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DELEGATION

Of the Governor's powers under "The Gold Fields Act, 1858," to Superintendent of Otago.

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

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Gold Fields Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the 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 seven, eight, fifteen, twenty-seven, and forty thereof, subject or not subject to any limitations or restrictions as he may think fit:

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in exercise of the power and authority for this purpose in me vested, do hereby delegate absolutely and without restriction unto

JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esq.,

as Superintendent of the Province of Otago, all the powers vested in me under or by virtue of the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," except the

powers contained in sections seven, eight, fifteen, twenty-seven, and forty of the said Act, to have, hold, and exercise within the Province of Otago the said powers hereby given, the said John Hyde Harris, so long as he shall continue and remain Superintendent of the said Province and no longer.

Given under my hand at New Plymouth, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Delegating to the Superintendent of Otago certain powers under the "Gold Fields Act, 1858."

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable 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 by the fifteenth section of the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, from time to time, to constitute for any Gold Field, or for any part thereof, Wardens' Courts, for the administration of justice therein, and to appoint Wardens as Judges of such Courts, with power

to act alone, or with Assessors, or Juries, and in such manner and to exercise all or any of the powers in the said Act mentioned as the Governor should think fit to direct :

And by the forty-first section of the same Act, it was further enacted that it should 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 should deem fit, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor, or the Governor in Council, by the said Act, except as in the said Act is excepted, but not excepting the powers vested in him by the said fifteenth section, subject or not to any limitations or restrictions as he might think fit.

And by the twenty-seventh section of the same Act, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to make, alter, and revoke Rules regulating the Procedure and Practice in the Courts to be established under the said Act, and in cases of appeal therefrom, and also to fix the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings therein.

Now His Excellency the Governor doth by this Instrument, under his hand and under the Public Seal of the Colony, and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, delegate to

JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esquire,

Superintendent of the Province of Otago, so long as he shall continue Superintendent of such Province, but no longer, the powers contained in the said fifteenth section of the said recited Act, subject to the Regulations first hereunder written.

And His Excellency the Governor doth, by this Order in Council, make the Regulations secondly hereunder written for the Practice and Procedure of Wardens Courts of Gold Fields heretofore and hereafter to be established under the said Act.

Regulations firstly before referred to.

All acts and appointments done and made by the said Superintendent under the foregoing delegation shall be provisional, until the same shall have been confirmed and allowed by the Governor, and the Governor shall have power to disallow the same.

The Superintendent shall report, without delay, to the Governor, all such acts and appointments.

The Superintendent shall lay before the Provincial Council of the said Province every such act and appointment at the Session of the said Council next following.

The Provincial Council of the said Province may, through their Speaker, transmit to the Governor any Resolution respecting any such act or appointment.

Regulations secondly before referred to.

The Practice, Procedure, and Fees of the said Wardens Courts, and in cases of appeal from such Courts, shall be as nearly as may be the same as the Practice, Procedure, and Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the

Colony of New Zealand, and in cases of appeals from such Courts.

Given under my hand at New Plymouth, and issued under the seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Colonial Secretary Office,
Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

THE following Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians relative to the Joint Stock Companies is published for general information.

READER WOOD,
In the absence of Mr. Domett.

CONVENTION

Between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians relative to Joint Stock Companies.

Signed at London, November 13, 1862.

(Ratifications exchanged at London, December 8, 1862.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient to come to an understanding in order to define, within their respective dominions and possessions, the position of commercial, industrial, and financial Companies and Associations constituted and authorised in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, of the Order of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony, of the Tower and Sword, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in

good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting Parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action, or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention, as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) T. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

THE following Despatch from H. M. Principal Secretary of State, with its enclosures is published for general information.

READER WOOD,

In the absence of Mr. Domett.

[Circular.]

Downing Street,
31st December, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with a copy of a Case which had been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and their opinion thereon, as to the establishment of Joint Stock Banks in England

with limited liability for carrying on business in the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c., &c., &c.,

Treasury Chambers,
11th December, 1862.

SIR,—With reference to the various communications which have passed between the Treasury and the Colonial Office on the subject of the incorporation of Colonial Banking Companies, and more especially as regards Canada and the Australian Colonies, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform the Duke of Newcastle that the attention of my Lords having been drawn to proceedings for the establishment of Banks for carrying on the business of Banking in Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad under the Joint Stock Banking Companies and Limited Liabilities Acts, their Lordships considered it right to ascertain the legal status of such Corporations in the Colonies or Possessions in which they may establish themselves.

I am to transmit herewith, for the information of His Grace, copy of a Case which has been laid by their Lordships' orders before the Attorney and Solicitor General, with the opinion of those officers on the questions submitted to them. As it appears to be within the power of Colonial Legislatures to pass laws to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of Banks of this description, my Lords do not consider it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter, but they suggest that copies of the Case and Opinion should be forwarded to the Governors of the several Colonies for their information and guidance.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. PEEL.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

C A S E .

As to the establishment of Joint Stock Banks with Limited Liability for carrying on Banking Business in the Colonies.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:—

Treasury Chambers,
1st November, 1862.

SIR,—I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit the enclosed copy of their Lordships' Minute of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of Joint Stock Banking Companies, and I am to direct you to submit a case for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, according to the instructions contained therein.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Solicitor.

The following is the copy of the Minute referred to:—

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 31st October, 1862.

The Assistant Secretary brings under the notice of the Board an advertisement which has appeared in the public papers, of the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank under the Joint Stock Banking Companies Amendment Acts, by the title of "The London and Colonial Bank (limited);" likewise an advertisement of the Standard Bank of British South Africa (limited).

In the memorandum of the first mentioned Association, registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1857 and 1858, it is stated that the object of the establishment of the Company is the "transacting of every kind of banking business in India, and the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain beyond the limits of the United Kingdom."

But it appears from the advertisement, that "in the first instance it is intended to confine the operations of the bank to Canada," and it is announced that "the management of the Bank will be in London, and a Branch Office will in the first instance be established in Montreal, under the control of a Local Board of Directors."

On referring to the Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies and Joint Stock Banking Companies, my Lords observe that a distinction was drawn by the Legislature in the earlier enactments between the two descriptions of undertakings. An Act was passed in 1844 for the regulation of Joint Stock Companies generally, and in the same year another Act was passed for the regulation of Joint Stock Banks in England.

In the year 1846 an Act was passed extending the provisions of the last-mentioned Act to Scotland and Ireland.

"The Limited Liability Act, 1855," applies only to Joint Stock Companies formed under 7 & 8 Vict., c. 110.

The Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856 excepts from its operation Banking and Insurance Companies.

Thus far legislation relating to banking in the United Kingdom was kept distinct from that relating to Joint Stock Companies for other description of business.

A further Act was, however, passed in the year 1857 for the regulation of Joint Stock Companies constructed as one with the Act of the preceding year, and which may be cited with it as the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-1857.

In the same session, an Act, entitled "Joint Stock-Banking Companies Act, 1857," was passed, which repeals the 2nd section of "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856," and incorporates with its enactments the "Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857," except that it does not permit banks to be registered with limited liabilities.

This latter restriction was removed by an Act passed in 1858, except as regards banks of issue in the United Kingdom.

From the foregoing recital of enactments, it would seem that the intention of Parliament had been, in the first instance, to provide a different system of legislation for Joint Stock Banking Companies in the United Kingdom from that applicable to other Joint Stock Companies, and it may be presumed that by the later legislation which removed that distinction (with exception of Banks of issue in the United Kingdom), Parliament had in view only Joint Stock Banking Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which formed the subject of the Acts of 1844 and 1856.

A more extended view of the operation of these Acts was however taken by the "Agra and United Service Bank (limited)," which having obtained a charter under the Act of 1844, reciting a deed of settlement, which purported to recognise a power of carrying on the business of banking beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, was afterwards registered under the Limited Liability Acts.

My Lords understand also that proposals have been made for the establishments of other Banks under the Joint Stock Banking Companies Acts, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking abroad or in the Colonies, under the control of Boards of Directors in London.

The "London and Colonial Bank (Limited)" now advertized, is, however, as far as this Board is aware, one of the first establishments which have been organized under the Joint Stock Banking Companies Acts for the avowed object of carrying on the business or banking in Her Majesty's Possessions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom; and my Lords apprehend that very serious considerations may arise from that proceeding as affecting legislation for local purposes under powers conferred by Parliament on many of Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions.

In the case of a Bank established for the purpose of carrying on business in a foreign country, as in that of the London and Brazilian Banking Company, the same questions would not arise. Whatever may be the propriety or legality of an understanding of this nature, promoted under the assumed authority of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, the authority of those Acts cannot extend beyond the limits of the British empire, and persons carrying on business in a foreign country under the direction of a Company incorporated in London, must be subject to the laws of the country in which the business is transacted.

But in the case of a British possession, the authority of the Crown and of Parliament may still have force, notwithstanding the concession of the right of separate legislation.

As, for example, it has been held that even after Parliament had conferred on the East India Company the power of granting Charters of Incorporation to Banking Companies in India, the inherent right of the Crown to grant similar charters was not thereby restrained. A Company incorporated therefore under the laws of this country may possess the rights of an incorporated body in British Pos-

sessions, although governed by independent Legislatures in a more extended sense from that which it could obtain in a country out of the limits of Imperial legislation.

It becomes important in this view to ascertain how far the Acts of Parliament referred to authorize the incorporation of Banking Companies, for the purpose of carrying on business beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

As the "London and Colonial Banking Company (Limited)," propose to confine their operations in the first instance to Canada, the condition of the legislation affecting banks in that country will afford the best illustration of the questions to be considered.

The Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 35, for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, confers powers on the Legislature there, which may be applied to the regulation of the trade of banking to an extent, at least, which may not be inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown, or the rights of the Imperial Parliament. In virtue of these powers, the parliament of Canada passed an Act some years ago for the regulation of the issue of promissory notes, by which the privilege of issue was reserved under certain restrictions to Banks incorporated by Royal Charter or by local enactment.

Since the passing of that enactment many Acts have been passed by the Canadian Parliament for the incorporation of local banks, on the principle of the liability of the shareholders to half the amount of the subscribed capital, the concession of limited liability to this extent being accompanied by various restrictions for the security of the public, regarding the management of the Banks, and the nature and extent of the business to be carried on by them.

The position of Banks incorporated by Royal Charter in reference to Canadian legislation has on several occasions formed the subject of communication between the home and local governments. On the occasion of an application from the North American Bank for a renewal of its charter, the term of which was about to expire, it was represented by the Canadian Government that a general revision of the banking regulations of the Colony was contemplated at the termination of the period to which the privileges of the local incorporated Banks were restricted, and in deference to a wish expressed to that effect, my Lords (in concurrence with the views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies), recommended that the term of the renewed charter, granted by the Queen in Council to the North American Bank, should be restricted to the same date. On two subsequent occasions Her Majesty's Government refused compliance with applications for the grant of charters to London companies for banking in Canada, in consequence of a disinclination expressed by the Canadian Government to an interference with their independent control over the Banks in the Colony.

In these proceedings Her Majesty's Government has been governed by the policy of

allowing Colonies possessing representative institutions, free power of regulating their own concerns.

This policy would be seriously prejudiced in the case of banks if the enactments above referred to enable companies to obtain the privileges of a corporation for banking in Colonies without the sanction of the local governments, and without conforming to the principles by which the colonial Legislatures may have been governed in the establishment of their own banking institutions.

As the London and Colonial Bank (Limited) has been associated for the purpose of transacting every kind of banking business in the Colonies, it is obvious that the issue of notes may be included in such business, and supposing that the power of issuing notes in a Colony may be derived from the Imperial enactments referred to, it is possible that claims might be preferred on the part of the Bank inconsistent with colonial regulations. In the matter of the duration of the corporation, the establishment of this Bank would be opposed to the expressed wish of the Canadian Government, and in regard to the limitation of liability in a more restricted degree than that which has been allowed by the Canadian enactments in the case of other Banks, and without the restrictions imposed by those enactments, the constitution of this Bank would be at variance with the course of legislation adopted in the Colony.

My Lords think it desirable, in order that they may be enabled to consider fully the course which should be followed in this matter, that the true legal force of the enactment of 1858 should in the first instance be ascertained, and they desire that the solicitor will prepare a case for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the following points:—

1. Whether the effect of the Acts referred to has been to authorize the establishment of Banks of the character of the London and Colonial Bank.
2. If the statutes do not apply to such a Bank, whether any and what means are open for restraining the promoters.
3. Whether the Canadian Parliament has the power of passing an enactment to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of the Bank, if established as proposed in the colony.

When the above Minute was written, the Acts above mentioned were in force.

Upon the 2nd of November, "The Companies Act, 1862" (Stat. 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 89) came into operation.

That statute repeals almost entirely the above mentioned Joint Stock Acts (see sections 205, 206, and 3rd Schedule), re-enacting in substance the greater part of their material provisions.

In addition also to the banking projects mentioned in the Minute, a variety of other banks have been projected and advertised, to which the same observations apply as to the London and Colonial Bank; for example, the Bank of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick

(Limited), whose head establishment is to be in London, with the Right Hon. Sir Edmu id Head, K.C.B., late Governor-General of Canada, and Lord Bury, M.P., late Civil Secretary in Canada, at the head of the direction: the Bank of Queensland (Limited), with an ex-Chief Justice of Jamaica for chairman, besides various others for carrying on banking operations with limited liability, out of Her Majesty's dominions, such as the Union Bank of England and France (Limited), the London and Brazilian Bank (Limited), with influential mercantile names in the Direction.

As to the particular Bank in question (the London and Colonial Bank), the following is an abstract of what has been hitherto registered.

The Company is registered under the "Joint Stock Banking Companies Acts, 1857 and 1858."

It was registered on the 17th March, 1862, and its number is 2610.

The documents at present registered are:—

1. Memorandum of Association signed by John Barnard Locke and six others, all of whom subscribe for twenty shares each.
2. Articles of Association signed by the same seven persons.
3. Notice of situation of Registered Office, No. 2, New Palace Yard, Westminster.
4. Notice of change of situation of Registered Office to No. 83, Lombard Street

In the Memorandum of Association the object of the establishment of the Company to be the "transacting of every kind of Banking business in India and the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain beyond the limits of the United Kingdom."

"The Head Office shall be in the City of London."

The Attorney and Solicitor General are requested to favour the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury with their opinion:—

1. Whether the effect of the Acts referred to (including the late Act of 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 89) is to authorize the establishment of Banks of the character of the London and Colonial Bank.
2. If the Statutes do not apply to such a Bank, whether any and what means are open for restraining the promoters.
3. Whether the Canadian parliament has the power of passing an enactment to prevent, regulate, or restrict the operations of the Bank, if established as proposed in the colony (see Stat., 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 35).

1st. We think that the effect of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. c. 89, is to permit the establishment in this country upon the footing of other companies regulated by that Act, of Banks such as the projected London and Colonial Bank. The Act however would not authorize them to carry on the business of banking in any Colony or Foreign Possession of the British Crown in any manner not authorized and permitted by the local law prevailing from time

to time in such Colony or Possession. It would, we conceive, merely invest them throughout the British Dominions with the character of English corporations domiciled in England with limited liability (which it is to be observed is the normal condition of corporations, as such, the individual members of corporations not being, by the common law, liable for their engagements); and subject both as to the nature and extent of their corporate powers and management, and as to the conditions on which they may be dissolved and wound up, to the rules and provisions of that Statute.

2nd. Whether the Act applies or not, we think that as to everything which such Companies or their promoters may propose or attempt to do elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, they may be restrained in such manner as may be thought expedient by local legislation.

3rd. Our answer to this question is in the affirmative, the question being confined to the operations of the Bank in the Colony, and not extending to its corporate capacity or constitution as defined by the Imperial Statute.

(Signed) WM. ATHERTON.
(Signed) ROUNDELL PALMER.

Governor's powers under "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," delegated to Superintendent of Otago.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 20th May, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to delegate, under the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," to the Superintendent of the Province of Otago, the several powers vested in the Governor by the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th, sections of the said Act, subject to be rescinded as in the said Act provided, and subject to the Regulations contained in the Order in Council dated 15th September 1862.

READER WOOD,
In the absence of Mr. Domett.

W. Baldwin and J. Brodie, Esquires, elected to House of Representatives.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ issued for the election of two Members of the House of Representatives as Gold Fields Representatives in the Province of Otago, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that WILLIAM BALDWIN and GEORGE BRODIE, Esquires, have been duly elected.

READER WOOD,
In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Otago Ordinances left to their operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

THE following Ordinances passed by the Provincial of Otago, intitled,—
"The Hospitals' Ordinance, 1862,"

"The Licensed Auctioneers Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Police Regulation Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Dunedin Improvement Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Licensed Carriages Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Town and Country Police Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Destitute Persons' Relief Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Common Lodging-Houses' Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Oamaru Town Board Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Otago Harbor Improvement Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Licensed Theatres' Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Licensed Hawkers' Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Cattle Branding Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Electric Telegraphs' Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Impounding Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Dunedin Building Ordinance, 1862,"
 "The Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, 1862,"

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

READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Taranaki Ordinance left to its operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

THE following Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council of Taranaki, entitled "The Military Occupation Ordinance, 1863," having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to its operation.

READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett.

J. R. Gard, Esq., appointed Provincial Auditor, Marlborough.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

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

JOSEPH ROWE GARD, Esq.,
 to be Auditor of Public Accounts of the Province of Marlborough.

READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 19th May, 1863.

THE Offices of the General Government will be closed on Monday next, the 25th instant, in celebration of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

By Command,
 W. GIBBORNE,
 Under Secretary.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Appointment of Captain F. L. Webster, and Lieut. H. Simmonds.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 15th May, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the "Taranaki" Rifle Volunteers, viz. :—

Lieut. FREDERIC LEWIS WEBSTER,
 to be Captain. Date of Commission—15th May, 1863.

HORACE SIMMONDS,
 to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission—15th May, 1863.

READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Enquiries for a person named William Corhill.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

ENQUIRIES having been made for a person named William Corhill, late of Ramsay, Isle of Man, any one who can give any information respecting such a person, is requested to communicate with this Office.

W. GIBBORNE,
 Under Secretary.

Tender Accepted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 21st May, 1863.

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

W. GIBBORNE,
 Under Secretary.

Richard Dickson, for erection of a Building for the reception of the Library of the General Assembly for the sum of £189.

Resignation by Edwin Rich, Esq., of his appointment as Resident Magistrate.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Judicial Department,
 Auckland, 19th May, 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by EDWIN RICH, Esq., J.P., at the Clutha, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment as Resident Magistrate.

READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett

Resignation of E. Rich Esq., as Coroner for Clutha District, Province of Otago, Accepted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Judicial Department,
 Auckland 21st May 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by EDWIN RICH, Esq.,

at the Clutha in the Province of Otago, of his appointment as Coroner for the Clutha District.
 READER WOOD,
 In the absence of Mr. Domett.

CUSTOMS.

Custom House Agents Licensed at Nelson.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned persons have been licensed to act as Custom House Agents at the Port of Nelson:—

Thomas Askew, Bridge-street,
 John Beit, Haven-road,
 Thomas Cawthron, Haven-road,
 Herbert Evelyn Curtis, Bridge-street,
 Nathaniel Edwards, Trafalgar-street,
 Henry Edwards, Haven-road,
 Joseph Henry Lavis, Bridge-street,
 Daniel Moore, Trafalgar-street,
 Arthur Wm. Scaife, Bridge-street,
 Ninian T. Lockhart, Trafalgar-street.

D. JOHNSTON,
 Deputy-Commissioner.

Custom House, Nelson,
 May 6th, 1863.

Notice of Bonded Warehouse at Wellington.

CUSTOMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, the Queen's Warehouse, situated on Custom House Quay, opposite the Custom House and Post Office, is now ready for the reception of goods under Bond, under the "Customs Regulations Act, 1858."

S. CARKEE,
 Deputy-Commissioner.

Custom House, Wellington,
 this 1st day of May, 1863.

Notice under "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
 Dunedin, 5th May, 1863.

I, MICHAEL CREAGH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Otago and Southland, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association

annexed, establishing a Company, (with limited liability of the shareholders therein), entitled—

"The Otago Steam Ship Company, Limited," the objects for which the said Company is established, being

1. The Conveyance of Passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the Company may from time to time determine and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

And I hereby further notify that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this fifth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

MICHAEL CREAGH,
 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Notice under "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
 Auckland, May 20th, 1863.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company (with limited liability of the shareholders therein) entitled—

"THE AUCKLAND SAW MILL COMPANY,
 LIMITED,"

the objects of which are "the cutting and sawing of timber for sale in the Province of Auckland and elsewhere, as the Company may from time to time determine, and doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects":—

And that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.