



OTAGO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Honor's Command,

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

[No. 260.]

ADDRESS

OF

HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT

ON OPENING THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF
THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE
OF OTAGO, 12TH AUGUST, 1863.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—

THE exigencies of the Province, and the position in which the Executive Government stands in relation to yourselves and to the country, have determined me to avail myself thus early of the benefit of your counsels.

It is, doubtless, known to you that through a defect in our Provincial Executive Laws I, as your Superintendent, on assuming the government of the Province, was deprived of the salutary checks which had regulated the acts of my predecessors; and that, although anxious to give full effect to the principle of responsible Government, which has from the earliest period of our political existence as a Province been recognised and established, I was, of necessity, compelled, for a considerable period of time, to undertake the Executive Government of the Province upon my sole personal responsibility—a responsibility rather increased than abated, by the fact, that while I succeeded your late Superintendent, Major Richardson, on the 16th April, your last votes of revenue had expired on the 31st of the preceding March; and also, by the additional circumstance that through an unusual lapse of time between the

date of my election and your own, I was compelled to choose between a total suspension of the operations of Government, and a resort to a continuous unauthorised expenditure of the public monies. The latter course was adopted by me, and you will be asked to sanction the necessary disbursements which I have, under unusual circumstances, authorised.

Before proceeding to address you upon other subjects of general public importance, including those upon which it is your province to legislate, and others upon which your weight can be brought to bear, by resolution or otherwise, I feel it due to you to afford an intelligible view of the position which your Executive Government at present occupies.

I have already stated that for a considerable period, computed from the 16th April last, I was necessarily the only Executive officer of the Provincial Government, the Board of Audit and Executive Council Ordinance of 1860 merely providing that, in the event of a dissolution of the Provincial Council, the existing Executive Council should continue in office until the election of a new Superintendent. It would thus appear that the framers of that Ordinance had not considered that the election of Superintendent must precede that of the Provincial Council, and that the new Superintendent might, as in my own case, be placed in a position of isolated responsibility for a considerable time. The result of this defect in the Ordinance just quoted has in the present case been, that for about two months circumstances combined

to defeat the purpose and operation of your other Executive Laws; and it was only when the election of members was considerably advanced that I was enabled to surround myself with advisers responsible to your House and to the country. My course then appeared clear. A dissolution of the Provincial Council had taken place. The gentleman who had led the Government under my predecessor up to the date of that dissolution, and of my own election, had been re-elected by a large majority of the largest and most influential constituency in the Province. I therefore invited that gentleman to form an Executive Government, which, notwithstanding the existence of some minor differences between us, he consented to do. The issue is, that I meet you with an Executive Council, which, so far as it is formed, is identical with that of my predecessor. It is, however, legally incomplete—one of the requirements of the Executive Council Ordinance, 1861, which prescribes the appointment of a Provincial Solicitor, who shall be also a member of the Provincial Council, not having been complied with. This non-compliance with the terms of that Ordinance has been forced upon the Executive Government by the Electors of the Province, who themselves declined to re-elect either of the gentlemen belonging to the legal profession, who solicited their suffrages. The only course left open for adoption by the Executive Government under these novel circumstances, was to obtain legal advice and assistance beyond the pale of the Provincial Council. A Bill to amend the Executive Council Ordinance 1861, has been prepared, and will be laid before you.

This measure, if suffered to become law, will prevent any difficulty arising from a recurrence of events similar to those I have described; and the possibility of a future Superintendent being at any time placed in the position of sole administrator of the Government, will also be removed.

The expenditure proposed for Main Roads throughout the Province, you will perceive, when the Estimates are laid before you, to be very considerable; and I feel assured that you will unite with me in opinion that no outlay of public monies is more desirable. The proper conduct of this branch of our service is now of the utmost importance, it being essential that the immense sums now being expended on Roads should be so employed as to afford means of communication to the greatest number of our population, and that the work once performed shall be permanent. Impressed with these convictions, it is probable that I shall submit to you, in the course of this Session of Council, resolutions having for their object a more efficient conduct of this department.

A subject to which I would prominently direct your attention, is the unsatisfactory state of our Land Regulations. I believe you will concur with me in the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to settle definitively the terms upon which the Waste Lands of the Crown within the Province should be alienated. I am aware that it does not come within your jurisdiction to legislate upon this subject, but it is in your power to determine by resolution what shall become law. Many reasons combine to render an early settlement of this question necessary, not the least of which is the damage which

the Province sustains through a comparative suspension of Land Sales, whereby a serious deficiency in Land Revenue, and the mischievous retardation of settlement upon country lands have resulted.

From the discussions upon the Land Question, which preceded the late elections, and from the expressed opinions of the members of this House, and of other gentlemen who may be fairly supposed to represent at least a minority of the constituency of the country, the conclusion is inevitable that a great diversity of opinion exists, not only with reference to the price at which the Waste Lands of the Crown within the Province should be sold, but with reference also to ulterior conditions of purchase. Such being the case, and bearing in mind my own recently expressed views on this subject, and also those of the gentlemen who form my Executive Government, you will not be taken by surprise when I state that upon the terms and conditions upon which the waste lands shall be sold, we are not unanimous.

This want of accord is to be regretted, as it prevents me from laying before you at the commencement of your sittings resolutions on this important subject, which might immediately receive your attention. But as the present Executive Council only consider themselves as acting temporarily, and have signified to me their intention of resigning office immediately on the meeting of Council, it will be a duty for the Executive which may forthwith be formed, to prepare, in conjunction with myself, the basis of a plan for the satisfactory disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown: And I may here state that whatever resolutions are arrived at by this Council, whether in accordance with my own opinion or otherwise, shall receive from me all the support I can give them, in order to settle finally and satisfactorily a question which it is most advisable should as seldom as possible be disturbed.

I would direct your attention to the desirability of revising the whole of our Provincial Ordinances, with a view to their reconstruction and consolidation; many of these Ordinances having application to circumstances which were liable to frequent change, supplementary laws have often been resorted to, amending, and, in some cases, partially repealing previous enactments. This practice has been found to be attended with much inconvenience, and has led in some cases to uncertainty as to the state of the law, besides encumbering our Provincial Statute Book with an unnecessary number of enactments bearing on the same subject. I have to propose to you that during the next recess your Government should be authorised to cause a complete revision and re-construction, where necessary, of all existing Provincial Laws, to be made in such a manner as to provide, as far as possible, that the whole of the law in force upon any given subject shall be found in one Ordinance. In order to secure this desirable end, I would further suggest that in all future legislation, when circumstances require (as they will do in a constantly progressing colony), amendments, additions, or, it may be, repeal of Laws, the requisite changes should be effected by the introduction of new Ordinances, complete in themselves, and a total repeal of those on the same subject previously in force. By the adoption of this course it is believed that not only would

the bulk of our Statute Book be materially decreased, but each Enactment being complete in itself, the administration of the laws would be rendered more certain, simple, and economical.

Having these ends in view, I do not propose during the present Session to ask you to devote a large proportion of your time to the purposes of direct legislation. Some few measures, however, which appear to be of immediate importance, have been framed, and will be submitted for your consideration.

A comprehensive and detailed report upon our gold fields will be laid before you. From this report you will have the satisfaction to learn that the sources of mineral wealth which Otago possesses, and which it was at one time feared might be speedily exhausted, are only in course of gradual development.

A new Gold Fields Act, which it is intended to bring before the General Assembly of New Zealand at its next session, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted for your approval. This measure has for its object the amendment of the present Act in all those particulars in which experience has proved it to be defective; and in its special provision will be made by permitting the sale of land within proclaimed gold fields, to facilitate and encourage the permanent settlement of the country.

It affords me much pleasure in recommending to your favorable consideration the proposal which has been made, to hold a New Zealand Industrial Exhibition at Dunedin in the year 1865, and which now only requires your sanction in order to its becoming an established reality. The General Government of New Zealand, and his Excellency the Governor, have given assurances of their cordial support, and it is believed that the special patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be obtained. I feel confident that you will join with me in viewing this undertaking as one of no ordinary importance to the Colony, and that you will enable me to adopt measures to secure its success.

I desire to inform you of the measures taken by me in furtherance of the views of the General Assembly of New Zealand, as expressed in their Resolution, adopted at Wellington, on the 11th day of September, 1862, on the subject of Telegraphic Communication through the Colony. By that Resolution a main line only, connecting the various Provinces with each other, and with the seat of the General Government, seems to have been contemplated. For an efficient construction of a main line from the Waitaki to the Maitara, I have, under the advice of competent Engineers, made the necessary arrangements; as also for a branch line running from a convenient point in the Tokomairiro District through the various gold fields to Lake Wakatipu, from whence, as occasion may require, it can be extended to any available outlet on the West Coast. All the necessary material for this work, with the exception of posts, has been ordered from Great Britain, and may be expected to arrive in the Province in the month of November of the present year.

The growing importance of our Port, as a resort of shipping from all parts of the world, and our rapidly increasing commercial wealth, render the question of Harbor Defences one of considerable moment.

The establishment and effective maintenance of Volunteer Corps appears to be equally deserving the support of the country. Upon these subjects Resolutions will be prepared by the Government, and submitted to you.

Returns from the various departments of the Public Service will be laid upon your table, from which you will be informed of the nature and extent of the operations of the Government since your last Session.

The Estimates, which will shortly be presented, have been framed on a scale commensurate with the constantly increasing requirements of the Province, and I have to express the hope that the provisions which you will find made for the various Public Works, now in progress, and those proposed to be carried on during the current year, will meet with your best consideration and cordial approval.

In conclusion, I would offer you my sincere congratulations upon the evidences of continuous prosperity by which we are surrounded, and I have further to express my earnest desire that the Supreme Governor of the world will so order your counsels, and so direct me in the performance of duty, that our combined efforts to securely promote the best interests and advancement of the Province may be crowned with success.

I now declare this Council open for the dispatch of business.

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

WE thank your Honor for having, under the peculiar circumstances referred to in the Address, decided on calling the Council together as early as possible, and concur in the propriety of legislating to avoid the possibility of a future Superintendent being placed in the same difficult position.

We shall be ready to give our earnest consideration to any measures for improving the means of communication with the interior, and for the efficient conduct of the department under whose management they are placed.

We agree with your Honor in the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to settle definitely the terms upon which the Waste Lands of the Crown within the Province should be alienated.

We shall be glad to co-operate with your Honor in a revision of the Provincial Ordinances, and will support any measure by which the bulk of our Statute Book may, without impairing its utility, be decreased.

The necessity of amending the Gold-fields Act, and of making special provision for permitting the sale of Land within proclaimed Gold-fields is obvious, and we shall cordially welcome any measures which may foster the important industries connected with the Gold-fields, and encourage the permanent settlement of the country.

We are prepared to give our favorable consideration to the proposal for holding a New Zealand Industrial Exhibition in Dunedin, in the year 1865, such an Exhibition being calculated to make better known, both in the Province and beyond it, not only our own resources and capabilities, but those of the whole Colony.

The subject of Telegraphic Communication we regard as one of the greatest importance, and shall be ready to assist in carrying out

any well-devised plan for its extension throughout the settled parts of the Colony.

We shall be ready to consider with favourable attention any measures which the Government may propose for the protection of the Port, and the effective maintenance of Volunteer Corps throughout the Province.

When the Estimates are before us, we shall be prepared to enter upon their consideration with a due regard to the increasing requirements of the Province.

We rejoice to know the resources of our mineral wealth are likely to prove so extensive; and we join with your Honor in the humble hope that our combined efforts may, under the blessing of our Almighty, promote the best interests and tend to the advancement of the Province.

Passed the Provincial Council,
August 12, 1863.

J. RICHARDSON,
Speaker.

CHARLES SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW
ZEALAND, OTAGO AND SOUTH-
LAND DISTRICT.

“DEBTORS AND CREDITORS’ ACT, 1862.”

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sitting of this Court will be holden at the Court House, Dunedin, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, for the dispatch of all business accruing under the provisions of the “Debtors and Creditors’ Act, 1862.”

ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Dunedin, 17th August, 1863.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW
ZEALAND, OTAGO AND SOUTH-
LAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the “Debtors and Creditors’ Act, 1862,” and in the matter of the Petition of JOHN BARR, lately of North Taieri, Publican and presently prisoner for debt in the Gaol of Dunedin.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor Mr. Justice Richmond has appointed Saturday, the 3rd day of October next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, for hearing the Petition of JOHN BARR above named.

ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Dunedin, 17th August, 1863.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW
ZEALAND, OTAGO AND SOUTH-
LAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the “Debtors and Creditors’ Act, 1862,” and in the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM LUCAN BOYES, of Dunedin, a Clerk in the service of the Provincial Government of Otago, employed in the Gold Fields’ Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor Mr. Justice Richmond has appointed Saturday, the 3rd day of October next, at ten o’clock in the forenoon, for hearing the Petition of WILLIAM LUCAN BOYES above-named.

ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Dunedin, 17th August, 1863.

LIST OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR
RELIEF, UNDER THE PROVI-
SIONS OF “THE DEBTORS AND
CREDITORS’ ACT, 1862.”

1. JOHN BARR, lately of North Taieri, Publican, and presently prisoner for debt in the Gaol of Dunedin.
2. WILLIAM LUCAN BOYES, of Dunedin, a clerk in the service of the Provincial Government of Otago, employed in the Gold-fields Department.

ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

17th August 1863.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between George Hepburn Maitland and Henry N. Alves, Stockowners, Kaitangata, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. H. MAITLAND.
H. N. ALVES.

Dunedin, August 5th, 1863.

Witness—

C. H. STREET,
Accountant, Dunedin.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, the 1st of September, for the Building known as Dr. Burns’s House on Bell Hill. The successful tenderer will be required to remove the whole of the materials at his own risk and expense, within one month from acceptance of tender.

By order.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

Dunedin, August 12th, 1863.

FIREWOOD.

TENDERS for the supply of Firewood for the Government Offices, Police Barracks, Gaol, and Hospital, until 31st December, 1863, to be laid down and stacked as may be directed, will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, 1st September next.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

15th August, 1863.

A CHIEF CLERK wanted for the Gold Fields Department. Application to be made to the Provincial Secretary in writing.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 12th August, 1863.

HIS Honor the Superintendent directs it to be notified that

JOHN LARKINS CHEESE RICHARDSON,
Esquire,

a member of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, was this day elected Speaker thereof, and that His Honor has been pleased to confirm the said election.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

TWENTY-THIRD LIST.

THE following Applications will be taken into consideration, in the Provincial Secretary's Office, at Dunedin, upon the first Tuesday of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock p.m. Objections (if any) may be lodged at said office, or stated when the cases are under consideration. Applicants must attend personally, or by Agent.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	SITUATION OF PREMISES PROPOSED TO BE LICENSED.
DEFERRED APPLICATIONS.	
1. W. McKinney	BUSH LICENSE. House at Moeraki House at Shag Valley
2. John H. Gilligan	
NEW APPLICATIONS.	
1. R. Robinson	BUSH LICENSE. Exhibition Hotel, Waipori
WINE AND BEER LICENSES.	
1. Alexander Allan	Old England Hotel, corner of Stuart and Gaol Streets, Dunedin Peacock Hotel, Junction of Anderson's Bay Road and Princes Street Hotel, Thames Street, Oamaru Abbyleix House, Maclaggan Street, Dunedin Alliance Hotel, Maclaggan Street
2. Wm. Bastings	
3. Henry Wilson	
4. W. G. Hayward	
5. J. G. Boyd	
BOTTLE LICENSES.	
1. Samuel Gibbs	Tyne Street, Oamaru Dowling Street, Dunedin
2. John Pope	

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 15th August, 1863

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT directs the Publication of the following LIST OF LICENSES issued since 20th of July last, for general information.

NAME OF HOLDER OF LICENSE.	SITUATION OF LICENSED PREMISES.	DATE WHEN ISSUED.
BUSH LICENSES.		
Job L. Munson	Washington Hotel, Waikouaiti	29th July
Israel Henry Moses	Clarendon Arms Hotel, Waihola	31st "
John M'Bride	Deep Stream Hotel, Dunstan Road	6th August
Transfer—John Gracie to Ewan M'Coll	Saddle Hill Hotel, East Taieri	18th "
WINE AND BEER LICENSES.		
Transfer—John Falla to Cunningham Greig Boyd	Alliance Boarding House	18th "
WHOLESALE LICENSES.		
John Russell Smith	Princes Street, Dunedin	31st July
John Connell	Manse Street, do.	14th August

15th August, 1863.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.

HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT directs the publication of the following LIST OF AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES issued since 1st February, for general information.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.
David Jones.....	Dunstan	5th August
Reuben Harris.....	Lake Wakatipu	5th "

Dunedin, 15th August, 1863.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

(From *New Zealand Gazette*, August 6, 1863.)

Members of Otago Provincial Council elected.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 31st July, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified that Writs issued for the election of Members of the Provincial Council for the Province of Otago have been returned, with certificates to the effect that for

Dunedin District.

Thomas Dick
William Hunter Reynolds
Thomas Birch

Edward Bowes Cargill
Frederick Joseph Moss
James Kilgour
James Paterson

Port Chalmers District.

James Macandrew.

Oamaru Town District.

Henry John Miller

North Harbor District.

John Cargill

George Duncan

Peninsula District.

Arthur William Morris

Wakari District.

George Hepburn

Green Island and Caversham District.

George Lloyd

John Blair

Taiari District.

William Stevenson
Donald Reid
Arthur John Burns
Alexander Rennie

Waiholo District.

Alexander Mollison

Tokomairiro District.

John Dewe
John Lillie Gillies
John Hardy

Matau District.

William Henning Mansford

Clutha District.

John Larkins Cheese Richardson
David Pike Steel
Francis Wallace McKenzie

Lindis District.

Frederick Thomas Walker

Manuherikia District.

William Dick Murison

Wakatip District.

William Pinkerton

Oamaru Country District.

Michael Sherlock Gleeson

Waikouaiti District.

Julius Vogel

Gold Fields District.

William Baldwin
John Hughes
George Brodie

have been duly elected.

ALFRED DOMETT.

(From the *Southland Gazette*, August 7, 1863.)

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE PORT OF INVERCARGILL.

VESSELS bound for New River should steer for the north end of Point Island, around which, to within a cable's length, there is not less than five fathoms water. A small patch is said to exist about a quarter of a mile off in a westerly direction, but the pilots have not been able to find less than five fathoms on it, hard sand bottom. Outside the bar, in six fathoms, is moored a spiral-shaped black buoy, bearing from the north end of the Island north half a mile. Steer for this buoy, and as you approach it, the leading beacons, painted white, will come on with each other bearing from you E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Keep the beacons, in one, leaving the black buoy on your port hand, which will lead you over the bar in fifteen feet

at low water, spring tides. The breadth of the bar is about a good cable's length, and inside of it, in four fathoms, is a spiral-shaped white buoy, marking the south side of the channel.

The course from this buoy, to about two cables' length above the Pilot Station, is E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., and from thence, to about four cables' length further up, E. by N. The channel then gradually bends to the northward until past the Bombay Rock.

The Pilot Station is situated between the leading beacons, and, except in heavy gales, a pilot will board the vessel abreast of the station; but, should the wind and sea be too strong for him to put off, the shipmaster, by attending to the following directions may be able himself to conduct his vessel to a place of safety:—

The Channel is marked by white buoys on the starboard or south side, and by black buoys on the port or north side. Keep midway between the black and white buoys.

About three cables' length below the Bombay Rock lies a small rock called the "Guiding Star Rock," with only four feet water over it. A white buoy has been placed on the west side of this rock, in twelve feet water. The Sand Spit, on the opposite side of the Channel, has been advancing into it during the last six months, and at present the breadth of the passage between the Spit and the rock is so narrow, that it would not be prudent for a stranger to run through.

It would be safer to anchor abreast of the second black buoy, above the Pilot Station, where a vessel with good ground tackle could ride in comparative safety.

The leading mark to pass midway between the rock and the Spit is:—Keep the high hummock on the extreme end of Sandy Point, a sail's breadth open to the eastward of the iron white beacon on Bombay Rock, bearing N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. When abreast of the white buoy, keep off a little, so as not to shave the point of the Spit too close; a N. by E. half E. course will then lead you through between the Bombay Rock and the black buoy on the opposite side of the channel.

On the west side of the Bombay Rock is placed an iron beacon, surmounted by a barrel painted white. The top of the beacon is fifteen feet above low water mark, and the rock projects from the beacon twenty feet W.N.W. into the channel; immediately beyond there is eighteen feet water. The course from abreast of this beacon to the second white buoy, as you proceed upwards, is N.E. by N., and from thence to the third white buoy N.E., but allowance must be made for the set of the tide, which runs through the blind channel and strikes across the

ship channel, between the Bombay Rock and the first white buoy above it.

The flood setting east, the ebb west.

The best anchorage for a stranger to take is abreast of the third white buoy from the Bombay Rock, letting go the anchors nearest the S.W. side, as it is pretty steep, too. The depth of water near the shore is three, and, in mid-channel, five fathoms — good holding ground.

It is high-water full and change at the Pilot Station at 12h. 30m., and the rise of tide from six to eleven feet, according to the winds and state of the tides, westerly winds setting the tides up.

A Flagstaff has been erected on Steep Head, on which will be hoisted, on and after the 15th August, 1863, tidal signals, nearly the same as shown at Lonsdale Point, Port Phillip, viz. :—

Between Sunrise and Sunset.

During the first quarter flood, a blue flag, half-mast high.

During the second quarter flood, a blue flag, at the mast-head.

During the third quarter flood, No. 7 Marryatt's, half-mast high.

During the last quarter flood, No. 7, Marryatt's, at the mast-head.

Ebb Tide.

During first quarter, a blue flag, half-mast high, with a ball underneath.

During second quarter, a blue flag, at mast-head, with a ball underneath.

During third quarter, No. 7, Marryatt's, half-mast high, with a ball underneath.

Last quarter, No. 7, Marryatt's, at the mast-head, with a ball underneath.

When the sea is high on the bar, a black ball will be hoisted at the north yard-arm, in addition to the tidal signals; but when it is unfit for a vessel to enter the harbour, the tidal signals will not be shown, but two black balls will be hoisted at the north yard-arm. Communication may be had with vessels at sea, by means of Marryatt's signals, at the south yard-arm.

Marryatt's signals, at the north yard arm, will be intended for the pilots at the station.

Masters of vessels should not run for the Harbor during the ebb tide, unless with a good commanding breeze, smooth water, and with a vessel easily steered.

The bearings and courses given are by compass, and the soundings at low water spring tides.

J. B. GREIG,
Harbor Master.

ABSTRACT of Advertisements from the 'Provincial Government Gazette' of 12th August, 1863 :—

Supply of Tents. Tenders by noon of 19th August.
Cattle (two geldings) to be Sold at North Dunedin Pound, 12 noon of 25th August.

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Custom House, Dunedin,
18th August, 1863.

WITH reference to the Proclamation of the 29th ultimo, declaring what articles shall be considered as Warlike Stores, viz. :—

Firearms of every description
Accoutrements for such arms
Gunpowder of every description, in cartridge or otherwise
Percussion caps flints
Lead, zinc, and copper, manufactured or otherwise
Shot, ball, bullets, marbles
Saltpetre
Bayonets, pikes, hay forks, scythes
Swords, tomahawks, adzes, and all other edged tools, of whatever description, capable of being used as weapons
Iron of all kinds, capable of being converted into weapons.

I hereby notify that parties desirous of dealing in such articles must immediately apply at this office for the necessary license.

CHARLES LOGIE,
Licensing Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, of the 23th inst., from parties willing to supply the Departments of the General Government within the Province of Otago, with Stationery, for the period from 1st September, 1863, to 30th June, 1864, inclusive. A schedule of the articles required, to be had on application at the Colonial Sub-Treasury. The Government will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. LOGIE,
Colonial Sub-Treasurer.

Colonial Sub-Treasury,
Dunedin, 15th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found depositing Manure, Rubbish, or any other article, inside of the embankment opposite the Government Building, below high water mark, will be prosecuted, as per the 28th section of the Harbor Regulations.

DAVID DICKIE,
Deputy Harbor Master.

TRANSFER LICENSING MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Justices will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of September next, at the temporary Court House of the Resident Magistrate, Gaol-street, Dunedin, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose TRANSFERRING Publicans Licenses in terms of the Ordinance Sess. II, No 12, at which time and place, all persons interested in the business of the said meeting are required to give their attendance.

THOMAS CALCUTT,
Clerk to the Bench.

B. M's Office,
Dunedin, August 7th, 1863.