



OTAGO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
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JOHN L. C. RICHARDSON, *Superintendent.*

Vol. IV.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

[No. 176.

OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 26th March 1862.

THE following Correspondence is published for general information.

[*His Honor the Superintendent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.*]

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 3rd October 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to solicit the attention of the General Government to the difficulties which I encounter in endeavouring to act upon the power delegated to me under the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," and to request such a communication of their views as may enable me efficiently to carry out the trust confided to me.

Each succeeding week brings me tidings of gold having been discovered and worked in every quarter of the Province; and I have reason to believe, from concurrent

testimony, that the gold deposits are widely spread, and in such quantities as will inevitably lead to the introduction of a large mining population, which, despite all attempts at restriction, will roam over the face of the country, and locate themselves where gold is to be remuneratively worked.

You will at once perceive that such a state of things is highly prejudicial to the interests of a very important section of the community, which having taken out depasturing licenses for fourteen years, though determinable at an earlier period, are entitled to protection at the hands of the Government. The Gold Fields Act of 1858 makes a provision to this class for losses sustained on any gold field by the presence of the horses and cattle of the miners; but the very existence of mining operations on any run to any considerable extent involves the removal of the sheep; and it might be a question whether the law would not embrace not only the consideration of those losses sustained by the

actual presence of cattle and horses on a certain spot, but also the consequential injuries arising from the presence of these and of the miners themselves. It is a fact not to be lost sight of, that the decision of the question is placed in the uncertain hands of arbitrators, and that the tendency is almost invariably to the prejudice of corporate bodies. If, then, the runs are invaded in every direction; if the Government, on embracing them into gold fields, are liable to heavy compensation for equitable demands, and consequential injuries, the burthens on the gold revenue will be increased to an overwhelming amount. If, again, I do not proclaim them into gold fields, I place the miners out of the protection of the law, and thus open the way to endless controversies and ill will.

The declaration of the runs into Hundreds would be a measure of so extreme a character that I could not recommend it to the Government; but at the same time I believe the interests of the Province demand that it is a power that should not be laid aside, but exercised in those cases—which I would fain hope would be extremely few—in which there was no prospect of an equitable arrangement being arrived at.

Pending the receipt of an expression of the views of the Government, I shall confine myself to proclaiming only those portions of land as parts of a gold field, where the mining population aggregates in considerable numbers,—avoiding as much as possible any interference with the rights of pasturage, while extending the protection of the law, and affording the means of establishing Miners' Boards, as widely as possible.

Hoping to receive an early reply,
I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

[*The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, to his Honor the Superintendent.*]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5th November, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter dated the 3rd ult., on the subject of the exercise of the powers delegated to you under the Gold Fields Act, 1858, and to inform you that the question involves many important considerations, which, immediately on Mr. Fox's return from the North, shall receive the attention of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SEWELL,
(For the Colonial Secretary.)

To his Honor the Superintendent,
Otago.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th December, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to your Honor's letter, dated the 3rd October last, relative to the interests of the license-holders in the Province of Otago, as affected by the recent gold discoveries, I have to express my hope that, as the inconvenience to which you refer is somewhat remote, and as the extent of the Otago runs is in some instances very great, and in all considerable, your Honor will, by the precaution which you suggest of limiting the size of the gold fields proclaimed, be enabled to obviate any serious injury to the runholders in the Province.

It must also be borne in mind, with further reference to your Honor's remarks, that a license is not annulled, nor compensation recoverable, under section 10 of the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," unless the Governor (or the Superintendent as his deputy) has suspended the license. This suspension may be made "so far only as is necessary for the accommodation of the horses and cattle required for the subsistence of diggers, &c." If the power of suspending the license, over any land so required, be exercised, the demand for compensation may be made as a right; but, if the Superintendent does not think proper to suspend the license, the mere proclamation of a gold field does not involve the loss to which your Honor alludes.

The question whether the powers granted under the 10th section of the "Gold Fields Act," should be exercised or not, is one for the consideration and decision of your Honor, and one on which the General Government, at this distance, is unable to make any suggestion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM FOX.

To his Honor the Superintendent,
Dunedin.

[*His Honor the Superintendent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.*]

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 20th Feb., 1862.

SIR,—Doubts having arisen whether the powers delegated to me under the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," are intended to cover the question of agricultural leases, treated of in the Act, 1860, which two Acts under certain conditions are regarded as one Act, I have the honour to solicit the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject.

Should it appear that the power is not or cannot be delegated, or that it is undesirable that it should be delegated, I have the honour to urge upon the earnest attention of His Excellency's Government the expediency of making such arrangements

as may bring into immediate operation a power capable of producing a large amount of good, the effect of which has been enjoyed and appreciated in Victoria, and the withholding of which might justly be regarded as a grievance. As winter approaches the question assumes a form of great importance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

[The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, to his Honor the Superintendent.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5th March, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your Honor's letter of the 20th ult., requesting my opinion whether the power of granting licenses under the Gold Fields Act is, or can be, granted to your Honor, I am of opinion that such power cannot be delegated; but you will perceive by other letters of this date that the Government has done what lies in its power towards forwarding your Honor's views.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY SEWELL,
(in the absence of the Colonial Secretary.)
His Honor the Superintendent,
Otago.

[His Honor the Superintendent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.]

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 20th Feb., 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to forward for submission to his Excellency the Governor, a plan, with definition, of a small Hundred, to be called the Waitahuna Hundred,* which is most urgently needed for the settlement of the large population of miners and their families, now engaged in the Gold Districts, and strongly to recommend that the same may be declared.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th ultimo, I have made known my intention to the run-holders principally concerned, and have forwarded a map of the land in question to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a request that he will acquaint all licensees whose interests are affected by the action of the Government.

In explanation of the step which I have taken, I forward a correspondence with Mr. Richmond, the legal adviser of Mr. John Cargill, the licensee of Run No. 54; and a letter addressed to Mr. Smith, the

* A clerical error; "Gabriel's Hundred" was intended.

joint licensee with Mr. Martin of Run No. 53; together with the satisfactory reply which I have received from that gentleman.

His Excellency's Government will observe that I have endeavoured to obviate the necessity of the act imposed on me, by offering, in these *special* cases, one shilling per acre over the *entire* run, as compensation for the relinquishment of all right over it, and for all loss sustained. The sum demanded on behalf of Mr. Cargill was 2s. per acre; but as the licensee, during the eight years of his occupancy, has only paid the sum of £185 12s. 10d. to the Government in the shape of assessments and license fees, and as the highest figure at which runs change hands is two shillings, the ordinary being one shilling and sixpence per acre; and as, moreover, this run borders the existing Hundreds, and is likely to be one of the earliest absorbed, I consider that the terms offered by the Government may justly be regarded as liberal, and have indeed been so regarded by Mr. Smith. They embrace the return of all payments made to the Government, and £1800 in addition, while the licensee has enjoyed all the profits for the last eight years. The pre-emptive claim has not been exercised, and there are no erections of any consequence on the ground.

My offer has been declined in Mr. Cargill's case, and I have now only to ask that the licensee be placed on the same footing, as regards a portion of his run, as those licensees on the banks of the Clutha River were placed when large portions of their runs were declared into Hundreds. In both cases the causes are identical, the land being required for *bona fide* settlement, from the influx of population and its aggregation in the neighbourhood.

An additional amount of 10,000 acres will be taken as necessary for the accommodation of the horses and cattle required for the subsistence of the diggers; and over these lands it is my intention to suspend the license, and submit the question of compensation to arbitrators, or their umpire, chosen in terms of the Act. The remainder of the run it is my design to leave in the hands of the licensee.

You will perceive from the correspondence that my offer to suspend a portion only of the Run No. 54, has met with disapproval. I was prepared to grant, as a privilege, owing to the specialities of the case, what it was my duty to refuse when urged as a right. An error might establish an extremely injurious precedent, the extent of the influence of which could only be limited by the future extent of the gold fields of the Province. The Government will also perceive that I offered to enter

into an agreement on the basis of an annual suspension of the license, the only practicable basis,—which, however, was not accepted.

Our Land Regulations of 1856 were of such a character as to present considerable attractions to intending immigrants; but the introduction of the "Land Sales and Leases Ordinance of 1856," closed the entire country against settlement, except in the case of declared Hundreds; and now the restriction is drawn tighter by an assumption of vested rights against population. It would have been a suicidal policy to have handed over the country on terms such as are adduced. The mere shreds and patches of land, which have been freely selected over, never had nor can have any attraction to the small freeholder. He asks, as he is entitled to ask, for a free selection over a large area; and I cannot conceive that the licensee, who pays a mere nominal rent,—less than one farthing an acre,—can fairly close the country against him. I can testify, from personal enquiry on the gold fields, that the mining population are possessed of an earnest desire to settle on their own land, close to their work. Many have visited Victoria and returned with their families; and it is my firm belief that if obstacles are interposed to prevent the attainment of their wishes, a serious blow will be struck, not only against the prosperity of this Province, but against the well-being of the Colony as a whole.

The offer of the Government is liberal; has at once been accepted by one runholder as far as he is concerned, and I have therefore the less hesitation in urging his Excellency's Government to avoid disappointing a body of men whose exemplary conduct demands, as it deserves, every encouragement, and the possession of those privileges which they enjoyed in the Australian Colonies, whence many of them have brought their families, in the confident hope of a just, if not a liberal treatment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

[The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to his Honor the Superintendent.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5th March, 1863.

SIR,—His Excellency's Government have given the most careful consideration to the request contained in your letter of the 20th February, for the proclamation of a Hundred at Waitahuna,* and to the correspondence which you enclosed in that letter.

* Clerical error for "Gabriel's."

The points involved appear to be these: firstly, the rights of the licensees of Runs, Nos. 53 and 54; and secondly, the necessity for making provision for the permanent location of the miners by laying out Townships. It will be convenient to take these separately:—

1. On the first point, I have to observe that chapter XII of the Otago Land Regulations (sections 87 to 96) provides for the pastoral occupation of Crown Lands outside Hundreds. In the first sub-section of section 94, it is enacted that if at any time during the currency of a license, any of the land comprised therein shall be included within the boundaries of a Hundred, the license shall cease and determine over so much of the land as is included within such boundaries, from a day to be fixed in the proclamation. This provision was made upon the clearly recognised principle, that the occupation of land for pastoral purposes must always give way to the progress of settlement, and to the demand of a growing population for the permanent acquisition of land. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, it would clearly be the duty of the General Government, whenever such demand should spring up, to open the country for agricultural purposes, by proclaiming a Hundred in the district required, for the permanent location of *bona fide* settlers.

It was the policy of the legislature, however, to make special provision by law in cases where land held under a pastoral license was required, not for the ordinary extension of agricultural settlement, but for gold mining operations. The 10th section of the Gold Fields Act, passed in 1858, provided, that if a gold field should be discovered on land held under a license, the license might be suspended so far as was requisite for effectually working such gold field; whereupon compensation should be made to the licensee, the amount being determined by arbitration. And by the Gold Fields Act, passed in 1860, after making specific provision for the *leasing* of any land included within a gold field, it was enacted that districts proclaimed to be gold fields should not be subject to the provisions of the Waste Lands Act, 1858, or the land regulations thereby validated.

If the result of proclaiming a Hundred at Waitahuna would be again to place the land under the operation of the land regulations, and thus enable your Honor to offer it for sale, there could be no reason why the General Government should not on the principle above referred to, at once open the land for permanent settlement. But it appears to them that, inasmuch as the law does not allow of the sale of any land which is included within the limits of a proclaimed gold field, but only permits leases for a limited time to be granted, the

proclamation of a Hundred would have no effect whatever in enabling your Honor to carry out the object for which his Excellency's Government understand it to be proclaimed (as stated in your letter to Mr. C. W. Richmond, of 21st January, and to the Chief Surveyor, of 5th February last), namely, the laying out of two townships, and "bringing them at once into the market." It would only have the effect of depriving the licensees of Runs 53 and 54 of the compensation to which they would be entitled on the suspension of their licences, and that of evading the clearly expressed intention of the Legislature, which has provided for compensation being given. His Excellency's Government desire to express no opinion as to the terms which were offered to the licensees by your Honor, because, the law having provided for the recourse to arbitration, there is no power to prevent the licensee from claiming that right if he chooses.

His Excellency's Government have not failed to consider the proposal made in your Honor's letter to Mr. C. W. Richmond of the 3rd February, that you would obviate the difficulty which exists, by "excluding the land in question from the operation of the Gold Fields Act, and thus placing it under the Land Sales and Leases Ordinance." But they refrain from expressing any opinion on this, because it forms no part of the question immediately raised by your Honor's letter of 20th February under reply (viz., the proclamation of a Hundred), and because it does not appear clear under what power your Honor would have taken so extreme a course as to exclude 200 acres from the operation of the Gold Fields Act, in order only to defeat within those 200 acres the general provisions which the Legislature has thought fit to enact for the regulation of proclaimed gold fields in the Colony.

II. On the second point, however, which is of far greater importance to the interests of the people of Otago, his Excellency's Government recognise, to the fullest extent, the necessity of making provision for the permanent location of the miners, and for extending to them the same privileges which they possessed in Victoria. It must be remembered that the Gold Fields Acts were passed at a time when the only provision required was for a small field at Nelson, and when no idea was entertained of the existence of a gold field which within a few months should produce gold to the value of more than a million sterling, and attract so many thousands of people to this Colony. Nor can there be the least doubt that the General Assembly will be ready to make whatever provisions are required for the permanent establishment in comfort and prosperity of the

rapidly increasing population of the Otago fields. Among these, it will be obviously necessary to enable townships to be laid out and sold on the diggings. While, therefore, his Excellency's Government are bound to give effect to the law for the time being in force, I hasten to inform your Honor that they will introduce, immediately on the assembling of the Legislature, a measure which they hope will effectually meet the requirements of the miners, and promote their permanent settlement in such townships as it may be necessary to lay out. I invite your Honor to favour me with suggestions on this or other points which the practical experience of your Government may enable you to make for the amendment of the law. In the meanwhile, there is one point on which the views of the General Government may perhaps be satisfactory to the mining population.

There seems no reason why your Honor should not at once take steps to suspend the licenses of Runs 53 and 54, over such part of the land as is required for the gold fields, making compensation in the manner provided by the Act; and then direct a survey to be made of the two pieces of land on which you propose to establish townships, the lots being of such size as you may think proper. In all probability, by the time this preliminary work is completed, the General Assembly will have been able to consider the whole subject; but in case your Honor should in the meanwhile find it necessary to grant any leases in pursuance of section III. of the Gold Fields Act of 1860, a clause will be proposed in any amending Bill, enabling the lessee of any lots within a township to become the purchaser thereof, either at the price realised by the adjacent lot when it shall be sold, or at a price to be fixed by arbitration. Thus, assuming that the Assembly will allow land within gold fields to be sold at all, the provision I speak of would effectually secure the interests of any persons who may erect buildings or improvements on any land they may hold under lease. Meanwhile, I have transmitted instructions to the Crown Lands Commissioner (copy whereof I transmit to your Honor), which I trust will have the effect of facilitating the granting of licenses under the Gold Fields Act.

His Excellency's Government trust that the explanation they have thus given to your Honor of the law, and of their own views, will prevent disappointment at their inability to comply with your Honor's request for the immediate proclamation of a Hundred at Waitahuna.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SEWELL,
(For the Colonial Secretary.)

His Honor the Superintendent, Otago.

[Enclosure.]

Crown Lands Office,
Auckland, 6th March, 1862.

SIR,—A communication has been addressed to his Excellency's Government by his Honor the Superintendent of Otago, desiring to be informed of the course which it is intended to pursue with reference to the granting of leases of auriferous lands within the limits of proclaimed gold fields.

The leasing powers under the 7th section of the Gold Fields Act, cannot be delegated to the Superintendent; but it is desirable to avoid, as much as possible, delay in giving practical effect to this leasing power.

You will therefore proceed at once to arrange a plan, in concert with his Honor the Superintendent, for expediting the granting of leases of lands under the Gold Fields Acts, and for authorising the immediate occupation of such land by parties whose applications may be approved by his Honor the Superintendent.

You will arrange with his Honor the rent to be charged and the terms of leasing. I transmit to you a copy of the Scale of Rents adopted on the Nelson gold fields, which may serve you as a guide.

It will be best that the leases should be prepared under your direction, and transmitted for his Excellency's signature: you will be good enough, therefore, to prepare and transmit them accordingly, taking care that accurate plans are placed on them. I transmit a form of lease adopted for the Nelson gold fields.

You will be good enough to advertise the notice of intention to grant the leases in at least one local newspaper, and you will yourself sign such notice as Commissioner of Crown Lands, transmitting the same to this office for publication in the Gazette, in accordance with the 7th section of the Act of 1858. I enclose a copy of a Gazette containing a form of such notice.

A beneficial occupation of the land being granted, under the license to enter upon possession, which you will issue, the rent may be charged at once. These licenses should be issued immediately upon approval of the application, pending the execution of the leases.

Generally, you will make such arrangements, in concert with the Superintendent, for expediting the granting of licenses and the occupation of lands leased, as may appear to you to be expedient.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SEWELL,
(In the absence of Mr. Ward.)

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c., Dunedin.

[His Honor the Superintendent, to the
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.]

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 20th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., No. 241, with its annexments, intimating to me that his Excellency the Governor had been advised not to accede to my request that a certain portion of Run No. 54—of which Mr. John Cargill is the licensee—should be declared a Hundred.

I would content myself with this simple acknowledgment of your letter under reply, were it not that there are expressions in it which appear to indicate the existence of an impression on the minds of his Excellency's advisers, that the recommendation which I had the honour to submit was designed to defeat the law, and to deny to the licensee of the run in question, the compensation to which he might be entitled. Such a construction of the intention of this Government, would be as ungenerous as it would be unfounded.

The Government were prepared, as my letter expressly stated, to suspend the license over a certain portion of the run, required for the support and maintenance of the miners, and to proceed to arbitration over that portion; but another portion, which they considered to be required for actual settlement of a bona fide character, they conceived they had a right to ask might be proclaimed a Hundred; and, had his Excellency thought fit to accede to this—which I must still regard as a just demand—it would not have been difficult to arrange the mode in which it could be effected.

His Excellency has been advised to decline, and has declined, acceding to my request, and I have only to accept that decision.

You will, I am sure, be happy to learn that the Government have succeeded in extinguishing the title of the joint licensees of Run No. 53, Messrs. Smith and Martin having readily accepted the liberal offer of the Government of 1s. an acre over the entire run. By this arrangement the mining population will have an area of 24,000 acres over which may be depastured "the horses and cattle required for the subsistence and convenience of the persons holding the Miner's Right and Licenses and Leases;" and thus the necessity for suspending the license of any other runholder is obviated.

I readily embrace the opportunity of cordially thanking His Excellency's Government for the earnest desire they have evinced to meet in the most efficient manner the "requirements of the miners, and promote their permanent settlement in such townships as it may be necessary to lay out," and though unsuccessful in

obtaining that settlement in the way I considered most reasonable, I shall cheerfully embrace the alternative proposed, of suspending the license over that portion of the run required for occupation; and I have no hesitation in assuring His Excellency that the Provincial Government and the mining population regard the assurance conveyed in your letter under reply, as the best guarantee the latter could possess in taking leases in pursuance of section III. of the Gold Field Act, 1860.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

[His Honor the Superintendent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.]

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 2nd April, 1862.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the suspension of the license over a portion of Run No. 54, I have the honour to inform you that the Government have accepted a proposal of Mr. John Cargill's, by which the title to his run is extinguished, and all claim to compensation adjusted. The sum demanded and paid is £3,000, about 1s. 6d. per acre. There now exists no impediment to the immediate settlement of the mining population on the land in question, though before I can give a valid title it may be advisable that the land be declared into Hundreds, but on this subject I will address you on a future occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 23rd January, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

CHARLES WORTHINGTON, Esquire,
to be a Commissioner at Tuapeka Gold Fields, and any future extension thereof, under the "Gold Fields Act, 1858."

By Order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 10th February, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

JUSTIN AYLMEY, Esquire,
to be a Receiver of all Fees for Miners' Rights, for Business and other Licenses,

and all Fines, Fees, and other Revenue whatsoever arising out of and accruing from the Tuapeka Gold Field and any future extension thereof. And also to take charge of and safely keep in the chest or safe to be provided for that purpose all such bags and parcels of Gold as any of the Miners or other persons at the said Gold Field may require to be sent to Dunedin, and deliver the same to the Commander of the Escort appointed for the conveyance thereof to Dunedin.

By Order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 10th March, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

ABRAHAM QUIXALES HENRIQUES, Esq.,
to be an Assistant to the Receiver of all Fees for Miners' Rights, for Business and other Licenses, and all Fines, Fees, and other Revenue whatsoever arising out of and accruing from the Tuapeka Gold Field, and any future extension thereof. And also to take charge of and safely keep, in the chest or safe to be provided for that purpose, all such bags and parcels of Gold as any of the miners or other persons at the said Gold Field may require to be sent to Dunedin, and deliver the same to the Commander of the Escort appointed for the conveyance thereof to Dunedin.

By Order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 9th March, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

JOHN SMITH HICKSON, Esquire,
to be a Receiver of all Fees for Miners' Rights, for Business and other Licenses, and all Fines, Fees, and other Revenue whatsoever arising out of and accruing from the Tuapeka Gold Field and any future extension thereof. And also to take charge of and safely keep in the chest or safe to be provided for that purpose, all such bags and parcels of Gold as any of the Miners or other persons at the said Gold Field may require to be sent to Dunedin, and deliver the same to the Commander of the Escort appointed for the conveyance thereof to Dunedin.

By Order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 1st March, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

WALTER DAY, Esquire,
to be Sub-Treasurer and Accountant for the Province of Otago, *vice* Charles Henry Street, Esq., resigned.

By Order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 1st April, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

CHARLES ROBERT SWYER, Esquire,
to be Provincial Engineer for the Province of Otago; appointment to date from 15th March last.

By Order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 3rd April, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that the Provincial Government has this day opened
A GOLD RECEIVING OFFICE,

in Princes Street, Dunedin, adjoining the Custom House.

By Order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 3rd April, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

CHARLES LOGIE, Esquire,
to be Chief Gold Receiver, Dunedin; appointment to date from 1st April.

By Order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 3rd April, 1862.

HIS Honor the SUPERINTENDENT directs it to be notified that he has appointed

JOSEPH BARNES BORTON, Esquire,
to be Gold Receiver at Dunedin; appointment to date from 9th March, 1862.

By Order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.