

THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1865.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st November, 1865.

THE following Circular Despatch, with its enclosure, from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for general information.
E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing Street, 31st July, 1865,

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a Treaty of Commerce, which was concluded on the 30th May last, between Her Majesty and the Zollverein, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Berlin on the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Signed at Berlin, 30th May, 1865.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, 30th June, 1865.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part; and, His Majesty the King of Prussia in his own name, and representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of Customs and contributions, that is to say, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the enclaves of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Rossow, Netzeband, and Schoenberg, the Principality of Berkenfeld belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Anhalt, the Principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Principality of Lippe, and the Grand Bailiwick of Meisenheim belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, as well as in the name of the other members of the German Association of customs and commerce, that is to say—the Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, as well for itself as for the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, as well for itself as for the Bailiwick of Homburg belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of

Thuringia, viz., the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, of Saxe-Altenburg, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of the elder branch of Reuss and of the younger branch of Reuss, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, on the other part;

Being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its dependencies, and the Zollverein, have resolved to conclude a Treaty 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 Honorable Francis Baron Napier of Merchiston, a Peer of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, &c.; and John Ward, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hanse Towns, and Consul-General in Hanover, Oldenburg, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck Schoenhausen, President of his Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Johann Friedrich von Pommer Esche, his Actual Privy Councillor; M. Alexander Maximilian Philpsborn, Director in his Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M. Martin Friedrich Rudolph Delbrück, Director in his Ministry for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the States of the Zollverein, and the subjects of the States of the Zollverein who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy therein, in respect to

the exercise of commerce and trades, the same rights as, and be subjected to no higher or other taxes than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

Article II.

The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein, and the produce and manufactures of the States of the Zollverein, which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than, the produce and manufactures of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

Article III.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Zollverein on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, nor in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to the Zollverein, than are or may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in that respect.

Article IV.

The transit of goods to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be free from all transit duties in the Zollverein, and the transit of goods to and from the Zollverein shall be free from all transit duties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Article V.

Any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, which either of the Contracting Parties may concede to any third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other.

No prohibition of importation or exportation shall be established by either of them against the other, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The Contracting Parties engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

The preceding provisions respecting the prohibition of exportation shall not invalidate the obligations which the constitution of the Germanic Confederation imposes on the German States which compose the Zollverein.

Article VI.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the subjects of the States of the Zollverein shall enjoy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy in the States of the Zollverein, the same protection as native subjects.

Article VII.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles I. to VI. shall also be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those Colonies and possessions the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country, of the like kind; nor shall the exportation from those Colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Article VIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1865, and shall remain in force until the 30th of June, 1877. In case neither of the Contracting

Parties shall, twelve months before the last-mentioned day, have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, then the same shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other to terminate the same.

Article IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin in three weeks,* or sooner if possible.

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

Done at Berlin, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L.S.)	NAPIER,
(L.S.)	JOHN WARD,
(L.S.)	BISMARCK,
(L.S.)	V. POMMER-ESCHE,
(L.S.)	PHILIPSBORN,
(L.S.)	DELBRUCK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 25th November, 1865.

THE following Proclamations issued by their Honors the Superintendents of Taranaki and Wellington, under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

PROCLAMATION.

Of a Landing Place under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By His Honor CHARLES BROWN, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki.

In exercise of the authority delegated to the Superintendents of Provinces under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled, "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," I, Charles Brown, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby proclaim the under-mentioned place in the Province of Taranaki as one at which infected cattle may be landed within the meaning of the said Act—

The SEA BEACH for three miles north of the Military Post at the White Cliffs.

Given under my hand and issued under the public seal of the Province of Taranaki, at New Plymouth, the twenty-third day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHAS. BROWN,
Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION

Of a Quarantine Ground under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By His Honor CHARLES BROWN, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki.

In exercise of the authority delegated to the Superintendents of Provinces under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled, "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," I, Charles Brown, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby proclaim the under-mentioned place in the Province of Taranaki as a quarantine ground for infected cattle, under the provisions of the said recited Act—

The WAIPINGAU VALLEY, about one mile and a half north of the Military Post at the White Cliffs.

* This term was subsequently extended by Protocol to the 30th of June.

Given under my hand and issued under the public seal of the Province of Taranaki, at New Plymouth, the twenty-third day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHAS. BROWN,
Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION

Appointing a Quarantine Ground under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

By His Honor HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND,
Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki.

IN exercise of the authority delegated to Superintendents of Provinces, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," I, Henry Robert Richmond, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby proclaim that the undermentioned place in the Province of Taranaki shall be a quarantine ground for the purposes of the said Act from and after the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five:—

The piece of land being part of allotment marked R on the plan of the town of New Plymouth, bounded on the north by the sea coast, on the east by another part of the said allotment, on the south by Buller street, and on the west by town allotment No. 1954.

Given under my hand and issued under the public seal of the Province of Taranaki, at New Plymouth aforesaid, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

H. R. RICHMOND,
Superintendent.

Regulations for the Province of Taranaki, issued under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," for landing and driving Cattle imported from districts where infectious disease is known to prevail, and for the management of the Quarantine Ground, and fixing the Fees and Charges thereof, &c.

By his Honor HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND,
Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki.

IN exercise of the powers delegated by His Excellency to Superintendents of Provinces under the provisions of "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," I, Henry Robert Richmond, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby proclaim and declare the following Regulations to be in force for landing and driving cattle imported from districts where infectious disease is known to prevail, and for the management of the quarantine ground, and for fixing the fees and charges thereof, and the conditions upon which cattle may, in certain cases, be removed therefrom within the full period of fourteen days from their first entering.

1. No cattle imported from a district which has been declared infected shall be landed unless a certificate or other sufficient proof shall have been produced to the Inspector that they were clean when shipped.

2. Upon the production of such certificate or other proof the Inspector shall examine the cattle on board, and proceed as directed by clause IV. Sections (c) and (d) of the Act.

3. The fee for the use of the quarantine ground shall be two shillings per head.

4. Cattle shall remain in the quarantine ground for a period of not less than forty-eight hours, nor

more than fourteen days, and shall whilst there be fed at the expense of their owners.

5. Any person removing, or causing to be removed, any cattle from the quarantine ground, without permission from the Inspector, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every head of cattle so removed.

6. On the recommendation of the Inspector, and on a certificate from him (to be called a Removal Certificate) that any cattle in the quarantine ground are free from all visible symptoms of infectious disease, and that a suitable inclosure, to be therein described, has been provided to receive them, the Superintendent may at any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from their first entering, allow such cattle to be removed to such enclosure, there to remain for the period of one calendar month from the date of such removal; and if any such cattle shall be found during the said period of one month elsewhere than in the said enclosure, unless permission in writing shall have been given by the Inspector to remove them to some other place, the owner thereof shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds per head for every head of cattle so found.

7. These regulations shall take effect from and after the fifteenth day of December, 1865.

Given under my hand, at New Plymouth, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

H. R. RICHMOND,
Superintendent.

Diseased Cattle Regulations.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor ISAAC EARL FEATHERSTON,
Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Wellington in the Colony of New Zealand.

WHEREAS by section No. 9, of "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," it is enacted that "if at any time it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out in any district out of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council, to declare that such district is infected within the meaning of this Act, and from time to time to make such regulations as to him shall seem fit for prohibiting the importation of cattle into the Colony from such district, and the landing or driving of such cattle and for destroying cattle imported, landed, or driven contrary to such regulations," and by section ten of the same Act, it is also enacted that "if at any time it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out among cattle in any district of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council, to declare that such district is infected within the meaning of this Act, and from time to time to make such regulations for destroying diseased cattle therein and for prohibiting the removal or transportation of cattle from one part of the Colony to another, and for preventing the further spread of such disease as to him shall seem fit;" and it is by the same Act also enacted that the Governor in Council may by warrant under his hand from time to time delegate to the Superintendent of any Province within the Colony, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or Governor in Council by the said Act subject to such regulations as he may think fit, and may from time to time rescind such delegation. And whereas, the Governor hath with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to Isaac Earl Featherston Esquire, so long as he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, the several powers vested

in the Governor by the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth sections of the said Act, subject to being rescinded as in the said Act is provided, and subject to the regulations issued by the Governor in Council on the 18th day of September, 1865, and to any other regulations to be from time to time duly made:

Now therefore I, the said Isaac Earl Featherston, by virtue of the powers vested in me in this behalf do hereby proclaim and declare—first, that after the date hereof the several Colonies of Australia, that is to say—the Colony of Victoria, the Colony of New South Wales, the Colony of Queensland, the Colony of South Australia, and the Colony of Western Australia, as well as the Colony of Tasmania, and the Colony of Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be deemed to be infected districts within the meaning and for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, and that no cattle after the date hereof until further notice shall be imported into the Province of Wellington from such districts: Provided however that the Superintendent of the Province may allow any cattle to be landed from vessels from the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may deem expedient and the circumstances of any case may require. And I do also proclaim and declare that after the date hereof the Provinces of Auckland, Otago, and Southland, in the Colony of New Zealand, shall be deemed to be infected districts within the meaning of the said Act, and that no cattle shall be imported into the Province of Wellington, from either of the said Provinces.

Given under my hand and issued under the public seal of the Province of Wellington, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L.S.) I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,
A. FOLLETT HALCOMBE,
Provincial Secretary.

Acts left to their operation (Wellington.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 25th November, 1865.

THE following Acts passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Wellington, intituled
"The District Highways Amendment Act," Session XIII., No. 4;
"The Market Amendment Act," Session XIII., No. 5;
"The Appropriation Act," Session XIII., No. 8;
"The Licensing Amendment Act," Session XIII., No. 10;
"The Wellington Town Board Act, 1865," Session XIII., No. 11;

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

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1865.

THE following rules and regulations are published for general information.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

REGULATIONS

Respecting the New Zealand Government Prizes for the best Rifle Shots, 1865-6.

COLONIAL PRIZES.

The Champion Prize of New Zealand, the winner also to keep and wear the Champion Pouch and Belt until

the next Government Colonial Prizes are shot for	£	s.	d.
2nd Prize, the winner also to receive the Medal presented by the Council of the National Rifle Association	75	0	0
3rd Prize	50	0	0
4th Prize	30	0	0
5th Prize	20	0	0

DISTRICT PRIZES.

Auckland—

Town and Suburbs (Militia and Volunteers). (Two Districts.)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Two Prizes of £10 each	20	0	0			
2. " of £7 10s.	15	0	0			
3. " of £5 each	10	0	0			
4. " of £3 each	6	0	0			
				51	0	0

1st Waikato Regiment.

1st Prize	12	10	0
2nd "	7	10	0
3rd "	5	0	0
4th "	3	0	0
5th "	2	0	0
			30 0 0

2nd Waikato Regt. and Forest Rangers.

Same as the 1st Regt., 5 Prizes ... 30 0 0

3rd Waikato Regiment.

Same as the 1st Regt., 5 Prizes ... 30 0 0

4th Waikato Regiment.

1st Prize	12	10	0
2nd "	7	10	0
3rd "	3	0	0
4th "	2	0	0
			25 0 0

Taranaki—

Town and Suburbs (Militia and Volunteers).

1st Prize	12	10	0
2nd "	7	10	0
3rd "	5	0	0
4th "	3	0	0
5th "	2	0	0
			30 0 0

Taranaki Military Settlers.

Same as Taranaki Militia and Volunteers, 5 Prizes ... 30 0 0

Wellington—

Town and Suburbs (Militia and Volunteers).

1st Prize	12	10	0
2nd "	7	10	0
3rd "	5	0	0
4th "	3	0	0
5th "	2	0	0
			30 0 0

Hutt (Militia and Volunteers).

1st Prize	10	0	0
2nd "	3	0	0
3rd "	2	0	0
			15 0 0

Wairarapa.

Same as Hutt—3 prizes ... 15 0 0

Rangitikei.

Same as Hutt—3 prizes ... 15 0 0

Wanganui.

1st Prize	10	0	0
2nd "	5	0	0
3rd "	3	0	0
4th "	2	0	0
			20 0 0

Napier—

Town and Suburbs (Militia and Volunteers).

1st Prize	12	10	0
2nd "	7	10	0
3rd "	3	0	0
4th "	2	0	0
			25 0 0

Military Settlers, including the Force on East Coast.

1st Prize...	...	...	12	10	0
2nd „	...	...	7	10	0
3rd „	...	...	5	0	0
4th „	...	...	3	0	0
5th „	...	...	2	0	0
			<hr/>		
			30	0	0

Marlborough—

Militia and Volunteers.

1st Prize...	...	...	10	0	0
2nd „	...	...	3	0	0
3rd „	...	...	2	0	0
			<hr/>		
			15	0	0

Nelson—

Militia and Volunteers (Two Districts).

1. Two Prizes of £10 each	20	0	0
2. „ of £3 each	6	0	0
3. „ of £2 each	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
	30	0	0

Canterbury—

Militia and Volunteers (Two Districts).

1. Two Prizes of £10 each	20	0	0
2. „ of £7 10s.	15	0	0
3. „ of £5 each	10	0	0
4. „ of £3 each	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
	51	0	0

Otago—

Militia and Volunteers (Two Districts).

Four Prizes for each District, same as Canterbury	...	51	0	0
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Southland—

Militia and Volunteers.

1st Prize...	10	0	0
2nd „	3	0	0
3rd „	2	0	0
			<hr/>		
			15	0	0

Competitors for the Colonial Prizes will fire at ranges of 400, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range, without artificial rest; any position. Size of target, 6 x 6; centre, 4 feet; bull's eye, 2 feet. Value of points—bull's eye, 3; centre, 2; outer, 1.

The firing for the Colonial Prizes will take place at or near the Town of Wellington, on a day to be named by the Government.

For the Colonial Prizes not more than 23 competitors can be permitted, of whom the Town and Suburbs of Auckland will send 2; the 1st Waikato Regiment, 1; 2nd ditto, including Forest Rangers, 1; 3rd ditto, 1; 4th ditto, 1; the Town and Suburbs of Taranaki, 1; the Taranaki Military Settlers, 1; the Town and Suburbs of Wellington, 1; the Hutt, 1; the Wairarapa, 1; Rangitikei, 1; Wanganui, 1; the Town and Suburbs of Napier, 1; the Napier Military Settlers, including the force on the East Coast, 1; the Province of Marlborough, 1; the Province of Nelson, 2; the Province of Canterbury, 2; the Province of Otago, 2; the Province of Southland, 1; Total, 23.

The passages of these competitors to and from Wellington will be paid by Government, and a sum of ten shillings a day will be allowed to each non-resident during his detention at Wellington.

Competitors for the Colonial Prizes will be chosen as follows:—The 20 best shots for each set of District Prizes will fire 3 shots at each range of 400, 500, and 600 yards, without artificial rest, any position; size of target same as used in firing for District Prizes, and value of points the same. The highest scorer will be the representative of the district to compete for the Colonial Prizes; but no district will be allowed to send a representative who does not score at least 30 points.

The "District Prizes" will be open to all Officers of the Colonial Forces, to any person sworn in and now serving as a Militiaman or in the Defence Force, and to all members of Volunteer Corps.

Every intending competitor must give notice in writing of his intention to the Commanding Officer or Adjutant of the district in which he resides on or before the 30th of December next. Such Officer Commanding or Adjutant will thereupon appoint some day in the month of January, 1866, for the firing.

Competitors for the District Prizes will fire at ranges of 300, 400, and 500 yards—5 shots at each range, without artificial rest, any position; size of target and value of points same as for the Colonial Prizes.

No prizes will be given in any district unless there are 20 competitors.

No person will be allowed to compete for Prizes in more than one district.

General Rules to be observed in firing for both the Colonial and District Prizes.

1. The Government long or medium Enfield Rifle or the breech-loading Carbine must alone be used. Any competitor may fire with the one which has been issued to him by the Government, but it will be subject to inspection. Minimum pull of trigger, 6 lbs. Attention is particularly called to the notice from the Government *Gazette* printed at the foot, as the order therein laid down will be strictly enforced.

2. Ammunition will be provided by the Government.

3. Two sighting shots at each range will be allowed to any competitor.

4. No Prizes whatever will be given in any case for a less score than 20 points.

5. Each competitor will fire his whole number of shots in the same day, unless the weather turns out unfavourable, when the senior officer present may, at any time, at his discretion postpone the firing until the next favourable opportunity.

6. A list giving each competitor a number only, will be given to the officer and marker; another list will be made out with each competitor's name and corresponding number on it, to be kept by the senior officer stationed at the spot where the competitors fire from.

7. Should any competitor absent himself when his turn comes to fire, he is to forfeit his chance, and a shot is to be fired in the air (which the marker will score as a miss), in order to keep the numbers on the lists correct.

8. All disputed points are to be decided by the senior officer present, whose decision will be final.

9. Ties will fire one shot at the longest range until the best shot be returned.

10. Competitors will have one point added for each hit, in addition to the value of points made.

11. Competitors will have the benefit of any shot on the ring.

12. Any shots which touch the ground before hitting the target (ricochets) are to be noted R in the column for misses.

13. All hits will count according to where the bullet "first" strikes the target.

14. The firing for Government Prizes should be superintended, if possible, by a Field Officer; and in the absence of any Field Officer, there must be (exclusive of any Medical Officer) at least one Commissioned Officer on the ground besides the Adjutant, both or all of whom must certify to the correctness of the Return.

15. The senior officer present will appoint one person to call the names of competitors at the place of firing, and another to remain with the marker near the target.

16. The senior officer present will appoint a marker, who will be under the immediate supervision

of the officer appointed to remain near the target. Markers will receive pay at the rate of 5s. per diem, if demanded.

17. A return of the names of all competitors, with the number of points and hits scored by each duly signed, as laid down in section 14, is to be forwarded by the Officer Commanding the district, or by the Adjutant, to the Under Secretary, Defence Department, Wellington, according to the accompanying form, as soon as possible after the firing has been concluded.

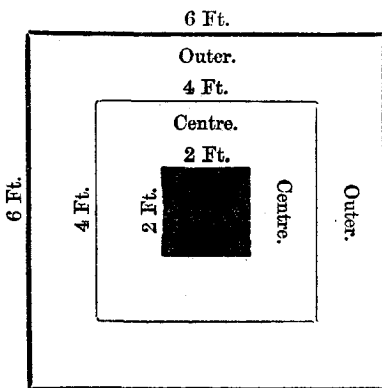
18. The attention of the Commanding Officers and Adjutants is particularly called to the following rules to prevent accidents:—

No competitor is to cap or cock his rifle before coming to the spot from which he is to fire.

No competitor is to let the cock of his rifle down when an unexploded cap is on the nipple, but to keep it at half-cock.

Competitors before firing are to take a few paces in front of all lookers on, and to see that no objects are in the line of fire.

DIAGRAM of TARGET for Colonial and District Prizes. 1865-6.



T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington 23rd November, 1865.

[From the New Zealand Gazette, No. 19, April 17th 1861, folio 97.]

MILITIA NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 17th April, 1861.

THE Government having been informed that rifles issued to Militiamen and Volunteers have been tampered with and altered, by filing the tumblers, to try to make them what is termed "hair triggers," and that the sights have been also filed, thereby destroying their efficiency; all Militiamen and Volunteers are warned that by so doing, they render themselves liable to the penalty for wilfully damaging arms entrusted to their care, which will be enforced; and also, if on the examination of arms after the competition for Government Prizes, it is found that the rifle used by any winner of a Prize has been in any way tampered with or altered, the Prize to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be withheld.

E. W. STAFFORD.

POSTAL.

Increase of Postage from Sixpence to One Shilling on Letters conveyed between certain of the Colonies and other places abroad.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 17th November, 1865.

THE following Despatch and Enclosures from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the increase of postage from

Sixpence to One Shilling on Letters conveyed between certain of the Colonies and other places abroad, are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing Street, 13th July, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the General Post Office, accompanied by a Treasury Warrant increasing from fourpence to tenpence the single rate of packet postage on letters conveyed between certain of the Colonies and other places abroad, and thus making the total postage one shilling the half ounce, instead of sixpence as at present. You will find the reasons for this change stated in the letter from the General Post Office.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

(Enclosures.)

Mr. HILL to Sir F. ROGERS.

General Post Office, 7th July, 1865.

SIR,—In September, 1855, a Treasury Warrant was issued, reducing from one shilling to fourpence the sea rate of postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, carried by packet between any two British Colonies or between any British Colony and any Foreign Port at which a British Packet might touch, such letters, of course, in no case passing through the United Kingdom; and this rate is still considered sufficient for the sea postage upon letters carried from port to port in the West Indies, or from port to port in the East Indies, &c.; but the Postmaster-General is of opinion that it is quite insufficient for letters carried over long distances by sea, such, for instance, as letters between the Cape of Good Hope, and India, China, or Australia, forwarded *via* Mauritius, or between India and Australia forwarded *via* Point de Galle. In both these instances the letters are carried by more than one line of packets, and the low rate of fourpence is insufficient to cover the cost of their transport.

Independently of the long distance over which these letters are carried, as above stated, there are two other circumstances which in the opinion of the Postmaster-General make it necessary to increase the sea postage.

1stly. This office has engaged to pay the Union Steam Ship Company half the sea postage on letters carried by their packets from the Cape to Mauritius, and consequently, if the rate be left at fourpence, twopence only will remain for the expense of conveying a letter by packet from Mauritius to Aden, and thence to Sydney, a distance of nearly 10,000 miles, or to Hong Kong, a distance of more than 7,000 miles.

2ndly. Since the establishment of the French packets of the Indo-China and Mauritius Lines, occasions frequently happen in which a mail from one Colony for another Colony is carried by a British packet as far as Aden, Point de Galle, or Mauritius, the three points of junction, and arriving there intermediately between the departure of two British packets, but just in time for a French packet (whose periods of sailing are fitted to these intermediate times), is sent on by such French packet. In these cases payment for the sea conveyance at the rate of about one shilling an ounce, has to be made to France, absorbing, at the present rate of charge, the whole of the sea postage, although a portion, and often the larger portion, of the sea conveyance has been performed by British packet.

Under these circumstances Lord Stanley of Alder-

ley has thought it necessary to bring the matter under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who, concurring with his Lordship in opinion that the postage for letters conveyed over long distances ought to be raised, have been pleased by their warrant, dated the 1st instant (copies enclosed), to increase from fourpence to tenpence, the single rate of packet postage on all letters forwarded between the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, or Mauritius, on the one side, and India, China, or Australia on the other side, as well as on letters between Australia and India or China. This sea rate of tenpence, added to the Colonial inland rate of one penny, charged by the despatching and receiving Colonies respectively, will make the total postage one shilling the half-ounce, instead of sixpence, as at present.

The present sea rate of fourpence charged on letters sent intermediately between any two ports in India, or between India and Ceylon, or between Hong Kong and Penang or Singapore, will remain unaltered.

I have to beg that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to communicate to the Officers administering the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and of the several Australian Colonies, the alteration which has been determined on in the rates of postage on letters sent by packet direct between India and Australia, China, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and St. Helena, requesting them to give the necessary instructions for the collection by the Colonial Post Office of the increased rates of postage, commencing on the 1st September next.

I am, &c.,
F. HILL.

Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Treasury Warrant.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas, by a certain warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1855, certain rates of packet postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any ports in the British Colonies or between any port in the British Colonies and any foreign port (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), and it is expedient to alter certain of the said rates on certain letters transmitted as hereinafter mentioned, and to fix certain other rates in lieu thereof as are hereinafter contained:

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided) order and direct as follows:—

1. That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat or partly by British packet boat and partly by French packet boat, between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of postage of tenpence.

2. That on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say):—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of postage, and every fraction of half an ounce above the weight of two ounces shall be charged as one additional half of an ounce, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

3. That the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to any inland Colonial rates that may be payable thereon.

4. That nothing in this warrant contained shall in anywise alter, prejudice, or affect the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, nor in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege which officers, seamen, and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service now by law enjoy of sending and receiving letters by the post, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

5. That the term "East Indies," used in this warrant, shall be construed to mean every port in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Australia excepted), and the several other terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

6. That so much of the said recited warrant of the 19th day of September, 1855, as relates to or affects letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom) is hereby repealed.

7. That this warrant shall come into operation on

the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

8. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any two of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish, any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

LUKE WHITE.
W. P. ADAM.

Notice as to Names of Officiating Ministers being sent in to the Registrar-General.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1854.—OFFICIATING MINISTERS FOR 1866.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, 15th November, 1865.

THE attention of the persons or person within the Colony of New Zealand in whom is vested ecclesiastical authority over any of the Religious Bodies enumerated in "Schedule D," annexed to an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," and of all other persons concerned, is requested to the following extracts from the Act aforesaid:—

"42. Any Minister of Religion whose name shall have been sent in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or other officer to be appointed by the Governor in that behalf, by the persons or person within the Colony in whom ecclesiastical authority shall for the time being be vested, or reputed to be vested, over any of the Religious Bodies enumerated in the "Schedule D" to this Act annexed, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, be an Officiating Minister within the meaning of this Act; and the name of every such Minister of Religion shall be certified under the hand or hands of the persons or person aforesaid, and shall be entered and published as hereinafter provided: Provided always that any Minister of Religion not connected with any of the bodies enumerated in the aforesaid Schedule to this Act annexed, who shall present to any Registrar a certificate signed by twenty-four householders resident in the district for which such Registrar shall be appointed, declaring that such Minister is their Officiating Minister, shall be entitled to have his name inserted in the list of Officiating Ministers within the meaning of this Act: Provided always that such certificate shall be attested by two Justices of the Peace; and such attested certificate shall be sent in to the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid anew in the month of December in every year; and no such attested certificate presented to any Registrar by any Minister as aforesaid shall continue in force unless renewed in like manner.

"44. The several ecclesiastical authorities as aforesaid of the respective Religious Bodies shall send in to the said Registrar-General or

other officer as aforesaid, a correct list of such Officiating Ministers in the month of December in every year."

The following are the Religious Bodies enumerated in Schedule D, above referred to:—

"The United Church of England and Ireland,"
"The Church of Scotland,"
"The Roman Catholic Church,"
"The Free Church of Scotland,"
"All Presbyterian Congregations,"
"The Wesleyan Methodist Society,"
"All Congregational Independents,"
"Baptists,"
"The Primitive Methodist Society,"
"The Lutheran Church,"
"All Hebrew Congregations,"
"The Society of Friends."

I have therefore to request that, before the termination of the month of December next ensuing, the Names of all Officiating Ministers be sent in to me duly certified, in order that such names may be entered in a List, a copy of which will be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, in the month of January, 1866.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

N.B.—It is requested that the Christian Names and the Addresses of the several Ministers may be specified in the lists sent in to the Registrar-General.

J. B. B.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Middle District.

In the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862;" and in the matter of the petition of Leopold Grubel, of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, and Colony of New Zealand, mercantile clerk. On the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

UPON reading the petition of the said Leopold Grubel, and the several affidavits thereunto annexed, and the several affidavits filed herein, and the several orders made herein, and upon hearing Mr. Izard of counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Leopold Grubel shall cede and deliver, convey, assign, and make over, of all and singular the real and personal estate and effects of the said Leopold Grubel unto Carl Meyer, and that Robert Rodger Strang, Esquire, the *ad interim* sequestrator appointed by this Court, shall join in such conveyance and assignment upon trust for the collection and conversion into money of the said estate and effects, and the distribution of the net proceeds, *pro rata*, and subject to legal existing priorities (if any) amongst such of the creditors of the said Leopold Grubel who shall have proved their debts by affidavits filed in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Wellington; and it is hereby further ordered that, upon the execution of such deed as aforesaid, the said Leopold Grubel be discharged and released from his debts, liabilities, and engagements mentioned and specified in the Schedule to his said petition, to the several persons hereinafter mentioned, namely—Frederick Luhnig, of Dunedin, tent maker; Messrs. Wilson and Kidston, of Dunedin, solicitors; Carl Stenhoff, of Dunedin, merchant; Carl Meyer, of Wellington, cabinet maker.

By the Court,
R. R. STRANG.