



THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The New Zealand Institute Act, 1867," it is enacted that on and after the passing of the said Act and until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, the Colonial Secretary for the time being of the said Colony, and the Superintendent for the time being of the Province of Wellington, and six other persons to be appointed after the passing of the said Act by the Governor, shall be a Board of Governors of an Institution which shall be called "The New Zealand Institute," and that they and their successors and the members for the time being of all and every Society or Societies thereafter to be incorporated with the said Institute for so long and such time as such several Societies shall remain and continue to be incorporated with the said Institute, shall be, and they are thereby declared to be, one body corporate in deed, name, and law, by the name of "The New Zealand Institute," and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall and may sue and be sued, plead or be impleaded, grant or receive, and shall have power and authority to take and purchase and hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments to them, their successors and assigns, for the purposes in the said Act after mentioned:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of the said Colony, pursuant to and in exercise of the power by the said Act in me vested in this behalf do hereby appoint

The Honorable THEODORE MINET HAULTAIN,
The Honorable WALTER BALDOCK DURRANT
MANTELL,
The Honorable SIR DAVID MONRO,
JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD, Esquire,
ALFRED LUDLAM, Esquire,
WILLIAM THOMAS LOCKE TRAVERS, Esquire,

to be Governors of the Institution to be called "The New Zealand Institute."

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

A PROCLAMATION.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Arms Act, 1860," power is given to the Governor, by proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, from time to time, to declare what articles shall be considered as Warlike Stores for the purposes of the said Act, and also for the purposes of an Ordinance of Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand passed in the sixth session of the said Council, intituled "An Ordinance to empower the Governor of New Zealand to regulate the importation and sale of arms, gunpowder and other Warlike Stores."

And whereas by certain proclamations bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the Governor did in pursuance of the above recited powers declare certain articles to be Warlike Stores.

And whereas it is expedient to vary the list of articles to be deemed Warlike Stores, for the above purposes:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the said recited power and authority, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the publication hereof, the undermentioned articles only shall

be considered as Warlike Stores for the purposes of the Act and Ordinance above mentioned, that is to say—

Firearms of all kinds.
 Accoutrements for ditto.
 Gunpowder of every description, in cartridge or otherwise.
 Percussion caps.
 Flints.
 Lead, manufactured or otherwise.
 Shot, ball, bullets and all other articles that may be used as missiles for firearms.
 Saltpetre.
 Pikes and bayonets.
 Swords.
 Detonating caps.
 Detonating powder, and all other articles capable of discharging firearms.

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, and dated at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. C. RICHMOND.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers, do, by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Southland that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Southland as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph established in the said Province from the Bluff to Invercargill, and from Invercargill to the Mataura River, is required for the purpose of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:

FORSTER GORING,
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty, or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers, do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Otago that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Otago as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph established in the said Province, from the Mataura river to Popotuna, from Popotuna to the Molyneux river, from the Molyneux river to Dunedin, and from Dunedin to the Waitaki river, is required for the purpose of the said electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:

FORSTER GORING,
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her

Majesty or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers, do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Canterbury as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph established in the said Province from the Waitaki river to the Waiho river, from the Waiho river to the Rakaia river, from the Rakaia river to Christchurch, and from Christchurch to the Kowai river, and from the Kowai river to the Hurunui river, is required for the purpose of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:
FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall have been deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers, do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Nelson, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown, in the said Province of Nelson, as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph established in the said Province from the Hurunui river to the Waiau river, and from the Waiau river to the Conway river, and from the boundary of the Province between Havelock and Nelson to Nelson, is required for the purpose of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:
FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers, do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Marlborough, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Marlborough as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a

distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph established in the said Province from the Conway river to the Kahutara river, from the Kahutara river to Kaikoura, from Kaikoura to the Clarence river, from the Clarence river to the Flaxbourne river, from the Flaxbourne river to Blenheim, from Blenheim to White's Bay, and from Blenheim to Picton, from Picton to Havelock, and from Havelock to the boundary of the Province of Nelson, is required for the purposes of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:
FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty, or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Wellington, as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph laid down in the said Province, from Cook Strait to Wellington, from Wellington to the Hutt, from the Hutt to Mungaroa, from Mungaroa to Featherston, from Featherston to Masterton, and from Masterton to Tauheru, from Tauheru to Maungapakahaha, from Maungapakahaha to Castle Point, and from Tinui to the river Waimata or along so much of the said line as is within the Province of Wellington, is required for the purpose of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:
FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty, or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Province of Hawke's Bay, as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph laid down in the said Province from the river Waimata to Ephraima, and from Ephraima to Napier, or along so much of the said line as is within the said Province, is required for the purpose of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, at any time, and from time to time, to except from sale, and either reserve to Her Majesty, or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best, such of the

Waste Lands of the Crown in any of the Provinces of New Zealand as may be required for the purposes of military defence, or for the construction of trunk lines of road, or as sites for public buildings for the use of the General Government, or for other purposes of public utility and convenience, and that all such exceptions shall be deemed to have been made whenever the Governor, by writing under his hand, shall have notified to the Superintendent of the Province in which any land so excepted is situate that the same is required for any of the purposes aforesaid, and such notification shall have been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

And whereas by "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to establish lines of communication by electric telegraph throughout the Colony, and for this purpose it is expedient to except from sale the land hereinafter described:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in exercise of the above powers do by this writing under my hand, notify to the Superintendents of the Provinces of Auckland and Napier, that the land hereinafter described, that is to say—so much and such part of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Provinces of Auckland and Napier, as is included between two lines drawn on each side of parallel to and at a distance of a chain from the line of electric telegraph laid down in the said Province, from Auckland to Cambridge, Kihikihi, Alexandra, and Napier, is required for the purposes of the electric telegraph.

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, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Approved in Council:

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1867.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

IN exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby order that so much of the Regulation No. 3 of Regulations made on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, under and in pursuance of "The Stamp Duties Act, 1866," as provides that the official impress to be given to Stamps affixed at the several Stamp Offices, should be made by the Seals of the respective Registrars of Deeds, shall, except as to such deeds and instruments as have been so impressed, be revoked and cancelled.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1867.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at a sitting of the Native Lands Court of New Zealand, held at Wanganui, in the District of Wanganui, Province of Wellington, on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the claim of Aperahama Tipae and others, to a piece of land called Te Waikupa, situate at Whangaehu, in the said district, was heard, and a certain order was thereupon made by the Court aforesaid. And whereas it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," that the Governor in Council may order a rehearing of any matter judicially heard before the Court aforesaid before one or more Judges of the Court and two or more assessors, as may be specified in the Order in Council ordering such rehearing, and within such a period of time as may be limited in such: provided that no such order for a rehearing shall be made after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the original decision. And whereas it is expedient that the said claim shall be reheard before the said Court:

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and execution of the above recited power and authority, doth hereby order that the aforesaid claim of Aperahama Tipae and others to the aforesaid piece of land shall be reheard before the undermentioned Judge of the Native Lands Court, that is to say—

THOMAS HENRY SMITH, Esq.,

and before the undermentioned Assessors or any of them, that is to say—

HOANI MEIHANA TE RANGIOTU,
PARAKAIA TE PONEPA.

And doth order that such rehearing shall take place before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 6th December, 1867.

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

E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing Street,

(No. 62.) 26th September, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 64, of the 15th of June last, accompanied by a Petition to the Queen, from the Provincial Council of Otago, praying that Her Majesty "may cause an Act to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to provide for the separation of the North and Middle Islands of New Zealand into two separate and independent Colonies, with such provisions for a Federal Union as Her Majesty's advisers may esteem desirable."

I request that you will inform the Speaker of the Council, by whom the Petition is signed, that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to comply with the prayer which it contains.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.
Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., &c.

[Circular.]

Downing Street,

18th July, 1867.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, with copies of a Circular

which has been prepared for the guidance of officers in the British Possessions abroad, appointed to discharge duties in connection with distressed British seamen, these instructions having reference to the liability of ship owners to pay certain expenses in respect of seamen who may have sustained hurt or injury in the service of the ship to which they have belonged.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.
Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., &c.

[Circular No. 261, Board of Trade, 25th June, 1867.]
INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD.

HURT OR INJURY IN THE SERVICE OF THE SHIP.

With reference to Sect. 228 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and paragraph 26 of the Instructions

It is found that doubts exist as to the construction which is to be placed on the term "hurt or injury in the service of the ship," as employed in the 228th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," paragraph 1, which provides that certain expenses, in respect of the master or any seaman or apprentice who receives such hurt or injury, are to be defrayed by the owners of the ship. The opinion of the Law Officers to the Crown was taken by the Board of Trade in 1860, and a copy is appended hereto for the information and guidance of the officers.

THOMAS GRAY,
Assistant Secretary, Marine Department.

Opinion referred to.

"We are of opinion that the liability of the ship owners for expenses, provided for in the first paragraph of section 228 of the Merchant Shipping Act," is confined to expenses incurred in respect of 'hurts or injuries' occasioned by wounds, bruises, fractures, or other *casualties* to body or limb of a like character; such injuries being received 'in the service of the ship;' that is, in the course of discharge by master, seaman or apprentice, of the duty assigned or belonging to him, on board of the ship on which he is serving. Cases of 'illness' are provided for in the second paragraph of section 228; and there the liability of the owner depends on the happening of two events, in addition to the illness itself: namely, the removal of the sick man from the ship, for the convenience of the ship, and his subsequent return to his duty on board. Under the third paragraph, the owner is bound to defray the expense of all medicines and medical advice, and attendance furnished or given *on board*, whatever may be the nature or cause of the ailment requiring such medicine, &c.

"The 'service of the ship,' mentioned in paragraph 1 to section 228, is not, in our opinion, restricted to what is termed in the third * question submitted to us 'the ordinary course of a ship's service,' or the service of the ship on the voyage denoted in the articles, as mentioned in the fourth†

* The following is the third question referred to:—

(3) If the liability does not extend to all these cases, can any distinction be drawn between those cases in which the injury has been sustained in the ordinary course of a ship's service, and those cases in which extraordinary circumstances, e.g., danger of wreck or of loss by fire, have called for extraordinary exertions, or have caused extraordinary exposure or suffering?

† The following is the fourth question referred to:—

(4) Can any distinction be drawn between those cases in which the hurt or injury which has caused the disease has been received in the service of the ship on the voyage denoted in the articles, and might have been foreseen as a natural result of the service, and those cases in which it has been caused by service which, in consequence of a change in the destination of the ship, or for any other reason, may be presumed not to have been contemplated when the articles were entered into?

question, but includes the extraordinary occasions of service referred to in the third question, and in fact extends to any service, of what nature soever, which, under the circumstances, whatever they may be, are rendered in fulfilment of duty.

"The above is the only limit we can suggest by which to distinguish between the cases in which the ship owner is, and those in which he is not, liable for 'hurts or injuries' received by a seaman in the service of the ship, under the first paragraph of the 228th section of the Merchant Shipping Act. We feel the less difficulty in arriving at this conclusion, seeing the large provision made for cases not within paragraph 1 by the two next succeeding paragraphs.

"RICHARD BETHELL,
WM. ATHERTON."

"Lincoln's Inn, 29th February, 1860."

Mr. Gray to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Board of Trade,
Whitehall, 4th July, 1867.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a Circular which has been prepared for the guidance of the Officers in the British Possessions abroad, appointed to discharge duties in connection with distressed British seamen, on the subject of the liability of ship owners to pay certain expenses in respect of seamen who sustain hurt or injury in the service of their ship, and to request that, if His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos sees no objection, they may be distributed in the usual way amongst the officers in question.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Downing Street,

2nd September, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed extracts of letters from the Secretary to the Trustees of an Institution called the Gilchrist Educational Trust, from which you will learn the circumstances under which a Scholarship to the University of London has been instituted by the Trustees, for the benefit of youths resident in Australia.

The regulations and conditions under which the Scholarship is granted, will be found in the printed paper, of which copies are annexed.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.
Governor Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., &c.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust to Mr. Elliot, dated 16th August, 1867.

"I am directed further to suggest whether a good effect might not be produced in stimulating competition for the Australian and Canadian Scholarships, if the Colonial Governments could be induced to grant free passages to the Scholars annually elected on their proceeding to this country."

Extract of Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, to Sir F. Rogers, dated 9th April, 1867.

"By direction of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, I have the honor to place before you the following statement, and to request that it may receive the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The abovenamed Trust has been created under the will of the late Dr. Gilchrist, 'for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances would permit;' and the Trustees having first made provision, according to the accompanying scheme, for the establishment of Scholarships to promote the education of Natives of India (with which country Dr. Gilchrist had been particularly associated) in this country, are now prepared to offer a like advantage to the Colonies of Australia and Canada."

"With this view the Trustees propose to establish a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, the appointment to which should be made yearly, in connection with each of the Colonies just named, the Scholarship to be tenable for three years. It is their intention that the Scholar shall follow a curriculum of study in one of the four Faculties of the University of London, namely, Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine; but they will probably leave him free to reside and study either in London or Edinburgh."

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

TRUSTEES:

Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
Robert Verity, Esq., M.D.
William Burnley Hume, Esq.
George Grote, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Richard Leigh Holland, Esq.

SECRETARY:

William B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

[All communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, University of London, London, W.]

Conditions for Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of Youths resident in Australia.

A Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for three years, will be annually awarded to a Candidate resident in Australia, who shall have graduated in Arts either in the University of Sydney, or in the University of Melbourne, and who shall be desirous of pursuing a further course of Academical Study in Great Britain, under the following conditions:—

1. Every Candidate shall either be a Native of Australia, or shall have resided there for the five years immediately preceding his graduation.

2. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the authorities of the University in which he has graduated, that his age does not exceed twenty-two years.

3. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the authorities of the University in which he has graduated, that he is qualified, in regard to personal character, to receive the Scholarship.

4. The award of the Scholarship shall be made alternately by the authorities of the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, at the conclusion of their respective examinations for the B.A. Degree, the first turn being given to the University of Sydney. If several eligible Candidates present themselves on the same occasion, the selection shall rest with the authorities of the University having the turn of nomination; but if in any year an eligible Candidate should not present himself among the Graduates of that one of the two Universities to the turn of which the nomination falls, whilst the other of the two Universities can furnish an eligible Candidate, such Candidate may be nominated to the Scholarship by the authorities of his own University, without prejudice to the exercise of right of nomination by the same University in the succeeding year.

5. Each Scholar shall be allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh, and University College, London; but he shall be expected to pursue his studies with a view to Graduation in one of the four Faculties of the University of London.

6. The successful Candidate will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

7. The Scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the nomination, and shall be paid in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

8. Each Scholar shall attend in every Session at least three courses of lectures at the Institution in which he studies (unless specially excused by the Trustees from doing so during the first year), and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a Certificate from each of the Professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a Certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship.

9. Each Scholar will be expected to present himself at the first examination in one of the four Faculties of the University of London—Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine—before the termination of the second (Academical) year* from the commencement of his Scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship. After having passed the first examination, he will be expected to pursue his studies with a view to presenting himself at the second examination within two (Academical) years.

10. The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time, the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the Scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of Candidates already appointed to Scholarships, or in any case without twelve months' notice.

* Thus a Candidate whose Scholarship commences on the 1st of July, 1868, would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the first LL. B. examination in January, 1870, or the first B.A., the first B.Sc., or the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination in July, 1870.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 1867.

THE following letter from the Hon. Secretary to the Mauritius Relief Fund, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

MAURITIUS RELIEF FUND.

PRESIDENT, the Honorable Felix Bedingfeld, Colonial Secretary; Vice-President, the Honorable C. Pitot, Mayor of Port Louis; Honorary Treasurer, the Honorable W. M. Anderson, Oriental Bank; Honorary Secretary, Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., (Blyth Brothers and Co.)

Port Louis, Mauritius, 4th September, 1867.

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

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee named by His Excellency Sir Henry

Barkly to take charge of and distribute the funds generously forwarded by the London Committee of the Mauritius Relief Fund, in aid of the sufferers by the sad Epidemic which has lately caused such ravages in this Colony, it was resolved to make an earnest appeal both in India and Australia for further assistance towards relieving the destitution and misery which prevails here to a very great extent.

Owing to the extraordinarily protracted prevalence of this virulent fever, the resources of private and public charity in the Colony are all but exhausted, and the funds received from England barely suffice for the immediate wants of many thousands whom the fever has reduced to an almost incredible state of destitution and misery, and amongst whom the fever, though now happily less fatal in its results, still lingers with great persistency.

Upwards of 33,000 persons have perished, being nearly one-tenth of the total population of the Island, whilst in the town of Port Louis alone the deaths number nearly 20,000 or a fourth part of the population. It may be unnecessary to remind you that, from this Colony, in happier times, have emanated spontaneous subscriptions for the relief of distress in all parts, including the Indian Relief Fund, Lancashire Cotton Famine Relief Fund and others, whilst this is the first occasion, though oftentimes sorely tried before, that this community is forced to appeal to the general public for the assistance which is so urgently needed.

I am desired by the Committee to request you kindly to give publicity and your kind patronage to this appeal, and, in conclusion, would merely add that assistance in the way of clothing or provisions will be as gratefully accepted as pecuniary aid.

Subscriptions to the Mauritius Relief Fund will be received at all the branches of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Rice or other supplies may be shipped direct to the Mauritius Committee, Port Louis.

I have, &c.,

HENRY J. JOURDAIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd December, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that
JAMES COURTS CRAWFORD, Esq.,
DANIEL POLLEN, Esq., and
ALFRED ROWLAND CHETHAM STRODE, Esq.,
have resigned their seats in the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and that His Excellency the Governor has accepted such resignations.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that in conformity with clause 3 of "The Otago Municipal Corporation Act, 1865," the name of the following person has been sent in to this office, by the Town Clerk, as having been elected Mayor of Clyde, in the room of J. D. Ferand, Esq., resigned:

DONALD MCPHERSON, Esq.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 1867.

THE following Bills passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Hawke's Bay, intitled—

- "The Hawke's Bay Cemetery Act, 1867;"
- "The Slaughter-house Act, 1867;"
- "The Tollgate Act, 1867;"

which Bills were reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES EDWARD WILSON, Esq.,
to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Waipori, as defined in proclamation of 12th November, 1867, and published in *New Zealand Gazette* of 14th November, 1867.

E. W. STAFFORD.

N.B.—The above Notice has been republished in consequence of Mr. Wilson's name having been printed "John Edward Wilson," in *Gazette* of 14th November.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 6th December, 1867.

LETTERS PATENT and Letters of Registration in New Zealand.—The sections two to seven inclusive and section twenty of "The Patents Act, 1860," and the Supplementary Matters required in the Patents Office, are published for the information of persons desiring to obtain Letters Patent for inventions or improvements, or Letters of Registration for inventions or improvements already patented elsewhere.

E. W. STAFFORD.

SECTIONS OF "PATENTS ACT, 1860."

2. Any person being the originator or discoverer of any new invention or improvement for which no patent or instrument in the nature of letters patent has been issued or granted in New Zealand or any other country and being desirous of obtaining letters patent under this Act shall deposit with the Colonial Treasurer the sum of ten pounds and shall leave at the office or in the custody of such person as the Governor may from time to time or for any particular case appoint a petition addressed to the Governor stating clearly and succinctly the object to be attained by his invention or discovery and praying that letters patent may be granted to him for the exclusive use thereof in the Colony.

3. The inventor shall deliver a written description or specification in duplicate of his invention or improvement and of the manner and process of compounding the same in such full clear and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known and to enable any person skilled in the art or science of which it is a branch or with which it is most nearly connected to make compound and use the same.

4. In the case of any machine he shall fully explain the principle and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character by which it may be distinguished from other inventions.

5. He shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references made in duplicate where the nature of the case admits of drawings or specimens of the ingredients or of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment.

6. The applicant for a patent shall furnish duplicate drawings wherever the case admits of drawings one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Colonial Secretary or other officer appointed in that behalf and the other shall be annexed to the patent and considered a part of the specification thereof and a copy of the specification shall be in all cases annexed to the patent.

7. Notice of the said application shall be inserted in the Government *Gazette* and in one newspaper published in the principal town of each Province in the Colony and requiring any person who may wish to prefer any objection to the granting of such letters patent to send, within four months of the said publication to the office or address of such person so appointed as aforesaid a statement in writing setting forth the grounds of such objection subscribed with his proper name and address.

20. No person shall receive a patent under this Act for an invention or discovery which has been previously patented in Great Britain or any other country but it shall be lawful for the Governor in his discretion on the application of any person being the holder or assignee of any patent granted in Great Britain or any other country for any new discovery or invention and upon such proof as the Governor may deem sufficient that such person is the *bona fide* holder or assignee of the said patent and that the same is in full force and upon payment to the Colonial Treasurer of the sum of ten pounds to grant letters of registration under the Seal of the Colony to the holder of such patent as aforesaid or his assignee and such letters of registration shall be deposited in the office of the Colonial Secretary and shall be deemed to be letters patent granted under this Act for such invention or improvement and shall have the same force and effect as letters patent granted thereunder and shall unless repealed by writ of *scire facias* or otherwise enure to the benefit of the holder during the continuance of the original patent in the country in which it was granted and no longer and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such letters of registration in the same way *mutatis mutandis* and as fully as to letters patent granted under this Act.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTERS REQUIRED

In respect of an application for Letters Patent.

A Statutory Declaration made by the applicant before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, that the statements contained in the petition are true, and that the applicant believes himself to be the originator or discoverer of the invention or improvement. Such declaration, if made out of the Colony, must be made before a person authorized to administer oaths, whose authority to do so must be certified by a Notary Public.

A copy of each Newspaper in which, under the seventh section of the Act, the applicant is to advertise notice of the application.

In respect of an application for Letters of Registration under Section 20 of the Act.

Duplicate copies of original Patent and Specification, certified by a Notary Public.

Statutory declaration by a professional person, not the claimant, that he has searched the Registry of Patents of the colony or country in which the patent issued,—or that there is no such Registry,—and that such patent is, according to the laws of the colony or country, still in force, and not assigned or parted with.

Statutory declaration by applicant that he is the person named in the original Letters Patent, and the *bona fide* holder thereof; or (if claimed under assignment of Patent or Grant of Right), certified copy in duplicate of the Deed or Instrument of Assignment or Grant, with statutory declaration by Claimant annexed, made before a Notary Public, that he is the person named in the copy deed annexed, and that it is a true copy of the original deed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 4th December, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ALFRED AUGUSTUS CATOMORE, Esq.,
to be Registrar at Dunedin of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. The appointment to date from the 1st January, 1868.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 5th December, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

LOWTHER BROAD, Esq.,
of Arrowtown, in the Province of Otago, to be a Coroner within the Colony of New Zealand.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 5th December, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,
of Frankton, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment as Coroner for the Colony.

E. W. STAFFORD.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 6th December, 1867.

THE following Report of the Inquiry held under "The Inquiry into Wrecks Act, 1863," on the wreck of the three-masted schooner "Manukau," is published for general information.

(By order)

G. ELLIOTT ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

INQUIRY INTO WRECKS.

REPORT on the Wreck of the three-masted Schooner "Manukau."

To the Honorable the Postmaster-General,—
I, the undersigned James Coutts Crawford, Resident Magistrate, did under the provisions of "The Inquiry into Wrecks Act, 1863," duly proceed to make inquiry respecting the loss of a certain ship called the "Manukau," of the Port of Wellington, on the 3rd day of October instant, on the coast four miles north of the Manawatu River, to wit on the 15th day of October instant, and had before me and examined on oath, divers persons and witnesses, to wit, George Briant, master; Daniel Ross, second mate; John Hansen, carpenter; William Richardson, A.B.; and Thomas Woods, A.B. (all of the late schooner "Manukau"), the original depositions of whose evidence are hereunto annexed; and upon such investigation and examination of witnesses as aforesaid, I find and beg to report to the Honorable the Postmaster-General of New Zealand as follows, that is to say:—

1. That the official number of said ship called the "Manukau" is 46,447, of which George Briant is master, who holds no certificate of competency, and which ship belonged to the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company.
2. That the loss or damage herein more particularly mentioned happened on the 3rd day of October, 1867, at about four to a quarter past four o'clock in the morning, on the coast four miles north of the Manawatu River.

3. That the loss or damage appears by the evidence to have been caused by error in position.

4. That the nature of the loss or damage done was total loss. That the vessel was insured for £1000 in the Pacific Insurance Company; freight, £400 Sydney Marine Insurance Company, £525 New South Wales Insurance Company. That the "Manukau" is three-masted schooner-rigged; her port of registry, Wellington; her registered tonnage, 443. That two lives were lost through the wreck.

And I, the said Resident Magistrate, further state my opinion on the matters aforesaid to be as follows:

That after much consideration I am of opinion that the "Manukau" was lost through the incompetency or neglect, or both, of the master. All papers, charts, log-book having been lost with the vessel, the chief officer drowned, and the captain's memory appears to be so bad, that it is, I think, impossible to fix the exact amount of blame. It would appear that the "Manukau," on leaving Newcastle, was in good order although old; was sufficiently manned, equipped, and properly laden; and that she encountered bad weather and sprung a leak, as stated in the evidence, four days after leaving port. The observation taken on the 2nd, the day before the loss, placed the ship in latitude 40° 24' and longitude 173° 15' (or had Cape Farewell bearing S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. twenty-three miles). This observation the captain did not put great faith in, as the horizon was not clear. He thought at the time (3.30 p.m.) that he was in the middle of the Straits, with Cape Farewell bearing about S.W. At these two places the difference in soundings may be fairly stated to be eight fathoms—the first thirty-eight fathoms, the latter forty-six fathoms, with fine sand at one place, and sand and gravel at the other—a sufficient difference to cause a competent and careful navigator to try sounding to ascertain at which of the two places the ship was. As it since proved, the ship was sixty miles eastward of either of these positions, the depth of soundings would have been at least sixty fathoms. This depth would have shown he was at neither place he thought he might be at, but was either to the eastward or westward of it. Had the soundings been taken at ten, and again before he kept away between three and four a.m., it must have shown him he was getting rapidly into shallow water, and therefore into danger. The question of whether the ship could beat off shore in such weather may be an open matter of opinion; but a vessel under double-reefed topsails is supposed to be able to do so, and I am certainly of opinion the wind was not stronger than a double-reefed topsail breeze at the time. The lookout was certainly not good, otherwise I do not think the vessel could have run at such a slow rate into breakers without seeing them. The first intimation they had of it was the sea breaching over the stern. With regard to the chronometer sight which was taken at 3.30 p.m. on the 2nd, the error might be the fault of either the master or mate in the observation or taking the time, or it might be a mistake in the working—it is impossible now to know. Again at 3.30 p.m. of the 1st October, if the captain thought he was in the middle of the Straits with the wind at West, he ought to have hove to at ten p.m. on the starboard tack, and not the port. From his statements it is difficult to know how the wind blew; for in one place he says the wind was W.N.W., in another it was W.S.W., at the time the vessel went ashore; but it is well known to navigators that the wind blows through the Straits, and seldom across it. The captain attaching no importance to using the lead inclines me in the belief that he is more incompetent than neglectful. He

seems to have used every exertion at all times, and, taking into consideration the leaky state of the ship, which necessitated the constant employment of the crew at the pumps, a great deal extenuating may be said in his favour.

Given under my hand this nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand.

JAMES C. CRAWFORD,
Resident Magistrate.

I concur in the above report.

R. JOHNSON,
Nautical Assessor.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 29th November, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

"THE SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL RECEPTION COMMISSION,"

to frank, free from prepayment of postage, letters or packets sent by him on the Public Service.

T. M. HAULTAIN,
(in the absence of Mr. Hall).

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 2nd December, 1867.

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

Hebrew Congregation.

The Reverend JACOB LEVI.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAME of an OFFICIATING MINISTER within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been sent in to me, in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 7, of the 29th of January; No. 9, of the 11th of February; No. 12, of the 28th of February; No. 23, of the 12th of April; No. 29, of the 16th of May; No. 32, of the 1st of June; No. 36, of the 27th of June; No. 43, of the 7th of August, No. 45, of the 31st of August; No. 47, of the 27th of September; No. 56, of the 28th of October, and No. 58, of the 5th November, in the present year.

Given under my hand at Wellington, this second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

APPEALS under "The Appeals from Justices Act, 1867."—General rule under "The Appeals from Justices Act, 1867," section four, for the Northern District.

Supreme Court of New Zealand: Northern District.

BY VIRTUE of the powers conferred upon the Judges of the Supreme Court by "The Appeals from Justices Act, 1867," section four, I do order that until further order, all cases stated under the said section of the said Act shall be transmitted by the appellant under the provisions of the said Act.

1. When the Justice or Justices against whose adjudication the appeal is made were at the making

thereof, sitting within the Province of Auckland, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the City of Auckland, in the said Province of Auckland.

2. When the Justice or Justices against whose adjudication the appeal is made were at the making thereof, sitting within the Province of Taranaki, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Town of New Plymouth, in the said Province of Taranaki.

J. S. MOORE,

(The Judge of the Supreme Court to whom the Northern Judicial District has been assigned).

Auckland, 28th November, 1867.

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th November, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM ROLLESTON, Esq.,

to be Inspector of Schools under "The Native Schools Act, 1867."

J. C. RICHMOND.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Otago Steamship Company (Limited), held this day at the office of the Company, in Princes Street, Dunedin, the following special Resolution was passed:—"That the Otago Steamship Company (Limited) be forthwith wound up voluntarily."

E. B. CARGILL,

Secretary.

Dunedin, 18th November, 1867.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA within the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, during the Half-year ended 14th OCTOBER, 1867.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	19,063	9 2	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation	3,668	14 9	Coined Metals	55,897	15 1
Balances due to other Banks		Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars	
Government Deposits		Notes and Bills of other Banks	283	18 10
Other Deposits {	66,243	11 5	Balances due from other Banks	2,041	3 10
			Bearing Interest	26,348	6 11
			Landed Property	24,844	8 11
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	325,136	7 0
			2. Colonial Government Securities	
			3. Other Funded Securities	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	61,322	6 11
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	421	17 4
Total Average Liabilities	£115,324	2 3	Total Average Assets	£469,947	17 11

THOS. BUCHANAN, Manager.
T. DAVIS, Accountant.

