



The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

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.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by Public Notice, inserted in the New Zealand Gazette upon the Thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and subsequent dates, certain Rewards were offered to persons who should produce from the Phormium Tenax, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand certain quantities of Merchandise subject to the conditions therein set forth :

And whereas it is desirable to appoint a Commission to receive and investigate Claims to the Rewards above mentioned, and to exercise the powers and perform the duties relating to such Commission as set forth in the said Notice :

Now know ye that I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, do hereby appoint

ROBERT HENRY FORMAN, Esq., R.M.
JAMES HECTOR, Esq., M.D., F.G.S.
JAMES RATRAY, Esq.,

to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, to act within the Province of Otago, and to have, hold, and exercise all the powers competent to them during my pleasure.

Given under my hand at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-

fourth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS B. GILLIES.

CUSTOMS.

*Governor's Order, No. 46.
Appointing Limits for Port of Wanganui.*

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.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof, the limits of the Port of Wanganui shall be as follows:—

The Town of Wanganui, with the waters of the Wanganui River inside of a line drawn from the seaward side of the Landguard Bluff north to a line drawn across the river from Nixon's Creek immediately above the Town.

Given under my hand at Government House at Auckland this second day of April One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
T. RUSSELL.

CUSTOMS.

*Governor's Order No. 47.
Appointing Legal Quays for Port of Wanganui.*

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.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof, the Jetty extending from Taupo Quay, opposite Taylor and Watts' Stores, known as Taylor and Watts' Wharf, and the Jetty extending from Taupo Quay, opposite the Commercial Hotel, and known as Garse's Wharf, shall be deemed and taken to be the legal landing places for the lading and unloading of Goods at the Port of Wanganui under the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

Given under my hand at Government House at Auckland, the Second day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY,

By His Excellency's command,
T. RUSSELL.

Henry Samuel Chapman, Esq., appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HENRY SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Esq.,
to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

THOMAS B. GILLIES,

(In the absence of Mr. Whitaker.)

John McGlashan, Esq., appointed Registrar of Deeds at Otago.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN MCGLASHAN, Esq.,
to be Registrar of Deeds at Dunedin for the District of the Province of Otago.

THOMAS B. GILLIES,

(In the absence of Mr. Whitaker.)

John Cuddy, Esq., appointed Deputy Registrar of Deeds at Otago.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 23rd March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN CUDDY, Esq.,

to be Deputy Registrar of Deeds at Dunedin for the District of the Province of Otago.

THOMAS B. GILLIES,
(In the absence of Mr. Whitaker.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st April, 1864.

THE following Despatches, with their Enclosures, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information:

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing Street,
26th January, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 150, of the 7th of November, transmitting copy of a Resolution* (printed below), adopted by the House of Representatives, accepting the responsibility for the management of Native Affairs.

I observe with great pleasure the spirit in which the House of Representatives has accepted this trust, and I hope that the simple and vigorous words with which their Resolution closes may live in the recollection of the New Zealand Colonists, and guide their Native policy so long as the Maories continue a separate race.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

*Extract from the Journals of the House of Representatives.

Friday, the 6th day of November, 1863.

Resolved, That this House having had under its consideration the Despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 26th February, 1863, conveying the fixed determination of Her Majesty's Imperial Government to revoke the arrangement of 1856, and for the future to require the Colonists to undertake the responsibility of the management of Native Affairs, recognises with the deepest gratitude the great interest which Her Most Gracious Majesty has always taken in the welfare of all Races of her Colonial subjects, and the thoroughly efficient aid which Her Majesty's Imperial Government is now affording for the suppression of the Rebellion unhappily existing, and the establishment of law and order in the Colony, and relying on the cordial co-operation of the Imperial Government for the future, cheerfully accepts the responsibility thus placed upon the Colonists, and at the same time records its firm determination to use its best endeavours to secure a sound and lasting peace; to do justice impartially to both races of Her Majesty's subjects; and to promote the civilization and welfare of all classes of the inhabitants of these Islands.

(True Extract.)

D. MORSON,

Speaker.

Downing Street,
25th January, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,* informing me of the result of several partial engagements which had taken place with the rebellious Natives, and of their abandonment of the position which they had taken up at Meremere, on the Waikato river.

I have much pleasure in expressing to you my satisfaction at the gallantry, zeal, and endurance which have been shown by Her Majesty's Troops, and by the Local Forces, on the occasions referred to in your Despatches.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
26th January, 1864.

Sir,—I beg to enclose for your information a copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the question of Transportation and Penal Servitude, so far as the Australian Continent is concerned.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
January, 1864.

Sir,—It has become my duty to convey to you the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived, with respect to the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the operation of the Acts relating to Transportation and Penal Servitude.

That Report has received from Her Majesty's Government the full and respectful consideration to which the distinguished position, the great ability, and the high character of the Commissioners entitled it.

Of the general value of recommendations proceeding (almost unanimously) from such a body of public men, and founded upon a long and laborious enquiry, it is not for me to speak. I have only to deal with those which refer to the question of Transportation, and they may be shortly stated as follows:—

The Commissioners do not advise the establishment of any new Penal Colony. They recommend that all male Convicts who are not disqualified for useful labour in a Colony, should during the latter part of their punishment be sent to Western Australia; and they reckon that the number

available for that purpose, in case their other recommendation as to lengthening sentences of penal servitude were adopted, would not exceed 1,500 annually, and might not amount to nearly so many.

It would be unfair to the Commissioners to suppose that this proposal, which has excited so much alarm in the Eastern Colonies of Australia, was made by them in the interests of the mother country alone. On the contrary, they received the strongest evidence as to the almost unanimous desire of the free inhabitants of Western Australia to receive an increased supply of Convict labour, as well as of the singular adaptation of that settlement for its reception; while they were convinced by testimony, which appeared to them sufficient, that there was no reason to fear any considerable escape or migration of Convicts or ex-convicts to the other Colonies, and no danger therefore of an increased Transportation to one Colony doing substantial injury to the others.

It is not needful for me to discuss the number of the Convicts who may have made their way to Melbourne or other ports; nor the degree to which it would be hereafter possible to absorb or retain a much larger Convict and ex-Convict population within the limits of Western Australia. It is enough for me to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have taken into careful consideration the addresses which have reached the Queen from the Eastern Colonies, which from their origin, their earnestness, and their loyalty they recognise as representing not only the numbers, but also the property, the intelligence, and the character of those communities, and as expressing not mere popular prejudice, but deep feelings and moral convictions.

They desire, indeed, distinctly to guard themselves against giving any apparent sanction to the doctrine, which might seem to be involved in these remonstrances, that the settlers in certain portions of a vast territory belonging to the Crown have any general right to dictate what shall, or shall not, be done throughout the whole of it.

But they are equally anxious, so far as their duty to the mother country and the Colony directly interested will permit, to consult the interests and wishes of Her Majesty's Australian subjects. They have determined, therefore, differing with regret upon this important subject from the Royal Commissioners, not to adopt their recommendation with respect to Transportation to Western Australia. Upon the other hand, they are not prepared to comply with the desire of some of the addresses which have been received, that Transportation to that Colony should be at once and altogether discontinued.

Such a change could not be made with justice to those who have reasonably calculated upon a continuance of the policy under which Her Majesty's Government some years ago began to supply them with Con-

* No. 145,	2nd November,	1863
„ 146,	2nd „	1863
„ 150,	2nd „	1863
„ 151,	6th „	1863

victs. It has, however, been determined to send no more Convicts to Western Australia than the limited number which has in practice been going there of late. They go by ship-loads, and it would be impossible therefore to specify with exactness the number which would be sent under this arrangement. I may state, however, that two Convict ships, containing about 270 or 280 prisoners each, have been usually despatched in each year to Western Australia, and that the number will not be increased. I have also to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have decided to put an end to the system of "Conditional Pardons," so that in future no Convict will be entitled, or it is to be hoped, permitted, to leave the Penal Colony before the expiration of his original sentence. This rule will be applied to all Convicts sent from this country, from and after the beginning of the present year.

In conclusion, I have to express my earnest hope, and that of my colleagues, that the spirit in which the representations of the Australian Colonists, upon a subject in which their desires might seem to be opposed to the interests of the people of this country, have been met by Her Majesty's Government, may tend to draw more closely than ever the bonds of loyalty and good will which unite them to the Crown and the Empire.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Downing Street,
11th January, 1864.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government have had occasion to consider whether Salutes can properly be exchanged between the Forts in Her Majesty's Colonies and Vessels of War of the Confederate States.

I have to instruct you that in case the Commander of any such vessel should offer you a Salute, it will be your duty to decline it, and that if the Salute should be fired without having been previously offered, it should not be returned.

In each case the Commander of the vessel should be informed that the reason for declining to receive or to return such salutes is that the Confederate States have not been acknowledged by this country otherwise than as belligerents.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
15th January, 1864.

Sir,—It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that on the evening of the 8th instant, at two minutes before Nine o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince, to the great joy of the Nation and of all the Royal Family. Her Royal Highness and the

Infant Prince have, through Divine mercy, continued to do well up to the present time.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
18th January, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you, at the request of the Civil Service Commissioner, the enclosed Regulations for an examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in London in the month of June or July, 1864 and 1865.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS

For the Open Competition of 1864, and the Further Examination of 1865.*

1. In June or July, 1864, an Examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.† Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall on or before the 1st May, 1864, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May, 1864, will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such in-

* The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, and each division of the Presidency of Bengal, will be announced hereafter.

quiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—*

English Language and Literature.—	Marks.
Composition -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
“ “ Rome -	750
“ “ France -	375
“ “ Germany -	375
“ “ Italy -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed -	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy -	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature -	375
Arabic Language and Literature -	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.†

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which

* It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are obligatory.

† No candidate will be considered to “possess competent knowledge” unless he obtain in Mathematics, Pure, ONE TENTH of the maximum.

“ “ Mixed, ONE TENTH of the maximum.	
“ English -	} ONE SIXTH of the maximum.
“ Classics -	
“ Oriental Languages -	
“ Moral Science -	} ONE FOURTH of the maximum.
“ Chemistry -	
“ Geology -	
“ Mineralogy -	
“ Natural History -	
“ Electricity and Magnetism -	
“ Modern European Languages, ONE HALF of the maximum.	

he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. In June or July, 1865, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. } Sanskrit - - - - -	500
} Vernacular Languages of	
} India (each) - - - - -	400
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency or division of Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India - - - - -	350
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law -	1,200
4. Political Economy - - - - -	350

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to 3l. 10s.*

(2.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of 100l. to each selected candidate who shall have passed the Further Examination in 1865 to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(3.) *Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March, 1864.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Further Examination of 1865 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in 1866.*

Downing Street,
20th January, 1864.

Sir,—Applications having been frequently received from British Subjects resident in the Colonies for permission to accept and wear Orders or Decorations conferred on them by Foreign Governments, I have thought it desirable, in order to assist Governors of Colonies in dealing with such requests in future, to place them in possession of the Queen's Regulations on the subject. I accordingly enclose a copy of them for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct that the following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medal shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No Subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the Insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under her Royal Sign-Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty, unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished Service before the enemy, either at Sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her

Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British Subject the Insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during War, the Notification required by the preceding Clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of Peace, the Notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such Notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from Naval or Military Services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an Officer in the Army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, if it relates to an Officer in the Navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order, and wear the Insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by Clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a Notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The Warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a Clause providing that Her Majesty's licence and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British Subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed

to accept the decoration of a higher Class of the same Order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the Foreign Service, or in the Service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding Clause shall not be taken to apply to Decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British Subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of Clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British Subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Power on British Subjects in the Army or in the Navy for Military or for Naval Services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, the Master-General of the Ordnance, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which, they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British Subject unless such Medal is bestowed for Military or Naval Services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

CLARENDON.

Foreign Office, May 10, 1855.

Downing Street,

22nd January, 1864.

I enclose for your information, and for the guidance of the Immigration Officers in the Colony under your government, Copies of an Order in Council, passed on the 7th instant, for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board Passenger Ships proceeding from the United Kingdom.

This Order revokes the one dated 25th of February, 1856, but re-enacts its provisions, with some additions. The principal additions are contained in the 20th Article, which now includes in its prohibition all immoral or indecent acts or conduct, all improper fami-

liarities between the sexes, and all drunkenness and acts of uncleanness.

The only other material alteration is the provision in the 6th Article that the Emigrant Sweepers for the day shall pump water into tanks or cisterns for the use of the water-closet.

It will be the duty of the Immigration Officers in the Colony under your government, whenever any infraction of this Order is brought under their notice, to take the necessary steps for putting it in force by proceeding against the offenders before the proper Tribunal.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 7th day of January 1864;

PRESENT.

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, and the said rules and regulations from time to time in like manner to alter, amend, and revoke, as occasion may require:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke an Order in Council made at a Court held at Buckingham Palace on the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, and to make a new Order in Council:

Now therefore Her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in her by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six be and the same is hereby revoked; and that the following shall henceforth be the rules for preserving order, for promoting health, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation, to be observed on board of every passenger ship proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.

1. All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be determined by the surgeon, or in ships carrying no surgeon, by the master, shall rise not later than seven o'clock A.M., at which hour the fires shall be lighted.
2. It shall be the duty of the cook or

- cooks, appointed under the thirty-ninth section of the said "Passengers Act, 1855," to light the fires, and to take care that they be kept alight during the day; and also to take care that each passenger or family of passengers shall have the use of the fireplace at proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master.
3. When the passengers are dressed, their beds shall be rolled up.
 4. The decks, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast, and all dirt thrown overboard.
 5. The breakfast hour shall be from eight to nine o'clock A.M. Before the commencement of breakfast, all the emigrants, except as hereinbefore excepted, are to be out of bed and dressed, and the beds rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept.
 6. The deck shall further be swept after every meal, and after breakfast is concluded shall be also dry holystoned or scraped. This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hospitals, round-houses, and water-closets, and of pumping water into the cisterns or tanks for the supply of the water-closets, shall be performed by a party who shall be taken in rotation from the adult males above fourteen, in the proportion of five to every one hundred emigrants, and shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the single women shall do all necessary acts for keeping clean and in a proper state their own compartment, where a separate compartment is allotted to them, and the occupant of each berth shall see that his or her own berth is well brushed out.
 7. Dinner shall commence at one o'clock P.M. and supper at six P.M.
 8. The fires shall be extinguished at seven P.M. unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick; and the emigrants shall be in their berths by 10 o'clock P.M. except under the permission or authority of the surgeon, or if there be no surgeon, of the master.
 9. On each passenger deck there shall be lit at dusk, and kept burning till daylight, three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each of the hatchways used by passengers.
 10. No naked light shall be allowed between decks or in the hold, at any time or on any account.
 11. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, shall, weather permitting, be opened at seven o'clock A.M. and kept open till ten o'clock P.M.; and the hatches shall be kept open whenever the weather permits.
 12. The coppers and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water.
 13. The beds shall be well shaken and aired on deck, weather permitting, at least twice a week.
 14. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry-scrubbed, and, weather permitting, taken on deck at least twice a week.
 15. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing days; but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks.
 16. On Sunday mornings the passengers shall be mustered at ten o'clock, A.M., and will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's Day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.
 17. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger; and if either of those articles be discovered in the possession of a passenger, it shall be taken into the custody of the master during the voyage, and not returned to the passenger until he has landed or is on the point of landing.
 18. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose.
 19. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.
 20. The following kinds of misconduct are hereby strictly prohibited; that is to say, all immoral or indecent acts or conduct, taking improper liberties or using improper familiarity with the female passengers, using blasphemous, obscene, or indecent language, or language tending to a breach of the peace, swearing, gambling, drunkenness, fighting, disorderly, riotous, quarrelsome, or insubordinate conduct, also all deposits of filth or offensive acts of uncleanness in the between decks: Provided that no conviction under the said Passengers Act for any of the offences herein specified shall operate as a bar to any civil or criminal proceedings which may in the ordinary course of law be instituted for the same offence by any party aggrieved.
 21. Fire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passengers embark, be placed in the custody of the master.
 22. No sailors shall be allowed to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers, except on duty.
 23. No passenger shall go to the ship's cook-house without special permission from the master, nor remain in the fore-castle among the sailors on any account.
 24. In vessels not expressly required by

the said "Passenger Act, 1855," to have on board such ventilating apparatus as therein mentioned, such other provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, or, in his absence, by the officers of Customs.

25. And, to prevent all doubts in the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered, that the terms "United Kingdom," "Passenger," "Passenger Ship," "Passenger Deck," and "Master" shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1855;" and, unless inconsistent with the context, words of one number shall import both numbers.

And the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st April, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE FREDERICK HARRIS,

to be the Deputy of the Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the District of Napier.

This appointment takes effect on and from the 1st day of July, 1863.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st April, 1864.

THE following Report on the discovery of Coal at the Kawa Kawa, Bay of Islands, is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Russell, 17th March, 1864.

Sir,—A paragraph which recently appeared in the Auckland papers announcing the discovery of Coal in this neighbourhood, has doubtless already made you acquainted with that fact, but hoping that a description of the geological position of the seam may not be unacceptable, I take the liberty to address you shortly upon the subject, and to send you a few specimens I obtained from the locality.

The discovery was made about two weeks since, on land belonging, I believe, to Maihi Paraone, by some natives while engaged in searching for Kauri gum in the bed of a small stream which runs into the Kawa Kawa river. I felt considerable surprise and no little doubt upon the subject, when it was first announced, from the apparent absence of the usual formations indicative of the presence of Coal, and knowing how the importance of such discoveries are frequently magnified, I

determined to visit the place myself and form my own judgment upon the matter.

The cretaceous formation which composes the hills in the district of the Bay of Islands, (except in one or two localities where the quartz has broken through) is continued up the Kawa Kawa, and beyond the point in question, the existence therefore of Coal would not be suspected by a casual observer, there being nothing to indicate the presence of it.

Near the bottom of the valley, however, through which the creek above alluded to flows, oolitic sandstone makes its appearance, not in the vast deposits we have been accustomed to see in England and Australia, but in apparently a thin layer: in this, however, I may be mistaken, as the hills are so covered with soil and vegetation, that without actually digging into the bank the true nature and extent of the rocks cannot be ascertained.

Immediately under the oolite appears the usual slaty shale covering the coal seam. You will perceive, therefore, from the above description, that the coal belongs to what is usually termed the secondary geological period, and is therefore true coal, and not lignite or the brown coal of the tertiary period. I am unable to give much information with regard to the extent of the seam, but I was assured by an American blacksmith who was searching for gum in the neighbourhood, that he had traced it for some distance, and that he had probed the seam to the depth of eight feet without penetrating through it. He may, however, have been deceived by probing at an angle, instead of perpendicularly to the lie of the stratum. I was subsequently informed by a native that the coal appears also at Waiomio, a distance of five miles off.

I send you some specimens of the Coal, the overlying shale and the oolitic sandstone, also a fragment I broke off the petrified stump of a tree which was lying close to the spot, and evidently belonged to the oolite.

A small creek, navigable for canoes, runs within a quarter of a mile of the spot where the coal was discovered, but from the landing place on the Kawa Kawa the distance is about three miles.

I may add, that I have tried the coal in a stove, and found it to burn freely with a bright flame and very little smoke; scarcely any residue was left in the grate.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE M. MITFORD.

The Honourable the
Colonial Secretary.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 2nd April, 1864.

TENDERS will be received, at this Office, until noon of Friday, 15th April inst., for furnishing the Offices of the General Government with Firewood, in such quantities

as may be required, for the six months commencing the 1st of May next. To be delivered at the Public Offices. The rates per ton to be specified for the usual size, and also for such as may be required to be cut and split to suit the fireplaces in the Public Offices.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 2nd April 1864.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of Friday, 15th April inst., for furnishing the Offices of the General Government with Coal in such quantities as may be required, for the six months commencing the 1st May next. The rates per ton to be specified: For best English Coal screened and delivered at the Public Offices, in 1 cwt. bags; and for best Newcastle (N. S. W.) Coal, screened and delivered at the Public Offices, in 1 cwt. bags.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Native Department),
Auckland, April 2nd, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN ROGAN, Esq., J.P.

to be a Resident Magistrate under "The Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858."

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 26th March, 1864.

The following Despatch from Lieutenant-General Cameron, with its enclosures, is published for general information.

T. RUSSELL.

Head-Quarters,

Pukeremu, 24th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding the troops at New Plymouth, and its enclosures, relative to a reconnaissance made by Major Butler, commanding 57th Regt., of the rebel position at Kaitake.

Major Butler executed the difficult task assigned to him with judgment and ability, and the small force under his command behaved with great steadiness and gallantry under very trying circumstances.

Lieutenant Larcom, Royal Artillery, distinguished himself greatly by remaining with his gun after he had received a severe wound, and I shall have the pleasure of bringing the services of this officer, and of the other officers and men engaged on this occasion, to the favorable notice of the authorities.

I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the very honourable mention made both by Colonel Warre and Major Butler of Captain

Mace and the men of the Mounted Corps under his command.

I have, &c.,

D. A. CAMERON,

Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency

Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

New Plymouth, New Zealand,

March 12th, 1864.

SIR,—Captain Stapp, Adjutant Taranaki Militia, having reported to me at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning that rebel natives had been seen near the spot where Mr. Paterson was murdered on the 28th ult., I determined to carry out a plan I had formed, not only to cut off the retreat of the rebels, but to destroy their stronghold at Kaitake should I find it feebly defended.

Acting on the supposition that the rebels had sent out a marauding party from Kaitake of about the usual numbers (thirty or forty), I despatched the Rifle Volunteers under Captain Atkinson (T.R.V.), direct to where the natives had been seen.

I signalled to Omata to direct Captain McKeller (T.M.) to take out thirty men and place them in ambuscade at Burton's Hill, and as I knew that Captain Carthew (T.M.) would be on the alert, having a wood party of thirty men at or near the Ford on Hurford's Road, I requested Major Butler, who I sent at once to Oakura, to tell Captain Corbett (T.M.), to take some of his men from Parheteri and intercept the rebels at the Upper Ford of the Oakura River, should they have succeeded in slipping by the other parties.

I instructed Major Butler, 57th Regt., to proceed as quickly as possible to Oakura, to take out the 24lb. howitzer with some rockets under Lieut. Larcom, R.A., and all the available men of the 57th Regt. under Captain Lloyd, 57th Regt., leaving the Redoubt in charge of Captain Page, of the Taranaki Militia (Melbourne Volunteers), until I could send from town one hundred rank and file of 57th and 70th, under Captains Schomberg (57th) and Wright (70th), to act as a reinforcement and support to any of the named parties, who, the Lieutenant-General will be good enough to understand, were all converging towards Kaitake, on which place Major Butler was to advance, to ascertain the number of rebel Maoris left to defend it, and to act as circumstances might warrant. As soon as the above arrangements were detailed, I left the town in charge of Major Baddeley, commanding Taranaki Militia, and rode to Poutoko, from whence, seeing Major Butler seriously engaged, I proceeded to Oakura, instructing Captains Schomberg and Wright to bring on their men as rapidly as possible.

I have the honor to enclose Major Butler's report of his proceedings, and can fully corroborate his statement regarding the conduct of the troops engaged, under circumstances of no ordinary danger or diffi-

culty; and it is to the able manner in which Lieut. Larcom, R.A. (even after he was severely wounded), directed the fire of the howitzer—assisted by Lieut. Ferguson, R.E., as the gun was so short manned—and the very great steadiness and precision in firing of the small party of the 57th Regiment, under Captain Lloyd, that so few casualties occurred. In the face of between two and three hundred Maories, concealed in rifle-pits, and behind an entrenched stockade, which, since our last visit, had been completed across the road, from one side of the gorge to the other, the men retired in perfect order, bringing back the body of Private Kennedy, 57th Regiment, and the wounded men.

I took the liberty of complimenting both officers and men on their excellent conduct in a Garrison Order, which I do myself the honor to submit for the Lieut.-General's approval, trusting that he will be kind enough to give some special mark of his approbation to the individuals named; and especially to bring to the notice of the Governor the gallantry of Capt. Mace, T.M., and Antonio Rodrigues—who on this, as on a former occasion, so nobly assisted wounded men,—a return of whom and of all casualties I beg herewith to transmit.

The 100 rank and file under Captain Schomberg were not required; and no Natives having been discovered by the detached parties of Volunteers and Militia, the whole of the troops returned the same evening to their quarters.

I have, &c.,

H. J. WARRE,

Colonel Commanding Troops Taranaki.
The Deputy Quartermaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Head Quarters.

P.S.—As I fear I shall for some time be deprived of the services of Lieut. Larcom, R.A., whose wound is progressing favorably, the ball having been abstracted, I trust the Lieut.-General will be able to send me another Artillery officer, and a few more gunners, the 22 now here being mostly superannuated, and so detached at different outposts it is with difficulty I can man one gun.

H. W., Colonel.

New Plymouth, New Zealand,
12th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I proceeded to Oakura at about 11½ a.m. yesterday, and taking a force from that Redoubt (strength as per margin)* marched up the Wairau roads towards Kaitake, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as possible, the number of Natives occupying the pahs, and the strength and nature of the position, having previously left thirty men of the Melbourne Volunteers,

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Larcom, 1 Sergeant, and 5 Rank and File.
57th Regiment—Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Cox, Ensign Picot, 4 Sergeants, 84 Rank and File.
Mounted Corps—Capt. Mace, 5 Rank and File.

under H. Jackson, with Ensign Duncan, 57th Regiment, at the extremity of the road to guard the approach from the South.

I advanced to within about eight hundred yards of the upper palisading, upon which I opened fire from the 24lb. howitzer, extending Captain Lloyd's company of the 57th Regt. on both flanks, and in front of the gun, with instructions to keep down as much as possible the fire of the enemy, which was now considerable, both from the rifle-pits on the spur to my left front, and the gully connecting the pits with the lower palisading.

The fire from the former became so hot that I desired Lieut. Larcom, R. A., to throw a shell into them, which he did with great precision, and silenced the fire from this part for some time. As it appeared to me at this time that there were altogether not many rebels in the place, I advanced the gun about one hundred and fifty yards, still keeping outskirmishers in front and on the flanks, where they did good service in keeping down the fire of the enemy.

I now had the gun between three hundred and four hundred yards from the lower palisading, but out of sight of it, a low ridge intervening, to the top of which I sent a party of skirmishers, whose fire from here, besides keeping down that of the enemy from the lower palisading, enfiladed the rifle-pits and gully on my left.

Shortly after I had placed my men in this position the Natives appeared to be in much greater force than I had anticipated, and opened a very heavy cross fire from three different directions.

I should think that at this time there could not have been less than two hundred Natives in the place.

Finding myself thus opposed to an enemy in a strongly entrenched position, with a force in number treble that of my own, I thought it prudent to retire.

It is impossible to estimate the loss on the enemy's side, as they remained the whole time under cover; but I feel confident that they must have suffered considerably.

I regret to state that I lost one man (57th Regt.) killed, and Lt. Larcom, R.A., and five men (57th) wounded.

I cannot conclude my report without bringing to your notice the extremely gallant and steady conduct of the whole of the small force under my command.

I would more especially wish to mention Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Cox, 57th Regt., and Lieutenant Larcom, Royal Artillery. The latter officer, even after he was wounded, refused to be taken to the rear, but remained by his gun until the whole force retired.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Jones was on the ground the whole time, and attended the wounded as they fell.

The Mounted Volunteers who accompanied me behaved throughout with their usual conspicuous courage and coolness. Of these I would beg to name Captain F. Mace (T.M.)

and Antonio Rodriguez, the latter of whom again distinguished himself by conveying wounded men to the rear under a heavy fire.

I have, &c.,

H. BUTLER, Major,
Commanding 57th Regt.

Colonel H. Warre,
Commanding Troops,
Taranaki.

GARRISON ORDERS.

New Plymouth,

12th March, 1864.

Colonel Warre desires to record his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of the whole of the small Force shown in the margin,* under the command of Major Butler, 57th Regiment, in reconnoitering the rebel position at Kaitake yesterday.

The object intended was fully accomplished, the strength of the rebel position, and the number occupying it ascertained; although, unhappily, with the loss of one brave man killed, and Lieut. Larcom, R.A., and 5 men 57th Regiment wounded.

To Major Butler,

To Captain Lloyd and the Officers of
the 57th Regiment,

To Lieut. Larcom, Royal Artillery,

To Lieut. Ferguson, R.E., and

To Captain Mace, Mounted Corps,

* Royal Artillery.—1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 5 Rank and File.
Royal Engineers.—1 Subaltern.
57th Regiment.—1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Sergeants, 88 Rank and File.
Mounted Corps.—1 Captain, 5 Rank and File.
Militia, under Ensign Duncan.
57th Regiment, carrying party on light boat.—1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 30 Rank and File.
Total.—2 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 128 Rank and File.

the Colonel's best thanks are due; as also to Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morgan Jones, for the gallant and able manner in which, on the field, he attended the wounded; but it is not only to the Officers, it is to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery and 57th Regiment, who so fully deserve to have their gallant deeds recorded, and to the Men of the Mounted Corps, and more especially to Antonio Rodriguez (who on this, as well as on the 2nd October last, bore off wounded men on his horse), that the Colonel would wish to convey his best and heartfelt thanks for their gallantry under as heavy a fire from 2 or 300 Maoris as is usually met with in this description of warfare.

The gallant conduct of the brothers, Privates Bartholomew and Martin, and Drummer Dudley Staggpole, 57th Regt., all of whom have been wounded in this war, and Private Martin Staggpole unfortunately severely on this occasion, also deserves special mention, as wherever danger is they are sure to be found.

Colonel Warre knows that he can depend upon the courage and devotion of all; but it is upon trying occasions like that he now records, with an almost invisible enemy, strongly entrenched behind an impassable stockade, that the high discipline of men he is so proud to command is more than usually conspicuous; and the Colonel will feel great satisfaction in bringing their gallant conduct to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

True extract.*

J. BAUTON,

Lieut. and Garrison Adjutant.

NOMINAL RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE TROOPS AT KAITAKE, ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1864.

Corps.	Regtl No.	Rank and Names.	Years of		Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Nature of Injury.	Result.	Remarks.
			Age.	Service					
R. A.	—	Lieut. Charles Larcom ...	22	2	Gunshot wound of right shoulder ...	Severe	Ball extracted.
57th	424	Private Michael Kennedy ...	27	7	11th Mar. '64	Kaitake	Penetrating wound of chest ...	Killed	
„	2151	„ James Adley ...	36	16	...	...	Gunshot wound through left thigh ...	Severe
„	3032	„ John Chamberlain ...	27	9	...	...	Gunshot wound of left thigh ...	Slight
„	518	„ William Henry ..	23	4	...	...	Gunshot wound of eyebrow and forehead	Severe
„	2071	„ Charles Keane ...	37	17	...	...	Gunshot wound of right side of abdomen	Slight
„	2448	„ Martin Stagpole ...	29	11	...	...	Gunshot wound through left arm, close to elbow joint	Severe

J. E. Young, M.D.,

Staff Surgeon in Medical Charge 57th Regiment.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 6th April, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:

WILLIAM BLAKE GRAHAM

to be Captain and Adjutant of Militia and Volunteers in the Dunedin Militia District.
Date of Commission—April 2nd, 1864.

T. RUSSELL.

Blockade of the Port of Tauranga on the East Coast.

IT is hereby Notified, that the Naval Authorities have been requested to maintain a strict Blockade of the Port of Tauranga, and not to allow Supplies of any kind to be landed there except for the use of the Troops.

T. RUSSELL.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 2nd April, 1864.

Reward for Apprehension of a Deserter from H.M.S. Curaçoa.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 2nd April, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in addition to the usual Reward granted by the Naval Authorities, the sum of £10 will be paid by the Government for the apprehension of the undermentioned Deserter from H.M.S. "Curaçoa":—

Name Robert Piper.
Date of Desertion... March 28rd, 1864.
Rating Caulker.
Date of Birth..... 4th January, 1835.
Where born London, Middlesex.
Height 6 feet, 1½ inch.
Hair Light.
Eyes Grey.
Complexion Fair.
Former Ships..... "Victory," "Hannibal."
W.M. SEED.

POSTAL.

Alterations in Money Order Offices.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 31st March 1864.

THE following Notice, received from the General Post Office, London, respecting alterations in Money Order Offices, is published for general information.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

On the 1st January the following alterations will be made, viz. :—

ENGLAND.

1. Money Order Offices will be opened in London and its Suburbs at—
Postal District.
Manchester Road (Isle of Dogs).....E.
Down (Kent).....S.E.

2. The Money Order Offices now known as "Brompton Row, S.W." and "Bridge Road, Lambeth, S.," will in future be designated, respectively, "Brompton Road, S.W.," and "Westminster Bridge Road, S."

3. Money Order Offices will be opened in the Country at—

	Head Office	County
Armley	Leeds	York
Astley Bridge	Bolton	Lancaster
Aylesford	Maidstone	Kent
Beverley Road, R.O.	Hull	York
Burley	Otley	York
Cannington	Bridgewater	Somerset
Chapel-Allerton	Leeds	York
Duckinfield	Ashton-under-Lyne	Chester
Earlestown	Warrington	Lancaster
Edge Hill, R.O.	Liverpool	Lancaster
Egerton	Bolton	Lancaster
Feltwell	Brandon	Norfolk
Garforth	Leeds	York
Harby	Melton Mowbray	Leicester
Hollinwood	Manchester	Lancaster
Lakenheath	Soham	Suffolk
Lees	Manchester	Lancaster
Little Lever	Bolton	Lancaster
Maghull	Liverpool	Lancaster
Mickleham	Dorking	Surrey
Mold Green	Huddersfield	York
New Mill	Huddersfield	York
Prestbury	Macclesfield	Chester
Snape	Saxmundham	Suffolk
Waltham	Melton Mowbray	Leicester
Withington	Manchester	Lancaster

4. The Money Order Office at Preston (Brighton) is abolished.

SCOTLAND.

5. Money Order Offices will be opened at—
Head Office County
Alva Stirling Stirling
Lochearnhead .. Crieff Perth

IRELAND.

6. Money Order Offices will be opened at—
Head Office County
Belleek Enniskillen Fermanagh
Cliffoney Sligo Sligo
Louisburgh Westport Mayo
Malone Road,
R.O. Belfast Antrim
Moynalty Kells Meath
Oylgate..... Enniscorthy Wexford
Skerries Balbriggan Dublin.
Waterside, R.O. Londonderry Londonderry

7. The Money Order Offices at Six Mile Bridge (County Clare) and Abbeyfeale (Limerick) are abolished.

By command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

General Post Office,
26th December, 1863.

Resignation of W. C. Daldy, Esq., as Warden of the Marine Board.

General Post-Office,
Auckland, 30th March, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of
WILLIAM CRUSH DALDY, Esq.,
as Warden of the Marine Board.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

MARINE BOARD.

Table of Fees for Surveying Steam Vessels.

General Post-Office,
Auckland, 31st March, 1864.

THE following fees will be charged by the Marine Board of New Zealand for Surveying Steam Vessels, viz:—

For vessels under 60 Tons,	£	3	3	0
„ „ from 60 to 120 „		4	4	0
„ „ „ 120 to 240 „		5	5	0
„ „ „ 240 to 360 „		6	6	0
„ „ „ 360 to 500 „		8	8	0
„ „ „ above 500 „		10	10	0
High pressure Machinery, quarterly		2	0	0

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, 29th March, 1864.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intitled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following name of an OFFICIATING MINISTER, within the meaning of the said Act, is published for general information:—

Free Church of Scotland.

The Reverend **WILLIAM HOGG.**

I, **JOHN B. BENNETT,** Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAME of an OFFICIATING MINISTER, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act 1854," has been sent in to me, in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 26th January, No. 4, of the 11th of February, No. 9, of the 12th of March, and No. 10, of the 25th March, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1864.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esq., Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Middle District of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of **JAMES CLARKE,** deceased, Intestate.

1861.		£	s.	d.	1861.		£	s.	d.
July 11—Cash price of Cattle sold		22	0	0	February 4—Filing two affidavits, 4s.; order of Court, 5s.		0	9	0
1862.					February 4—Paid Letters of administration		1	10	0
Feb. 18.—Cash from Union Bank of Australia		11	0	0	April 27—Paid advertising in <i>Wanganui Chronicle</i>		0	7	6
					May 11—Paid Advertiser's claim		0	6	8
					July 11—Paid D. Ferguson for agistment of cattle		16	16	0
					July 11—Paid J. Deighton, charges on sale		1	0	0
					1862.				
					Paid Mr. Durie's charges		0	11	0
					Paid Postages		0	5	0
					Feb. 18—Court fees, filing affidavit		0	3	0
					March 5—Paid Isabella Stevens dividend of 2s. 11d. on £3		0	8	9½
					March 13—Paid H. Shaw dividend of 2s. 11d. on £5 19s. 8d.		0	17	4½
					April 16—Paid Arthur Halcombe dividend on £11		1	12	1½
					August 13—Paid John Doughty by J. Lay, dividend on £2 14s.		0	7	11¾
					Advertising Balance-Sheet		0	7	6
					Official administrator's commission		2	12	9
					Balance		5	5	4
£33 0 0					£33 0 0				

I, **Robert Rodger Strang,** do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing is a true and faithful account of all sums received and paid by me, or others on my behalf, in the above Estate of **James Clark,** deceased, Intestate.

ROBERT R. STRANG.

Sworn at Wellington, this ninth day of March, A.D. 1864, before me,

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge of the Supreme Court.

I certify that I have examined and allowed the account of the Official Administrator of the Estate of **James Clarke.** Dated the ninth day of March 1864.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON.

ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esq., Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Middle District of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of JAMES FOSTER, deceased, Intestate.

1863.	£	s.	d.	1863.	£	s.
October 8—Cash from Bank of New South Wales	25	7	6	October 2—Court fees of administration under £100	2	2
1864.				October 7—Paid per Mr Edward Pearce—		
February 9—Cash from Bethune and Hunter, gross proceeds of effects sold	1	17	6	Mr Wouldom	£1	0
				Mr Price	1	10
				Mrs Wouldom	2	2
				Mr Furness	12	0
				Mr Wouldom	0	6
					16	18
				October 31—Advertising Notice to Creditors	0	11
				1864.		
				Administrator's commission on £25 7s. 6d., at 5 per cent.,	£1	5
				Administrator's commission on £1 17s. 6d., at 8 per cent.	0	2
					1	7
				Feb. 9—Paid Bethune and Hunter's charges on Sale	0	5
				Balance due Estate	5	13
					5	13
					£27	5
					0	0

I, Robert Rodger Strang, do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing is a true and faithful account of all sums received and paid by me in the above Estate of James Foster, deceased, intestate.

ROBERT R. STRANG.

Sworn at Wellington this ninth day of }
March, A.D. 1864, before me, }

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge of the Supreme Court.

I certify that I have examined and allowed the account of the Official Administrator of the Estate of James Foster. Dated the ninth day of March 1864.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

CHRISTOPHER ALDERSON CALVERT, Registrar at Canterbury of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of JOHN DONNELLY, late of Lyttleton Hospital deceased, Intestate (Died, 7th February, 1863.)

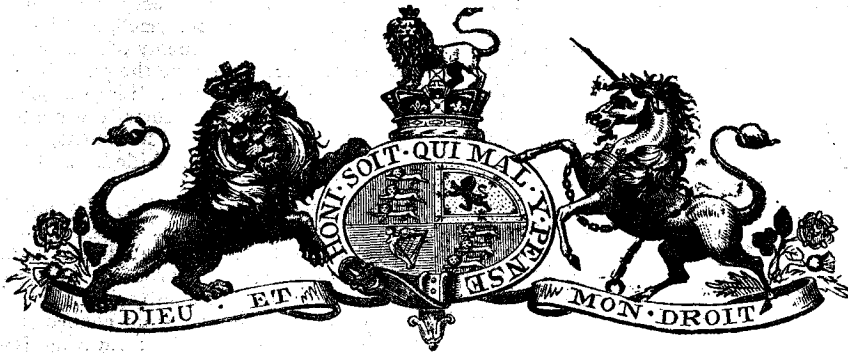
1863.	£	s.	d.	1863.	£	s.	d.
March 16—Tocash of Captain White, paid to W. Donald, Esq.	31	7	8	March 16—By cash paid to W. Donald, Esq.—			
				Hospital dues	0	17	6
				Do, Funeral expenses	10	0	0
				Commission 5 per cent. on £31 7s. 8d.	1	11	4
				Testamentary expenses, viz., fees—			
				Swearing and filing affidavit	0	5	0
				Setting down	0	5	0
				Order of Court	0	6	0
				Letters of Administration	1	10	0
				Advertisements and copies of newspapers (4s., 5s., and 8s. 6d.)	0	17	6
				October 4—Swearing and filing affidavit Inventory	0	5	0
				Do. Account	0	5	0
				1864.			
				March—Gazette advertisement	0	7	6
				March 11—Balance due to Estate	14	17	10
					£31	7	8
					0	0	0

I, Christopher Alderson Calvert, do swear that the above is a true account of my administration of the Estate of the late John Donnelly, deceased, intestate.

CHRISTOPHER ALDERSON CALVERT.

Sworn at Christchurch this eleventh day of }
March 1864, before me, }

H. B. GRESSON, Judge.



The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 8th April, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatch with its enclosures from Lieut.-General Cameron, C.B., for general information.

T. RUSSELL.

Lieut.-General to the Governor.

Head-Quarters,
Pukerimu, April 7, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a report from Brigadier-General Carey, commanding at Te Awamutu, of an attack made by the troops under his command on the entrenched position of the rebels at the village of Orakau, which he took after a siege of two days, inflicting a very heavy loss upon them in their retreat. They had probably not less than 150 men killed, out of a garrison not exceeding 300.

This success is to be attributed to the skilful movements by which General Carey suddenly surrounded the position, and to the able manner in which he conducted all the operations.

Our loss has been severe; and it is with the deepest regret that I announce the death of that brave officer, Captain Ring, 2nd Batt. 18th Regt., who was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading his men to the assault. Captain Ring had already distinguished himself by his gallant conduct on two former occasions, and his early death has deprived his regiment, and the service, of a most promising officer.

Brigadier-General Carey speaks highly of the conduct and gallantry of all the officers and men engaged, both of the regular and colonial forces, who appear to have vied with each other in the zealous discharge of their duty.

I beg to invite your Excellency's attention to the gallantry displayed by Captain Herford and Lieutenant Harrison, of the Waikato Militia; and I recommend them and the other

officers specially mentioned by General Carey to your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have already had the pleasure of bringing to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for War the conduct of all the officers and men of Her Majesty's troops engaged on this occasion, particularly of those who are reported to have distinguished themselves.

It is impossible not to admire the heroic courage and devotion of the natives in defending themselves so long against overwhelming numbers. Surrounded closely on all sides, cut off from their supply of water, and deprived of all hope of succour, they resolutely held their ground for more than two days, and did not abandon their position until the sap had reached the ditch of their last entrenchment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

D. A. CAMERON,
Lieut.-General.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c.

Camp Te Awamutu, April 3, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, that about mid-day on the 30th ultimo it was reported to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Haultain, commanding at Kihikihi Redoubt, that natives were seen in force at the village of Orakau, about 2½ to 3 miles distant from his post.

I immediately rode over and made a reconnaissance, found that the natives were engaged building a pa, and as it was then too late in the day to attack at once, I returned to this camp, and made arrangements to march on the enemy's position during the night.

Captain Baker, 18th Royal Irish, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, fortunately found two men in the camp (Messrs. Gage and W. Astle) whom, from their local knowledge, I at

once engaged as guides, which circumstance enabled me to determine on a combined movement.

My plan of attack was to advance with the main body along the dray road to Orakau; to detach a force of 250 men under Major Blythe, 40th Regiment, who would take a circuitous route through a somewhat difficult country, crossing and recrossing the Punia River, and marching on my right flank to take the enemy's position in reverse; and, thirdly, to draw a force of 100 men from Rangiawhia and Hasirini, under Captain Blewitt, 65th Regiment, who would march across to the enemy's position on my left, the three bodies of troops arriving, if possible, simultaneously before the enemy's stronghold shortly before daylight.

At midnight, Major Blythe, 40th Regt., marched with 250 men, as enumerated in the margin,* with directions to take the road to the right, to cross and recross the Punia River, and to gain the rear of the enemy's position before daylight, halting there until he should hear my attack, and then to dispose of his force so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The road from Rangiawhia to Orakau I found on inquiry to be very difficult, being intercepted by deep swamp and thick bush; however, having every confidence in Captain Blewitt's energy, I directed that officer—who commands at Rangiawhia—to march during the night and endeavour to form a junction with me before daylight on the proper right of the enemy's position, bringing with him one hundred men.†

At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 31st ultimo, I marched with the main body as directed in the margin,‡ along the dray road to Kihikihi, taking on Lieutenant-Colonel Haultain and 150 men from that post, and then proceeded by the same road to the village of Orakau, which I reached without opposition as the day dawned.

The enemy, evidently taken by surprise, opened fire on the advanced guard, composed of 120 of the Royal Irish and 20 of the Forest Rangers, gallantly led by Captain Ring, 18th Royal Irish (and supported by 100 of the 40th Regiment), who immediately rushed forward to the attack in skirmishing order.

The position being found very strong—an earthwork with strong flank defences, deep ditches, with posts and rails outside, and nearly

* 40th Regiment—1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 subal., 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 100 rank and file. 65th Regiment—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 3 drummers, 125 rank and file. Forest Rangers—1 captain, 2 sergeants, 25 rank and file. Total—1 field officer, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 11 sergeants, 5 drummers, 250 rank and file.

† 65th Regt.—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file. 3rd Waikato Militia.—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file. Total.—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 106 rank and file.

‡ Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file. 3 guns. Mounted Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file. Royal Engineers—6 rank and file.

12th Regt.—1 lieutenant, 18th Regt.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 staff, 5 sergeants, 3 drummers, 140 rank and file. 40th Regt.—1 field officer, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 14 sergeants, 5 drummers, 258 rank and file. 65th Regt.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file. Militia—1 field officer, 3 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 3 drummers, 157 rank and file. Forest Rangers—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file. Total.—2 field officers, 5 captains, 13 lieutenants, 3 staff, 34 sergeants, 15 drummers, 660 rank and file.

covered from view with flax bushes, peach trees, and high fern. This party were forced to retire, but it at once reformed, and being reinforced by another company of the 40th Regiment, again tried to take the place by assault, but with no better success. Here Captain Ring, 18th Royal Irish, fell mortally wounded, and Captain Fischer, 40th Regiment, severely so, besides four men killed, and several wounded.

On Captain Ring's falling, Captain Baker, 18th Royal Irish, D.A.A. General, most gallantly galloped up, dismounted, and calling for volunteers, again endeavoured to carry the place by assault. This also failed.

Finding that there was no chance of taking the pa in this manner from the immense strength, and other men having fallen, I determined to desist from this mode of attack, and having heard that both Major Blythe, 40th Regt., and Capt. Blewitt, 65th Regt., were at their appointed posts, I decided on surrounding the place, and adopting the more slow but sure method of approaching the position by sap, which was shortly after commenced under the very able directions of Lieutenant Hurst, 12th Regt., attached to the Royal Engineers Department.

At this time Lieut. Carre, Royal Artillery, endeavoured to effect a breach in the enemy's works, but could make no impression upon it.

A further supply of entrenching tools and gabions (which latter had most fortunately been prepared at the neighbouring posts for service of head-quarters on the Horatini), were immediately ordered up with the men's blankets, food, &c., and every possible precaution taken by the proper disposition of the force, to prevent the escape of the enemy.

During the afternoon, a reinforcement of some 150 or 200 of the enemy from the direction of Mangatauri appeared in sight, evidently determined on relieving the place. They advanced to a bush situated about 900 yards in rear of our outposts, but, seeing that it was scarcely possible to break through the line formed by our troops, they halted and commenced firing volleys, at the same time exciting the men in the pa to increased energy, by dancing the war dance, shouting, &c.

The wounded were sent on to Te Awamutu and Kihikihi. The sap was pushed forward vigorously, and the troops so posted as to prevent any possibility of escape by the natives during the night.

Heavy firing was kept up by the enemy on the troops, both in the sap and around the place during the day and night, causing but few casualties, the men contriving to cover themselves in temporary rifle pits, dug out with their bayonets and hands.

A reinforcement of 200 men, as detailed in the margin,* under the command of Captain Inman, 18th Royal Irish, reached me from head-quarters during the afternoon.

Having reported my proceeding to the Commander of the Forces in the morning, I was glad to receive a reinforcement, as detailed in the margin† sent by him, and guided by

* 12th Regt.—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 92 rank and file. Forest Rangers—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 44 rank and file. Total.—2 captains, 2 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file.

† 18th Royal Irish—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 110 rank and file. 70th Regiment—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file. Total.—2 captains, 4 subalterns, 12 sergeants, 3 drummers, 199 rank and file.

Captain Greaves, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, which arrived about daylight on the morning of April 1, and which enabled me to relieve the men in the sap more constantly, and therefore to carry on the work more quickly. Captain Greaves also afforded me material assistance in the duties of his department. This day was spent in working at the sap, and making rifle pits around the pa, few casualties occurring.

Captain Betty, Royal Artillery, arrived during the day, and assumed command of the Royal Artillery, which enabled Lieut. Carre to render some assistance to Lieut. Hurst in constructing the sap, he having been at it without intermission.

During the night a few of the enemy were perceived trying to effect an escape from the pa, but being immediately fired upon, returned to their earthwork.

I omitted to mention that Captain Betty, Royal Artillery, threw some well-directed shells at the Maori reinforcement in the bush and on the hills, which evidently disconcerted them considerably.

At an early hour on the morning of the 2nd April, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, arrived with the hand grenades, which were at once thrown into the enemy's position with great effect by Sergeant McKay, Royal Artillery, who thus rendered good and gallant service at great personal risk under a galling fire.

About noon I ordered Captain Betty, Royal Artillery, to have a six-pounder Armstrong gun carried into the sap; an entrance having been made, it opened fire on the enemy's work, destroying the palisading, making a considerable breach, and silencing in a great measure the fire of the enemy on the men engaged at the head of the sap.

The Commander of the Forces, with his staff, &c., arrived on the ground at this time, and witnessed the remainder of the operations.

Colonel Mould, C.B., Royal Engineers, coming up with General Cameron, gave his able assistance towards the completion of the sap into the enemy's work.

As it was known that women and children were in the pa, the enemy was called upon to surrender, previous to the concentrated fire of the Armstrong gun and hand grenades on their work; they were told that their lives would be spared, and if they declined, they were requested at least to have compassion on their women and children, and send them out. They replied that they would not do so, but would fight to the last. The pa was then carried; the enemy effecting his escape from the opposite side of the work, dashed through a space from which the troops had been thrown back under cover, to enable the gun to open. They were however speedily followed up, and suffered a severe loss during a pursuit of nearly six miles. Lieutenant Rait, Royal Artillery, with his troopers, and Captain Pye, Colonial Defence Force, with a small detachment, having headed them and kept them back until the infantry came up.

I regret to say that in the pa and in the pursuit some three or four women were killed unavoidably, probably owing to the similarity of dress of both men and women, and their hair being cut equally short, rendering it impossible to distinguish one from the other at any distance.

The troops were recalled about sundown, and bivouacked round the enemy's late position.

At an early hour this morning I caused diligent search to be made for the killed and wounded of the enemy. Their loss was considerable, amounting to 101 killed, besides 18 to 20 reported by native prisoners as buried in the pa, 26 wounded and taken prisoners, 7 taken prisoners.

In addition to this number the natives were seen to be engaged carrying off dead and wounded early in the morning at the most distant point of pursuit, and fresh tracks showed that they had been similarly occupied during the night.

I beg to bring to the special notice of the Lieut.-General commanding the forces the gallant bearing of Captain Baker, 18th Royal Irish, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, during the whole of the operations, but more especially on the occasion, already mentioned, of the fall of that brave and lamented soldier Captain Ring.

Also the determined bravery of Captain Herford, Waikato Militia, who was very severely wounded (loss of eye), and the gallantry of Lieutenant Harrison, Waikato Militia, both of whom remained at the head of the sap nearly the whole time, keeping down the fire of the enemy by the well-directed balls of their own rifles. Likewise of Sergeant McKay, Royal Artillery, who, as before mentioned, under a galling fire, threw, with the greatest precision and coolness, hand grenades from the sap and from the lodgment made in the outer work of the enemy into his stronghold.

The wounded received the greatest possible attention on the field, from the senior medical officer, Dr. White, 65th Regiment; ably seconded by Assistant-Surgeons Spenser, 18th Royal Irish; Stiles, 40th Regiment; and Hilston, R.N.; until the arrival of Dr. Mouat, C.B., N.C., the P.M.O., who left nothing undone in providing for their comfort, &c.

I trust the conduct of the officers and men under my command during this long operation of three days and three nights, without cover, and constantly under fire, may meet with the approval of the Commander of the Forces.

The casualties on our side—16 killed and 52 wounded—of which I enclose a return, are, I regret to say, severe.

I beg to recommend to the favourable notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, the able services rendered by the following officers, who so cordially assisted me in carrying out my operations, viz.:

Colonel Leslie, C.B., commanding 40th Regiment.

Major Blyth, 40th Regiment, commanding detached force on right flank.

Captain Blewitt, 65th Regt., commanding detached force on left flank.

Captain Vereker, commanding detachment 12th Regt.

Captain Inman, commanding detachment 18th Royal Irish.

Captain Cay, commanding detachment 70th Regt.

Captain Betty, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Rait, R.A., commanding mounted Royal Artillery troopers.

Lieutenant Hurst, 12th Regt., acting as engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haultain, commanding Waikato Militia, and Captains Jackson and Von Tempsky of the Forest Rangers.

Dr. White, 65th Regt., senior medical officer in charge of Field Force.

I have further to claim the kind consideration

of the Commander of the Forces, for the officers of my Staff, viz.—

Captain Baker, 18th Royal Irish, D.A.A.G., and Captain the Hon. F. le P. Trench, 40th Regiment, A.D.C., all afforded me the greatest help both day and night by their untiring zeal and energy in carrying out my orders.

I beg to enclose a sketch of the enemy's work, and our approaches to it, made by Lieutenant Hurst, 12th Regt, also a rough sketch of the country between this and the enemy's position, showing the combined movement of the Force on the night of the 30th ultimo.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. CABREY,
Brig.-General.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
Head Quarters.

NOMINAL RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED
OF THE TROOPS AT ORAKAU, FROM MARCH
31ST TO APRIL 2ND, 1864.

Driver William Buckingham, Royal Artillery, wound in the neck, slightly.

Private Joseph Clarkson, 1st battalion 12th Regiment, left elbow, severely.

Private James Beville, 1st battalion 12th Regiment, right shoulder, slightly.

Captain James T. Ring, 2nd battalion 18th, penetrating gun-shot wound of abdomen, mortally, since dead.

Sergeant William Lawson, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, shot through the liver, dead.

Private John Carroll, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, upper part of chest, dead.

Private Michael Bellaine, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, shot through the head, dead.

Private Thomas Traynor, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, shot through the back, dead.

Private Hugh Cassidy, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, shot through the head, dead.

Corporal Johnson, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, through the arm and chest, very severely.

Drummer James Lyon, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, left side of chest, severely.

Lance-Corporal George Carroll, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, right arm, severely.

Private John Close, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, right arm, slightly.

Private George Thomas, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, right thigh and face, severely.

Private Patrick Fay, 2nd battalion, 18th Regiment, face (ball lodged), dangerously.

Private John O'Donnell, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, in the neck, dangerously.

Private John Carlyle, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, left side of chest, severely.

Private James Stanton, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, in the back (ball lodged), dangerously.

Private George Gallagher, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, right side of the back (ball lodged), dangerously.

Private Thomas Hannon, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, in the chest, severely.

Private Thomas Jenkins, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, through the mouth, very severely.

Captain L. W. Fisher, 40th Regiment, in the back, severely.

Sergeant Hugh Duncan, 40th Regiment, through the head, dead.

Private William Love, 40th Regiment, through the chest, dead.

Sergeant William Gould, 40th Regiment, right shoulder, slightly.

Corporal William Wilson, 40th Regiment left thigh, severely.

Private Charles Gibby, 40th Regiment, through left fore arm, severely.

Private Alfred Whitty, 40th Regiment, left arm, slightly.

Private Thomas Brennan, 40th Regiment, right thigh, severely.

Private Samuel Johnson, 40th Regiment, left thigh, ball lodged, severely.

Private Martin O'Farrell, 40th Regiment, right shoulder, severely.

Private George Williams, 40th Regiment, right shoulder, severely.

Private George Palmer, 40th Regiment, left arm fractured, severely.

Private John Ollington, 40th Regiment, right thigh, severely.

Private George Hoare, 40th Regiment, right shoulder, slightly.

Private James Sturgeon, 40th Regiment, through the parietes of chest and abdomen, severely.

Private John Sidley, 40th Regiment, head, slightly.

Private James Shattock, 40th Regiment, lung, severely.

Private Richard Graham, 40th Regiment, left thigh fractured, severely.

Private James Cox, 40th Regiment, left shoulder, severely.

Private Herbert Blake, 40th Regiment, right hand, severely.

Private Patrick Connell, 40th Regiment, right hand severely.

Ensign Alfred Chayter, 65th Regiment, right side, severely.

Lance Corporal John Barnett, 65th Regiment, through the chest, dead.

Drummer Robert Gilligan, 65th Regiment, through the chest, dead.

Private James Ford, 65th Regiment, back (ball lodged), dangerously.

Private William Mechan, 65th Regiment, back, severely.

Private George Whitfield, 65th Regiment, back (two bullets), severely.

Private Edward Mally, 65th Regiment, groin, slightly.

Private William Dwyer, 65th Regiment, right arm, slightly.

Private Denis M'Grath, 65th Regiment, left shoulder, slightly.

Private Thomas Kennedy, 65th Regiment, forehead, slightly.

Private Thomas Maskell, 70th Regiment, left side of chest, dead.

Private George Courtasy, 70th Regiment, left shoulder, slightly.

Private Peter Pettit, 70th Regiment, right leg, slightly.

Sergeant Richard Kendrick, Colonial Defence Corps, left knee, severely.

Private William Coady, Colonial Defence Corps, left temple, slightly.

Private James Tully, Colonial Defence Corps, right thigh, slightly.

Sergeant William Taylor, Forest Rangers, upper part of chest, dead.

Private Charles Coghlan, Forest Rangers, penetrating wound of abdomen, mortally, since dead.

Corporal Armstrong, Waikato Militia, chest, dead.

Private William Molloy, Waikato Militia, left side of neck, dangerously.

Private Joseph Worley, Waikato Militia, both thighs, severely.

Private John Lecky, Waikato Militia, head, dead.

Captain Herford, Militia, left side of forehead, and through left eye, dangerously.

Private John Lovett, Colonial Transport Corps, through the head, severely.

Private Daniel Callaghan, Colonial Transport Corps, right arm, severely.

Private Preston, Colonial Transport Corps, right hand, slightly.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 9th April, 1864.

THE names of the undermentioned Officers belonging to the Colonial Forces having been specially brought to the notice of the Governor for distinguished services in the field, during recent engagements with the enemy, His Excellency has been pleased to direct that they shall receive the following promotions, viz. :—

In the Auckland Militia.

Lieut.-Colonel Marmaduke George Nixon, of the Royal Cavalry Volunteers, and Commandant in the Colonial Defence Force, to be Colonel. Date of commission 21st February, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Minet Haultain, 2nd Regiment Waikato Militia, to be

Colonel. Date of commission 2nd April, 1864.

Captain Charles Heaphy, Auckland Rifle Volunteers, to be Major unattached. Date of commission 11th February, 1864.

Captain Walter Vernon Herford, 3rd Regiment Waikato Militia, to be Major. Date of commission 2nd April, 1864.

Captain William Jackson, 2nd Regiment Waikato Militia, to be Major. Date of commission 3rd April, 1864.

Captain Gustavus Ferdinand Von Tempsky, 1st Regiment Waikato Militia, to be Major. Date of commission 4th April, 1864.

Ensign Harry Berkeley Rogers Harrison, Auckland Militia, to be Lieutenant. Date of commission 2nd April, 1864.

In the Taranaki Militia.

Captain Harry Albert Atkinson, R.V., to be Major. Date of commission 20th February, 1864.

T. RUSSELL.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all Balances paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Wellington, from the First day of March 1863, on account of Deceased Persons' Estates administered by Robert Rodger Strang, Esq., 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 paid into Treasury.
James Clarke.	Rangitikei.	Unknown.	£ s. d. 33 0 0	£ s. d. 27 14 8	£ s. d. 5 5 4
James Foster.	Wellington.	Unknown.	27 5 0	21 11 2	5 13 10
			60 5 0	49 5 10	10 19 2

I, Robert Rodger Strang, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and faithful Return of all Balances paid by me into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Wellington, from the First day of March, 1863, to the tenth day of March, 1864 (both days inclusive), on account of Deceased Persons' Estates officially administered by me.

ROBERT R. STRANG.

Made and declared at Wellington, this tenth }
day of March, 1864, before me, }

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON.

I certify that the sum of Ten Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Twopence has been paid into this Sub-Treasury this day.

S. CARKEEK, Sub-Treasurer.

Sub-Treasury, Wellington, 10th March, 1864.

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