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PROCLAMATION.

ALTERING GOLD FIELDS REGULATIONS.

IN virtue of the powers in me vested, I, ROBERT GRAHAM, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, do hereby make and publish the following Rules and Regulations for the management of the Gold Fields in the Province of Auckland. And I declare that the same shall come into operation from the day of the date hereof. And I hereby repeal the whole regulations heretofore in force in reference to the Gold Fields at Coromandel or elsewhere within the Province of Auckland.

Given under my hand at Auckland this thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1865.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

INTERPRETATION.

WHEREVER the term "Commissioner" is used in these regulations it shall be understood to mean the Commissioner, Warden, or Resident Magistrate, or any other officer entrusted with the superintendence of the Gold Field, or any portion of it,

and holding a commission or appointment duly empowering him to have charge thereof.

The words "miner," "person," and "claim" shall be read as both singular and plural.

The word "miner" as used in these Regulations, shall mean the holder of a "miner's right," and no other.

The word "claim" shall be taken to apply to any authorised holding, but generally to claims held under "Miner's Rights."

The word "person" shall include joint stock companies when such construction is not repugnant to the subject or context.

1. Miners' Rights shall be issued by the Commissioner, on payment of a fee of Only Pound. Such Miner's Right to be carried on by the person, and not transferable. In the event of the loss of a Miner's Right, a duplicate shall be granted by the Commissioner on payment of a fee of 5s.

2. Every holder of a Miner's Right must exhibit the same on demand of any officer duly authorised, or any person holding a Miner's Right.

3. Every holder of a Miner's Right refusing to exhibit it when demanded by any authorised person shall not be entitled to any protection in the posession of his claim.

4. The extent of ground that may be taken and held by any person, whether for sinking, surface digging, river working, or cradling, or for sluicing on ground or plank, or for mining on quartz reefs, shall be for each man employed, as follows :—

	Feet square.
For shallow sinking under 30 feet deep	30
For deep sinking from 30 to 50 feet deep,	40
" " " from 50 to 100 feet deep,	50
" " " from 100 to 150 feet deep,	55
" " " from 150 feet and upwards,	60

For Quartz mining, 50 feet along the supposed course of the reef by 150 feet on each side from the supposed centre of the reef.

For River mining 36 feet frontage, with 12 feet of each bank.

When horse, steam, or water power is employed each horse-power shall be deemed equal to three men.

Claims now occupied shall be deemed to have been duly taken under the Regulations, and shall be hereafter subject thereto.

5. The Commissioner may grant a double claim for all alluvial or river mining, on ground which has been already worked.

6. A space or wall of three feet in breadth for shallow sinking, 6 feet for deep sinking, 6 feet on the banks of river claims, and 6 feet for quartz mining claims must be left in its natural state between the boundaries of adjoining claims.

7. The wall being the common property of the claim holders between whose claims such wall may be situated, no party shall take down, mine into, or remove any such wall without obtaining the consent in writing thereto of the owners of adjoining claim. But the party so working, mining into, or removing the said wall must secure the ground by placing props with good and sufficient caps and sole pieces, not more than 3 feet apart, along the entire length of the wall so worked or removed. But in case that some of the claim holders refuse to divide the wall with the owners of the adjoining claim, the final decision shall rest with the Commissioner.

9. Every claim must be distinctly marked by pegs driven firmly into the ground one at each corner thereof, and standing at least two feet above the surface of the ground, and all to be kept clearly visible so long as the claim is occupied, provided that when any corner cannot be so marked on account of the nature of the ground, such peg be fixed at the nearest practicable point.

10. All boundaries on forest land to be well marked on the nearest large trees, and their distance from the pegs noted down, so as to prevent future trespass or litigation.

11. All claims of whatever kind are required to be surveyed, as soon as possible, under instructions from the Commissioner, and at the cost of the claimants, by a surveyor approved of by the Commissioner. A plan of each survey to be lodged in the Commissioner's office. Any claim left unsurveyed without the permission of the Commissioner on sufficient reason shown, will receive no protection in case of dispute arising as to boundaries

12. No fossicking or surface digging will be allowed on any other person's claim. Everything found within the parallels of such a claim shall belong, without restriction to its owners.

13. No person shall remove any peg from a claim in the occupation of any other person, nor deface, destroy, or remove any notice posted in accordance with the Gold Fields Regulations, nor interfere with any mark or boundary.

14. Persons who discover available lands for mining shall be entitled to occupy in addition to their own individual claims as follows :—

If not more than two persons, one claim.

If more than two persons, two claims.

Any first comer on a new line of reef, or taking up ground half a mile a head on the same line as that already occupied by other miners, shall be entitled to mark out a prospecting claim which shall be confirmed to him by the Commissioner, on the discovery of payable gold, a fact to be ascertained by the Commissioner himself.

15. In the case of the holders of any claim erecting machinery for pumping or

baling water, and thereby benefiting the claims adjoining or near to such claim, the last-named claim holders shall, while working their claims contribute a fair and reasonable sum weekly or otherwise to such water-baling machinery. The amount to be decided by two assessors, one to be appointed by the owners of the said machinery and one by the representatives of the claims alleged to have derived or to be about to derive a benefit.

16. If the owners of any claim by improper management or otherwise shall damage any claim adjacent, the person receiving such damage shall be entitled to compensation for the same; and on the request of the owner or owners of any claim, who shall have reasonable grounds for suspicion that his or their claim is receiving damage from the working of any claim adjoinning, the Commissioner shall grant permission for the inspection of such claim; and on proof that any damage is likely to occur, the working of such claim shall be suspended until the case shall have been decided by two Assessors, one to be appointed by the owners of the claim which has received or is likely to receive damage from improper workings, and one to be appointed by the person supposed to be injuring such claim. The decision of such Assessors shall be final.

17. The Assessors to be appointed in the foregoing cases shall be taken from persons not interested in any way in the claims to be affected by their decision, and shall be named in writing to the Commissioner within 48 hours after request made by the Commissioner on that behalf.

18. In the event of the Assessors in any case not being appointed or not coming to a decision within five days, the decision shall be left to the Commissioner.

19. The amount assessed in any of the foregoing cases will be summarily recoverable in the Resident Magistrate or Warden's Court.

20. The pay of each Assessor shall be fifteen shillings (15s.) per day, and shall be paid by the person against whom the decision is given.

21. If any person holding a Miner's Right shall hire himself to any employer for wages, the right to occupy the claim of such hired servant shall vest in the employers during the period of such service; provided always that any claim belonging to a servant shall revert to him on expiry of his service.

22. No claim, right, or privilege shall be deemed to be forfeited through the neglect or absence of any hired servant employed thereon; provided that if, after 21 days notice in writing of such neglect or absence has been given to the person owning or holding the claim either personally or by leaving the same at his last known place of residence, or at the Registered Office of Joint Stock Companies, such neglect or absence is continued, any such claim, right or privilege shall be deemed absolutely relinquished.

23. When any mining partnership is entered into by a written agreement, a copy of such agreement shall be lodged in the office of the Commissioner when required; and in the case of Joint Stock Companies, notice shall be given of the formation, name, officers and office of each Company.

24. If a cart track shall have been formed over any abandoned claim, such track shall not be destroyed or obstructed by any person intending to re-work the ground, unless they shall previously make another equally useful track in lieu thereof.

25. If any person shall take possession of unoccupied ground over which water escapes from an occupied claim, he shall not obstruct the flow thereof so as to throw it back upon the claim from which it escapes. But any miner with the consent of the Commissioner may lead water through or over an occupied claim, whether such claim is held under Miner's Right, License or Lease, provided that such water shall not be led in such a manner as to injuriously affect the interests of the occupier of any such claim, but shall be done in such a way as in the opinion of the Commissioner is fair to all persons concerned.

26. Any person, with the consent of the Commissioner may lay bare the bed of any river, either by diverting the stream or by other means, but ground intended to be so laid bare must be marked off by stakes, and the stream returned into its natural channel immediately below the workings without detriment or damage to any claim adjacent.

27. No person shall obstruct nor in any manner interfere with such workings either in progress or completed; nor do anything to prevent the object proposed to be accomplished thereby.

28. If any person shall fell any tree or timber, either intentionally or by undermining, or other means, he shall remove it beyond the reach of floods, so that it may not be drifted down any stream. If any person shall fell timber on an adjoining claim so as to cause an obstruction, he shall, on demand of the occupier of such claim immediately remove the same. Mill dams, however, in present use, are required to be respected; and all disputes arising respecting the same shall be specially decided by the Commissioner.

29. If more ground shall be laid bare than the number of Miner's Right held by the party shall entitle them to occupy, they shall be allowed one week from a notice thereof by the Commissioner to place thereon as many holders of Miners Rights as they shall think fit; after which time any miner may occupy the surplus ground if there then remain any, paying to the party who constructed the works a fair proportion of the expense incurred in diverting the stream. In the event of a dispute arising as to the amount to be paid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, in conjunction with Assessors, (one being appointed by each party) to award such sum

or sums to be paid as may seem to them, or any two of them (and of whom the said Commissioner shall always be one), to be justly due to the persons who constructed the works.

30. Upon any four or more persons applying for a road or crossing place over any gully, creek, quartz reef, tail race, or other obstruction, and guaranteeing that they will make the same if sanctioned, the Commissioner shall determine whether or not such road or crossing place is necessary, and shall make such order relative thereto as he may deem requisite; and no person shall in any way resist the making of any such road or crossing race after its formation shall have been authorised by the Commissioner: Provided that when a road shall have been formed on an occupied claim it shall be lawful for the holder or holders of such claim to work the ground over or through which the road passes, if he or they previously construct another road in lieu thereof, equivalent in value or usefulness in the opinion of the Commissioners to that proposed to be worked by him or them.

31. No person shall hold more ground than he is entitled to, under Regulation No. 4. and in the event of his doing so the surplus ground may be taken and held by any other person; and no person shall hold any claim in reserve or non-worked beyond the space of 48 hours, and such proceeding will be considered as a relinquishment of right to any claim, however much previously worked: Provided that if sufficient reason, such as sickness, neglect of a hired servant, or some other urgent cause, can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner on the claim becoming a subject of dispute, he may at his discretion, suspend for 15 days the operation of this regulation, as regards the period during which a claim may remain unworked or in reserve; but in such cases the suspension shall be given in writing. Which part of the claim shall be deemed surplus ground shall be decided by the Commissioner.

32. No person shall be deemed to possess a valid title to any claim unless the same shall be fairly worked during the entire period of occupancy.

33. Permission to retain a claim unworked may be granted by the Commissioner, and the same shall be thereon registered for such time as the Commissioner shall think fit, not exceeding the terms hereinafter mentioned. The causes and time for which a claim may be registered under this regulation shall be,

(1.) Any claim having been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been worked by the party wishing to register for at least three months immediately preceding the application for Registration, and no payable quartz having been obtained from the claim for at least one month previous.—Three months.

(2.) Sickness.—Three months.

(3.) The claim having been sunk and worked to the water, the party being unable to overcome the same, the adjoining claims not being down to the water.—Three months.

(4.) Any claim, the holder of which intends to procure machinery for quartz crushing, or water baling, during the term of registration, and shall give security by bond or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he will procure such machinery within a time to be fixed by the Commissioner. Three months, and such further time written on removal as the Commissioner shall think fit, not exceeding in the whole 12 months, according to the description of machinery and the plan for which it was ordered.

(5.) Any river claim during fluming, race-cutting or other works for the benefit of the claim.—Three months.

34. Application for permission to register must be made in writing to the Commissioner stating,

(1.) Date of application.

(2.) Situation of the Reef, and locality of the claim.

(3.) Reasons for registering.

All registered claims must be marked by a notice posted on a conspicuous part of the claim.

35. A certificate of registration shall be given by the Commissioner on payment of a fee of 10s., for every claim so registered, such certificate shall describe the claims protected, and state the reasons for which the same is registered.

36. Any party assigning any of the reasons above named, such not being true, shall not be protected in the possession of the claim by such registration.

37. Any Reef Claim must be worked regularly every day by at least one-half of the party, until payable quartz is found, when the full number of men shall be employed on the claim. The claims of six are to be worked by three, those of eight by four, and so on in the same ratio.

38. Any person may take possession of a claim supposed to be forfeited by its last authorised holder: Provided that if it shall be found upon reference to the Commissioner that the claim had not been legally forfeited the Commissioner shall replace such last authorised holder in possession.

39. Claims may be transferred to any authorised person, but such transfer shall not be valid until it has been registered in the office of the Commissioner. The fee for registering the transfer of any claim shall be 10s. for every claim so registered.

40. Any person holding a Quartz mining claim wishing to cut a tunnel through unoccupied ground shall be allowed 20 feet in breadth, as a protection for the

tunnel for any necessary distance outside the parallel boundary of the claim, and also a space of 150 feet square at the mouth of the tunnel on which to deposit quartz or other substances.

41. The regulation of all other operations and proceedings connected with the proper working of the Gold Field, shall be left to the discretion and judgment of the Commissioner, until otherwise provided for.

42. Every person committing any breach whether of omission or commission of any of the above Rules and Regulations, will be liable to the penalties set forth in the "Gold Fields Act., 1862, viz. :—

For the first offence, a fine of any sum not exceeding £10. And for the second or any subsequent offence not exceeding £20.

43. No person other than the holders of the claim shall take up or occupy for residence or business purposes any ground within the parallels of any occupied claim unless with the consent in writing of the holders of such claim. Copy of such written consent must be filed with the Commissioner.

44. No person holding a "Business License" shall be entitled to carry on business in two distinct places in virtue of one license.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, April 13th, 1865.

THE following Reports and Returns, furnished by the Provincial Surgeon, are published for general information.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT, &c, FOR 1864.

HOSPITAL.

There have been admitted into the Provincial Hospital, 466 patients, being 96 more than last year, and the total mortality has been 13 per cent. This high rate of mortality is easily accounted for by the fact, that a sixth of all the deaths in the Province takes place in the Hospital, in fact many are sent thither merely to die. It may not in all cases be possible to avoid this, but it cannot be right to disturb the dying moments of the sick, and when a patient dies of disease within a few hours of his admission, it may justly be doubted whether it were humane to have removed him at all.

FEVERS.—The death rate of the *Fever* cases has been 27¾ per cent., many of them were very severe and were admitted in an advanced stage, the type was typhoid, and several of the fatal cases were marked by intestinal perforation. In some, during life, the characteristic eruption was apparent on the skin. Delirium was also very frequent. No case of fevers was communicated in hospital to attendants or other patients.

BRAIN.—The cases of Brain Disease, as is usually observed, were very obscure in their early stages; in one, the prominent system was intractable vomiting, and the true nature of the disease was scarcely suspected until within a short time before death, which took place two days after admission. The patient followed her employment as a domestic servant, and retained full possession of her mental faculties, although after death; her brain was found to have been converted into a sac filled with serum. In another case, the prominent system was ear ache, with purulent discharge, here the mental faculties were entire, although after death extensive suppuration was found in the brain. It will be seen that only one death (or 5 per cent.), took place from delirium tremens.

HEART.—The fatal cases of Heart-disease amounted to one half of the admissions, they were all of long standing, and presented the usual appearances of dilatation of the aorta, inefficient valves, hypertrophy and fatty degeneration: one patient died on the day following his admission. In some the exciting cause was Acute Rheumatism. In another patient, death occurred suddenly from pulmonary apoplexy and ruptured bloodvessel in the lungs.

LIVER.—The cases of Hepatic disease were as usual marked by dulness in the right hypochondre, abdominal dropsy. Jaundice, &c., and were consequent on habitual drunkenness. In one case the liver was found greatly enlarged, in others atrophied. In one case the whole substance of the liver was converted into an enormous abscess. Dysentery was also a concomitant.

PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY.—A fourth of the cases of general chest affections proved fatal. One of them was attended with dreadful suffering in the region of the heart —threatening instant death—and found to have been caused by the presence of a number of polypoid tumours in the left ventricle. These bodies were of a conical form, and resembled capsules of pus, adhering by narrow peduncles to the lining membrane of the heart. In another case an enormous abscess of the lower lobe of the right lung pointed below the ribs, having perforated the diaphragm, and was evacuated by incision. Vast quantiites of gangrenous pus were discharged, but death terminated the sufferings of the patient. In a third case, a man presented himself with a tumor on the left breast as large as the fist. This was opened and found to communicate with the interior of the chest, between the cartilages of the 3rd and 4th ribs. Great quantities of putrid pus were discharged, but the patient became hectic, and ultimately died exhausted; on examination the pleura lining the ribs was found to have been converted into a bony lamina or plate, standing upright in a quantity of purulent matter.

PHTHISIS.—Half of the consumptive patients admitted died. Little that is worthy

of note presented itself in most of them. In one the prominent symptom was copious and oft-recurring hemoptysis, on the occasion of one attack the patient seemed to be at the point of death, but on the extraction of a large coagulum, which had formed a mould of the interior of the windpipe, respiration was restored and life prolonged for a few weeks longer. The average age of the consumtive patients at their death was 30 years, and the average duration of the disease, 2 years.

ERYSIPELAS.—In the fatal case of Erysipelas the patient was not sent to hospital until almost dead, serous effusion on the brain produced fatal coma. The heart and liver also were found diseased after death.

DYSENTERY.—A fifth of the cases of dysentery admitted proved fatal. They were all chronic cases, some of them of years' standing and dependent on or connected with disease of the liver.

PARALYSIS.—A case of universal paralysis proved fatal within a few hours of admission.

EPILEPSY.—A case of Epilepsy of many years' duration, proved fatal, the patient was idiotic and imbecile, she was two years in hospital.

SYPHILIS.—One man died of Phagedenic ulceration of the perineum of syphilitic origin.

DROPSY.—Two cases of dropsy are returned fatal, one consequent on scarlatina occurring in a child, who was brought from Dunedin, he was tapped, but signs of effusion into the pericardium became very urgent, and death soon ensued. The other patient was a long time in hospital, and was tapped 7 times, the liver was found to be in the condition termed Cirrhosis and was atrophied.

SCROFULA.—There were two fatal cases of Scrofula, in one the head of the right thigh bone was fonnd to have been completely destroyed, the disease had existed many years. The other case occurred in an old native woman.

SENILE GANGRENE.—There was a fatal case of Senile gangrene affecting the left foot, the age of the patient was 87 years, and ossification of the arteries of the leg was found after death.

CANCER.—A case of soft Cancer or "Fungus Hematodes" of the testicles proved fatal. These were extirpated but the disease had extended along the spermatic chord into the pelvis and caused fatal hemorhage.

FRACTURES.—We had three cases of Fracture, fatal, one a simple fracture of the left leg, occurring in an old man of intemperate habits. The fracture was adjusted and matters went on favourably for some days, but general convulsions having supervened, the patient died comatose. In a second case, one of the vertebræ of the neck, was broken by a fall into the hold of a ship; paralysis of every thing below the seat of fracture immediately ensued, the mental faculties remaining entire. Next day coma appeared, and on the 3rd day the patient died. On examination the Theca vertebralis was found filled with blood; which rose as high as the Medulla oblongata and Pons Varolii. The case was what Dr. Abercrombie calls "Spinal Apoplexy." In a third case, a man advanced in years was admitted with a simple fracture of the left leg, which ultimately became compound, and was attended with repeated attacks of hemorrhage. All ordinary means af arresting the bleeding having failed, amputation by flap was performed below the knee, but the patient sank three weeks after the operation. The hemorrhage was ascertained to have proceeded from laceration of the Auterior Tibial artery.

CONTUSION.—We had two fatal cases of Contusion, one an injury by crushing between logs of timber, the bladder was ruptured at its neck, and extravasion of urine ensued extensively. Death took place on the 4th day from the date of the accident. After death the muscles of the loins were found to be in a gangrenous condition. The other was an injury of the head, from a cart wheel having passed over it. There was no fracture of the skull, but a large quantity of blood was found extravasated on the surface of the brain. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Stratford, Coroner.

BURN.—A case of burn terminated fatally. The left knee was the seat of the injury, and was eventually laid open by sloughing. The patient was kept out of hospital. until he was in a dying state, when amputation was out of the question. The heart and great vessels were found diseased.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—Five old men died of general debility, whose average age was 70 years.

NECROSIS.—In a case of Necrosis of the left leg, of many years' standing, amputation by the flap operation was performed below the knee. The patient was discharged cured in a month.

ACCIDENTS.—The total number of cases of accidents of all kinds admitted during the year was 80; of these six proved fatal. The number of females admitted was 55, of whom 5 died, only 2 Maoris were admitted. On May 7th, a lad aged 13 years was admitted, having had his right arm completely torn off by machinery close to the shoulder, and the left forearm fractured. The splintered fragment of the *os Humeri*, which protruded from a mass of lacerated muscles was sawn off as short as possible, and a flap fashioned according to circumstances. Everything turned out very satisfactorily, and after 40 days the patient was discharged cured, with a good stump.

REMARKS.—The average daily number of patients was 69; and the average stay of each was 30 days.

In February, Mr. R. E. Fisher, M.R.C.S., Ed., was appointed House Surgeon; to

reside in the hospital. There have been several improvements carried into effect since last report. A new dead house has been built, the kitchen has been enlarged and an additional ward for male patients has been completed since the beginning of the present year. A second ward for females has subsequently been opened.

The Library has got into a very tattered condition, and a fresh stock of good books is much wanted.

The following visits have been paid at the hospital during the year, viz :—

His Excellency the Governor	1
His Honor the Superintendent	1
Clergy of Church of England	157
" " Scotland	17
" " Rome	95
Primitive Methodist	19
Wesleyan do	15
Baptist do	6
Independent do	3
Members of Provincial Council and General Assembly	17
Medical Men	73
General Public	52
Ladies	98
Commissioner of Waste Lands, &c.	4
Total	558

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the end of 1863, there remained in the Asylum 49 patients, consisting of 33 males, (29 whites and 4 Maories), and 16 females, (consisting of 15 whites and 1 Maori.) Of these 6 have been discharged, (4 males and 2 females, four have died, (2 whites, a man and woman, and 2 Maories, a man and woman.) During the year 1864, there have been admitted 25 patients ; 20 males, (18 white and 2 Maories), and 5 females, whites ; of these 8 have been discharged, 5 males and 3 females, all whites, 2 men have died, whites ; and 15 remain, consisting of 14 females, (12 whites and 2 Maories) and 1 female white. Of the new cases, two were cases of attempted suicide, both are doing well. The prominent points in the 6 fatal cases are noted in the accompanying tabular return. The native man had been in the house since October 1859. He was very quiet and tractable, and worked very assiduously in the garden. A few days before his death, he was suddenly seized with paralysis and died comatose in 24 hours. This native used to say, that all the land about the Grafton road belonged to him. Before his admission he had threatened violence to the Rev. Mr. Hobbs, but he was remarkably quiet in the asylum. The death of the native woman was also rather sudden. One European woman also died ; who for many years had been addicted to drinking, and before her admission on August 6th 1861, usually resided in the city gaol. Three European men died in the Asylum, during the year 1st ; P. P., aged 22 years, sent down from the front by the Militia authorities, in a state of maniacal excitement, on March 30th. His wrists and ankles were much hurt by the cords with which he was brought bound hand and foot to the Asylum. His symptoms ran a course similar to Typhus fever, and he died 26 days after admission. His brain was found to weigh 3½ lbs. He had had an attack of Mania in England—2nd J. D., aged 35 years, also a Militiaman, sent to the asylum from the Militia Hospital on June 8th. He had been addicted to excessive drinking. He had a misshapen head ; the skull being in places of enormous thickness. Copious serous effusion was found in and upon the brain. The last case was that T. J., aged 42 years. He had been nearly 4 years in the Asylum. He was quite idiotic, could not be compelled to keep his clothes on, and was disgustingly filthy. His brain was found in a disorganized state. Drink was the cause. Of the patients who were discharged two have been readmitted, some of our recoveries however have been very satisfactory, in particular that of W. L. C., a clerk, aged 23 years ; admitted in a melancholic state on June 15th, 1863. For about 14 months he never uttered a syllable but lay on his bed, in a state of utter apathy. He would not partake of any food while any person was present, and gradually became emaciated to an extreme degree. His knees from having been for a long time drawn up close to his chin, became so rigid as to prevent his lower limbs being extended. Various measures were employed for his relief, but nothing seemed to produce any improvement in his symptoms. At length when we all thought that no hope remained, in August, 1864 he began to manifest signs of sensibility, shedding tears and answering questions quite rationally. Much difficulty was experienced in overcoming the rigidity of his legs, but he was soon able to walk pretty well. By nourishment and strengthening medicine, his health was re-established, and he was discharged well in mind and body, on October 24th, to proceed to England. The general health of the lunatics has been very good, and nothing seems to be needed but a system of physical and intellectual discipline, to promote their recovery, as far as human efforts can avail. This desideratum will doubtless be supplied in the new Ayslum which is in an advanced state of progress.

The cases of the 54 remaining may be arranged as below :—

Mania	5
Melancholia	10
Epilepsy	1
Dementia	38
Total	54

T. M. PHILSON, M. D.,
Provincial Surgeon.

April, 1865.

ANNUAL RETURN OF DISEASES, &c., TREATED IN THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL, AUCKLAND, DURING 1864.

Names of Diseases.	Remained 31st Dec., 1865.	Admitted in 1864.	Total treated in 1864.	Discharged in 1864.	Died in 1864.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1864.
Fever	1	46	47	31	13	3
Phlegmon and Abscess	—	19	19	18	—	1
Ophthalmia	1	10	11	7	—	4
Quinsy	—	2	2	2	—	—
Brain Affections, &c.	—	5	5	1	3	1
Delirium Tremens	—	23	23	20	1	2
Bronchitis	2	15	17	13	—	4
Heart Affections	—	12	12	4	6	2
Liver Affections	2	7	9	5	2	2
Chest Affections	1	11	12	9	3	—
Pulmonary Consumption	5	26	31	8	16	7
Acute Rheumatism	—	3	3	2	—	1
Chronic do.	8	19	27	23	—	4
Scarlatina	—	3	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas	2	7	9	8	1	—
Dysentery	3	28	31	24	6	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	2	2	—	—	2
Fistula in ano	—	1	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	—	—	1
Paralysis	2	9	11	5	1	5
Epilepsy	2	4	6	3	1	2
Idiocy	3	8	11	9	—	2
Hysteria and Uterine Affections	1	1	2	1	—	1
Venereal Affections	4	18	22	20	1	1
Dropsy	1	13	14	9	2	3
Scrofula	—	6	6	3	2	1
Senile Gangrene	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ischuria	—	2	2	2	—	—
Cancer of Testicle	—	2	2	1	1	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	5	5	5	—	—
Cutaneous Affections	1	10	11	11	—	—
Dislocations	3	1	4	3	—	1
Fractures	5	26	31	22	3	6
Ulcers	5	40	45	43	—	2
Sprains	—	8	8	8	—	—
Wounds	—	24	24	22	—	2
Contusions	3	18	21	18	2	1
Burns and Scalds	—	3	3	1	1	1
General Debility	10	25	35	21	5	9
Necrosis and Caries	—	2	2	1	—	1
Total	65	446	531	387	71	73

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AUCKLAND.

NUMERICAL RETURN FOR 1864.

	Remained 31st Dec., 1863.			Admitted 1864.			Total treated 1864.			Discharged 1864.			Died 1864.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1864.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Europeans, &c. ...	29	15	44	18	5	23	47	20	67	9	5	14	3	1	4	35	14	49
Aborigines	4	1	5	2	—	2	6	1	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	—	5
Total	33	16	49	20	5	25	53	21	74	9	5	14	4	2	6	40	14	54

CITY GAOL HOSPITAL.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF SICK, 1864.

Diseases.	Remained 31st Dec. 1863.	Admitted 1864.	Total treated, 1864	Discharged, 1864.	Died, 1864.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1864.
Intermittent Fever ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Phlegmon and Abscess	—	7	7	7	—	—
Ulcer	—	3	3	3	—	—
Delirium Tremens ..	—	6	6	6	—	—
Cynanche Tonsil (Quinsy).	—	1	1	1	—	—
Bronchitis	—	7	7	7	—	—
Rheumatism . ..	—	7	7	7	—	—
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	1	12	13	13	—	—
Liver Disease ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	1	—	—
Constipation	—	1	1	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	3	4	4	—	—
Cutaneous	—	1	1	1	—	—
Contusions	—	3	3	3	—	—
Abortion	—	1	1	1	—	—
Wounds	—	4	4	4	—	—
Fractures	—	1	1	1	—	—
Total	2	60	62	62	—	—

Remarks.

The prisoners in the City Gaol have been remarkably healthy during the year 1865, neither epidemic disease or fatal cases having occurred.

The *only case worthy of note* was that of the late Alexander McLean, who was sent from Pokeno on Jan. 6th with a most extensive gunshot wound of the neck and mouth and a compound comminuted fracture of the lower jaw. Much sloughing ensued, and great difficulty was experienced in nourishing the patient. Large splinters of bone were extracted from time to time, but eventually the external wound completely cicatrized, and all though a large portion or the jaw was lost, when the healing process was finished, but little disfigurement was noticeable. When sent to the Stockade, after his condemnation, he had completely recovered.

At the end of the year no sick were on the list.

The want of a sick-room is sometimes much felt, and in a few instances urgent cases of illness have been by the authority of the Chief Justice transferred to the Provincial Hospital.

MOUNT EDEN PRISON HOSPITAL.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF SICK, 1864.

Diseases.	Remained 31st Dec., 1863.	Admitted, 1864.	Total treated, 1864.	Discharged, 1864.	Died, 1864.	Remaining, 31st Dec., 1864
Intermittent Fever	...	1	1	1	...	...
Abscess, Ulcer, &c.	1	17	18	18	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	1	1	1	...	...
Bronchitis	1	10	11	11	..	...
Otitis	...	1	1	1	..	...
Quinsy	...	1	1	1	...	...
Pleurisy	...	1	1	1	...	...
Hypertrophy of Heart	...	2	2	1	..	1
Rheumatism	...	12	12	12	...	...
Jaundice	...	2	2	2	...	...
Syphilis	...	2	2	1	...	1
Colic	..	1	1	1	...	...
Dysentery and Diarrhœa... ...	...	28	28	26	...	2
Trismus	...	1	1	1	...	...
Stricture of Urethra	...	3	3	3	..	...
Idiocy	...	1	1	1	...	...
Wound	...	7	7	7	...	..
Contusion and Sprain	...	16	16	16	...	...
Cutaneous Disease	...	2	2	2	...	...
Scald	...	1	1	1	...	..
Epilepsy	1	...	1	1	...	..
Total	3	113	113	109	..	4

Remarks.

The state of health of the prisoners in the Stockade has been remarkably good No death has occurred excepting the death of Alexander McLean, executed on October 21st.

A very bad case of stricture was successfully treated by Holt's dilator.

A great desideratum has been supplied in the matter of an Infirmary or sick-room, furnished with metal bedsteads, mattresses, and the usual Hospital furniture.

With a view to the prevention of rheumatism, the issue of Guernsey shirts to the prisoners generally, is recommended.

RETURN OF FATAL CASES IN THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL IN 1864.

No.	Names.	Age.	Admitted.	Died.	Disease.	Time in Hospital.	Post-mortem Appearances.
		yrs.		1864.		Days.	
1	John (a Lascar) ...	45	Jan. 13 1363	Jan. 14	Apoplexy ...	1	Much serous effusion in and upon the brain. The cause was excessive drinking.
2	Alex. Bowman ...	32	Dec. 23 1863	Jan. 25	Pneumonia	33	Lungs hepatized. Left ventricle of heart contained a number of polypoid tumours, containing a purulent fluid, and adhering by narrow peduncles to the interior of the heart.
3	Nancy Baird ...	23	Sept. 15 1863	Jan. 31	Phthisis ...	138	Extensive abscess in right lung. Copious s ropurulent effusion into abdomen.
4	Elizabeth M'Neill	30	Jan. 25 1863	Feb. 1	Phthisis ...	7	No examination. Sent from ship 'Ulcoats' in a dying state.
5	Marianne Burton	27	Dec. 15 1863	Feb. 21	Hepatitis ...	68	Cirrhosis of liver, which was shrunk and indurated. Peritoneum full of serum. Was twice tapped.
6	William Wilkie ...	49	Mar. 15 1864	Mar. 18	Erysipelas...	3	Congestion of vessels of brain; much serous effusion. Heart fatty. Liver enlarged.
7	Mary Craig ...	35	Mar. 17 1864	Mar. 19	Fever ...	2	Sent from Onehunga in a dying state.
8	Susan M'Ewan ...	20	April 3 1862	Mar. 25	Epilepsy ...	521	No examination.
9	William Cole ...	43	Mar. 3 1864	Mar. 26	Hypertrophy	23	General dropsy. Lower limb œdematous. Acupuncture practised during life with relief.
10	Henry Balderstone	34	April 1 1864	April 6	Dysentery...	5	Liver converted into a bag of pus, containing three quarts Heart enlarged—fatty. Kidneys lobulated.
11	Robert Howcroft...	53	April 4 1863	April 11	Dysentery...	7	Numerous ulcers in large intestine. Right pleura full of pus. Lung compressed to small size.
12	Catherine (Maori)	55	Dec. 10 1863	April 17	Abscess ...	179	Extensive scrofulous abscesses.
13	William Bruce ...	24	April 30 1864	April 17	Syphilis ...	14	Phagedenic ulceration of perineum.
14	Henry Leighton ...	21	April 19 1864	April 21	Hypertrophy	2	Heart enlarged—fatty. Liver nutmeg. Serum in right pleura.
15	Chas. Broadwick	30	April 16 1864	April 22	Fever ...	6	Perforating ulcer of ilium, causing universal peritonitis, with effusion of pus and lymph.
16	William Harris ...	26	Mar. 7 1864	April 23	Phthisis ...	47	Large cavity in apex of right lung; both lungs filled with tubercles. Violent and repeated hemoptysis.
17	Matthew Walker	31	April 18 1864	April 25	Fever ...	7	Ill seven days before admission.
18	William Davis ...	62	Mar. 19 1864	April 27	Hypertrophy of heart	39	Heart weighed 1 lb. 12 oz. Aortic valves diseased. Right pleura filled with serum. Liver nutmeg. Ascites.
19	Wm. Sanderson ...	47	April 22 1864	April 28	Fever ...	39	Many days ill before admission. Peritoneal inflammation from perforating ulcer of ilium.

RETURN OF FATAL CASES, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Admitted.	Died	Diseases.	Time in Hospital.	Post-mortem Appearances.
		yrs.		1864.		Days.	
20	Mary Cross ...	27	April 27 1864.	April 29	Disease of brain	2	Ventricles of brain filled with serum. Vermiform hydatid in cerebellum. For a long time was subject to vomiting.
21	William Watkin ...	33	April 27	May 4	Fever ...	5	Typhus. Very ill when admitted.
22	William Robinson	59	April 29	May 9	Dysentery...	19	Enlargement of liver.
23	William Condon ...	17	May 4	May 14	Fever ...	10	Typhus.
24	Robert Done ...	26	May 10 1863	May 14	Fever ...	4	Ill a week before admission.
25	Timothy Rarity ...	67	Oct. 14 1864.	May 15	Phthisis ...	213	A case of senile consumption.
26	Robert Steadman	31	May 13	May 26	Dysentery...	13	Great enlargement of liver, which was white. Heart fatty. Cause intemperance.
27	John Caffery ...	50	April 19	May 26	Cancer of testis	37	The disease extended to the inguinal glands, and even into the pelvis, causing hemorrhage into the abdomen.
28	Jas. Benallack ...	30	Feb. 26	June 5	Scrofula ...	130	The head of the right thigh-bone was completely destroyed. Disease of long standing.
29	Lavinia Spencer ...	17	April 5	June 5	Fever ...	61	Large abscesses formed in the hips and thighs, which exhausted the strength of the patient.
30	John Clark ...	43	May 5	June 7	Chronic pleurisy and pneumonia	33	Abscess pointed below right rib; much fœtid pus discharged, found to proceed from an enormous cavern in right lung.
31	Daniel Hayes ...	74	June 3	June 8	General debility	5	For many years an almost constant inmate of the hospital.
32	Robert Mackie ...	40	May 30	June 20	Hypertrophy of heart	21	Carried off suddenly by hemoptysis. Aorta anevrismal. Lungs engorged. Heart enlarged.
33	Samuel Douglas ...	25	June 11	June 25	Typhus ...	14	Sank through exhaustion.
34	John Doran ...	64	June 14	July 1	General debility	17	An incorrigible sot.
35	Anne Hartshorne	26	May 26	July 1	Phthisis ...	36	Enormous cavern in lower lobe of left lung.
36	George Goldspink	25	July 2	July 4	Fracture of spine	2	Fell twenty feet into a ship's hold, and "broke his neck." Paralysis of everything below fracture. Was comatose before death.
37	Jas. M'Carten ...	57	July 4	July 6	Delirium tremens	2	Was exhausted on admission.
38	Geo. W. Hall ...	50	June 9	July 7	Dysentery...	28	Nutmeg appearance of the liver. General anemia.
39	George Ainsworth	40	June 20	July 13	Disease of the brain	11	Subject to epileptic convulsions.
40	John Elliott ...	20	July 18	July 22	Contusions	4	Crushed between logs. Neck of the bladder ruptured, and urine extravasated.
41	Augustus Williams	25	July 21	July 24	Typhus ...	3	This case much reeembled yellow fever. Urine nearly suppressed —very dark. Coma and insensibility.
42	Jeremiah (Maori)	50	July 20	July 28	Phthisis ...	8	No examination.
43	John Shepherd ...	51	Mar. 1	July 31	Disease of liver	142	Atrophy of liver—weight, 2½ lbs. Heart fatty. Aortic valves diseased. Six quarts of serum in abdomen.
44	Thomas Dwyer ...	60	July 9	Aug. 4	Phthisis ...	26	Cavity in apex of left lung. Aorta greatly dilated.
45	Samuel Reeves ...	66	July 30	Aug. 9	Fever ...	10	General dropsical effusions.

RETURN OF FATAL CASES, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Admitted.	Died.	Disease.	Time in Hospital.	Post-mortem Appearances.
		yrs.	1864.	1864.		Dys	
46	John Pear ...	34	Aug. 5	Aug. 29	Phthisis ...	24	No examination.
47	Julia Addis ...	42	June 27	Aug. 30	Dysentery...	64	No examination.
48	Nathan Jackson ...	15	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Fever ...	2	Insensible on admission.
49	John Milligan ...	26	Aug. 19	Sept. 2	Pericarditis	14	Pericardium distended with purulent effusion. Pleuritic adhesions.
50	David Phillips ...	30	Aug. 24	Sept. 9	Phthisis ...	16	Patient dying on admission.
51	Peter Oliver ...	64	June 1	Sept. 14	General debility	101	No examination.
52	George Chaplin ...	65	July 30	Sept. 18	General debility	50	No examination.
53	Richard Baker ...	37	Sept. 5	Sept. 19	Senile gangrene	14	
54	William Sharpe ...	9	Aug. 16	Sept. 20	Ascites ...	35	This was a case of scarlatinal dropsy. Two gallons of serum were removed by tapping. Heart found greatly enlarged.
55	David Currie ...	26	April 27	Sept. 27	Phthisis ...	153	No examination.
56	James Mouatt ...	35	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Phthisis ...	1	Only eighteen hours in hospital.
57	Charles M. Alcock	32	Sept. 9	Oct. 7	Disease of brain	27	Patches of purulent effusion were found under arachnoid. Ramollissement. Had purulent discharge from right ear.
58	Joseph Johnson ...	25	Sept. 16	Oct. 12	Phthisis ...	26	No examination.
59	John Crane ...	37	Mar. 19	Oct. 15	Ascites ...	210	Tapped seven times. Atrophy of liver. Greatly emaciated.
60	Thos. Diamond ...	26	Sept. 29	Oct. 19	Phthisis ...	20	No examination.
61	Fanny May ..	15	Oct. 11	Oct. 20	Disease of heart	9	Ascites. Hydropericardium. Hypertrophy of heart. Aortic valves thickened. Heart weighed 20 oz.
62	John Eales ...	20	Sept. 29	Oct. 21	Phthisis ...	22	Cartilages of caryux destroyed by ulceration. Lungs disorganised.
63	Stephen May ...	45	Oct. 19	Oct. 23	Fever ...	4	Perforation of intestines. General peritonitis.
64	James Brooks ...	45	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	Phthisis ...	4	Large cavity in left lung.
65	Nicholas Codd ...	79	Sept. 19	Nov. 10	General debility	52	No examination.
66	Thomas Johnson	60	Nov. 22	Dec. 2	Burn ...	12	Knee-joint opened by sloughing. Aorta greatly dilated; valves ossified. Heart fatty. Liver nutmeg.
67	John Kerr ...	52	Oct. 19	Dec. 5	Fracture ...	47	Left tibia fractured, with wound of anterior tibial artery. Repeated hemorrhage. Amputation of leg.
68	James Lynch ...	57	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Fracture ...	3	Fracture of left leg. Delirium tremens. General convulsions.
69	Henry Turner ...	57	Oct. 10	Dec. 15	Phthisis ...	45	No examination.
70	Thomas Carter ...	63	Nov. 25	Dec. 19	Chronic pleurisy	24	Abscess of left breast, communicating with pleura, between third and fourth ribs. Pleura filled with putrid pus. Pleura ossified.
71	James Harcourt ...	60	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Contusion	1	Concussion of brain, with extravasation of blood.

T. M. PHILSON, M.D.,
Provincial Surgeon.

RETURN OF FATAL CASES IN THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1864.

No.	Names.	Age.	Admitted.	Died.	Disease.	Time in Hospital.	Post-mortem Appearance.
						Days.	
1	Mary Burrell	45	1861. Aug. 6	1864 Feb. 3.	Dysentery ..	546	Not examined, the case presenting nothing peculiar
2	Pollixfen Pearce	22	1864. Mar. 30	1864 Apr. 24	Fever ..	29	The brain weighed 3½ lbs.; Intestines ulcerated
3	Haimona (Native Man) ..	49	1859 Oct. 27	1864 May 28	Hydrocephalus	1,673	Great amount of serous effusion; softening of brain.
4	Wahu Tama, Native woman	53	1860 Mar. 23	1864 June 8	Apoplexy ..	35	No examination.
5	James Dillon	35	1864 June 8	1864 July 13	Hydrocephalus	35	Great thickness of skull, with malformation. Copious sub-arachnoid effusion.
6	Thomas Jones	42	1860 Nov. 13	1 864 Sept. 14	Hydrocephalus	1,400	Much water on brain, which was softened

TENDERS INVITED.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, May 30th, 1865.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Friday, the 16th day of June next, for furnishing the Provincial Government with the undermentioned supplies, in such quantities as may be required, during the six months commencing the 1st July, 1865, upon the conditions hereinafter specified.

Separate tenders to be sent in for each service. Information may be obtained at this Office.

FIREWOOD—TEA TREE.

Of the usual lengths.

Lengths, cut and split to suit office fireplaces.

COALS.

Tenders to state the price per ton at which firewood and coals will be delivered at the Gaol, the Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, Stockade, (Mount Eden,) and the several public offices.

CONVICT RATIONS.

Best, Ordinary, Solitary — delivered at Mount Eden Gaol.

HARD LABOUR RATIONS.

Best, Ordinary, Solitary — delivered at the Auckland or Mount Eden Gaols, as may be required.

LOCK-UP RATIONS.

Delivered at the Auckland Lock-up.

The rations must be delivered at the above-mentioned establishments by half-past six o'clock each morning, or the Gaoler will purchase at the expense of the Contractor.

N.B.—The Tenders for the Convict, Hard Labour, and Lock-up Rations will be considered together, and the contract will be given to the same person.

PRISON SUPPLIES.

Straw, at per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Oil, at per gallon.
Cotton wick, at per lb.
Delivered at the Auckland or Mount Eden Gaols as may be required.

POLICE.

Oil, at per Gallon.
Cotton wick, at per lb.

RATIONS FOR DESTITUTE PERSONS.

Consisting of Bread 1½lb., Meat (free from bone), ½ pound, at per ration.

PROVISIONS FOR PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The articles to be delivered at the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, at the expense of the contractor, and to be subject to the approval of the Provincial Surgeon as to quality.

Fresh Beef } to be free	at per ℔.
Fresh mutton } from bone	
Fine Bread	
Potatoes, butter	
Tea and Sugar No. 1 Company's	
Oatmeal	
Treacle	
Arrowroot, fine flour	
Pearl Barley	
Sago, suet	
Rice, tobacco	
Salt, pepper	
Soap, whiting	
Mixed vegetables	
Mould candles	
Eggs, per dozen	
Fowls, each	
Brandy, port wine, sherry, porter, gin	at per two gallons.
Milk, and vinegar at per quart	
Oil, at per gallon	
Cotton wick, at per lb.	
Straw, at per ton of 2,224 lb.	

Samples of the tea, sugar, and candles, to be submitted with the tenders

Information can be obtained from the Provincial Surgeon.

N.B.—The contractor for the Hospital supplies will be required to furnish such medical comforts as may be ordered for prisoners in the Auckland or Mount Eden Gaols.

TIMBER.

Of such kinds and sizes as may be required, Information may be obtained at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office,

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PAPER.

Demy, blotting, per ream
Cartridge, per ream
Blue laid demy, per ream
Ditto, ruled faint lines, ditto.
Foolscap, best cream laid, per ream.
" " " " ruled faint, per ream
" 2nd, blue laid, 16 and 14 lbs.
" Blue laid, ruled faint
Writing, double foolscap, per ditto weight to be stated.
Printing, ditto ditto ditto
" demy ditto ditto
Cream laid 4to letter size, best
Ditto, 8vo, note size, ditto.

Samples of the respective papers, with weights marked thereon, to be submitted with the tenders.

MISCELLANEOUS STATIONARY.

Books, demy folio, half bound	at per quire.
Ditto, ditto, ditto, whole bound	
Ditto, foolscap folio, half bound	
Ditto, ditto, whole bound	
Candles, sperm, at per lb.	
Envelopes, foolscap, per 1,000	
Ditto, letter and note, ditto	
India Rubber, at per lb.	
Ink, black, Morrel's Registration, at per quart	
Ink, Stephen's Blue Black, at per quart	
Ditto, Arnold's red, at per quart	
Matches, wax vestas, per dozen boxes	
Tracing cloth	
Parchments, per roll (dimensions of skin to be stated in tender)	
Pencils, best drawing, at per dozen	
Pens, mapping	
Pens, magnum bonum, (1st quality) at per gross	
Pens, quill, ditto, at per 100	
Pins, at per ounce	
Ribbon, green silk, at per dozen yards	
Tape, red, at per dozen pieces	
Twine, at per lb.	
Cord, green silk	

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for the performance of the undermentiened works or services, upon the conditions hereinafter specified.

WASHING.

For the washing required to be done for the Provincial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum during the six calendar months commencing 1st July, 1865.

Information can be obtained from the Provincial Surgeon.

THISTLES.

From persons willing to contract for eradicating and destroying all noxious Thistles growing upon any Waste Lands of the crown, lands belonging to the Aboriginal Natives, and on any Public Road or Reserve within one or more of the several sub-districts hereinafter described, for the term of twelve months, ending 30th June 1866.

No. 1, North Shore.

Bounded on the N.E. by the sea; on the N.W. by the Wairau stream, by the middle line of a road running between lots 104 and 105 of the Parish of Takapuna, in a South Westerly direction to the Lucas' Creek Road; on the West by the middle of the Lucas' Creek Road, by the middle of Callin's Bay Road to the Harbour; on the South by the Harbour of Waitemata.

No. 2, Mount Albert.

On the N. by the sea, Waitemata Harbour; on the East by the middle of the Epsom Road from Mechanic's Bay, Southward to Onehunga to the Beach at Commercial Hotel (not to include the Government Domain), on the South by the Manukau Harbour; on the West by the Whau Portage and the Whau Creek.

No. 3, Mount Smart.

On the N. by the middle of the Tamaki Road at Newmarket to St. John's College by the middle of the Panmure Road to Point England Road, by the middle of Point England Road to the Tamaki; on the East by the Tamaki and Otahuhu Portage; on the South by the Manukau Harbour to the Beach at the Commercial Inn, Onehunga; on the West by the middle of the Auckland Road to Newmarket.

No. 4, Oraki.

On the N. by the sea, Waitemata Harbour; on the East by the Tamaki to Point England Road; on the South by the middle of Point England, St. John's College, and Auckland Roads to Newmarket, by the middle of the Parnell Road to Mechanics' Bay.

No. 5, Otahuhu and Mangarei.

On the North by the Hundred of Howick, down Otara Creek to the Tamaki, crossing the Tamaki to Otahuhu by the Otahuhu Portage, and by the Manukau Harbour; on the W. and S. by the Manukau to the S.E. boundary of Clendon's Grant; on the S.E. and E. by the boundary of Clendon's Grant, and by the boundary of the Hundred of Otahuhu.

No. 6, Howick.

The Hundred of Howick.

No. 7, Wangaparau.

On the north by the Orewa river and the Southern boundary of the Wainui block till it intersects the eastern boundary of block No. 10, of the parish of Waiwera, thence by the Southern boundaries of lots, Nos. 10, 17, 9, and 31 of said Parish, thence by the boundary of the Wainui and Parakakau blocks till it intersects the Great North Road, on the west by the Great North Road till it intersects the northern boundary of lot No. 1 of the Parish of Waipareira, thence by that boundary to Brigham's creek, thence on the South by the Waitemata River and its tributaries, and on the east by the North Shore sub-district No. 1.

No. 8, Drury and Waiuku.

On the north by the waters of the Manukau, and the division line known as Howling's line, between the Parishes of Wairoa and Papakura, on the one side, and Hunua and Opaheki on the other; on the East the Wairoa, Mangawheau and Mangatawairi Rivers; on the South the Waikato River to its mouth; and on the West the sea.

No. 9, Wairoa.

Bounded on the North by the Waiheke Channel, from the Eastern boundary of the Hundred of Howick to the Wairoa River; on the East by the Wairoa River; on the South-east by Hewling's line; on the South and South-west by the Pahurehure Creek, and by Manukau Harbour to the South-eastern boundary of Clendon's Grant, on the North-west by Clendon's Grant to the Eastern boundary of the Hundred of Otahuhu; and on the West by the Eastern boundaries of the Hundreds of Otahuhu and Howick.

No. 10, Karangahape.

The boundaries of the District are on the North, the Northern boundary of Lot 1 of the Parish of Waipareira; on the East, the Waitemata Creek and Harbour, the Whau Creek, and the Whau Portage; on the South, the Manukau Harbour; on the West, the Sea; and on the North-west, the North-western boundary of the Waitaikerei Block, the Wairere Stream the Western boundary of the Parish of Waipareire, and the Kumeu Stream.

CONDITIONS.

(*Applicable to all the preceding contracts.*)

Samples of the various articles to be supplied will have to be submitted for inspection if required.

The Contractors for supplies will be required to deliver the same from time to time at such places, and in such quantities, as may be indicated by the Superintendent.

The Contractors for the performance of any work or service will be required to perform the same, as it may be ordered for the Provincial Government by some Officer authorised by the Superintendent in that behalf.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders sent in.

Any of the contracts may be annulled upon the expiration of one calendar month's notice, in writing, of an intention to discontinue the same, to be given by the contractor on the

one part, or by the Superintendent, or by some person authorized by him, on behalf of the Provincial Government, on the other part.

Payment for any of the above supplies, works, or services will be made monthly, after the bills have been rendered in a complete state by the Contractor, and passed.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for (*name of article or service.*)"

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the Officer receiving the supplies, the same is to be decided, in cases where the article is not of a perishable nature, by a Board of Survey composed of persons named by the Government. If the Board shall decide that the article is not of a proper quality, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured by the department requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.

In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or in which, from some other cause, injury would be sustained by waiting for a Board of Survey, the head of the department, or officer in charge, for whom the supplies are to be received, shall have power to reject any article of a quality inferior to the approved sample, and to purchase others at the expense of the Contractor.

In the event of the Contractor for the performance of any work or service being dissatisfied with the decision of the officer in condemning the same, the Superintendent will, upon the written request of the Contractor, made immediately after such decision, and the Superintendent may also, at any time, without such request, summon a Board of Survey to examine any work; and if such Board of Survey shall declare any such works to be inferior in quality to the work contracted for, or otherwise improperly done, the Contractor, upon notice thereof, shall immediately replace such work by other, satisfactory to the Board of Survey; and in default thereof, the Superintendent, or some officer authorised by him in that behalf, is hereby authorised to procure such work to be replaced in any manner he may think fit, and the Contractor shall bear and pay to the Provincial Government all costs charges, and expenses attendant thereon, as well as any excess of price for the same, together with a sum of money, by way of penalty, equal to one-fourth of such costs, charges, and expenses, and excess of price, all of which are hereby made chargeable on any sum which may be due from the Provincial Government to the Contractor.

The tenders (forms of which may be obtained at this Office) to contain the names and places of residence, at length, of the persons tendering, and to be signed by two respectable sureties, engaging to become bond in a penalty of £100 for the fulfilment of the contract if the tender be accepted, and no tenders will be received unless upon such forms.

All contract bonds must be signed by the contractor and his sureties before the date of entering upon the contracts.

No person whatever holding any situation of profit or emolument under Her Majesty's Government of New Zealand, or under the Government of this Province, shall be a party, directly or indirectly, to any Contract.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

Notice of Times and Places for investigating Claims.

NOTICE is hereby given that the claims on behalf of themselves and others, of the several persons whose names are mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereunder written to the several Blocks of Land of which the Names and Localities are mentioned in the second column, will be investigated at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Kapanga, Coromandel on the days mentioned in the third column.

A. J. DICKEY,
Chief Clerk.

Native Land Court Office,
Auckland, May 23rd 1865.

HE PANUITANGA KI NGA TANGATA E WHAI TAKE ANA KI TE WHENUA, KIA MOHIOTIA AI TE WAHI ME TE RA E TU AI TE KOOTI HEI WHAKAWA I O RATOU TAKE.

Na, he Panuitanga tenei kia mohiotia ai, ko te take a nga tangata no ratou nga ingoa e mau nei i te rarangi tuatahi i raro nei me etahi atu ki te pihi whenua e mau nei i te rarangi tuarua ka whakawakia a te ra kua tuhia nei ki te rarangi tuatoru e te Kooti Whakawa Whenua Maori ki Kapanga, Karonaere. Ko nga tangata katoa e whai tikanga ana mo aua take whenua me haere mai. Ki reira a taua rangi.

Ka oti te whakawa, ka puta te Karauna Karaati ki te hunga i kitea ai tona tika e te Kooti: heoiano, he tino whakaotinga tena;

ekore rawa e tika kia peke mai tetahi tangata ki muri.

No Te Kooti.

Kooti Whakawa Whnua,
Akarana, Mei 19th, 1865.

Ko te ingoa o te tangata e mea ana, nona te piihi; na ratou ko ona hoa.	Te ingoa o te whenua, me te Takiwa hoki.	Ko te ra e whakawakia ai.
Pita Tauroa	Kahakaharoa, "	Hurae 17
Pita Tauroa	Kapanga, "	"
Te Arakuri	Parangu, "	18
"	Toro te peke Otumokoite,	"

Native Land Court Office,
Auckland, May 25th, 1865.

IN addition to those already Gazetted, the undermentioned Gentlemen have received Licenses to Survey Lands under the "Native Lands Act, 1862."

Alfred Randall, Esq.,
George Browne, Esq.,
Harry Waddington Smythies, Esq.,
and
John David Browne, Esq.,

F. D. Fenton,
Chief Judge.

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