



NEW ZEALAND
Government Gazette.

PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

Published by Authority.

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

JAMES WILSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

VOL. 8.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1870.

[No. 10.]

£1500 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the morning of the 1st inst., the Police Station at Clyde was broken into, and treasure to the amount of £13,981 stolen therefrom, consisting of gold to the value of £7,871, Bank Notes £6,110, the numbers of which are known, it is hereby notified that a reward of

FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS

Will be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders, and the recovery of the stolen property. It is further notified that His Excellency the Governor offers a

FREE PARDON

in the event of the person giving such information being an accomplice in the robbery.

W. A. TOLMIE,

Deputy Superintendent of Otago.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS SEARCH EXPEDITION

OFFICIAL REPORT.

BLUFF HARBOR, 2nd August, 1870.

His Honor the Deputy Superintendent.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the voyage of the schooner *Daphne* to the Auckland Islands, in search of her captain and others, who left her at Port Ross there on the 19th May last, in a boat, and did not return, and who, it was supposed, might have been cast away on some other part of the Islands.

The *Daphne* left the Bluff at midnight of the 11th July, with a moderate breeze from N.W., which increased, with rain, as we crossed the Straits. When off Port Adventure, the wind suddenly shifted to S., and blew strong. As no headway could be made against it, we stood in for Port Adventure, and anchored at 10 a.m. on the 12th. From this time till Sunday, the 17th, the wind continued between S. and W., at times blowing strong, with hail, rain, and sleet. On the morning of the 17th we weighed anchor, and stood to sea with a light breeze from

N.W. When about two miles outside of the Port, the wind again hauled to S.W., and increased to a strong breeze with showers. We kept beating about between the Traps and Stewart's Island, with a heavy southerly swell on, till the morning of the 19th, when a light breeze sprung up from the northward. A course was then shaped for the Aucklands. We passed the Snares at noon on the 20th, and on the 21st anchored in Port Ross, at 6 p.m.

We found H.M.S. *Blanche* at anchor, having only arrived from the south end of the island about an hour before we came in. She had arrived at the islands on the 12th, but had been unable to do anything until a few days previous to our arrival, owing to bad weather—heavy southerly gales. She had visited the depôts on the East Coast, and intended leaving next morning for Wellington. On learning the cause of our visit, however, her departure was delayed, and arrangements made that she should steam round the West Coast with the first favorable weather, sending boats to pull close along shore. On Saturday, the 23rd, a party, consisting of Dr M'Clure, Captain Gilroy, and myself, and a boat's crew, consisting of Mr Angliem and five men, with a boat, went on board the *Blanche*. At 7 a.m. she weighed and stood out of the harbor, weather very fine with a light breeze from north. The N.W. Cape was passed about one and a-half miles off, and by the aid of good telescopes, anything the size of a man could be distinctly seen. At this point the weather became cloudy, with a light shower and fresh breeze from S.W., but it cleared up before passing Disappointment Island, and continued fine during the rest of the day. After passing Disappointment Island, the steamer was headed in for the supposed scene of the wreck of the *General Grant*. Soundings were taken as she neared the shore—at one mile off, found bottom at 80 fathoms, and the small stoney beach where, in fine weather, a landing can be effected (described in Mr Armstrong's report), was distinctly seen. When within three quarters of a mile of the shore, every stone on the beach could be distinctly seen, and had anything the size of a man's hand been moving, it would have been discovered. When first getting on the West Coast, there was a breeze from S.W. which would have prevented the boats from pulling along fast enough, but as the beach was distinctly visible, it was considered unnecessary to send the boats inshore. The *Blanche* was then steered round the coast, at from a half to one mile off shore. The whole coast was closely watched with the telescopes, but nothing was seen to attract attention. She anchored in Carnley Harbor at dusk, for the night.

When the *Blanche* had been previously in Carnley Harbor, about the 20th, some of her officers heard what they supposed to be musket-shots, and a slight search was then made, but nothing discovered.

Captain Montgomerie on this occasion, however, decided on making a stricter search, and for that purpose, on the morning of the 24th, boats were sent in all directions, and guns fired at intervals to attract attention. The boats returned at dark without having seen any indication of persons being about that locality. The supposed guns are easily accounted for by the peculiar concussions occasionally made by the waves in the hollow rocks.

At daylight on the 25th, she again weighed anchor and steamed round to Port Ross, where our party left her, and she proceeded to sea without dropping anchor. While steaming round the island, a running survey was made by Lieutenant Edwards, which, when published, will be sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. (All the charts in our possession are full of errors.) On the day following the departure of

the *Blanche*, the 26th, we visited Enderby's Island, and did some slight repairs to the house; left some medical stores, and searched the beaches for any remains which might have drifted ashore, that could indicate the fate of the missing men.

On the 27th, a party, consisting of Dr M'Clure, Mr Angliem, and myself, with five men started overland for North Harbor, taking with us a tent, and three days' provisions, to search the beach there. We got there at 4 p.m., after a rather rough journey; searched the beach, but found nothing. Camped there for the night, and returned to the vessel at 1 p.m. next day. This ended our search.

On our return journey, while proceeding up an almost dry watercourse, we discovered what were taken for human footprints. There were two tracks, the prints in one being apparently those of a large boot, the other much smaller, measuring about seven and a half inches. They were seen in several places, but were lost altogether on emerging on the grass land at the head of the creek—the marks did not appear more than two months' old. At one place we observed the tracks take into some scrub, but emerge again, as if defeated in forcing a way.

On the 28th, the day we got back to the vessel, it blew hard from E.N.E., with rain. On the 29th, the wind fell light, and hauled to the northward, with very thick weather; next day the weather cleared up, with a fine breeze from S.W. At 10 a.m., got under weigh, and shaped a course for the Bluff and arrived here on the 2nd inst., after a good run, with rather heavy weather.

The search party of the *Daphne* gave every satisfaction, and should there ever be occasion for another such expedition, Captain Gilroy, Mr Angliem, and their crew, would be found of great service, on account of their knowledge of the Islands. I have also to mention that, while on board the *Blanche*, we received every attention and kindness.

Since leaving the Bluff on our trip, I have learnt the description of boat in which the missing men left the vessel, and am of opinion that she had swamped with them before reaching their destination.

Before we left the *Blanche*, Captain Montgomerie called Mr Cousins—one of the original crew of the *Daphne*, and the person who navigated her from the islands to Invercargill—and stated, in the presence of myself, Dr M'Clure, and Captain Gilroy, that he did not consider Mr Cousins to blame in not making further search than he had done, previous to his leaving the islands with the vessel after the departure of the boat.

I append the report of the *Blanche* on the state of the depôts. The cask referred to therein, which was missing from Port Ross, had been broken into before the arrival of the *Daphne* in April last, and the articles left exposed to the weather, so that they got all destroyed, excepting a boat-compass, which I had cleaned and put into a cask, with other articles left by us.

On comparing the list of articles contained in the case at Epigwait, (No. 2 depôt), with the original list, I found that the following articles had been taken away—viz., clothing, blankets, boots, stockings, preserved meat, bread, matches, flint, steel, and tinder. The articles left by the *Blanche*, as particularised in Capt. Montgomerie's report, were put in the case and securely nailed up; and our men, assisted by some of the *Blanche's*, rethatched the house and left everything in good repair.

ARTICLES LEFT BY THE DAPHNE.

At Port Ross.—1 gun, some caps, powder, shot, needles, twine, matches, bread, tobacco, tea and sugar; also, medical stores, consisting of lint, plaster,

ointment, and calico for bandages. A packet of garden seeds, sent by Messrs Cooper and Co., was also put into the cask, and some shallots planted near the depot

At Enderby's.—Lint, ointment, plaster and calico.

Before closing this report, I would draw special attention to a fact referred to in Mr Armstrong's report—viz., that on a general chart, published by Imray in 1851, the Auckland Islands are placed 35 miles south of their true position. I compared the chart alluded to with many others, and found that it differed from them all in this respect, and it is my opinion that many of the wrecks which have occurred at these Islands are attributable to that error. Subsequent charts, published by Imray, place the Islands in their correct position, but as the Australian trade acquired great dimensions during the years 1852-53, it is quite likely that the chart of 1851 is still in use on board many of the vessels navigating these waters. I therefore trust that the utmost publicity will be given to this important matter.—I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS THOMSON,

Harbor Master, Bluff.

In charge of the Daphne Search Expedition.

The following is Capt. Mongomerie's report on the state of the depôts on the Island:—

PIG POINT, PORT ROSS.

Found the case placed by Amherst, brig, intact. A gun, &c., and two casks of bread, left by H.M.'s ships Falcon and Blanche, were in good condition and well sheltered. A cask containing articles, including a gun, for castaways, that was seen last year under the tree, with the name of the "Victoria, colonial steamer," &c., painted on it, has been removed. The rigging of the mast was renewed in 1869; rigging blacked down, and mast painted in 1870 by Blanche.

ENDERBY ISLAND.

Case left by the Amherst intact, and well sheltered; house in moderate repair.

"SADDLE HILL" OF MUSGRAVE, AND "GRANGER" OF ADMIRALTY CHART.

Case left by Amherst intact, well sheltered; boards at the point, and over depôt, in good order; the latter was repainted in July, 1870, by Blanche.

EPIGWAIT, CARNLEY HARBOR.

Case had been broken open, and no care bestowed on it to prevent wet getting at it. House put into good repair during Blanche's visit. Remains in case—3 chisels, 3 axes, 1 adze, 1 spade, 2 gimlets, 1 auger, 1 tin of nails, 3 hats, 3 pannikins, 1 bible, chart of Auckland Islands, 1 box of newspapers, 3 cases Holloway's ointment, 1 boat's compass. Left by Blanche, in addition to foregoing—120lbs biscuit, 24lbs cocoa, 12lbs tea, 36lbs preserved beef, 25lbs sugar, 6 blankets, sail needles and twine. The above are in a house, well sheltered from weather.

[Reprinted from the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 15th July.]

Customs Department,
Wellington, 6th July, 1870.

IT is hereby notified that the Ports of Bluff Harbor and Riverton, in the Province of Southland, have by Special License been constituted Ports from whence Gold may be exported from the Colony, under the provisions contained in the Proclamation issued on the 26th January, 1860.

JULIUS VOGEL.

[Reprinted from the *New Zealand Gazette* of July 27th.]

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twentieth day of July, 1870.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," it is enacted that the Commissioners appointed under the said Act may, with the assent of the Governor, set apart any lands which shall have been reserved or set apart for the benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony, over which lands the Native title shall have been extinguished, by way of special endowment for schools, hospitals, or other eleemosynary institutions, for the benefit of the said aboriginal inhabitants:

And whereas by "The Native Reserves Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that from and after a certain day all the powers and authorities which by the said first-recited Act are given to, or vested in, or which may be exercised by Commissioners appointed under the said Act, shall vest in and may be exercised by the Governor, and that where, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any act is required to be done by Commissioners with the approval or assent of the Governor, it shall be sufficient if such act be done by the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council:

And whereas the piece of land described in the Schedule hereto has been set apart for the benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony, and the Native title over the same has been extinguished, and it is expedient that the same should be set apart for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in exercise and pursuance of the powers in him vested by the said recited Acts, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby set apart all the piece of land described in the Schedule hereto as an endowment for schools, for the construction and repair of school buildings, and other eleemosynary institutions, if any, and providing masters and teachers, and payments of salaries of such masters and teachers, and generally for the purpose of founding and maintaining schools for the instruction, education, and benefit of aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, being the Ngaitahu and Ngatimamoe tribes.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

SCHEDULE.

All that parcel of land in the Province of Southland containing two thousand acres more or less, and being the allotments numbered 13 and 225 on the plan of the Hokanui District.

