



OTAGO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

Vol. VII.]

DUNEDIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

[No. 299.]

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Crown Lands for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1864.

REVENUE.

Deposits on application for Rural Lands	£47,240	6	7
Auction Sales Town Lands	1,587	3	6
Depasturing Licenses	246	9	6
Assessment on Stock	536	6	9
Fees on Transfer of Rural Certificates	61	0	0
Timber Licenses	567	0	0
Quarrying Licenses	5	0	0
Gold Fields' Revenue:—			
Dunedin	26	0	0
Tuapeka	388	17	0
Waitahuna	174	17	6
Dunstan	2,327	13	0
Mount Ida	923	0	0
Mount Benger	169	17	0
Arrow	366	16	6
Queenstown	1,297	3	6
Manuherikia	176	19	0
Shotover	385	14	0
Nokomai	51	0	0
West Taieri	751	0	0
Hamilton's	95	4	0
	7,134	1	6

Balance on 31st December, 1863 580 0 0

£57,957 7 10

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of Receiver of Land Revenue from 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1864	£12 10 0
Paid Provincial Treasurer Available Balance—	
For month of January	3,149 13 10
" February	5,938 19 4
" March	47,331 4 8
	56,419 17 10
Paid General Government Sub- Treasurer, Twenty-eighth Instal- ment N. Zealand Company's Debt	945 0 0

Balance on 31st March. 1864 580 0 0

£57,957 7 10

CHARLES LOGIE, Receiver of Land Revenue.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR THE
SUPERINTENDENT,

In Opening the Eighteenth Session of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, 7th April, 1864.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Provincial Council,—

THE close of the financial year renders it necessary for me to assemble you in Session, in order that you may sanction the necessary expenditure of Revenue for the current year. The general circumstances of the Province also make it imperative on me at this particular time to have recourse to your deliberative judgment and counsel.

The past year, although not marked by the sudden changes and commercial excitement which followed the discovery of gold at the Tuapeka, and more recently at the Dunstan and Lake districts, has, nevertheless, been an eventful and important one in the history of our Province; and the evidences of improvement which are everywhere manifest, are sufficiently indicative of a sound progress.

The subject to which, in now addressing you, I feel it incumbent on me to attach especial prominence, is the financial position of the Province—present and prospective.

When you last met in Session, an Estimate of the *Ordinary Revenue* and Revenue derivable from the sale of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st March, 1864, was laid before you. That Estimate shewed that the sum of £350,600 might, with reasonable probability, be relied on from those sources; while from the sale of Debentures, issuable under the concurrent sanction of Provincial Ordinances and of the General Government of the Colony, the sum of £650,000 appeared to be available for Public Works. Thus, a total sum of £1,000,600, inclusive of £20,792 2s. 6d., the amount of unauthorised expenditure from the 31st March, 1863, to the date of your last Appropriation Ordinance, appeared to be at your disposal; and by that Ordinance you authorised the Executive Government to disburse, on account of Public Works and otherwise, the sum of £929,404 13s. 2d.

Of this appropriation, the sum of £678,000 has been expended.

Under some heads the expenditure has been in excess of your votes, while, on the other hand, many important public works for which you made provision are either uncommenced or only in course of construction.

Under the head of Uncommenced Works may be enumerated—The Port Chalmers Pier; the Cape Saunders, Tairoa's Head, and Dog Island Lighthouses; the contemplated operations connected with the improvement of the entrance to, and the erection of a bridge across, the River Clutha; the Provincial Government Buildings, and other works of more or less importance.

The circumstances under which unauthorised expenditure has been incurred will be explained to you, and you will be asked to give your attention to an Act indemnifying the Government for having so far exceeded the powers with which you had entrusted them. You will be also made acquainted with the various operating causes of delay in the prosecution of the authorised Public Works which are at present either uncommenced or uncompleted.

Having seen that the *Estimated Revenue* and Income for the past year, from ordinary sources and from sales of Debentures, amounted to £1,000,600; that to meet the requirements of the Public Service during that period you appropriated by Ordinance the sum of £929,404 13s. 2d., and that of that amount the Provincial Government have expended the sum of

£678,000 only—it follows that the sum of £322,000 ought now to be available for Public Works during the current year, *i.e.*, provided the expectations of the Government, when they framed the Estimates in August last, have been realised.

A short reference to actual facts and figures will suffice to shew clearly our financial position.

Amount of actual expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1864	£678,000	0	0
Revenue and Income from all sources, exclusive of Debentures, during the same period	374,000	3	3

Leaving the amount of £304,000 0 0 to be met by sale of Debentures.

With reference to these Debentures, you are doubtless already aware of the fact that, up to the time of the departure of the last mail, the whole of our half-million loan remained unnegotiated. The high value of money which has ruled in the English market from the time the Otago Debentures were placed upon it has, doubtless, had a prejudicial influence on its sale; but in order to account for this loan being apparently an unmarketable security, other causes more influential than a temporary scarcity of money must be in operation. Among these causes may, I think, be ranked the following:—

1st. Our real position as a Province, and the nature of our Securities, are neither fully known nor recognised in Great Britain.

2. Our Provincial loans, although assented to by the Governor of the Colony, not having the sanction of an Act of the General Assembly, are not even admitted to quotation on the Stock Exchange.

3. Competition with the numerous loans now on the London market, including those of *Foreign States*, our *own Dependencies, Colonies, and Provinces*, but more especially the New Zealand War Loan of three millions, which, as a Colonial security, from the superior position it appears to occupy as compared with a purely Provincial transaction, cannot fail to exercise a depreciating effect upon the latter.

A prudent estimate of our present and immediately prospective financial position seems to point to the conclusion that, failing a speedy negotiation of our loan, even with the exercise of the utmost care and economy in the construction of the Estimates for the current year, it may not be possible for the Province to escape the serious consequences which must inevitably arise from a crippled Administration and the cessation of Public Works, clamorously demanded by the necessities incident to rapid progress, but which must be sternly denied with an embarrassed exchequer.

I have brought this subject before you in a manner somewhat unusual in an address of this kind, from a strong sense of duty, being possessed with the conviction that we may be called upon to contend with no ordinary difficulties. That these difficulties may be avoided by prompt and decisive action, I as fully believe as I do in the possibility of their occurrence; and I am equally confident in the thorough soundness and stability of the Province, and in its possession of resources which cannot ultimately fail to place it in the foremost rank of British Colonies.

Without entering upon questions savouring rather of Colonial than Provincial politics, I proceed briefly to indicate the direction in which I think security against impending danger should be sought, as also the line of action which appears best calculated to ensure future exemption from similar difficulties.

Assuming that in the event of no material change occurring in the money market of Great Britain, and,

in the absence of additional guarantees, our half-million loan will continue for a considerable time undisposed of, the only course I can confidently recommend is, that by resolution or otherwise, you join me in strongly urging upon the General Government of the Colony the absolute necessity for their immediately pledging the country to a *guarantee* of the loan, so that it may be placed in the British market on as favourable a footing as the Colonial War Loan, which is now in course of negotiation through an accredited member of the New Zealand Government.

On the subject of future loans which, in connection with Public Works of permanent importance, and especially with reference to railways, it will be found necessary to resort to a well defined system, by which Foreign capital may be made available for their construction. The concomitants of such a system as would meet the acquirements of this Province deserve, and I feel assured will receive, earnest consideration at your hands. Looking at the relationship at present existing between the General Government and the various Provinces of New Zealand, I can suggest no means by which a sufficiently comprehensive financial scheme can be matured and rendered efficient without the fullest sanction and concurrence of the General Assembly of the Colony. To this end it will be necessary to secure the co-operation of the other Provinces, which, in a matter so plainly calculated to promote the prosperity and financial stability of each, and of the colony as a whole, will, I believe, be willingly accorded. As an initiatory step, I would suggest the desirability, during the present Session, of your making an approximate estimate of the cost of the principal Public Works (inclusive of railways) which will require construction during the ensuing five years, and towards which Ordinary Revenue cannot be made available. As a guide to the construction of such an estimate, important data on various subjects will be laid before you.

The collective amount required during the period specified being approximately ascertained, and care being taken that no works shall be included in such estimate but such as are manifestly of a permanent and reproductive character, the financial position of the Province might be placed upon a satisfactory footing, were such loans sanctioned by an Act of the General Assembly, under condition by which assurances are afforded that the borrowed capital shall be devoted to the specific purposes defined by such Act, and ample security effected upon lands within the Province, to provide for payment of interest and the repayment of capital.

The plan, the bare outlines of which I have thus offered for your consideration, appears to me to possess the advantage of adaptation to the circumstances of every New Zealand Province; of constituting every Provincial loan a New Zealand loan, thereby affording the greatest facility for its negotiation, with the fullest security for its liquidation; of being based upon principles financially and politically sound; and of being reasonable in its demands upon the Government of the colony.

Reports from the various Commissions appointed by me, in pursuance of resolutions of your House, will be laid upon your table. They contain much valuable information upon the subjects of inquiry; and resolutions will be submitted to you, having for their object the practical benefits which it was your desire should result from the labours of the Commissioners.

One of the Reports—that of the Commission on Roads and their Construction, with accompanying evidence—I would especially commend to your earnest consideration. The labours of this Commission have not only been great, but have resulted in the collection of a body of evidence of great interest and value to the Province.

A series of resolutions, specially bearing on the subject of railways, will be prepared and submitted to you. If you concur with me in believing that the time has arrived when the position of the Province demands those increased facilities for the conveyance of passengers and goods which railways alone can afford, I shall be prepared to join with you in the adoption of such measures as may be considered best calculated to effect the desired object.

In connection with this subject, I have to refer with satisfaction to the extension of road communication which has been effected during the past year; and I would particularly notice the progressive state of the road from the Dunstan to the Lake districts via the Kawarau River—a work long believed to possess features of peculiar difficulty in its construction. A great portion of the work is now completed, and in a few months' time an unbroken line of communication, by means of a good road, will exist between Dunedin and Queenstown.

When the Estimates are under your consideration, your attention will be directed to the urgent necessity for the construction of pack tracks to some of the outlying portions of the goldfields. I have already sanctioned the commencement of tracks from the Arrow township to the Twelve-mile Creek, and from Arthur's Point to the Upper Shotover district, and trust to receive your sanction to the completion of works, without which habitation in those localities during the winter season must be attended with extreme privation and danger.

Considerable additions have been made during the recess to our geographical knowledge of the western portions of the Province, through the explorations of Dr. Hector, Mr. M'Kerrow, Mr. Caples, Mr. Alabaster, and others. The first-named gentleman has discovered and succeeded in traversing an available pass through the mountains from Martin's Bay to the Wakatipu Lake. The character of the entrance to Martin's Bay, and of the surrounding country, do not, however, appear to justify any immediate steps being taken by the Government to encourage settlement in that direction.

Our goldfields claim particular notice. Large areas of auriferous country have been added during the past year to the previously proclaimed districts, the progress of discovery having, during that period, been rapid and extensive. Keeping in view the limited population, and the simple appliances employed in mining operations in this Province, the returns for the year are highly satisfactory. So far from giving reason to fear the diminution of our mineral resources, these returns, as well as the known existence of auriferous reefs in various districts, and the vast extent of country over which the precious metal is now found to be distributed, prove beyond doubt, that although this branch of industry may be subjected to fluctuations and seasons of depression, yet gold mining in Otago will, for many years to come, prove a source of remunerative employment to thousands of its population.

I desire to invite your attention to the New Land Regulations, as finally passed by the General Assembly, with a view to your taking into consideration how far such alterations may prove obstructive or otherwise to the sale of lands and the settlement of population thereon. The alteration by which the tax of 2s. per acre per annum upon unimproved lands is made to commence from the date of purchase, I cannot view otherwise than as calculated to affect future sales in a prejudicial manner, and to operate harshly on purchasers whose object is the improvement of the lands purchased by them. Other alterations of some importance have been made since these Regulations received your sanction, but to which, as they will not escape your notice, it is unnecessary for me now more particularly to allude.

The correspondence between the General and Provincial Governments, relative to the proclamation of additional Hundreds, will be laid before you, and through it you will be informed that his Excellency the Governor has declined for the present to give effect to the resolutions passed by your House during its last Session. Further resolutions on this subject will be presented by the Government for your approval.

It is of importance that I should direct your attention to the contract which has been entered into, on behalf of the General Government, for a Panama mail service. I will cause a copy of this contract to be laid upon the table of the House, in order that you may consider its provisions and principles, and their bearing upon the interests of the country.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that there is every probability of the Industrial Exhibition, for which this Council granted a liberal vote at its last Session, being carried out to a successful issue. The building which is to be temporarily used for the purpose is advancing rapidly towards completion, and I have received assurances from various parts of the Colony that the several Provinces will give the undertaking their hearty support.

The Estimates which will be presented to you have been prepared with much care, after a minute investigation of the probable sources of revenue, and with reference to the requirements of the Public Service; and I have to recommend them to your best consideration and deliberate judgment.

Several measures will be submitted to you by the Government, the most important of which are:—

1. Roads Bill.
2. Road Lines Bill.
3. Municipal Council Bill.
4. Education Bill.
5. Education Reserves Bill.
6. Criminals Bill.
7. Medical Practitioners' Bill.
8. Cemeteries Bill.
9. Ferries Bill.
10. Cattle Bill.
11. Bush Fires Bill.
12. Licensing Bill.
13. Superintendent's Indemnity Bill.
14. Hawkers' Bill.
15. Appropriation Bill.

The following Bills will be also introduced as amendments to existing Ordinances, viz:—

1. Turnpikes Ordinance Amendment Bill.
2. Police Regulations Ordinance Amendment Bill.
3. Kerosene and Paraffine Oil Ordinance Amendment Bill.
4. Dunedin Building Ordinance Amendment Bill.

I cannot close this address without referring to the death of the late Mr. Crawford, one of our Provincial Agents in Great Britain. This gentleman died in Edinburgh on the 17th day of November last. I feel assured that you will join me in an expression of sympathy with his family, and of regret for the loss of one who has faithfully served the Province during a period of many years.

The late Mr. Crawford having been appointed to his office by Ordinance of the Provincial Council, you will be invited to unite with the Government in adopting such steps as may be rendered necessary by his decease.

I now commit the work of the Session to your hands, with the fullest confidence in your earnest desire to promote the secure advancement and best interests of the Province; and my sincere prayer is that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may direct and prosper all your consultations,—that all things may be so ordered and settled, by your endeavours, upon the best and surest foundation,—that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established amongst us for all generations.

JOHN HYDE HARRIS.

Superintendent.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WE rejoice with your Honor that the evidences of improvement which are everywhere manifest, sufficiently indicate the sound progress made by the Province during the past year.

We regret that the state of the money market, together with other causes, mentioned by your Honor, has so far interfered with the sale of our Debentures in London. We fully appreciate the importance of this question, and the serious character of the embarrassment which may be caused should they continue unsold, and Public Works be in consequence suspended. We coincide, however, with your Honor in the confidence you express in the thorough soundness and stability of the Province, and have no doubt, that the temporary financial difficulties with which it is threatened may be averted by prompt and decisive action. We shall join with your Honor in devoting our earnest consideration to this end.

We concur with your Honor in the propriety of maturely considering the mode in which future loans for public purposes may be most advantageously raised. The suggestions made by your Honor shall have our careful attention, in order that a suitable system may be adopted for future operations, and the Provincial Loans be based upon principles financially and politically sound.

The reports of the various Commissions appointed by your Honor shall receive our mature consideration.

The resolutions on Railways based on the report of the Commission on Roads and their construction, shall, when submitted to us receive the attention which the importance of the subject demands.

We join with your Honor in the satisfaction expressed at the extension of Road communication effected during the past year; and are glad to find that in a few months an unbroken line will exist between Dunedin and Queenstown, thus opening up communication between the chief city and some of the most valuable Gold-fields of the Province.

When the estimates are laid before us, we will direct our attention to the various portions specially mentioned by your Honor, and will give to the whole our most careful consideration.

We hear with pleasure of the valuable additions made during the recess to our Geographical knowledge of the western portions of the Province, and regret that the character of the entrance to Martin's Bay and of the surrounding country, do not in your Honor's opinion justify any immediate steps being taken to encourage settlement in that direction.

We join with your Honor in the confidence expressed in the future of the Gold-fields of the Province, and in the belief, that they will for many years to come, prove a source of remunerative employment for thousands of its population.

The new Land Regulations, and especially those portions of them referred to by your Honor, shall have our full consideration.

We shall also be prepared to give due attention to such Resolutions respecting the Proclamation of additional Hundreds, as may be laid before us.

We fully appreciate the importance of a Panama Mail Service to New Zealand, and shall be prepared to give to any papers on the subject, which your Honor may lay before us, our careful consideration.

We join with your Honor in the hope that the Industrial Exhibition may be carried out to a successful issue, and we rejoice to hear that the several Provinces are likely to give the undertaking their hearty support.

The various Bills which will be submitted to us shall meet with mature deliberation.

We lament with your Honor the death since our last Session, of Mr. Crawford, one of the Provincial Agents in Great Britain, and join in the expression of sympathy with his family, as well as regret for the loss of one who has faithfully served the Province during a period of many years.

We join with your Honor in a humble hope that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may direct and prosper our consultations, so that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations.

Passed the Provincial Council,
8th April, 1864.

J. RICHARDSON,
Speaker.

CHAS. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

APPOINTMENT TO BE MADE.

POUND Keeper for Port Chalmers. Apply to Provincial Treasurer, by noon of Monday, 18th April, 1864.

REWARD OF £10.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did upon the evening of the 4th, or morning of the fifth April current, interfere with and damage the Flagstaff on the Peninsula at Port Chalmers. Notice is hereby given that a reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the said person or persons.

The following clause of the "Marine Board Act, 1863," is published for general information.

"XLVI.—Any person who wilfully injures, removes, or destroys any buoy, beacon, or sea mark, used for the convenience of navigation or for the preservation of vessels shall be guilty of felony and on conviction of the said offence shall be liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding four years."

THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES, UPWARDS OF 177 ACRES.

On Friday, 29th April, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sections, Nos. 1 of '30, 1 of 31, 1 of 32, & 35, Block 9, containing 177a. 2r. 1p. District, of Pomahaka the 29th day of this month, when applications will be received at this office.

Dated at the Waste Land Board Office, this eighth day of April, 1864.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

EAST TAIERI HUNDRED—List of persons to whom Depasturing Licenses have been issued within the Hundred of East Taieri for the year 1864.

Alexander Adam
David Reid
William Johnston
Edwin Palmer
William Fowler
Thomas Johnson
Alexander Dixon
Mathew Holmes
John Stevenson
S. Stevens

Robert Milne
William Ashmore
George Horne
William Adam
Thomas Adam
William Barry
W. Christie
W. Yardley
Peter Leitch.

In terms of the 60th clause of the Waste Land Regulations, I hereby call a meeting of the persons whose names appear in the above list, to elect from among themselves, by a majority of votes, three persons to act as Wardens for the East Taieri Hundred; said meeting to take place at the Moeraki School-house,

East Taieri, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 11th April, 1864.

CROWN GRANTS in favor of the persons whose names appear in the annexed Schedule are now ready for issue.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Grant Office,
Dunedin, 28th March, 1864.

SCHEDULE.

Beath, W., one
Bennet, W., one
Collier, J., one
Carey, D., one
Clark, Jasper, one
Duley, J., one
De Lacy, T. C., two
Dawson, L., one
Eagle, H., one
Gwynn, J., one

Gordon, C., one
Grey, J. G., two
Hanson, P., one
Laing, F. G., one
McKersey, J., five
McKenna, E., one
Monson, H., one
Osgrove, P., one
Treasurer, J., one
Warren, Geo., one

W. H. CUTTEN, Chief Commissioner.

HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

A NEW QUARTER will commence on Monday next, the 18th instant.

The Rev. F. C. Simmons, B.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, who has been appointed to the Principalship of the High School, is expected to arrive during the present month.

The new class-rooms are nearly ready for occupation.

Rate of School Fee.—£2 10s per quarter, payable in advance.

JOHN HISLOR, Secretary.

Education Board Office,
Dunedin, April 12th, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the Educational Assessment 1864, for North East Harbour District is not paid within ten days after the 16th instant, legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

The rates may be paid to Miss Isabel Lewis, Jones and Williamson's Store, Princes-street, Dunedin, or at the School House.

JAMES SIM,
Collector.

April 13th 1864.

REGULATIONS &c., FOR CERTAIN HUNDREDS IN THE PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

DUNEDIN HUNDRED.

AT the meeting held for the purpose, the following persons were duly elected Wardens of the Dunedin Hundred, for the current year, viz:—

J. H. Green, Alexander Dods, and H. E. Nathan.

SOUTH TOKOMAIRIRO HUNDRED.

THE following Regulation has been adopted by the Wardens of the South Tokomairiro Hundred, viz:—

That no person shall be allowed to depasture more than one head of cattle to the acre of land which he holds in the the said Hundred, and any person so depasturing more than one head to the acre, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence not exceeding Five Pounds (£5).

OAMARU HUNDRED.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Wardens of the Oamaru Hundred:—

1. No diseased cattle shall be depastured upon the Hundred, and any person or persons who shall turn out or depasture any diseased beast, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

2. No entire animal over the age of six months, excepting horses, asses, or mules, and no such horse, ass, or mule, over the age of twelve months shall be depasturing upon the Hundred without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them; and any person or persons who shall turn out or depasture any entire animal over the above specified ages, without having previously obtained the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence.

3. Whenever it shall appear to the Wardens, or a majority of them, that any beast of a dangerous or vicious character, or when from any other cause they shall deem it advisable to prohibit any specified beast from being depastured upon the Hundred, it shall be lawful for them, or a majority of them, to prohibit the depasturing of any such beast, and to give notice in writing of such prohibition to the owner, or person having charge of such beast, and if the same shall not be removed from the unfenced pasture lands of the Hundred within twenty-four hours, or such further time as may be stated in such notice, after the service of such notice, by the delivering of the same personally, or by leaving the same at the usual place of residence of such owner, or person having charge of such beast, the owner or person having charge of such beast, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds; or if any person, as aforesaid, after having received notice as aforesaid, shall turn out or depasture on any unfenced lands of the Hundreds, any prohibited beast, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence; or in the event of the owner of any beast which the Wardens shall deem it advisable to prohibit from running upon the Hundred, being unknown to them, it shall be lawful for them to impound such beast, to be dealt with under the "Impounding Ordinance, 1863."

4. No sheep shall be depastured on the Hundred without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, and under such restrictions as they may deem it advisable to impose, and any person depasturing sheep on the unenclosed lands within the Hundred, without such consent, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds—provided always that this Bye Law shall not be applicable to sheep, *bona fide* travelling through the Hundred, if the same shall travel at a rate of not less than five miles a-day.

5. No unbranded cattle over the age of six months shall be depastured on the Hundred, and unbranded cattle above the age of six months found on the Hundred, may be impounded to be dealt with according to law.

6. All persons depasturing stock on the Hundred shall furnish to the Wardens, on or before a day to be fixed by them by advertisement in the Local paper, a return showing the number, brands, and description of all beasts above six months old, depastured on the Hundred, by each of them; and in the event of any person bringing more stock on the Hundred, or taking out a License for depasturing stock thereon, after that date, he shall make a like return within a week from the time of bringing on said stock, or taking out said

License; and whosoever shall fail to make such return as aforesaid, or shall make a false return, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, and the said cattle will be liable to be impounded.

7. The Wardens, or a majority of them, may at any time call upon any license holder to make a return showing the number, description, and brands of stock depastured upon the Hundred belonging to him or her, or in his or her custody; and any license holder neglecting or refusing to make such return within one week after having been required by notice in writing to make such return, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

8. Any cattle not being the property of, or in the custody of, a license holder, or being the property of, or in the custody of, a license holder, but depastured on the Hundred in contravention of any Bye Laws duly passed, may be impounded, and the owner or custodian of such cattle may be proceeded against for trespass, and shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

[Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of the Waste Land Board, or the Commissioner of Crown Lands to proceed against such trespassers for the recovery of the penalty of Fifty Pounds, imposed by the 76th clause of the "Waste Land Regulations," for the illegal occupation of Crown Lands.]

9. Any person who shall set fire to the herbage or grass upon the Crown Lands within the Hundred, without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, previously obtained, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, but such consent of the Wardens will not protect any person from the consequence of any loss or damage which may be sustained by any person by reason of the carelessness with which such burning of the Hundred may have been performed.

10. Any person disturbing or harassing cattle depastured within the boundaries of the Hundred, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, provided always that a holder of a depasturing license within the Hundred, or any person duly authorised in his behalf, may drive such cattle for the purpose of collecting such as may belong to him, and for the free and legitimate use of his right of pasturage within the Hundred, but in the event of its being necessary for such purpose, to drive any cattle belonging to any other person a greater distance than half a mile, the person so driving such cattle must take them to the nearest available stockyard, and there separate his own from those of other persons, and return the latter to the place from which they were driven, and failing so to do, will be liable to the penalty of any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence. Any person removing cattle beyond the boundary of the Hundred, other than those belonging to him, or for the removal of which he shall have due authority, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

11. No pigs or goats shall be allowed at large on the unenclosed lands within the boundaries of the Hundred, and any pigs or goats found at large within the Hundred shall be impounded, and the owner or custodian of such pigs or goats so found at large on the unenclosed land within the Hundred, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, for every such offence.

12. All, or any of the acts authorised by these Bye Laws, to be done by the Wardens, or a majority of them, may be done by any ranger or other person duly appointed by them, or authorised in that behalf.

HAWKSBUURY HUNDRED.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Wardens of the Hawksbury Hundred.

1. No diseased cattle shall be depastured upon the Hundred, and any person or persons who shall turn out or depasture any diseased beast, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

2. No entire animal over the age of six months, excepting horses, asses, or mules, and no such horse, ass, or mule, over the age of twelve months shall be depasturing upon the Hundred without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them: and any person or persons who shall turn out or depasture any entire animal over the above specified ages, without having previously obtained the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence.

3. Whenever it shall appear to the Wardens, or a majority of them, that any beast of a dangerous or vicious character, or when from any other cause they shall deem it advisable to prohibit any specified beast from being depastured upon the Hundred, it shall be lawful for them, or a majority of them, to prohibit the depasturing of any such beast, and to give notice in writing of such prohibition to the owner, or person having charge of such beast, and if the same shall not be removed from the unfenced pasture lands of the Hundred within twenty-four hours, or such further time as may be stated in such notice, after the service of such notice, by the delivering of the same personally, or by leaving the same at the usual place of residence of such owner, or person having charge of such beast, the owner or person having charge of such beast, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds; or if any person, as aforesaid, after having received notice as aforesaid, shall turn out or depasture on any unfenced lands of the Hundreds, any prohibited beast, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence; or in the event of the owner of any beast which the Wardens shall deem it advisable to prohibit from running upon the Hundred, being unknown to them, it shall be lawful for them to impound such beast, to be dealt with under the "Impounding Ordinance, 1862."

4. No sheep shall be depastured on the Hundred without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, and under such restrictions as they may deem it advisable to impose, and any person depasturing sheep on the unenclosed lands within the Hundred, without such consent, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds—provided always that this Bye Law shall not be applicable to sheep, *bona fide* travelling through the Hundred, if the same shall travel at a rate of not less than five miles a-day.

5. No unbranded cattle over the age of six months shall be depastured on the Hundred, and unbranded cattle above the age of six months found on the Hundred, may be impounded to be dealt with according to law.

6. All persons depasturing stock on the Hundred shall furnish to the Wardens a return, showing the number, age, sex, colour, description, and brands, of all and every beast depastured on the Hundred by each of them, or failing to make such return as aforesaid, within twenty-four hours after turning out any such beast, or making a false return, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding £5.

7. The Wardens, or a majority of them, may at any time call upon any license holder to make a return showing the number, description, sex, age, colour, and brands of stock depastured upon the Hundred belonging to him or her, or in his or her custody; and any license holder neglecting or refusing to make

such return within one week after having been required by notice in writing to make such return, or making a false return, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

8. Any cattle not being the property of, or in the custody of, a license holder, or being the property of, or in the custody of, a license holder, but depastured on the Hundred in contravention of any Bye Laws duly passed, may be impounded, and the owner or custodian of such cattle may be proceeded against for trespass, and shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

[Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of the Waste Land Board, or the Commissioner of Crown Lands to proceed against such trespassers for the recovery of the penalty of Fifty Pounds, imposed by the 76th clause of the "Waste Land Regulations," for the illegal occupation of Crown Lands.]

9. Any person who shall set fire to the herbage or grass upon the Crown Lands within the Hundred, without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, or a majority of them, previously obtained, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, but such consent of the Wardens will not protect any person from the consequence of any loss or damage which may be sustained by any person by reason of the carelessness with which such burning of the Hundred may have been performed.

10. Any person disturbing or harassing cattle depastured within the boundaries of the Hundred, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, provided always that a holder of a depasturing license within the Hundred, or any person duly authorised in his behalf, may drive such cattle for the purpose of collecting such as may belong to him, and for the free and legitimate use of his right of pasturage within the Hundred, but in the event of its being necessary for such purpose, to drive any cattle belonging to any other person a greater distance than half a mile, the person so driving such cattle must take them to the nearest available stockyard, and there separate his own from those of other persons, and return the latter to the place from which they were driven, and failing so to do, will be liable to the penalty of any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such offence. Any person removing cattle beyond the boundary of the Hundred, other than those belonging to him, or for the removal of which he shall have due authority, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

11. All, or any of the acts authorised by these Bye Laws, to be done by the Wardens, or a majority of them, may be done by any ranger or other person duly appointed by them, or authorised in that behalf.

W. H. CUTTEN, Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,
Dunedin, 11th April, 1864.

WAIKOUAITI HUNDRED.

AT the meeting held for the election of Wardens for the Waikouaiti Hundred for the current year the following persons were elected, viz.,—

JOHN JONES, Cherry Farm,
THOMAS JONES, Corner Bush, and
JOHN DIXON, Blueskin.

W. H. CUTTEN,
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Lands Board Office,
Dunedin, 13th April, 1864.

REGISTRATION OF DOGS. Notice is hereby given that the Police Stations within the several Police Districts, and at the Towns and Places herein-after mentioned, have been appointed by His Honor the Superintendent as places at which Dogs may be registered, in accordance with the provisions of the "Dog Nuisance Ordinance, 1862."

Dunedin District.—Depot, Blueskin, Hindon, Port Chalmers, West Taieri, Dunedin North.

Dunstan District.—Dunstan, Kawarau, Manuherikia, Teviot.

Molyneux District.—Port Molyneux, Mataura.

Mount Ida District.—Mount Ida.

Tokomairiro District.—Tokomairiro, Glenore.

Tuapeka District.—Tuapeka, Waipori, Waitahuna Upper.

Waikouaiti District.—Waikouaiti, Oamaru.

Wakatipu District.—Queenstown, Arrow River, Maori Point, Nokomai, St. John's, Switzer's, Arthur's Point.

All dogs require by the Ordinance to be registered on or before 31st March, in each year. Penalty for keeping an unregistered dog not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

JOHN L. GILLIES,
Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer's Office,
Dunedin, 12th April, 1864.

THE following names of Agents for the Sale of the Survey Maps, within the Province of Otago, viz.,

Alexander Robert Livingston, Dunedin.

Smith and Hibbard, Tokomairiro.

John Barr, Clutha Ferry.

John Smith, Waikouaiti.

John Young, Hampden.

Frank Pinkerton and Co., Oamaru.

are published for general information.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND,
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.**

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN THEOPHILUS COLLINS, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, Draper, partner with David Ross Lewers, trading as COLLINS and LEWERS, of Dunedin aforesaid, a debtor, and in the matter of the Petition of Frederick Barrington Waters, of Dunedin, Publican, being a Creditor of the said John Theophilus Collins to the extent of not less than Fifty Pounds,

And

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862,"

TAKE Notice that the above-named Insolvent, John Theophilus Collins has this day with the concurrence of the above-named Frederick Barrington Waters presented and filed his Petition for the sequestration of his Estate for the benefit of all his Creditors and for relief according to the provisions of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862, and that His Honor MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND has appointed Monday, the ninth day of May, A.D., 1864, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Dunedin, for the hearing of the said Petition at which time and place all parties concerned are to attend.

Dated at Dunedin, this fifth day of April,
A.D., 1864.

HOWORTH & SON,
Princes-street, Dunedin,
Solicitors for the said Petitioners.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.**

In the matter of the Petition of OLIVER COOPER, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, Butcher, a Debtor, and partner of Walker Thompson, of Dunedin, Butcher, trading under the firm of OLIVER COOPER & Co., and in the matter of the Petition of Nathan Wallach, partner in the firm of Wallach Brothers, of Dunedin, Merchants, being a Creditor to the extent of not less than Fifty Pounds,

And

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

TAKE Notice that the above-named Insolvent, Oliver Cooper has this day with the concurrence of the above-named Nathan Wallach presented and filed his Petition for the sequestration of his Estate for the benefit of all his Creditors and for relief according to the provisions of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862, and that His Honor MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND has appointed Monday, the ninth day of May, A.D., 1864, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Dunedin, for the hearing of the said Petition at which time and place all parties concerned are to attend.

Dated, at Dunedin, this eleventh day of April, 1864.

HOWORTH & SON,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

Solicitors of the said Petitioners.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.**

In the matter of the petition of WALKER THOMPSON, of Dunedin, Cattle Salesman, a Debtor not in Custody,

And

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND has appointed Monday, the Ninth day of May, next at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the Petition of the above named Insolvent.

Dated, at Dunedin, this ninth day of April 1864.

GEORGE ELLIOT BARTON,

Solicitor for the above named Insolvent.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.**

In the matter of the Petition of SAMUEL ALLEN WOOD, late of Queenstown Auctioneer, a Debtor not in Custody.

And

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND has appointed Monday, the Ninth day of May next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the Petition of the above named Insolvent.

Dated, at Dunedin, this ninth day of April, 1864.

GEORGE ELLIOT BARTON,

Solicitor for the above named Insolvent.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN
MELOSSI and ANDRE AGORIO, of
Dunedin, Restaurant Keepers,

And

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors
Act, 1862."

NOTICE is given that we the undersigned have
filed our Petition in accordance with the above
Act, and that the Judge has appointed Monday, the
ninth day of May, 1864, for the hearing of the said
Petition.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1863.

JOHN MELOSSI,
ANDRE AGORIO,

J. A. J. MACGREGOR,
Solicitor for Petitioners.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the
undersigned Joseph Sykes Webb, Frederick
Pantlin, and Charles William Craven Webb, carrying
on business at Dunedin, as General Merchants and
Bonded Storekeepers, under the firm of "Webb
Pantlin, & Co.," was dissolved by mutual consent on
the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-four.

Dated this eighth day of April, 1864.

J. S. WEBB
FREDERICK PANTLIN
CHAS. W. C. WEBB

Witness.—W. M. Hodgkins,
Articled Clerk to J. Howorth,
Solicitor, Dunedin.

IMPOUNDED on the seventh day of April, 1864
by Neil Breadbry,

ONE CHESTNUT HORSE,

branded **R W** white face, owners unknown, for trespas-
sing on my paddock, and in default of being released, the
above horse will be sold at the Public Pound at South
Dunedin, on the 4th (Wednesday) day of May, 1864,
at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN BARR,
Poundkeeper of the South Dunedin Pound.

IMPOUNDED on the 11th day of April 1864, by
Constable Maloney

ONE CHESTNUT HORSE,

branded **=** off near shoulder, owners unknown, for
trespassing on Stuart-Street, and in default of being
released, the above horse will be sold at the Public
Pound on the 4th (Wednesday) day of May, 1864, at
12 o'clock noon.

JOHN BARR,
Poundkeeper of the South Dunedin Pound.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 58, November
1863.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd November, 1863.

THE following Despatch, with its enclosure from Her
Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the
Colonies is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing Street,
7th August, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of
the 29th July, 1861, I transmit to you herewith a series
of enquiries which I have received from the Acclimati-

sation Society, and which at their request, I communi-
cate to you with the hope that you will return such
answers as you may be able to give on the various
points of enquiry submitted so far as relates to the
Colony under your Government.

I transmit at the same time, at the request of the
Society, a copy of their Third Annual Report, together
with a copy of the First Annual Report of the Accli-
matisation Society of Victoria.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

ACCLIMATISATION.

*Enquiries addressd to Her Majesty's Minister, Govern-
or, or Consul at*

The Gentlemen to whom these questions are address-
ed, are earnestly requested to consider the high import-
ance which will be attached to the answers which they
may return, and the services which they will render to
the cause of Acclimatisation by endeavouring to the
utmost of their knowledge to make those answers as
full and otherwise as satisfactory as possible.

The main purposes of Acclimatisation are to intro-
duce, acclimatise, and propagate in the United Kingdom
and its Dependencies such Animals, Birds, Fishes,
Insects, and Vegetables as are likely to be of use or
ornament, whether for domestication or for varying the
common food of the people, or for manufacturing, or for
any other useful purpose; and whose constitution and
habits offer a reasonable prospect of successful cultiva-
tion. It is obvious that in India, Australia, Canada, the
Cape, and other important Dependencies, unlimited
scope is afforded for almost any variety of experiment

It is confidently expected that the answers returned
to these questions by Her Majesty's Ministers, Govern-
ors, and Consuls in different parts of the world. will
bring together a mass of information on this interesting
and highly important branch of knowledge such as
never has been collected before, and the benefit which
these Gentlemen will thus confer upon their fellow-
countrymen will be in proportion to the fulness and
exactness with which those answers are drawn up.

In replying to Questions 1, 2, 3, and 8, it is parti-
cularly requested that those special qualities which
recommend the Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, and be
vegetables as fit for food or domestic utility may
described. As regards Quadrupeds, Birds and Fishes,
it will be very desirable to collect all the information
which can be got as to the best modes of feeding, keep-
ing, and rearing the same, and, as regards Vegetables,
any information as to the best mode of cultivation.

A copy of the last Annual Report of the Acclimatisa-
tion Society of Great Britain accompanies this, and will
serve to explain more completely the action and pur-
poses of the Society.

1. *Question*:—Is there any Quadruped, indigenous
or introduced to the Country in which you reside,
which (having regard to the above definition of the
objects in view) merits attention with a view to accli-
matisation in Great Britain or any of its Dependencies?
If there be any such, state whether it is attainable at a
reasonable rate, and whether it is likely to bear the
risk of transport?

Answer:—

2. *Question*:—Is there any such Bird?

Answer:—

3. *Question*:—Is there any such Fish?

Answer:—

4. *Question*:—Is there any such Insect?

Answer:—

5. *Question*:—Is there any such Timber Tree?

Answer:—

6. *Question*:—Is there any such Medicinal Plant?

Answer:—

7. *Question* :—Is there any Fibrous Plant likely to be useful for manufacturing purposes ?

Answer :—

8. *Question* :—Is there any Vegetable suitable for the food of man, or for forage, or for any other useful purpose ?

Answer :—

9. *Question* :—Do you know any Quadruped, Bird, Fish, Insect, Tree, or Plant, existing elsewhere, the introduction of which to the Country in which you reside would be likely to be beneficial : one of the objects of the Acclimatisation Society being to reciprocate the benefits which it receives from other countries ?

Answer :—

10. *Question* :—Does any organization exist, or could it be easily called into existence, capable of undertaking the task of introduction ?

Answer :—

Any Remarks founded upon special knowledge or local information, capable of being made useful to the progress of Acclimatisation will be desirable.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 9, March 12, 1864]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Authorising additional Postal Regulations.

G. GREY,
Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the ninth day of March, 1864.

Present :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the "New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," power is given to the Governor in Council from time to time to make Rules and Regulations within the said Colony, for the receiving, despatching, conveying, and delivering of letters (including the imposition of fees for private boxes and deliveries); for the detaining, opening, and return, or other disposal of irregularly posted, unclaimed, and refused letters, or such as from any cause whatsoever cannot be delivered or forwarded, and the contents thereof respectively, and for the publication of the lists of the same; for the making, custody, and sale of postage labels; for the receiving and paying of money in connection with the said postal service, and for the conduct of post officers; and any such Rules and Regulations at any time in force to alter, vary, or revoke; and for the purpose of giving effect to the Rules and Regulations so to be made, further power is given to the Governor in Council by the said Act to impose any penalty not exceeding ten pounds for any one offence against such Rules and Regulations.

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby make the following additional Post Office Regulations, and doth declare that the same shall be in force from and after the ninth day of March, 1864.

CLAUSE 58.

The original clause in the Regulations of the first of April, 1862, is cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

Should any letter, opened as above provided, be found to contain coin, notes, or other valuable property, such property will not be enclosed on the

letter being resealed, but will be kept separate; but if unclaimed for the space of three months, all such coin and notes will be paid into the Colonial Treasury to the credit of a fund to be opened for the purpose, to be called the "Postal Unclaimed Property Fund," and valuable property of all other descriptions will be transmitted to the Postmaster-General.

SUB-CLAUSE 54.

Every letter or packet advertised as unclaimed, which shall be claimed and delivered after such advertisement, shall be chargeable with an extra fee of twopence.

REGULATION No. 84.

Late interprovincial letters shall be received at each Post Office until twenty minutes previous to the hour for despatch of the mail, and for each such late letter an additional fee of sixpence over and above the ordinary postage rate shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the letter.

On all interprovincial letters posted in the receiving boxes on board mail steamers, the above mentioned late letter fee of sixpence over and above the ordinary postage rate shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the letter, otherwise a double late fee will be chargeable on delivery.

FOSTER GORING,

Clerk of Executive Council.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 9, March 12, 1864.]

Enquiries respecting Ann Scanlan.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 10th March, 1864.

ENQUIRIES having been made respecting a person named ANN SCANLAN, who arrived in this Colony in the year 1852 by the "Duchess of Northumberland," from Woolwich, any one who can give any information concerning such a person is requested to communicate the same to this office.

WILLIAM FOX.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 9, March 12th 1864.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 10th March, 1864.

THE following Notice to Mariners, received from the Government of Colombo, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Light-houses have been erected on Foul Point and Round Island, in the entrance to Trincomalie Harbour. The lights are of the following description, and will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise every night after the 1st of February, 1864 :—

FOUL POINT.—A flash light, showing a brilliant flash every half minute, which is plainly visible 17 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; a faint light is shewn between the flashes which is not visible beyond a distance of 7 miles.

ROUND ISLAND.—A fixed bright light, which is plainly visible 10 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; it shows a red light when brought to bear between the points W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., which is not visible beyond a distance of 6 or 7 miles. Approaching between these bearings, the bright light is not seen.

The following directions are for the guidance of vessels entering the inner harbour. Approaching from the Southward, bring Foul Point light to bear West, distant 2 miles; then steer N. W. until Round Island light bears W. S. W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of * Chapel Hill bear North; then steer W. by N. until Round Island light bears S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; then steer N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., passing midway between Ostenberg point and sober Island, and keeping Round Island light bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., anchor immediately when the water is shoaled to \dagger 12 fathoms.

Approaching from the Northward, when Foul Point light is made, bring it to bear S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., and steer direct for it until Round Island bears S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of Chapel Hill bears N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; and then follow the directions already given for approaching from the Southward after Chapel Hill bears North.

The Red light is intended to direct vessels clear of the dangers off Foul Point and Chapel Rock; therefore vessels working into the harbour should be careful to keep within its limits.

JAMES DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,

Colombo, 19th Dec., 1863.

* Chapel Hill being a high bluff headland, may be easily distinguished in the darkest night as when brought to bear N. or N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. it will be only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and will be the extreme point of land visible in that direction.

\dagger The Lead should be kept going after passing Ostenberg Point, as the water shoals rapidly from 25 to 12 fathoms.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 10, March 25th, 1864.]

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 12th March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honble. THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES to be Registrar-General of Land.

FRED. WHITAKER.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 10, March 25, 1864.]

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation duly made and issued under the Seal of the Colony, on the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the "Otago and Southland District" was constituted under the "Supreme Court Act, 1860," and was assigned to CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND, Esquire, a Judge of the said Court, and times and places were appointed for the holding of Circuit Courts in the said District: And Whereas in consequence of the great increase of business of the said Court in the said District it has become necessary to appoint another Judge thereto:

Now, therefore, I, Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in pursuance of the power for this purpose vested in me under or by virtue of the said Act, Do hereby proclaim and

declare that I have assigned the said Otago and Southland District unto the said CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND, Esquire, and HENRY SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Esquire, a Judge of the said Court.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY,

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS B. GILLIES.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 9, March 12 1864.]

POSTAL.

Contract for Mail Service between Melbourne and Dunedin.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 29th February, 1864.

THE following Articles of Agreement, with Messrs. M'Veckan and Blackwood, for Conveyance of Mails between Melbourne and Port Chalmers, are published for general information.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

ARTICLEE OF AGREEMENT made this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between JAMES M'VECKAN and JOHN HUTCHINSON BLACKWOOD, of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, merchants and ship-owners, and who are hereinafter styled "the contractors" of the one part, and HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL of the colony of New Zealand, on behalf of the said colony, in pursuance of the provisions of "The New Zealand Post-office Act, 1858," of the other part, witness, that for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, the said contractors, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant, and each of them, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenants with the said Postmaster-General and his successors in office, as follows:—

1. The steamships "Aldinga" and "Alhambra" shall, at the commencement of the contract service hereby provided for, and during the continuance of the same, be tight, staunch, and strong, properly manned and equipped for sea, and shall be employed, as hereinafter mentioned, in the mail service between Melbourne aforesaid and Port Chalmers in New Zealand.

2. One of the said steamships shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the European mail at the port of Melbourne aforesaid, in each month, leave that Port for Port Chalmers aforesaid, and shall, unless prevented by tempestuous weather, call at the Bluff Harbour to land and receive mails, and shall deliver the mails at Port Chalmers within one hundred and fifty-six hours from the hour of departure from Melbourne. Provided, that neither of the said steamships shall be required to wait at Melbourne for the European mail more than twenty-six hours after its due date for arrival there, and that one of the said steamships shall leave Melbourne for Port Chalmers at the expiration of

that time, unless detained at Melbourne by the said Postmaster-General, or his agent, to wait the arrival of the English mail there for any time not exceeding a further period of ninety-six hours.

3. One of the said steamships shall leave Port Chalmers on the eighteenth day of each month (except the month of February), not earlier than two p.m. in the day; and on the 16th day of the month of February, not earlier than two p.m. on that day.

4. All Post-office Mails from England for New Zealand shall be taken from the European mail-ship, in Hobson's Bay, at Melbourne, by and at the expense of the contractors.

5. All Post-office Mails from New Zealand for England shall be received on board the European mail-ship, in Hobson's Bay, by and at the expense of the contractors.

6. The Post-office Mails for the northern ports of New Zealand shall be delivered by and at the expense of the contractors, on board a steamboat, to be provided by the said Postmaster-General, or his successors in office, and to be kept waiting at Port Chalmers for the arrival there of the steamship which may be employed in each month under this contract in conveying mails from Melbourne to New Zealand.

7. A chief cabin passage, free of cost, either for passage or victualling, in each of the steamships employed under this contract, shall be provided on all occasions when required by the Governor of New Zealand, for an agent or clerk of the New Zealand Post-office; and, also, a safe and proper place of deposit for the mails, and proper accommodation for enabling the mails to be sorted on board of the said steamships.

8. The sum of one hundred pounds shall be paid by the contractors to the said Postmaster-General, or his successors in office, if on any occasion either of the said steamships shall not sail at the appointed time; and an additional sum of one hundred pounds shall be in like manner paid for every delay of twenty-four hours in sailing after the appointed time; and the sum of two hundred pounds shall be in like manner paid whenever either of the said steamships shall not call at the Bluff Harbour, unless prevented from doing so by tempestuous weather.

9. If the contractors shall fail in any month to deliver the homeward mails to the European mail contract steamship at Melbourne, before her departure from that port with her homeward mails, the contractors shall pay to the said Postmaster, or his successors in office, the sum of three hundred pounds, in addition to any other penalties which they may become liable to under these presents.

10. In the event of either of the said steamships becoming disabled, the contractors shall immediately, at their own cost and charge, replace the same by another good and efficient vessel of similar tonnage and power, obtained by hire or otherwise.

11. If there be no Post-office agent or clerk on board, the masters of the said steamships shall, without charge to the Government, take care of, and the contractors shall be responsible for, the receipt, safe custody, and delivery of the mails, according to the terms of this contract.

12. The contractors, and all officers of their vessels when employed in the performance of this contract, and all seamen and servants of the contractors, shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster-General and of any of the officers or agents of the said Post-office, as to the receiving, landing, and delivery of the mails.

13. All sums of money hereinbefore stipulated to be forfeited or paid by the contractors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and may at the option of the said Postmaster-General, or his successors in office, be deducted and retained by him or them, out of any money payable to the contractors under this contract, or payment thereof may be entered as a debt due by the contractors to Her Majesty, with full costs of suit.

14. In case of habitual negligence or wilful default by the contractors in the performance of this contract, the said Postmaster-General, or his successors in office, may, by writing under his or their hand or hands, give to the contractors one month's notice of an intention to determine this contract, and at the expiration of the said month this contract shall end and determine accordingly; but the contractors shall be and continue subject to any liability which they may have incurred previously to such determination, and as though this contract had not been determined.

15. Any notice which the Postmaster-General or his successors shall require to serve on the said contractors, shall be deemed to be duly served when the same is delivered to the master of either of the said steamships, the 'Aldinga' or 'Alhambra,' or of any ship which may be substituted for either of them.

16. For the faithful performance of all the covenants, stipulations, and agreements hereinbefore contained, the contractors bind themselves and himself respectively, in the sum of four thousand pounds sterling, to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, in manner following, that is to say, the sum of two thousand pounds in the case of wilful failure or default on the part of the contractors in the due performance of this contract, or any part thereof, in respect of each or either of the said mail services hereby contracted for, that is to say, the service from New Zealand to Melbourne and the service from Melbourne to New Zealand.

17. And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the said contractors of all the services hereby contracted to be performed by them, the said Postmaster-General, on behalf of the colony of New Zealand, hereby covenants with the said contractors, their executors and administrators, to pay them, or to their agent in New Zealand, for the said services, at the rate of seventeen thousand pounds per annum, by equal monthly instalments, or payments of one thousand four hundred and sixteen thousand pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, at the Sub-Treasurer, in Dunedin, on the first day of each month; and, also, the further sum of two hundred pounds for each and every period of twenty-four hours during which either of the steamships employed under this contract shall have been detained at Melbourne by the said Postmaster-General, or his agent, under the provisions of the second clause hereof.

18. And, further, that during the service hereby contracted for, all mails from New Zealand for Victoria, and for Europe, shall be delivered by and at the expense of the said Postmaster-General, or his successors in office, at Port Chalmers aforesaid, on board the steamship which may be employed or used by the contractors under this contract.

19. And, further, that all mails which by the terms of this contract are to be taken by the said contractors to the Bluff Harbour, or received by them there, shall be and at the expense of the said Postmaster-General, and his successors in office, be there taken from, or, as the case may require, delivered to the contractors' steamship which may call at Bluff Harbour to deliver or receive such mails.

20. It is lastly agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that the service hereby contracted for shall commence on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and shall be carried on; and this contract shall continue in force until determined by notice, under the provisions of the fourteenth clause hereof, or until one of the said parties hereto have given to the other of them six months' notice of an intention to determine the same, and until the said six months shall have expired; provided always that the said service and contract shall not be determined by such notice as last aforesaid, before the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, except in the case of habitual negligence, or wilful default, as hereinbefore provided. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day, month, and year first hereinbefore written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said James M'Veckan and John Hutchinson Blackwood, in presence of

JAMES M'VECKAN,
J. H. BLACKWOOD,
T. B. GILLIES.

R. W. NUTT,
Solicitor and Notary Public, Melbourne.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by Thomas Bannatyne Gillies, Post Master-General of the Colony of New Zealand, in the presence of

JOHN RICHMOND, Clerk, Dunedin.

POSTAL.

Reduced Rates of Postage to California, Oregon, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the Sandwich Islands.

General Post Office,
Auckland 3rd March, 1864.

THE following despatch is published for general information, and the attention of the several Postmasters in the Colony is specially directed to it.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office London,
10th December, 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the postage of letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to California, Oregon, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the Sandwich Islands has been reduced.

In future, upon letters sent through the United Kingdom to any of the above-mentioned places, the new rates of postage to be accounted for to this office will be:—

FOR A LETTER VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Addressed to	Not exceeding ½ oz.		Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.		Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.		Every ounce after the first.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
California and Oregon.....	0	8	1	4	2	8	1	4
British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the Sandwich Islands.....	0	11	1	10	3	8	1	10

The Postmaster-General, Auckland, New Zealand,

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
J. TILLY.

POSTAL.

Archibald Kennedy, Esq., appointed Inspector of Steam-vessels for the Colony of New Zealand.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 2nd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, ESQ.,

to be an Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Colony of New Zealand, under the "Steam Navigation Act, 1862."

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 19, March 24, 1864,
POSTAL.

Appointment of Postmasters.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 15th March, 1864.

IN virtue of the powers delegated to me by His Excellency the Governor, the following appointments have been made in the service of the Colony.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

* * * * *
* Otago. * * * * *

Thomas Milner Dobson to be Postmaster at Hamilton's from the 1st February, 1864.
Charles Reynolds to be Postmaster at Otepopo, from the 1st January, 1864.

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND FROM THE 1st APRIL, 1857, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

Port of Export.	Produce of Gold Fields in the Province of	During the Quarter ended 31st December, 1863.							Exported previously to 30th Sept., 1863.		Total Exported from New Zealand to 31st December, 1863.	
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.	To Tasmania.	To Other places.	Total.					
							Quantity.	Value.	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Auckland	Auckland .. .. .	..	244	..	..	..	244	722	5,832	18,601	6,076	19,323
Nelson	Nelson .. .. .	..	2,748	..	..	..	2,748	10,650	59,080	228,933	61,828	239,583
DUNEDIN	OTAGO .. .. .	..	685	130,860	56	..	131,601	509,953	1,065,851	4,130,174	1,201,436	4,655,565
Invercargill .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	3,526	..	..	3,526	13,663				
Bluff Harbour .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	458	..	..	*458	1,775				
		..	3,677	134,844	56	..	138,577	536,763	1,130,763	4,377,708	1,269,340	4,914,471

* Including amount exported in September Quarter, 1863.

The Gold exported from Invercargill and Bluff was the produce of Otago.

Treasury, Auckland,
18th March, 1861

R. F. PORTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 10, March 25th, 1864.]

WARRANT

Abolishing a Polling Place, and appointing another in lieu thereof.

By His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING :—

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such Places to be the principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof :

And whereas the Resident Magistrate's Camp at Wakatip was appointed a Polling Place for the Wakatip District for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago :

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same :

Now know ye, that I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the above named Polling Place for the Wakatip District, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the said Province, and do appoint in lieu thereof the Station of Francis W. M'Kenzie, Esq., Glenkerrick, which said Polling Place I do further appoint to be the principal Polling Place for the District aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at New Plymouth, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By his Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

NOTE.—The foregoing Warrant was accidentally not published at the time it was signed by his Excellency the Governor.

From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 10, March 25, 1864.]

Auckland,

24th March 1864.

IT is hereby notified that Messrs. Atkinson and Richmond have withdrawn their application for a Patent for Smelting Iron Sand at Taranaki, and the notice from them published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 9, of the 12th instant, page 120, is hereby cancelled.

CHARLES KNIGHT,
Investigator under "Patents' Act."

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 10, March 25th 1864.]

Resignation of J. B. Cockerill, Esq., of his office of Justice of the Peace accepted.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by
JOHN COCKERILL, Esq.,
of West Taieri, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment of Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

THOMAS B. GILLIES,
For Mr. Whitaker.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be at the rate of £1 per annum, of 5s. per quarter, payable in advance to the publisher. Single copies of the Gazette not to exceed 6d. Subscriptions can commence at any time, but must terminate not later than 31st December.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged by the Publisher at the rate of 6s. 6d. for every inch or fraction of an inch.

THE GAZETTE is published every Wednesday morning, and Notices for Insertion must be received at the Superintendent's Office not later than 10 o'clock on the Tuesday preceding. Any irregularity in the receipt of the Gazettes which are given gratis by the Government should be reported at once to the Provincial Secretary.

