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# SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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Published by Authority.

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Vol. 3.]

TUESDAY, 10<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1865.

[No. 1.]

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**I**T is hereby notified that

EDMUND GILLOW, Esq.

has resigned his Seat in the Provincial Council of Southland.

J. A. R. MENZIES,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Southland, 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1864.

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**I**T is hereby notified that a Writ, issued for the election of one Member of the Provincial Council of the Province of Southland, for the Electoral District of Langwood, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

WILLIAM FRANCIS TARTLTON, Esq.  
has been duly elected.

J. A. R. MENZIES,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Southland, January 10<sup>th</sup>, 1865.

**I**T is hereby notified that, in pursuance of the power in me vested in that behalf, I have appointed

JOHN PARKIN TAYLOR, Esq.

to be a Commissioner of the Waste Land Board of the Province of Southland.

J. A. R. MENZIES,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Southland, January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1865.

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**I**T is hereby notified that I have appointed

MR. WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK

to be Keeper of the Invercargill Public Pound.

J. A. R. MENZIES,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Southland, 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1864.

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

In the matter of the Petition of FRANCIS WALTER SCOTT, of Invercargill, in the Province of Southland aforesaid, German; and in the matter of the Petition of HENRY BOYLE MONKMAN, of Invercargill aforesaid, a creditor of the said FRANCIS WALTER SCOTT to the extent of Fifty Pounds and upwards; and in the matter of "The Debtors' and Creditors' Act, 1862."

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor Mr. Justice Chapman has appointed Monday, the twelfth day of January, 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Invercargill, for the hearing of the above Petition.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1864.

PREENDERGAST, KENYON & MADDOCK,  
Manse-street, Dunedin,  
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND, SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Petition of GERHARD MUELLER and FREDERICK HENRY GEISOW, both of Invercargill, in the Province of Southland, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, carrying on business as MUELLER AND GEISOW; and in the matter of the "Debtors' and Creditors' Act, 1862."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Judge has appointed Thursday, the 12th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Invercargill, for hearing the above Petition.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1864.

C. E. BUTTON,  
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND, SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN RITTERATH, of Invercargill, in the Province of Southland, Butcher; and in the matter of the Debtors' and Creditors' Act, 1862."

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor the Judge has appointed Thursday, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Invercargill, for hearing the above Petition.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1864.

C. E. BUTTON,  
Solicitor for Petitioner.

PORT REGULATIONS.

IN pursuance of the power in me vested in that behalf, I hereby notify

1. That the following Regulations shall be in force in the Port of Invercargill on and after the 20th day of January, 1865.

2. All carters, porters, and watermen engaged upon the public wharves, of the approaches thereto, shall be under the control of the Harbour Master.

3. After the 20th January, 1865, no person shall be entitled to charge fares for passengers or freights for lighterage without a license from the Superintendent.

4. Every waterman shall, upon payment of one pound sterling, in respect of every boat to be plied by him, receive a license, which shall entitle him to ply for hire for the period ending on the 30th day of June next, after the date of granting such license.

5. Any boatman carrying passengers for hire without a license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

6. No boat shall be allowed to remain at any landing place after discharging her cargo, or make fast to any steps or hand-rails thereto, without some person in charge, ready to remove the same boat when required to do so by the Harbour Master, or person deputed by him, and the owner, or other person having the charge of any boat, offending against this regulation shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds.

7. A boat exhibiting the charges authorised to be made between sunrise and sunset, shall be placed near the landing place after sunset and when a Black Ball shall be hoisted half-mast by the Harbour Master or person deputed by him, denoting bad weather, double fares can be demanded by watermen.

8. Any boatman resisting, impeding or obstructing the Harbour Master, Pilot or other person deputed by either of them in the execution of his duty, or using threatening or abusive language to them, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

9. The number of passengers allowed to be carried in any boat shall be specified in the license, and shall be legibly painted on some conspicuous part of the boat in respect of which such license has been issued, and any boatman conveying a larger number of passengers or a larger quantity of luggage than is allowed in his license, unless on special occasions by permission in writing from the Harbour Master, stating clearly each such occasion and the reason for such permission being given, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

10. The authorised fares shall be as follows:—

From Invercargill Wharf to Stanley Wharf or Lower Pool, or *vice versa*.

	s.	d.
One passenger . . . . .	10	0
Two ditto each . . . . .	6	0
Three ditto ditto . . . . .	5	0
Four ditto ditto . . . . .	4	0
Five ditto or more . . . . .	3	6

From Invercargill Wharf to Black Buoy off Bushy Point, or *vice versa*.

	s.	d.
One passenger . . . . .	5	0
Two passengers, each . . . . .	3	6
Three ditto do . . . . .	3	0
Four or more, each . . . . .	2	6

From Invercargill Wharf to Upper Pool, or *vice versa*, one-fourth less than fares to or from Black Buoy, off Bushy Point; and to or from shorter distances from the Wharf, one-half.

From Mokomoko or Stanley Wharf to a vessel in Lower Pool, or *vice versa*.

	s.	d.
One passenger . . . . .	5	0
Two ditto . . . . .	3	6
Three ditto . . . . .	3	0
Four ditto or more . . . . .	2	6

From Mokomoko or Stanley to Sandy Point, or *vice versa*.

	s.	d.
One passenger . . . . .	4	0

Two ditto . . . . .	3	0
Three ditto or more . . . . .	2	6

Return Fares will be allowed at the same rate in each case.

11. Each boat shall carry, if required, eight lbs. weight of luggage with each passenger without additional charge; and any passenger detaining a boat for a period exceeding twenty minutes, shall be liable to an extra charge at the rate of four shillings per hour.

12. All cargo and ballast lighters plying for hire, shall be measured, marked, and registered, and upon payment of three shillings per ton register shall receive a license for the period ending on 30th day of June next following the date of granting such license.

13. Any person holding a license for a cargo boat, who shall load the same in excess of the quantity allowed to be carried in accordance with his license, shall forfeit his license and be liable to a penalty of five pounds.

14. Any boatman charging more than the authorised rates in fares, or refusing to employ his boat when required to do so, shall be liable to forfeit his license and to pay a penalty of five pounds.

15. Licenses under these regulations shall be granted on the first day of February next for six months, and thereafter on the 1st day of July in each year.

J. A. R. MENZIES,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Southland, 10th January, 1865.

(From the *New Zealand Gazette*, December 16, 1864.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 5th December, 1864.

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

FRED. A. WELD.

Downing Street,  
13th September, 1864.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, the copy of a correspondence with the Board of Trade, respecting the use of the "New Commercial Code of Signals," which has been adopted by the French Government by the accompanying decree.

I am confident that your advisers will see the importance of co-operating, cor-

dially with Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I have, &c.,  
EDWARD CARDWELL.  
Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,  
30th April, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, containing a recommendation from the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, that the "New Commercial Code of Signals" should be used at a new Signal Station in Mauritius, in preference to Marryat's Flags, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to ask, whether their Lordships would think it advisable to recommend the Colonial Governments generally to use the Code of Signals? and, if so, in what terms the instructions or recommendations should be sent to them?

I am, &c.,  
F. ROGERS.

James Booth, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
18th July, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 30th April last, in which you request to be informed whether my Lords think it advisable that the Colonial Governments generally should be recommended to promote the use of the New Commercial Code of Signals, and, if so, in what terms the instructions or recommendations should be sent to them; I am to request you to call the attention of Mr. Secretary Cardwell to the accompanying translation of a French Imperial Decree published in the *Moniteur* of the 7th instant, whereby the adoption of the Commercial Code of Signals is notified, and its exclusive use ordered for the French Merchant Navy, after a date to be hereafter fixed.

The Signal Book and the Mercantile Navy List is also to be furnished to all French vessels of war for communicating with merchant vessels.

Under these circumstances, and as it is probable that the Commercial Code will, in time, become the universal Code for merchant vessels of all countries, my Lords are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government ought to make every endeavour to facilitate the interchange of communications with French and other vessels employing the Commercial Code, by promoting the use of the Code in our

Colonies and Dependencies: and my Lords would suggest that in drawing the attention of the Governors of Her Majesty's possessions abroad to the Decree in question, Mr. Cardwell should impress upon the several Governments that it has now become a matter of importance that all master attendants and harbour masters, and all signal stations within their respective jurisdictions, should be provided with sets of the flags and balls for communicating by the Code, and that they should also be furnished annually with the Signal Book and Mercantile Navy List, which are now combined in one volume.

I am to add, that if in any Colony or Possession there should be any port, place, or signal station of any importance, the name of which does not at present appear in the geographical table of the Signal Book, a representation of the fact should be made to the Home Government, in order that the name may be added in the next edition, if the necessity is shown.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

Decree of the Emperor of the French for the exclusive use of the Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations.

Napoleon, &c., have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. 1. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations, such as has been adopted by the Anglo-French Commission, shall be the only one employed for the interchange of communication by French vessels, either amongst themselves, and with the semaphores, or with the vessels of other nations.

Art. 2. Every vessel of our Imperial Navy, and every semaphore on the coast of France, should be provided with the vocabulary of flags and other objects necessary for the exchange of communications with vessels belonging to the French Mercantile Marine and foreigners, according to the system determined by the said Code.

Art. 3. Our ships of war will continue to communicate with each other, and with the French semaphores, by means of signals at present in use in the Imperial Marine.

Art. 4. Specimens of the work will be sent, under the direction of our Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, to

the Chambers of Commerce at the different ports:—

1st. The Vocabulary of the Commercial Code of Signals, as well as the list of French and Foreign vessels, and their official numbers in the Commercial Code of Signals;

2nd. List of French Semaphores.

Specimens will also be sent to the Chambers of Commerce:—

1st. Of the Universal Series of Flags contained in the Commercial Code of Signals.

2nd. Of the Black Balls used in signalling at a great distance.

Art. 5. The details of the telegraphic transmission of commercial despatches received from vessels, or transmitted by the semaphores, will be regulated by ulterior arrangements concerted by our Ministers, Secretaries of the State of the Interior, and of the Marine.

Art. 6. An order of our Minister, the Secretary of State, shall determine the day from the date of which the Commercial Code of Signals shall be exclusively employed.

Art. 7. All rules contrary to the present decree are and remain abrogated.

Tuileries, June 25th, 1864.

#### PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

##### *Members of Provincial Council Elected.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 16th Dec., 1864.

IT is hereby notified that Writs, issued for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of Southland, have been returned, with certificates to the effect that

*For the District of Longwood*—Edmund Gillow, Esq.

*For the District of Riverton*—Messrs. Samuel Hodgkinson, and John Crerar.

*For the District of Aparima*—Messrs. John Howell, and William Hugh Nurse.

*For the District of Waianawa*—James Francis Collins, Esq.

*For the District of Waiau*—Robert Ferguson Cuthbertson, Esq.

*For the District of Oreti*—Peter McKellar, Esq.

*For the District of Oteramika*—Matthew Holmes, Esq.

*For the District of Waikiwi*—William Stuart, Esq.

*For the District of Campbelltown*—Alexander McNab, Esq.

*For the District of Invercargill*—Messrs. James Alexander Robertson Menzies, Thomas Morell Macdonald, William Henderson Calder, and James Richard Davies.

*For the District of Roslin*—Messrs. William Johnston, and Thomas Swale.

*For the District of Waihopai*—Messrs. Jabez Hay, and James Wilson

*For the District of New River*—Harry Armstrong, Esq.

have been duly elected.

FRED. A. WELD.

##### *Instructions respecting the Treatment of the Apparently Drowned.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 5th December, 1864.

THE following instructions respecting the Treatment of the apparently drowned, received from the Royal National Life Boat Association, are published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

The leading principles of the following directions for the restoration of the apparently dead from drowning, are founded on those of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, combined with those of Dr. H. R. Silvester, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Institution in 1863-4 amongst medical men, medical bodies, and coroners throughout the United Kingdom. These directions have been extensively circulated by the Institution throughout the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies. They are also in use in Her Majesty's fleet, and in the Coast-guard Service.

##### I.

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downwards, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and *immediately*, the restoration of breathing; and secondly, after breathing is re-

stored, the promotion of warmth and circulation.

The efforts to restore breathing must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing. For if circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has recommenced, the restoration to life will be endangered.

## II.—TO RESTORE BREATHING.

*To clear the throat*—Place the patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing, or if the breathing fail, then—

*To excite Breathing*—Turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and—

Excite the nostrils with snuff, harts-horn and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them.

If there be no success, loose not a moment, but instantly.

*To imitate Breathing*—Replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly, about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side.

[By placing the patient on the chest, the weight of the body forces the air out: when turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest.]

On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. During the whole of the operations let one per-

son attend solely to the movements of the head, and of the arm placed under it.

[The first measure increases the expiration, the second commences inspiration.]

\*\* The result is respiration or natural breathing: and if not too late, life.

Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet; and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body and cover, or gradually reclothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

## III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr Silvester's method, as follows:—

Place the Patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades.

Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces.

*To Imitate the Movements of Breathing.*  
—Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head and keep them stretched upwards for two seconds. (By this means air is drawn into the lungs.) Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.)

Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately and perseveringly about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to induce Circulation and Warmth.

## IV.—TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

*To promote warmth and circulation.*—Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. (By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.)

The friction must be continued under the blanket, or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a tea spoon full of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing has returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, persons having been restored after persevering for many hours.

#### APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY ACCOMPANY DEATH.

Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

#### CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment.

Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.

Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

By order of the Committee,

RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution,  
London, May, 1864.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

General Post Office,

Auckland, 8th December, 1864.

THE following Notices, issued by the Marine Board, relative to the Lights

to be exhibited on various parts of the Coast of New Zealand, viz., on

Dog Island, Foveaux Straits;  
Tairo's Head, entrance to Otago Harbour;  
Godley Head, entrance to Port Lyttelton; and  
Mana Island, Cook's Straits;

are published for general information.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,  
Postmaster-General.

#### *Dog Island, Foveaux Straits, Lighthouse.*

Dog Island Lighthouse is situated on a small island of that name in Foveaux Straits, off the entrance to the Bluff Harbour, in  $46^{\circ} 39' 35''$  South latitude, and  $168^{\circ} 26'$  East longitude, as measured on the Admiralty Chart.

The Light will show all round, and will be a Holophotal Dioptric Revolving White Light, of the first order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute.

It will be elevated about 150 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible in clear weather about eighteen nautical miles, allowing fifteen feet for the height of the observer's eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

The tower is built of native stone of a grey colour, and will be 118 feet in height from the ground to the top of the lantern.

This light is expected to be ready for permanent exhibition not later than April, 1865.

CHAS. SHARP,  
President Marine Board.

Marine Board Office,  
Wellington, 24th November, 1864.

#### *Mana Island, Cook's Straits, Lighthouse.*

Mana Island Lighthouse is now in course of erection, on the North-western promontory of Mana Island, off the entrance to Porirua Harbour, on the Eastern shore of Cook's Straits, in  $41^{\circ} 5'$  South latitude, and  $174^{\circ} 48'$  East longitude, as measured on the Admiralty Chart.

The Light will be a Fixed Dioptric White Light of the second order, and will be seen in every direction where not intercepted by land.

The light will be elevated about 450 feet above the sea, and will be visible in clear weather about 29 nautical miles, allowing fifteen feet for the height of the observer's eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

The tower will be seventy feet in height from the base to the vane.

This light is expected to be ready for permanent exhibition in March, 1865.

CHAS. SHARP,  
President Marine Board.  
Marine Board Office,  
Wellington, 24th November, 1864.

*Godley Head (Banks' Peninsula)  
Lighthouse.*

Godley Head Lighthouse is situated on Godley (or Cachalot) Head, forming the North-Western entrance of Port Lyttelton, Banks' Peninsula, in  $43^{\circ} 35' 32''$  South latitude, and  $172^{\circ} 49' 30''$  East longitude, as measured on the Admiralty Chart.

The light will be a Fixed Dioptric White Light, of the second order, is elevated about 450 feet above the level of the sea, and illuminating an arc of  $200^{\circ}$ . It will be visible from seaward, in clear weather, about 29 nautical miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere, from E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S., round by the north to about N.N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W.

The tower will be thirty feet in height from base to vane.

This light is expected to be ready for permanent exhibition about March, 1865.

CHAS. SHARP,  
President Marine Board.  
Marine Board Office,  
Wellington, 24th November, 1864.

*Tairoa's Head Lighthouse.*

Tairoa's Head Lighthouse is situated on the headland bearing that name, on the East or seaward side of the entrance to Otago Harbour, in  $45^{\circ} 47'$  South latitude, and  $170^{\circ} 45'$  East longitude, as measured on the Admiralty Charts.

The Light will be a Fixed Dioptric Red Light of the third order, and will be seen to seaward from about E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N., round by the North to about N.W.; and up the Harbour it will show from about W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. to about S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., the latter line indicating the turning-point of the Cross Channel.

The light will be elevated about 196 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible in clear weather about twenty nautical miles, allowing fifteen feet for the height of the observer's eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

The tower, which, together with the dwelling-houses, will be painted white, will be  $39\frac{1}{2}$  feet high from the ground to the top of the lantern.

This light is expected to be ready for permanent exhibition on and after the night of Monday, January 2, 1865.

Note.—All the bearings given in the above notice, are compass bearings from the Lighthouse.

CHAS. SHARP,  
President Marine Board.  
Marine Board Office,  
Wellington, 24th November, 1864.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

*Manukau Harbour.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inner Fair Way Buoy in the South Channel of the Manukau has been removed, and a Cone Buoy, with a Barrel Beacon on top and painted red, has been placed in four fathoms, distant from the N.E. end of Treachery Shoal about one cable. This buoy should be left on the Starboard hand going in.

R. JOHNSON,  
Warden.

Marine Board Office,  
Auckland, 13th December, 1864.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

General Post Office,  
Auckland, 8th December, 1864.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Government of Victoria, is re-published for general information.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

*Lightning Rocks, Port Phillip Heads.*

In consequence of the frequent statements that have appeared in the public papers, that the rocks have been removed: Notice is hereby given that they still remain. The least water found on the shoalest head is eighteen (18) feet at low water.

The clearing marks for avoiding these dangers are as follow:—

*Day Marks.*

The Obelisk on Shortland's Bluff in line with East tangent of High Light, N.  $32^{\circ}$  E., clears them to the Westward.

Point Lonsdale Flagstaff, open on either side of Point Lonsdale Telegraph House (white with a slate roof), clears them to the Northward and Southward.

*Night Marks.*

The Light on Point Lonsdale showing green about N.W. by N. leads South of them. The same light showing red from W.N.W. to W. by N. leads North of them.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 8° 16' East.]

HENRY L. COX,  
Commander, R.N.  
Admiralty and Colonial Survey Office,  
7th October, 1864.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

General Post Office,  
Auckland, 8th December, 1864.

THE accompanying Notice to Mariners, issued by the Government of Victoria, is re-published for general information.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

*Tidal Signals, River Yarra.*

Masters of vessels and others navigating the River Yarra, are hereby informed that the Tidal Signals hitherto hoisted on board the "Sir Harry Smith" will, on and after the 12th instant, be discontinued, and the height of water in the Yarra be shown from that date by a self-acting tide-guage erected on the outer red dolphin at the entrance of the river.

To assist persons on board vessels at a distance in ascertaining the height of water shown by the self-acting tide-guage, six projecting arms are fixed on its South side, the upper edge of each arm coinciding with the lower part of each figure on the face of the tide-guage, which commence with the ten feet mark.

N.B.—The top of the indicator, as it is moved up or down by the tide, shows on the face of the guage the height of water over the shoalest part of the fairway.

CHAS. FERGUSON,  
Chief Harbour Master.

(From the *New Zealand Gazette*, December 20, 1864.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 16th December, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Hon.

WALTER BALDOCK DURRANT MANTELL  
to be Minister for Native Affairs.

FRED. A. WELD.

Executive Council Chamber,  
Auckland, December, 16th 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased this day to appoint

The Hon.

WALTER BALDOCK DURRANT MANTELL  
to be a Member of the Executive Council, and His Excellency directs it to be notified that this gentleman has this day taken the necessary oaths.

FOSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

By the courtesy of the Enumerator the following Summary of the Census of the Province of Southland is published for general information.

By Order,

W. H. AYLNER,

Clerk to Superintendent.

CENSUS OF NEW ZEALAND.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL RETURN (IN ANTICIPATION OF DETAILED RESULTS OF CENSUS), PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

DECEMBER 1864.—SUB-DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.			LAND—No. OF ACRES.		LIVE STOCK.						
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.	FENCED.	UNDER CROP.	HORSES.	MULES AND ASSES.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	GOATS.	PIGS.	POULTRY.
Invercargill .....	1272	967	2239	50 15-16ths	37½	192		78	100	53	11	1983
Riverton .....	173	178	351	95	53	95		193		20	30	801
Campbelltown .....	423	214	637	181½	84½	41	1	446	7	3	26	463
Waihopai .....	815	732	1547	854½	317½	93		80	12	78	204	1240
Longwood.....	81	70	151	195½	108½	123	1	136	158	35	189	2525
Waikivi.....	239	183	422	2120½	890½	107		485	6	6	21	2198
Roslin .....	311	238	549	2873½	1677½	323		1571	204	5	88	2409
Aparima .....	170	113	283	5196	1035	179		808	2501	1	86	1166
Waianewa.....	201	127	328	2679½	1022½	192		927	4080		137	1356
New River .....	263	158	421	3731½	1076½	305	1	1520	613	3	98	1492
Oteramika.....	353	132	485	46,613½	2535½	402		3819	15,142	1	56	959
Oreti .....	250	67	317	2097	171½	309		1993	139,378	2	61	591
Waiau .....	133	22	155	2669½	30½	191		973	71,580	2	15	370
Stewart's Island .....	132	58	190	1½	35½			38		24	33	345
	4816	3259	8075	69360 5-16ths	9076½	2552	3	13,117	233,781	233	1055	17,958
DECEMBER 1863 .....	6543	3002	9545	16,508	4374	2395	2	12,549	142,469	232	856	12,010
"    1862 .....	2187	1268	3455	9541	1871	1217	9	11,467	110,231	86	995	7254
"    1861 .....	1107	713	1820	5951	1092	812	4	9139	73,970	9	555	4163

NOTE.—The above Return is made in anticipation of the proper and more carefully prepared analysis now being made. The corrections which will be required are not likely to be material.

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