits whereof shall be as follows:—The Town site of Onehunga and "The waters of Manukau Harbour inside of a line drawn from the Island of Paratutai to the South Head."

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this eleventh day of September, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's Command.
READER WOOD.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 27th September, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint
MR. HENRY N. BREWER
to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of Onehunga.

READER WOOD.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 1st October, 1861.

THE following correspondence is published for general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Superintendent.

[CIRCULAR.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 16th September, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 41, dated 14th instant, containing copies of a correspondence on the subject of an Address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign Wools.

I also enclose a packet of prepared samples of Wool, and I have to request that your Honor will give publicity to the facts contained in the Address, and otherwise as far as practicable promote the object of the Association.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Auckland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th September, 1861.

THE following correspondence, on the subject of a communication from the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing-street,
23rd May, 1861.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith copies of a correspondence between the Board of Trade and this Department, on the subject of a communication from Mr. Ripley, the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bradford, and of an address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce, to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign Wools. Mr. Ripley is desirous that the Address, together with prepared samples of Wool, should be disseminated through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors to all places from which Wool is exported to this country. I enclose, therefore, with this correspondence the packets intended for the Colony under your government, and I have to request that you will give publicity to the facts contained in the address, as suggested by the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.

*Mr. Booth to Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.*

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 18th March, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to

transmit to you to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle the accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosure which has been received from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford.

Mr. Ripley has been informed that the communication has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I am to request that you will suggest to the Duke of Newcastle the expediency of issuing directions for giving publicity to the facts contained in this document, as proposed in the letter of the President of the Chamber.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

*Mr. Ripley to Right Honourable T. Milner
Gibson, M.P., Board of Trade.*

Bradford, Yorkshire, 11th March, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of our Chamber of Commerce, I write to ask if the Board of Trade will have the kindness to disseminate through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors at all places from which wool is exported to this country documents similar to the inclosed, with samples of wool, which have been prepared for the purpose, and also that instructions may be given for the document to be translated into the languages of the countries where such officials are resident; the object being to furnish information as to the qualities of wool most valuable for consumption here, and that such information may be as widely spread as possible amongst the growers of wool in their native tongue.

The samples of wool will be forwarded in a few days, and on hearing that you kindly assent to our request on a matter of vital importance to a large branch of industry, (certain classes of wool being unprecedentedly scarce,) I shall be glad to suggest the proportionate quantity of samples to be sent to each country.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY.

P.S.—Will you please address reply as below, where I shall be for a week or two.

Montpellier Lawn, Cheltenham.

The Right Honourable
Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.,
Board of Trade.

Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Booth.

Downing-street, 12th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have laid before the Duke of Newcastle your letter of the 18th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a communication from Mr. Ripley, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bradford, with a printed copy of an address from the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and Foreign wools. Mr. Ripley requests that the address may be disseminated, through Her Majesty's Consuls and Governors,

to all places from which wool is exported to this country, and that the statement may be accompanied by samples of wool which have been prepared for the purpose. You also suggest to his Grace the expediency of issuing directions for giving publicity to the facts contained in the document referred to.

In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that if you will procure the transmission to this department of a sufficient number of copies of the address, together with the samples of wool which should accompany them, he will forward them, for the purpose contemplated, to the Governors of such Colonies as produce and export wool: but I am to observe that the only British Colonies connected with this Department which produce wool for export are the six Australian Colonies, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.

I am, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

James Booth, Esq., Board of Trade.

Sir J. E. Tennent to Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Office of Committee of
Privy Council of Trade,
Whitehall, 16th May, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 18th March last, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, the inclosed parcels containing circulars and samples of wool, together with the list of places to which the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford are desirous they should be sent for distribution in the surrounding districts.

I have, &c.,
J. EM. TENNENT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,

LIST.

Cape Town, Port Beaufort, Port Elizabeth, Port Natal, Montreal, Quebec, Wellington, Auckland, Lyttleton, Tasmania, Australia South, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE WORSTED DISTRICT.

Bradford, Yorkshire,
February 21, 1861.

Address of the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce to all parties interested in the growth of Colonial and other Foreign Wools.

The increase in the Worsted Trade of Great Britain has been very considerable during the last few years; and its further development has been checked only by the difficulty of meeting with an adequate supply of Long Wool.

To meet this condition of things, and in order if possible to increase the supply, the Wool Association is desirous of disseminating information in the Wool growing districts.

The increase in the imports of Foreign Wool during the same period has been very large; but these supplies were almost exclusively of a nature to adapt them to the Woollen rather than to the Worsted manufacture. Those interested in the latter branch of industry are anxious to stimulate the growth of Wools suitable for their wants. The qualities they require give to the Wool a higher marketable value for all purposes of manufacture, and are, therefore, well deserving the attention of growers, collectors, and shippers of Wool.

The Wool (the increase of which they desire to promote) should have a staple from four to seven inches long, according to its fineness, and should, as far as possible, be uniform in quality throughout its whole length, bright and lustrous in appearance, or soft and kind to the touch, of good spinning properties, free from burrs or other vegetable fibre. It should also be well washed before it is clipped, or where this is not practicable, care should be taken that it be not cotted or felted in drying. It is most desirable to retain the whole natural length of the staple by only clipping the lambs or sheep once during the season's growth, unless local causes render it absolutely necessary to do so oftener.

It is also very desirable that a proper classification of Wool should be made in packing, and that the packing should be thoroughly trustworthy and fair.

An improvement is already manifested in the wool of some countries, and the Association believe that it might be made general if proper care were taken in the selection of breeding sheep, particularly of the Rams, and, where necessary, by the introduction of new blood.

The flocks should, as much as possible, be pastured upon succulent grasses, similar to those grown in Great Britain.

The destructive effects of drought or cold, or other climatic causes, which check the growth of the grasses, by depriving the sheep of their necessary supply of food, and render the staple tender, ought to be prevented by a constant supply of food throughout the whole year.

The Wool Supply Association will be happy to answer any inquiries, and give any information that Foreign correspondents may require in their efforts to increase the supply and improve the quality of their Wools, and to render any assistance in their power to facilitate the export of breeding sheep suitable for crossing and improving the inferior Foreign breeds. Already ten Rams have been sent to India by this Association, from which the best results are expected.

The Wool Association offer their gratuitous services to parties abroad desirous of purchasing Rams for exportation, or in any other manner

to promote the views expressed in their observations.

A few samples of different varieties of the Combing Wools required will be transmitted to the Consuls in Foreign parts, and to the Governors of her Britannic Majesty's Colonies, and wherever Wools suitable for the Worsted Trade are cultivated.

Address the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, as above.

Remarks concerning Wool; chiefly pointing out the faults attached to each description named.

Oporto.

The Wool usually imported from thence is long stapled and bright, but troubled with a sprinkling of grey and reddish hairs, which depreciate the value and limit the competition. The sheep also, for want of attention, are apt to produce cotted and yellow-tinged fleeces, which only realize in the English market about two-thirds the value of free open stapled white Wools. The receipts from Oporto have increased considerably, but a good portion of the increase consists of Wool from a lower breed, and is called here "Mountain Oporto." This description is part long, very course stapled, and the other part of the fleece is short and dull looking Wool, unsuitable for same purposes as real Oporto, and realising twenty-five per cent. less price. By attention this mountain Wool might be raised to same character as the usually good description received from Oporto.

Iceland.

We don't know the exact quantity produced annually, but think it is 8,000 to 10,000 packs. The effect of a cold climate acting upon sheep left to nature has been to produce a Wool consisting of a long spiry coarse top, with a fine downy bottom, which for English consumers is very objectionable, and reduces the value.

Russian.

The Donskoi Wool does not seem to meet with the same care as the flocks of merino that have attained such perfection in Southern Russia. The Donskoi sheep is probably in a state of nature, or at least partially so, and the Crimean entirely so. Both these admit of great improvement, and by care for a few years a long stapled good combing Wool of finer quality might be produced, upwards of thirty per cent. more valuable.

The Russian government has the power, and probably the inclination, to initiate improvement, and will probably do so at its own expense, if the future advantage be made manifest.

We see splendid flocks of merino have been created in Southern Russia during the last thirty years; we don't know whether this was done by the rich noblemen or the government, but it proves what improvement may be effected on a large scale.

Turkish, Asiatic and European, including Servia, Bosnia, Nissa, Scutari, Scopia, Salonica, Angora, Smyrna, Syria, Persia.

These Wools are usually very scurfy and kempy,* both of which are serious faults, but may be eradicated by attention. It seems as if most of these Wools got no care at all, and in evidence of this we point to the large proportion of scurfy and mangy fleeces. There is the basis for capital combing Wool, even if the growers cross with their own selected rams, without the introduction of English sheep.

East India and Persian Wool imported from Bombay.

Improvement has already commenced here, and a large field awaits full development. Each year our imports are collected from a wider range, and as we penetrate into a more temperate region, we find Wool of a longer and sounder staple, assimilating more closely to our English descriptions than the short hairy Wool that is usually grown nearer the tropics. East India Wool has a tendency to be burry and scurfy, with a slight mixture of grey hairs. The staple is generally too short.

China.

This Wool is usually soft short stapled Wool; looks like neither fleece nor lamb; it is usually very cotted, kempy,* and yellow. No attention seems to be bestowed upon it by the growers, but when a regular demand arises, the Chinese will, no doubt, turn their attention to the article, and effect desirable changes; and from the extraordinary fecundity of the sheep, large quantities might be produced.

Egyptian.

Here is a Wool with many of the properties so wished for by our consumers. The staple might be long enough if the native collectors and growers did not induce the practice of twice shearing. The Wool is bright, sound, and silky, but is sometimes spoiled by a sprinkling of grey hairs, also by the admixture of ill-bred, rough, fuzzy wool, known in the trade as Syrian.

The Cape.

The chief remark to be made upon the Wool from this district is to protest against the pernicious practice of shearing the sheep twice in the year, which altogether disqualifies it for combing purposes, and depreciates its value greatly; and it is strongly recommended to discontinue the practice of shearing until the entire length of the staple of which the Wool is capable is attained.

Natal.

Considerable attention is being paid to the growth of Wool in this Colony, and like New Zealand, it possesses great natural advantages.

* By kempy Wool is meant the presence of short white hairs at the roots of the staple, which never take the dye, and disfigure all goods into which they are introduced.

Mogadore.

The Wool of this country is deficient in lustre, kempy,* and of a brownish colour, but by judicious crossing with English blood it could be brought to resemble our breeds, and find a large and remunerative market.

Canada.

The bulk of this Wool appears to be a neglected Leicester, but is capable of improvement. There is a tendency in some parts to cross the native sheep with United States Merinos, but for the English market we recommend new Leicester rams, so as to impart length, lustre, and soundness to the staple. One great fault is the prevalence of burrs, which often depreciate the value five and sometimes ten per cent. This year's imports have been irregularly packed, consequently a manufacturer has been obliged to purchase much Wool that he did not require along with that which he did want. If regular classification of the fleeces is unattainable at present, let the growers, at least, pack up the cotted and cast fleeces separately from the others.

California.

We have great hopes of this place being able to supply Europe with very large quantities of both long and short Wool of medium and fine quality. At present the growth is exported almost exclusively to New York and Boston, where it enters duty free. We think, however, that Californian Wool will, ere long, find its way to England. The value in New York of the unwashed fleeces varies from 6d. to 17d. per lb. The sheep farmers profess to be able to raise any breed, from Leicester up to pure merino. At present there is every variety of cross, with an infusion of United States merino.

Peru.

This Wool is long stapled tender Wool, unfit for combing, but might be improved, and the kemp and scurf eradicated. The kemp is very prevalent. The Lima Wool is better bred, and nearly approaches a combing Wool of middling quality to fine quality. Large quantities of long coarse carpet Wool are shipped from Valparaiso to the United States.

The Chilian Wool is capable of considerable improvement.

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Entre Rios, Santiago.

Buenos Ayres Wools are chiefly short woolled—shipped in the grease. Entre Rios and Santiago coarse Wools. Cordova is a carpet Wool, and from its length capable of great improvement.

Republic of the Uruguay or Band Oriental. Chief town, Monte Video.

The wool from this quarter chiefly consists of fine short stapled.

New Zealand.

Large supplies of this Wool have already come to England, and we believe the country is peculiarly adapted to produce the long Combing Wools required, from its soil and climate, and an unlimited market is open here for such Wools.

Australia.

The Wools from this Colony form a large article of export. They are generally of a finer character than those of the other countries referred to, and for certain purposes are exceedingly valuable.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce,
Bradford, May 13, 1861.

SIR,—The very inadequate supply of wool, required for the trade of this district, has led to the formation of an Association, in connection with the Chamber, for the purpose of disseminating suggestions, for circulation in wool growing countries, not only as to the increase in the supply of the raw material, but as to its improvement in quality.

I have been, for some time, in communication with Her Majesty's Government on this subject, and have received from the Board of Trade most kind and valuable offers of assistance.

Samples of wool required in this district, together with suggestions as to its growth and improvement, will be sent out by the Board of Trade, the India Board, and by the Colonial Office, to the various Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, representing Her Majesty, in Foreign Countries.

I have also obtained permission from the Board of Trade, to address you, and to beg that you will have the kindness to give your assistance in promoting the objects of the Wool Supply Association, and this will, I believe, be best done by placing the samples in the hands of parties interested in the growth of wool, and by extensively disseminating the remarks, where English is spoken, and by carefully translating the document into the language of the country where you may deem it proper to promulgate the views of the Association, in accordance with the instructions, which you will no doubt, ere this, have received from the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. RIPLEY,
President.

John Darlington, Secretary.

His Excellency Governor T. Gore Browne,
New Zealand.

RETURN OF ALL LANDS SOLD AT THE WASTE LANDS OFFICE, AT AUCKLAND, FROM THE
1ST TO THE 31ST AUGUST, 1861.

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Locality.	Lot.	Contents.	Amount paid.			Land orders exercised.			
					£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	
Aug.				A. R. P.				A.	R.	P.	
1	Clifton George - - -	Awitu	part of 90	40 0 0				40	0	0	
	Godward James - - -	Kaiwaka	part of 50	37 0 0				40	0	0	
2	Atkinson John C. - - -	Ahuroa	part of 52	59 0 0				59	0	0	
3	Dinnison John - - -	Arai	part of 67	56 0 0				56	0	0	
	Harsant John - - -	Whaingaroa	71	63 0 0		31	10	0			
5	Hay J. B. - - -	Waiuku East	53	45 0 0		22	10	0			
6	Ormsby A. S. - - -	Ditto	55, 58	95 0 0		47	10	0			
15	Sloan James - - -	Maungakaramea	part of 5	68 0 0		34	0	0			
20	Wells S. and S. - - -	Papakura	61	455 0 0		227	10	0			
	Boniface J. T. - - -	Puni	28	115 2 0		57	15	0			
23	Bolders George Thomas	Mangawai	part of 38	80 0 0					80	0	0
26	Graham Ellen - - -	Waiuku East		7 0 0		3	10	0			
27	McLean Roderick - - -	Waipu		47 0 0		23	10	0			
	Totals - - -			1,167 2 0		447	15	0	275	0	0

PAYMENT RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL OCCUPATION LAND.

5	Hay J. B. - - -	Waiuku East				1	2	6
9	Lusk D. H. - - -	Puni				16	14	0
20	Boniface J. T. - - -	Ditto				2	15	0

Quantity of Surveyed Lands open for selection on the 31st August, 1861 48,045 acres.

CHARLES HEAPHY,
Deputy Waste Land Commissioner.

