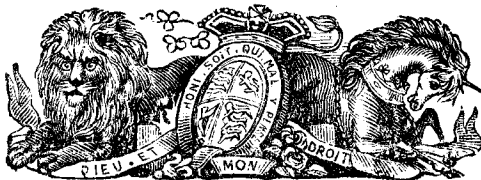


NEW ZEALAND



# OTAGO

# PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

# GAZETTE.

*Published by Authority.*

VOL. X.

DUNEDIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

No. 437

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.]

### PROCLAMATION

*Of Cancellation of License to Depasture Stock on certain Waste Lands of the Crown in the Province of Otago.*

By His Honor THOMAS DICK, Esquire, Superintendent of the said Province.

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers delegated to and vested in the Superintendent of the Province of Otago in that behalf by the "Gold Fields Act, 1862," John Hyde Harris, Esquire, the then Superintendent of the said Province, did by Proclamation, published in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, dated the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, constitute and appoint a certain territory, particularly described in the said Proclamation to be a Gold Field under the provisions of the said "Gold Fields Act, 1862," to be called by the name of the "Dunstan Gold Field," and the limits of such Gold Field he did in and by the said Proclamation define:

And whereas the lands hereinafter described are Waste Lands of the Crown, and subject to be dealt with under the provisions of the said "Gold Fields Act, 1862," and the "Gold Fields Acts Amendment Act, 1865":

And whereas the said lands hereinafter described (with other lands) are now or lately were held and occupied by Archibald M'Murdo Thomson and Robert Wilkin, for depasturing purposes, under license numbered 245:

And whereas I, Thomas Dick, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, under and by virtue and in exercise of the powers delegated to me in this behalf, have determined to cancel the said license as to so much of the said lands held under the same as are within the area hereinafter described.

Now therefore I, Thomas Dick, as such Superintendent as aforesaid, in pursuance of the powers delegated to me in this behalf under the "Gold Fields Acts Amendment Act, 1865," do hereby cancel and declare to be cancelled the said license numbered 245, in so far, and in so far only, as the lands within the area hereinafter described are affected by the said license, that is to say: All that area situate in the

Upper Clutha Valley, in the said Province, on the western bank of the Clutha River, and about seven miles from the Township of Cromwell, containing fifty acres, more or less, commencing at the south-west corner of a line bearing ninety degrees, thirty minutes, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight links; thence by a line at right angles one thousand eight hundred links; thence by a line parallel to the line first above-mentioned two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight links; thence by a line at right angles one thousand eight hundred links to the starting point, whence a line bears two hundred and twenty-four degrees, forty-nine minutes, nine hundred and fifty links to a station erected on a terrace for reference to the above description in the absence of a trigonometrical station.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the said Province of Otago, (L.S.) this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THOMAS DICK,  
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,  
FREDERICK J. MOSS.

### PROCLAMATION.

*Prorogation of the Provincial Council to the thirteenth day of October next.*

By His Honor THOMAS DICK, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Session thereof holden in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to Grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," it was, *inter alia*, enacted that for each of the Provinces established in the said Colony by the said Act, there should be a Superintendent and a Provincial Council, to be elected and constituted under, and subject to the provisions in that behalf therein contained, and that it should be lawful for the Superintendent to prorogue the Provincial Council

thereof from time to time, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so :

And whereas on the fifth day of January last, I declared the Provincial Council of Otago to stand prorogued until Thursday, the thirteenth day of September, then next ensuing;—Now therefore I, the said Thomas Dick, as such Superintendent of the Province of Otago, do proclaim and declare that I do hereby, in exercise of the power vested in me in this behalf by the said Act, further prorogue the Provincial Council of the said Province of Otago until the thirteenth day of October next.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago,  
(L.S.) this thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THOMAS DICK,  
Superintendent of Otago.

By His Honor's command,  
FREDERICK J. MOSS.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ, issued for the election of a person to serve as Member of the Provincial Council for the Tokomairiro District, in place of William John Dyer, Esquire, resigned, has been duly returned, with a certificate to the effect that  
ADAM LANDELS, Esquire,  
Tokomairiro, has been duly returned.

FREDERICK J. MOSS,  
For Provincial Secretary.

1st September 1866.

**SURVEY REPORT** for the year ending 30th June, 1866, published for general information.

FREDERICK J. MOSS,  
For Provincial Secretary.

Survey Office, Dunedin,  
20th August, 1866.

To the Provincial Secretary.

SIR—I have the honor of forwarding to you the Annual Return of work (marked A) executed by the Surveyors of this Department during the year ending 30th June last.

The Return shows 495 square miles of minor triangulation, 72,083 acres of rural section survey, and 427 allotments surveyed in various townships.

The primary operations that will henceforth regulate and govern all survey operations in this Province, I am happy to state, have now been completed by Mr. M'Kerrow, in so far as is at present necessary, the strip of precipitous land on the West Coast alone remaining, but which does not yet call for survey.

The cost of Mr. M'Kerrow's party this year amounts to £1234 0s. 9d.; and by referring to Return marked B, the total cost of the geodesical operations have, from their commencement, amounted to £3735 17s. These operations have extended over 10,300,000 acres, so the rate of cost per acre is only  $\frac{8}{100}$ ths of a penny.

The 495 square miles of minor triangulation will be seen to have cost £2615 4s. 11d., or 2d. per acre nearly.

The 72,083 acres of rural section survey have cost £4463 7s. 7d., or 1s. 2½d. per acre, while the 427 town allotments, generally  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre each, or less in size, have cost £397 14s. 6d., or £3 14s. 6d. per acre nearly.

Regarding the cost of the geodesical survey, so as it has gone, it will be seen that it is scarcely appreciable on the rate per acre. The operations have been confined to obtaining the latitudes, longitudes, and true meridians by an 8-inch altitude and azimuth instrument at several primary stations.

From these primary stations, standard or ruling bearings have been carried from point to point, generally 12 miles apart over all districts. As these points or stations are accessible to all surveyors in different parts of the Province wherever employed, they can now proceed with their work correctly, and without error

or difference. A map of these standard bearings is now in course of publication, so that the benefit of Mr. M'Kerrow's labors will be at the easy command of all. Besides the above operations standard lengths, carefully adjusted, have been laid down at the principal townships, so that surveyors may regulate their chains.

The variation of the compass has also been observed at the various stations. All has therefore been done that is absolutely called for in practical settlement or Colonial survey. It might appear desirable to develop the work into a general or major triangulation, of the Province, but this would be pursuing the work on scientific grounds alone; and on such grounds I could not support it, as I account a major triangulation, as a work of science, of little value without the further more delicate and costly process of great triangulation, to which the major triangulation would take the place of a secondary operation, and be regulated by it.

I annex Mr. M'Kerrow's report on his last year's work in full, by which the care, patience, and skill with which he has pursued his labors, under many difficulties, discouragements, and, not to mention perils, during these last three years, will be apparent to Government.

The work as it now stands, if it goes no further, will be a lasting monument of his services to this Department, and I have no doubt will be fully appreciated by those who will reap most benefit, viz.:—the members of his own profession, and the settlers whose properties can now be surveyed without fear of errors and law disputes.

The minor triangulation has not proceeded so fast this year. This is principally owing to the absence of Mr. Arthur, and the employment of Mr. Howden on the West Coast. The cost is somewhat above the average of former years, viz., 2d. per acre; but this is amply accounted for in the rugged nature of the country submitted to survey.

The rural section survey has this year been conducted on what is colonially called the "spotting system." This was made necessary by the change of measures relating to the sale of land. Land for several years previous to this had been sold after section survey. The measures of Council required that it should be sold indiscriminately after triangulation, and the applications to be surveyed and marked on the ground according to free selection. While the new system of survey thus rendered necessary cannot be held to be so good in a professional point of view as the previous block or aggregate survey, yet I trust that such precautions have been taken by the District Surveyors in selecting roads and reserves, as will enable me to carry on the present mode of survey without public loss; and I trust to the general good ability of the Assistant Surveyors to carry their part of the work through without more than average error or overlapping.

The cost of rural section survey, now mostly conducted on the new system, will be seen to exceed the average of former years, but not very materially, being 1½d. over the average per acre last year.

Special surveys of pre-emptive rights have been executed this year by Messrs. Connell and Mountfort. As these extend at intervals of 20 and 30 miles all over the country, the cost is necessarily greater than the average of the general survey being in one case 5s. 9½d., and in the other 7s. 3d. per acre.

I have appended to this report a Return of Work for these last nine years (marked B) which will serve to show at a glance the cost of survey as hitherto executed in this Province.

It will be perceived that the preliminary and regulating surveys, viz., reconnaissance and geodesical, are nominal in cost per acre; though the advantage that the same have been are scarcely to be estimated, so much have they promoted, and still do promote, settlement and survey. The minor triangulation will be seen to have cost, at the outset, 1½d. per acre, and rising, after the discovery of the Gold Fields, from

1½d. to 2d. per acre. This is to be accounted for partly in the rise of wages, but more in the remoteness and ruggedness of the districts.

Section survey will be seen to have cost 6½d. to 8½d. at first, rising subsequently to 12d. and 15½d. per acre. The cause may be ascribed to the same facts stated above. I may note here that the contract surveys at the foundation of the settlement cost 8d. per acre; but the surveys included neither the selection of roads nor reserves, but were marked arbitrarily in rectangles over the face of the country.

The cost of town allotment survey at the outset will be seen to have been 18s. 2½d., and latterly £3 14s. 6d. per acre. This great rise is accounted for in the remoteness of the towns to be laid off, the few sections ordered, and the great amount of travelling in proportion to service required in consequence.

I also append Return of Lithographic Office. The value of work executed being £396 13s. 3d, and expenditure £298 18s. 5d. As there is now a large store of maps constantly on sale, it is to be hoped that from year to year the returns will be more satisfactory. In noting this branch of the office, I must solicit the notice of Government to the map of the Province drawn by Mr. Spreat, and printed by Mr. M'Coll, which, in style, I have no hesitation in saying, surpasses anything of the kind in the Australian Colonies.

In regard to the office assistants, I may state that the routine work has steadily progressed under the direction of Mr. Ross, Chief Draughtsman. The accession of maps and surveys makes this branch the more and more onerous; but by strict adherence to system of record, I doubt not that the responsibilities will be met without fail.

As the Gold Fields surveys have lately been placed under this office, I may remark, that I shall give my earnest attention to placing them on a footing calculated to meet the wants of the miners and agricultural settlers. But some time will be required in organization and regulation of duty, so as to maintain the work in full efficiency.

For this coming year I would suggest that, considering the greater tendency of the isolated or spotting survey now in course of execution to error, and considering the great extent of establishment by the addition of the gold field surveys, it will be necessary that Mr M'Kerrow be employed as Inspector of Surveys, the duty being to proceed to every camp and outstation to examine instruments and equipments, and check work on the ground, and generally by personal visit to supervise the field officers, and thus guarantee that duty is properly performed. The duties otherwise of the general survey will go on as heretofore, and as I will at an early date visit the gold fields I will then advise as to any measures required in this branch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. THOMSON,

Chief Surveyor.

Dunedin, 13th August, 1866.

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

SIR—I have the honor to report on the results of astronomical observation in connection with the extension of the standard bearings during the past season, and also, generally on the results of former seasons.

Observations for latitude, true meridian, and variation of compass, were conducted at Mount York and Mount Nicholas, and the latitude of Trig. A, North Taieri, was also re-determined. The latitude of each station is the mean result of several independent sets of

circummeridional altitudes of stars north and south of zenith. The latitudes are as follows:—

At Mount York.	Latitude.				Error of each observation on mean latitude.
	S. of Z.	N. of Z.	'	"	
18th Dec., 1865	Canopus and Sirius	45	33	47.1 S.	0.1
26th Dec., 1865	Canopus & $\alpha$ Columbae	45	33	50.4	3.2
1st Jan., 1866	Canopus & $\alpha$ Columbae	45	33	43.1	4.1
1st Jan 1866	$\epsilon$ Argus & $\epsilon$ Canis Majoris	45	33	48.3	1.1
188.9					
Mean latitude of Mount York					45 33 47.2 S.

At Mt. Nicholas.	Latitude.				Error of each observation on mean latitude.
	S. of Z.	N. of Z.	'	"	
10th March, 1866	Canopus and Sirius	45	07	43.7 S.	4.3
10th March, 1866	$\epsilon$ Argus and 15 Argus	45	07	42.5	5.5
11th March, 1866	Canopus and Sirius	45	07	52.3	4.3
11th March, 1866	$\epsilon$ Argus and 15 Argus	45	07	58.8	10.8
11th March, 1866	$\alpha$ Crucis, $\beta$ Corvi, and $\epsilon$ Corvi	45	07	50.3	2.3
13th March, 1866	Canopus and Sirius	45	07	46.4	1.6
13th March, 1866	$\epsilon$ Argus and 15 Argus	45	07	40.5	7.5
13th March, 1866	$\alpha$ Crucis, $\beta$ Corvi, and $\epsilon$ Corvi	45	07	49.7	1.7
384.2					
Mean latitude of Mt. Nicholas					45 07 48. S.

At Trig. Station A., North Taieri	Latitude.				Error of each observation on mean latitude.
	S. of Z.	N. of Z.	'	"	
24th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Centauri & $\alpha$ Librae	45	51	45.05 S.	3.53
24th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Triang. Australis and Antares	45	51	49.3	0.72
24th July, 1866	Achernar & Fomalhaut	45	51	50.1	1.52
25th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Centauri & $\alpha$ Librae	45	51	45.2	3.38
25th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Triang. Australis and Antares	45	51	53.86	5.28
25th July, 1866	Achernar & Fomalhaut	45	51	55	6.42
27th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Centauri & $\alpha$ Librae	45	51	43.8	4.78
27th July, 1866	$\alpha$ Triang. Australis and Antares	45	51	47.55	1.03
27th July, 1866	Achernar & Fomalhaut	45	51	47.35	1.23
437.21					
Mean lat. of Trig. A, N. Taieri					45 51 48.58 S.

There were from ten to twenty circummeridional altitudes taken of each star. All the observations were obtained under favorable circumstances of weather, there being neither clouds nor wind worth mention on the nights of observation. At Mount York the nights were generally cloudy, so that the time of taking observations was necessarily extended over a considerable period. At Mount Nicholas and North Taieri no such cause of delay occurred, the successive nights at both stations being remarkably calm and clear.

The stars have been so selected that in each pair the one does not differ much from the other in altitude and R. ascension. In this way, any constant error, either instrumental, tabular, or personal, will affect both altitudes similarly; and from the principle of the observation, any such error is entirely eliminated in the resulting latitude.

In regard to the re-observation for latitude at Trig. A, North Taieri, it is necessary to state that several sets of observations of the stars Achernar and  $\beta$  Ceti were taken there for latitude in November, 1863; but as the weather was then very broken, and the sights more or less interrupted by passing patches of cloud, no great reliance was placed on that determination. It appears now, however, that any errors due to unequal refraction must have compensated each other, for the latitude then determined differs only 1.4 seconds from that just obtained. The latitude of November, 1863, being 45° 51' 50" S., and of July, 1866, 45° 51' 48.6" S. The latitude of observation point being also determined from star observation, and the distance between it and Trig. A, North Taieri, known from the minor triangulation, the means of comparing the difference of latitude between the two stations as determined by astronomical observation and by trian-

gulation presents itself. The comparison stands thus:—

Latitude of Trig. A by star observation	...	45° 51' 48.58" S.
Latitude of Observation Point by star observation	45 48 54.58	
<hr/>		
Difference by astronomical observation	...	2 54
Do minor triangulation	...	2 39.5

Difference ... 14.5

In reporting on the latitude determined at Observation Point, it was mentioned that the mountain masses surrounding that station were likely to deflect the plummet, and consequently by the same quantity the true position of the zenith point. This source of error, unlike the instrumental and personal errors, is not eliminated by observing stars north and south of zenith, but is actually doubled in the resulting latitude. Since no observations at the station, Observation Point, can detect the amount of correction due to the deflection of the plummet, it only remains to apply the difference (14½") as a correction to the observed latitude, which will thus become 45° 49' 09" S. It must also be mentioned, that a period of upwards of two years has elapsed between the taking of observations at the two stations, so that unless the tabulated differences of the stars' declinations be absolutely correct for the period in question, any error that may be, will affect by its amount the observed difference of latitude. To get rid of this source of error, it would be necessary to observe at the one station immediately after completing observations at the other. The latitudes of the other stations are not so likely to be influenced by the deflection of the plummet, because, although situated in mountainous districts, the point of observation is always on the summit and not at the base of the mountain as at Observation Point.

The true meridians of Mount York and Mount Nicholas were determined by equal altitudes and azimuths of stars, the star selected at Mount York being  $\xi$  Orionis, while  $\alpha$  Hydrae was similarly used at Mount Nicholas.

The bearings of the several meridians have been extended and closed on each other, and the meridional differences of bearing observed and noted. These have also been calculated both for a sphere and spheroid. The following table gives a comparative view of the results:—

Names of Meridional Stations.	Observed Meridional Differences.	Calculated for a Sphere.	Meridional Difference for a Spheroid.	Differences of Spheroidal and Observed Meridional Differences.
Observation Point and Lindis Peak, ...	49 22	49 40	49 30	8
Lindis Peak and Mount Nicholas, ...	44 29.5	44 32	44 24	5.5
Mount Nicholas and Mount York, ...	29 20	28 58	28 52	28
Observation Point and A. North Taieri, ...	15 28	14 55.4	14 52	36
A. North Taieri and Lindis Peak, ...	34 16	34 51	34 45	29
Observation Point and Mount York, ...	2 03 11.5	2 03 10	2 02 46	25.5

The data from which the above results are deduced are the latitudes of the several meridional stations as recently determined, and the differences of longitude between them as determined by the reconnaissance surveys. The longitudinal differences, although not absolutely correct, are still sufficiently so to test approximately at least the observed meridional differences. By referring to the above table, and comparing Observation Point (the most easterly meridian) with Mount York (the most westerly), it will appear that there is only 1½" of difference between the observed and spherical meridional difference and 25.5" between the observed and spheroidal difference.

In comparing the differences between the calculated and observed meridional differences, it must be borne in mind that as the meridional stations are not visible from each other, the errors of angular measurement in extending the lines of bearing between them are necessarily incorporated in the observed meridional differences. As Observation Point and Lindis Peak are connected by two independent lines of bearing, there is the opportunity of comparing the two, and noting

the error of the one on the other. The line extending through the Northern Districts and up the Waitaki to Lindis Peak gives an observed meridional difference of 49' 22". The line through the South-Eastern Districts, and up the Clutha and Manuherikia to Lindis Peak gives the meridional difference as 49' 44", or a discrepancy of 22" in the extension of a line having upwards of thirty intermediate stations. This error of angular measurement is no doubt distributed over many districts; but supposing it occurred all at one station, it would not cause any very material difficulty to the accuracy of the minor triangulations to follow. The calculated meridional difference lies between the two observed differences, and if the mean of the latter be taken, the observed difference will become 49' 33", while the calculated for a spheroid is 49' 30", or a difference of 3".

By comparing the meridional differences now determined, and those obtained from the observations of the reconnaissance survey of the Lake Districts, it will be seen by a reference to the report on that survey that the meridional difference between Mount York and Mount Nicholas is given at 30', and between Mount Nicholas and Lindis Peak at 44', thus differing in each case from the geodesical determination by about half a minute of arc. But while thus nearly agreeing in the meridional differences, there was found to be an absolute error of several minutes in bearing on each of the reconnaissance meridians of Lindis Peak, Mount Nicholas, and Mount York, the bearings of each reconnaissance meridian being in excess of the corresponding geodesical meridian. On the Lindis Peak meridian the difference is 8', and this will have to be applied subtractively to the bearings of Leaning Rock District, triangulated on the reconnaissance meridian of Lindis Peak. And similarly 7' will have to be applied subtractively to the bearings of the Shot-over and Coneburn Districts triangulated on the reconnaissance meridian of Mount Nicholas. In regard to the reconnaissance survey, it may be remarked that the error being on the same side of all the meridians, and nearly constant in quality, it cannot affect the distances, areas, or relative positions of the objects of that survey.\*

The latitudes of the reconnaissance may also be compared with those of the geodesical survey, and are as follows:—

	Latitude of Mount York.	Of Mount Nicholas.	Of Lindis Peak.
Geodesical Survey.	45 33 47.2 S.	45 07 48 S.	44 44 07.4 S.
Reconnaissance Survey.	45 33 23.4	45 07 24.3	44 43 50
	23.8	23.7	17.4

From the above differences it will appear that the sextant determination are all too much north, by the amount of difference in each case; it is satisfactory, however, that the differences are so nearly uniform.

The reciprocal vertical angles of all the geodesical stations have been carefully observed and recorded in the field-books, so that the altitude of each station may be calculated, as the accurate distances are supplied by the extension of the minor triangulation.

During the past season standard chain lengths have been laid down by means of standard brass scale and beam compass at the Reference Trig, Fern Hill, Te Anau Downs, and at the Survey Office, Queenstown.

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

\* NOTE.—The reconnaissance survey meridians were determined by afternoon observations of the sun, taken by a four-inch Everest theodolite. The constancy of the error both as to quantity and deviation on the western side of the geodesical meridian in each case plainly points to the vertical arc of the Everest being out of adjustment. If both forenoon and afternoon observations had been obtained, this error would have been at least partly detected. The great altitude of the stations, clouds, and other circumstances, prevented this from being accomplished.

A

RETURN of work executed by the Otago Staff Surveyors for the Year 1865-6, ending 30th June, 1866.

SURVEYORS NAMES.	TRIANGULATION.			RURAL SECTION SURVEY.		TOWN SECTION SURVEY.		EXTRA WORK.	TOTAL COST PER SURVEY OFFICE RECORD.			TOTAL COST PER SURVEYOR'S RETURN.			COST PER ACRE OF TRIANGULATION.	NO. OF RURAL SECTIONS SUB-DIVIDED ON THE GROUND.	AVERAGE SIZE OF RURAL SECTIONS.	COST PER ACRE OF RURAL SECTIONS.	COST PER ALLOTMENT OF TOWN SECTIONS.								
	Sq. miles	£	s. d.	Acres.	£	s. d.	Allotments.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						s. d.	Acres.	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Jas. M'Kerrow ..								Geodesical Survey ...	1234	0	9	1234	0	9	1235	13	8										
C. B. Shanks ..	207	1031	2	8								1031	2	8	1023	13	6	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$								
F. Howden ..	153	895	0	0				Examining country for available road to Martin's Bay	227	2	4	1122	2	4	1116	14	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$								
Wm. Arthur ..	135	689	2	3								689	2	3				0	1 $\frac{9}{10}$								
Geo. M. Barr ..					7413	894	16	0	77	80	0	0	1074	16	0	1067	14	9		66	112	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Thos. Macfarlane ..					8891	967	6	2					967	6	2	1041	1	8			102	87	2	2			
N. Prentice ..					20434	1091	0	10					1091	0	10	1054	8	2			126	162	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Geo. Mackenzie ..					13697	708	14	0	291	291	0	0	999	14	0	985	17	6			74	185	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0
J. E. F. Coyle ..					21648	801	10	7	59	26	14	6	1093	17	7	1103	17	1			34	607	0	9	0	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	495	2616	4	11	72083	4463	7	7	427	397	14	6	1826	15	7	9303	2	7									
SPECIAL SURVEYS OF PRE-EMPTIVE CLAIMS.																											
J. A. Connell ..					977	288	15	0																			
C. W. Mountfort ..					805	292	10	0																			
					1782	581	5	0																			



**L**IST of Persons applying for relief under The Debtors and Creditors Acts 1862 and 1865.

William Henry Clayton, of Dunedin, Otago, Architect.

Frank Alfred Orbell, of Palmerston, Otago, Farmer and Cattle Dealer.

Samuel Mayne, late of Waipori, Otago, Storekeeper, now of Dunedin, out of business.

Alexander M'Kay, of Hampden, Otago, Cattle Dealer.

Alexander Montgomerie, of Waikouaiti, Otago.

Frederick Scott Suisted, of Palmerston, Otago, Cattle Dealer.

William Pole, of Dunedin, Otago, Merchant.

John Deem, of Macrae's Flat, Otago, Publican.

William Barnett, of Dunedin, Otago, Auctioneer.

ROBERT CHAPMAN,  
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,  
Dunedin, 4th September, 1866.

29° VICTORIÆ, No. 26.

SCHEDULE A.

I, the undersigned Thomas Ridge Hacket, hereby make application to register the "Cornish Quartz Mining Company, Registered," under the provisions of the "Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, namely:—

1. The name and style of the Company is the "Cornish Quartz Mining Company Registered."

2. The place of operations is at German Gully, Arrow River.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is four thousand five hundred pounds, in four hundred and fifty Shares of ten pounds each.

4. The amount already paid up is one hundred and ten pounds.

5. The name of the Manager is Thomas Ridge Hacket.

6. The Office of the Company is at Arrowtown.

7. The names and several residences of the Shareholders, and the number of Shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NUMBER OF SHARES.
James Cornish ...	Arrow River	50
Henry Corning Richmond ...	Arrow Town	50
Hugh Wishart Stuart ...	do	50
Charles Edward Haughton ...	do	100
Thomas Ridge Hacket ...	Dunedin	50
George Charles Bowman ...	Arrow Town	25
George Perry Abram ...	Dunedin	37
William David Inverarity ...	do	63
William Henry Cutten ...	do	25
	Total	450

Dated this thirtieth day of August, 1866.

T. R. HACKET,  
Manager.

Witness to Signature—

ALEX. WILLIS, J.P. 29s.

29° VICTORIÆ, No. 26.

SCHEDULE A.

I, the undersigned D. G. MacDonnell, hereby make application to register the "Prince of Wales Quartz Mining Company, Registered," under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular, namely:—

1. The name and style of the Company is "The Prince of Wales Quartz Mining Company."

2. The place of operations is at Skipper's.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is twelve thousand pounds, in two thousand four hundred shares of five pounds each.

4. The amount already paid up is three thousand six hundred pounds.

5. The name of the Manager is Denis Gilmar MacDonnell.

6. The office of the Company is at Queenstown.

7. The names and several residences of the Shareholders, and the number of Shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NUMBER OF SHARES.
Peter Sorenson ...	Skipper's	300
Edward McFadden ...	do	300
Thomas Langdon ...	do	300
David Henderson ...	do	300
Michael J. Malaghan ...	Queenstown	150
William Fitzgerald ...	do	150
James U. Robertston ...	do	50
William G. Rees ...	Frankton	50
Thomas Lynch ...	Moke Creek	150
Edward McGlashan ...	Dunedin	150
George F. Bullen ...	do	150
William D. Inverarity ...	do	100
Francis Howden ...	do	100
John R. Perry ...	do	150
		2,400

Dated this twenty-third day of August, 1866.

(Signed) D. G. MACDONNELL,  
Manager.

Witness to Signature—

RICHMOND BEETHAM, J. P. 32s.

HARRIS and Co., hereby give notice to D. Smith and D. Glen, owners of sections 45, block VI, Moeraki District, or should they have sold it, the purchaser or purchasers are hereby notified that they (Harris and Co.) are going to erect a wire fence on that part of their land sections 60-62, block VI, Moeraki, immediately adjoining and marching with section 45 of the same block. 2-8s.

NOTICE.—The Partnership (if any) hitherto existing between Evan Prosser and William Giles Huff, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said William Giles Huff receiving debts, and paying liabilities.

Queenstown, August 25th, 1866.

E. PROSSER,  
WM. G. HUFF.

Witness—C. LORIMER.

2-12s.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Richard Bowden Martin and Alexander Carrick, both of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, New Zealand, Merchants, carrying on business there together in co-partnership, under the firm or style of "R. B. Martin & Co.," have applied to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Otago, to have issued to them under the provisions of "The Lost Licenses and Leases Act, 1865," a certified copy of the Depasturing License for Run No. 331 (three hundred and thirty-one), of the Province of Otago aforesaid: And notice is hereby further given, that all objections to the issue of the said certified copy License must be lodged with the said Commissioner of Crown Lands, at Dunedin aforesaid, on or before the twelfth day of October next.

HARRIS, MACASSEY, & TURTON,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dunedin, 4th September, 1866. 18s.

(From the *New Zealand Gazette*, August 24th, 1866. No. 48.)

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," and by "The Diseased Cattle Act Amendment Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for

the Governor by Order in Council to declare that, if at any time it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out in any district out of the Colony, such district is infected within the meaning of the said Acts, and from time to time to make such Regulations as to him shall seem fit for prohibiting the importation of cattle into the Colony from such district, and the landing and driving of such cattle, and for destroying cattle imported landed or driven contrary to such Regulations:

And whereas the State of Panama is a district in which it has been made appear to the Governor that an infectious and contagious disease has broken out:

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the above recited power and authority, do hereby declare that Panama is an infected district within the meaning of the Acts, and doth make the following Regulations:

*Regulations.*

No cattle shall be imported into or landed or driven in New Zealand, which shall have come from Panama.

Any person guilty of any breach of this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds for every head of cattle so imported landed or driven.

All such cattle so imported landed or driven, shall be destroyed by the nearest Inspector of Diseased Cattle.

This order shall take effect on the 25th instant, and shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and the *Provincial Government Gazettes* of the Provinces within the Colony.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," it is amongst other things enacted, that if any goods enumerated or described in the Table of Prohibitions contained in the 32nd section of the said Act, shall be imported or brought into New Zealand, then, and in every such case, such goods shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed or disposed of as the Commissioner of Customs may direct.

And whereas in the said Table of Prohibition of Goods absolutely prohibited to be imported are included infected cattle, sheep, or other animals, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals, which the Governor in Council may prohibit in order to prevent any infectious or contagious distemper or disease:

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited provisions of the said Act, by this present Order, absolutely prohibit the importation from the State of Panama into New Zealand of any cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, or poultry, and of hides, skins, horns, hoofs, and all other parts of such animals, in order to prevent the infectious or contagious distemper or disease, now prevalent in Panama among animals of the several kinds aforesaid, from spreading in New Zealand.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 21st August 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ARTHUR DAVID HARVEY, Esq.,  
to be Deputy-Registrar of Marriages, &c., for the District of Blackstone, in the Province of Otago.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 21st August 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN SMITH HICKSON, Esq.,  
to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Mount Benger, in the Province of Otago.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 21st August, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM LAWRENCE SIMPSON, Esq.,  
to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Blackstone, in the Province of Otago.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 24th August, 1866.

IT is hereby notified, that in conformity with clause 3 of "The Otago Municipal Corporation Empowering Act, 1865," the names of the following persons have been sent in to this office by the several Town Clerks, as having been elected Mayors for the places set opposite their names:—

WILLIAM MASON,	...	...Dunedin.
DANIEL ROLFE,	...	...Port Chalmers.
JEAN DESIRE FERAND	...	...Clyde.
JOHN CAMPBELL GILCHRIST	...	...Oamaru.
MACLEOD CLEMENT ORBELL	...	...West Hawksbury.
JAMES ELDER BROWN	...	...Milton.
WILLIAM JACKSON BARRY	...	...Cromwell.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,

Wellington, 21st August 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned Corps, viz. :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
Clyde Company Otago Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 27th July, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 15th August, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Offices at the following places, viz. :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
WEST TAIERI, HAMILTON'S, in the Province of Otago,  
to be Money Order Offices for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

JAMES PATERSON,  
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,

Wellington, 15th August, 1866.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Post Office at

OAMARU,  
in the Province of Otago, has been constituted an office of the second class, for the exchange of mails and other purposes, within the meaning of the fourth clause of the Postal Regulations of 1st January, 1866.

JAMES PATERSON,  
Postmaster-General.