



# Auckland Provincial Government Gazette.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

[No. 58.]

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, 20th December, 1867.

**I**N pursuance of the sixth clause of "The Slaughter House Act, 1863," it is hereby notified for general information, that application has been made, under the provisions of the fourth clause of the said Act, by

MR. JAMES KILGOUR,

to the Superintendent, for the grant of a Private Slaughter House License to premises situate on the Panmure Road, known as Young's Slaughter House.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, 28th December, 1867.

**I** HEREBY notify that the Chairman of the Highway Trustees for the WAI-TAKAREI EAST District, has, in accordance with the provisions of "The Highways Act, 1867," presented to the Superintendent, in writing, the name of the undermentioned gentleman, elected Highway Trustee for the District:—

GEORGE TURRELL,  
*vice* Anthony Snells, resigned.

J. A. GILFILLAN,  
Provincial Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province  
of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of ARA-RIMU, and appoint the first meeting of the Electors to take place at Maxwell's Station, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand at Auckland,  
this Thirty-first day of Decem-  
ber, one thousand eight hundred  
and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province  
of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of MERCURY BAY, and appoint the first meeting of the electors to take place at Mr. Gordon Brown's

Station, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January proximo, at noon.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of MONGONUI, and appoint the first meeting of the electors to take place at the Court House, Mongonui, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of MURIWAI, and appoint the first meeting of the electors to take place at Blake's Mill, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of MAIRETAHI, and appoint the first meeting of the electors

to take place at Dr. Pollen's Station, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, at noon.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of COROMANDEL, and appoint the first meeting of the electors to take place at the Court-house, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, at noon.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the power in me vested by the fourth section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby bring the said Act into operation in the District of MANGAPAI, and appoint the first meeting of the Electors to take place at the residence of Mr. Theophilus P. Howlett, Mangapai, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the forty-second section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby delegate unto the Highway Trustees of the WAIUKU District, the powers and authority vested in me

as Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, by the fourth, fifth, and ninth Sections of "The Thistle Act, 1858."

Given under my hand at Auckland, this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**I**N pursuance of the powers in me vested by the third Section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify for general information, that I have altered and amended the boundaries of the Mount Albert Highway District as hereunder set forth.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### MOUNT ALBERT DISTRICT.

Former boundaries detailed in Gazette No. 33, vol. XV., folios 295 and 296, 1866.

##### *Amended Boundaries.*

Bounded on the north by the road which forms the north-western boundary of lot 30, of the parish of Titirangi, the southern boundary of lot 27, of said parish, the southern boundaries of lots 18, 17, 14, 15, and 16, of section 9, of the suburbs of the city of Auckland, the south-eastern boundaries of lots 39, 38, 37, and 36, of section 8, and the southern boundaries of lots 11, 5, and 3, of section 7, to the south-eastern angle of lot 3 aforesaid; on the east by the road which forms the western and south-western boundaries of lots 1 and 2, of section 6, to the northernmost angle of lot 1, of section 10, thence by the north-western and part of the southern boundaries of lot 1 aforesaid, to the north-eastern angle of lot 10, of section 10 aforesaid, thence by the eastern and southern boundaries of said lot 10 to the road which forms the eastern boundaries of lots 11 and 12, thence crossing that road, and by its western side to the south-east angle of lot 12 aforesaid, and by the southern boundary of said lot 12, crossing the road to the north-east angle of lot 137, by the eastern boundaries of lot 137 aforesaid, and lots 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 178, and the eastern boundary of lot 46, of the parish of Waitemata, to its south-eastern angle; on the south by the road which forms the south-western boundaries of lots 46 aforesaid, 45 and 44, part of the south-western boundary of 43, and the

road which forms part of the south-eastern boundary of lot 50 to a point, being a continuation of the north-east boundary of lot 51, thence crossing the before mentioned road, and by the north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries of lot 51 aforesaid to the road which forms its south-western boundary, thence crossing said road, and by the south-eastern boundary of lot 52 to the rivulet, thence westerly along said rivulet to the north-eastern boundary of lot 65, thence by said boundary to the south-eastern angle of said lot, thence by the road which forms the southern boundary of lot 65 aforesaid, the north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries of lot 85, and the south-eastern boundary of lot 86 to the Whau creek, and on the west by the Whau creek aforesaid and the Waitemata river to the point of commencement.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested, by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the portion of the Province of Auckland comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District, shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

#### THE DISTRICT OF NEWTON.

Bounded on the North by the Waitemata Harbour from Shelly Beach Road to the northern termination of Franklin-street, thence by the centre of Franklin-street aforesaid to the Ponsonby-road, and by the centre of Ponsonby-road aforesaid to its junction with the Karangahape-road; on the South-east by the centre of the Great North-road from its junction with the Karangahape and Ponsonby Roads aforesaid to the creek which forms the southern boundaries of allotments Nos. 19 and 20 of the parish of Waitemata; on the South by the creek aforesaid; and on the West by the Waitemata Harbour aforesaid to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the

portion of the Province of Auckland comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

**THE DISTRICT OF MOUNT ROSKILL.**

Bounded on the north by the road which forms the northern boundaries of allotments Nos. 87 and 47 of the parish of Titirangi, thence by the same road continued to the south east angle of allotment No. 121 of section No. 10 of the suburbs of Auckland, and by the southern boundaries of allotments Nos. 86 and 85, of section and suburbs aforesaid, to the western boundary of One Tree Hill Highways District; on the east by the western boundary of the One Tree Hill Highways District aforesaid to the Manukau Harbour; on the south by the Manukau Harbour aforesaid, to the south west angle of lot 76A of the parish of Titirangi before mentioned; on the west by the western boundaries of allotments Nos. 76A, 76, and a government reserve, all in the parish of Titirangi to the road which forms the south-eastern boundary of lot 86 of the parish aforesaid; and on the north west by the eastern boundary of the Mount Albert Highways District.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.**

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province  
of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the portion of the Province of Auckland comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

**THE DISTRICT OF MOUNT EDEN.**

Bounded on the north by the road which forms the southern boundaries of allotments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, of section, No. 6 of the suburbs of Auckland, and the southern boundary of allotment No. 16 of suburban section aforesaid to the Epsom road; on the east by the Epsom road aforesaid, to the Junction Hotel, and by the western boundary of the One Tree Hill Highways District to the south-eastern angle of lot No. 85 of section No. 10 of the suburbs of Auckland; on the south by the southern boundaries of allotments Nos. 85 and 86, of

section and suburbs aforesaid to the road which forms the southern boundary of lot No. 121, thence by the said road to the south-west angle of lot No. 122 of section and suburbs before mentioned; on the west by the western boundaries of allotments Nos. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136 of section No. 10 of the suburbs aforesaid, to the north-west angle of No. 136; and towards the north-west by the northern boundary of lot 136 aforesaid, the western boundaries of lots Nos. 8 and 9, and part of the eastern boundary of lot No. 3, and part of the northern boundary of allotment No. 10, and the north-western boundary of allotment No. 1, all of section No. 10, suburbs of Auckland, to the boundary first mentioned.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.**

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province  
of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the portion of the province of Auckland comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a district under the said Act, and that such district shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

**THE DISTRICT OF KYBER PASS.**

Bounded on the North and North-east by the Auckland Domain; on the East by the centre of the road which forms the northern boundary of allotment No. 27 of section No. 3 of the suburbs of Auckland, to its junction with the Parnell and Epsom Road, and thence by the road aforesaid to the south-eastern angle of allotment No. 16 of suburban section No. 6; on the South by the southern boundary of allotment No. 27 aforesaid, and by the road which forms the southern boundaries of allotments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 6, 5, 4, and 3, of section No. 6 before mentioned, and by the road which forms the southern and western boundaries of allotment No. 2 of same section, and by the same road continued to the Newton-road, and by a continuation of the same road to its junction with the Karangahape and Ponsonby roads, and on the west and north-west by the Karangahape road, Symonds-street, Grafton-road, Stanley-

street, and the road to the Auckland Domain aforesaid to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers vested in me by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify that the portion of the Province of Auckland comprised within the boundaries hereunder described shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say—

#### THE WHAKAPAKU DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by the sea from Flat head to the western head of the harbour of Whangaroa; on the east by the Pupuke river and the north-western boundary of the Pupuke block to the south-eastern boundary of the Kohumaru block; on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of the Kohumaru block aforesaid, the Mongonui river, and the Mongonui harbour, to Doubtless bay, and on the west by Doubtless bay aforesaid to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the portion of the Province of Auckland, comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

#### THE AHIPARA DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by the Rangaunu harbour, and the northern boundary of the Mangatete block to its north-eastern angle; thence on the east by a right line from said angle to the north-western angle of Maungataniwha west block, and by the south-western boundary of said block to the

northern boundary of the county of Hokianga; on the south-east by the northern boundary of the County of Hokianga aforesaid, to the north head of the Herekino harbour; and on the west by the sea from Herekino harbour aforesaid to the Waimoho; and on the north-west by the south-eastern boundaries of the Muriwhenua and Wharemaru blocks to Rangaunu harbour aforesaid.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

**B**Y virtue of the powers in me vested by the third section of "The Highways Act, 1867," I do hereby notify, that the portion of the Province of Auckland, comprised within the boundaries hereunder described, shall be a District under the said Act, and that such District shall be known by the name thereto prefixed, that is to say:—

#### THE MONGONUI DISTRICT.

Bounded towards the north by Doubtless bay; towards the east by Mongonui harbour, Mongonui river, the eastern boundary of the Kohumaru block, and part of the south-western boundary of the Pupuke block to the south-eastern angle of Maungataniwha block No. 3; towards the south-east by the southern boundaries of Maungataniwha blocks No. 1, 2 and 3; and towards the west by the western boundary of Maungataniwha block No. 1, and by a right line from the north-western angle of said block to the north-eastern angle of Mangatete block, thence by northern boundary of Mangatete block aforesaid, and the eastern boundaries of the Waiake and Ahurere to the place of commencement.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, 31st December, 1867.

**T**HE under-written Schedule of accepted Tenders is published for general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

## SCHEDULE.

For Printing, (6 months) W. C. Wilson.
„ Stationery, (6 months) W. B. Upton & Co.
„ Coals (6 months) Archard and Brown.
„ Firewood (6 months) J. McShane
„ do. (Asylum) H. Smith.
„ Provisions for Hospital (1 month) A. Dornwell.
„ Asylum (1 month) A. Dornwell.
„ Convict and Hard Labor Rations (1 month) A. Dornwell.
„ Prison and Police Supplies, (1 month) A. Dornwell.
„ Lock-up Rations (1 month) Robt. Hale.
„ Rations for Destitute Persons, { Bread and Meat, W. J. Messenger
{ Bread Tea and Sugar Robert Hale.
{ Bread and Sugar (Onehunga) A. Christey

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

I HEREBY notify that all that piece or parcel of Land mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, will, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1868, at the Waste Lands Office, at Auckland, be offered for Lease by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

PONSONBY PEACOCKE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

North Head of Waitemata Harbour, Parish of Takapuna.

Sec. Lot.	Area.	Upset Price per annum.
A. R. P.		
2 38	21 2 26	10 0 0

## CROWN GRANTS.

Crown Lands Office,  
Auckland 28th Dec., 1867.

I HEREBY notify that Crown Grants (Militia) in favour of the persons named in the following Schedule, are now ready for delivery at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, High-street, Auckland.

PONSONBY PEACOCKE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands

## SCHEDULE.

Barnard, James, 1.  
Brownlie, William, 1.  
Findlay, James, 1.  
Ling, Frank, 1.  
Lewis, George, 1.  
McKenna, Peter, 1.  
Pocklington, Robert, 1.  
Quick, Henry, 1.

## CROWN GRANTS.

Crown Lands Office,  
Auckland, 24th December, 1867.

I HEREBY notify that Crown Grants (Militia) in favour of the persons named in the following schedule, are now ready for delivery at the office of the Registrar of Deeds, High-street, Auckland.

PONSONBY PEACOCKE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## SCHEDULE.

Donoghue, Thomas.  
Dobbyn, Stephen.  
Fitzgerald, Thomas.  
Findlay, William.  
Fraser, John.  
Gravatt, Edward.  
Gordon, James.  
Harington, Philip.  
Johnson, Benjamin.  
Killeen, John James.  
Waterson, George.  
Young, John.

WHEREAS by the 69th Clause of "The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867," the Ordinances of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, session X., No. 1, and session XI., No. 10, providing for the election of Wardens for the management of Crown Lands within the limits of Hundreds created under the said Ordinances, and for conferring certain powers on such Wardens, have ceased to be of any effect with respect to any such Hundreds as may be comprised within any Highway District or Districts established under any Act or Acts of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland: And whereas the Hundreds of Auckland, Pupuke, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Panmure, and Howick, are comprised within certain Highway Districts so created: Now I, Ponsonby Peacocke, Commissioner of Crown Lands, do hereby proclaim that the aforesaid provisions of said Ordinances are within the said Hundreds, henceforth abolished and of none effect: And whereas by the said Clause 69 of "The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867," power is further vested in me to delegate to the Board or Boards of Trustees of such Highway District or Districts, all the powers given and duties imposed by the aforesaid Ordinances to or upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands or Wardens as aforesaid, in relation to the management of Crown Lands within said Hundreds: Now therefore, I, by virtue of said authority, do hereby delegate unto the several Boards of Trustees of the several Highway Districts, comprised within the whole or portions of the Hundreds aforesaid,

all the said powers and duties in relation to the said Crown Lands within such Hundreds aforesaid.

PONSONBY PEACOCKE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands  
Crown Lands Office,  
Auckland, 24th December, 1867.

**I**, THE undersigned, Captain James Stone, hereby make application to register "The Kurunui Gold Mining Company, Registered," under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, namely:—

1. The name and style of the Company is "The Kurunui Gold Mining Company, Registered."
2. The place of operations is the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland.
3. The nominal Capital of the Company is Ten Thousand Pounds, in one thousand shares of ten pounds each.
4. The amount already paid up is five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two pounds.
5. The name of the Manager is Captain James Stone.
6. The Office of the Company is in the City of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland.
7. The names and several residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows—
  1. David King Clarkson, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  2. Francis Furlong, of Kaueranga, sixty two shares.
  3. David Nathan, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  4. Christopher George Quick, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  5. William Rowe, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  6. Thomas Russell, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  7. Captain James Stone, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  8. Thomas Muirson Stewart, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  9. Frederick Whitaker, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.
  10. William Chisholm Wilson, of Auckland, sixty-two shares.

Dated this third day of December,  
one thousand eight hundred  
and sixty-seven.

C. J. STONE.

Witness to signature of Captain James Stone.

WILLIAM C. DALDY, J.P.,  
A Justice of the Peace for the Colony of  
New Zealand.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, 31st December, 1867.

**T**HE following Clauses of "The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867," are published for general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

### III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. If any person shall be desirous of making building or constructing any road bridge or other work of public utility and of being allowed a grant of land in respect of the cost of the same he shall make application in writing to the Superintendent for authority for that purpose.

58. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied after proper investigation and inquiry that it is desirable that the proposed road bridge or other work of public utility should be made built or constructed and the plans and specifications should be approved of by a competent person to be named by the Superintendent the Superintendent shall grant authority for the said work to be completed.

59. When the said work is completed it shall be examined by a competent person to be appointed by the Superintendent and if such person shall report that the same is constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and with proper materials and proper workmanship the Superintendent shall give authority to the Commissioner to grant to such person land scrip to the extent of one half of the value of the work performed such value to be fixed by some competent person to be appointed by the Superintendent in that behalf.

60. The Commissioner shall grant land scrip accordingly and such land scrip shall be available as cash at any time within three months for the purchase according to the provisions of this Act of any town suburban or general country land which may be open for sale.

61. It shall also be lawful for the Superintendent to authorise land scrip to be issued to the extent of the value of public works performed according to the foregoing conditions under the direction of trustees appointed under the provisions of "The Highways Act 1867" Provided that one moiety of the land acquired by the exercise of such scrip as aforesaid shall be reserved and set apart as endowments for the construction and maintenance of roads within such districts.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, December, 30, 1867.

**T**HE following Correspondence, relative to the introduction of the Ailant Silkworm into the Colony of New Zealand, is published for general information.

The Superintendent invites communications from persons who may desire to be supplied with these worms for the purpose and upon the conditions mentioned in Messrs. Asselin and Brady's letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 19th December, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter, dated the 30th ultimo, from Messrs. Asselin and Brady, of Brisbane and Sydney, offering to supply silkworms, and to request Your Honor to be good enough to inform me whether you would wish to be supplied with a number of these silkworms on the conditions specified in the enclosure.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,  
Your obedient servant,

G. W. STAFFORD.

His Honor, the  
Superintendent of Auckland.

Brisbane, Queensland, and Glebe, Sydney,  
30th, November, 1867.

SIR,—You may be aware that, engaged in an enterprise having for its object the commercial growth of silk in Anstralia, we, after several years of study, labour, and expense, have been so fortunate as to succeed in introducing the valuable variety known as the Ailant silkworm, and that this important source of wealth is now thoroughly naturalized in this climate.

We have made to the Governments of this Colony and of Queensland differing proposals to furnish them with living stock on certain conditions for gratuitous distribution on all parts, and particularly in places beyond or out of reach of our personal direct action, and the Government of New South Wales has promised to carry out our suggestion to set forth by its own authority such elementary information as may be sufficient to afford opportunity to persons in remote localities to acquire a certain knowledge of the nature habits, mode of production, value, &c., of the animal in question, which thrives out of doors and without any protection or expensive provision for its management, and is, therefore, singularly well adapted to become an important staple in Colonies circumstanced as these are.

We have reflected that the introduction of this peculiar silkworm has for several years been ineffectually attempted by public bodies as well as by private individuals, and that, from the nature of the case, it may be long before others attain equal success with ourselves, and regarding it both a duty and a privilege, to do as far as lay with us what may avail in a considerable degree to advance the prosperity of our fellow colonists, we beg

you to be good enough to present our dutiful respects to the Governor of New Zealand and to say that it will afford us much pleasure to place at command of His Excellency, and also of the Superintendents of the several provinces under his Government any quantity of the live stock of the Ailant silkworm that may be requisite for gratuitous distribution so as to render it generally accessible and a source of income to all persons who may have discernment enough to make adequate provision for the sustenance of the animal in quantity to be of more than mere nominal value.

Should His Excellency be advised to accept our gift we must beg permission to offer one stipulation; we would ask that the stock shall not be given to any person for purposes of amusement, and only to such as may satisfy the Government that they have already made preparation, and specify what food they have got in possession for the support of the silkworms, in sufficient numbers to realize a substantial result in a mercantile sense.

We have no knowledge of the nature of the New Zealand Land Laws, nor if any encouragement is held out to pastoral tenants, or freeholders, to attempt any new industry, but, we may say, that we do know of our own knowledge, that the climate of New Zealand by reason of its greater moisture is more favourable than even that of New South Wales, excellent as this is for the propagation of the Ailant silkworm, and that it would have fewer natural enemies to contend against.

We have only further to add, that should you desire any information or assistance, we shall be very happy to place any resources we may possess freely at your disposal.

We have, &c.,  
ASSELIN & BRADY.

The Honorable  
the Colonial Secretary  
of New Zealand.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, 28th December, 1867.

THE following correspondence and Report, having reference to the trade and social condition of the Fiji Islands, are published for general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

British Consulate,  
Fiji, November 14th, 1867.

SIR,—Captain Charles W. Hope, of H.M.S. Brisk, has suggested to me that Your Honor would feel interested in having a correct report of the present condition of this group of Islands.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in forwarding herewith for Your Honor's information a copy of the Report made to the Foreign Office, for the year 1866, and, if desirable, I shall give instructions that a copy of present year's Report be forwarded in January next.

I shall be at all times happy to give any information in my power upon matters connected with this consular district.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. THURSTON,  
H.M. Consul in Fiji and Tonga.

His Honour the Superintendent of Auckland,  
New Zealand.

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

The following Statement of the Tonnage and Shipping employed in the trade with Fiji during 1866 shews a slight increase on that of the preceding year.

Estimated Aggregate Tonnage, 1865, 3,326; 1866, 4,024.

Number of ships employed—British, 1865, 23; 1866, 27. Foreign (Hamburg), 1865, 3; 1866, 3.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS DURING 1866, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

	1866.		1865.		1864.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Cotton, clean (cwts.)	5,880	19,800	2,400	9,200	650	3,000
Cocoanut Oil (tons.)	450	9,000	500	11,000	600	13,200
Cocoa Fibre (cwts.)	300	600	1,000	1,500	1,600	2,150
Beeche de Mer (Piculs)	2,000	1,000	500	1,200	350	960
Tortoise Shell (lbs.)	8,396	320	750	375	500	250
Wool		250	10,120	400	6,100	240
Provisions, &c.				500		
		30,970		24,175		19,800

The quantities of imports cannot be accurately ascertained on account of the irregular nature of the island trade. The following is an approximate estimate of their value during 1866:—

	£	s.	d.
Manchester Goods	10000	0	0
Ironmongery, Cutlery	7000	0	0
Wine, Beer, Spirits	3000	0	0
Ship Chandlery	1500	0	0
Groceries, Provisions	2000	0	0
Wearing apparel	500	0	0
Tobacco	500	0	0
Machinery, Agricultural Implements	700	0	0
	£25,200	0	0

At the commencement of the year the prospects of the white settlers in Fiji seemed most favourable. The success which had attended the cultivation of the cotton, the introduction of foreign labour, and the arrival of additional settlers with capital, induced us to form most sanguine hopes of the rapid advancement of Fiji.

On the 8th January however a violent hurricane passed between the two larger islands of Fiji, lasting sixteen hours, and severely injuring the district in its course. The effects were confined within a space of sixty miles in breadth, outside of which no traces of its passage appeared. The cotton planters had hardly repaired the damages which their property had sustained from this visitation, when a second storm burst over the entire group, committing still greater devastation. The cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit trees especially suffered. Two-thirds of the cotton trees were twisted out of the ground, and the most advanced plantations, on the banks of the river, were inundated and swept away. The yam and taro crops were destroyed, and many flourishing coffee plantations buried in the silt brought down by the floods. Such violent cyclones it is well to know are rare in Fiji, and one of equal force has not been felt here for twenty years. The cotton planters, men of small means, who had invested all in their plantations, were reduced to great distress; but seeing the necessity of rapid exertion to repair the evil, they began their labour anew, clearing the land and planting the seed afresh. A long drought, which generally in these latitudes follows such violent storms, has however somewhat checked the growth of the plants.

Had this year been as favourable as the preceding one, there was reason to expect that the exports from Fiji would have been four times the quantity of last year; but the destruction of the nut trees and cotton crops, and likewise the loss of many of the small craft which carry on the island trade, gave a severe check to the progress and industry of the country, which it will take some time to recover from.

The advent of fresh settlers has, however, done much in inspiriting those whose resolution sunk with their fortunes. There are likewise less difficulties than heretofore attending the sale of lands, and the great obstacle to progress, want of labour in sufficient quantity, is being gradually overcome by the introduction of native labour from the surrounding islands. With increased capital has come a more careful system of cultivation, the introduction of a better description of food for the labourers, and likewise the assistance of steam power in ginning, cleaning, and pressing the cotton. The Brazilian seed has been superseded by the Sea Island and Egyptian, as these are found to produce more rapidly and more profitably. The Sea Island being a low growing plant, the crop is readily picked by women and children; the trees are planted 1,000 to the acre, occupying each a space of six feet six inches square; each tree produces on an average one pound of clean cotton annually. A native labourer can attend to three acres, and his wages, with the cost of his food, &c., amounts to about six pounds sterling per annum. The high price which cotton fetches at present cannot be considered a fair estimate for the future, but considering from the current prices before the war in the United States, the profits to the planters from Sea Island cotton cannot fall below £40, and from Egyptian £25 per acre.

The floods in the year destroyed many of the coffee plantations in Fiji. As few were over two years' growth, this mischief is soon remedied. Coffee planters from Ceylon, who have visited these islands during the present year, speak in high terms of Fiji and Tonga as coffee-producing countries. For the present, however, cotton, the poor man's crop, which yields a return in four months from the sowing, engages the attention of our settlers; and although many, foreseeing the great advantages to be derived, have also turned their attention to coffee, which gives no crop before the third year, it has not yet received the consideration which its importance merits.

The fertility of the soil in Fiji, and the general salubrity of its climate, continue to attract many settlers from the Australian and New Zealand colonies. Many are accompanied by their wives and families; and there is every reason to believe that they will occupy without opposition the lands which they have purchased.

The white population at the present time in Fiji amounts to about 400 souls, 31 of whom are women, and 53 children under 12 years of age.

The prosperity of this country is secured whenever the cotton yield is sufficiently great to warrant a direct trade with Europe, which point we may, at the present rate of increase, arrive at in about two years' time.

The exports at present all go to Sydney,

paying a freight of seventy shillings per ton, and the high additional charge for brokerage, wharfage, storage, &c., shears away at least 30 per cent. of the planter's profits.

The poverty of the planters has hitherto placed them at the mercy of the Sydney traders, forcing them to depend on the latter for their trade goods necessary for carrying on their work; and, also, to sell their produce at the price which their creditors choose to offer.

Auckland, in New Zealand, is naturally the depot for the South Sea Island trade, it is one third of the distance nearer to Fiji than Sydney is. As the prevailing winds are fair, both forgoing and returning, merchandise from Europe can be landed there and at the same prices, in about the same time as at Sydney, and the return voyage is much shorter, in addition to which, the mail by the new route of Panama will give the latest quotations of the English markets, and allow the Island traders to make their arrangements accordingly. It is much to be hoped that during the coming year the merchants of Auckland will endeavour to secure for their port the increasing trade of the South Sea Islands.

The want of roads has not as yet, made itself felt in Fiji; the settlers find good land in sufficient quantities on the sea coast or on the banks of navigable streams, and the great number of these latter have materially assisted in developing the natural resources and increasing the trade of the country. As the Islands are for the most part of volcanic origin, intersected in all directions by irregular mountain masses, the expense attending road-making would hardly have been brought within the means at the disposal of the inhabitants. Fortunately the rivers of Fiji will suffice for all purposes of trade and internal communication for some years to come. The interior of Fiji is now sufficiently well known—many parties having crossed the land during the last two years. The south-eastern third of the island is thickly timbered, very fertile; and, from its exposure to the trade winds, subject to continual rains. This district is bounded by the crests of the highest mountains in the interior, about 5000 feet high, wooded to the summits on the windward slopes. Outside this district the country is composed of clay hills, covered with coarse reeds, lemon-grass, and patches of the ironwood. As there are no forests to retain the soil in its place, the heavy tropical rains have washed it into the valleys, and cut deep fissures in the marly clay, and rendering the mountainous districts of the north-west useless, except as grazing-grounds for cattle. The valleys, however, are exceedingly fertile, and the finest samples of tobacco and sugar are produced there.

The population is very scanty in the interior of Fiji, but traces of ruined villages and abandoned cultivation everywhere abound. There can be but little doubt that this desolation is entirely due to the foro-

cious character of their tribal wars, in which the victors were satisfied with nothing short of the complete extermination of their vanquished foes.

As yet there is no inducement for the traders to increase their intercourse with the interior of Fiji. The natives possess nothing of commercial value. No oil is made there, as cocoanut trees are only found fringing the coast. Cotton-planting has not yet occupied their attention. Cattle may, in the course of time, prove profitable, as large herds could be pastured on the grassy hills to the west. Few, however, of the white settlers are inclined to embark in any untried speculation, more especially while cotton-planting proves so profitable, requires so small an outlay, and is attended with comparatively little risk. It is, however, much to be regretted that no form of civilized government exists in Fiji—every attempt to introduce such having failed, through the indifference of the people and the faithlessness of the chiefs. No improvement in this respect can be hoped for during the lifetime of the present rulers, who, although professing Christianity, adopt nothing from the whites but their vices.

As the settlers are now making every exertion to extend the cultivation of cotton, it is earnestly to be hoped that their increasing industry may not be cheated, and the country retained in wanton opposition by barbarism on the part of the native chiefs.

Whenever the community increases sufficiently in wealth and members, its influence will, undoubtedly, be felt in the general management of the country. Until this takes place, they must be dependant for protection on the representatives of their different Governments, assisted by the ships of war which from time to time visit these islands.

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,  
Auckland, December 31st, 1867.

THE following is published for general information.

J. WILLIAMSON,  
Superintendent.

#### Title.

AN ACT to provide for the Protection of certain Animals and for the encouragement of Acclimatization Societies in New Zealand. [10th October 1867.]

#### Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient better to provide for the protection of certain animals and birds and the increase arising therefrom and to promote and encourage the efforts of Acclimatization Societies in New Zealand.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows—

#### Short Title.

1. The Short Title of this Act shall be "The Protection of Animals Act 1867."

#### Repeal clause.

2. "The Protection of Certain Animals Act 1865" and "The Protection of Certain Animals Act Amendment Act 1866" are hereby repealed. Provided always that all proclamations Orders in Council or other proceedings under the authority of either of the above recited Acts shall be and remain in as full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed until the Governor in Council shall alter vary or annul the same which he is hereby empowered to do.

#### Acclimatization Societies may register their rules

3. It shall be lawful for any Acclimatization Society to register its rules by depositing a copy of the same or of any alteration thereof signed by the chairman of such society and countersigned by three of the members thereof in the office of the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand and immediately after such deposit a notification thereof shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette* and every society so registered shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a duly registered Acclimatization Society.

#### Rules not to be repugnant to this Act.

4. The rules so to be registered shall not be repugnant to this Act or to any of the laws relating to the importation or protection of animals for the time being in force in New Zealand.

#### Property to be vested in chairman of society.

5. For the purposes of this Act the property in all animals for the time being in the possession or under the control of any registered Acclimatization Society shall be deemed to be absolutely vested in the chairman of such society.

#### Animals turned out to be vested in chairman of society.

6. In case any registered Acclimatization Society shall turn out at large any animals not indigenous for the purpose of increase it shall be the duty of such society forthwith to notify the same in one or more newspaper or newspapers circulating within the district in which such animals shall have been turned at large not less than twice in two successive weeks and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette* to declare that the property in every such animal so turned at large shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be absolutely vested in the chairman of the said society for any period not exceeding two years.

#### What shall be deemed animals and birds.

7. The several words "animal" and "bird" when used in this Act shall be deemed respectively to comprise the animals and birds mentioned in the several Schedules to

this Act and any other animals and birds which shall hereafter be proclaimed to come within the operation of this Act.

*Governor may declare that other animals and birds come under operation of this Act.*

8. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by order published in the *New Zealand Gazette* from time to time to proclaim that any animal or bird in addition to those mentioned in the several Schedules to this Act shall come within the operation of this Act but no indigenous animals or birds shall at any time be deemed to be "game" within the provisions of this Act.

*What shall be deemed game.*

9. The word "game" for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to include all imported animals and birds mentioned in Schedule IV. to this Act and such other imported animals and birds as shall from time to time be proclaimed to come within the provisions of this Act relating to game and the word "native game" shall be deemed to include all native animals and birds mentioned in Schedule V. to this Act and any other native animals and birds which shall from time to time be proclaimed to come within the provisions of this Act relating to native game.

*Governor may proclaim that animals or birds cease to come within provisions of this Act.*

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time by order published in the *New Zealand Gazette* to proclaim that any of the animals or birds mentioned in the several Schedules to this Act or which may have been proclaimed to come within the provisions of this Act shall cease to come within the provisions of this Act and that any of the animals or birds declared by this Act to be game or native game or which shall hereafter be proclaimed to be game within the provisions of this Act shall cease to be deemed game or native game within the provisions of this Act.

*Time for killing game and native game.*

11. No game shall be hunted shot taken or killed in any part of the Colony until the same shall have been proclaimed as open for that purpose by Order in Council in that behalf and no game shall be hunted shot taken or killed except during the months of May June or July in any year. No native game shall be hunted shot taken or killed in any part of the Colony except during the months of April May June and July in each year.

*Governor may declare that provisions of Act relating to native game shall not be in force &c.*

12. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette* to declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to native game shall not be in force in such parts of the Colony as he shall in and by such proclamation define and from time

to time as he may think fit by proclamation in like manner to cancel any such proclamation.

*Governor may declare district where native game not to be killed.*

13. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette* to declare that in any district therein defined no native indigenous bird named therein not being native game shall be shot taken or killed and any person who shall shoot take or kill any such bird in any district so defined shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings.

*Imported birds except game not to be killed.*

14. No imported bird not being game shall be shot taken or killed in any part of the Colony except as hereinafter mentioned that is to say—it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by order published in the *New Zealand Gazette* from time to time to declare that such birds or any of them may be shot taken or killed in such part or parts of the Colony as in such proclamation shall be described and if any person shall offend against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and in default of payment to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

*Governor may declare in what part of Colony game may not be killed.*

15. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by order published in the *New Zealand Gazette* from time to time to declare in which part or parts of the Colony game shall not be hunted shot taken or killed and by such order further to declare the particular species of game which shall not be so hunted shot taken or killed and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by order published in the *New Zealand Gazette* from time to time to declare that any description of imported bird is established in any district and is to be considered as native game.

*Shooting &c. on Sunday prohibited.*

16. No person shall hunt shoot take or kill game or native game on Sunday.

*Animals and birds not to be trapped.*

17. No game shall be poisoned trapped or taken by means of traps net springs or by any other means than hunting or shooting at any time whatever nor shall any trap net or snare be made erected or set either wholly or in part for the purpose of such trapping or taking except by persons duly authorized pursuant to section twenty-five of this Act.

*Game not to be taken or killed without license under a penalty of £20.*

18. No person shall take kill or pursue or aid or assist in any manner in the taking killing or pursuing by any means whatsoever or use any dog gun net or other engine for the purpose of taking killing or pursuing any game until such person shall have taken out a license to kill game under this Act

and paid the duty hereby made payable thereon and if any person shall offend against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and in default of payment to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding four months.

*Form of license and license fee.*

19. Every license to take kill or pursue game shall be in the form of Schedule I. to this Act and shall be issued by the Superintendent of the Province in which the person requiring the same shall reside or desire to exercise such license upon payment of the sum of fifty shillings to the Treasurer of such Province and shall be signed by the Superintendent or Treasurer and dated on the day the same was actually issued and shall be in force from the day of the date until the thirty-first day of July next following the date thereof and any such license may be issued at any date subsequent to the thirtieth day of June in any year upon payment of the sum of one pound.

*No person to sell game unless licensed under this Act.*

20. No person shall sell game until he shall have taken out a license which shall be in the form of Schedule III. to this Act and be signed by the Superintendent or Treasurer of the Province and shall be in force for a period ending on the seventh day of August and the person requiring the same shall in respect of every such license or renewal of license pay to the Treasurer of the Province in which such license shall be issued the sum of five pounds and if any person shall sell any game without having duly taken out and having in force such license as aforesaid he shall for every such act forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds and it shall be lawful for the holder of every license in the form of Schedule I. to this Act to sell game to any person holding a license to sell game in the form of Schedule III to this Act without taking out any additional license to sell game as required in this section.

*Superintendent may except certain districts over which licenses shall extend.*

21. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of any province in any license to kill game issued under the provisions of this Act to except from the district over which such license shall extend any lands certified in writing by the chairman of any duly registered Acclimatization Society to be then actually and lawfully used by such society for the purposes of the same and any person hunting or killing or taking any game upon any lands so excepted shall be deemed to be an unlicensed person within the provisions of this Act.

*Penalty for destroying eggs.*

22. Any person who shall take or wilfully destroy the eggs of any game birds shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

*Game kept in confinement may be killed.*

23. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the owner of any animal or bird coming within the provisions of this Act except those enumerated in section twenty-nine of this Act from keeping the same in confinement or in a domesticated state or from offering for sale or selling or from killing or taking any such animal or bird so kept in confinement or in a domesticated state and it shall be lawful for any person to buy or offer to buy any such animal or bird.

*When animals or birds may be sold.*

24. No person shall sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any game or native game except during the months within which it shall be lawful to take or kill game or native game and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and in default of payment to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

*Governor may cause animals &c. to be taken.*

25. It shall be lawful for the Governor to authorize any person or persons to catch or take any such animals or birds or the eggs of any such birds for the purpose of distributing changing or turning out the same in some other country or other part of this Colony Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person or persons to commit a trespass and provided further that no person or persons shall be deemed to be so authorized to catch or to take or shall catch or take any animals or birds or the eggs of such birds unless he or they can show a license so to do under the hand of the Governor of New Zealand for the time being and no such license shall in any case have any force or effect for a longer period than twelve calendar months from the date of such license.

*Persons not to have in possession any such animals or birds.*

26. No person shall have in his possession except as hereinafter provided any game or native game except during the months hereinbefore respectively specified without lawful excuse the proof whereof to be on the party charged and such game or native game found in the possession of any person shall be presumed to have been taken or killed by such person contrary to the provisions of this Act until proof to the contrary be given by such person.

*Trespasser in pursuit of game liable to penalty.*

27. If any person whatever shall at any time commit any trespass by entering or being upon any land in the search or pursuit of game or native game such person shall on conviction thereof before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay such sum of money not exceeding twenty pounds as to such justices shall seem meet Provided always that any person charged with any such trespass shall be at liberty to prove by

way of defence any matter which would have been a defence to an action at law for such trespass.

*Trespassing with dog or gun.*

28. Any person found trespassing with gun or dog and gun shall be deemed to be in pursuit of game and subject to the provisions of this Act.

*Certain animals or birds not to be introduced.*

29. It shall not be lawful for any person to introduce any fox venomous reptile hawk vulture or other bird of prey into the Colony or to liberate or allow to go at large any fox venomous reptile hawk vulture or other bird of prey which may have already been introduced or to have any fox venomous reptile or other bird of prey not indigenous to the Colony in his possession. And every person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and in default of payment to be imprisoned for a period of not more than six months.

*Penalty for selling or buying hen pheasant.*

30. Every person who shall within three years from the passing of this Act sell offer for sale or expose for sale any dead hen pheasant shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such Act a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and if such person hold any license to kill or sell game under this Act such license shall become on the conviction *ipso facto* void.

*Who may demand production of license.*

31. It shall be the duty of every person in pursuit of game to produce his license to any authorized person demanding such production and the term "authorized person" shall include all magistrates and constables and all rangers appointed under this Act and the proprietors or occupier of the land on which any person may be found in pursuit of game.

*Rangers may be appointed.*

32. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be and be styled rangers whose duty it shall be to observe and take care that the provisions of this Act be complied with in the Province or district for which they may be appointed and to lay informations against such persons as may offend against the same and any such ranger to discharge such duties as the Superintendent shall think fit.

*Application of fees and fines.*

33. All fees for licenses fines and penalties arising and which may be received and recovered by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall except as hereinafter provided be applied in the first instance in or towards defraying the salaries and expenses of the ranger or rangers to be appointed as afore said and any other expenses of carrying into

effect the provisions of this Act and subject thereto the balance if any shall be handed to the Treasurer of some Acclimatization Society if any in the Province in which such fees or fines shall have been paid or recovered for the purposes of such society and if there shall be no such society shall be carried to the credit of the revenue of such Province.

*Penalties how recoverable.*

34. All penalties created by this Act shall be recoverable in the manner directed by any Act for the time being in force for the regulation of summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace and any offence against any of the provisions of this Act for which no punishment is herein specially provided shall be punished on conviction before a Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and one-half of any fine recovered under this Act shall be paid to the person or persons who shall be instrumental in procuring any such conviction in such proportion as the convicting Resident Magistrate or Justice shall specify.

*Boys may be whipped.*

35. No person under the age of fifteen years who may be convicted under this Act shall be liable to imprisonment anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding but may in default of payment of any fine so inflicted be privately whipped if so ordered by the convicting Justice or Justices such whipping to take place in the presence of the convicting Magistrate.

*Governor may issue license to officers of Navy.*

36. ~~From and after the passing of this~~ Act it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to issue without fee to officers serving in vessels in Her Majesty's Navy and stationed in New Zealand licenses to kill game in the form of Schedule II. to this Act and in every such license to limit the time during which and to fix the conditions not being repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act whereon such license shall be held and also to define the district wherein such license shall operate.

*Such license to have same effect as license to kill game.*

37. Every such license shall during its currency and subject to such conditions as may be contained therein have the same force and effect within the districts therein defined as any other license to kill game issued under the provisions of this Act and the holder of such license shall be subject to the same liabilities and have the same privileges as the holder of any other such license issued under this Act.

*Delegation clause.*

38. The Governor may by Order in Council published in the *New Zealand Gazette* from time to time delegate to the Superintendent or Executive of any Province or to any other person or persons within the said Colony all or any of the powers by this Act

vested in the Governor or the Governor in Council subject to such regulations as he may think fit and may from time to time rescind such delegation.

#### SCHEDULE I.

##### LICENSE TO KILL GAME.

[Name in full] of [residence and description of person licensed] having this day paid the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pursuant to "The Protection of animals Act 1867" is hereby licensed to kill game within the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ during the months of May June and July 186\_\_\_\_\_.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_

Signed.

#### SCHEDULE II.

[Names in full] of Her Majesty's [ship or vessel &c. add name of ship or vessel &c. in which officer is serving] pursuant to "The Protection of Animals Act 1867" is hereby licensed to kill game within [here name the Province or District within which the license is to operate] from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_ both days inclusive [add condition if any].

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_

#### SCHEDULE III.

##### LICENSE TO SELL GAME.

[Name in full] of (residence and description of person licensed) having this day paid the sum of five pounds (£5) pursuant to "The Protection of Animals Act 1867" is hereby licensed to sell game within the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ during the months of May Jun July and August.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186\_\_\_\_\_

#### SCHEDULE IV.

Pheasants.	Quails.	Hares.
Partridges.	Snipe.	Antelope.
Grouse.	Plover.	Deer.
Black Game.	Swans.	Imported Wild Duck of any species.

#### SCHEDULE V.

Wild Duck of any species.	Teal.
Bittern.	Black Stilt Plover.
Pied Stilt Plover.	Curlew.
Wild Geese.	Quail.
Wood Pigeon.	

## 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, the boundaries of which are published in the Kahiti, o Niu Tirenī will be investigated at Waimate, Bay of Islands, on the 1st of May next and following days.

A. J. DICKEY,  
Chief Clerk.

Auckland, 20th December, 1867.

HE PANUITNGA 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, ki nga pihi whenua e mau nei i te rarangi tuarua, ka whakawakia a te 1 o nga ra o Mei, 1868, e te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori ki Waimate, Tokerau.

Ko nga tangata katoa e whai tikanga ana mo aua whenua me haere ki reira, ka oti te wahakawa, ka puta te Karauna Karaati ki te hunga i kitea tona tika e te Kooti: heoi ano he tino whakaotinga tena; e kore rawa e tika kia peke mai tetahi tangata ki muri.

NA TIKI,  
Kai tuhituhi o te Kooti.

Kooti Whakawa Whenua Maori,  
Akarana, 20 Tihema, 1867.

Ko nga ingoa o nga tangata no ratou nga pihi.	Nga ingoa o nga whenua me te Takiwa hoki.	Ko te takotoranga o te mapi kia kitea ai i nga tangata.
Wiremu Hongi te Ripi, me etahi atu Mangonui, me etahi atu Tango Hikuwai, Te Kanawa Tango Hikuwai Henare Kuku Ihaka Paehoka Ani Taiuru Tamati Hapimana	Te Putahi, kei te takiwa o te Waimate Raihara, e tata ana ki Kaikohe Te Korau, kei te Kerikeri Te Papa, kei te takiwa o te Kerikeri Okaihau, e tata ana ki te Waimate Pawhau, kei te takiwa o Tokerau Te Komiti, e tata ana ki Okaihau Umu Hapuku, e tata ana ki Okaihau	Me he mea kua oti enei whenua te ruri ka kitea nga mapi i te Kooti o Te Kai whakawa Tuturu i Waimate, Peowhairangi.
If these lands are surveyed, the Maps can be seen at the Court House of the Resident Magistrate, Waimate.	Kua taia nga rohe o enei whenua ki roto ki te "Kahiti o Niu Tirenī."	

## 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, the boundaries of which are published in the Kahiti o Niu Tireni, will be investigated at Onoke, Hokianga, on the 1st of April next, and following days.

A. J. DICKEY,  
Chief Clerk.

Auckland, 20th December, 1867.

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 mohotia ai, ko te take a nga tangata no ratou nga ingoa e mau nei i te rarangi tuatahi i raro nei, ki nga piihi whenua e mau nei i te rarangi tuarua, ka whakawakia a te 1 o nga ra o Aperira, 1868, e te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori ki Onoke, Hokianga.

Ko nga tangata katoa e whai tikanga ana mo aua whenua me haere ki reira, ka oti te whakawa, ka puta te Karauna Karaati ki te hunga i kitea tona tika e te Kooti: heoi ano he tino whakaotinga tena; e kore rawa e tika kia peke mai tetahi tangata ki muri.

NA TIKI,  
Kai tuhituhi o te Kooti.

Kooti Whakawa Whenua Maori,  
Akarana, 20 Tihema, 1867.

Ko nga ingoa o nga tangata no ratou nga piihi.	Nga ingoa o nga whenua me te Takiwa hoki.	Ko te takotoranga o te mapi kia kitea ai e nga tangata.
Te Tai Papahia . . . . . Wiremu Arama Karaka, me etahi atu . Matiu Tio, me etahi atu . . . . .	Opuka, e tata ana ki Onoke, Hokianga Waima, kei Hokianga Wheorooro, e tata ana ki Pakanae, kei Hokianga	Me he mea kua oti enei whenua te ruri, ka kitea nga mapi i te Whare Whakawa ki Onoke Hokianga.

If these lands are surveyed, the Maps can be seen at the Native Land Court Office, Onoke, Hokianga.

Kua taia nga rohe o enei whenua i roto i te "Kahiti o Niu Tireni."

Dr. Landis 1/10/19