



OTAGO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Deputy Superintendent.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

[No. 197.]

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE WANAKA AND HAWEA LAKE DISTRICT.

Dunedin, 17th Feb., 1862.

To J. T. THOMSON, Esq.,
Chief Surveyor.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection the result of observations for latitude, longitude, and true meridian, obtained at Lindis Peak; at Mount Nicholas (west side of Wakatip Lake); and at Mount York (situate about four miles east of where the Waiiau River issues from the lower Te Anau Lake). In reference to the longitudes, it will be necessary to mention, that daily comparison of the chronometers showed, that not only have they a different rate when carried from what they have when let alone, but also that that rate is not uniform, varying backwards and forwards from one to two seconds per day. It appeared to me that the only way of detecting the amount of this variation for each chronometer, was, to take observations at the meridians, both going and returning; I accordingly did so, and found that the rate of Barraud's chronometer was fast, but losing, while that of Shepherd's was slow, but gaining. The rate deduced from 1st January to 3rd

February gives to Shepherd's chronometer a rate differing 1.2 seconds per day from what the interval, 7th to 25th January, gives; whereas the rate of Barraud's chronometer, as deduced from the two intervals, does not show any change of rate till the third decimal place. Again, by deducing the rate from the intervals 18th-28th Dec., and 3rd-11th Feb., the rate of Barraud is found to be .75 of a second less per day than during the rest of the journey; while that of Shepherd, for the same intervals, is intermediate between its other two rates. Considering, then, that Barraud's chronometer has had only two rates differing .75 of a second, while Shepherd's chronometer had 3, with a maximum difference of 1.2 seconds per day, I have used the former chronometer only, in determining the differences of longitude between meridians. Although the chronometers were carried with the utmost care, all the observations obtained with a clear sky, and the rates frequently verified, yet I would not claim any higher value for the longitudinal determinations than a *near approximation*; for the chronometers were always affected more or less when carried over high elevations. This may be attributed to the zig-zag course one has to take at such places, and also to the change of temperature. The uniformity of rate for different intervals, and the comparatively small change of rate when it did take place, show that compensation of errors takes place to some extent; but still there

will be some error remaining which cannot be eliminated until the chronometers can be got to act independently of such influences. At Mount York I took bearings to Titiroa, Cabbage Tree Hill, and Mount Hamilton: so, if these points have been well ascertained, they will furnish a very good check on the longitude of its meridian.

The observations for latitude and true meridian were taken under good circumstances. To obtain a clear sky, I had to wait several days at each meridian,—the weather throughout being broken and cloudy.

I will now proceed to the Wakatip Lake and direct my attention to the survey of the country between it and the Wanaka Lake. How much I may accomplish before the end of the season, I cannot estimate, as the country there seems to be almost inaccessible, and the work is new to me; I shall put forward as much as I possibly can.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 JAMES M'KERROW,
 District Surveyor.

	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.	VARIATION OF COMPASS.
Observation Point, Port Chalmers.....	45° 49' 18" South.	170° 39' 10" East.
Lindis Peak.....	44° 43' 48.73" South.	169° 31' 47.74" East.	15° 30' 26" East.
Mount Nicholas, Wakatip Lake.....	45° 07' 24.35" South.	168° 23' 42.145" East.	15° 34' 35" East.
Mount York, Te Anau Lakes.....	45° 33' 23.39" South.	167° 47' 53.645" East.	14° 38' 37" East.

NOTE.—Longitude of Observation Point taken from "New Zealand Pilot," and Latitude from the "Report on the Reconnaissance Survey, 1857-58."
 J. M'KERROW.

Dunedin, 9th July, 1862.

To J. T. THOMSON, Esq.,
 Chief Surveyor.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your inspection a Map of the Reconnaissance Survey of part of the Wanaka and Hawea Lake District, executed by me during the months of March, April, and May.

The country surveyed includes an area of 1,827 square miles, of which 371 are in the Province of Canterbury, and 1,446 in the Province of Otago; of the latter, as will be seen on reference to subjoined tables, there is, of

Pasturage..... 960 square miles.
 Forest..... 40 "
 Lake..... 120 "
 Barren..... 326 "

Of the Canterbury part—

Pasturage..... 10 square miles.
 Forest..... 20 "
 Lake..... 3 "
 Barren..... 338 "

The Bearings of Survey were taken from the meridian of Lindis Peak: Lat. 44° 43' 48.7" South; Long. 169° 31' 47.7" East of Greenwich. Height above sea level, 4,051 feet. Reference Bearing to Black Peak, on True Meridian, 288° 10' 26". The distances are from a base of three miles, measured twice on a line bearing 212° 30' from Mount Iron. The heights above sea level are, relative to Mount Pisa, 6,426 feet, one of the elevations, determined by Reconnaissance Survey, 1857-8.

The three angles of each triangle, in the centre of Survey, were observed; in cases where it was only possible to observe the two angles of a triangle, a bearing from a third position served as check.

The character of the country surveyed is mountainous, the ridges rise from 4,000 to 10,000 feet high. All elevations above 8,000 feet were seen to be covered with perpetual snow, and those between 6,500 and 8,000 were bare, only for a very short time in the year. The time during which the Survey was executed, was favourable for determining the height of the line above which the snow never melts. During the early part of March, elevations of 7,000 feet had snow more or less on their summits: this gradually disappeared, till there was none left. On the 29th March, the summit of Mount Alta, which attains to an elevation of 7,838 feet, was free of snow, only a few patches remained on its shaded side; all elevations above 8,000 feet, as seen from it, were white. A few days afterwards, a shower, which rained in the valleys, but snowed on the mountains, made Alta appear grey: this appearance continued till the 18th April, when it and several lesser elevations received their

cap for 1862-3; each shower after that brought the snow-line further down, till on the morning of 18th May, the snow-fall, which was general throughout the Province, made valley and mountain alike white. The snow-line, in its successive steps down the mountain sides, preserves an outline as even and as well defined as the line of shadow.

In different seasons the snow-line will likely vary within the limits of a few hundred feet; for the latitude of $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., it may be stated in round numbers at 8,000 feet.

The glaciers, in some instances, appear to be considerably lower than the snow-line: on the shaded side of Mount Alta, a little below the summit, there is one about five acres in extent, and three feet in thickness. On the east side of Glacier Dome, and to the north and south respectively of other two glacial domes, there is a sheet-like mass of glacier several square miles in extent, sloping down from these mountains, and stretching across and entirely filling up the ravine enclosed by them; on the east side, where no eminence opposes, it leaves the ravine and bends over the ledge of the ridge in an easy curve: here the smooth evenness which it had in its upper part, is supplanted by a sort of frizzled appearance, just as though a great waterfall had been suddenly frozen. The angle of depression from Mount Alta gives its centre elevation at 6,469 feet above sea level; it was viewed from a distance of 12 miles, a ridge transverse to the line of sight hid its terminal face, but its immaculate whiteness and great extent rendered it, even at that distance, a grand, decided, and imposing spectacle; it was the largest unbroken mass of ice that was seen during the Survey,—it is one of the fountains of the east branch of the Matukituki. The glaciers of Mount Aspiring lie in shelf like masses on the south and east sides of the mountain; none of them appear to be individually of large extent, though in the aggregate they cover 25 square miles; they lie principally in the ravines formed by four very sharp conical ridges—one running south from the Peak for about eight miles, the other three parting off from it, at about equal distances to the east. Some of these glaciers appear to be as low as 4,000 feet, and as seen from the base of the precipices on which they lie, about 30 feet in thickness. Mount Aspiring is flanked round the east, south, and west sides with precipices, which, to a casual inspection, offer no chance of ascent.

The water of the lakes may all be said to be of glacial origin, for the rivers that flow into them drain a country from 6,000 to 10,000 feet high. These rivers are as follows:—

The **MATUKITUKI**, which takes its rise in the Southern Alps, by means of two

branches—one flows along the west and south sides of Mount Aspiring, and the other along the east side; they unite below the S.E. corner of that mountain, at an elevation of 1,290 feet above sea level. The river then flows in one main and many smaller channels for 12 miles in a S.E. direction, when it is joined by the Motatapu; after a further course of five miles, in the same general direction, it falls into the S.W. corner of the Wanaka Lake.

The **MAKARORA** enters at the head of the Wanaka; its course for about 16 miles above that, is in a straight line S.S.W. Three miles above its entrance to the Lake, it is joined by a river coming from the west. Both the Makarora and its tributary are in Canterbury.

The **HUNTER** enters at the head of the Hawea; for 20 miles above the Lake, it has a straight course S.S.W., and is therefore parallel to the Makarora, and, like it, is entirely in Canterbury till the last three miles of its course, when it enters Otago.

The **MOTATAPU** has two branches—one takes its rise on the west side of Mount Motatapu, and the other on the S.W. side of Cardrona Mount; after each performs a very crooked course of 11 miles through the lanes of the mountains, they unite and form the river, which, after a northerly course of 12 miles, falls into the Matukituki, as already noticed. In size, the Motatapu may be compared to the Waikouaiti River.

The **DINGLE** on the north side, and the **TIMARU** on the south side of the mountain ridge terminating in Corner Peak, flow along deep gorges in a S.W. direction to Hawea Lake, into which they enter on its east side. In size, they are each about two-thirds of the Motatapu.

The **MATUKITUKI**, **MAKARORA**, and **HUNTER** may be classed together as being similar in size, origin, and the formation of their valleys. The latter are from one to one and a-half miles wide; the shingle bed of the river occupies in general one-half, the other half is covered with patches of grass, scrub, swamp, and lagoon. The mountains rise from these valleys either in the form of precipices or very steep slopes; in the case of the Matukituki and Makarora these slopes are mostly covered with bush.

All the rivers already mentioned show proof that they undergo great fluctuations in size; their supply depends, not on what falls, but on what melts: a favourable change of wind, or any other cause that raises the temperature a few degrees, raises their volume proportionably. In this, effect follows cause so closely and plainly, that the heat of the day might be gauged in the evening by the amount of rise in the river. Towards the end of autumn and the beginning of winter, while the cold is increasing, these rivers are very

small compared to what they must be during the long days of summer; in the month of April, the main stream of the Matukituki was about three chains wide and two feet deep; its shingle bed is one-half mile wide,—the stranded trees and other flood debris showed that all this channel is sometimes covered. The channels of the Makarora and Hunter gave similar evidence of the freshets that occur in them. The vast amount of water that is suddenly poured down by the rivers when at their maximum, is shown by the great rise and fall that takes place on the surface of the Lakes during the year; the even line of drift wood along the shore was evidence that the Lakes had subsided at least five feet from the last flood-mark,—the subsidence still continued, and will do so till the temperature changes to the ascending scale. Considering, then, that the Wanaka covers 75 square miles, the Hawea 48 square miles, and the Wakatip as much as both, and that the Clutha drains the whole, it may be inferred perhaps that the Lakes, like great reservoirs, are of much value to the country—that, without their broad expanse on which the melted snow might spread and be conserved, to pass away in the steady flow of a great river, the Clutha must have become an intermittent torrent—a Matukituki or a Makarora on a large scale, its valleys shingle and quicksand.

PASTURES.—The pastures range from good to very inferior, according to the lower or higher altitudes on which they grow; as the qualities occur in scattered localities, and as the ease or difficulty of access to them is another criterion of value, it may be well, in describing them, partly to follow the same routes as the prosecution of the Survey rendered necessary. The Cardrona Valley will have to be noticed, firstly—it lies N.E. and S.W., is 24 miles long, and from two to three miles broad; its river, for the last three miles of its course, flows through the Clutha Valley, and joins the river of that name one-quarter mile below, where the Wanaka and Hawea rivers unite to form it. The Cardrona Valley Proper consists of a narrow fertile strath, of a general elevation of 1,100 feet; this, together with the steep slopes of Pisa on the one side, and the spurs coming down from Middle Peak and Cardrona Mountain on the other, make up a piece of well-grassed country. Towards the head of the valley, the mountains close in and form the gorge through which the Cardrona flows for the first few miles of its course. At the head of this gorge there is a low saddle; on the west side of it, at a horizontal distance of one mile, and at a depth of more than 2,000 feet, the Kawarau pursues its narrow, swift, and tortuous course to the Clutha. On the right bank of the Kawarau, immediately below Double Cone and

Ben Nevis, there is ten or twelve square miles of good pasture; but this is so hemmed in by precipices that communication with it seems almost impossible, nor does the river afford any chance by fording, for, in addition to its great depth and speed, it flows in a deep rocky rut, from 30 to several hundreds of feet in perpendicular depth, below its immediate banks. The country between this river and the Kirtleburn consists of steep spurs, covered with coarse grasses—the peninsula opposite the confluence of the Nevis is the only exception, three or four square miles there being of fair quality. The Kawarau, before its junction with the Kirtle, enters a gorge so deep, black, and abrupt, as to seem almost unnatural; after flowing through this gorge for five miles, first in a N.E., and then in a S.E., direction, it enters at the S.W. corner of the Clutha Valley; and, after a further course of five miles in a S.E., N.E., and E. direction, it joins the Clutha just before that river enters into the Dunstan Mountains. The part of the Clutha Valley included in this Survey extends from two miles south of the Kawarau, to the Wanaka and Hawea Lakes; in length it is thirty-eight miles, and in breadth from two to twelve miles; it rises from 674 feet, at the junction of the Kawarau with the Clutha, to 1,562 feet—the elevation of the high terrace immediately above the mouth of the Cardrona. The soil consists of rich alluvial flats and shingle terraces, both well covered with grasses, suitable either for cattle or sheep. A narrow strip along the south side of the Wanaka Lake, of five miles in length and about one in breadth, connects the Clutha Valley with 30 square miles of very fair country, formed by the union of the Motatapu and Matukituki Valleys; this is partly covered with fern and scrub, but the soil being mostly alluvial, the “burnings off” and grass-fostering influence of stock will rapidly improve it. What has been already noticed—together with about five square miles in detached patches at the head of the Hawea Lake, two square miles on the isthmus between the Wanaka and Hawea Lakes, and a choice piece of 16 square miles between Quartz Creek and Hawea river—complete all that can be said to be level or undulating, and permanently free, so far as the safety of stock is concerned, from snow.

What remains may be divided into “good” and “inferior” summer pasture: all below 4,000 feet of altitude may be classed as good, and from 4,000 to 5,500 feet as inferior; all higher than 5,500 feet barren. Under good, there will be included as follows:—

A belt of about two miles in breadth, encircling the lower spurs of Pisa, on the east and north sides of that mountain;

The greater part of the peninsula between the Wanaka and Hawea Lakes;

The upper part of the Cardrona and Motatapu Valleys;

The greater part of the ridge between the Nevis and the Clutha Valley;

All the spurs coming down from the ridge, of which Breast Hill and Trig Hill are parts.

Under inferior, there will be included—

The high table land stretching between Cruffel, Queensberry, and Pisa, and merging into barrenness before it reaches the latter summit;

The higher parts of the ridges already mentioned under good;

All the country along the margin of the west and upper east sides of the Wanaka Lake, together with the upper west side of the Hawea Lake. This country is excessively broken, rugged, and much overrun with fern; it rises so quickly, and to such height, that an arbitrary line drawn round the Lake, at a distance of two miles from the margin, would enclose all that is of vegetation; to the west of this imaginary line there is not a blade of grass to be seen. The stocking of such country as that around the Lakes evinces a spirit of much enterprise, for, unlike the Clutha Valley, it is not at once available: the stockowner must put forth his capital and energies, years before there can be anything like an adequate return; the difficulties of shepherding there must always be great, and even dangerous; a full muster at shearing time is never obtained—the heights which to most animals would be a wall and a fence, afford on occasion a retreat to the sheep, free from any interference whatever. Last season, a shepherd, whose duty it was to tend a flock on the spurs of Mount Alta, went out one morning to see to his flock; not returning as usual, a search was made for him for some days, without success. The conjecture is, that he had been endeavoring to collect some of the stragglers of his flock, and, in doing so, had missed either his hold or footing, and been precipitated down into some nook among the rocks.

Of AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES, it may be affirmed that one-half of the Clutha Valley, including the Lindis part also, is well adapted, as regards climate and soil, for the growing of cereal crops; the other half, owing to its shingle element, is too dry and hard. Vegetables grow well and arrive at good maturity, as seen in some of the gardens at the stations. A great drawback to agricultural settlement would be the want of bush, the nearest being at the head of the Lakes.

The BUSH consists almost entirely of black birch; the stems of the trees are from 12 to 18 inches diameter, they do not taper quickly, split well, and when the

posts are charred, make a pretty durable fence. During the Survey, contractors were at work in both the Hawea and Makarora forests: those in the Makarora report the discovery of a sprinkling of goatara, and black pine through it; and there is manuka on both of the wooded islands in the Wanaka Lake.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—In reference to this, it may be proper to mention, that the only outlet at present possible for dray traffic, is by the Lindis Pass, and down the Waitaki Valley to Oamaru. Pack horses can be taken over the Dunstan Mountains at several places, and over the crown ridge at the head of the Cardrona. The estimated distance from the junction of the Wanaka and Hawea rivers to Oamaru, by the dray-track, is 150 miles; and to Dunedin by the Dunstan and Shag Valley, also 150 miles; to Ree's Station, on the Wakatipu Lake, 45 miles. According to information, the Lindis Pass is liable to be shut up by snow, for intervals of a few weeks in winter. The bridle-tracks, owing to their elevations, are sure to be shut for several months in each year: this season, they were open till the 17th May. The Survey party crossed the Dunstan Pass on the 20th of the same month; there were nine inches of snow on then. The depth of the Clutha renders fording impossible; drays therefore, on that account, can go no further inland than the junction of the Wanaka and Hawea rivers. Passengers and goods have to be ferried across. It may be added that in midwinter, when the Lakes are low, the Clutha may be forded on horseback, by first crossing the Hawea river, and then the Wanaka river, or *vice versa*. In the month of May, the marks were beginning to appear above water that indicate when this may be ventured by those acquainted with the fords. The only means of communication to the head of either Lake is by boat; this has hitherto prevented the occupation of 10 square miles of good cattle ran at the head of the Wanaka Lake—but has not done so in regard to the country at the head of the Hawea Lake: for Mr. Jones, of Oamaru, has established a station there, after much labour and difficulty,—he had to boat his sheep a distance of two miles, so as to round Rocky Point. This is the abrupt termination of the mountain ridge between the Dingle and Timaru rivers; it descends into the depths of the Lake in so precipitous a manner, that to go round it was utterly impossible,—and to attempt to go over it, just as impossible. Cattle cannot be boated like sheep, and as cattle are best adapted for the swampy pasture of the Hunter Valley, Mr. Jones resolved to have a track cut, so as to drive them round. During the six months previous to the Survey, two contractors had formed one mile of side cut-

ting, on each side of the real difficulties—these are two masses of overhanging rock, through which the track will have to be blasted: this is being done, and it is expected that the work will be completed in October.

In the naming of objects, those already in use in the District were always adopted; they are generally confined to a few creeks and perhaps a hill or two in the vicinity of the respective stations. The other names, I endeavored to make either descriptive or suggestive: this, in the case of the more prominent peaks, appears to me to be of much consequence to the traveller, for they then become as so many finger-posts, pointing the way. The great landmarks, Leaning Rock, Double Cone, and Black Peak, I found of much service in determining my whereabouts at the beginning of the Survey; their names are legible in characters not to be mistaken.

In conclusion, I would state, on information received from the manager at Messrs. Wilkin and Thomson's station, that gold has been obtained in small quantities, several times, at Quartz Creek. The latest was in the month of April: a sawyer, before leaving the district for the winter, dug a hole on the banks of the Creek, and found fine gold all down through it; the find became richer the further down he went, at 13 feet the water coming in put a stop to further effort. The prospector was a digger of Californian and Australian experience; he expressed his opinion, that "Quartz Creek would turn out to be a paying gold field, and that when the winter was over, he meant to give it a further trial, with proper equipment."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES M'KERROW,

District Surveyor.

Estimated Areas of the Natural Divisions of the Otago part of the Country Surveyed:—

FORESTS.	
	Sq. Miles. Sq. Miles.
Dingle	19
Hawea	5
Matukituki	15
Wanaka Islands	1
	40
PASTURE	960
LAKES.	
Wanaka, 75 sq. m.—Otago } part of Lake	72
Hawea.....	48
	120
BARREN	
The country south of boundary line, and between west branch of Matukituki, and a line 2 miles west of the Wanaka Lake } Country between Sentinel Peak and boundary line. }	156
	31

	Sq. Miles. Sq. Miles.
Highest part of ridge between Hunter & Dingle rivers	8
Do. do. Dingle & Timaru rivers	10
Do. do. Fog Peak and End Peak	48
Do. do. Cardrona Mount and Middle Peak.....	15
Do. do. Double Cone and Ben Nevis.....	34
Highest part of Pisa.....	24
	326
Total.....	1,446

Altitudes above Sea Level, of the Principal Objects:—

	Feet.
Mount Aspiring	9949
Mount Nix	9101
Mount Castor	8588
Mount Pollux	8633
Mount Alba	8268
Mount Alta	7838
Glacier Dome	7810
Double Cone.....	7688
Ben Nevis.....	7650
Oblong Peak.....	7640
Black Peak	7566
Minaret Peaks (highest).....	7189
Triplet Mountain	7064
Mount Albert	7063
End Peak	6926
Treble Cone.....	6888
Teat Ridge (highest peak).....	6805
Terrace Peak.....	6800
Cleft Peak.....	6768
Mount Motatapu.....	6720
Double Peak.....	6691
Mount Pisa	6426
Cardrona Mountain	6344
Middle Peak	6038
Knuckle Peak.....	5936
The Crown	5673
The Twin Peak, next Lake	5613
Do. do., remote from Lake	5687
Roy's Peak	5242
Breast Hill	5238
Rock Peak	4917
Isthmus Peak	4732
Grandview Mountain	4729
General height of Ridge between the Nevisburn and Clutha Valley }	4642
Mount Maude	4368
Little Cruffel Peak	4187
Cruffel Peak	4075
Lindis Peak	4051
Trig Hill.....	3725
Mount Barker.....	1990
Mount Iron.....	1848
Terrace at mouth of Cardrona	1562
Junction of the branches of the Matukituki	1290
Hawea Lake	1089
Wanaka Lake.....	974
Clutha Valley, at the Junction of the Kawarau river with the Clutha river	674

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER.

PLACE.	DATE.	ANER. BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		REMARKS.
		6 A.M.	2 P.M.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	
	Feb., 1862.					
Shag Valley	19	...	29.9	...	81	Clear, sunshine day.
Do.	20	29.8	29.0	60	63	Dense fog all day.
Do.	21	28.7	...	49	...	
Upper Taieri Plain ...	21	...	28.925	...	82	Bright, clear day.
Do.	22	28.55	...	55	...	
Ida Valley	22	...	28.4	...	80	Cloudy forenoon, clear afternoon.
Manuherikia Valley ...	23	28.9	28.94	54	85	Do. do.
Do.	24	28.925	...	49	...	
Dunstan Pass	24	...	28.05	...	90	Fine, clear day.
Base of Dunstan	25	28.825	...	51	...	
Lindis Peak	25	...	27.35	...	85	Do. do.
Clutha Valley	26	29.24	...	55	...	
Trig Hill	26	...	27.525	...	86	Do. do.
Junction of Hawea & } Wanaka rivers }	27	29.325	...	60	...	
Mount Iron	27	...	28.75	...	79	Dull, cloudy day.
Cardrona River	28	28.91	28.94	62	67	Heavy rain throughout.
	March.					
Do.	1	29.	29.05	54	65	Wet morning, clear afternoon.
Do.	2	29.05	29.15	50	58	Dull, cloudy day.
Do.	3	29.25	...	46	...	
Cruft Peak	3	...	27.1	...	57	Fine, clear day.
Cardrona	4	29.2	...	43	...	
Roy's Peak	4	...	26.35	...	73	Do. do.
Cardrona	5	28.625	...	45	...	
Middle Peak	5	...	25.725	...	69	Do. do.
Cardrona	6	28.5	28.3	44	78	Do. do.
Do.	7	28.15	...	48	...	
The Crown	7	...	25.925	...	53	Do. do.
Cardrona	8	28.35	...	42	...	
Rock Peak	8	...	26.55	...	59	Do. do.
Cardrona	9	28.325	28.35	50	70	Do. do.
Cardrona River	10	28.3	...	54	...	
Kawarau	10	...	27.8	...	80	Dull, cloudy day.
Cardrona	11	28.25	28.75	52	80	Fine, clear day.
Do.	12	28.75	28.75	61	72	Very wet day.
Do.	13	28.6	...	54	...	
Mount Pisa	13	...	25.	...	45	Dull, cloudy day, with showers.
Cardrona	14	28.725	29.125	46	72	Fine, clear day.
Wanaka	15	29.025	29.125	54	69	{ Fog in the forenoon, slight showers in the afternoon.
Do.	16	29.3	29.3	61	69	Cloudy forenoon, clear afternoon.
Do.	17	29.25	29.	53	71	Do. do.
Motitapu River	18	29.05	29.0	58	64	Dull, cloudy day.
Do.	19	29.05	...	57	...	
End Peak	19	...	25.4	...	70	{ Fine day, much fog on the high ridges.
Motitapu	20	29.1	28.65	60	79	Fine, clear day.
Do.	21	28.65	29.05	55	80	Do. do.
Do.	22	28.95	29.0	54	75	Cloudy day, with much fog.
Matukituki River	23	29.075	29.0	59	65	{ Cloudy day, with drizzling showers.
Do.	24	29.05	29.1	59	75	{ Cloudy forenoon, cleared up in the evening.
Do.	25	29.15	29.15	58	74	Do. do.
Do.	26	29.2	...	54	...	
Treble Cone	26	...	25.375	...	57	Do. do.
Matukituki	27	29.1	29.65	48	70	Cloudy forenoon, wet afternoon.
Do.	28	29.1	29.2	50	72	Fine day, with some clouds.
Do.	29	29.225	...	45	...	
Mount Alta	29	...	24.875	...	56	Dull, with intervals of sunshine.
Matukituki	30	29.175	29.24	46	69	Fine, clear day.
Do.	31	29.1	29.0	52	62	Clear forenoon, dull afternoon.
	April.					
Do.	1	28.875	28.9	52	59	Very wet day.
Do.	2	28.9	28.95	50	62	Cloudy day, with showers.
Do.	3	28.95	28.95	52	70	Fine, clear day.
Do.	4	28.9	28.9	46	64	Do. do.
Do.	5	28.875	28.875	47	68	Do. do.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER.

PLACE.	DATE.	THERMOMETER.		REMARKS.
		6 A.M.	2 P.M.	
	April, 1862.			
Matukituki.....	6	48	72	Drizzling showers.
Do.	7	46	88	Cloudy morning, clear afterwards.
Do.	8	50	...	
Wanaka	8	...	60	Cloudy day, with much fog.
Do.	9	48	58	Do. do.
Do.	10	48	65	Fog in the morning, clear afterwards.
Do.	11	50	58	Dull, cloudy day.
Do.	12	46	58	Fog in the forenoon, clear afterwards.
Do.	13	42	57	Do. do.
Twin Peaks	14	43	48	Do. do.
Wanaka	15	42	...	
Isthmus Peak.....	15	...	50	Do. do.
Wanaka	16	50	...	
Hawea.....	16	...	69	Do. do.
Wanaka	17	48	73	Do. do.
Do.	18	47	64	N.E. wind, with rain afterwards.
Do.	19	48	61	Very wet day.
Do.	20	46	56	Do.
Do.	21	48	...	
Makarora	21	...	68	Cloudy morning, clear afternoon.
Wanaka	22	45	74	Fine, clear day.
Do.	23	42	54	Do. do.
Do.	24	38	55	Do. do.
Do.	25	32	68	Do. do.
Clutha Valley.....	26	32	69	Cloudy forenoon, clear afternoon.
Do.	27	35	58	Do. do.
Do.	28	42	56	Do. do.
Do.	29	44	58	Do. do.
Do.	30	46	60	Fine, clear day.
	May.			
Do.	1	40	58	Dull, cloudy day.
Do.	2	35	51	Fine, clear day.
Do.	3	38	54	{ Cloudy morning, slight showers in the afternoon.
Do.	4	32	52	Fine, clear day; strong N.E. wind.
Do.	5	42	75	Dull, with N.E. wind.
Do.	6	50	74	Fine, clear day.
Do.	7	51	67	Drizzling rain, and then clear.
Do.	8	46	69	Fine, clear day.
Do.	9	35	64	Fog in the morning, clear afterwards,
Do.	10	44	61	Do. do.
Hawea Lake	11	45	63	Fine, clear day.
Do.	12	34	59	Do. do.
Do.	13	34	53	Dull and cloudy.
Do.	14	42	...	
Dingle Peak	14	...	58	Do.
Hawea.....	15	41	...	
Hunter River.....	15	...	60	Do.
Hawea.....	16	46	61	Fog till 12 o'clock, clear afterwards,
Do.	17	42	...	
Clutha Valley.....	17	...	60	Fine, clear day.
Do.	18	35	50	Snow showers at intervals,
Do.	19	32	47	Do.
Cluden.....	20	32	...	
Dunstan Creek	20	...	43	Do.
Manuherikia	21	35	...	
Upper Taieri Plain	21	...	45	Do.
Do.	22	33	...	
Shag Valley	22	...	40	Dull, cloudy day,
Coal Creek	23	34	...	
Shag Valley	23	...	46	Do. do.
Waikouaiti	24	35	...	
Blueskin.....	24	...	48	Do. do.

Dunedin, 19th July, 1862.

THE following LIST of ACCEPTED and NON-ACCEPTED TENDERS which have been received from 18th June last till date, is published for general information :—

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TENDERED FOR.	NAMES OF PARTIES TENDERING.	AMOUNT OF ACCEPTED TENDER.	AMOUNT OF NON-ACCEPTED TENDER.
Fencing Pilot Station at Heads.	Aitken & Thomson. Mitchell & Cross. Wm. Geary.	£3 5s per chain.	£1 10s per rod. 45s per chain. { 3-rail fence, £4 15s per chain; 4-rail fence, £5 5s per chain. £3 5s per chain.
	Telfer and Pitman.		
	Thos. M. Smith.		
Pound at North Dunedin.	Hugh McLaren.	£46 10s.	£65 0 0 68 0 0 69 7 3 72 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 105 0 0
	Wm. Shaw.		
	John Beck.		
	Wales & Oliver.		
	Telfer & Pitman.		
	Musgrove & Wilkinson.		
	Sigley & Barnhill. John Beck.		
Stables at Police Station, Tuapeka.	John Beck.	£68.	£80 0 0 83 0 0 85 0 0
	James Wedderspoon.		
	M. G. Buchan.		
	John Reed.		
Stables at Police Station, Waitahuna— (Labour, Piles, and Stones only.)	John Beck.	£83.	£105 0 0
	James Wedderspoon.		
Books for Gaol, Dunedin.	Harnett & Co.	None accepted.	
Police Station House, Port Chalmers.	George Smith.	£148 10s.	£147 0 0 155 0 0 156 18 6 169 15 0 200 0 0 200 0 0
	John Grey.		
	Walter Sigley & Co.		
	Findlay & Bennett.		
	Wm. Sutcliffe.		
	Fergie and Wakefield. Anthony & Pilmer.		
Furnishings for Dunedin Gaol.	Begg, Christie, & Co.	Blankets 32s; rugs, 20, at 10s 6d; linen ticking, 1s 6d p yd.; grey calico, 8d p yd.; moleskin, 2s 3d p yd.; blue worsted, 4s p lb; shirts, at 30s; needles, 3s 6d p dozen packets.	Blankets, 32s; linen ticking, 1s 6d p yd; grey calico, 6d; blue worsted, 4s 6d p lb. Blankets, 32s; rugs, at 22s; linen ticking, at 2s 3d; grey calico, at 9d p yd; moleskin, at 3s do.; shirts, at 33s 6d; buttons, at 2d p doz.
	M'Leod & Gibson.		
	A. Solomon.		
Dwelling House for Sub-Inspector of Police.	Ben. Jarvis.	£339 2s—to complete in 1 month.	£328 10s.—to be complete in 2 mos. £369 0 0 390 0 0 397 0 0 410 19 0 428 6 6 447 0 0 460 12 6
	Findlay & Bennett.		
	W. Sigley & Co.		
	Ben. Smith.		
	John Kerr.		
	Maicilwans & Croll.		
	Walls, Moray, & Co. Fergie & Wakefield. George Smith.		

JOHN LOGAN, Clerk to Superintendent.

RURAL LAND.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS for RURAL LAND received at the Land Office, Dunedin, from 17th June to 30th June, 1862, both inclusive.

NO. OF APPLICATION.	APPLICANT.	ACREAGE.	LOCALITY AND DESCRIPTION.
*5163	Thomas Brown	75	Clutha, sections 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, block CI.
*5164	John Dabinett	75	" sections 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, block CI.
5165	David Mathieson	55	Otakia, part of 1 of 23, block V.
5166	John Loftus	19	Maungatua, remainder of 24, block I.
*5167	R. S. Murray	85	Hawkesbury, section 6, block II.
5168	William Miller	250	Clutha, 24, and 6, block XCV., 1 and 3, block XCIX.
5169	John Geggie	50	" 1, block XXXVII.
5170	Archibald Dobbie	82	Clarendon, 12, block VI.
5171	J. and R. Fairbairn	220	" 38, 39, 40, block VI.
*5172	John Bain	75	Clutha, 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, block XLVII.
5173	Hunter and Harvie	50	" 5, block XXXVI.
5174	Edward Aldridge	50	" 1, block XXVI.
*5175	William Mortin	150	South Molyneux, 4, 5, 9, block VI.
5176	George Johnston	50	Clutha, 3, block LXXXVII.
5177	William Glover	200	" 6, 8, 10, 12, block XCIII.
5178	Colin McKenzie	50	" 11, block LVIII.
5179	Alexander C. Begg	50	South Molyneux, $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, block IV., $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, block VI.
5180	William Halliday	100	Clutha, 5 and 6, block XXX.
*5181	James Porterns	100	South Molyneux, 6 and 7, block VI.
5182	John Hall	160	Clarendon, 10 and 11, block VI.
5183	Walter Nicol	200	Clutha, 1, block XCV., 7, 9, 11, block XCIV.
5184	Robert Jenkinson	150	" 3 and 5, block XLI.
*5185	Duncan McLellan	100	South Molyneux, 4 and 5, block VI.
5186	William Whytock	50	Clutha, section 9, block XIX.
*5187	William Dickson	125	" 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 and 8, block XLVII.
5188	Alexander Brown	176	Dunedin and East Taieri, 11, 19, 20, 25, block VII.
*5189	John Young	644	Moeraki 29, 20 and 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, block II.
*5190	Alexander Miller	644	ditto ditto
5191	Robert Marshall	150	South Tuakitoto, 4 and 5, block VI. North Tuakitoto, 1, block IX.
*5192	James Ritchie	36	Hawkesbury North, $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, block III.
5193	James T. Donaldson	388	Moeraki, 52 and 53, block I.
*5194	John Douglass		Hawkesbury, all remaining, block V.
*5195	John Douglass		" " block II.
*5196	John Douglass		" " block III.
*5197	David Munro	112	" North, $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, block III., and section 45.
5198	David Andrew	8	Dunedin and East Taieri, remainder
5199	David Andrew	62	" section 6, block VII.
5200	James Bennett	100	North Tuakitoto, 5 and 6, block IX.
5201	William Whytock	50	" 7, block I.
5202	McLean Watt Jack	150	Clutha, 5 and 7, block XX., 2, block XVI.
5203	William Whytock	100	" 2 and 4, block LVI.
5204	John Sinclair	200	" 5, 7, 9, 11, block LV.
5205	Robert Marshall	25	Tokomairiro, $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, block XXXIII.
5206	James Page	100	Clutha, 1 and 3, block LVI.
5208	James Dickson	100	Waihola, 1 and 2, block XV.
5209	William Dalrymple	1200	Clutha, 4 5, 7 8, block XCIX, 1 to 12, block XCVIII, 3 5, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12, block XCV.
5210	Robert Adamson	300	" 1 to 6, block LXIII.
5212	Alexander McKenzie	50	" section 6, block XXVI.
5213	Michael Mooney	50	" section 12, block XLV.
5214	Andrew Liddle	82	Otakia, 7, block III.
5215	Robert Marshall	75	North Tuakitoto, $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 and 8A, block IX.
5216	Thomas J. Brown	100	North Molyneux, 4 and 5, block VII.
5211	Alexander Younger	100	Clutha, section 8 and 19, block LV.
5217	Henry Clark	142	Otakia, $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, and 23 next road, block III.
5218	Thomas Redpath	143	" $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 and 23, remaining, block III.
5219	John Currie	200	Clutha, 5, 7, 9, 11, block XLII.
5220	George Dempster	400	" 5, 7, 9, 11, 6, 8, 10 and 12, block LIII.
5221	James H. Bisset	100	Waihola, 1 and 2, block XVII.
5222	David Mathieson	55	Otakia, part of 23, block V. remainder.
5223	James Paterson	10	Tokomairiro, between, 16, block XXXVIII, Tokomairiro and 8. block IV., North Tuakitoto.
5225	William Shand	332	Dunedin and East Taieri, 16, 17, 22, block V.
5226	John Callender	30	Otok a, $\frac{1}{2}$ section, 33, next 22, block I.
5227	Robert Marshall	200	South Tuakitoto, 5, 6, 7, 8, block VII.
5228	Samuel Henry Andrews	538	Moeraki, 54, 55, 56, block I.
5229	James Dickson	50	Waihola, 3, block XV.
5230	Duncan Ferguson	25	Clutha, $\frac{1}{2}$ section 7, next 8, block XXXI.
5231	James Paterson	100	Tokomairiro, 7 and 8, block XXXVII.
5232	John and Robert Marshall	38	North Harbour and Blueskin, sect 1 of 40, Block I.
5233	Thomas Trumble	10	Oteraiia run, 102, Outstations
5234	James Moran	630	Clutha, section 1 to 6, block LXII, section 1 and 4, block LV., section 7, 9, 11, block LXI.
5235	James Moran	600	" all block LIV.

The above Applications will be decided at this Office, Dunedin, on Tuesday, the 29th day of July 1862. Those marked * by auction, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 11th June, 1862.

LEASING OF PUBLIC RESERVES,
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those Sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, situate on the Government Reserve, at the mouth of the Water-of-Leith, on the north side of the Pelichet Bay Jetty, will be let by auction, at the Land Office, Dunedin, on Friday, the 1st day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Licenses to occupy for twelve months will be granted to the highest bidder.

The rent to be paid in advance.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Crown Land Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 17th July, 1862.

AKATORE, BLOCKS 4 & 5.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Blocks 4 and 5, Akatore, having been surveyed, will be open for application on Monday, the 11th August next, at the Land Office, Dunedin; and, in the event of more than one application being made for the same section, will be decided by auction, at the Land Office, Dunedin, on the 22nd day of August next, at twelve o'clock, at which time the whole of the purchase money will be payable.

Blocks 4 and 5, Akatore, are situate on the sea coast, between the Taieri and Tokomairiro Rivers, immediately south of Block 3, lately advertised as open for application.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 15th July, 1862.

SALE OF SECTION IN DUNEDIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Section No. 65, Block XVI., Dunedin, will be sold by auction, in the Land Office, Dunedin, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 17th July, 1862.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of his Honor the Superintendent, till 4 o'clock of Friday, the 25th day of July, for the Erection of a House for the Gaoler, Dunedin.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Dunedin.

By order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

July 18th, 1862.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the Office of his Honor the Superintendent, till 4 o'clock of Friday, the 8th August, 1862, for the Erection of Post-and-rail Fencing, Gates, &c., at Warepa and South Clutha.

Specifications may be seen on application to the School Teachers, at the respective districts, from 23rd July to 1st August.

By order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

TENDERS are wanted for the Erection of Beacons in the Harbour of Otago, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Harbour Office, Port Chalmers. Tenders to be lodged at the Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, on or before Friday, August 1st, 1862.

ONE Architectural Draftsman is required. Applications are to be forwarded to the Provincial Engineer's Offices, Princes-street, Dunedin.—By order,

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

OF A GAOL AT WAIKOUAITI.

By His Honor JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

WHEREAS it is expedient to proclaim part of the Lock-up or Watch-house at Waikouaiti to be a Public Gaol:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Deputy-Superintendent of the Province of Otago, in pursuance of the power in me vested in that behalf, do hereby Proclaim and Declare that the enclosure or compartment numbered 2, in the Lock-up or Watch-house at Waikouaiti, shall henceforth be a Public Gaol of the Colony of New Zealand.

Given under my hand, at Dunedin, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, this eighteenth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.)

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Deputy-Superintendent.

OTAGO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, published every Wednesday, at 10 A.M., may be had of Mr. A. R. Livingston, Stationer. Price 5d., or 20s. per annum.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1862, all Advertisements will appear in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, which is published at 10 o'clock every Wednesday. An Abstract of such Advertisements will appear in the *Dunedin Advertiser*. *Gazettes* will be forwarded for reference to each of the Police Stations in the Province, and also to the Taieri and Clutha Ferries. Copies may be had from Mr. A. R. Livingston, Stationer, Dunedin. The *Gazette* goes free by post.—By order,
THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

ON and after 6th August, 1862, the Government Advertisements, as a rule, will only appear in this *Gazette*.
By order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 22nd July, 1862.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 21st July, 1862.

HIS HONOR the Deputy-Superintendent desires it to be notified, that he has appointed

EBENEZER HALLY, Esquire,
to be Resident Surgeon of Tuapeka Hospital.

By order,
JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

IMMIGRATION TO OTAGO.

ASSISTANCE TO MALES, AND FREE
PASSAGES TO FEMALES.

THE Provincial Government of Otago are now prepared to grant assisted passages from Great Britain and Ireland, to parties applied for by electors and *bona-fide* settlers in the Colony, on such applications being approved of by the Immigration Agent, and the Agents of the Government in Britain; and on sufficient security being given for the payment of the passage-money on the arrival of the Immigrants.

Unmarried females of good moral character, suitable as town and country servants, between the ages of 12 and 35 years, and well recommended by electors and *bona-fide* settlers in the Province, will receive a Free Passage to Otago, whether they come out individually or as members of families, on their satisfying the British Agents as to character and suitability, and on giving security that they shall remain at least three years in the Colony.

Apply to COLIN ALLAN, Immigration Agent, Dunedin.
July 3rd, 1862.

INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER
HOUSES APPOINTED.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 15th July, 1862.

HIS HONOR the Deputy-Superintendent directs it to be notified that, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in him, he has appointed the several members of the Police Force of the Province of Otago, hereinafter named, to be Inspectors of Slaughter Houses and of Cattle intended for slaughter within the respective Slaughter House Districts set opposite their names, viz. :—

OAMARU DISTRICT.

Sergeant Adam John M'Clusky.
Mounted Constable Henry Stratford.

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

Sergeant John Joyce.
Mounted Constable John Bevin.

TOKOMAIRIRO DISTRICT.

Constable John Golder.
Constable Francis Bullen.

TUAPEKA DISTRICT.

Sergeant Peter Sheridan.
Mounted Constable John M'Nally.

CLUTHA DISTRICT.

Sergeant William Cobden.
Mounted Constable Thomas Blatch.

And every person licensed, or to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Slaughter House Ordinance, Session VIII., No. 5, to keep a slaughter house within any of the Districts aforesaid, is hereby warned and required to give to the Inspectors of such District, before he shall slaughter any horned or neat cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, six hours' notice in writing of the cattle intended to be slaughtered, specifying the place and time, under a penalty of five pounds for each and every head of such cattle which shall be so slaughtered without such notice having been given.

By order,
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Province of Otago, New Zealand. }
TO WIT:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Mr. GEORGE DIXON DRURY, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, has this day submitted for my examination his Diploma as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance, passed by the Legislative Council of New Munster, Session I., No. 2, of 1849, intitled "An Ordinance to define the qualifications, and to provide for the remuneration in certain cases of Medical Practitioners."

Dated at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, this tenth day of July, 1862.

A. CHETHAM STRODE,
Resident Magistrate.

Superintendent's Office,
Dunedin, 17th July, 1862.

HIS HONOR the Deputy-Superintendent directs it to be notified that he has appointed

WILLIAM HUNTER REYNOLDS, Esquire, to be Acting-Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Otago during the absence of Thomas Dick, Esquire.

By order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

THE following List of Licenses, issued since the 15th of June ultimo, is published for general information:—

BUSH LICENSES.—E. N. T. Smith to Donald M'Lean, Tokomairiro, 18 June—Donald M'Lean, *Cameron Arms, Tokomairiro*, 24 June; James Christie, *Airlie Bank Hotel*, N.E. Harbour, 24 June; Wm. Murcott, *Hampden Hotel*, Hampden, 24 June; Robert Coghill, *Lake Hotel*, Waihola, 24 June; Joseph Abrahamson, *Bridge End Inn*, Tokomairiro, 25 June; John Horr, the *Buck's Eye*, Upper Taieri Ferry, 26 June; Peter Weatherston, *Bush Inn*, Port Chalmers Road, 28 June; Peter Birtles, White Swamp, N. Taieri Road, 30 June; John Barr, N. Taieri, 30 June; John Davidson, Tokomairiro Gorge, 30 June; E. C. Mais (of firm of Mais and Howarth), *Reliance Hotel*, East Taieri, 30 June; John Jefferis, *Race Course Hotel*, North Taieri, 30 June; Peter M'Lachlan, *Bargeddie Hotel*, Saddle Hill, 30 June; John Dickson, Blueskin, 30 June; James Scott, Waiwero, 30 June; John Simpson (of firm of Simpson and Henderson), Waihola, 1 July; James Skedden Young, *Pleasant Valley Accommodation House*, at Pleasant River, 1 July; Hodgson Steel, *Cumberland Hotel*, Tokomairiro, 1 July; Harold Clements, East Taieri, 1 July; John Cramond, *East Taieri Hotel*, East Taieri, 1 July; James Marshall, *Sunnyside Hotel*, Saddle Hill, 1 July; J. L. Munson, *Washington Hotel*, Waikouaiti, 2 July; Alexander M'Millan, *Saddle Hill Hotel*, Saddle Hill, 8 July; James Riddell, North Taieri, 9 July; James Goodall, Tokomairiro, 11 July; Andrew Baker, *Northern Hotel*, Oamaru, 12 July; William Jones, *Star*

and *Garter Hotel*, Oamaru, 15 July; Wm. L. Leggatt, *Onikakara Inn*, Moeraki, 16 July.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.—Henderson Lowe, of firm of Morison, Lowe & Co., 9 July; James Gillon, 9 July.

WINE AND BEER LICENSES.—Lewis Solomon, *Eldorado Hotel*, N.E. side of George-street, 30 June; Edward George, *Bath Hotel*, George-street, 1 July; Samuel Solomon, *Aldinga Hotel*, at corner of Stafford and Hope streets, 1 July—transfer, Samuel Solomon to Judah Solomon, 1 July; A. J. Simmons, *Royal Café de Paris*, Rattray-street, 3 July; John Riordan, *Café de Paris*, Jetty-street, 1 July.

By order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

TENTH LIST.

THE following Applications will be taken into consideration in the Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, upon the first Tuesday of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock A.M. Objections (if any) may be lodged at this Office, or stated when the case is under consideration. Parties must attend:—

APPLICATIONS, consideration of which has been deferred:—John Kedzlie, North Taieri Road; T. R. Simpson, East Taieri; Thomas Lewis, *Royal Oak Hotel*, Tokomairiro.

APPLICATIONS FOR RENEWAL OF BUSH LICENSES.—James Doughty, Tokomairiro; Edwin Legge, *Glenore Hotel*, Tokomairiro.

NEW APPLICATIONS.—Bush Licenses: James Galbraith, Blueskin Road; B. R. Baird (of firm of Baird and Thompson), *Golden Age Hotel*, Woolshed; George Coombe, Woolshed, Tokomairiro.—Wine and Beer Licenses: Thomas Purnell, corner of Great King-street, near Water-of-Leith Bridge; Hugh Robertson, London Dining Rooms, Jetty-street; P. A. Chavannes, *Freemason's Tavern*, at corner of Octagon and Princes-street; Robert Pace Hamilton, George-street, Port Chalmers; John Henry Noding, *Albion Hotel*, Great King-street; Edward Fealey, *Valley Hotel*, corner of George and St. Andrew streets.

By order,

JOHN LOGAN,
Clerk to Superintendent.

