



**NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
(PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER)**

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By His Excellency's Command.

ALFRED HICKSON, Printer.

VOL. II.]

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

[No. 19.]

**JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Wellington, Monday, June 22, 1915.

Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Members, with the exception of the Hon. G. Moore, G. H. Fisher, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. G. C. Carter.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the Blue Book for the year ending December, 1914, together with certain returns.

Mr. Fisher having moved the order of business.

Mr. Seymour, in the absence of Mr. Fisher, moved, seconded by the Attorney-General, that the Dog Nuisance Bill be read a second time.

Dr. Greenwood moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Hickson, that the Bill be read a second time on this day three months.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Hon. Senior Military Officer
Colonel General
I. D. Cameron
W. Hickson

Notes.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary
Mr. G. C. Carter
Mr. A. E. Brown
Mr. W. H. Bannatyne
Mr. G. Moore
Mr. H. Seymour.

Original motion then put and carried, and Bill read a second time accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, seconded by the Attorney-General, Council in Committee on this Bill.

Clause one to twelve inclusive considered, amended, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, Council resumed, and the Report being brought up, not adopted.

Mr. Seymour moved, seconded by Mr. Bannatyne, that this Bill be read a third time.

Dr. Greenwood moved as an amendment, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, that

this Bill be recommitted on this day three months.

Amendment put and negatived, being

Ayes.

- The Hon. Senior Military Officer
- Colonial Treasurer
- W. Hickson
- G. Moore
- J. D. Greenwood.

Noes.

- The Hon. Colonial Secretary
- Attorney-General
- Mr. Latham
- Mr. M. Bannatyne
- Mr. Seymour

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor declared in favour of the Noes.

Original motion then put and carried, and clause two with title and preamble considered, amended, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, Council resumed, and the report being brought up by him adopted.

Mr. Seymour gave notice that on Thursday next, the 28th day of June, he should move the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. Hickson gave notice that on Thursday next he should bring up the report of Committee on Customs Duties.

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that on Thursday next he should present the report of Committee on Ordinances.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, Council adjourned at half past six p.m., until five o'clock on Thursday next, the 28th of June.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1848.

Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Members with the exception of the Hon. D. Meare, F. Dillon-Bell, W. O. Cootley.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

On the motion of Dr. Greenwood the Country Road Bill recommitted, and verbal addition made in clause 14.

On the motion of Dr. Greenwood, Council resumed and the report brought up and adopted.

Mr. Latham moved that the Country Road Bill be read a third time, seconded by the Attorney-General.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seymour, agreeable to notice, moved that the Debt Remission Bill be read a third time, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Hickson moved, seconded by Dr. Greenwood, as an amendment, that this Bill be read a third time on this day six months.

Amendment put and negatived, being

Ayes.

- The Hon. Senior Military Officer
- Colonial Treasurer
- W. Hickson
- G. Moore
- J. D. Greenwood

Noes.

- The Hon. Colonial Secretary
- Attorney-General
- Mr. Latham
- Mr. M. Bannatyne
- Mr. Seymour

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor declared in favour of the Noes.

Original motion then put and carried, and this Bill read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Secretary, agreeable to notice, having read the following report of Sub-Committee on Ordinances:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.

The Committee appointed to consider and report upon the mode in which the Ordinances enacted by the Legislative Council of New Zealand, before the division of the colony into Provinces, should be reprinted, have now the honor to recommend the adoption of the plan conveyed in the accompanying resolutions.

The object of paramount importance in this matter is, in the opinion of the Committee, the reproduction of the Ordinances in such a form as will render an acquaintance with their provisions most easy of attainment by all whom they affect. To secure this it is necessary to present them in as compact and concise a shape as is consistent with their contents, and with the preclusion of any need of reference to other copies or collections of them. A new arrangement and classification of the whole is another obvious means of attaining this end. The Committee have therefore recommended in the 1st page, the exclusion from the main body of the volume to be reprinted, of all Ordinances not in present force, that is to say, of all abrogated, expired, or repealed ones. To those they have proposed to add all Ordinances the operation of which is confined to that of repealing others. But in order that a knowledge of the whole course of legislation in this colony, and the bearing of all the Ordinances upon each other may be attainable by all who for any reason desire it, and as besides it may be advantageous to show on what subjects and in what manner legislation has been attempted, and either been condemned or failed, or ceased to be of use, they have recommended the reprinting of the titles and analyses even of the Ordinances thus excluded. All these

latter they propose to print in an appendix to the main body of the volume.

The next thing for consideration is the consolidation of different Ordinances upon the same subjects. Without doubt much trouble in reference, much repetition of details, much accumulation of matter, and consequent expense of printing, would be saved by the consolidation of many of the Ordinances with those which have been passed to modify and amend them.

But as this would of course require the re-enactment by the Provincial Legislature of such Ordinances; and as several of the subjects to which they relate have been placed beyond its legislative province by the Provincial Councils' Ordinance, which would necessitate the reprinting of all Ordinances upon such subjects in their original form, and thus effectually destroy their general uniformity, the Committee propose to reprint the whole of these Ordinances as they stand, and to leave to a better arrangement and more complete indices the simplification of the work of consulting them which might otherwise have been effected by consolidation. The necessity for prolonging considerably the present session of Council, had the latter course been resolved upon, the great need of an immediate supply of fresh copies of the Ordinances, and the possible advantage of uniformity between the old copies and the new ones, weighed with the Committee in the adoption of this course.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that a sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of reprinting the Ordinances in the mode last stated be placed in a supplementary estimate for the purpose; and that the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General be requested to superintend the details of the work, and its progress, through the press; in order that it may be issued with the authority of a Government publication.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That all the Ordinances of the Legislative Council of New Zealand which have been repealed, those which have expired or become obsolete, and those which have been disallowed, should be comprised in an appendix to the body of the Ordinances in operation, and that the titles and analyses only of such Ordinances be printed therein in a smaller and more compact type. And that such Ordinances as have annulled the effect of repealing others or parts of them should also be printed in such appendix, but at full length.

2. That the body of Ordinances still in operation, and not otherwise disposed of above, be classified according to their subjects; and printed entire in a clearer type and more convenient shape than those of the old volume; and that at the head of each

class be inserted at the head of such class, and short distinguishing titles, where necessary prefixed to the Ordinances, but not so as to interfere with their original titles.

3. That the amended or repealed clauses of Ordinances in operation, and to compose, as above stated, the body of the work, be printed in smaller or distinguishing type, with a reference to the repealing Ordinance, or if convenient with the amended or substituted clauses printed in the margin of the page containing the original clauses.

4. That a general list of the Ordinances in the order in which they were passed, and also an alphabetical index, be included in the work.

5. That the different Acts of Parliament, Royal Instructions, and other documents, on the authority of which the constitution of New Zealand is based, be prefixed to the Ordinances.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Chairman.

On the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Ludlam, report adopted by the Council.

Mr. Hickson having read, brought up the following report of the Sub Committee on Customs Duties, and moved that the same be adopted.

Motion seconded by Mr. Moore.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Your Committee, in reporting upon the system of levying Customs Duties in New Zealand, in bringing up their Report, have to express their unanimous opinion that a system of fixed duties to as wide an extent as practicable will be found to be more productive to the revenue, more protective to the fair trader, and more beneficial to the public interest than the present system of *ad valorem* duties.

Your Committee however believe that a very nice or elaborate system of levying fixed duties will, in the present stage of the colony, be found inconvenient and probably inexpedient; and they have therefore confined their remarks to the most important and staple articles, together with such as appear most easily and simply available for the application of a fixed rate of duty.

The annexed schedule enumerates such articles amongst the usual imports of this Province as under the above view present themselves to your Committee; and they submit it in the hope that a proper application of the fixed duty principle will be found to be so generally advantageous as to render its extension from time to time desirable.

Your Committee feel bound to make some remark upon the oppressive and vexatious duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* which, under the denomination of munitions of war, has been levied on manufactured lead and

small axes; and have to express their hope that this may be amended.

Your Committee would further recommend that the duties which have been hitherto levied on whale and other fish oils and whalebone of foreign fishing be abolished.

1stly. That the numerous whaling vessels fishing in these seas should be induced and encouraged to visit our port for supplies, to refit, and for the sale of their cargoes.

2ndly. That the duties hitherto derived from this source are small in amount, and afford no adequate compensation for the loss to the trade of the colony occasioned by their restrictive influence.

Your Committee therefore propose for the consideration of this Council the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1st. That it appears from all the information to be obtained on this subject, and from the experience of those most engaged in commerce in this colony, that a system of fixed duties will be most beneficial.

2nd. That this Council do submit to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the necessity for some such alteration in the system of levying customs duties as is embodied in this report, and do recommend that the same be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief for consideration by the General Assembly.

WM. HICKSON,

Chairman of the Committee.

Council Chamber,

Wellington, 28th June, 1849.

SHANDLES.	
Beer, & Porter, in cask, per gal.	0 0 4
" " in bottles, per doz. of 2 gallons }	0 1 0
Arrowroot.....per cwt.	0 3 6
Barley, Pearl.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Biscuit and Bread.....per 100lbs.	0 1 6
Blankets.....per pair	0 2 0
Bran and Pollard.....per bushel	0 0 1
Bricks, Bath.....per 100	0 2 0
" Fire and other.....per 1000	0 3 0
Bottles, glass & stone, empty, per doz.	0 0 1
Butter.....per lb.	0 0 1
Candles, tallow.....do.	0 0 0 1/2
" wax, composition, and sperm.....per lb. }	0 0 1 1/2
Canvas.....per bolt	0 3 0
Casks, empty.....per tun	0 2 6
Cement, Roman.....per cask	0 2 6
Chalk.....per ton	0 2 0
Cheese.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Chocolate and Cocoa.....do.	0 0 1
Coals.....per ton	0 3 0
Coffee.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Copper and composition sheathing, bolts, and nails.....per lb. }	0 0 1
Cordage, Europe.....per cwt.	0 4 0
" Manila.....do.	0 4 0
" Coir.....do.	0 3 0
Corks, bottling.....per gross	0 0 3
" ".....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
" preserved, Foreign.....do.	0 0 3
" " British or Colonial.....per lb. }	0 0 1 1/2
" fresh.....per bushel	0 1 3
".....per ton of 2000lbs.	1 0 0

Ginger.....per lb.	0 0 1
Glass, Crown and Sheet.....per 100ft.	0 2 0
Glue.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Grain, wheat, barley, oats, and rye.....per bushel }	0 0 4
Hay.....per ton	0 8 0
Honey.....per lb.	0 0 1
Hops.....do.	0 0 1 1/2
Iron, bar, bolt, rod, & hoop, per ton	1 5 0
" Nails.....per cwt.	0 3 0
" Anchors, chains, and chain cables.....per ton }	2 0 0
" Pots, and camp ovens.....do.	2 0 0
Junk.....per cwt.	0 1 6
Lard.....per lb.	0 3 0 1/2
Leather, Sole.....do.	0 0 0 1/2
" Kip.....do.	0 0 1 1/2
" Calf.....do.	0 0 2
" Basils.....per doz.	0 0 9
" Kangaroo.....do.	0 3 0
Lead, manufactured.....per cwt.	0 2 0
Lemon Syrup, in bottles.....per doz.	0 1 6
Lemon and Lime Juice.....per gal.	0 0 9
Lucifer or Congress matches, per gross	0 0 8
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.....per lb.	0 0 2
Maize.....per bushel	0 0 3
Mustard, in bulk.....per lb.	0 0 1
" in lb. bottles.....per doz.	0 1 6
" in lb. do.....do.	0 0 3
Nutmegs.....per lb.	0 0 6
Oakum.....per cwt.	0 3 0
Oatmeal.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Oil, Linseed, Rape, Hemp, and } Cocoa Nut.....per gal. }	0 0 4
" Olive, Castor, & Vegetable, do.	0 2 0
Paints, and White Lead.....per cwt.	0 3 0
Peas, Split.....per bushel	0 1 3
Pepper, black.....per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
" white.....do.	0 0 0 1/2
Pickles, in quart bottles.....per doz.	0 1 6
" in pint.....do.	0 0 9
Pipes.....per gross	0 0 4
Pitch, Coal.....per barrel	0 1 6
" Stockholm & American, do.	0 3 0
Provisions, Beef.....per tierce	0 6 0
" do.....per barrel	0 4 0
" Pork.....do.	0 5 0
Rice.....per cwt.	0 1 6
Rosin.....per barrel	0 2 0
Sago.....per cwt.	0 3 6
Salt, coarse.....per ton	0 6 0
" fine.....do.	0 10 0
Saltpetre.....per cwt.	0 3 6
Slates, Ladies.....per 1000	0 10 0
" Countess.....do.	0 15 0
Soap, common.....per cwt.	0 3 0
" fancy.....do.	0 6 0
Soda.....do.	0 2 4
Spades and Shovels.....per doz.	0 3 0
Spices, Cassia and Cinnamon, per lb.	0 0 2
" Cloves.....do.	0 0 3
" Mace.....do.	0 0 6
" Pimento.....do.	0 0 2
Starch.....per cwt.	0 4 8
Steel.....do.	0 4 8
Stones, (hearth) slabs, and flag per ton	0 5 0
Stone, blue.....per lb.	0 0 1
Sugar, Refined and Candy per cwt.	0 4 8
" Moist.....do.	0 2 4
" Molasses.....do.	0 1 2
Tar, Stockholm & American per bar.	0 3 6
" Coal.....do.	0 1 6
Tea.....per lb.	0 0 2
Tin Plates.....per box of 1 cwt.	0 3 0
Turpentine.....per gal.	0 0 6

Vinegar..... per gal.	0	0	2
Wines, in casks	do.	0	1
" in bottles, per doz. of 2 galls.		0	5
Wood, sawn or split, ..per 100 feet		0	1
" Cedar..... do.		0	2
" Oars	per foot	0	0
" Shingles and Laths..per 1000		0	1
" Palings..... do.		0	10
Zinc	per cwt.	0	3

All other articles, not otherwise enumerated or described, viz. :—

British, or British Colonial	10 ¢ cent	} <i>Ad</i>
Foreign.....	12½ ¢ cent	

Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars at the present rates of fixed duties.

FREE OF DUTY.

All articles enumerated as free in the present Tariff, with the proposed addition of all Fish and Whale Oil, and Whalebone or Fins of Foreign-taking.

The Colonial Treasurer moved as an amendment that the report, separately from the schedule, be adopted, and that the latter be laid on the table.

Amendment put and carried, being

Ayes.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary
 " Senior Military Officer
 " Attorney General
 " Colonial Treasurer
 " A. Ludlam
 " J. D. Greenwood

Noes.

The Hon. W. Hickson
 " W. M. Bannatyne
 " G. Hunter
 " G. Moore
 " H. Seymour.

Dr. Greenwood moved, seconded by Mr. Hickson, the following resolution :

That under an economical and well regulated system of Government, an import duty of £10 per cent. is sufficient, not only to defray its ordinary current expenses, but to supply funds for the maintenance of roads, and the promotion of education.

Motion put and negatived, being

Ayes.

The Hon. A. Ludlam
 " H. Seymour
 " J. D. Greenwood

Noes.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary
 " Senior Military Officer
 " Attorney General
 " Colonial Treasurer
 " W. Hickson
 " W. M. Bannatyne
 " G. Hunter
 " G. Moore.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to an enquiry from Dr. Greenwood as to whether the rumours current in the town, to the effect that the Governor-in-

Chief had recommended the Civil List in each Province should be raised from £6000 to £10,000, were true or not, laid on the table the following Despatches from Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief, &c., &c., to Earl Grey.

DESPATCHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF NEW ZEALAND, TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES:

(Copy) No. 106.

Government House, Wellington,
 29th November, 1848.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to transmit, in order that Her Majesty's pleasure may be taken thereon, an Ordinance which I have enacted, with the advice and consent of my Legislative Council, entitled "an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of Provincial Legislative Councils in the colony of New Zealand."

As this Ordinance is only intended as an introductory step to the establishment of a complete constitution, which I regard as that which is best adapted to Islands occupied in the irregular manner in which these have been, and which are inhabited by such mixed and peculiar races, and as the whole merits of the Ordinance will depend upon Her Majesty's Government approving in the first instance of the form of constitution which I propose should ultimately be adopted, and then upon their considering the present measure as a proper introductory step to such a constitution, it will be necessary for me to explain in some detail my views upon this subject.

At the present moment the New Zealand Islands are only divided into two Provinces, but recent despatches which I have received lead me to believe that they will shortly be divided into three if not into four Provinces. I have also received despatches which inform me that the boundaries of the Provinces now existing are only to be regarded as temporarily fixed, and that they will probably be altered within a few months.

It will be impracticable, therefore, until these details are adjusted, to attempt to introduce any system of a Representative form of Government which could present a character of the slightest permanence. I apprehend, however, that within a period of four or five years the whole of these details will have been adjusted.

There is also every probability that within the same period of time the amount of European population within these Islands will have so much increased, as not to present so striking a disparity in point of numbers, when compared to the native race, as at present, that the supplies of arms and ammunition of the natives will be exhausted, that their fondness for war will have de-

elined, that they will have made great progress in civilization, and that their jealousy and suspicion of the Europeans will have become extinct; and this is the more likely to be the case, as by the period of time, I have indicated, there is every probability that all disputes connected with the subject of the lands of the natives will have been satisfactorily and finally arranged.

As there is thus every apparent chance that within such a short period of time the measures which have hitherto been so successful will have secured permanent prosperity and security to New Zealand, and as it is clear that when the country is in such a state, and can defray its own expenses, the European population will be very impatient under the form of Government at present in existence, I think it would be a wise and prudent line of policy on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, at the same time that they continue the exertions they have already made for the permanent settlement of the country, to carry on concurrently with these modifications in the existing form of Government which should gradually prepare the way for a complete system of Representative Institutions, which might be brought into full and complete operation at the time that the operation of the Act of Parliament, which suspends the Constitution of this colony, expires. By pursuing this policy your Lordship will, at the same time that you are completely adjusting the affairs of the country, be preparing a form of Government which will afford every practicable guarantee for the future maintenance of the state of tranquillity and prosperity to which the country will have been brought when it is introduced; whilst, I fear, that without some precautionary measures of this kind are taken, that by some imprudent or hasty proceedings, all the good which has with so much cost and trouble been effected, may at a future period be speedily swept away.

The following is the outline of the form of Government which I would recommend should be ultimately adopted for these Islands:—

1stly. I would recommend that one General Assembly should be constituted for the whole Islands, to consist of

A Legislative Council composed of persons summoned thereto by Her Majesty. And of an Assembly to be composed of Representatives returned by the several Provinces into which New Zealand may be divided; in such proportions as the European population of each Province may bear to the European population of the whole Islands, in as nearly as the several amounts of population can be ascertained.

2ndly. I would further recommend that a Legislative Council consisting of one Chamber should be constituted in each Province into which New Zealand may be divided, to be composed of persons summoned thereto

by Her Majesty, and of Representatives elected thereto by the electors of each Province, one-third of the whole Council being elected by the inhabitants of the Province. In this Chamber the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor should not have a seat.

3rdly. I would recommend that those towns or districts which desire to have Municipal Corporations should have such Institutions bestowed upon them, but that a participation in the advantages of a Legislative Council should in no way be made dependent upon a town or district accepting a Municipal Corporation, on the contrary.

4thly. I would recommend that the General Assembly for the New Zealand Islands should possess in full all the powers of Legislation which are usually conferred upon such Assemblies, and that the Governor-in-Chief, or person acting in that capacity, should have all the usual powers of giving or withholding his assent to Bills passed by the Assembly, &c., &c.

And I would further recommend that the General Assembly should be empowered to make laws, modifying or altering either the Constitution or forms of Government, the Provincial Legislative Councils, provided always, that such laws should not come into operation until they had been laid before Her Majesty in Council for the royal assent.

5thly. I would recommend that the Provincial Legislative Councils should possess all the powers of Legislation that are conferred upon such Assemblies by the Ordinance herewith transmitted for Her Majesty's approval or disallowance. That is, I would recommend that they should be allowed to make and ordain all such laws as they might judge expedient for the promotion of good Government and order of the Province with the following exceptions—

That it should not be competent for the Provincial Legislative Councils to make any laws repugnant to the laws of England, or to any Ordinance made and enacted by the Governor-in-Chief and General Assembly of New Zealand, and that any law of a Provincial Legislative Council which might be repugnant to any law subsequently made by the General Assembly should cease to have any force or effect after the passing of the latter law.

And that it should not be competent for the Provincial Legislative Councils to make or enact any law or Ordinance for any of the following purposes—

1. For the regulation of Duties of Customs to be imposed on the importation or exportation of any goods at any Port or place in the said New Zealand Islands.

2. For the establishment of a General Supreme Court to be a Court of Original Jurisdiction or appeal from any superior Courts of any separate Province.

3. For determining the extent of the Jurisdiction, or of the course or manner of

proceeding of such General Supreme Court or of the said superior Courts.

4. For regulating the current coin of the said Islands, or any part thereof, or the issue therein of any bills, notes, or other paper currency.

5. For determining the weights and measures to be used in the said colony or in any part thereof.

6. For regulating Post offices within, and the carriage of letters between different parts of the said islands.

7. For establishing laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

8. For the erection of beacons and light-houses on the coasts of the said islands.

9. For the imposition of any dues or other charges on shipping at any Port or harbour within the same.

10. For regulating marriages within the same or any part thereof.

11. For affecting Crown lands, or lands belonging to the aboriginal inhabitants, or for imposing any disabilities or restrictions on persons of the native race, to which persons of European birth or descent would not also be subjected.

And I would further recommend that the Provincial Legislative Councils, in making laws or Ordinances, should conform to and observe all such instructions as may from time to time be issued by Her Majesty for their guidance thereon.

And that such laws or Ordinances should be made subject to the approval or disallowance of Her Majesty; and that no Ordinance of any Provincial Legislative Council should be assented to by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor without the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Chief.

6thly, I would recommend that all the provisions respecting the appropriation and distribution of the revenue, and the reservation of a civil list in each Province, which are contained in the New Zealand Charter, and are set forth in the Ordinance herein enclosed, should be retained in force with the exceptions hereinafter stated, if these should meet with your Lordship's approval.

7thly, I would recommend that the members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, should be returned by direct election by the voters of each Province.

8thly, I would recommend that the Representatives for each Provincial Legislative Council should in the same manner be returned for such Council by direct election by the voters of each Province.

9thly, I would recommend that the right of voting at elections should be exercised by such European subjects of her Majesty as can read and write, and who have either an estate of freehold in possession, in lands or tenements situated within the district for which such vote is to be given, of the value of thirty pounds, or who are householders

within such district occupying a dwelling within the limits of a town of the annual value of £10, or in the country of the annual value of £5.

And I would recommend that such rights of voting should be exercised by such native subjects of her Majesty as are possessed of property in Government securities, in vessels, or in tenements, within the district for which their vote is to be given, of the clear value of £200, or who may be authorised to exercise such vote by a certificate granted to them for that purpose by the Governor-in-Chief.

And I should also wish, if possible, to see a power given to the Governor-in-Chief to change this native franchise from time to time by proclamation. Such proclamations being subject to be disallowed by her Majesty.

The main features of the form of Government thus proposed to be introduced into these Islands are adopted from the constitution your Lordship intended to have been given to New Zealand, and its intention may, in general terms, be said to be to bestow upon each Province into which New Zealand may hereafter be divided, those large powers of self government which their distance from the chief seat of Government, and the great difficulties at present experienced in communicating with the different portions of such extensive Islands, appear to render necessary, whilst at the same time an immediate means is provided of legislating by means of a general legislature on all those subjects of general interest, upon which it is most important uniform laws should prevail throughout the whole territory, and as it might ultimately be a great misfortune to the whole country to be split up into so many independent Sovereign States, it is proposed to provide in the General Assembly a body which may hereafter absorb into itself many of those powers which are in the first instance given to the Provincial Legislative Councils, by constantly increasing the number of subjects on which general laws for the whole of New Zealand are made, so that ultimately, as the means of communication are made more perfect, and the spread of population unites the now scattered settlements into one community, the Provincial Legislative Councils may gradually more and more merge into the form of District Councils with extended powers of legislation.

The reasons which have induced me to recommend that the General Legislature of New Zealand should consist of two Chambers, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, are so obvious, that I need not trouble your Lordship by stating them here.

I have been induced to recommend that the Provincial Legislative Councils should consist of only one Chamber, because I

doubt if in a young country it would be easy to procure a sufficient number of qualified persons to constitute two distinct Chambers, and because ultimately probably a single Chamber is that form of body which is best adapted for a distinct council possessing extensive powers.

It also appeared probable to me that the founders of the new settlements which are likely soon to leave England for New Zealand, such as the Free Church of Scotland Settlement, and the Canterbury Settlement, might perhaps wish to avail themselves of the provisions of the Ordinance enclosed in this despatch, by having the members of their single Chamber (the Legislative Council) nominated by her Majesty previously to their leaving the mother country, in which case they might agree on a considerable number of local enactments before they left England, which they could pass immediately on their arrival in this country.

In reference to the proportions which I have recommended should be ultimately observed in the Provincial Legislative Councils between the number of members nominated by her Majesty and those elected by the people, I should state that I thought it better to name, in the first instance, such a proportion, rather than to name any specific number of persons, as that which her Majesty might call to these Councils. Because in several Provinces with such various amounts of population great differences must exist in the size of the respective Councils, and in those Provinces in which the number of the native population is a large one, it may be necessary to call to the Council the Native Secretary, the Surveyor General, and other officers whose presence might not be required in the Councils of other Provinces. Upon the whole, therefore, I thought it better to name the proportions I have done as those which should be first adopted, leaving it to the General Assembly with the assent of her Majesty to make any alterations in these proportions, which experience might hereafter point out as necessary.

It appears unnecessary for me to enter into any detail upon the subject of the various reasons which have led me to recommend that the several powers of legislation I have previously mentioned should be conferred respectively upon the General Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils.

The general object I have in these respects had in view, was, as I have before stated, to constitute one General Legislature for the whole territory with complete powers of legislation, who upon all subjects of general interest could pass laws which would prevail throughout the whole of the New Zealand Islands, yet, at the same time, to make ample provision for the existing difficulties of communication, and for

the scattered state of the settlements by providing legislative bodies which, whilst they had large powers for the purposes of local legislation, were precluded from legislating upon subjects of general interest. It is also proposed to prohibit them from legislating upon points connected with the natives, all such questions being reserved to the General Assembly, where the number of Representatives from different Provinces, some of which will be in no manner mixed up with native questions, will probably ensure an impartial and dispassionate consideration of such questions.

I have recommended your Lordship to sanction the principle of direct election of the Representatives to the several Chambers, instead of causing them to be returned through the intervention of another body, because the whole of my experience in these colonies induces me to think that the system which I have recommended will work far better in practice than any other, and because I believe it will be more agreeable to the wishes of the settlers themselves.

In the various provisions which I have introduced into the enclosed Ordinance relating to the amount of the Civil List which is to be reserved, its appropriation, &c., I have followed the exact words of the constitution which was sent out by your Lordship, the whole of these provisions appearing to me with one exception to be most excellent. The one I allude to is the amount of the Civil List to be reserved in each Province, and in respect to that, looking to the large amount of the native population, and the sums they will contribute to the revenue, whilst they will be nearly wholly unrepresented, I think it might upon the whole be more prudent to reserve for the next few years, a Civil List of ten thousand pounds per annum in each Province. In fact I think that the reservation of a larger Civil List might enable Representative Institutions to be introduced into New Zealand at an earlier date than could otherwise be prudently done by reserving a sum which could be applied for the benefit of that large portion of the native population, who, whilst they will contribute largely to the revenue, will, under a system of Representative Government, have no voice as to the mode in which it is to be applied, an evil which, I confess, I can never contemplate without a great degree of apprehension.

In proposing the low rate of franchise which I have done in this despatch, I have been influenced by the desire of including amongst the voters all those persons who have acquired small properties on which they intend to reside themselves during the remainder of their lives, and to settle their children.

Persons of this class have such a stake in

the colony that they will sincerely desire its prosperity and welfare. They are also, generally speaking, an extremely religious well conducted class of persons, and, as owners of property, are required to make themselves acquainted with a large class of subjects which are seldom brought under the notice of persons of their condition in England. I think, therefore, the right of giving a vote may with great safety be left in their hands.

Having thus given an outline of the form of Government which I recommend should be ultimately introduced into these islands, your Lordship will see that the measure which I have now transmitted for her Majesty's approval makes all the necessary preparations for the introduction of such a constitution.

Parliament has already constituted in New Zealand a General Council composed of persons to be nominated by her Majesty, which possesses all the powers which I propose should be conferred upon the General Assembly, whilst the ordinance, I have now the honor to enclose, creates Provincial Legislative Councils composed of persons to be nominated by her Majesty, which Council will possess all the powers which I propose should be eventually conferred upon the Provincial Legislative Councils. In point of fact, therefore, the merits of the constitution which I propose should be ultimately introduced into New Zealand will, in so far as the working of the several Legislative bodies is concerned, both for the whole territory and for the several provinces, be immediately tested by actual practice, and any errors which may have been committed, in the faulty balancing of their respective powers can be readily adjusted; whilst should her Majesty think proper ultimately to confer upon New Zealand such a constitution as I have recommended, if the ordinance I have now transmitted is approved, there will exist at the period of the introduction of Representative Institutions,

1st. A General Legislature for the whole islands, which can adjust the details of the whole constitution by aiding the Governor-in-Chief with their advice as to the proportionate number of representatives which should be returned for each Province, and there would also exist, in the 2nd place, in each Province a Legislative body, who would aid in dividing the Province into electoral districts, in proportioning the number of representatives to the several districts, in determining the polling places, and in many details which could not properly be adjusted without the intervention of some such bodies.

Your Lordship will see from the foregoing observations that the plan now submitted for your approval embraces an attempt,

1stly. To provide an immediate effective Government for New Zealand.

2ndly. To render that of such a form as to test the merits of a complete Representative form of Government which it is proposed should ultimately replace it.

3rdly. To constitute a temporary Government which shall hereafter settle all the details of that Representative Government for which it is to be a mere preparation. And that the form of Government which will be actually in operation in New Zealand, if her Majesty should approve the enclosed ordinance, and until such time as the Queen's pleasure is made known will be, a General Council for the whole islands already constituted by Act of Parliament, composed of persons nominated by her Majesty's directions which possesses all those powers of legislation which it is proposed to vest in a General Assembly, and of a Provincial Legislative Council for each Province which could be constituted by the enclosed Ordinance, composed also of persons to be summoned thereto by her Majesty which councils would possess all those powers of local legislation which it is proposed finally to vest in the Provincial Legislative Councils to be created by the constitution recommended for your Lordship's consideration.

The form of government therefore now in operation is the exact counterpart of that which it is proposed finally to introduce, with the exception that it is not at present composed partly of persons so nominated, and partly of persons elected by the voters of the colony—and secondly with this difference, that the General Council is composed of one chamber instead of two.

But the present form of government presents these advantages in reference to the immediate state of the country: 1stly. The members of the various legislative bodies being nominated by her Majesty, the present form of government can be brought into immediate effective operation throughout the whole of New Zealand, without any regard to the number of inhabitants in any one Province or to its precise boundaries, and also without any reference as to whether it has or has not been divided into electoral districts.

2ndly. The efficacy of the various general laws which have been enacted by the General Council for the whole of the New Zealand islands will be tested by some years' actual experience, and whilst this General Council is in its present simple form, any additions to or amendments in these laws, which that experience may point out as necessary, can be made, so that when a Representative form of government is introduced no immediate necessity will exist for summoning a General Assembly.

3rdly. The mode in which an attempt has been made to apportion the powers of the General Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils, so as to meet the local and general requirements of the country, will also be tested by actual experience

throughout the whole islands, so that any errors in this respect will be discovered, and can be rectified before the proposed Representative form of government is finally introduced.

Thirdly. A means of carefully introducing at the proper time a Representative Government is provided by the creation of bodies which will have the requisite experience and knowledge to enable them to adjust those local details, on the proper arrangement of which the success of the measure will so much depend.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GAY.

The Right Honorable Earl Grey.

(Copy, No. 4.)

Government House, Auckland,
2nd February, 1849.

MY LORD,—In reference to my Despatch, No. 106, of 29th November last, in which I detailed for your information, the measures I had, in obedience to your Lordship's command, adopted for the introduction into this colony of a complete Representative form of Government, if such a constitution of the nature I proposed met with your Lordship's approbation, I have now the honor to report the further proceedings which I have taken in reference to this subject.

In the despatch to which I have before alluded, I stated it as my opinion, that at the end of about four years I had every reason to believe that a Representative form of Government might with safety be simultaneously brought into operation throughout the whole of New Zealand, and my intention at the time I wrote that despatch was not to have promulgated in the colony the outline of the form of Government, which I had recommended for your Lordship's approval, until I had received your directions to lay my proposed plan before the Provincial Councils in these Islands, who might then have reported their opinions regarding it, and your Lordship with these reports before you, could then have gone to Parliament for such a measure as, with the information before you, might have appeared best adapted to promote the prosperity of the country. I had calculated that in point of time the whole of these preliminary steps might have been taken in less than two years, which would then have left an ample period for the settlement of the details of the future Institutions, and for the necessary arrangements for its introduction before the expiration of the period which I still think should be allowed to elapse before an attempt is made to introduce a Representative form of Government into these Islands.

Upon my arrival at Wellington I found, however, that many of the persons who were most interested in the colony, appeared to regard it as essential to its future welfare,

and to the promotion of emigration to this country, that the nature of the plan I intended to recommend for your Lordship's adoption should at once be made known, and as this desire upon their part appeared to me to be reasonable, and as what I proposed was merely a modification of a form of Representative Government which your Lordship had wished to confer upon this country, but which, upon my recommendation, you had suspended, I thought that I should in no way embarrass Her Majesty's Government by at once making public the purport of my recommendations to your Lordship, and by allowing at the earliest possible period that public opinion should be expressed regarding them.

When, therefore, upon the 22nd December last, the Legislative Council of the colony of New Munster brought up to me an address, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, I felt justified in returning to them the reply, a copy of which is also enclosed.

When my reply was delivered to the Council a long discussion ensued, which ended in their unanimously adopting, upon the 26th December, the Report, of which a copy is enclosed.

The Council, at the same time, passed unanimously the enclosed resolution, expressing their satisfaction at the exposition of my plans for the introduction of Representative Institutions into New Zealand.

Throughout the whole of these proceedings I understood that the form of Representative Government which I had recommended for your Lordship's approval, met with the cordial approbation of every member of the Council, with the exception of the single point alluded to in their Report, viz., the number of persons who I proposed should be returned to the Provincial Councils by Her Majesty, to which point I need not have alluded, as my reasons for the recommendations I made on this subject are fully explained in my despatch No. 106, of the 29th November last, and I should add that after waiting to the present date no representation adverse to the form of Constitution I have proposed has reached me from any quarter.

The only objection regarding any general part of my plan, which was raised in the Legislative Council of New Munster, was the time at which I proposed Representative Institutions should be introduced into this country, a feeling in favour of their almost immediate introduction being very prevalent there,—as it is amongst one party in the colony,—although I believe that a large portion of the most intelligent members of the community feel with me that their immediate introduction would be impossible. The only other objection that I have heard raised is an objection to the constitution of the present Provincial Legislative Councils com-

posed of members nominated by the Crown, a very general feeling I believe existing, that the inhabitants of the colony generally would rather be governed by a Governor and Executive Council alone, than by a Nominee Council, until Representative Institutions are introduced, as they think that if they are to be bound by laws made by their fellow colonists who are not Government Officers, they should themselves choose which of their fellow colonists should make the laws which they are to obey. On this latter point I had clearly no choice but to adopt the course I did, because Parliament had already created a Nominee Council for the whole of New Zealand, the members of which being composed of Auckland gentlemen, had no knowledge of the requirements or wishes of the inhabitants of other portions of New Zealand, and I was therefore, from the necessity of my position, compelled to govern by a Nominee Council of this kind, and I cannot but think that I have substituted a less objectionable one in its place, and I have no doubt that it will shortly be generally admitted that I have done so—for I know that I, in this respect, carry with me the feelings of a large number of most intelligent persons.

The other point, namely, the objections which exist to the delay I propose in the introduction of a complete form of Representative Government into New Zealand appears to require more lengthened remarks from me.

Your Lordship will remember that all my previous recommendations to her Majesty's Government for the introduction of Representative Institutions into New Zealand have been of a partial kind, being restricted to the portion of the Southern Province which embraces the district immediately surrounding the town of Wellington and the Middle Island; and that looking to the large number of active inhabitants in the North of New Zealand I have always expressed great doubts as to the period when Representative Institutions might safely be introduced there.

But the state of continued tranquillity and prosperity which the whole of these Islands have now for some time enjoyed, has led me to think that within the reasonable period of time I have stated to your Lordship it might now be possible to introduce throughout the whole of New Zealand a Representative Government of the form which I have recommended, and the great advantage which would result to the whole of these Islands from a uniform system of Government continuing to prevail throughout their entire extent, is one reason which makes me think that the plan I have recommended for adoption would be preferable to any attempt that might be made immediately to introduce Representative Assemblies into the South of New Zealand, con-

fining the Province in which Wellington is situated to the district immediately round the town, and leaving the North of the Island under the same form of Government as now exists, a proceeding which would evidently defeat the whole of that portion of my much more extended plan, which contemplates the carrying out the recommendations which your Lordship has made, that New Zealand should be divided into four Provinces of nearly equal extent in that manner which the magnitude and system of colonisation about to be pursued in reference to this country appear to render necessary.

Another reason which makes me think that the introduction of Representative Institutions even into the South of New Zealand, should for the present be delayed, is, that from causes over which I had no control, my plans in reference to the completion of military roads, and the entire amalgamation of the interests of the native population with those of the European have not been completed within the period of time at which I had calculated, and cannot be so for a further period of three or perhaps four years.

These plans have, up to the present period, been, as I believe is admitted by all, completely successful.

Any sudden stoppage in them would render useless all that has been done, and would certainly entail a greatly increased military expenditure upon Great Britain besides again arresting the progress of the colony, and throwing it back into the state of difficulty from which it has emerged. Whereas, when these plans are completed, there will be no future chance of any extraordinary military expenditure being rendered necessary, by the Government being required to undertake offensive or defensive operations against the natives, and even the ordinary military expenditure may then be much reduced by the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the troops now stationed in the country.

The completion of these plans involves, however, the necessity of the continuance for a short time of the aid which has hitherto been received from Parliament in order that the requisite expenditure may be defrayed; a considerable reduction in which expenditure can, however, be made during the year 1850; and rapid decreases in the expenditure can be carried on in each year subsequent to that date. It is always, however, difficult to make such reductions in the expenditure of a colony, particularly when it is defrayed by the Home Government, without creating great discontent. And this would be, I fear, especially the case if the legislature of the country were a representative one, which had been habituated for several years to see a great proportion of the Civil expenses of the

country defrayed by the British Treasury. I think that such a legislature could hardly fail to sympathise with their constituents, who would very unwillingly relinquish the advantages they at present derive from the Government expenditure. The misfortune of this country also is that any great discontent on the part of the European population reacts upon the native population, the turbulent amongst whom always become encouraged at any signs of weakness in the Government, and this discontent amongst the native population would be heightened in the instance under consideration from the fact of the natives as well as the Europeans being equally interested in the continuance of the Government expenditure, and being certain equally to feel its reduction, unless that reduction is most judiciously conducted, and considering the large number of natives who would be thrown out of employment, this discontent might produce most dangerous results.

I feel therefore that there is, in the present instance, great necessity for enforcing the rule that the inhabitants of the colony should be required to defray the expenses of their own government before a Representative form of government is granted to them, and I think that if a guarantee were afforded to them, that such a form of government as I have recommended shall be introduced into this country so soon as they can defray the expenses of their own government, I could then make the requisite reductions in the government expenditure with the cheerful concurrence and co-operation of the great mass of the colonists; and that all danger of discontent and disturbance would thus be avoided.

Your Lordship will see from the whole of the proceedings which passed in the Legislative Council of the Province of New Munster, that there appears to be a general desire that some guarantee should be given that a Representative form of government should be introduced into New Zealand at the period which I have named, and the best mode which has yet suggested itself for securing such a guarantee is, that the provisions of the proposed form of government

should be embodied in an Act of Parliament to take effect at the date named.

I think that after having stated at such length as I have above done, the reasons which induced me to recommend that the introduction of Representative Institutions into the whole of these islands should be delayed till the period I have recommended, it will not be necessary for me to trouble your Lordship further on this subject, and this the more especially as in my despatch, No. 106, of the 29th November last, I detailed also at some length other reasons which made me think that the country was not in a fit state for the immediate introduction of a Representative form of government. I would therefore only add, that should her Majesty's Government think proper to declare that a Representative Government should be introduced into this colony at the period named, or at such earlier date, either throughout the whole colony or in any Province or Provinces as may for that purpose be proclaimed by the Governor-in-Chief, that I would neither shrink from the responsibility of declining to introduce such Institutions into any Province until I believe they can safely be conferred upon it, nor will I upon the other hand for a single day unnecessarily delay obtaining for the inhabitants of this colony a boon which I am most anxious to see conferred upon them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. GREY.

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey.

Despatches read, and on the motion of Dr. Greenwood, seconded by Mr. Hickson, the said despatches ordered to be printed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, at five o'clock, p.m., adjourned the Council *sine die*.

H. S. HARRISON,
Clerk of Council,

Wellington Council Chamber,
28th July, 1849.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 19th July, 1849.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Returns for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1849.

Angell, Joseph	Greathead, George
Abel, Francis	Galloway, David
Almond, William	Gordon, A. H.
Almond, William	Galpin, William
Amos, James	Gudice, Salvador. 2
Amos, James	Gardiner, Thomas
Brown, John	Giles, Henry
Brown, John	Glover, George
Brown, W.	Gre, James
Brown, Mrs.	Geale, Piers
Boyd, Jane	
Benton, Timothy	Harrigan, James
Brown, Charles	Herbert, Joseph
Bell, James C.	Hill, Mr.
Bryce, John	Hammond, W.
Bignall, Joseph	Holmes, Serj. W.
Brydson, R.	Huey, William
Bishop, Joseph	Hartley, Stephen. 2
Bentley, Henry	Hood, Augustus
Bees, Mr.	Hawkins, Daniel
Baker, George	Hamilton, William
Bourne, Henry	Hunt, C.
Baker, Mr.	Hollingsworth, Edwd. 2
	Hirst, W.
Chalmers, Alexander, 2	Hart, Edward. 2
Croft, J., 2	Harris, David
Coak, C. J.	
Coak, Matthew	Jenkins, William
Coakson, Neil	Jones, William
Collis, Charles	Jeffreys, F. Esq. 2
Clarke, Robert, 2	Jones, Joseph
Corbett, William	
Cole, John	Kelt, James
Cole, John	Kendrick, C. M.
Corbett, Mrs.	Kibblewhite, Richard. 2
	Knox, John
Ditchon, Mrs.	Knott, William. 2
Davy, Rev. R.	Kearney, John
Edwards, Mr.	Lissenden, James
Emsland, Charles	Lee, Alfred
	Ludwell, William
Forster, William	Larkins, Thomas
Fry, Isabella	Lloyd, J.
Ferguson, Mr.	Lyne, E.
Field, George	
Fawcett, William	Milne, William S.
Ferrers, Thomas	McMaghan, Peter
Fox, E. J.	Milner, Richard

Martin, George L.	Smith, Mr.
Maxton, Mrs.	Smith, John, Esq.
McKenzie, Thomas. 2	Schamerville, John
Miller, Robert	Smith, James
Martin, Arthur	Squibb, Mr.
Milne, Alexander	Sanford, Joseph
Mitchell, John	Sweeney, Augustus
	Sykes, George
O'Donnell, John	Simpson, Mrs. S.
O'Neill, John	Spackman, George

Petrie, Capt.	Toed, W.
Phillips, John. 2	Tumble, Mrs. C.
Perrell, Miss Francis. 2	Taste, John
Preble, Miss Ann	Troose, J.
Pratt, Mrs.	Thorby, Ezekiel. 2
Palmer, James	Traik, George
Porter, Henry	Tollist, Samuel
Packman, William	Tully, John

Rogers, Louisa	Williamson, D. 2
Rawlinson, James	Wilson, John L.
Russell, Matthew	Wilson, John
Richards, Mrs.	Wells, William
Rush, Richard. 2	Williams, David
Read, A.	Wheeler, J.

Shea, Michael	Williams, Thomas 2
Stokes, Miss Margaret	Wilson, James
Stuart, Richard	Wilhelme, Mr.
Stockman, Edward	Weston, Samuel
Scarrow, William 2	Weston, Thos. B. H.
Susans, Thomas. 2	Whitehouse, John
Shaw, Alexander	Ward, James
Sim, Mr.	Wood, Henry
Sexon, James	Wagstaff, Joseph
Stuart, Richard	Watkins, Moses
Sweetlove, Joseph	

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PARTS OF NEW ZEALAND WHERE THERE IS NO POST OFFICE.

Murry, a native chief,
Chatham Island
Crawford, Charles, Post-Office
Chatham Island
Cooper
Nicoll, John, Clondy Bay
Jackson, Robert, Hawke's Bay
Roberts, J. S. M., Pi-geon Bay.
Lowden, Joseph, Queen Charlotte Sound
Shepard, W. Bluff
Munday, Capt. Edwd., Chatham Island
Shannon, Thos. Wallace, Jacob's River
M'Clatchie, William, 2, Chatham Island
Toms, Joseph, Queen Charlotte Sound

SEAMEN'S LETTERS, &c.

Boyd, Hugh, <i>Bermuda</i>	Paterson, William, <i>London</i>
Dowker, Capt., 3, <i>Star of China</i>	Pearse, Capt. H., <i>Fuchion</i>
Grant, Capt., <i>Mary</i>	
Gray, Stephen, <i>Mary</i>	Proctor, Edwd. J., <i>Susan</i>
Harman, Thomas, <i>Mary</i>	Sadler, Edmund, <i>Ajax</i>
Humphries, E. L., <i>Surgeon, Mary</i>	Sparks, W., <i>Ann and Sarah</i>
M'Leod, Mr., <i>London</i>	Seacombe, Owen, <i>Lalla Rookh</i>
Oridge, Wm. Hy., <i>Osprey</i>	Tulloch, E., <i>Mary</i>
Prince, George, <i>Frolic</i>	Vincent, John, <i>Queen</i>

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Wellington, during the Quarter ending the 30th June 1849.

PERIOD.	North and N. W. Winds.	South and S. E. Winds.	Vari- able Winds.	RAIN.	REMARKS.
	days.	days.	days.	days.	
From 1st to 30th April	13	9	8	17	The weather during this quarter has been more boisterous, and a larger quantity of rain has fallen than during the corresponding period of 1848. An unusually high tide was experienced on the morning of the 29th June, just previous to the setting in of a strong S.E. gale; the water on this occasion rose from a foot to eighteen inches above the ordinary spring tides. Earthquakes are still of frequent occurrence, but of a milder character.
From 1st to 31st May	8	4	19	14	
From 1st to 30th June	8	11	11	18	
Total in 91 days	29	24	38	49	

CHAS. SHARP,
HARBOUR MASTER.

Harbour Master's Office,
Wellington, 2nd July, 1849.