

[To be substituted for NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, No. 2, dated by mistake January 8, 1865, instead of January 8, 1866.]



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

G. GREY, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

**WHEREAS** by the Act intituled "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is enacted that there shall be within the Colony of New Zealand Courts of Record, to be called District Courts, and that it shall be lawful for the Governor in the manner in the said Act mentioned, to constitute in any part of the said Colony districts within which such Courts shall be held, and to declare by what name each Court should be designated.

And whereas in the said Act it is also provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to appoint for every such District Court a fit and proper person, being a Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, to be the Judge thereof: Provided always that for any such district it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any fit and proper person to be the Judge thereof, to exercise only the jurisdiction conferred by this Act over cases of a Civil nature, in which the claim or demand shall exceed Twenty pounds, and shall not exceed One hundred pounds, and the jurisdiction conferred by the twenty-eighth section of this Act, as to the recovery of the possession of Tenements, and no other jurisdiction under this Act.

And whereas by a Proclamation bearing date the Second day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, I have constituted a certain district as is therein defined, within which a Court shall be held, and have declared that such Court shall be designated by the name of "The District Court of Wellington:"

Now know ye, that I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in this behalf, do in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, by these presents appoint for the aforesaid district

CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD,

Barrister-at-Law of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Esquire, to be Judge of and for the said district, and of the said District Court, to exercise within the said district only the jurisdiction conferred by the Act intituled "The District Courts Act, 1858," over cases of a Civil nature, in which the claim or demand shall exceed Twenty pounds, and shall not exceed One hundred pounds, and the jurisdiction conferred by the twenty-eighth section of the said Act as to the recovery of the possession of Tenements, and no other jurisdiction under the said Act.  
Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

**WHEREAS** by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is enacted that there shall be within the Colony of New Zealand Courts of Record to be called District Courts, and that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony in the manner in the said Act provided, to constitute districts within which such Courts shall be respectively held, and in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to appoint for every such District Court a fit and proper person being a Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the said Colony, to be the Judge thereof:

Now know ye, that I, the said Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, do in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty by these Presents appoint

CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD, of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, Esquire, a Barrister-at-Law of the said Supreme Court, to be a District Judge under the said Act for the District of Wanganui; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office to him the said Charles Dudley Robert Ward during pleasure, together with all and singular the rights, powers and authorities whatsoever to the said office belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

And I do also, in pursuance of the said power and authority, appoint the said

CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD, Esq., to be a District Judge under the said Act for the District of Nelson; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office to him the said Charles Dudley Robert Ward, during pleasure; together with all and singular the rights, powers and authorities whatsoever to the said office belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

And I do also, in pursuance of the said power and authority, appoint the said

CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD, Esq.,

to be a District Judge under the said Act for the District of Marlborough; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office to him the said Charles Dudley Robert Ward, during pleasure; together with all and singular the rights, powers and authorities whatsoever to the said office belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Given under the hand of 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, at the Government House, at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

**WHEREAS** by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record, possessing Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, to be called District Courts, and the Governor is empowered, from time to time, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix the times and places within the district at which every such Court shall be held:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, fix that Sessions of the District Court of Wellington shall be held at Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, in every year, on the tenth day of January, the fifteenth day of February, the twenty-fifth day of March, the tenth day of April, the fifteenth day of May, the twenty-fifth day of June, the tenth day of July, the fifteenth day of August, the twenty-fifth day of September, the tenth day of October, the fifteenth day of November, and the twenty-sixth day of December, or as soon as conveniently may be after every such day respectively, and until further order, at the Supreme Court House, at Wellington, aforesaid.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

**WHEREAS** by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record possessing Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, to be called District Courts, and the Governor is empowered, from time to time, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix the times and places within the district at which every such Court shall be held:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, fix that Sessions of the District Court of Wanganui shall be held in the Resident Magistrate's Court House at Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in every year, on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the first day of November, or as soon as conveniently may be after every such day respectively.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

**WHEREAS** by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record, possessing Civil and Crimi-

nal jurisdiction, to be called District Courts, and the Governor is empowered, from time to time, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix the times and places within the district at which every such Court shall be held:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, fix that Sessions of the District Court of Nelson shall be held in the Supreme Court House, at Nelson, in the Province of Nelson, in every year, on the first day of March, the first day of June, the first day of September, and the first day of December, or as soon as conveniently may be after every such day respectively.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

**WHEREAS** by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record, possessing Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, to be called District Courts, and the Governor is empowered, from time to time, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix the times and places within the district at which every such Court shall be held:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, fix that Sessions of the District Court of Marlborough shall be held in the old Provincial Council Chamber, at Picton, in the Province of Marlborough, in every year, on the fifteenth day of March, the fifteenth day of June, the fifteenth day of September, and the fifteenth day of December, or as soon as conveniently may be after every such day respectively.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

*Making Regulations for the Management of Post Offices.*

At the Government House, at Wellington, the eighteenth day of December, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**WHEREAS** by "The New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," power is given to the Governor in Council from time to time to make rules and regulations for the management of the several Post Offices of the said Colony; for the receiving, despatching, conveying and delivering of letters (including the imposition of fees for private boxes and deliveries); for the detaining, opening, and return or other disposal of irregularly posted, unclaimed, and refused letters, or such as from any cause whatsoever cannot be delivered or forwarded, and the contents thereof respectively, and for the publication of the lists of the same; for the making, custody, and sale of postage labels; for the receiving and paying of money in connection with the said Postal Service; and for the conduct of Post Officers; and any such rules and regulations at any time in force to alter, vary, or revoke; and, for the purpose of giving effect to the rules and regulations so to be made, further power is given to the Governor in Council by the said Act to impose any penalty not exceeding ten pounds for any one offence against such rules and regulations:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance of the said recited power and authority, doth by this present

Order, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, revoke all regulations heretofore in force, and make the rules and regulations specified in the Schedule hereinafter written, and doth impose the penalties for the infraction thereof respectively as therein set forth, and doth further declare that this Order shall take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

SCHEDULE.

*Regulations.*

1. From and after the first day of January, 1866, all regulations which may be now in force for the guidance of Postmasters or for the management of Post Offices in New Zealand, are hereby cancelled and annulled.

2. All persons employed in the Post Office Department are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with "The New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," and, as far as in them lies, to see that it is duly carried into effect. In matters not specially provided for in the said Act, they will be guided by these or any subsequent regulations or instructions issued under the said Act.

*Post Offices.*

3. Each Province of New Zealand shall be a Post Office District for the purpose of these regulations.

4. Such offices in each district shall be deemed Post Offices for the purpose of these regulations as shall from time to time be notified as such by the Postmaster-General in the *New Zealand Gazette*; and the Chief Post Office in each district shall be the office of the Chief Postmaster.

5. The words "Post Office," in large and conspicuous characters, must be exhibited outside every Post Office.

6. Every Post Office shall be open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (and on the day of delivery of the European Mails until 6 p.m.) on all week-days, and on Sundays for a period not exceeding two hours, if necessary for the delivery or despatch of European Mails, or in the event of mails arriving on Sundays from any disturbed district of the Colony, such mails shall be opened for the delivery of letters on the public service only. No Provincial Mails shall be made up on Sundays except specially required by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General, however, may, by special instructions addressed to any Postmaster, alter these hours as regards any particular Post Office or Post Offices, should circumstances seem to require it.

7. A Letter Box must be fixed in a convenient and accessible situation, and the words "Letter Box" placed on or over it in plain characters. Its construction must be such as to provide for the security of the letters.

8. Tables of postage rates, notices of the closing of the letter box for the despatch of mails, the times of arrival and departure of country mails, lists of unclaimed letters, and other postal notices requiring publication, shall be exhibited in some convenient place outside every Post Office.

9. No person not duly authorized on the business of the Department shall be admitted into the interior of any Post Office Building, and any Postmaster or other Post Officer allowing or conniving at the infringement of this rule shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds on account of every person so admitted.

10. The following days shall be Post Office holidays—namely, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, and within each Province the anniversary of such Province.

*Postmasters and Post Officers.*

11. There shall be in each Post Office District a Chief Postmaster, whose duty it shall be generally to

superintend the postal arrangements in his district, and through whom the other Postmasters will correspond with the Postmaster-General.

12. The following shall be the Chief Postmasters in their respective districts:—The Postmaster at Auckland, the Postmaster at New Plymouth, the Postmaster at Napier, the Postmaster at Wellington, the Postmaster at Nelson, the Postmaster at Picton, the Postmaster at Christchurch, the Postmaster at Dunedin, the Postmaster at Invercargill, and the Postmaster at such office, in any Province hereafter to be constituted, as shall be notified in the *New Zealand Gazette* to be the Chief Post Office of that district.

13. Every person, on entering the service of the Post Office, is required to make a declaration in the prescribed form before a Magistrate; and no person, whether on temporary or permanent service, can be permitted to have access to the letters, or to perform any postal duty until this declaration is made. Chief Postmasters are required to forward to the Postmaster-General the declarations made by their subordinates, including those of all persons who take any part in the duties of their sub-offices; also the declarations of drivers of mail conveyances, and of any other persons who may have access to mails in their transit.

14. Any Postmaster having any serious grounds of complaint against or having lost all confidence in any person employed in his office, may suspend such person from duty; but a report of the matter must be sent by first post to the Postmaster-General.

15. In all cases of complaint against a subordinate, the Postmaster must communicate to such subordinate a copy of such complaint, and require a written defence; and a copy of the complaint, together with the defence (if any), must be transmitted as soon as possible to the Postmaster-General.

16. Every vacancy, by whatever cause occurring, in situations in any Post Office, must be reported by first post to the Postmaster-General, with a statement of the cause of the vacancy, the salary, and duties, with such other observations as the case may require.

17. Should a protracted continuance of such vacancy be calculated to cause serious inconvenience, the Postmaster in whose office such vacancy shall occur may employ some fit person temporarily to perform the duties of the vacant office.

18. It shall be competent for any Postmaster at any time to require the attendance of all or any of the persons employed in his office for the sorting, delivery, or despatch of mails.

19. No Postmaster shall absent himself from duty without having obtained leave from the Postmaster-General, nor without having made provision to the satisfaction of that officer for the performance of his duties during his absence.

20. Any Postmaster may grant leave of absence for any time not exceeding a fortnight in any one year to any of his subordinates; but no longer leave of absence shall be granted without the sanction of the Postmaster-General.

21. All Postmasters will be required to procure and keep on hand a sufficient supply of postage stamps of the different kinds in use in the Department, and to sell them to the public at the rates set forth thereon.

22. No person other than a Postmaster shall, unless specially licensed thereto by the Postmaster-General, sell postage labels, under a penalty of ten pounds.

23. Country Postmasters and licensed Stamp-sellers will receive their supplies of postage labels from the Chief Office of the district, and must pay for the same on delivery, or by remittance accompanying

their requisition. A poundage of five per cent. on the value will be allowed to them in reduction of the purchase money.

24. Postage labels shall in no case be affixed by any Post Officer on duty to any letter, newspaper, or packet, received at a Post Office for despatch.

25. No information, under any pretext, must be given respecting letters which pass through the Post Office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed. No officer must make public any official communication which he may receive, unless he should be directed to do so; nor must he make known information which he may obtain by means of his office of the private affairs of any person.

26. Any Post Officer who shall receive in any form a reward or gratuity for affording preferential advantages in the delivery or posting of letters, &c., and any Post Officer cognizant of such practice who shall connive at or fail at once to report the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and may in addition, should it appear necessary, be summarily dismissed.

#### Returns.

27. Every Chief Postmaster must transmit to the Postmaster-General at the end of every quarter a full report on the efficiency of the Post Offices within his district; and shall furnish, in addition to the quarterly accounts, the following returns, viz. :—

#### Monthly.

A statement of advances required under imprest.

#### Quarterly.

I. The number of letters and newspapers received at and despatched from Chief Offices under the following heads, viz. :—

1. To and from offices within the Province in detail.
2. To and from other Chief Offices in detail.
3. To and from the United Kingdom.
4. To and from the Australian Colonies in detail.
5. To and from all other places in detail.

II. The number, weight, and amount of letters, &c., transmitted free from prepayment of postage to places within the Colony, and to places beyond the Colony, under the following heads, viz. :—

1. On General Government Service.
2. On Provincial Government Service.
3. On Imperial Government Service.

III. The number of letters registered during the quarter, with a similar return for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, under the following heads, namely :—

1. Letters addressed to places within the Colony.
2. Letters addressed to places beyond the Colony.

IV. The number, commission, and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, with a similar Return for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, as follows :—

1. Orders issued on places within the Colony.
2. Orders issued on the different Australian Colonies.
3. Orders issued on the United Kingdom.
4. Orders paid, issued within the Colony.
5. Orders paid, issued in the different Australian Colonies.
6. Orders paid, issued in the United Kingdom.

V. A report of any infringement of the law, or of these regulations, which may have come under the Postmaster's observation.

VI. A Return of all unauthorized persons who may have been admitted into any Post Office, with a statement of the circumstances.

VII. Generally, a report of any circumstances or occurrences which the Postmaster may deem worthy of special notice.

*Annually, on the 1st of January in each year.*

I. A Return of the number of all letters and newspapers received at and despatched from Chief Offices during the year, in a similar form to No. 1 Quarterly Return.

II. A Return of all Post Offices and Postal Officers within each Province, stating the Officers' names, salaries, dates of appointment, and the increase or decrease of the correspondence to and from each office during the year, as compared with the previous year.

III. A Return of all officers under bond, showing the amounts, and whether the sureties are alive, solvent, or resident in the Colony.

IV. A Return of all Mail Contracts within the Province, the length in miles of each one way, the names of the Post Offices served by each, how often conveyed, the mode of conveyance, the cost of each service, the rate per mile, the cost the previous year, if running into another Province, the dates of commencement and termination of contracts, and the names of the contractors.

Should there be no such particulars to record under any of these heads, a blank form of report shall nevertheless be signed and sent.

28. All letters, packets, and newspapers, except such as are by law exempted from prepayment of postage, and letters addressed to certain countries on the Continent of Europe (for which see Tables of Rates of Postage in the *Postal Guide*) must be prepaid in postage labels.

29. All letters received into any Post Office are to be carefully assorted, each class being before despatch tied in separate bundles.

#### Stamping.

30. Each Chief Office is provided with a double stamp, (that is, the date and obliterating stamps conjoined), the figures of which must be carefully adjusted at the commencement of each day; when this is done, a clear impression must be made in a book kept for the purpose, so as to afford evidence of the correct discharge of this duty. Care must be taken to change the Index Letters, A, B, C, &c., at the appointed hours. The use of the Index Letters is to indicate the hour at which any letter is received, and if through carelessness it fail to do so, a Postmaster may be blamed for delay which has not occurred at his office. Whenever the Index Letter is changed, an impression should be made in the book, and initialed by the person who may be the stamper at the time.

31. It is necessary that the impression of every stamp shall not only be legible, but perfect in every particular, so that each letter and figure may be quite distinct. To effect this, attention must be paid to the following :—

I. The stamp must be kept perfectly clean, by washing it with a weak solution of potash, or soda, or with printers' lye; using for the purpose a small brush.

II. Type which has been used, must be cleaned before it is replaced in the type box.

III. Great care must be taken to have the stamping pad in good order, and when not used, to be covered from dust.

32. Defacing postage labels with the obliterating stamp must be carefully done: proper obliteration consists in making the letter or figure in the defacing stamp appear distinctly legible on the postage label without besmearing it. When the double stamp is used, care must be taken not to encroach on the address of the letter.

33. The duty of stamping letters, &c., will be as follows :—

I. All letters posted at Chief Offices where double stamps are used, will bear the dates on the front or address sides.

- II. Letters posted where single stamps only are used, will bear the dates on the backs.
- III. Letters received at any office from any other office, whether in transit or for delivery, will be date stamped on the backs.
- IV. Re-addressed letters must bear impression of the date stamp of the day on which they are re-addressed also on their backs.
- V. Dead letters will be date stamped on their backs with the date stamp of the day on which the Dead Letter Mail is made up.
- VI. Book packets and parcels are required to be stamped as if they were ordinary letters.
- VII. For date, obliterating, and other stamping, black ink only will be used.
- VIII. Every letter posted too late for any mail must be marked with the "Too Late" stamp, or the words "too late" written in red ink on its face at the left-hand top corner. Should a Postmaster neglect to mark such a letter "too late," the impression of the date stamp on it will be regarded as evidence that the letter was in time for the mail of that date.

34. Every Chief Postmaster is required to see that the duty of stamping is efficiently and expeditiously performed at his office. He is also required to take proper notice of defective stamping at any of his subordinate offices.

*Treatment of Letters, &c.*

35. No Postmaster shall be required to receive any letter, book packet, or packet of newspapers, if it exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, or three pounds in weight.

36. No letter or packet intended for transmission by post may contain glass in any form, nor any cutlery or sharp instrument, nor any fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, nor any bladder or vessel containing liquids, nor any gunpowder or lucifer matches, nor anything which is explosive or combustible, or likely to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of any Officer of the Post Office. Should any letter or packet be posted, contrary to this and the foregoing rule, it will be the duty of the Chief Postmaster, in whose district such letter or packet may be posted, to forward it without delay to the Dead Letter Office to be disposed of.

37. Postmasters must be careful not to deliver a letter or packet to any other than the person addressed, without a written order from that person—nor even to the writer, except on a written order of the Postmaster-General, or in cases hereinafter specially provided for; and should any unauthorized person obtain possession of a letter not addressed to him, the Postmaster who allowed of the delivery will be held responsible for the neglect.

38. Should a letter intended for one person be (notwithstanding every precaution) delivered to another, and opened by the wrong person, the letter must be re-sealed and the name of this latter person written upon it, and the reason why it is returned; thus, "Opened by but not for \_\_\_\_\_."

39. Letters, packets, or newspapers, which are mis-sent to any office, must be marked "Mis-sent to \_\_\_\_\_" on the face of each; they must also bear the date stamp of the day on which they are received. Such letters, packets, or newspapers, must then be carefully forwarded to their proper destination by the first post, and a minute report of the circumstance forwarded to the Postmaster-General.

40. Any letter, packet, or newspaper, re-directed from one Post Office to another within the Colony by reason of the person to whom it is addressed having changed his place of abode, will be charged with a new and distinct rate of postage according to weight, such postage, in addition to any previous charge for unpaid postage or re-direction, to be paid before delivery. No letter shall be re-directed except

upon the written instructions of the person addressed. This rule shall not apply to re-addressed letters to officers or men of Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or of the Colonial Forces engaged in the field or on active service. When application is made to a Chief Postmaster by a person known to him, for the delivery of a letter addressed to such person in transit to another office within the district of such Chief Postmaster, such letter may be so delivered on payment of the prescribed fresh rate of postage.

41. If any letter or packet liable to more than one rate of postage, and addressed to any place within the Colony, or to the United Kingdom, or to the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, shall be prepaid with at least a single rate, it must be sent forward charged with an amount of postage equal to the deficiency, together with another single rate as a fine. But if any letter or packet so addressed bear less than a single rate of postage, or if it be addressed to any other Colony or foreign country, and bear less than the full rate of postage, it shall be detained and returned to the writer, if known. If the writer be not known, a copy of the address of the letter must be exhibited in a conspicuous place outside the Post Office; and then, if not claimed within seven days, shall be forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office to be disposed of.

42. Any newspaper posted without being sufficiently prepaid, or addressed to any person within the delivery of the place where it is posted, and unpaid, shall be retained, but may be delivered or forwarded to the person addressed, on application within three months, and payment of the deficient postage in stamps.

43. Receiving Postmasters must collect and account for all postages due upon insufficiently paid and re-directed letters, packets, and newspapers, together with any fines or fees that may accrue thereon, and they will be chargeable with the amounts specified in the letter-bills.

*Mails.*

44. All mails must be well secured and carefully sealed with the office seal; and it will be the duty of every Postmaster to examine the seals of the mails he receives, to ascertain that they have not been tampered with.

45. Any Postmaster, on receiving notice of a mail being missing, lost, or stolen, must immediately report the same to the Chief Postmaster, and to the Police authorities of the district; and the despatching Postmaster must as soon as possible forward a copy of the letter-bill, together with a list of the registered letters, if any, and other information as to the contents of the mail, and a description of the package and conveyance, so as to afford every means of tracing the missing mail. The Chief Postmaster must report all the circumstances of the case to the Postmaster-General without delay.

46. Every mail must be accompanied with a letter-bill applicable to the description of such mail, and care must be taken that the entries in the letter-bill correctly describe the contents of the mail.

47. Every Postmaster must carefully check the letter-bills accompanying the mails received by him, by comparing their contents with the entries on the letter-bills. If they cannot be made to agree, they must be checked by another officer, if there be one, and the entries, if wrong, corrected—such corrections to be initiated by the checking officer.

48. Every letter-bill must be duly dated and signed before despatch, and numbered in progressive series, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of each year, each office to which mails are despatched having a distinct series.

49. Letters, packets, and newspapers, on which postage has been charged against a Postmaster, and which may be re-directed to another Post Office within

the Colony, when despatched to destination must be accompanied by Form No. 23, in which the Postmaster will take credit for the postage charged against him.

50. Postage chargeable on letters, packets, or newspapers, which from any cause cannot be delivered, or the postage on which cannot be recovered, must be taken credit for in the Form No. 24.

51. Gratuities shall be paid to masters of unsubsidized vessels on mails despatched at the rate of one penny per letter or packet, not including newspapers.

*Missing and Unclaimed Letters.*

52. Postmasters must regard the inquiries which they are called upon to make regarding letters reported to be missing, as a subject on which the reputation of their office is involved. They must therefore, to the best of their power, promptly investigate all cases of alleged loss.

53. Letters posted without addresses, or with so imperfect or illegible addresses that they cannot be forwarded to their intended destinations, must be date stamped, and forwarded by first opportunity to the Dead Letter Office, each letter bearing on its face, in red ink, the cause of its being classed as dead.

54. A distinctly written list of the addresses of all letters or packets remaining unclaimed at any Post Office at the end of the third month after their receipt, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place outside such Post Office; and all letters the addresses of which have been so exhibited, remaining unclaimed or undelivered at the end of the second month thereafter, shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office by the first opportunity after the first of each month, each letter or packet having the reason of its non-delivery written in red ink on its face.

55. Letters addressed to persons who are known to be dead, must be delivered to their legal representatives, if known; otherwise the word "Deceased" must be written in red ink on their faces, and the letters sent to the Dead Letter Office.

*Registered Letters.*

56. Every prepaid letter, book, or packet, addressed to places within New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and to many foreign countries, may be registered on payment in stamps of the fees as set forth in the *New Zealand Postal Guide*.

57. Registered letters, when re-directed to any place within the Colony, are not liable to any further charge than ordinary re-directed letters; but if re-directed to places beyond the Colony, the second postage and registration fee must be prepaid.

58. Especial care must be exercised in the treatment of registered letters, so that they can at any time be traced to each person through whose hands they have passed. In transferring registered letters from hand to hand, the check consists in each officer obtaining a receipt or acquittance from the person to whom he hands the letters. The Postmaster-General will call to strict account any officer who may neglect his duty in this matter, and, in addition to such fines as may be imposed, will determine those cases in which any loss is to be made good by the officer in fault; or, if the error should be found to arise from lax supervision, by his superior officer.

59. In every office there should be a registered letter locker for the secure deposit of registered letters which are waiting for delivery or despatch, the key to be in possession of the officer appointed to this duty during office hours, and in the custody of the Postmaster when the office is closed. The careless detention of letters in the locker will be considered as a serious offence, and punished accordingly.

60. Letters may be registered at any Post Office during the usual office hours, and for despatch by any mail, until one hour before the closing of such mail. To the person presenting a letter for registration, a receipt must be given on the proper form (No.

20), a transcript of which shall be made in a book kept for that purpose, the letter must be date stamped, and the word "Registered," with the figures denoting its registry number, written on it in red ink on the front side at the left-hand top corner; it will then be deposited in the locker until it is time to make up the mail in which it is to be despatched, and the despatching officer will be responsible that he obtains the letter from the locker.

61. Postmasters will carefully collect all letters unquestionably containing coin, addressed to places within the Colony, and which have not been registered, in order to subject them to compulsory registration. The full addresses of such letters must be entered in the registry book, also the names of the officers who first observe them, and how they are disposed of. The letters must then be taxed with a double registration fee of one shilling, and treated in all other respects as registered letters. In the event of a double registration fee being charged on a letter supposed to contain coin, and proof being afterwards afforded by the person addressed that such letter did not contain coin, the Chief Postmaster is hereby authorized to refund the charge, on his obtaining a receipt therefor.

62. Mails containing registered letters must be accompanied with the lists applicable to such mails. In the lists will be written the addresses and registry numbers of the registered letters so contained in the mails. The lists to be dated and signed by the receiving officers, and returned to the despatching office.

63. Registered letters are not liable to be surcharged on account of deficient postage, the officers who receive them being responsible that the proper amount of postage and fee in stamps is affixed at the time of registration. With the exception, therefore, of letters registered under the provisions of Rule 61, and of re-directed registered letters, all registered letters must be delivered free.

64. The first duty of every officer opening a mail is to examine the letter-bill for the purpose of ascertaining whether any registered letters are contained in the mail. If there be any—after being date stamped, their addresses, the date of receipt, and the names of the offices whence they are received, must be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, also how they are disposed of. Any irregularity discovered respecting registered letters must be immediately reported to the Postmaster-General.

65. A registered letter is to be delivered only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the bearer of a special authority in writing signed by him. A letter carrier, on delivering a registered letter, must require the receipt No. 21 to be signed by the person to whom the letter is addressed; when this is not practicable, it must be signed by some responsible person known to be permanently connected with the house, or, when the letter is directed to a place of business, by a clerk or other person known to belong to the establishment. The receipt of a lodger must not be taken except for his own letters. Registered letters which are not delivered by letter carrier, such as those that are kept till called for, must be placed in the locker, and the proper form of receipt for such letter must be placed in the box or pigeon hole where ordinary letters so addressed await delivery, so that the delivering officer may see that there is a registered letter in the locker. Notice of a registered letter for the holder of a private box must be given by placing a copy of form No. 22 duly filled up into such box.

66. All registered letters must be distinguished from the ordinary correspondence by having the word "registered" written legibly in red ink on the left-hand top corner of the front side of the letters, and by being tied with green tape. The tape must be



tied over the ends and round the middle of the letters, and after being looped wherever it crosses, must be tied tightly in a fast knot at the back of the letters, so that the knots may not interfere with the addresses. Letters containing cash or stamps, passing between a Chief Postmaster and a subordinate officer, although entered on the list as registered, are not to be tied with green tape.

*Book Packets.*

67. Every packet intended to be transmitted as a book packet, must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, subject to Regulation 35.

68. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum (to the exclusion however of letters, whether sealed or open); also photographs, but exclusive of glass in any form, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either written, printed, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books; and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

69. The packet must not contain any letter, closed or open, nor any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed, in any such packet, or on its cover.

70. It will be the duty of every Postmaster from time to time to examine packets and newspapers open at both ends, sent as exempt from letter postage, and in case he should discover that any such packet is not entitled to exemption from letter postage, he is to forward to their destination all such packets or newspapers addressed to places within the Colony, charged with a double letter postage fee. When such packets or newspapers are addressed to places beyond the Colony, they must be detained, and if applications for their return be made within three months by the persons who posted them, they may be returned on payment of a double inland rate of letter postage, or, in case of no such applications being made, they shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

71. No Postmaster shall be required to receive for transmission by any inland or overland mail a book packet which, from any reason, may appear calculated to retard the carrier, or otherwise to cause inconvenience.

*Bankers' Parcels.*

72. Bankers' Parcels, containing only bank notes, orders, bills, and promissory notes, cheques, pass-books, or bank returns, sent by or to any bank or banker within the Colony (provided such parcels are securely closed and sealed, and contain no letter or communication in the nature of a letter, and bear, along with the address of such parcel, the words "Banker's Parcel without Letter," subscribed by the sender of such parcel with his name and address), shall be received as book packets, and shall be transmitted within the Colony at the same rates as Book Packets.

*Pattern Parcels.*

73. Pattern parcels addressed to places within the Colony, the United Kingdom, and the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and such other places as are set forth in the *New Zealand Postal Guide*, or, as may from time to time be notified in the *New Zealand Gazette*, may be sent by post subject to the following restrictions:—

- I. No packet must exceed 24 ounces in weight.
- II. There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark and number, and the prices of the articles.
- III. The patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened.
- IV. The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of any article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like as samples, provided they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office; while at the same time the patterns may be easily examined.
- V. Any packets not in accordance with the above regulations will be treated as letters.

*Newspapers.*

74. Newspapers for transmission within the Colony shall be posted in single numbers, so put up that the date of publication may be readily seen. Packages of newspapers consisting of more than one number shall be treated as book packets.

*Late Letter Fees.*

75. All sea-borne mails to be kept open to within one hour of the departure of the mails from the Post Office. Every Chief Postmaster shall cause letters for the United Kingdom and Australia to be received at his office, after the closing of the general mails, to be made up into supplementary mails, consisting of late letters only, and for each of which an additional fee of one shilling over and above the ordinary postage rate, shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the letters; such supplementary mails to be kept open until within twenty minutes of the latest period of despatch from the office.

76. Late letters for places within the Colony shall be received at each Post Office until within twenty minutes of the hour of despatch; and for each of such late letters an additional fee of sixpence over and above the ordinary postage rate shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the letter.

77. On all inter-provincial letters posted in the receiving boxes on board the Mail Steamers, the above-mentioned late fee of sixpence over and above the ordinary postage shall be prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the letters, otherwise a double fee of one shilling will be charged on delivery.

*Private Boxes.*

78. Any Postmaster may set apart and allow a private box in his Post Office to any person who may apply for the same; and such person shall hold such box subject to the following rules:—

79. Every private box shall be so arranged that access may be had both from the outside and inside of the Post Office.

80. The outside end of each box shall be provided with a door and lock, and the person to whom such box shall be allotted shall be furnished with a key to the same; but the lock shall be kept in repair at his own expense.

81. All letters received at any Post Office, at which private boxes shall have been established, addressed to any person to whom a private box has been allotted, shall, at the sorting of the mail in which such letters arrived, be deposited in such box.

82. The fees payable in respect of each private box shall be as follows:—

For the first year or portion of a year £2 0 0  
For every subsequent year or portion of a year . . . . . 1 0 0

payable in advance on the 2nd day of January in each year; and for the purpose of this rule, a year shall be held to commence on the 2nd day of January.

83. The revenue arising from such fees shall be deemed ordinary revenue of the Post Office, and be paid over as such to the Colonial Treasurer.

84. A separate account of all postage chargeable on any Postmaster as the receiving Postmaster under clause No. 43 of these Regulations, or otherwise, shall be kept by him on all letters so deposited in any box; which account shall be due and payable quarterly, on the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, the 1st day of October, and the 2nd day of January, by the holder of such box; and such account shall not be questioned by such holder, but shall be conclusive as to the charges therein.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 28th December, 1865.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

Major MARSHALL,

of the command of the Militia and Volunteers of the Rangitikei District, Province of Wellington.

A. H. RUSSELL,

(In the absence of the Hon. Defence Minister.)

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 28th December, 1865.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD GORTON,

to the command of the Militia and Volunteers in the Rangitikei District, Province of Wellington, *vice* Major Marshall resigned.

A. H. RUSSELL,

(In the absence of the Hon. Defence Minister.)

ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esq., Official Administrator, in Account with the Estate of Thomas Horsburgh.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1857.			1857.		
Aug. 17. Cash from Bethune and Hunter for schooner "Caledonian" . . . . .	100	0 0	Feb. Paid R. Haybittle, securing vessel . . . . .	5	0 0
Cash, sails . . . . .	14	0 0	Aug. 17. Paid Court fees . . . . .	3	9 0
Sept. 2. Cash from Mr. Shand, payment of draft on Mr. Carkeek, to account of Receiver . . . . .	130	0 0	" Paid postage, Colonial . . . . .	0	7 2
Do. do. do. . . . .	70	0 0	" Paid Johnston and Co. their charges against vessel . . . . .	9	18 0
July 7. Do. do. do. . . . .	100	0 0	" Paid Bethune and Hunter charges . . . . .	14	12 0
1859.			1859.		
Oct. 19. Do. do. do. . . . .	100	0 0	June 17. Paid Bethune and Hunter charges on potatoes, freight, &c. . . . .	385	12 0
June 29. Cash from Bethune and Hunter . . . . .	8	14 9	1862.		
1863.			Sept. 6. Paid Mr. Hart's charges for power of attorney . . . . .	1	18 4
Feb. 3. Receipts by A. W. Shand, Chatham Islands £42 13 6 Less amount paid by him as per his account dated 10th September, 1862 . . . . .	6	0 0	" Paid postage to Great Britain . . . . .	0	3 0
	36	13 6	" Paid claim of Andrew Horsburgh, first dividend of 5d. in the pound on £1,636 19s. 9d. . . . .	34	1 0
1864.			" Paid claim of Andrew Innes, first dividend of 5d. in the pound on £1,810 3s. 9d. . . . .	37	10 2
Feb. 2. Cash account sales by Bethune and Hunter . . . . .	17	18 6	" Paid claim of William Oswald, first dividend of 5d. in the pound on £180 1s. 6d. . . . .	3	15 0
1865.			1865.		
Sept. 21. Do. do. do. . . . .	3	1 6	Nov. 2. Paid claim of Andrew Horsburgh, second dividend of 3 2-10d. in the pound on £1,636 19s. 9d. . . . .	20	19 6
			" Paid claim of Andrew Innes, second dividend of 3 2-10d. in the pound on £1,810 3s. 9d. . . . .	23	2 6
			" Paid claim of William Oswald, second dividend of 3 2-10d. in the pound on £180 1s. 6d. . . . .	2	5 6
			1864.		
			Feb. 2. Paid Bethune and Hunter charges, freight, &c. . . . .	5	16 10
			1865.		
			Sept. 21. Do. do. do. . . . .	1	16 6
			Administration commission on £522 14s. 9d. at 5 per cent. £26 2 6		
			Administration commission on £57 13s. 4d. at 8 per cent. 4 12 8		
				30	15 2
			Advertising balance sheet . . . . .	0	7 6
				£580	8 3
				£580	8 3



FINANCIAL YEAR 1865-6.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ORDINARY REVENUE of New Zealand, for the Quarter ended SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

	GENERAL.	PROVINCIAL.										TOTALS.
		AUCKLAND.	TARANAKI.	WELLINGTON.	HAWKE'S BAY.	NELSON.	MARLBRO'.	CANTERBURY.	OTAGO.	SOUTHLAND.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>REVENUE:</b>												
Customs Duties	...	44904 19 4	4559 16 0	20185 1 5	4791 3 5	8343 16 2	1573 2 6	41792 19 11	47949 18 3	6679 11 10	180780 8 10	
Fines, Seizures, &c.	...	35 18 3	28 2 10	...	...	17 10 7	10 18 7	...	...	...	92 10 3	
Postal, (including Telegraph).	390 0 0	2891 16 2	264 8 4	1451 4 9	299 4 7	481 15 0	218 10 0	2452 17 8	3129 0 4	461 12 4	12040 9 2	
<b>Judicial—</b>												
Fees and Fines, Supreme Court	...	253 8 0	15 1 0	...	...	...	...	257 11 3	...	31 9 0	557 9 3	
" Sheriff's Office	...	164 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	277 2 0	...	441 9 6	
" Resident Magistrates' Courts	...	816 17 4	86 9 4	271 9 2	55 16 4	222 16 6	47 0 6	725 7 4	1078 16 10	131 18 8	3436 12 0	
" Petty Sessions	...	1 0 0	...	2 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 6	
Registration of Deeds	...	666 7 6	76 3 6	166 16 0	58 8 6	253 0 0	82 19 6	605 18 0	437 2 6	188 13 0	2535 8 6	
" Births, Marriages, &c.	...	20 1 0	16 12 0	14 12 6	25 10 6	34 18 6	...	10 16 0	16 14 6	11 18 0	151 3 0	
Fees on issue of Crown Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 0 0	57 0 0	254 0 0	
" under "Arms Act"	...	43 0 0	...	26 4 0	10 15 0	17 11 0	...	22 2 0	...	22 18 0	142 10 0	
" "Merchant Shipping Act"	...	44 13 0	...	11 2 0	1 0 0	6 14 0	...	12 2 0	19 13 0	0 12 0	95 16 0	
" "Joint Stock Companies Act"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	...	7 2 0	
" "Patents Act"	20 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10 0	
" "Land Claims Settlements Act"	10 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 9	
" Marine Board Office	66 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 3 0	
Incidental Receipts, Credit of Votes, &c.	884 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884 6 9	
Totals	1371 13 6	49842 8 1	5046 13 0	22129 6 4	5241 18 4	9378 1 9	1932 11 1	45879 14 2	53112 9 5	7585 12 10	201520 8 6	
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>												
Civil List	3476 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3476 6 10	
<b>Permanent Charges—</b>												
Interest and Sinking Fund ... £11,539 1 0	} 7438 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7438 8 5	
Less refunds by Provinces ... 4,100 12 7												
Under Acts of General Assembly	2333 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2333 4 1	
<b>Appropriations—</b>												
Executive	1410 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1410 6 9	
Legislative	3647 17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3647 17 5	
Judicial	75 0 0	1777 7 1	212 11 0	714 7 10	177 0 10	350 0 6	266 18 4	700 5 11	2498 8 10	431 4 7	7203 4 11	
Registration of Land	27 9 10	82 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13 2	
" Deeds, Births, &c.	171 10 11	261 17 8	103 14 4	120 15 4	75 10 6	262 8 6	57 3 4	255 6 8	312 10 0	111 4 3	1732 1 6	
Electoral	...	323 17 0	19 5 0	14 10 0	23 18 8	69 7 2	25 0 0	57 15 2	77 11 4	29 18 8	641 3 0	
Customs	185 1 8	2002 12 8	252 18 6	661 18 2	299 8 6	523 3 11	237 17 6	25 5 8	2281 16 8	608 10 0	7078 13 3	
Postal	18885 2 5	1918 2 0	...	224 10 10	409 13 2	524 1 0	557 9 10	...	1788 17 10	1176 19 8	25484 16 9	
Militia	2099 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2099 6 1	
Native Department	3040 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3040 0 5	
Miscellaneous Services	6768 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6768 13 4	
Refunds of Revenue	20 0 0	1152 11 5	257 14 8	529 4 7	35 19 8	104 7 10	...	200 0 0	438 0 5	111 8 4	2849 6 11	
Supplementary	13564 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1780 5 0	...	15345 3 8	
†ths Customs paid to Provinces	63143 6 10	7518 11 2	846 3 6	2265 6 9	1021 11 4	1833 8 11	1144 9 0	1238 13 5	9177 10 1	2469 5 6	90658 6 6	
	...	17701 0 8	1720 9 7	4759 0 4	1797 1 3	3112 8 1	374 5 5	10042 19 0	17605 6 4	1996 16 5	59109 7 1	
Totals	63143 6 10	25219 11 10	2566 13 1	7024 7 1	2818 12 7	4945 17 0	1518 14 5	11281 12 5	26782 16 5	4466 1 11	149767 13 7	

Treasury, Wellington,  
December 27, 1865.

J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.  
C. T. BATKIN, Accountant.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE charged on the LOAN of 1863, during the SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1865.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Suppression of Rebellion :						
Colonial Forces :						
Pay ... ..	40,655	2	1	...		
Forage ... ..	1,622	18	2	...		
Stores, Clothing, Bedding, and Equipments ...	3,647	19	2	...		
Arms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements ...	4,330	16	8	...		
Rations ... ..	6,769	12	8	...		
Allowances to Families ... ..	534	3	11	...		
Transport ... ..	5,857	3	11	...		
Hospitals ... ..	2,185	17	10	...		
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,076	8	6	...		
Blockhouses, Defences, and Buildings ...	360	6	10	...		
Maori Prisoners ... ..	356	7	8	...		
Miscellaneous War ... ..	399	19	11	...		
Less Recoveries :						
Sales of Horses ... ..		16	2	6		
Sea and River Service ... ..	2,384	10	7			
				67,796	17	4
				2,400	13	1
II. Introduction of Settlers ... ..					65,396	4
III. Surveys ... ..					917	12
IV. Public Works ... ..					12,129	9
V. Location of Settlers ... ..					1,693	9
VI. Compensation for Land ... ..					1,171	2
VII. Lighthouses ... ..					3,438	10
VIII. Telegraphs ... ..					1,398	0
IX. Reinstatement of Taranaki ... ..					2,047	18
X. Charges on Negotiation of Loan and Debentures ...					7,197	5
XI. Government Domain, Offices, &c. ... ..					2,152	5
					3,343	18
				£	100,885	15
						7

Treasury, Wellington,  
27th December, 1865.

J. WOODWARD,  
Assistant Treasurer.

C. T. BATKIN,  
Accountant.