



The New Zealand Gazette.

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MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

IT is hereby notified that a writ issued for the Election of a Superintendent for the Province of Canterbury has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

WILLIAM SEFTON MOORHOUSE
has been duly elected.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

THE following Acts, 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 apportion the Public Debts of the former Province of Otago between the Provinces of Otago and Southland."

"An Act to amend the Public Debt Apportionment Act, 1858."

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 their operation.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, and of its enclosure communicating Her Majesty's commands on certain

matters connected with the hostilities now being carried on between the States of North America which have seceded from the Union, and those which adhere to it.

His Excellency is also pleased to direct that Her Majesty's orders and directions are to be obeyed by all persons within the territory of New Zealand.

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM FOX.

Downing Street,
February 1st, 1862.

SIR,—I inclose for your guidance, the copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Russell, from which you will learn Her Majesty's pleasure on various matters connected with the hostilities which are now carried on between the States of North America which have seceded from the Union and those which adhere to it.

You will not fail to conform exactly to Her Majesty's commands.

I have &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

The Officer administering the
Government of New Zealand.

*Copy of a Despatch from Earl Russell to
the Duke of Newcastle.*

Foreign Office,
January 31st, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality

during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Grace, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, on and after Thursday the 6th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, no ships of war or privateers belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands, there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead, or waters of those islands, the Lieutenant-Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in or near the said port, roadstead or waters, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, or privateer, or merchant-ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead, or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the

States calling themselves the Confederate States of America, all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or Foreign Possessions, or Dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies, and Foreign Possessions, and Dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or Foreign Possessions, or Dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed: Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers, or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for

giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

4. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

THE following despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing-street, 2nd Feb., 1862.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th October, "Separate," with the accompanying documents, in which you report the dismissal of Major Cooper and Mr. Broughton, from Her Majesty's Service.

The conduct of Major Cooper, in his seduction of a young native girl, and in his subsequent attempts to regain possession of her, is so flagrant, and the impotence of checking such scandals on the part of the colonists in authority is so great, that—although I am generally much averse to reopening charges which have been once disposed of—I find it impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that both Major Cooper himself, and Mr. Broughton who assisted him in this matter, were properly dismissed from Her Majesty's Service.

I have, &c.,
Governor NEWCASTLE.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

POSTAL.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

THE Honorable the Deputy Governor has been pleased to authorize the undermentioned Officer to frank Official Letters and Packets, and to receive the same free of Post-

age, in terms of the Proclamations of the 4th and 13th February last,—

The CHIEF CLERK of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

CROSBIE WARD,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Despatch from General Post Office, London,
respecting Mails to and from France.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 3rd May, 1862.

THE following despatch is published for general information, and the attention of the several Chief Postmasters in the Colony is specially directed to it.

CROSBIE WARD.

General Post Office, London,
February 10th, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you that, in consequence of the numerous complaints which have been made to the French Post Office of errors in sorting on the part of the Travelling Office between Lyons and Marseilles, the Director General has made a proposal, to which His Lordship has agreed, to revert, to a certain extent, to the former arrangement under which the Local Post Office at Marseilles made up all the mails forwarded from France by the British packets, to the British Post Offices exchanging mails with France.

Commencing with the present despatch, therefore, no mail will be made up by the Travelling Office between Lyons and Marseilles for your office.

With regard to the homeward mails, there will be no alteration of the present system so far as your office is concerned. You will continue to make up two mails,—one for the Local Post Office at Marseilles, the other for the Travelling Office between Marseilles and Lyons; but, when time permits between the arrival at Marseilles of the packets and the departure of the train, the latter mail will, with the view of correcting any mistake in sorting, be opened and disposed of at the Marseilles Post Office; the Letter Bill, when verified, being sent to the Travelling Office, which will, as heretofore, make out the acknowledgment for your office.

I have, &c., &c.,

F. HILL.

The Postmaster General, &c.,
Auckland.

P.S.—This arrangement will not make any alteration in the regulations laid down in my letter of the 20th ultimo, excepting that your office will receive only one mail from France, instead of two mails.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sitting of the Supreme Court, for the despatch of Criminal Business, will be holden at the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland, on Monday, the second day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and that a Sitting for the despatch of Civil Business will be holden at the Court House aforesaid, on Saturday, the seventh day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which times and place, all persons under recognizance to appear as prosecutors, defendants, or witnesses, are hereby required to give their attendance.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office, Auckland,
30th April, 1862.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE FOURTH Instalment of £1 per share payable on the shares allotted in the

Capital Stock of this Bank has been fixed by the Directors to be paid as follows:—

At Auckland on the 18th day of August next		
“ New Plymouth	do.	do.
“ Napier	do.	do.
“ Wellington	do.	do.
“ Nelson	do.	do.
“ Christchurch	do.	do.
“ Lyttelton	do.	do.
“ Dunedin	do.	do.
“ Picton	do.	do.
“ Blenheim	do.	do.
“ Invercargill	do.	do.
“ Timaru	do.	do.
“ Sydney	do.	do.
In London	do.	do.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. KENNEDY,
General Manager.

Auckland,
24th April, 1862.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE TIME TABLES.

THE following Time Tables of New Zealand Inter-Colonial and Inter-Provincial Steam Postal Services for two months ending June, 1862, are published for general information.

CROSBIE WARD.

General Post Office,
Auckland, April 30, 1862.

INTER-COLONIAL.

SYDNEY, AUCKLAND, NELSON, AND WELLINGTON.

PORTS.	MAY.		JUNE.	
	Vessel No. 1.	Vessel No. 2.	Vessel No. 1.	Vessel No. 2.
Auckland, leave	1st	...	2nd	...
Nelson (from Sydney) arrive .....	...	3rd	...	2nd
Nelson, leave .....	...	6th	...	5th
Wellington, arrive .....	...	7th	...	6th
“ leave .....	...	9th	...	9th
Nelson, arrive .....	...	10th	...	10th
“ leave .....	...	13th	...	13th
Sydney, arrive	8th	20th	9th	20th
“ leave	15th	26th	16th	26th
Auckland, arrive	22nd	...	23rd	...

MELBOURNE AND PORT CHALMERS.

(Partly under contract with the Provincial Government of Otago.)

PORTS.	MAY.	JUNE.
Melbourne, leave	12th	12th
Port Chalmers, arrive	19th	19th
“ leave	17th	17th
Melbourne arrive	24th	24th

INTER-PROVINCIAL.

AUCKLAND AND BLUFF HARBOUR, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
SOUTHWARD.									
Auckland, leave...	West Coast of N. Island	West Coast of N. Island	East Coast of N. Island	...	May	May	June	June	June
Manukau, “	24	...	...	...	24
Napier, “	10	...	2	10	...
Taranaki, “	27	...	...	27
Nelson, “	11	...	3	11	...
Picton, “	13	...	7	13	...
Wellington, “	14	...	9	14	...
	15	29	11	15	30
	June	...	...	...
Lyttelton, “	16	2	14	16	...
Pt. Chalmers “	20	4	...	19	...
Bluff, arrive	21	5	...	20	...
NORTHWARD.									
Bluff, leave	24	5	...	24	...
Pt. Chalmers “	May	May	27	10	20	27	...
Lyttelton, “	12	20	29	12	21	30	...
Wellington, “	14	21	31	14	23	...	...
Picton, “	16	23	31	...	23	...	...
	June	...	...	...	...
Nelson, “	25	4	...	25	...	...
Taranaki, “	26	5	...	26	...	...
Napier, “	18	...	...	16	...	...	...
Manukau, arrive...	27	6	...	27	...	...
Auckland, “	20	...	...	18	...	...	...

No. 1. This boat will leave Port Chalmers immediately on the arrival of the mail steamer from Melbourne, on any day from the 17th to the 24th of each month, inclusive; and will remain at intermediate ports, as a rule, on her Northward trip, only long enough to receive and deliver mails.

No. 2. This boat will, as a rule, on her Southward trip, remain at intermediate ports only long enough to receive and deliver mails, so as to reach Port Chalmers on the morning of the 17th of each month at latest.

No. 3. This boat will, if necessary, await the arrival of the mail steamer at Auckland for one day.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all BALANCES paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Wellington, from the 20th day of December, 1861, to 21st February, 1862, on account of DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES Administered by ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as Official Administrator.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Monies Received.	Payments made.	Balance in hands of the Registrar.	Balance paid into Treasury.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
William Miller	Napier	Unknown	22 5 6	8 13 11	Nil.	13 9 7	Drowned off Portland Island, on passage from Napier to Auckland, in February, 1861.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all BALANCES paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand at Auckland, from the 1st day of January, 1862, to the 31st March, 1862, on account of DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES Administered by THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand as Official Administrator.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Moneys Received.	Payments made.	Balance in hands of the Registrar.	Balance paid into Treasury.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
William Rossar	Auckland	Unknown	6 16 1	1 0 4	Nil.	5 15 9	
Peter Linklater	Auckland	Unknown	1 14 3	0 18 8		0 15 7	
Peter Landers.....	Auckland	Unknown	19 14 0	6 9 3		13 4 9	
			28 4 4	8 8 3		19 16 1	