



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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By His Excellency's Command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.

VOL. VI.]

AUCKLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1846.

[No. 17.]

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

His Excellency George Grey, Lieutenant-Governor,
The Honorable Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable William Swainson, Attorney General,
The Honorable Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer,
William Donnelly, Esquire,
Alfred Domett, Esquire,
Alexander Kennedy, Esquire.

The Council met pursuant to summons.

The Rev. J. F. Churton, Colonial Chaplain, being in attendance, read prayers.

The Lieutenant Governor then opened the Session with the following address :

[For address see *Government Gazette*, No. 15, October 6, 1846.]

The Lieutenant Governor laid on the Table a Draft of the proposed Rules and Orders for the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Colonial Secretary, the said Rules read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly, it was ordered that His Excellency's Address to the Council, together with the following papers laid on the Table by His Excellency, be printed.

No. 12.

Extracts from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated

Downing-street,
March 18, 1846.

Sir,—I have received Capt. Fitz Roy's Despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, relating to the Peace, Finance, and the general state of New Zealand, as well as to the question of the Land Claims—and transmitting also the proceedings of the Executive Council for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1845. I am now in communication with the New Zealand Company upon the subject of the future form of the Institutions of the Colony as well as on the questions more immediately relating to the interests of that body. But I shall of course conduct those communications in such a manner as in no degree to prejudice the important questions of the former class now pending for consideration, in regard to which I look with great anxiety for the receipt of your Reports in due time. In the mean time I cannot say that with my present information I lean to the idea which the Company has heretofore been disposed to favour, of placing in its hands the general responsibilities of government, either with respect to the whole Colony, or to a portion of it. I have as yet learned nothing to convince me that either commercial interest or public spirit would enable such a body to surmount the difficulties which Her Majesty's Government have found so serious in the administration of the affairs of this distant dependency of the Crown. I incline to think that the Company, invested with such powers, would if well advised, make a delegation of them as complete as possible to local persons or bodies, and I do not know why such delegation, if it be wise, may not as well and as soon be made by a department of the Queen's Government acting under habitual responsibility, while, as to the

residue of controlling authority which it may be requisite to retain within the limits of this country, although I think its exercise may be no easy task for the immediate servants of the Queen I doubt whether it would be found when it had been formally intrusted to the New Zealand Company either less efficient or less invidious."

"With respect to the establishment of Representative Institutions in the Colony, Her Majesty's Government regard it with so much desire, that I should approach with very favourable predisposition any plan which should promise to organize them on an efficient footing. For as relates to the government of the British settlers, which I have already taken occasion broadly to separate from the regulations of our relations with the native race, although it may be attended with much difficulty, even when placed on that basis, I cannot but perceive that it is the only basis on which it is in any manner to be hoped that full justice can be done to the capabilities of the colony, and that the work of well rearing it in its earliest stages, arduous to persons on the spot, becomes, if the springs of action are to be moved from this distance absolutely impracticable. A large confidence in a well chosen head of the Executive Government is the best and safest rule which can be applied to the proceedings of this department in reference to New Zealand, and in the Island a similar confidence should be reposed by that Government in the colonists, and a regular and constitutional resort should be had to their aid, in the mode of which, as to their substance this country affords a pattern available with just modifications, for such colonies as New Zealand.

In my Despatch of the 31st January, I alluded to the division of political functions between principal and central bodies, but there is a further addition to which I may now advert, not as of certain advantage, but as probably desirous to arise within a short period between Auckland and Cook's Straits, the obstacle which their distance offers to unity of Government may be mitigated or overcome. Even if we have no such remedy in prospect, I can conceive it possible that arrangements may be made, which by entrusting much to municipalities, and leaving less than is usual to a General or Central Legislature, may at once put out of view the alternative which I am about to name. Yet, upon considering how few of the conditions either of physical or moral unity between the Northern and Southern settlements can be said at present to subsist, I cannot exclude the supposition that it may possibly be found expedient to resort to a division of the Colony, which should give one tolerably complete organization to the Northern part of the Northern Island, with Auckland for its Capital; and should make Cook's Straits the centre of another, attaching to it the Southern Districts of the Northern Island, or any portion of them, and probably the whole of the Middle Island. If such an arrangement should be found advisable, I consider it most likely that Her Majesty's Government would also find reason to conclude that the two Bodies of Colonial Institutions thus established ought not to be absolutely co-ordinate and independent one of the other, but that there should be at least an Executive attached to one of them, which should be, in some sense, the head of the other; while the mother country would of course retain its position in relation to both. Simplicity is a great advantage in the institution of any, and especially of a small community; still it is often found that complex-

ity of structure, if the parts be well adjusted, affords the best security for ease in operation, and therefore is best entitled to the praise of real simplicity.

At this distance, writing at a time when possibly your mind may already have arrived at a mature judgment on the question to which I refer, and I must also add having these subjects before me in a confused mass, without any such clue to the regular connection and clear apprehension of them as I trust your reports will afford, it is less injurious to leave you in suspense, by avoiding the communication of definite conclusions, than to run the risk of embarrassing or obstructing you by their premature announcement. On this ground you will readily account for the indeterminate and simply suggestive character of this Despatch. It will afford me sincere gratification if I should hereafter find that your own thoughts, guided by experience, have taken a direction so far corresponding with that of mine as to afford me the assurance that this Communication may, at the least have tended in no degree to aggravate the difficulties of the office with which you are charged."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

W. E. GLADSTONE.

To G. GREY, Esq., Governor, &c.

No. 20.

Downing Street,

13th August, 1845.

Sir,—Among the Acts passed by the Legislature of New Zealand in the year 1844, there are three to which it seems to me necessary to direct your particular attention.

The Ordinance for establishing a Supreme Court, dated the 30th of January, 1844, by the 6th and 7th clauses, constitutes that Tribunal an Instance Court of Vice Admiralty, and gives to the Court cognizance of all crimes committed within the Jurisdiction of the Vice Admiral of New Zealand, as fully as if such crimes had been committed on the land, within the limits of the Colony. As long as these clauses shall continue to form part of this Act, it will not be in the power of Her Majesty to confirm it. No power, except that of the Sovereign, acting with the advice and consent of Parliament, is competent to confer on any Court within the British Dominions jurisdiction over crimes committed on the high Seas. This follows not only from the reason of the case, and from the inextricable difficulties, which must result from conflicting legislation, in the different Colonies of this Kingdom, on the same subject matter, but also from the terms of the Acts of Parliament by which the Crown is authorized to constitute Courts in any British Colony for this purpose. Those Acts expressly declare that the jurisdiction of those Courts is to be exclusive, and that no other criminal Tribunals may assume or exercise it.

In like manner the creation of Courts of Vice Admiralty is a branch of the Royal Prerogative never delegated to any Colonial Authority. It is exercised by the Queen, on the Advice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and may not be lawfully exercised in any other manner.

You will therefore propose to the local Legislature the Repeal of clauses 6 and 7 of this Ordinance, as the indispensable condition of the confirmation of it by Her Majesty.

The Native Trust Ordinance, dated 29th June, 1844, contains a clause, No. 14, enabling the Trustees to appoint School Teachers; and to

prescribe the System of Instruction to be pursued in the Schools, and to make Rules for the Regulation and Government of them.

I find that this enactment has given occasion to a Protest signed by three Members of the Legislative Council, who condemn it as of a Sectarian character, and as tending to confine the education of the Natives to Teachers in communion with the Church of England, to the exclusion of the Teachers of any other Bodies of Christians, by whom any of the Natives may have been brought into the Christian Church. Now, in the first place, the Bishop of New Zealand is the only one of five Trustees who must of necessity be of the English Church, so that in point of fact the sectarian principle, of which complaint is made, is not adopted in this law; and in the next place, I cannot hesitate to record my conviction that in our attempts to impart the blessings of education to a race of men in so defective a state of civilization, we ought not to be deterred by the charge of narrow or Sectarian views, from keeping as far as possible out of sight those ecclesiastical controversies which so habitually agitate more advanced Societies.

If any case can be imagined, in which such minor distinctions should disappear to make way for the advance of the great truths, doctrinal, and practical, of our common Faith, it is the case of the Aborigines of New Zealand. If any case can be suggested in which controversy on different modes of Worship, and on subtle questions of Belief, would be fatal to the great end to which all such discussions ought to be subservient, it is the case of these inquisitive, and comparatively ignorant people. In their proper place, and in their due season, such disputes may be innoxious. But in the Native Schools of New Zealand, they would at present be most inopportune, and disastrous, and I must acknowledge that I shall not regret (but the contrary) to hear that the Trustees appointed under this act, are all of one mind as to the mode in which the Scholars should be taught, as to the Books they should read, and as to the rites and ceremonies with which their social worship should be conducted.

Her Majesty is pleased to confirm and allow this Ordinance.

The Native Exemption Ordinance, dated 18th January, 1844, is an experiment of a difficult and doubtful nature. To the general principle of exempting the Natives in their relations with each other, from the operation of a code of laws utterly unintelligible to them, and wholly unsuited to their condition, I fully assent. But in carrying that principle into effect, several rules have been framed, the operation of which may give birth to well founded complaints on the part of their fellow subjects of the European race.

For example, if a Native shall commit an offence against the person of an European, the wrong-doer cannot be arrested except by two chiefs of his own Tribe. Except in cases of rape and murder, the party charged (if a Native) is to go at large, till his trial, on making a Deposit, which, if the offence be theft, is to be of four times the value of the property stolen. But suppose a case of maiming, of arson, of burglary, and the like, where no property is actually taken away, the amount of the Deposit is not ascertained, and the safety of society from the freedom of such a criminal seems highly problematical. In case of theft, however aggravated the offence, the offender is to be absolved from further punishment by paying four times the value of what he may have stolen. In Civil suits, no Native is ever

to be subject to imprisonment. Thus, even if he shall contumaciously defy the process of the Court, he may do so with impunity, as long as he has no property liable to seizure.

I fear that the zeal, however laudable, for the welfare of the Aborigines which has dictated these Enactments, has rather outrun discretion, and that Laws so unequal in favour of the weaker party will, by the sure operation of familiar causes, defeat their own end.

Her Majesty is unwilling to disallow such an Ordinance, and to hazard all the alarm and inquietude which such a measure might occasion. But neither can Her Majesty confirm it in the form it at present wears. You will lose no time in recommending to the Legislature a revision of this Law, in order to confine it as far as possible to cases arising between the Aborigines themselves, and not immediately affecting others, and so far as the extension of some such Rules to cases between the Aborigines and the European races may be unavoidable, you will endeavour to obviate the manifest inequalities and the consequent dangers of the Enactments to which I have referred.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) STANLEY.

GEORGE GREY, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Lieutenant Governor laid on the Table the following Bills:—

- 1st. A Bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Constabulary Force.
- 2nd. A Bill to amend an Ordinance for establishing a Supreme Court.
- 3rd. A Bill to confirm certain Rules, Forms, and Tables of Fees touching the Practice of the Supreme Court.
- 4th. A Bill for the Naturalization of certain persons in the Colony of New Zealand.
- 5th. A Bill to amend "An Ordinance for appointing a Board of Trustees for the management of Property to be set apart for the Education and Advancement of the Native Race.

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he should move the first reading of the "Constabulary Force Bill" on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Attorney General gave notice that he should move the suspension of the Standing Rules and Orders to enable the Council to proceed with the first reading of the "Supreme Court Amendment Bill," and the "Supreme Court Rules' Bill," on Tuesday the 6th inst.

Mr. Domett gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 6th instant, he should move the first reading of the "Naturalization Bill."

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that on Tuesday, the 6th instant, he should move the first reading of the "Native Trust Amendment Bill."

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 o'clock, to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th October.

TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT:

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of the Colonial Secretary it was ordered, that the 24th Rule of the standing Rules and Orders be suspended for the present session of Council:

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the first reading of the "Constabulary Force Bill."

Bill read a first time accordingly.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the first reading of the "Supreme Court Amendment Bill." Bill read a first time accordingly.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the first reading of the Supreme Court Rules' Bill.

Bill read a first time.

Mr. Domett moved the order of the day for the first reading of Naturalization Bill.

Bill read a first time.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the first reading of the Native Trust Amendment Bill.

Bill read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly, the standing Rules and Orders were suspended, to enable the Council to proceed with the second reading of the "Supreme Court Rules' Bill."

The Attorney General moved the second reading of said Bill. Bill read a second time.

On motion of the Attorney General, Council in Committee on Supreme Court Amendment Bill.

Title and Preamble read and agreed to.

On the first clause being read, the Attorney General moved, that further consideration of said Bill in Committee be adjourned. Agreed to.

Mr. Donnelly moved, that the standing Rules and Orders be suspended to enable Council to proceed with the second reading of the "Naturalization Bill."

On motion of Mr. Domett, Bill read a second time.

Mr. Domett moved, that Council do now go into Committee on said Bill.

Title and Preamble read and agreed to.

On clause 1, being read, Mr. Kennedy moved, that the name of "Samuel Brown be inserted in the schedule. Agreed to. Clause 1 agreed to.

Schedule as amended, read and agreed to.

Mr. Domett moved, that the further consideration of said Bill be adjourned until to-morrow, and gave notice that he should move that the said Bill be also read a third time to-morrow.

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he should move, that the "Constabulary Force Bill," and the "Native Trust Amendment Bill," be read a second time to-morrow.

The Attorney General gave notice that he should move that the "Supreme Court Amendment Bill" be read a second time to-morrow.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 7th Oct

WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT:

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Minutes of the last Meeting read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Domett moved the order of the day that Council do resume consideration of Naturalization Bill in Committee. Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered that Bill be read a third time on Thursday, 8th October.

2. The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Constabulary Force Bill.

Bill read a second time.

On motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into committee on said Bill.

Bill considered and amended; further consideration thereof adjourned to Thursday, 8th instant.

3. The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the second reading of Native Trust Amendment Bill. Bill read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he should move the consideration of said Bill in Committee, on Thursday the 8th instant.

4. The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Supreme Court Amendment Bill. Bill read a second time.

The Attorney General gave notice that he should move the consideration of said Bill in Committee, on Thursday the 8th instant.

The Governor laid on the Table "A Bill to regulate the appointment and the duties of Sheriffs in the Colony of New Zealand."

Mr. Donnelly gave notice that he should move that said Bill be read a first time on Thursday the 8th instant.

The Governor laid on the Table "A Bill for establishing Standard Weights and Measures, and for the prevention of such as are false and deficient."

Ordered that said Bill be printed.

The Governor laid on the Table "A Return of Receipts under certain heads of Revenue on account of the year 1845." Ordered that said Return be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, it was ordered, that the standing Rules and Orders be printed.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Thursday the 8th October, 1846.

THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT:

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Council of the Constabulary Force Bill.

Bill further considered, amended, and reported.

Ordered that said Bill be read a third time on Friday, 9th October.

The Attorney General moved consideration in Committee of "Supreme Court Amendment Bill."

Bill considered; further consideration postponed until Friday, 9th October.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for first reading of "Sheriffs' Office Bill."

Bill read a first time.

Mr. Donnelly gave notice that he should move that Bill be read a second time on Friday the 9th October.

Mr. Domett moved the order of the day for the third reading of "Naturalization Bill."

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day that Council do go into Committee on "Native Trust Amendment Bill."

Bill committed, further consideration thereof adjourned.

The Governor laid on the Table "A Bill for the Regulation of Prisons."

Mr. Kennedy gave notice that he should move that said Bill be read a first time on Friday the 9th October.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Friday the 9th.

FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for the second reading of Sheriffs' Office Bill.

Bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly, Council in Committee on said Bill.

Bill considered and amended, and further consideration thereof adjourned to Saturday, 10th October, 1846.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the first reading of the "Prisons' Bill." Bill read a first time.

Ordered that said Bill be read a second time on Saturday, 10th October, 1846.

The Attorney General brought up the Report from the Committee on "Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance." Report adopted.

Ordered that said Bill be read a third time on the 10th October.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for further consideration in Council of "Native Trust Amendment Bill." Ordered that further consideration in Committee be postponed until Saturday, 10th October.

The Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of "Constabulary Force Bill."

Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kennedy gave notice that he should move the first reading of the "Destitute Persons' Relief Bill," on the 10th October, 1846.

The Governor laid on the Table the following Bills, viz. :—

1. A Bill to regulate the appointment and duties of Coroners in the Colony of New Zealand.

2. A "Bill to amend the Customs' Ordinance, Sess. 1. No. 3., and the Customs' Amendment Ordinance, Sess. 3. No. 6."

3. A Bill to authorize the Importation of Wine duty free for Military and Naval Officers serving in the Colony of New Zealand.

Ordered that said Bills be printed.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 10th October.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Council of the Sheriffs' Office Bill.

Bill considered, amended, and reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday the 12th October.

On the motion of the day being moved for the second reading of the Prisoners' Bill,

Mr. Donnelly moved that the same be postponed to 12th October.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Committee of "Native Trust Amendment Bill."

Bill considered, and further adjourned.

The Attorney General moved that the third reading of the "Supreme Court Amendment Bill" be postponed until Monday the 12th October.

Mr. Kennedy moved the first reading of the "Destitute Persons' Relief Bill."

Bill read a first time.

Ordered that Bill be read a second time on Monday the 12th October.

The Governor laid on the Table, "A Bill to provide for the Administration of Justice in certain cases."

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 o'clock until 12 o'clock on Monday, 12th October, 1846.

MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, it was ordered that the following Returns be laid on the Table :

1.—A Return of the total number of acres of Land, from the commencement of the Colony, sold by the Government in each year, with the gross proceeds of sales.

2.—A Return of the total number of acres of Land granted by the Government in each year; distinguishing whether to purchasers, by way of exchange, to Land Claimants, or to the New Zealand Company.

3.—A Return of the total number of acres of Crown Land surveyed by the Government.

4.—A Return showing the number of acres of Land, within the Northern district, which, having been surveyed, and once offered for sale at Public Auction, are now open to purchasers at a fixed price.

- 5.—A Return of the estimated number of acres of Land purchased by the Crown in the Northern district, direct from the Natives.
- 6.—A Return of the total expenditure of the Survey Department for each year, since the establishment of the Colony.
- 7.—A Return of the total expenditure for each year in making wharfs, roads and bridges, in the Northern district of the Colony.
- 8.—A Return of the total Government expenditure for each year in immigration.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the second reading of the "Prisons' Bill."

Bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, Council in Committee on said Bill.

Bill committed, amended, and further consideration adjourned until Tuesday, 13th October, 1846.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Supreme Court Amendment Bill. Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Destitute Persons' Relief Bill. Bill read a second time.

Ordered that said Bill be considered in Committee on Tuesday the 13th October, 1846.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for the third reading of the "Sheriff's Duties' Bill."

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General gave notice that on Tuesday the 13th October, he should move that the following Bills be read a first time, viz.:

1st. A Bill to authorize the Importation of Wine, duty free, for Military and Naval Officers serving in the Colony of New Zealand.

2ndly. A Bill to regulate the appointment and duties of Coroners in the Colony of New Zealand.

Council adjourned at 3 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 13th October.

TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESIDENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly it was ordered that the following Returns be laid on the Table.

- 1st. A Return of the total yearly Expenditure defrayed from Local Funds (excluding the expenditure upon the Protectorate Department) for the purpose of promoting Native Improvement and Education in each District of the Colony, from the commencement of the Colony up to the 30th June last.
- 2d. A Return of the Expenditure of each year for similar purposes, which may have been defrayed from Imperial funds; shewing the mode in which such funds may have been applied.
- 3d. A Return of all funds which may under any Laws or Regulations whatsoever have

been applicable to the purpose of promoting Native Improvement and Education, and of the manner in which such sums have been actually appropriated.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Council of the "Prisons' Bill."

Bill committed, amended, and further adjourned to Wednesday, 14 October, 1846.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the first reading of the "Coroners' Bill."

Bill read a first time, and on motion of the Attorney General, ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 14th October, 1846.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the consideration in Committee of the "Destitute Persons' Relief Bill."

Bill committed, amended, and further consideration postponed until Wednesday the 14th October, 1846.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the first reading of the "Customs' Amendment Bill, No. 1."

Bill read a 1st time, and ordered that Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the 14th October.

The Attorney General gave notice that he would move that the Customs' Amendment Bill, No. 2, be read a 1st time on Wednesday the 14th October, 1846.

The Governor laid on the Table a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colonial Treasury of New Zealand, on 30th Sept. 1846.

Ordered that the said statement be printed.

Council adjourned at 3 o'clock, to 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 14th October, 1846.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESIDENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day, that Council do resume the further consideration of the "Prisons' Bill." Bill reported and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday the 15th October.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the second reading of the "Coroners' Bill." Bill read a second time, and on motion of the Attorney General, Bill committed, amended, reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday the 15 October, 1846.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Customs' Amendment Bill, No. 1.

Bill read a second time, committed, amended and reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday the 15th October.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Council of the "Destitute Persons' Relief Bill."

Bill further amended, and consideration thereof further adjourned until Thursday the 15th October.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the first reading of the Customs' Amendment Ordinance, No. 2. Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 15th October.

Mr. Donnelly gave notice that he should move the first reading of the "Weights and Measure Bill," on Thursday the 15th instant.

The Governor laid on the Table the following Returns, being a portion of those moved for by Mr. Kennedy, viz.:

1. Return of the total expenditure on account of the Survey Department for each year, since the commencement of the Colony.
2. Return of the Gross Proceeds of Sales of Crown Lands in each year, from the commencement of the Colony.
3. Return of the Total Expenditure of each year in making Wharfs, Roads and Bridges in the Northern District of the Colony.
4. Return of the Total Government Expenditure for each year in Immigration.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Thursday, 15th October, 1846.

THURSDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Committee of the Destitute Persons' Relief Bill.

Bill committed, amended, and further consideration thereof adjourned until Friday, 16th October, 1846.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for the first reading of the Weights and Measures' Bill. Bill read a first time, and ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on Friday the 16th October.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Customs Amendment Bill, No. 2. Bill read a second time, committed, amended, and further consideration adjourned until Friday, 16th October.

The Attorney General moved that the following Bills be read a third time, viz. :—Coroners' Bill, and Customs' Amendment Bill, No. 1.

Bills read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kennedy moved that the Prisons' Bill be read a third time.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Governor laid on the Table the following two Returns, being a portion of those moved for by Mr. Donnelly on the 13th instant.

1. A Return of the Expenditure for each year, which have been defrayed from Imperial

Funds for the purpose of promoting Native Improvement and Education, showing the mode in which such funds may have been applied.

2. A Return of all funds which may under any Law or Regulations whatever, have been applied to the purpose of promoting Native Improvement and Education.

The Governor laid on the Table the following Return :—

A Return of Expenditure on account of the Department of the Protectorate of Aborigines, exclusive of those contemplated as charges against Funds arising from property vested in the Native Trust, and of any charge on account of the salaries of Medical Officers by whom professional aid was given *ex officio*.

Council adjourned at 2 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Friday, 16th October.

FRIDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1846.

PRESENT :

All the Members.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Governor laid on the Table the following return moved for by Mr. Donnelly on the 13th instant.

A Return of the total Yearly Expenditure defrayed from local funds, (excluding the expenditure upon the Protectorate Department) for the purpose of promoting Native Improvement and Education in each District of the Colony, from the foundation of the Colony up to the 30th June last.

Ordered that the several Returns moved for by Mr. Donnelly be printed.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day for the further consideration in Council of the Customs' Amendment Bill, No 2. Bill committed, considered, and further adjourned until 19th October, 1846.

Mr. Kennedy moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the Destitute Persons' Relief Bill.

Bill committed, amended, and ordered to be further considered on Monday the 19th instant.

Mr. Donnelly moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Weights and Measures Bill.

Bill read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee on Monday the 19th instant.

Council adjourned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock, until 12 o'clock on Monday, 19th October, 1846.

J. COATES,
Clerk of Council.

