



The New Zealand Gazette.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

For exempting from Payment Letters addressed to certain Departments of the Government.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the "Post Office Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by Proclamation to be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix, alter, and abolish the rates of Postage at any time, payable within the Colony for the transmission of Letters and Newspapers by Post either between places within New Zealand, or to and from places beyond Seas, and at what time the same shall be paid, and that the postage so made payable shall be charged and paid accordingly. And whereas by a Proclamation dated the twenty-sixth day of December, one-thousand eight-hundred and sixty, certain rates of postage were fixed for the transmission of Letters in manner aforesaid: And by another Proclamation, dated the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, all Letters and Packets on the Public Service of the Colony were exempted from the operation of the said Proclamation, provided that there should be endorsed upon such Letters or Packets

the words, "On Public Service only," and that the signature of the Governor, or of some Officer of the Government duly authorised by him in that behalf, should be subscribed thereto: And whereas it is expedient further to extend such exemption,

Now therefore, I, the Governor, in further pursuance of the said recited power and authority, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, Do hereby Proclaim and Declare that no Postage shall be paid or payable for transmission by Post of Letters or Packets which shall be solely on the Public Service of the Colony of New Zealand, and shall be so marked on the outside, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, or to the several Officers of Government who shall from time to time be designated by the Governor as entitled to receive such Letters, or which shall be addressed to such Officers as aforesaid by Aboriginal Natives, whether with or without such endorsement as aforesaid.

And I Do Appoint and Declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the first day of April next, ensuing.

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

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
HENRY SEWELL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Authorizing additional Quarantine Regulations.*AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT AUCKLAND,
THE EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862.G. GREY,
Governor.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Harbour Regulations Ordinance, No. 15, of Session 2, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to make all such Regulations respecting the placing of vessels in quarantine, and the performance of such Quarantine as may seem meet, and to appoint all such officers as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying such regulations into effect.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby make the following additional Quarantine Regulations for the several Ports and Harbours in the Colony of New Zealand, and doth declare that the same shall be in force from and after the date hereof, and that in addition and without prejudice to the Regulations published in the Gazette on the 11th day of May, 1860.

REGULATIONS.

13. It shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate, and the Harbour Master, and the Health Officer, or Medical Practitioner, appointed as in the said recited Regulations is mentioned, or any one or more of them in any port, to require the Master or Surgeon of any ship or vessel to declare in writing, that such ship, and the passengers and crew thereof, are free from all infectious or contagious disease, and that no infectious or contagious disease has then recently existed on board of her.

14. Any person refusing to make or subscribe an affirmation or statement, or making or subscribing a false affirmation or statement, under these Regulations shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling.

J. HOLT,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*Costs of Management of Nelson Gold Fields to be regulated by Acts of Provincial Council.*G. GREY,
Governor.AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT AUCKLAND,
THE EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, ONE
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-
TWO.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from

time to time to delegate to the Superintendent of any Province, or to such other person as the Governor may deem fit, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor, or the Governor in Council, by the said Act, except the powers conferred by Sections 7, 8, 15, 27, and 40 thereof, subject or not subject to any limitations or restrictions, as he may think fit. And it is further provided, that whenever the Governor shall have delegated to the Superintendent of any Province, all or any of the aforesaid powers, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, to appoint and declare that all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the management and administration of the Gold Fields within such Province, shall be regulated by Acts or Ordinances to be passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of such Province. And whereas, by an instrument in writing, dated the 24th day of July, 1861, issued under the Public Seal of the Colony, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the before recited power, did delegate, absolutely and without restriction, unto John Perry Robinson, Esq., as Superintendent of the Province of Nelson, all the aforesaid powers, excepting those before recited to be excepted, to hold and exercise the said powers within the Province of Nelson. Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority for this purpose by the said Act conferred, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, appoint and declare that all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the management and administration of the Gold Fields within the Province of Nelson, shall be regulated by Acts to be passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the said Province, subject to the following regulation, viz:—

The Superintendent shall, as soon as conveniently may be, transmit to the Governor full particulars of all Acts done in pursuance of this delegation.

J. HOLT,

Clerk of Executive Council.

WARRANT

Nominating Auditor of Public Accounts of the Province of Auckland.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Provincial Audit Act, 1858, 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: Provided that in default of such appointment within the time aforesaid, the Governor shall nominate a fit and proper person for such office, and the person so nominated by the Governor for such office 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 Auckland did not concur in the nomination of such person to be such Officer as aforesaid within the time before mentioned:

Now therefore I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand; in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, do hereby nominate

JOSEPH NEWMAN, of Auckland,

In the said Province, Ironmonger and Merchant, to be the Auditor of the Public Accounts of the said Province of Auckland.

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
HENRY SEWELL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th February, 1862.

IT is hereby notified that the Speaker of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland has reported, that in pursuance of the "Provincial Audit Act, 1861," he has duly appointed

B. McLEAN

to be Deputy Auditor of Public Accounts of that Province, that gentleman having been nominated by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Auckland to the office.

HENRY SEWELL,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

THE following Act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand, in the Session held in the Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled—

"An Act to Prevent the Importation of Diseased Cattle,"

having been laid before the Queen, in conformity with the provisions of the "Constitution Act," Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to leave the same to its operation.

HENRY SEWELL,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th February, 1862.

THE following Bills passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, intituled,—

"The Licensing Act Amendment Act, 1862," (No. 1).
"The Licensing Act Amendment Act, 1862," (No. 2).

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their operation.

HENRY SEWELL,
For Colonial Secretary.

MILITIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the respective Militia Districts in New Zealand:—

- Captain M. Tighe to be Adjutant of Volunteers in the Militia District of ... Auckland.
- Captain T. Wilson, ditto Auckland.
- Captain J. Walmsley, ditto Auckland.
- Captain C. Stapp, ditto Taranaki.
- Captain J. S. Kirwan, ditto Wellington.
- Captain J. Lockett, ditto Nelson.
- Captain G. Armstrong, ditto... Canterbury.
- Captain W. D. H. Baillie, ditto Marlborough.
- Captain W. J. B. Junor, ditto... Otago.

Date of Commission, 12th February, 1862.

HENRY SEWELL,
For Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Proclamation, issued by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, respecting the importation of cattle into that Colony.

HENRY SEWELL,
In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

By His Excellency SIR HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infectious disease known or described as Pleuro Pneumonia has appeared amongst Cattle in certain parts of the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent the introduction into this Colony of such disease: Now therefore I, SIR HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of Tasmania, 25 Victoria, No. 4, do, by this my Proclamation, prohibit the introduction into this Colony, or into any Port thereof other than the Port of Hobart Town and the Port of Port Arthur, of any Cattle

whatever, from any part of the Colony of Victoria, excepting Cattle from the District of Port Albert and shipped from the Port of Port Albert: And I do further notify and proclaim that all Cattle introduced into this Colony contrary to this Proclamation will be seized and forfeited to the Crown: And I do further notify and proclaim that, at the said Ports of Hobart Town and Port Arthur, for the purposes of this Proclamation, the following restrictions and regulations are to be observed; namely—All Cattle arriving in the said Ports of Hobart Town and Port Arthur from any part of the Colony of Victoria, excepting the Port of Port Albert, are to be landed at the nearest place to the sheds appropriated for the inspection of such Cattle so soon as such sheds shall be erected, and in the mean time at such place or places as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed; and immediately upon the landing of such Cattle they are to be removed to such sheds, or to such other place or places as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed, and are to be forthwith inspected by the person in that behalf appointed; and such Cattle as shall, upon such inspection by such person so to be appointed as aforesaid, be found and declared by him to be infected with the said disease of Pleuro Pneumonia shall be immediately destroyed and their carcases disposed of in such manner as the Governor shall direct; and all such Cattle as shall, upon such inspection, be found and declared by such person so to be appointed as aforesaid not to be infected with the said disease, shall be immediately removed to the Slaughter Yards at the said Ports of Hobart Town and Port Arthur, as the case may be, there to remain until they shall be slaughtered.

Given under my hand and seal, at Hobart Town in Tasmania aforesaid, this second day of December, One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

H. E. F. YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command and with the advice of the Executive Council.

WILLIAM HENTY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following papers respecting Coal obtained in the Province of Nelson, for general information.

HENRY SEWELL,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Nelson,
28th January, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency's Government, copies of the opinions and remarks of the several persons named below,* relative to the quality and worth of some

* John Blacket, Provincial Engineer; Captain and Engineer of "Lord Worsley," Charles Balme, Thomas Field, G. Hooper & Co.

samples of coal, being portions of thirty-tons, which I caused to be obtained from the Northern bank of the River Grey, in this province.

I also forward copies of the Gazette of this province, of the numbers and dates quoted below,† containing the reports of two analyses which have been made of coal from the same place, one by Mr. Tatton, Chemist, of this city, as far back as the 20th April, 1860, and the other by Mr. John Percy, of the Government School of Mines, London, made in May last.

My present object in bringing this subject under the notice of the Government is, that it may be made acquainted of the fact that New Zealand is possessed of a Coal Field of, I believe, great extent, and of a quality in every way suitable for steam, manufacturing, and domestic purposes, as evidenced by the practical trials made by the persons referred to.

I have caused a sample of the coal (portion of the thirty tons alluded to) to be forwarded to you.

I may remark that any coal obtained from the same locality in future is likely to be superior to that already obtained, inasmuch as it will not have been subjected to deterioration from exposure to the atmosphere and the action of water.

I have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent Coal Viewer and Surveyor, to proceed to the West Coast for the purpose of examining and reporting on the probable extent of the Coal Field, and furnishing such other information relative thereto as may lead to its being worked without delay.

I have, &c.,

J. P. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

[ENCLOSURE TO LETTER No. 62.6.]

Nelson, December 13th, 1861.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I proceeded to Collingwood on Wednesday evening, on board the "Tasmanian Maid" steamer, for the purpose of observing and reporting upon the qualities and capabilities of the coal from the Grey River.

No other kind of coal was used on board, either in going or returning, so that we had a fair opportunity of testing it.

We left Nelson about 9 p.m., passed Separation Point at half-past one, and arrived in Collingwood at 4 next morning, having steamed slowly during the latter part of the run purposely, as we could not get into Collingwood sooner, on account of the tide. The night was almost calm, sea smooth, and no sails were used.

We started on our return from Collingwood about 4½ p.m. on Thursday, arrived off Motupipi at 6, stopped there an hour and a half to land goods and passengers, and arrived in Nelson about 1 next morning, sea smooth, and with a light head wind. The engineer of

† No. 8, 30th May, 1860; No. 7, 7th August, 1861.

the vessel, Mr. Nancarrow, kindly offered every facility for a proper examination of the qualities of the coal, and I therefore inspected the fires at frequent intervals, made notes at the same time of the speed of the engines, force of steam, and vacuum, &c., endeavouring to keep these as uniform as possible (in which there was no difficulty), and the fires of an average and usual thickness.

Having ascertained from the engineer the usual rate of consumption of Sydney coal per hour, I proceeded in conjunction with him to compare this with the Grey coal on board, and for this purpose made two separate and distinct experiments.

A quantity previously weighed was placed in the stoke hole, and the time required to consume it was carefully noted,—the state of the fires at the commencement of the trial being observed, and sustained as equally as possible during the experiment.

The result of both these experiments was the same—viz., that 4 cwt. of Grey coal lasted as long and did the same amount of work as 5 cwt. of Sydney coal.

This of itself is a most important fact. But another valuable quality of this coal is that it does not appear to have the slightest disposition to form "clinkers," not a trace of them being observable at the end of the run either way, and the fires never having been "pricked" or "cleaned" during the whole time.

All that passes through the bars is a small quantity of grey ash and clean cinders, which latter would be consumed more thoroughly, were the fire-bars closer together. It would appear in fact that the operation of cleaning the fires and removing the clinkers, so frequently needed with other coals, will never be required in using the Grey coal, which will be an immense saving of very disagreeable labor to the firemen.

The tubes in the boiler also keep much cleaner than with Sydney coal, no soot being formed in them, as is the case with the latter; a deposit of fine sharp dust is all that is to be observed, most of which is carried right through the tubes—thus diminishing the necessity of cleaning them out, and being a direct saving of labor and tools: of this fact an increased economy of fuel is also the certain result.

The coal burns clear and bright, cakes sufficiently well to keep the fire open and lively, emits no unpleasant odour, and is apparently quite free from sulphur, as indeed from any impurity whatever, as the fires if left to themselves burn right down and leave the bars quite clean.

The weight of this sample of coal appears to be rather less than that of Sydney coal in the proportion of 180 to 183, but it is quite probable and fair to assume that it will weigh heavier when the seam is worked further in.

In conclusion, I have great satisfaction in recording my most unqualified approval of the Grey coal for steam purposes, and doubt not that it will, when better known, come into general repute and use, and be the means of

making Nelson the future rendezvous for all steamers in the southern seas for coaling purposes. Whatever means may be taken to bring it into notice, such an amount of capital should be employed for the purpose as would insure its being worked on a large scale, so that the market might be kept always well supplied with an article so valuable and desirable in every way.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACKETT,
Provincial Engineer.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Nelson.

Nelson, December 26th, 1861.

SIR,—For the information of your Honor's Government, I beg herewith to hand you a Report on twelve tons Grey River coal supplied the "Lord Worsley" on 13th ultimo,—the said being written by my engineer. I beg at the same time to fully confirm the same, and take leave to congratulate the Province on the discovery of such a quality of coal within its boundaries.

I have, &c.,

A. KENNEDY,
Master s.s. "Lord Worsley."

His Honor the Superintendent,
Province of Nelson.

*Report on Grey River Coals supplied the
I.R.M. Co's steamer "Lord Worsley"
on 13th instant.*

The fires having been lit with the coals, and the sample used exclusively, I found we had steam in 55 minutes—this being about 25 minutes less time than from ordinary New South Wales coals: at the same time, of course, only using the ordinary exertion in obtaining a pressure of steam.

During the fore part of the passage from Nelson to Wellington, I found a good deal of waste, through the coals falling through the bars into the ash pit but partially consumed. Attributing this to the fire bars being too wide apart (they having been set for Newcastle coals), and to the firemen handling them too roughly, I had more careful usage given them, and found that by not disturbing the fires so much by "pricking" that we could keep an average of 10lbs. of steam with a good deal less labor to the firemen, and with a clear saving in quantity of 12.0 over Newcastle (New South Wales) coal. The coals burn excellently well, making a bright clean fire, and remarkably free from clinker, and burns to a clean white ash.

On examining the tubes, I found they required much less cleaning than ever I remember to have seen them after New South Wales coal, and mixed with the little soot in them was a fine grayish dust.

The coals sent on board the "Lord Worsley" were very small and broken, or I have no doubt the result would have been better than it was; and I am firmly of opinion that if the same sample of coals, obtained from a greater depth in the seam, were delivered to

steamers, screened in the ordinary manner of coals, that the result would be found to be a saving of fully 20·0 over Newcastle (New South Wales) coals.

WM. GUNBY,
Chief Engineer s.s. "Lord Worsley."

Soho Foundry,
Nelson, January 12, 1862.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, I have tried the West Coast coal, both in the smith's forge, and for making coke. In the smith's forge, I have no hesitation in saying it is superior to any coal we get here, either English or Sydney coal. We find that Sydney coal is better for smith's purposes than English, and I should estimate the Grey coal to be about as much superior to the Sydney as the latter is to the English. For the making of coke, my opportunities have not been sufficient to enable me to judge properly; I, however, obtained some from the coal, which leaves no doubt in my mind that it has all the properties necessary for the making of most excellent coke.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES BALME.

J. P. Robinson, Esq.

Nelson, January 20th, 1862.

SIR,—I beg herewith to hand an account of the result of my trial as to the quality of the Grey River coal.

Conceiving the best test to be a comparison with a known coal, I procured the best sample I could obtain of the New South Wales coal, accurately weighed and watched it burning, and found that to bring my copper of 386 gallons of water to boiling point, it took 147 lbs. of coal. On the next occasion of brewing, I as carefully tested the Grey coal, and found that, to produce the same result, it took 124 lbs. of coal only, which you will perceive is a clear saving of 18·0 in quantity actually consumed.

As to its quality for my purpose, I decidedly prefer it to any coal I have ever used in Nelson; as, there being neither dirt or clinker in the fires, it requires much less labour than ordinary coal. The fire I noticed burnt with a clear bright flame, and when the gas was exhausted, the body of the fire burnt a clear bright red. No unpleasant smell arises from them, and they make but a very small quantity of smoke.

I take the liberty of congratulating your Honor and the Province on the production of so fine a sample of coal.

I am, sir,

THOMAS FIELD,
Brewer,

J. P. Robinson, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Nelson.

Nelson.

Nelson Brewery,
8th January, 1862.

SIR,—We are happy to be able to report so satisfactorily of the West Coast coals. We have used them both for brewing and steam purposes, and find them of a very superior quality. We got up steam in less time and with one third less coal than the Newcastle. It is also very durable, and the ashes similar to the English.

We hope ere long we may be able to procure the quantity we require.

We remain, yours, &c.,

G. HOOPER & Co.

To the Provincial Secretary,
Nelson.

TO HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT, NELSON.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, I have examined the coals from the West Coast which you forwarded to me for analysis. I now beg to communicate the result. I may here state that the opinion which I gave you on the 10th inst., from my first cursory test, is now verified by my more recent investigation, which has been carefully conducted under various methods. The results of three of these I submit, with comparisons, in accordance with the respective *modus operandi* :—

No. 1.	West Coast.	Sydney.	
Carbon - -	74·26	74·13	
Hydrogen } Nitrogen } Oxygen }	25·74	25·87	
	100·00	100·00	
No. 2.	Volatile Products.	Incombustible Ash.	
1,000 } West Coast	234	766	
parts. } Sydney	247	753	
		13 1-6th 15½	
No. 3.	Coals.	Water.	Reduced to
West Coast-	ozs.	ozs.	ozs. grs.
Sydney - -	19	20	9 14
	10	20	9½ 8

West Coast coals burn with a clear flame, and run together in one mass when thoroughly heated, and produce very little residue.

The accompanying parcels are cinder, coke, and ash.

I cannot help congratulating you and my fellow-settlers on this occasion, upon having at your command a commodity that is essentially necessary for our domestic comforts, for our manufactures as the colony advances, and for exportation.

I only trust that sufficient quantities may be found of a similar quality (although the samples are from the surface); and it will inevitably at no remote period find its way to our market, and be a source of incalculable good to our community.

I am, &c.,

J. W. TATTON.

Haven-road, Nelson, April 20, 1860.

Metallurgical Laboratory,
Government School of Mines, London,
May 14, 1861.

Composition of Coal in 100 parts.

Carbon.....	79.00
Hydrogen.....	5.35
Nitrogen.....	0.89
Oxygen.....	7.71
Sulphur.....	2.50
Ash.....	3.50
Water (Hygrosopic).....	1.05

100.00

(Signed) JOHN PERCY.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES CECIL ROOKES, Esquire, of Auckland, and

HENRY GILFILLAN, Esquire, of Auckland, to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

HENRY SEWELL.

POSTAL.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 13th February, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the following Offi-

cers of the Government of the Colony to receive official letters and packets free of Postage, in terms of the Proclamation of this day's date :—

- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- „ Colonial Secretary.
 - „ Attorney General.
 - „ Colonial Treasurer.
 - „ Commissioner of Customs.
 - „ Minister for Native Affairs,
 - „ Postmaster General.
 - „ Secretary for Crown Lands.
 - „ Speaker of Legislative Council.
 - „ Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 - „ Auditor of Public Accounts.
 - „ Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
 - „ Registrar General of Deeds.
 - „ Governor's Private Secretary.
 - „ Under Secretary of the Colony.
 - „ Assistant Law Officer.
 - „ Assistant Treasurer.
 - „ Native Secretary.
 - „ Chief Land Purchase Commissioner.
 - „ Deputy Adjutant General of Militia and Volunteers.
 - „ Clerk of the General Assembly.
 - „ Puisne Judges of Supreme Court.

H. SEWELL,

In the absence of the Postmaster General.

