



# The New Zealand Gazette.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

## A PROCLAMATION

*Appointing certain Districts under the "Marriage Act."*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the "Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to divide the Colony of New Zealand for the purposes of the said Act into such and so many Districts as he may think fit, and that every such District shall be called by a distinct name, and shall be a Registrar's District, and it is provided that the Governor may at any time revoke the whole or any part of such Proclamation and issue a new Proclamation dividing the Colony or any part of it anew into Districts or increasing the number or altering the boundaries of Districts as from time to time he may think requisite: And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued bearing date the sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Governor in pursuance of the said recited power and authority did amongst others constitute Two Districts for the purposes of the said Act called the "Wangarei District," and the "Waipu District," the boundaries whereof respectively were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation, and took effect on the First day of November, instant: And whereas it

is expedient to revoke so much of the said Proclamation as relates to the said Two Districts, and to divide anew the territory formerly comprised within such Districts:— Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, in pursuance and further exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby revoke the said Proclamation so far as relates to the "Wangarei District" and the "Waipu District," and do proclaim and declare that the territory formerly comprised within such Districts shall be divided for the purposes of the said Act into Four Districts, the names and boundaries whereof shall be as follows:—

### *Mangapai District.*

Bounded on the North by the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block to the Mangapai River and by the channel of that river to Limestone Island; on the East by a line to the confluence of the Ohine Mata Creek, by the channel of that creek to the Eastern boundary of the Mahe Block, by the Eastern boundary of the Mahe and Mata Blocks; on the South by the Southern boundary of the Mata Block and a line bearing due West to the Western boundary of the Ruarangi Block; on the West by that boundary to the Tauraroa River, and by the Parish boundary of Maungakaramea to the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block.

### *Waipu District.*

Bounded on the North by Wangarei Harbour from Limestone Island to the sea; on the East by the sea from Marsden to the Bream Tail; on the South by a line along the range from Bream Tail to the Western

boundary of the Waipu ; on the West by that boundary and by the Western boundary of the Ruarangi Block to a line running West from the Southern boundary of the Mata Block ; on the North by that line and by the Southern boundary of the Mata and Mahe Blocks to Ohine Mata Creek, by that Creek to Wangarei Harbour, and by a straight line to Limestone Island.

*Wangarei District.*

Bounded on the North by a line from Ruapekapeka to the source of the Ngunguru River, and by the channel of that river to the sea ; on the East by the sea from Ngunguru to Pataua ; on the South by that river and a line to the Southern boundary of the Tamaterau Block by the Southern boundary of Tamaterau to Wangarei Harbour by a line to Limestone Island by the Mangapai channel to the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block, by the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere to the Wai-one-pu river by the Wai-one-pu to its confluence in the Wairoa ; on the West by the Wairoa and Wairua Rivers to Ruapekapeka.

*Manaia District.*

Bounded on the North by the Southern boundary of Tamaterau Block, and a line to the Pataua river, by that river to the sea ; on the East by the sea to Bream Head ; on the South by Bream Bay to Busby Head ; on the West by Wangarei Harbour to the Southern boundary of Tamaterau Block.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the First day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Given under my hand, at the Government House at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

A PROCLAMATION

*Appointing certain Districts under the Registration Act.*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the "Registration Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to divide the Colony of New Zealand for the purposes of the said Act into such and so

many Districts as he may think fit, and that every such District shall be called by a distinct name, and shall be a Registrar's District, and it is provided that the Governor may at any time revoke the whole or any part of such Proclamation, and issue a new Proclamation dividing the Colony or any part of it anew into Districts, or increasing the number, or altering the boundaries of Districts as from time to time he may think requisite; and whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued, bearing date the sixteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Governor in pursuance of the said recited power and authority did amongst others constitute two Districts for the purposes of the said Act called the "Wangarei District," and the "Waipu District," the boundaries whereof respectively were therein set forth, which said Proclamation came into operation and took effect on the first day of November instant; and whereas it is expedient to revoke so much of the said Proclamation as relates to the said two Districts, and to divide anew the territory formerly comprised within such Districts,

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, in pursuance and further exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby revoke the said Proclamation so far as relates to the "Wangarei District" and the "Waipu District," and do proclaim and declare that the territory formerly comprised within such Districts shall be divided for the purposes of the said Act into four Districts, the names and boundaries whereof shall be as follows:—

*Mangapai District.*

Bounded on the North by the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block to the Mangapai River, and by the channel of that river to Limestone Island; on the East by a line to the confluence of the Ohine Mata Creek, by the channel of that creek to the Eastern boundary of the Mahe Block, by the Eastern boundary of the Mahe and Mata Blocks; on the South by the Southern boundary of the Mata Block and a line bearing due West to the Western boundary of the Ruarangi Block; on the West by that boundary to the Tauraroa River, and by the Parish boundary of Maungakaramea to the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block.

*Waipu District.*

Bounded on the North by Wangarei Harbour, from Limestone Island to the sea; on the East by the sea from Marsden to the Bream Tail; on the South by a line along the range from Bream Tail to the Western boundary of the Waipu ; on the West by that boundary and by the Western boundary of the Ruarangi Block to a line running West from the Southern boundary of the Mata Block; on the North by that line and by the Southern boundary of the Mata and Mahe Blocks to Ohine Mata Creek

by that creek to Wangarei Harbour, and by a straight line to Limestone Island.

*Wangarei District.*

Bounded on the North by a line from Ruapekapeka to the source of the Ngunguru river, and by the channel of that river to the sea; on the East by the sea from Ngunguru to Patana; on the South by that river and a line to the Southern boundary of the Tamaterau Block, by the Southern boundary of Tamaterau to Wangarei Harbour, by a line to Limestone Island, by the Mangapai channel to the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere Block, by the Southern boundary of the Maungatapere to the Wai-one-pu river, by the Wai-one-pu river to its confluence in the Wairoa; on the West by the Wairoa and Wairua rivers to Ruapekapeka.

*Manaia District.*

Bounded on the North by the Southern boundary of Tamaterau Block, and a line to the Patana river, by that river to the sea; on the East by the sea to Bream Head; on the South by Bream Bay to Busby Head; on the West by Wangarei Harbour to the Southern boundary of Tamaterau Block.

And I do declare that this Proclamation shall come into operation and take effect on the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*Definition of the District of Marlborough under the Sheriffs' Act, 1858.*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by the "Sheriffs Act, 1858," the Governor is empowered in the manner therein mentioned, to appoint fit persons to be Sheriffs of the several Districts of the Colony of New Zealand, and from time to time to define the Districts within which such Sheriffs shall respectively have jurisdiction, and every such definition to revoke or amend, and the limits of such Districts to alter as occasion may require: Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, do hereby define the District of Marlborough under the said Act to be all the Territory

comprised within the Province of Marlborough.

Given under my hand at Government House, at Auckland, this eighteenth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
HENRY SEWELL.

*Warrant nominating Auditor and Deputy Auditor for the Province of Marlborough.*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the "Provincial Audit Act, 1861," that the Superintendent and Provincial Council of any Province in New Zealand within one month after the commencement of the Session of such Council which shall ensue next after the passing of the said Act shall concur in the nomination of some fit and proper person to be Auditor of the Public Accounts, and also one other person to be the Deputy Auditor: Provided that in default of such appointments within the time aforesaid, the Governor shall nominate fit and proper persons for such offices respectively, and the persons so nominated by the Governor for such offices respectively shall thereupon be appointed to the same by Warrant under the hand of the Speaker of such Council.

And whereas the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough did not concur in the nomination of such persons to be such Officers as aforesaid within the time before mentioned:

Now therefore His Excellency Sir George Grey, the Administrator of the Government of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, doth hereby nominate

COURTENAY WILLIAM AYLMER THOMAS KENNY, Esquire,  
of Queen Charlotte's Sound; and  
THOMAS GEORGE BAILLIE, Esquire,  
of Marlborough, to be the Auditor and Deputy Auditor respectively of the Public Accounts of the said Province of Marlborough.

Given under the hand of the said Sir George Grey, at the Government House, at Auckland, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

*Warrant appointing a Polling Place.*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most

Honorable Order of the Bath,  
Administrator of the Government  
of the Colony of New Zealand and  
its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL  
COME, GREETING:—

**W**HEREAS by "The Regulation of  
Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that  
it shall be lawful for the Governor, by  
Warrant under his hand, from time to time,  
to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral  
District, within or without the limits thereof;  
and to appoint any one of such places to be  
the principal Polling Place for the District,  
and all or any of such Polling Places at any  
time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling  
Places in lieu thereof:

Now know ye, that I, the Administrator of  
the Government of the Colony of New Zea-  
land, in pursuance of the power and authority  
in me vested by the said Act, do hereby  
appoint the following place to be a Polling  
Place for the Electoral District hereinafter  
specified, as constituted by the "Representa-  
tion Act, 1860," for the Election of Members  
of the House of Representatives, namely,—

*Rangitiki*—Mr. Francis Robinson's house.

Given under my hand, at the Govern-  
ment House, at Auckland, this  
nineteenth day of November, in  
the year of Our Lord One Thou-  
sand Eight Hundred and Sixty-  
one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

*Warrant delegating to Superintendent of  
Taranaki the Governor's power to appoint  
Returning Officers, &c.*

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY,  
Knight, Commander of the Most  
Honorable Order of the Bath,  
Administrator of the Government  
of Her Majesty's Colony of New  
Zealand, and its Dependencies,  
&c., &c., &c.

**W**HEREAS by the "Provincial Elec-  
tions' Act 1858," the Governor is  
empowered to delegate to the Superintendent  
of any Province the power of appointing and  
removing Returning Officers for the Election  
of Members of the Provincial Council, and  
also of appointing and establishing Polling  
Places for the Election of the Superintendent  
or of Members of the Provincial Council of  
such Province: Now, therefore, I, Sir George  
Grey, the Administrator of the Government of  
the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of  
the said power and authority, do hereby  
delegate to

CHARLES BROWN, Esq.,

the Superintendent of the Province of  
Taranaki in the said Colony, the above recited  
powers, to be held and exercised by him from  
time to time as he shall think fit, so long as  
he shall hold the said Office of Superintendent.

Given under my hand, at the Govern-  
ment House at Auckland, this  
nineteenth day of November, in  
the year of our Lord, One  
thousand eight hundred and  
sixty-one.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 21st Nov., 1861.

**H**IS Excellency the Administrator of the  
Government has been pleased to ap-  
point the following gentlemen to be Registrars  
of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and  
Marriages, for the Districts set opposite their  
names as the same are defined in Proclama-  
tions bearing date the 19th of November  
instant, published in this "Gazette."

JOHN McCULLAUGH, Mangapai.

RODERICK ROSS, Waipu.

JOHN STEWART RUST, Wangarei.

HARCOURT RICHARD AUBREY, Manaia.

His Excellency has also been pleased to  
appoint

JAMES TOWNSEND, junr.,

to be Registrar of Marriages, and Registrar  
of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the  
district of Lyttelton.

These appointments to bear date from the  
1st January 1862.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 21st Nov., 1861.

**T**HE following Bill passed by the Pro-  
vincial Council of the Province of  
Taranaki, intituled,—

"The Public Cemetery Ordinance, 1861,"

which Bill was reserved for the signification  
of the Governor's pleasure thereon, having  
been laid before the Administrator of the Gov-  
ernment; His Excellency has been pleased  
to assent to the same.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 21st November, 1861.

**H**IS Excellency the Administrator of the  
Government has been pleased to direct  
the publication of the following return of the  
results of the firing for the Government Prizes  
in New Zealand in the year 1861.

WILLIAM FOX.

#### NEW ZEALAND COLONIAL FORCES.

*Return of the results of the firing for the  
Government Prizes in New Zealand in  
the year 1861.*

*Nine rounds were fired by each competitor.*

3 rounds at 100 yards.

3 do. 200 do.

3 do. 300 do.

*The six best shots made.*

Auckland, 1st prize, 22 points, (three ranges).		
Wanganui, 2nd do., 21 do.	do.	
Auckland, 3rd do., 20 do.	do.	
Wanganui, 4th do., 19 do.	do.	
Wanganui, 5th do., 19 do.	do.	
Wanganui, 6th do., 19 do.	do.	

*Average points made by the six best shots in each Province or District.*

	Points.	Average.
Auckland	107	17.83.
Taranaki	101	16.83.
Wanganui	114	19.0.
Wellington	79	13.16.
Nelson	97	16.16.
Canterbury	83	13.83.
Otago	34	5.66.

*Average of points made by all competitors in each Province or District.*

	No. fired.	Points.	Average.
Auckland	307	2375	7.73.
Taranaki	182	1315	7.22.
Wanganui	150	1575	10.50.
Wellington*	73	465	6.35.
Nelson	101	866	8.57.
Canterbury	66	466	7.0.
Otago	6	34	5.66.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>7096</b>	<b>8.01.</b>

\* No return received from the Hutt.

The following circumstances are to be taken into consideration in connection with the average of firing in 1861.

That it was the first time there was any prize firing on a large scale in New Zealand.

That the arrangements were unavoidably somewhat irregular.

That a large proportion of the Militia had never fired before.

That no proper firing ground was used, except in a few districts.

That in most instances, the practice ammunition was given out and fired without proper supervision.

That the period of the year (May), was about the worst season in New Zealand for firing, being winter.

Being in command of the "Auckland" Rifle Volunteers, and having kept a very correct list of the firing, I compared it with that of a Meeting at Montrose in Scotland in August last, at which Meeting, each Company of Volunteers was allowed to send ten competitors, who I conclude were the best shots. They fired five rounds at each range of 100, 200 and 300 yards, total 15 rounds.

The "Auckland" Rifle Volunteers fired three rounds at each range of 100, 200 and 300 yards, total 9 rounds.

I took the firing of the first 46 Scotch Volunteers, and the first 46 "Auckland" Rifle Volunteers from the four different Companies, and, after making the proper deductions between 9 and 15 rounds, the result was as follows:—

	100 yards.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total points.
Auckland R.V.	251	141	76	468.
Scotch Volunteers	214	107	111	432.

Points in favor of Auckland R.V. 36.

The "Auckland" Rifle Volunteers have been taken for comparison, having (as an individual Corps) made the largest average in New Zealand, although Wanganui, as a District, fired best.

H. C. BALNEAVIS,  
Dep.-Adjt. Gen.  
of Militia and Volunteers.

Auckland, 15th November, 1861.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 21st November, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Tender has been accepted by the General Government.

W. GISBORNE,  
Under Secretary.

FOR BOOKBINDING.

JAMES TAYLOR, for Twelve months, from 1st November, 1861, at the following rates:—

Demy folio books, 4 quires and under .....	} Whole bound, rough calf, lettered on back, 10s. 6d. per vol. Each additional quire, 1s.
Ditto ditto	
Foolscap folio books, 4 quires and under ...	} Half bound, rough calf, cloth sides, lettered on back, 8s. per vol. Each additional quire, 1s.
Ditto ditto	
Demy 4to. books, 4 quires and under .....	} Whole bound, rough calf, lettered on back, 10s. per vol. Each additional quire, 1s.
Demy 8vo. books, 4 quires and under .....	
Demy 4to. books, 4 quires and under .....	} Half bound, rough calf, cloth sides, lettered on back, 6s. 6d. per vol. Each additional quire, 8d.
Demy 8vo. books, 4 quires and under .....	
Demy 4to. books, 4 quires and under .....	} Half bound, calf, marble paper sides, lettered on back, 6s. per vol. Each additional quire, 6d.
Demy 8vo. books, 4 quires and under .....	
Demy 4to. books, 4 quires and under .....	} Half bound, calf, lettered on back, 4s. 9d. per vol. Each additional quire, 6d.
Demy 8vo. books, 4 quires and under .....	
Demy 4to. books, 4 quires and under .....	} Half bound, calf, lettered on back, 4s. per vol. Each additional quire, 5d.
Demy 8vo. books, 4 quires and under .....	

General Post Office,  
Auckland, 21st November, 1861.

THE following appointments in the Postal Service of the Colony, made since the 12th July, 1861, are published for general information.

CROSBIE WARD.

Province of Auckland.

19th August, 1861—Martin Krippner to be Postmaster at Orewa

- 19th August, 1861—John Porter to be Postmaster at Little Muddy Creek (Appointment to date from 1st October)
- 30th September, 1861—James Speedy, Esq., R.M., to be Postmaster at Mauku
- 30th September, 1861—John Dinnison to be Postmaster at Mangawai
- 7th October, 1861—Robert Ormsby to be Postmaster at Te Tarata, Waipa
- 24th October, 1861—William Bailey Baker, Esq., R.M., to be Postmaster at Rangitukia, East Cape.

*Province of Hawke's Bay.*

- 6th August, 1861—Richard Plummer Burgess to be Postmaster at Te Mahia
- 30th September, 1861—Henry Martin Hamlin to be Postmaster at Wairoa
- 7th October—Joseph Herbert to be Postmaster at Wainui. (Appointment to date from 1st September)

*Province of Wellington.*

- 6th August, 1861—Joseph Angill to be Postmaster at Porirua. (Appointment to date from 1st October)

*Province of Marlborough.*

- 25th September, 1861—Francis James Blundell to be Postmaster at Birch Hill
- November 1st—Richard Monk to be Postmaster at Kekerangu

*Province of Canterbury.*

- 6th August, 1861—Reverend Henry Torlesse to be Postmaster at Okaiu's Bay, Bank's Peninsula
- 7th September—James S. Fitch to be Postmaster at Pareora

*Province of Otago.*

- 6th August, 1861—Robert Telford to be Postmaster at Waiwero Bridge
- 30th September, 1861—William Young to be Postmaster at Warepu
- 1st November, 1861—William Henning Mansford to be Postmaster at Tokomairiro. (Appointment to date from 1st October).
- 1st November—William Ellison Burke to be Postmaster at Waitahuna. (Appointment to date from 15th October).

*Province of Southland.*

- 5th October, 1861—Andrew Jamieson Elles, Esq., J.P., Postmaster of Invercargill, to be Chief Postmaster of the Province.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland 21st Nov., 1861.

THE following correspondence respecting the Coromandel Gold Field, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX,  
In the absence of Mr. Mantell.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland, Oct. 14th, 1861.

SIR,—The Governor has been pleased to direct that you should proceed to Coromandel with as little delay as possible for the purpose of carrying out the following objects.

Recent information has tended to confirm the expectation which has long prevailed, that gold in considerable quantities would be found in various parts of the Coromandel peninsula if facilities existed for the necessary prospecting operations; and the attention of the Government having been specially directed to the subject by a deputation of settlers that waited on His Excellency, it recognises the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure, if possible, the assent of the Native population to a proper exploration of the mineral resources of that district.

You are requested, therefore, to communicate immediately upon your arrival at Coromandel with the principal Chiefs there, with the view of ascertaining in the first instance, as accurately as possible, the territorial boundaries of the various tribes or *hapus* inhabiting the district, and of determining upon some boundary across the peninsula, between Coromandel and Mercury Bay, to the North of which, as far as Cape Colville, Europeans may be at once allowed to prospect for gold and other minerals.

The Government will be quite prepared to enter into some fair arrangement, either generally with associated *hapus* within the boundary, or with separate *hapus* if such association be impracticable, for the permission required. The Natives should be distinctly assured that such an arrangement would be independent of any question as to the sale of the land itself. If you should find that a disposition to sell really exists, you will of course lose no time in entering into the necessary negotiations; but the Government attaches such importance to a present arrangement being made for the exploration of the Gold Field believed to exist there, that (if you find the Natives still resolved to keep their land) this should be the first object of your attention.

It is not possible to give you any very precise instructions at this moment as to the terms of such an arrangement: but the general views of the Government may be indicated as a basis for your proceedings. I understand from one of Mr. Preece's reports, that the Natives will consent to gold-digging operations being carried on, provided the Government does not issue gold licenses itself. You will carefully explain to them that by the laws regulating the issue of Licenses and Miners' Rights in proclaimed Gold Fields, the Government has no power to issue Licenses under the Gold Fields Acts within Native Land, and that they need therefore be under no apprehension of any infringement of their rights. At the same time it will be your duty earnestly to advise them to consent to placing the district under the

supervision of Government, even if they should not be willing to sell any of the land. You should point out, that in the event of prospecting been really successful, and a large number of persons being consequently attracted to the district, it would be indispensable that police and other regulations should be established for the maintenance of order, and for the prevention of any collision between the races: that their own interests would therefore be best served by agreeing on their part to any measures which should be found necessary for these objects being taken by the Government; and that as a considerable expense might ultimately be found necessary, some source of revenue must accrue out of which the same could be defrayed.

The Natives are probably aware that a fixed duty of 2s. 6d. per oz. is levied on the export of gold. The application of that revenue is limited by law, and it is not possible therefore to make any appropriation of it towards such an arrangement as is contemplated with the Natives. But it appears to the Government that, for the present at least, an equitable basis for that arrangement would be, that the Natives should receive out of other funds, for the permission of prospecting, a sum which should bear a proportion to the total amount of gold revenue collected in the district during a given period. You are authorised therefore to treat with them either on that basis, or (if you find that impracticable) then on the basis of a fixed annual payment, or as a last resource, of a sum for the present year so as to allow exploration to proceed without further delay.

You will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Government the progress of your negotiation; and I need not assure you that they rely on your ability and zeal to assist the Province of Auckland in this most desirable measure for the development of its resources.

The Government desires that you should take the opportunity, during your stay at Coromandel, of reporting specially upon the negotiations for the purchase of land now pending under the management of Mr. Preece; specifying the blocks which are likely to be acquired, if any, and the comparative amounts of payment and acreage; also stating the apparent effect which those negotiations have upon the Natives, and accompanying your own opinion with a careful review of the facts on which it is based.

When it is known whether your first steps at Coromandel open the way to a satisfactory arrangement, more detailed instructions will be forwarded for your guidance.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX,

In the absence of Mr. Mantell.

The Chief Land Purchase Commissioner.

Waiheke,  
November 7th, 1861.

SIR,—

I herewith enclose the translation of an Agreement entered into with the Natives of Coromandel Harbour for the exploration of their lands lying between the Waiau river and Cape Colville, including the East and West sides of that Peninsula.

The Natives, at a Meeting held with them on the 2nd instant, assured me that every facility would be afforded to parties searching for gold within their territories, if only, in the first instance, they gave notice to the Native proprietors of their intention to do so.

They considered the discovery of gold as calculated to be beneficial not only to Europeans but to themselves also, as affording them a readier market for their produce, enhancing the value of their property, and yielding them an immediate revenue, should gold be found in any considerable quantity.

They are prepared to abide by the Agreement of 1852, for the working of the Gold Fields; or, if necessary, to enter into a fresh Agreement for an equitable proportion of the yield of gold, or some equivalent in money upon a scale to be fixed hereafter between themselves and the Government.

Gold has not yet been found in sufficient quantities to admit of any prospective arrangement regarding it, beyond that of obtaining the sanction of the Native proprietors to explore their country.

Prospecting parties should be prohibited from extending their operations south of the Waiau Creek, or Castle Rock, until arrangements are made with the several claimants for that purpose.

A tract of country near Koputauaki has been reserved, in compliance with the wish of the deceased Chief Paora Te Putu, to the effect that this land should be worked by Natives. Some of this Chief's immediate relatives have, however, waived their previous objections in favour of parties wishing to prospect on their lands.

I have not been able to see some of the claimants residing on the East side of the Cape; but I am satisfied that they are not likely to offer any decided opposition to the search for gold, as most of them are under the influence of the well-known Chief Puhata, who has been a firm and consistent friend of the Europeans since their first settlement in this part of the country. The names of these claimants are, Maka te Rahui, Paengahuka, Riria, Harata Tikaokao; and Parakaia Puhata, who accompanied me, informs me that he will communicate with the above Natives to obtain their sanction to extend the search over their lands.

I sent up the Thames for Te Hira Kake, one of the Ngatitamatera Chiefs, who represents Paora Te Putu. He attended the meeting at Waiau, and expressed himself favorable to the arrangements entered into with the other Chiefs. He himself did not

sign the agreement, but most of his relatives, including a grandson of Paora's, attached their names to it.

Should any unforeseen objections be raised by individual Natives not parties to this Agreement, the Chiefs and others who signed it should be communicated with before urging a search for gold upon the particular spots owned by such persons; and, in every instance, Native cultivations, graves, or other sacred spots, should be carefully respected.

The Natives claim to themselves the right of pointing out their respective boundaries to the explorers. This will be done at Cabbage Bay, near Cape Colville, by Moananui, and at Waiau by Te Taniwha or such Chiefs as Mr. Preece may select.

On my return, I saw some of the Chiefs interested in the gold-fields on the western shores of Hauraki, and they appeared quite satisfied with the proceedings of their relatives at Coromandel, as detailed to them by Puhata.

From the disposition evinced by the Natives, I am satisfied that, as a body, they will not throw any serious obstacles in the way either of prospecting or working the Coromandel gold-fields, if they are treated with a just consideration for their prejudices and customs, and with an equitable recognition of their rights as proprietors of the soil. Care, however, should be taken that the opening of the gold-fields which they have so readily granted may not involve them in difficulties with Europeans, in the event of any large influx of people to the diggings; and their co-operation with the Government should be fully reciprocated, by affording them ample security and protection against violence or ill-usage to which they might be exposed by sudden contact with strangers unacquainted with their language and habits.

To provide such security and protection, it is most essential that a magistrate should be appointed to that district without delay. Such an officer would be readily aided by the Chiefs, and by a Native police, in maintaining order.

During my stay at Coromandel, the Natives requested that the purchase of certain blocks of land offered by them should be completed. Two survey parties are now engaged in defining the external boundaries and computing the area of each block; one of which, supposed to contain 7,000 acres, is situated on the East side of the Coromandel ranges,

I have, &c.,

DONALD McLEAN,

Chief Commissioner.

The Honourable

The Minister for Native Affairs,

&c., &c., &c.

## A G R E E M E N T.

Let all men know. We the Chiefs and people whose names are attached to this paper—that is to say, the descendants of Marutuahu—fully and truly consent on this day, the second day of November in the year 1861, to permit all Europeans who desire to prospect for gold on our land, to search for and to seek for such gold within all our lands from Waiau to Cape Colville (Moehau) even unto the sea on the eastern and on the western shores thereof. We will not prevent nor forbid such Europeans.

2. If gold should really be found in considerable quantities, then we will make terms with the Government for the regular working of such gold.

3. Let all men know likewise that the title to the land remains with us; and will not be at all affected by this arrangement.

4. If the European gold-seekers come in large numbers, then the Government shall adopt measures to preserve order among the Europeans and Maories.

5. Each tribe shall conduct the Europeans to its own piece of land.

Te Taniwha,  
Te Moananui,  
Tamati Waka,  
Tararanui,  
Eriatara,  
Te Teira,  
Pakuku,  
Hera,  
Nga Wekete,  
John Toa,  
Te Matenga,  
Eruera Paraone Taurangi,  
Heta,  
Wiremu Maihi Mokongohi,  
Horopeta,  
Pumipi Parerewa,  
Wiremu Patene Rakura,  
Pita Taurua,  
Te Arakuri,  
Makoare,  
Te Ranapia,  
Reihana,  
Hoete,  
Kereopa Tarawainui,  
Takerei Paora,  
Patene Puhata.

DONALD McLEAN.

Witnesses—

JAMES PREECE,

GEO. W. DRUMMOND HAY.

True Translation,

DONALD McLEAN,

November 9th, 1861.



*Agreement of 1852 between the Government and Native Tribes for the management of Gold Fields on the Thames for the term of three years.*

1. That one system be adopted for the regulation of all persons searching and digging for gold between Cape Colville and Kauairanga.

2. The Government undertakes to pay in respect of the whole land within the above limits, per annum, for three years, for any number—

Under 500.....	£600
500 to 1000 .....	900
1000 to 1500 .....	1200
1500 to 2000 .....	1500

and so on in the same proportion.

3. The Native owners to register themselves, and point out their boundaries to the Government, and the money paid to each body of owners so registered to bear the same proportion to the whole sum that their land does to the whole block.

4. All owners to be free to dig gold on their own land, without payment to Government, but not to permit other persons, whether Native or English, to dig without a license.

5. The Government guarantees protection to all classes of persons, in consideration of which a license fee will be required from all diggers not being owners of the land.

6. The Native owners undertake to assist the Government as much as possible, by reporting all persons who are found digging without a license.

7. The Government to be at liberty to issue licenses immediately, but the payments to be reckoned from the 1st December 1852; the first payment to be made on the 31st March 1853, and quarterly afterwards.

8. The property of the land to remain with the Native owners; and their villages and cultivations to be protected as much as possible.

9. If any of the tribes of the Peninsula decline this proposal, their land shall not be intruded upon till they consent.

R. H. WYNYARD, Lieut.-Governor

- Te Horeta, x his mark,
- Kitahi,
- Hopeha Paraone,
- Eruera Taururangi,
- Tara,
- Heta Rikiware,
- Parawera,
- Wiremu Maihi Mokongohi,
- Eruera Ngahue,
- Ngapuka Hopekau,
- Hohepa Aramu,
- Wiremu Patene Puhata,
- Wiremu Oka,
- Wiremu Hoete,
- Arama Karaka,
- Te Keene,
- Rawiri Takurau,
- Irai Taroku,
- Wiremu Kepa,

- One Matua,
- Wiremu Kingi,
- Taurua,
- Pita,
- Ta Nui,
- Hauauru,
- Rangihoro,
- Mereana,
- Wiremu Hopihana,
- Hera,
- Hohua,
- Hoani,
- Iharaira,
- Wetere,
- Rangi Kauwau,
- Anarua,
- Rutuhau.

Witnesses to the signatures,  
G. A. NEW ZEALAND,  
WILLIAM MARTIN,  
THOMAS LANFEAR.

Witness to marks and signatures,  
JOHN G. JOHNSTON, Interpreter.  
Coromandel Harbour,  
30th November, 1852.

NOTE.—The foregoing arrangements include the consent of three tribes, and comprise about sixteen square miles, or 10,000 acres.

*Further Guarantee in respect to the Natives who have agreed to lease their land to Government:—*

In addition to the terms of the agreement or lease drawn up and signed on the 19th of November, 1852, I guarantee that a fund shall be created by a Tax of two shillings on every License, for the purpose of paying (independent of the rent thus agreed upon) and for rewarding the native owners for their faith and confidence in the Government, as well as recompensing them for any damage, annoyance, or inconvenience they may experience from Europeans while digging on their lands.

R. H. WYNYARD,  
Lieut.-Governor.

*Copy of a letter from Mr. Brackenbury, late Gold Commissioner in Victoria, to the Chief Commissioner.*

Auckland, November 9th, 1861.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to forward you a Report of that portion of the Coromandel gold country supposed to be auriferous, and to append some remarks as to the present condition and future prospects of the Gold Fields.

On my arrival at Coromandel, I proceeded to examine the external features of the country, and was much struck with the resemblance which it bears to some of the most highly auriferous land in Victoria and New South Wales.

I first visited a creek North of and near to Roe's mill, and found a few persons at work

there. Upon enquiry, I ascertained that they were getting gold in very small quantities. A specimen was shown to me; it was taken from the bed of the creek, and was of a heavy, shotty character, very similar in its nature and appearance to the gold found at Creswick's creek, and in the bed of the Yarra Yarra river, at Anderson's creek, in Victoria.

I saw another specimen taken from the alluvial sinkings in the same direction. It was of a good colour and fair average weight, and resembled the gold found on the surface at Castlemaine and Ballarat.

I next looked at some gold crushed by hand from a few pounds of quartz taken from a reef on the top of the ranges North of Ring's mill. The reef extends thence to Koputauaki, and its width varies from 3 to 12 feet. As yet, only a small portion of the cap of the reef has been prospected, the casing of which has yielded at the rate of 6 (six) ounces to the ton.

I was unable to judge accurately of the quality of the gold, as from the defective nature of the *material* for amalgamating and retorting, a large proportion of quicksilver remained with the gold. It was, however, the largest specimen that I saw, and sufficiently proves that the country is auriferous.

Three years ago some natives obtained 50 (fifty) ounces of gold at Koputauaki.

The site of an old claim above Ring's mill, formerly worked by Mr. Hugh Coolahan, has not been prospected beyond the places where gold was found nine years ago.

The number of miners at work on the Coromandel gold fields, as far as I could ascertain, did not exceed forty-five on my arrival, and this number was diminished by nearly one half before I left.

Having now given you a detail of facts, I proceed to offer a few remarks, which I trust may prove useful in enabling intending miners to form a just opinion with reference to the capabilities of the Coromandel country as a gold field.

The conditions of success in the development of the resources of a country, are sufficient and persevering labour. These conditions Coromandel has certainly not enjoyed, for which many reasons may be assigned, amongst which the following are some of the most powerful.

1st. Coromandel is too near the city, and being easily accessible in little more than half a day, prospectors, if not immediately fortunate, can without difficulty return. Whereas, were the gold fields situated at a greater distance, the expense of getting to them, and the difficulty of returning, would deter miners from leaving them until they had given them, as it is termed, a "fair trial."

2. With few exceptions hitherto, the class of persons who have gone to Coromandel has not been one calculated fairly to determine the question as to the real nature of its capabilities as a payable gold-producing country. At least eight-tenths of the first prospectors have been

men utterly ignorant of mining pursuits and boys unaccustomed to hard work, and who, not working, evince a want of the spirit of enterprise and perseverance without which no partial discovery of gold has ever yet been worked to a practical and successful issue.

3. The Government hitherto has not given any assurance to parties wishing to prospect the Coromandel country, that they will be permitted to carry on their operations without interruption from the Native proprietors of the land.

4. Miners in Victoria and New South Wales have so often been deceived by what are commonly called "storekeeper's rushes," as evidenced by the Port Curtis and other swindles, that without some positive guarantee from responsible and reliable authority that gold *does* exist, they would be very cautious in incurring the expense and losing the time necessary for a voyage, whose only probable results would be disappointment and serious loss.

These and many more arguments might be adduced as reasons why the Coromandel country has not yet been properly prospected, and this brings me to another point for your consideration.

In Victoria it is the object of the Government to encourage in every legitimate way the search for gold, knowing, as they do, that to its discovery the prosperity of the country is attributable, and that upon the continuance of the yield its future materially depends.

Thus, in a country already known to be as auriferous as any in the world, the Government offer very heavy rewards for the discovery of new and payable Gold Fields, besides granting considerable privileges to the prospectors. The argument for the adoption of a similar course, in a country *reputed* to be auriferous, is palpable. If gold *is* discovered in New Zealand in paying quantities, the Government will not lose by rewarding the prospecting pioneers. If gold is *not* found, no reward will have to be paid, and consequently no expense incurred by the Government.

The merchants also, in Victoria, frequently unite for the purpose of defraying the expenses of good strong prospecting parties to fields at a great distance from the metropolis. In Auckland, however, there seems to be an unaccountable apathy even on such a subject as the existence of a paying gold field at the very doors.

I am of opinion that eventually gold will be found in considerable quantities at Coromandel for the following reasons:—

1st. The external features of the country are very similar to those exhibited by the most auriferous parts of Victoria, viz., Ballarat, Buninggong, Castlemaine, and Bendigo.

2nd. The geological formations indicate the presence of gold.

3. The specimens seen by me denote the existence of three sorts of gold, obtained in three different modes. One from sand at the

bottom of creeks, round, and shotty. One from purely alluvial sinkings, weighty, red gold. And one from quartz, of which there appears to be any quantity.

What is wanted therefore to test the capabilities of the country and develop its resources, is—

1. A sufficiency of skilled labour, to prospect thoroughly; men who have worked for years at the Gold Fields, and who have reduced Gold Mining to a fixed science: this to be obtained.

2. By an offer on the part of the Government of such a reward for the discovery of a paying Gold Field, as would make it worth the while of skilled labourers to endeavour to obtain it.

3. By the cordial co-operation of those most interested in the advancement and colonization of New Zealand—the merchants of Auckland.

4. By an assurance from the Government, that prospectors of the country will not be molested by the Natives in their operations, and that sufficient protection will at all times be afforded them.

When these conditions are fulfilled, I fully believe that Coromandel is destined at no distant period to take its place amongst the large Gold Fields of the Southern Hemisphere.

I have only to add that I shall at all times be most happy to afford any information in my power, with reference to the Gold Fields and the various methods of working them.

I have, &c.,

WALTER CHARLES BRACKENBURY.

Donald McLean, Esq.,

Chief Commissioner.

Office of Minister for Native Affairs,  
Auckland, 14th November, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the Report which has just been received from you of your proceedings at Coromandel Harbour, I desire to call your attention to a point on which it is essential there should be no misunderstanding whatever.

The agreement entered into with the Natives clearly expresses that European prospectors shall be free to search for gold within specified limits of territory, and that in the event of gold being found in large quantities, the terms of compensation for the regular working of the gold-field shall be settled between the Natives and the Government. But in order that persons who may be disposed to apply capital and labour in the search should be without any anxiety as to the result in the event of their being successful, it is necessary that they be assured, that supposing any digger to find gold,

he will be entitled to remove it, whatever may be the quantity, without hindrance from the Native owners of the soil; and that whatever question of compensation may arise in that case, is to be settled, not between the Natives and the individual diggers, but between the Natives and the Government.

You are requested to state whether the agreement just entered into is distinctly understood by the Natives in that sense.

I have, &c.,

HENRY SEWELL,

In the absence of Mr. Mantell.

Donald McLean, Esq.,

Chief Land Purchase Commissioner.

Auckland, 14th November, 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, referring to the agreement entered into with the Natives of Coromandel respecting the gold fields, enquiring more particularly whether diggers finding any quantity of gold would be entitled to remove it without hindrance from the Native owners of the soil, I have to state that the Natives who signed the agreement, and who compose the most numerous and influential proprietors at Coromandel, have assured me that no obstacle would be thrown in the way of either digging or removing gold off their land at any time, it being understood by them that, if gold is discovered in considerable quantities, the Government will enter into definite terms with them as to the compensation which they shall receive from the Government. I apprehend no difficulty from the Natives, if judiciously managed; they expect as owners of the soil, to point out their respective claims to persons going in search for gold; they also expect a Government agent to be stationed there to arrange matters of dispute as they arise.

It should, however, be distinctly understood, and notified to persons searching for gold, that the land known as Paora's Claims, at Koputauaki, is not to be interfered with. These Claims extend from a place near Ring's mill to Koputauaki, and on to Umungawha, and thence to Arataonga on the East side of the range, where a portion of land has been given by Paora to the Ngati-porou tribe of the East Coast. These reservations will be pointed out to a surveyor at any time by the claimants, and it would be desirable to define the boundaries without delay.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

The Honourable

the Minister for Native Affairs.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, Limited.**—Notice is hereby given that the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, by power of attorney, bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, appointed JOHN VINE HALL, of the City of London, gentleman, to be their true and lawful Attorney and Agent, to do, manage, transact, execute, and carry on all their affairs, and business, estate, property, and effects, in the Australian Colonies, and in New Zealand and elsewhere in the Southern Hemisphere; and in and by the aforesaid power of attorney, a certain power of attorney, bearing date the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, whereby the said Company appointed SAMUEL CLARK, of Sydney, aforesaid and of Wellington, New Zealand, gentleman, to be their true and lawful Attorney and Agent, to do, manage, transact, execute, and carry on all their affairs, and business, estate, property, and effects in the Australian Colonies, and in New Zealand and elsewhere in the Southern Hemisphere, is absolutely revoked,

And notice is hereby also given that the said Company, by power of attorney, also bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, appointed the said John Vine Hall, HENRY LAWSON, of Sydney, aforesaid Accountant, and RICHARD THOMAS HALL, of the Audit Office, Sydney, aforesaid, gentleman, or any two of them in case of refusal of any one of them to act, or if one of them should die, then the survivors of them (but so that there should not be less than two of them the said John Vine Hall, Henry Lawson, and Richard Thomas Hall, who should for the time being act under the said power) their true and lawful attorneys jointly, for them and in their name, and on their behalf to make, sign, draw, endorse, accept, negotiate any bill or bills of exchange, promissory note, on promissory notes, drafts, or orders (except bills, drafts, or orders payable to bearer on demand) which their said attorneys might consider necessary or expedient in relation to any of their affairs, dealings, and transactions in the Australian colonies, New Zealand and elsewhere, in the Southern Hemisphere, and in and by the last mentioned power of attorney, a certain power of attorney bearing date the seventeenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty, whereby the said Company appointed the said Samuel Clark, Henry Lawson, and Richard Thomas Hall, or any two of them in case of the refusal of any one of them to act, or if one of them should die, then the survivors of them (but so that there should be not less than two of them, the said Samuel Clarke, Henry Lawson, and Richard Thomas Hall, who should for the time being act under the said power) their true and lawful attorneys, jointly for them, and in their name, and on their behalf, to make, sign, draw, indorse, accept, or negotiate any bill or bills of exchange, promissory note or promissory notes, drafts, or orders (except bills, drafts, or orders payable to bearer on demand), which their said attorneys might consider necessary or expedient in relation to any of their affairs, dealings, and transactions in any of the places aforesaid as their said attorneys should think proper, IS ABSOLUTELY REVOKED.

And notice is hereby given that I, the said JOHN VINE HALL, have this day entered upon my duties as Manager of the said Company, by virtue, and in pursuance of the power and authority given to me by the aforesaid power of attorney of the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Dated October the first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one:

JOHN VINE HALL, Manager.

SAMUEL CLARK, late Manager.

Witness—WILLIAM SPAIN, Exchange, Sydney.

**INTER-COLONIAL ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, (Limited.)**

**TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, JOHN VINE HALL, of Sydney, New South Wales, Gentleman, send Greeting: WHEREAS** by Deed, Poll, or Instrument in writing under the common seal of the Inter-Colonial Royal

Mail Steam Packet Company, Limited, bearing date the 10th day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the said Company did make, constitute, and appoint me, the said John Vine Hall, their true and lawful Attorney and Agent for them in their name and on their behalf, to demand and receive, and also, if I should deem it necessary, to sue for and recover in any Court or Courts of Law or Equity, all and every sum and sums of Money, Debts, Goods, Chattels, and Effects which were, was, or should be due, and owing or payable, coming or belonging to them, or which I should deem they were or should be entitled to, in any of the Colonies or places in or about Australia and New Zealand, or in or about any or either of them, respectively, and upon receipt or delivery of the same or any of them, or any part or parts thereof respectively, to make, sign, and execute good and sufficient acquittances, receipts, and discharges for the same: And the said Company did thereby authorize and empower me, the said John Vine Hall, to delegate to and confer upon the Local Manager or Agent of the said Company for the time being at Auckland in New Zealand, either alone or jointly with any other person, full power and authority for them and in their name to receive and give effectual receipts and discharges for all subsidies and other monies due or owing, or which should become due or owing to them from time to time by the Government or any persons or person of or in New Zealand. AND WHEREAS, William Harry Hobbs, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Gentleman, is the said Local Manager or Agent of the said Company at Auckland, aforesaid: NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said John Vine Hall, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the said recited Deed, Poll, or Instrument of the 10th day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and of all other powers me thereunto in that behalf in anywise enabling; do by these presents constitute and appoint John Crone Raymond, the Inspector of the Branches of the "Union Bank of Australia" in the Colony of New Zealand aforesaid, and the said William Harry Hobbs, to be my Delegates for the purposes next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—in the name of the said Company, and for them or for and in the name of me, the said John Vine Hall, or in their own names, to receive and give effectual receipts and discharges for all subsidies for or on account of the carriage of Mails due or owing, or which shall become due or owing to the said Company from time to time by the Government of the said Colony of New Zealand. AND KNOW YE FURTHER, that I, the said John Vine Hall, do by these presents constitute and appoint the said William Harry Hobbs alone to be my delegate for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—in the name of the said Company, and for them, or for, and in the name of me the said John Vine Hall, or in his own name to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive all and every sum and sums of money, freight and passage money to be or become payable by or from the Commissariat Department or otherwise, Debts, Goods, Chattels, and Effects, (save the aforesaid Mail subsidies payable by the Government of the Colony of New Zealand, aforesaid,) which were, was, or should be or become due and owing, or payable, coming, or belonging to the said Company, or which he the said William Harry Hobbs should deem they were or should be entitled to in the said Colony of New Zealand, and upon receipt or delivery of the same or any of them, to make, sign, and execute good and sufficient acquittances, receipts, and discharges for the same; I, the said John Vine Hall, hereby ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever the said William Harry Hobbs shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Vine Hall, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 4th day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN VINE HALL,

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above named JOHN VINE HALL,

In the presence of

JOHN SIMPSON, resident at Auckland

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Union Bank of Australia, within the Colony of New Zealand, during the Quarter ended  
30th September, 1861.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.											
				£	s.	d.									
Notes in circulation	..	..	..	119,520	6	0	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal	..	176,487	8	9				
Bills in circulation	..	..	..				Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	..	6,331	7	2	182,818	15	11	
Balances due to other Banks	..	..	..				Notes and Bills of other Banks	..				11,375	12	10	
Government Deposits	..	..	..	102,300	11	2	Balances due from other Banks	..				10 10 9			
Other Deposits	{	Not bearing Interest	..	272,815	18	2	Landed Property	..				13,440 4 5			
		Bearing Interest..	..	324,715	5	2	Amount of all other Securities—								
				699,831 14 6			1. Notes and Bills discounted..	..	550,640	17	5				
							2. Colonial Government Securities	..	0 0 0						
							3. Other Funded Securities	..	0 0 0						
							4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	..	180,991	19	1				
							5. Securities not included under the above heads	..	11,886	19	7				
													693,519	16	1
Total Average Liabilities				£ 858,212 15 0			Total Average Assets						£ 901,165 0 0		

		£	s.	d.
Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861	..	1,000,000	0	0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	..	12 0 0 per cent. per annum		
Amount of the last Dividend declared	..	60,000	0	0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	..	275,425	12	0

Dated at Auckland this 4th day of November, 1861.

J. C. RAYMOND, Inspector, New Zealand.  
J. L. COSTER, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in New Zealand, during the Quarter ended 30th Sept., 1861.

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LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.											
Notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal	..	..	..	£	s.	d.		
Bills in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	28,042	8	3	Gold or Silver in Bullion or Bars	..	..	..	1,352	16	4	
Balances due to other Banks	..	..	..	..	..	1,563	10	6	Notes and Bills of other Banks	..	..	..	0	0	0	
Government Deposits	..	..	..	..	..	2,505	13	2	Balances due from other Banks	..	..	..	4,955	2	3	
Other Deposits	{	Not bearing Interest	..	..	..	..	7,110	11	11	Landed Property	..	..	..	490	0	8
		Bearing Interest	..	..	..	..	20,446	14	6	Amount of all other Securities—						
			..	..	..	43,012	6	11	1. Notes and Bills Discounted	..	..	..	79,845	3	9	
									2. Colonial Government Securities	..	..	..	0	0	0	
									3. Other Funded Securities	..	..	..	0	0	0	
									4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	..	..	..	44,304	6	7	
									5. Securities not included under the above heads	..	..	..	2,425	12	3	
Total Average Liabilities	..	..	..	..	£	102,681	5	3	Total Average Assets	..	..	..	£170,694	6	3	

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861	..	..	£1,260,000
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	..	..	18 per cent. per annum
Amount of the last Dividend declared	..	..	113,400
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	..	..	252,000

Dated at New Zealand this 7th day of November, 1861.

HENRY B. MACNAB,  
Pro Manager.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Bank of New South Wales, in New Zealand, during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1861.

LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.												
					£	s.	d.										
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
Notes in circulation	...	...	...	...	13,767	6	7	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal	...	...	...	104,583	4	3			
Bills in circulation	...	...	...	...	43	9	0	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	...	...	...	17,538	0	0			
Balances due to other Banks	...	...	...	...	21,192	8	4	Notes and Bills of other Banks	...	...	...	10,771	14	7			
Government Deposits	...	...	...	...	4,607	14	10	Balances due from other Banks	...	...	...	702	1	9			
Other Deposits	{	Not bearing Interest	...	...	91,127	8	1	Landed Property	...	...	...	0	0	0			
		Bearing Interest	...	...	36,218	2	1	Amount of all other Securities—									
										1. Notes and Bills discounted	...	...	...	75,182	15	11	
										2. Colonial Government Securities	...	...	...	0	0	0	
										3. Other Funded Securities	...	...	...	0	0	0	
										4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	...	...	...	23,713	15	11	
										5. Securities not included under the above heads	...	...	...	3,897	16	10	
Total Average Liabilities	...	...	...	...	£166,956	8	11	Total Average Assets	...	...	...	£236,389	9	3			

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1861	...	...	...	...	£750,000
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	...	...	...	...	15 per cent. per annum
Amount of the last Dividend declared	...	...	...	...	56,250
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	...	...	...	...	212,500

D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.  
J. WOODHOUSE, Accountant.







