



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To

- HIS HONOR ALEXANDER JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq.,
one of the Judges of the Supreme Court;
- HIS HONOR CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND, Esq.,
one of the Judges of the Supreme Court;
- THE HONOURABLE PONSONBY PEACOCKE,
Member of the Legislative Council;
- CHARLES EDWARD HAUGHTON, Esq.,
Member of the House of Representatives; and
- JAMES O'NEILL, Esq.,
Member of the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS we did by our commission, bearing date twenty-ninth November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, under the seal of our Colony of New Zealand, and witnessed by our Governor of the said Colony, constitute and appoint you, the said

- ALEXANDER JAMES JOHNSTON,
- CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RICHMOND,
- PONSONBY PEACOCKE,
- CHARLES EDWARD HAUGHTON, and
- JAMES O'NEILL,

to be, during Our pleasure, Our Commissioners to inquire into the provisions and operation of the laws and regulations now in force relative to prisons and gaols in the said Colony, and into the treatment and management of prisoners, and into the condition and state of such prisons and gaols, and into the more effective provision for their regulation, and for the custody and treatment of prisoners, especially those convicted of serious crimes and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment; and to report whether any and, if any, what alteration is desirable, and whether it would be desirable that a General Penal Establishment should be instituted for the Colony, and if so, on the best mode of instituting such establishment.

And Our further will and pleasure was, that you should within six months after the date of Our said Commission, or as much sooner as the same could conveniently be done (using all diligence), certify to

Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any one or more of you, your several proceedings, and your opinion touching the premises.

And whereas it has been humbly represented unto Us that it would be expedient to extend the period within which you, Our said Commissioners, were by Our said Commission required to make your report:

Now know ye, that we have extended, and by these Presents do extend, the duration of Our said Commission to the Twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for the purpose of enabling you, Our said Commissioners, to complete the inquiries thereby required to be made, and to make your final report thereon.

And Our will and pleasure is that, upon due examination of the Premises therein mentioned, you Our said Commissioners, or any one or more of you, do on or before the Twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, report to Us, under your hands and seals, your several proceedings by virtue of Our said recited Commission, and of these Presents, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the Premises upon such inquiry as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Wellington, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the thirty-first year of Our reign.

G. F. BOWEN.

Approved in Council:

FORSTER GORING,
 Clerk of Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," it is enacted that the district comprised within any of the cities, towns, or places therein particularly specified, incorporated or reputed to have been incorporated as therein mentioned (including, amongst other cities and towns or places, the city and towns hereinafter named and specified), may, upon the performance or happening of the conditions and upon compliance with the terms by the said Act imposed, by proclamation of the Governor, be constituted a borough under the said Act. And whereas the conditions and terms by the said Act imposed for the constitution as boroughs of the districts within the city, towns, or places hereinafter specified have been duly performed, have happened, and have been complied with:

Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby constitute and proclaim the district comprised within

THE CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH,
the district comprised within

THE TOWN OF LYTELTON,
and the district comprised within

THE TOWN OF KAIAPOI,
as the boundaries thereof respectively are defined in and by "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," to be each of them a Borough under the said Act.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the fifteenth day of May, 1868.

Present:

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to constitute for any gold field, or for any part thereof, Wardens' Courts for the administration of justice therein, and to appoint Wardens of such Courts, as in the said Act mentioned. And whereas by an Order in Council under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, dated at Wellington the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the several Wardens' Courts within the portions of the Colony in the said Order mentioned, including (amongst other portions) the County of Westland, were constituted Wardens' Courts within the meaning of the said Act. And whereas by the said Order the several persons named therein were appointed Wardens of such Courts as in the said Order mentioned. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the person hereinafter mentioned to be a Warden of the Wardens' Courts within the County of Westland as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the persons in the said Order named:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in him in this behalf under "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," doth with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, appoint

MICHAEL KEOGH, Esq.,

to be a Warden of all Wardens' Courts within the gold fields of the County of Westland, with power to act alone or with Assessors, and in such manner as by "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," or any Act amending the same is provided, and to exercise all such powers as are mentioned in the said Acts, and which the Governor has power to direct them so to exercise.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint polling places for each electoral district, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal polling place for the district, and all or any of such polling places at any time to abolish and to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof:

Now therefore the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in him vested by the said Act, doth hereby appoint the following places to be additional polling places for the electoral district hereinafter specified, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, namely,—

The District of Franklin:

The Court House, Shortland, Thames Gold Field.
Messrs. Allen and Hall's Store, Tapu Creek, Thames Gold Field.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint polling places for each electoral district, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal polling place for the district, and all or any of such polling places at any time to abolish and to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof. And whereas by another Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions therein contained, every election of the Superintendent or of a Member of the Provincial Council of a Province shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," aforesaid, and the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act

shall apply to the elections of Superintendents and Members of Provincial Councils :

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Acts, do hereby appoint the following places to be additional polling places for the District of Franklin, for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, namely—

The Court House, Shortland, Thames Gold Field.
Messrs. Allan and Hall's Store, Tapu Creek, Thames Gold Field.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ issued for the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Westland North, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

TIMOTHY GALLAGHER,
of Addison, has been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ issued for the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Westland South, has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

EDMUND BARFF,
of Hokitika, has been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that a Writ issued for the election of a Superintendent for the Province of Canterbury, has been returned with an endorsement to the effect that

WILLIAM ROLLESTON, Esq.,
of the Electoral District of Coleridge, freeholder, has been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN LAVIN, Esq.,
to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Mohaka, as the same is defined in proclamation of fifth day of May, 1863, and published in *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 17, of twelfth May, 1863, *vice* Andrew Thompson, resigned.

This appointment to take effect on and from tenth day of June, 1868.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue Letters of Naturalization under "The Aliens Act, 1866," in favour of the undermentioned persons, viz. :—

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Date.
John Christian	Greymouth	Tobacconist	1868.
Henry Charles Harling			28th May.
Peter Hansen ...	Hokitika ...	Licensed Victualler	28th May.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st June, 1868.

THE subjoined General Order of His Excellency the Governor - General of India in Council, is, at the instance of the Government of India, published for the information of officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who may be residing on leave in the Colony of New Zealand.

E. W. STAFFORD.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 808 of 1866.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Simla, the 26th September, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Despatches received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

India Office, London, 8th August, 1866.

Military.—No. 159.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. With his Despatch No. 194, of the 17th June, 1864, Sir C. Wood forwarded, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a copy of the Report of a Royal Commission, of which Lord Cranworth was President, and which had been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into certain complaints which had been made by officers of the Indian Army, to the effect that the measures recently adopted by Her Majesty's Government in relation to that army had been in violation of the assurance of Parliament contained in certain clauses of the Acts 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic., c. 100.

2. Your Excellency was at the same time informed of the steps which Her Majesty's Government had taken in consequence of the opinion expressed by the Commissioners in their report.

3. The Commission necessarily turned, in the first instance, to a consideration of the nature and extent of the Parliamentary guarantee, and upon that subject expressed themselves in the following terms :—

"Para. 34. In considering this subject, we must begin by assuming that the word 'entitled' cannot be understood as referring to rights capable of being enforced in a Court of Justice. If any such rights exist, no opinion we may express can or ought to affect them. We propose, therefore, to assume that the Officers had not against the Company, and have not against the Crown, any such rights. And the question is, what, on that assumption, is the proper interpretation to be put on the language of the Act. It could not have been intended to prevent the Crown, if in the interests of India and of the Empire

at large it should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian Army, or altering its organization. It would have been in the power of the Company to make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the Crown. All we can understand Parliament to have guaranteed to the Officers is, that in making any such reductions, their interests should as little as possible be interfered with, and that in any change of organization, the Crown should, as no doubt the Company would have done, preserve all the rules as to pay, pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, which existed at the time the Act was passed; or if in any case that should be impossible, then that some counter-balancing benefit should be given to compensate any advantage which it might be impossible to retain. When once we have come to the conclusion that what Parliament meant to guarantee was not a strict legal right, capable of being enforced in a Court of Justice, we are unavoidably, from the nature of the subject matter, obliged to adopt less definite principles of construction than those by which Acts of Parliament are generally to be interpreted. We must consider the language of the Act in connection with the subject with which it was dealing, and in that spirit we now proceed to consider the several memorials referred to us by Your Majesty."

4. The several complaints made by the Officers of the Indian Army were classed by the Commission under thirteen heads, and they reported that—

In eight cases there had been no infringement of the guarantee;

In three there had been, and in two there might hereafter prove to be an infringement of it.

5. The three measures which that Commission reported to have involved infringements of the guarantee, were—

(1.) The supersession of regimental Officers by the promotion of their brother Officers under the Staff Corps rules;

(2.) The retention on the cadres of Native regiments of the names of Officers transferred to the new line regiments; and

(3.) The arrangements laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st January, 1862 (as far as they affect Officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army), for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian Army of date subsequent to the 17th February, 1861, to the rank of General Officer.

6. The two which they considered to be doubtful in their effect were—

(1.) The regulation by which twelve years is made the period of service in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel; and

(2.) The reduction of the number of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the Officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

7. The measures which were adopted with a view of directly remedying the above declared infringements of the guarantee, were as follows:—

(1.) Placing the Officers of the several Staff Corps and of the Indian Army, upon a footing of equality in respect of promotion in Army rank by the introduction of a rule of promotion applicable alike to Officers of the Indian Army and of the Staff Corps, by which all Officers would obtain brevet rank in the several grades upon completion of certain fixed periods of service (from date of first Commission), such rule to take effect retrospectively from the 18th February, 1861—the date of formation of the Staff Corps;

(2.) The removal from the cadres of Native regiments of the names of those Officers who had joined the new line regiments, promotion being made in their places.

(3.) Extensive modifications in the Warrant of 1st January, 1862, for regulating the promotion of Colonels in the Indian Army.

8. The above measures afforded, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a direct remedy for those complaints of a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee which had been reported by Lord Cranworth's Commission to be well founded; and in addition to these, and with a view to afford compensation to the Officers of the Army for any possible injury that they might sustain in their prospective promotion, a great and permanent impetus was given to regimental promotion in the three Armies (which had been already greatly accelerated by the grant of special annuities to about 300 Officers on retirement), by the adoption of a rule that the names of all Officers of the Staff Corps should, on attaining the position of Lieutenant-Colonel on the general (regimental) list of the several Presidencies, be struck off and promotion made in their places. At the same time certain additions were made to the revised establishment of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels in Madras and Bombay.

9. The beneficial effect of the removal of Lieutenant-Colonels from the general list has been already very sensibly felt in the impulse which it has given to promotion among the officers of the Indian Army.

10. Upon these measures, which were duly carried out by your Excellency's Government, your Excellency observed in your Despatch of the 8th November, 1864:—

"It is scarcely possible that extensive changes in the Army should ever be made without unfavourably affecting the position of some individuals relatively, *i.e.* as compared with that of some others, and the instance in question is no exception to this rule. But we think there can be no doubt that, by the measures ordered in your Despatch, substantial hardship in the matter of promotion is avoided."

11. On the same occasion, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, made the following observations:—

"Under the measures directed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the chief cause of complaint, as frequently brought to the notice of Government by His Excellency, *viz.*, 'the supersession of regimental Officers by their juniors of the Staff Corps,' has been removed entirely. It may, at the same time, be observed that whilst some Officers will continue to suffer supersession, the privileges now conferred on the Army generally are specially advantageous to the Officers who have not joined the Staff Corps, and to those who have been unfortunate in their promotion."

12. After showing how, under the new rule, certain Staff Corps Officers will be superseded by Officers who have remained with their regiments, Sir Hugh Rose remarked,—

"These calculations may not be absolutely exact, as they are taken from an Army List dated 1st April last; but they suffice to illustrate the favourable working of the new arrangements in regard to Officers who have remained with their regiments, and they show to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief that the local Officers gain very important and solid advantages under the recently sanctioned regulations."

13. Your Excellency will have observed, however, that an address to Her Majesty was moved and carried in the House of Commons on the 2nd of May, 1865, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased "to redress all such grievances complained

of by the Officers of the late Indian Armies, as were admitted by the Commission on the Memorials of Indian Officers to have arisen by a departure from the assurances given by Parliament, by 21 and 22 Vict. cap. 106, and 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 100."

14. Her Majesty was pleased in consequence to appoint a Commission, composed of the Officers named in the margin, who were instructed, with reference to the terms of the above address, to enquire into and examine whether the measures above referred to "are effectual and sufficient for the purpose of removing such causes of complaint as have been reported in the terms hereinbefore stated by the said first mentioned Commissioners to have arisen by a departure from the assurances given by Parliament, or for the purpose of giving a counterbalancing benefit in any cases where any rules as to pay, pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, which existed when the Acts above referred to were passed, have not been retained; and in what respects and to what extent, if at all, such measures fall short of what may be required for removing the causes of such complaints, or for giving such counterbalancing benefit in lieu thereof."

15. I now forward, for your Excellency's information a copy of the report of this Commission, dated the 14th September, 1865.

16. In carrying out their instructions, the Commissioners state that they have arranged the points upon which they have to submit their opinion in the following order:—

- (1.) The retention on the cadres of Native regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the names of Officers transferred to the new Line regiments of Her Majesty's Army.
- (2.) Arrangements for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian Army, of date subsequent to the 17th February, 1861, to the rank of General Officer.
- (3.) The filling up of only half the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonels upon increased pensions from 31st December, 1861, and the retention of the names of the retired Lieutenant-Colonels upon the regimental gradation lists, in order to regulate subsequent promotions to Colonel with Colonel's allowances.
- (4.) The rule under which Lieutenant-Colonels are to be promoted to Colonel with Colonel's allowance, on the completion of twelve years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.
- (5.) The supersession of regimental Officers by Officers of the Staff Corps.

17. Upon these several points they report as follows:—

That the measures adopted upon the first point

1st Point. have been effectual and sufficient:

That they consider the measures adopted in relation

2nd Point. to the second point effectual and sufficient, so far as the arrangements connected with the Ordnance Service come within the scope of their inquiry.

18. Upon the third point the Commission state that, from the views which have been expressed by many of the memorialists, they are of opinion that there exists much misapprehension upon this point, which they therefore endeavour to remove.

3rd Point.

19. With reference to the large reductions made in the Indian Army, they state that

Para. 16.

whatever the number of regiments to

be reduced, there must of course have followed a corresponding reduction in the number of Colonelcies, and, consequently, of Colonel's allowances; and on the arrangement by which that reduction was effected at the same time that special inducements were held out to the Lieutenant-Colonels to retire, they justly remark—

"This was intended as a means of making the retardation of succession to the rank of regimental Colonel with Colonel's allowance, a gradual process, and so of making it less immediately felt," and they sum up their remarks under this head in the following words:—

"Under this point, therefore, we are of opinion that, if promotions* be allowed in continuation of the promotions already made from the 1st January, 1862, to complete the number above indicated, no loss will have been sustained, either by regiments or by Officers, of anything they could be entitled to claim under this head."

20. The Commission appear to have overlooked the fact, that promotions to an extent even beyond those now recommended by them were actually made under the authority of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 194 of the 17th June, 1864, in continuation of those made on the 1st January, 1862.

21. A reference, however, to that Despatch, paras. 51, 52, and 80, and to General Order by your Government, No. 632 of the 4th August, 1864, will show that with a view of rendering the effect of the reduction in the number of Lieutenant-Colonels equal in the three Presidencies, promotions were made in Madras and Bombay to the following extent:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Madras, Lieut.-Colonels	1	4
Bombay, ditto	0	3

22. Those promotions were made from the 16th July, 1864—the date of the receipt in India of the Despatch authorizing them. I shall not object, however, to their being antedated to the 1st January, 1862, in accordance with the views of Sir John Aitchison's Commission.

23. The Commission discuss the fourth point by endeavouring to ascertain the average period served heretofore in the grade of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

24. This, taking the mean of two periods of fifteen and twenty years respectively, they show to have been 11.02 years.

25. This being the case, and having already stated in para. 23 of the Report that, "supposing a reduced establishment or regiments to have been determined upon and published in December, 1861, Her Majesty's Government would, of course, have been distinctly entitled to declare the difference of number, namely, fifteen, supernumerary, and, therefore, if thought good, liable to the ordinary process of absorption, more or less gradual," and shown that the course followed did actually make the inevitable retardation of promotion a gradual process, and so less immediately felt, the Commission have notwithstanding recorded their opinion upon this point in the following words:—

"Taking into consideration, then, that none of the Lieutenant-Colonels promoted prior to 1st January, 1862, have benefitted by any of the measures which have operated to accelerate promotion among their juniors; that, on the contrary, the changes which have occurred have been to their detriment, as having lessened their chances of employment in commands, and that their succession to Colonelcies in the ordinary course from the removal of their retired seniors must henceforth be slower

Para. 49.

* Viz. :—	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Madras, Lieut.-Colonels	1	4
Bombay, ditto	0	1

than before, we come to the conclusion that the twelve years' term is about two years in excess of a fair period."

26. The Commission thus fully admit the propriety of reduction, and the inevitable consequence of that reduction, viz., some retardation of promotion; but they conclude not only that such retardation is inadmissible under the guarantee, but that, in this particular case, the advancement of Lieutenant-Colonels to the Colonel's allowance should be expedited by one year, that is, service in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel reduced from eleven years to ten.

27. With regard to the Lieutenant-Colonels promoted on and after the 1st January, 1862, the Commission report as follows:—

"As regards Lieutenant-Colonels promoted on and after the 1st January, 1862, the twelve years' rule has been made absolute from that date forward.

"As a general period, looking to the future of the Indian service, and probably not representing eventually more than thirty-eight years' total service, it may not be in excess."

28. Having thus recorded their opinion upon the fourth point of their inquiry, being one of the two cases in which Lord Cranworth's Commission pronounced a doubtful opinion, the Commission proceed to consider the length of service to which some of the older Officers in the Army have attained, notwithstanding, as they observe, with reference to certain Lieutenant-Colonels of the 1st January, 1862, "that some of these Officers have had their promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel accelerated by the retirement of Officers upon the increased pensions;" and believing that it might be for the advantage of the public

service to provide a means of relieving the Indian Army from old and worn out Officers, such as some may even now be, and as more will hereafter become, they suggest, the addition

of two higher rates of retiring allowance for thirty-five and thirty-eight years' service respectively, either in the form of pension or of part pension and part capital, these periods usually representing a total service of seldom less than forty and forty-three years.

29. In further support of this proposal, the Commission observes as follows:—

"Para. 54. And we may here observe that the periods of service of Officers in the grades of Major and Captain are, in numerous instances, much longer than is generally supposed; so that, with all the advantages of accelerated promotion, they will, for the greater part, reach to forty or more years' service before promotion to regimental Colonel. There are, for example, many Officers, now regimental Captains, who have already completed more than twenty-five years' service."

And they give examples of some Officers who, under the ordinary chances of the service, have been unlucky in their promotion.

30. The cases of these Officers, who, it is admitted, have had or will have their promotion accelerated by recent measures, did not properly fall within the limits of the inquiry entrusted to the Commission; but it must be observed, in connection with this subject, that so far as promotion, present and prospective, is concerned, a careful comparison between the Indian Army Lists of 1860 and 1866, will show that, by the several measures introduced during that period, viz., the introduction of new rules of promotion for the Officers joining the Staff Corps, the offer of special annuities, inducing above 300 of the senior Officers to retire, the removal of the names of all Staff Corps Officers when attaining to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in the List of the Indian Army,

and the brevet arrangement of 1864, the promotion of the Officers of the Indian Army has been greatly accelerated within that period, and this, too, while the Native Army itself was undergoing reduction to the extent of one-half of its strength in 1857.

31. Upon the 5th point the Commission have reported as follows:—

"We have given our most anxious and earnest consideration to this very difficult and complicated question, and we consider that we shall not fulfil the duty imposed on us if we fail to submit our opinion that the measure adopted by your Majesty's Government upon this point has not been effectual and sufficient to remove the grievance originally complained of. The main ground of that grievance we consider to be the regimental connexion between the local line and the Staff Corps, by the retention of the names of Staff Corps Officers on the cadres of regiments, and also by the retention on the old European regimental cadres of the names of those Officers who have been transferred to the new line regiments.

"The measure adopted by Your Majesty's Government, therefore, falls short of what is required, inasmuch as it has not removed the cause of grievance, whilst the grievance itself has been aggravated by the disturbing effect of the general brevet.

"The removal of Staff Corps Officers from regimental cadres might not prevent supersession either of the local Line Officers by those of the Staff Corps, or of Staff Corps Officers by those of the local line, but—belonging as they would then do to entirely distinct cadres, each body having its own distinct terms of service—such individual supersession would constitute no invasion of principle."

32. And they sum up their observations upon this point in the following words:—

"On Point V. we consider that the measure adopted by Your Majesty's Government has not been effectual and sufficient, because of—

(1.) The non-removal from the cadres of regiments of the Officers transferred to the Staff Corps and the new line regiments, as indicated by the Committee assembled by the Secretary of State, 30th July, 1860, of which Lord Hotham was President.

(2.) The consequent withholding of promotion.

(3.) The disturbing effect of the brevet.

"In the settlement of questions of a most complicated character, arising out of extensive and organic changes in a body of such magnitude as the old Indian Army, accompanied with large but unavoidable reductions, we cannot venture to suppose that all objections can be removed, or all conflicting interests reconciled; but it appears to us perfectly practicable to remove all just ground for complaining of the infraction of any real and established right in connexion with the particular points referred to us for report."

33. It will be seen that the Commission appointed by Her Majesty on this occasion have not confined themselves strictly to the questions submitted for their consideration.

34. They have suggested in one instance a measure, viz., the introduction of additional rates of retiring pension, which has no reference to the complaints brought under the consideration of Lord Cranworth's Commission: and they have, moreover, recorded their opinion against an important feature in the scheme for the re-organization of the Indian Army, which the former Commission had pronounced to be no breach of the Parliamentary guarantee, and which, therefore, did not come within the scope of their inquiry. I allude to the retention of the names of Officers of the Staff Corps on the cadres of their former regiments.

35. Her Majesty's Government consider this question to have been finally settled by the report of Lord Cranworth's Commission, and they decline to re-open it. They are, however, not only ready to apply in all cases a remedy to acknowledged grievances, but they are most desirous to remove every reasonable ground of complaint on the part of the Officers of the Army.

36. Although, therefore, Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the substantial interests of the Army at large have been, in many respects, materially advanced by the several measures that have been introduced since 1860, they have, nevertheless, determined to adopt, as far as practicable, those recommendations of Sir John Aitchison's Commission which are not inconsistent with the opinions expressed by the former Commission.

37. In accordance with this determination, I have to communicate to your Excellency the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the following measures:—

(1.) The promotions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, made under paragraph 52 and 80 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 17th June, 1864, with those made in succession thereto, are to have retrospective effect given to them from the 1st January, 1862, viz.,—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Madras, Lieut.-Colonels ...	1	4
Bombay, ditto. ...	0	3

(2.) From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, all Officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, who attained the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel prior to the 1st January, 1862, and all Officers of the several Staff Corps who had attained to the rank of regiment Lieutenant-Colonel prior to the formation of those Corps, viz., 18th February, 1861, shall, upon the completion of ten years in that grade, be placed in receipt of the Colonel's allowance. Lieutenant-Colonels now on the list, who may have been already more than ten years in that grade, will be granted the Colonel's allowance from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

(3.) The Military retiring regulations of 1837 will be extended by the addition of the two following rates of pension:—

	Per Annum.
After 35 years' service ...	£600
After 38 years' service ...	£750

38. Her Majesty's Government have very carefully considered the conclusion at which the Commission has arrived upon the 5th and last point, viz., the sufficiency of the measures adopted with a view of remedying that supersession of regimental Officers of the Indian Army by their brother Officers in the Staff Corps, respecting which Lord Cranworth's Commission reported that, in their opinion, the Parliamentary assurance had not been adhered to; but they regret that they cannot admit the soundness of that conclusion, which is, in one very important particular, at variance with the opinion expressed by Lord Cranworth's Commission, while the measures suggested by them, in connexion with this point, are open to most serious objections.

39. In alluding to the complaint of supersession,

Lord Cranworth's Commission stated as follows:—

“What the Officers complain of on this head is, the immediate and prospective supersession in rank of regimental Officers by those in the Staff Corps, which was the inevitable consequence of the rules regulating promotion in the Staff Corps, and especially of that which allows previous staff service to count towards the period of service qualifying for promotion in the Staff Corps.”

Para 65. 40. The present Commission say—

“The main ground of that grievance we consider to be the regimental connexion between the local Line and the Staff Corps, by the retention of the names of Staff Corps Officers on the cadres of regiments, and also by the retention on the old European regimental cadres of the names of those Officers who have been transferred to the new Line regiments.”

41. Lord Cranworth's Commission recorded a deliberate opinion that, so far as promotion was concerned, the retention

upon the cadres of their old regiment of the names of Officers transferred to the Staff Corps is not, practically, a departure from the assurance given by Parliament that Indian Officers should, on the transfer of the local Army to the Crown, retain all their previous advantages.

42. The last Commission have expressed an opinion, on the other hand, that the recent measures introduced with a view of

remedying the supersession complained of have not been effectual and sufficient, because of the non-removal of these names.

43. Her Majesty's Government feel satisfied that the plan adopted of retaining the names of Officers nominated to the Staff Corps on the cadres of their regiment, with a view of regulating promotion, sanctioned as it was in the first instance by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and subsequently confirmed by the judgment of the Commission over which Lord Cranworth presided, was well calculated to secure to the Officers under the contemplated changes that uniform system of regimental promotion, in all its integrity, which they had been accustomed to look forward to.

44. The removal from the general regimental list of the Army of the names of Staff Corps Officers, and of those who joined the new line regiments, upon their attaining to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel—a boon to the Army unattended with any of the inconveniences that would attend the removal of the names from the regimental cadres—has been already sanctioned; but Her Majesty's Government do not consider it either just or expedient to attempt any further interference with a system which was adopted upon a careful consideration of the interests involved, and which has received the approval of high legal and other authority.

45. Moreover, any attempt to carry out at the present time the removal of those names, in the manner implied in the concluding paragraph of the Commissioner's report, would be attended with the greatest embarrassment, and could not possibly be effected without far greater disturbance in the relative position of the Officers of the several branches of the Army than has yet arisen from all the changes in its organization that have been effected during the last five years.

46. There remains, therefore, to be considered, as the only direct objection made by the Commission to the system of brevet rank established under Sir C. Wood's despatch of the 17th June, 1864, with a view to remedying the supersession complained of—the “disturbing effect” of that measure.

47. It is well known that the supersession complained of, in the first instance, as an interference with the usage of the service, was that of officers of the Indian Army by their juniors in the same cadre, on the latter being admitted and promoted to a higher grade in the Staff Corps.

48. This supersession has been rectified by the brevet arrangement referred to, inasmuch as, under the peculiar constitution of the Indian Army, it is now impossible, save in rare and exceptional cases, that an Officer can be superseded in Army rank by another Officer of his own cadre; upon this subject

the opinion of the late Commander-in-Chief in India, already quoted, is clear and decisive.

49. On the other hand, although the introduction of one general rule of Army promotion by length of service, generally fair and just to the whole service, could not fail to be followed, on its first introduction, by changes in the relative position on the general roll of the Army of Officers of different Corps, the rule has, upon the whole, been attended with benefit to the service at large, and the result of the several measures carried into effect since 1861 has been to give a general impulse to promotion, both army and regimental, throughout the Army.

50. Satisfied that, upon the whole, the Officers of the Army have derived, and will continue to derive, great benefit from the system of brevet promotion lately sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, as laid down in General Order by your Government, No. 634 of the 4th August, 1864, Her Majesty's Government do not propose to interfere with its future operation.

51. Your Excellency will, however, have observed that since the introduction of the rule for conferring brevet rank upon the Officers of the Indian Army, there has been a disposition on the part of the Officers to complain that the rank thus conferred upon them, with the view of remedying supersession, did not carry pay, and was therefore less favourable to them than that conferred upon Staff Corps Officers.

52. Whatever title the Parliamentary guarantee may have given to the Officers to exemption from supersession in rank by any process inconsistent with the established usage of the service, Her Majesty's Government cannot recognize the claim of the Officers, either under the rules and custom of the service or under that guarantee, to any rate of pay beyond that to which they are entitled by their regimental rank under the established principle of rise by regimental seniority.

53. No officer can at any time claim an amount of pay beyond that due to his regimental rank so regulated, whatever might be the pecuniary advantages which the Government might think proper to give to another.

54. Being, however, desirous of removing all ground of complaint on this point, Her Majesty's Government have resolved upon the adoption of the following modification of the existing rules regarding admission to and promotion in the Staff Corps.

55. From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, the qualifying period of service in the Staff Corps laid down in the second paragraph of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January, 1861, will be dispensed with, so far as concerns Officers now in the Staff Corps and those of the Indian Army who may join any one of those Corps under the terms of this Despatch.

56. Officers of the Cadres of Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army will be allowed to enter the Staff Corps of their respective Presidencies from the date of receipt of this Despatch, provided their application to that effect be received at the Adjutant-General's Office of their respective Presidencies by the 1st January, 1867, if the Officer be in India, by the 31st March, if he be out of India.

57. Such Officers will not be subject to any test prior to admission.

58. Inasmuch, however, as many of these Officers have gained great promotion as a consequence of measures which conferred no such benefit upon Staff Corps Officers and that such rise in promotion was even due in some cases to the removal of the names of the Staff Corps Officers from the list of the local line service; and that it would be giving to such Officers, if admitted to the Staff Corps with rank so obtained, an undue advantage over those already in the Staff Corps, it has been determined that Officers of the

Indian Army, availing themselves of the opportunity now offered to them of being transferred to the Staff Corps, can only be allowed to enter that Corps upon these terms, with the substantive rank to which they would have attained under the Staff Corps rule, as modified in paragraph 55 of this Despatch, if they had joined the Staff Corps on its formation, viz., 18th February, 1861.

59. Any higher regimental rank they may have attained meanwhile in their respective cadres must, on their electing to join the Staff Corps, be cancelled.

60. I have further to inform you that it has been determined so far to modify the rule regarding succession to Colonel's allowances, laid down in paragraphs 13 and 14 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 467, dated 3rd December, 1861, as to make the rule of succession to that allowance after the stated period of service in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, applicable to all Officers now in the several Staff Corps (with the exception of those who fall under the rule laid down in paragraph 37, clause 2, of this Despatch), and to all who may join them from the Indian Army, under the terms of this Despatch, without reference to any fixed establishment of Colonels with Colonel's allowance; and further, to allow the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, granted under the rules contained in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 194, of the 17th June, 1864, to count towards the completion of the twelve years period of service so laid down.

61. I request that your Excellency will, without delay, cause the above instructions to be carried into effect by notifying to the service at large that—

- (1.) The promotions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay made under paragraphs 52 and 80 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 17th June, 1864, and those in succession to them, are to have retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1862.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Madras, to be Lieut.-Col. ...	1	4
Bombay, ditto ...	0	3

- (2.) All Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army who attained the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel prior to the 1st January, 1862, and all officers of the several Staff Corps who had attained to the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel prior to the formation of those Corps, viz., 18th February, 1861, shall hereafter, upon the completion of ten years in that grade, be placed in receipt of the Colonel's allowance, in the event of their not having already attained to that allowance in ordinary succession, under the operation of the system laid down in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 340, dated 10th August, 1861, paragraph 18.

- (3.) The Military Retiring Regulations of 1837 will be extended by the addition of the two following rates of pension:—

	Per Annum.
After 35 years' service... ..	£600
After 38 years' service... ..	£750

- (4.) From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, the qualifying period of service in the Staff Corps, laid down in the second paragraph of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January, 1861, will be dispensed with, so far as concerns Officers now in the Staff Corps, and those of the Indian Army who may join any one of those Corps under the terms of this Despatch. Officers of the Staff Corps who may be entitled to promotion to a higher substantive rank under the modification of the existing rule, will receive such promotion from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

All Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, with the exception of those who entered upon the new conditions of service and are borne upon a general list, will be allowed to enter the Staff Corps of their respective Presidencies upon the conditions above laid down, from the date of receipt of this Despatch, without being subjected to previous examination.

(5.) All Officers now in the several Staff Corps, and all who may join them under the terms of this Despatch, will be entitled to the Colonel's allowance after twelve years' service in the grade of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, without reference to any fixed establishment of Colonels with Colonel's allowance, the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel attained to under the regulations published in general order by your Government, No. 632, dated 4th August, 1864, being however considered a substantive rank for this purpose, and allowed to count towards the above period.

62. All the regulations at present existing relating to admission to, and promotion in, the Staff Corps, will be still applicable to Officers hereafter entering the several Staff Corps, other than those of the Indian Army, who join under the terms laid down in this Despatch.

63. Having now disposed of the several complaints made by Officers of the Indian Army, and considered by either of the Royal Commissions with reference to the Parliamentary guarantee, I shall address your Excellency in a separate Despatch upon the subject of the claim made by many of the Officers to compensation for money, contributed by them towards the regimental retiring funds. These claims cannot justly be supported by any reference to that guarantee, and therefore they were not entertained by Lord Cranworth's Commission; but Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to leave to the Officers generally any ground of complaint which they can, consistently with their duty, remove, and therefore they have determined that the representations made by the Officers in regard to this matter shall receive further consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CRANBORNE.

Military, No. 160.

India Office, London, 8th August, 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. By my Despatch No. 159 of this day's date your Excellency was informed that it was my intention to address you in a separate Despatch on the subject of representations made by many Officers of the Indian Army respecting their claim to compensation for the loss of money contributed by them, prior to the re-organization of that Army, towards their regimental retiring funds.

2. I find that since the year 1837, when the Court of Directors suspended the operation of an order prohibiting such proceedings, many Officers of the Indian Army have been in the habit of contributing from time to time sums of money towards the purchase of the retirements of their regimental seniors, for which sums they hoped to receive an equivalent, either in the shape of actual promotion, immediate or prospective, or by the receipt of a similar contribution in the event of their own retirement from the service.

3. This practice though not in every branch of the service wholly discontinued, has, it is alleged, been virtually put a stop to by the measures connected with the formation of the several Staff Corps, and the re-organization of the Indian Army.

4. In a petition addressed to the House of Commons by Brevet-Major Sweet, of the Madras Native Infantry, and ordered to be printed, it is stated as follows, alluding to a General Order by the Government of India, dated the 2nd May, 1838:—

"On the faith of this General Order, your petitioner has invested large sums of money at different times, borrowed often at a very high rate of interest, in assisting his seniors to retire, in the sure and certain hope that in his turn to retire from the service he would receive it back again."

And in the same petition, in allusion to the appointment of certain of his brother Officers to the Staff Corps—

"The consequence of which is that your petitioner is not only deprived of that promotion to which he is entitled in accordance with the rules regulating promotions in the Indian Army, and guaranteed to him by Act 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 100, but he also loses all the money that he has expended at different times in assisting his seniors through his regimental bonus fund."

5. It appears from the report of the proceedings of Parliament that numerous petitions from Officers of the Indian Army, similar in substance to that from Major Sweet, have been presented to the House during the present Session.

6. That the late Court of Directors should have withdrawn a prohibition which formerly existed to the practice of purchasing the retirement of officers cannot, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be admitted to establish a claim to compensation under the Parliamentary guarantee, on the plea that changes in the organization of the Army have operated to interfere with the continuance of a practice of this purely private and permissive character.

7. Upon this point the decision of Lord Cranworth's Commission, formed after very careful consideration of the subject, must be considered as conclusive.

8. That Commission reported upon the subject in the following terms:—

"But it is impossible to understand the Parliamentary guarantee to extend to this case.

Para. 58. The privileges and advantages which Parliament undertook should be preserved to the Army under the Crown as they had existed under the East India Company were privileges and advantages existing between the Company on the one hand, and the Army on the other. The Company was no otherwise a party to this system of giving a bonus on retirement than as they may be considered to have given an express assurance that they would not interfere to prevent it, unless under circumstances of financial pressure, and with due notice. All that could be asked of the Crown is to assume the same passive state which had existed on the part of the Company. But the system being illegal, it is impossible to understand Parliament as having meant to guarantee the continuance of a practice which is contrary to law."

10. It was stated, however, in my Despatch of this date, No. 159, that, "Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to leave the Officers generally any ground of complaint which they can consistently with their duty remove." They have, therefore, resolved upon authorizing your Government to investigate the claims of Officers on the above account.

11. With this view the following course will be adopted:—

A Committee will be formed at each Presidency, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon claims of this nature on the part of Officers borne on the strength of the Indian Army on the 18th February, 1861.

12. An Officer proposing to retire from the service, or having retired since 18th February, 1861, and

If in the Artillery or Engineers, below the rank of Colonel Commandant.
If in the Cavalry or Infantry, below the rank of Regimental Lieutenant Colonel.

being below the rank noted in the margin at the time of retirement, will submit his claims to compensation for the loss of sums subscribed for the purpose of assisting his seniors to retire, through the usual channel, to the Government of his Presidency, by whom they will be referred to the above Committee. He will submit, at the same time, a declaration, upon honor, as to the sum of money, if any, that he has received or expects to receive, from the Officers of his cadre on retirement.

13. It will be the duty of the Committee to ascertain, with all possible accuracy, the following circumstances:—

(1.) The number of retirements among his brother Officers to the purchase of which the Officer had contributed up to the 18th February, 1861. This will, of course, not include arrangements which may have been made with Officers transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

(2.) The amount ascertained to have been actually paid in each case by the Officer in question to the retiring Officer.

14. These facts may be gathered from the statement of the Officer himself, supported by such proof as the Committee may consider sufficient; but it will be competent for your Government, in communication with those of Madras and Bombay, to lay down any general rules that you may think fit for the guidance of these Committees.

15. The above sums will be placed to the credit of the officers in each case.

16. On the other hand, the Committee will estimate the value in money of the advance in rank or position which accrued to the Officer from the above arrangements, and will debit him therewith.

17. The balance, reduced by the sum, if any, which he may receive from the Officer of his cadre on his retirement, and, in the case of Officers who have already retired, by the value of any special annuity that may have been granted to them in addition to the regulated pension, will be paid to the Officer on his resignation of the service appearing in orders, provided, in the case of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps, such retirement or resignation takes place before he attains the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, and if in the Artillery or Engineers before he attains the rank of Colonel Commandant.

18. Special periodical reports of the sums so paid will be made to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CRANBORNE.

Officers desirous of entering the Staff Corps under the provisions of the Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, No. 159, of the 8th August, 1866, are required to communicate their wish to that effect to the Adjutant-General's Office, at their respective Presidencies, by the 1st of January, 1867, if in India, or if out of India, by the 31st March, 1867.

2. The admission of Officers to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of the Despatch now published, will have effect from the 13th September, 1866—the date of receipt of that Despatch by the Government of India.

3. Officers now belonging to the Staff Corps who are eligible for promotion to a higher substantive grade by length of Army Service, but who have not as yet fulfilled the conditions of Staff Service hitherto exacted, will be at once promoted; and Officers

entering the Staff Corps under the conditions laid down in the Despatch of the 8th August, 1866, No. 159, will receive the substantive promotion to which their length of Army Service may entitle them under Staff Corps Rules, without reference to any qualifying period of Staff Service.

4. Promotions made under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, whether of Officers now belonging to the Staff Corps, or of those entering it under the new conditions, will date from the 12th September, 1866. These Officers will retain the Army rank conferred upon them under the provisions of paragraph 69 of G. G. O. No. 632, of the 4th August, 1864, and will, in due course, on completing the prescribed periods of army service receive such further substantive promotion as they may become entitled to under Staff Corps rules, without the restriction of two years' interval before advancement to a higher grade which was exacted on the formation of the Corps, under Clause 3 of the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861. In the case of Lieutenant-Colonels, the Brevet rank conferred under the order of the 4th August, 1864, will be allowed to reckon towards the prescribed service in that grade qualifying for the Colonel's allowance.

5. Officers entering the Staff Corps from the 12th September, 1866, and who may not be in the receipt of consolidated salaries or of Staff salary in addition to pay and allowances, will continue to draw the latter on the scale hitherto received, until they obtain promotion to a higher substantive rank, or come into the receipt of Staff salary.

6. Officers entering the Staff Corps on the terms laid down in paragraph 58 and 59 of the Despatch, will not be subjected, in consequence of any cancellation of rank, to any retrenchment of pay actually drawn in a higher rank prior to the 12th September, 1866.

7. Orders will hereafter be issued in furtherance of the instructions conveyed in Lord Cranborne's Despatch, No. 160, of the 18th August, 1866.

H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 23rd May, 1868.

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

FREDERICK JOSEPH MOSS, Esq.,

of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 23rd May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointment in the

Auckland Naval Volunteers.

George Cammell to be Sub-Lieutenant. Date of commission, 17th April, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 23rd May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by the undermentioned officer, viz. :—

Captain M. N. Bower, Auckland Militia.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 23rd May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned Corps, viz. :—
The Kanieri Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 30th April, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 21st May, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Post Office, to be an office for the transaction of Money Order and Savings' Bank business, viz. :—

GREYTOWN,

in the Province of Wellington.

JOHN HALL,
Postmaster-General.

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 19th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

PAURINI

to be an Assessor under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

T. M. HAULTAIN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—Waikato Land.—
Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in me as the Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to carry out the Regulations for the Sale of Lands taken for settlement under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," in the Province of Auckland, I do hereby notify that the Lands specified in the Schedule hereunder written, will be offered for Sale, as Special Rural Land, in accordance with the said Regulations, at the Waste Lands Office, at Auckland, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1868.

DANIEL POLLEN,
Commissioner.

Auckland, 8th April, 1868.

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL RURAL LAND.

Ararimu Block, Parish of Opaheke.

No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
90	864	0	0	432	0	0
91	737	0	0	368	10	0
92	1,280	0	0	640	0	0
93	730	0	0	365	0	0
94	770	0	0	385	0	0
95	635	0	0	317	10	0
96	660	0	0	330	0	0
97	947	0	0	473	10	0
98	390	0	0	195	0	0
99	186	0	0	93	0	0
100	400	0	0	200	0	0

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in me as Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Governor to carry out the Regulations for the Sale of Lands taken for settlement under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," in the Province of Auckland, I do hereby notify that the Town and Special Rural Lands specified in the Schedule hereunder written, will be offered for sale, by public auction, in accordance with the said Regulations, at the Waste

Lands Office, at Auckland, at noon, on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1868.

DANIEL POLLEN,
Commissioner.

Auckland, 11th May, 1868.

SCHEDULE.

Town of Port Waikato.

Number.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
27 with bakery and kitchen	0	0	12	7	0	0
28	0	0	7	3	0	0
29	0	0	9	2	16	3
30, 37, 38, with houses erected thereon	0	0	29	22	0	0
31, 32, 36, with houses erected thereon	0	1	5	45	0	0
33	0	0	10	3	2	5
34	0	0	8	2	10	0
35	0	0	10	3	2	6

Town of Opotiki, Section No. 1, near the landing place.

Number.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1 Subject to £1000 for improvements	0	1	0	7	10	0
2	0	1	0	7	10	0
*3	0	1	0	7	10	0
*4	0	1	0	7	10	0
*5	0	1	0	7	10	0
6 Subject to £200 for improvements	0	1	0	7	10	0
7	0	1	0	7	10	0
8	0	1	0	7	10	0
34	0	1	0	7	10	0
35	0	1	0	7	10	0
*43 and 44	0	2	0	15	0	0
46	0	1	0	7	10	0
47	0	1	0	7	10	0
48	1	1	0	7	10	0

*One month will be allowed, after the date of sale, for the removal of any buildings from these allotments.

SPECIAL RURAL LAND.

COUNTY OF WAIKATO.

Parish of Puniu, Mellon's Survey.

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
311	42	0	0	42	0	0
334	50	0	0	50	0	0
335	50	0	0	50	0	0

Parish of Ngaroto, Mawdesley's Survey.

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
163 } 164 } 165 } 166 } 167 }	115 0 0			34 0 0		
168 } 169 } 170 } 171 }	350 0 0			105 0 0		

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.			Parish No.	Parish of Pukekura, Lowe's Survey.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
172	495	0	0	148	10	0	66	200	0	0	60	0	0
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183							50						
184	225	0	0	68	8	0	62	550	0	0	165	0	0
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193	700	0	0	210	0	0	63	150	0	0	45	0	0
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207													
219	1,162	0	0	348	12	0	64	399	0	0	119	14	0
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231	700	0	0	210	0	0	65	120	0	0	36	0	0
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254	50	0	0	15	0	0	66	368	0	0	110	8	0
245	200	0	0	60	0	0	67	50	0	0	15	0	0
246													
247													
248													

Rickard's Survey.

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
176	150	0	0	45	0	0
177						
178						
189	200	0	0	60	0	0
190						
191						
192						
193						
194	50	0	0	15	0	0
205	50	0	0	15	0	0
206	50	0	0	15	0	0
211	50	0	0	15	0	0
199	399	0	0	119	14	0
200						
201						
202						
203						
214						
215						
216						

Parish of Puniu, Mellon's Survey.

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
217	50	0	0	15	0	0
286						
287						
292	702	0	0	210	12	0
294						
295						
302						
303	120	0	0	36	0	0
304						
300						
301						
305						
306						
307	368	0	0	110	8	0
308						
309						
310						
311						

Simpson's Survey.

Parish No.	Area.			Upset Price.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
164	50	0	0	15	0	0

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 28th May, 1868.

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:—

Wesleyan Methodist Society.

The Reverend JAMES BURCHETT.

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. 6, of the 30th of January; No. 9, of the 13th of February; No. 13, of the 3rd of March; No. 14, of the 9th of March; No. 18, of the 3rd of April; No. 19, of the 20th of April; No. 22, of the 7th of May; No. 23, of the 14th May, and No. 25, of the 22nd of May, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

CUSTOMS.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned person has been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agent at the Port of Picton, for the period ending the 31st day of December, 1868,—

ARTHUR BEAUCHAMP, Wellington Street.

JOHN ALLEN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Picton, 15th May, 1868.

I, the undersigned ROBERT MURRAY McTURK, hereby make application to register "The Karaka Gold Mining Company, Registered," under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is to the best of my belief and knowledge true in every particular, namely:—

1. The name and style of the Company is "The Karaka Gold Mining Company, Registered."

2. The place of operations is at the Karaka Creek.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is four thousand pounds in four hundred shares of ten pounds each.

4. The amount already paid up is one thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds.

5. The name of the manager is Robert Murray McTurk.

6. The office of the Company is at Shortland.

7. The names and several residences of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each at this date are as follows:—

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
Benjamin Johnson	Waiotahi	38
Henry Medland Shepherd	Shortland	22
David Nolan	Auckland	16
Henry McNaughton	Shortland	14
Anderson Christie	Ditto	14
John Ebenezer White	Ditto	14
William Corbett	Auckland	8
William Eyre	Ditto	8
William Smith	Shortland	6

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
Frederick Lyster	Shortland	6
Francis Ring	Ditto	6
Robert Murray McTurk	Ditto	6
James Braithwaite	Ditto	6
John Kevon	Ditto	8
Total		172

Dated this nineteenth day of February, 1868.

ROBERT M. McTURK,
Manager.

Witness to signature—JAMES MACKAY, Jun., J.P.

I, the undersigned MILES ASHMORE, hereby make application to register "The Leviathan Water Race Company, Registered," under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular:—

1. The name and style of the company is "The Leviathan Water Race Company, Registered."

2. The place of operations is at Kawhaka Creek, in the Waimea District.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is five thousand pounds in five hundred shares of ten pounds each.

4. The amount already paid up is one thousand pounds.

5. The name of the manager is Miles Ashmore.

6. The office of the Company is at Kawhaka Creek.

7. The names and several residences of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each at this date are as follows:—

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
Evan Prosser	Hokitika	50
Samuel Pizzey	Ditto	50
Samuel Sammons	Kawhaka Creek	50
John Dixon	Ditto	50
Thomas Dixon	Ditto	50
William Douthwaite	Ditto	50
William Arkell	Hokitika	50
Thomas H. Prosser	Ditto	25
James Holmes	Ditto	25
Acheson McClintock	Kawhaka Creek	50
Miles Ashmore	Ditto	50

Dated this nineteenth day of March, 1868.

MILES ASHMORE,
Manager.

Witness to signature—JAS. BONAR, J.P.

SOUTHERN Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Southern Steam Navigation Company (Limited), held at the registered office of the Company in Manse Street, Dunedin, on Friday, the fifteenth day of May, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of which due notice was given, the following Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company, held at the registered office of the Company in Manse Street aforesaid, on Friday, the third day of April, 1868, duly convened for that purpose, was confirmed by three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders for the time being entitled to vote, present thereat:

RESOLUTION.

"It is resolved that the Southern Steam Navigation Company (Limited) shall be wound up voluntarily."

J. B. MUDIE,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between James Gough and William White, as farmers, under the style or firm of "Gough and White," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled with or by the said William White.

Dated this twentieth day of April, 1868.

JAMES GOUGH,
WILLIAM WHITE.

Witness to the signatures of James Gough and William White,—
GEO. TAYLOR, clerk to Hanmer and Harper, solicitors, Christchurch.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between Robert Speechly and William Fitzjohn Crisp, as architects, under the style or firm of "Speechly and Crisp," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled with or by the said Robert Speechly.

Dated this thirteenth day of May, 1868.

ROBERT SPEECHLY,
WILLIAM F. CRISP.

Witness to the signatures of Robert Speechly and William Fitzjohn Crisp,—GEO. TAYLOR, clerk to Hanmer and Harper, solicitors, Christchurch.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Alfred Shaw and Co. and John Williamson, ironmongers, of Dunedin, Hokitika, and Melbourne, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as concerns John Williamson. The business will still be carried on by the said firm, who will make and receive all payments owing by or due to the said firm.

(Signed) ALFRED SHAW AND Co.
JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Dunedin, 2nd May, 1868.

NOTICE under "Patents Act, 1860." In the matter of the application of Frederick Thomas Newberry, for Letters Patent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made by Frederick Thomas Newberry, of the City of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, settler, in accordance with "The Patents Act, 1860," for the issue to him of Letters Patent, granting him the exclusive use of a new invention or improvement originated or discovered by him, being a machine for the purpose of separating gold from quartz, and for its amalgamation or mercurialization, and any person or persons who may wish to prefer any objection to the granting of such Letters Patent are hereby required to send (within four months from the publication hereof) to John Boyle Bennett, of the City of Wellington, in the said Colony, Esq., M.D., being the person appointed for that purpose under the provisions of the said Act, a statement in writing setting forth the grounds of such objection, subscribed with his or their proper names and address.

FREDERICK THOMAS NEWBERRY.

Mr. Andrew Beveridge, solicitor, Wyndham Chambers, Wyndham Street, Auckland, agent for applicant.

Auckland, 5th May, 1868.

Wellington, 31st January, 1868.

NOTICE to all persons having dealings with Natives in Native Land.—Purchasers, lessees, and others having dealings with aboriginal natives

in respect of lands, the titles to which have passed through the Native Land Court, are hereby warned that all transfers of estates and interests so derived are invalid until the duty payable under the fifty-fifth section of "The Native Lands Act, 1865," has been paid, and the Colonial Treasurer's receipt endorsed upon the deed.

With as little delay as possible after execution of the deed of assurance, it should be presented for assessment at the Registry of Deeds for the Province in which the lands are situate accompanied by an affidavit of the transferee, his solicitor, or some other person competent to speak to the facts, stating that the full consideration money directly or indirectly paid on the transaction is expressed in the deed. Any deception or concealment in this respect will subject the parties to severe penalties.

On being satisfied that the true consideration is expressed, the Registrar will certify the amount of duty payable on the transaction. The deed together with the Registrar's certificate should then be presented at the Treasury, and the amount of the assessment paid. The Treasurer will endorse his receipt upon the deed after which it may be registered upon payment of the usual fees.

It should be particularly borne in mind that if the duty is not paid within six months from the date of the execution of the deed, the party liable to pay the same will be subject to a penalty of three times the amount of duty payable. And that the Treasury will not accept payment of duty, except on production of the Registrar's certificate.

It should also be particularly observed that under the provisions of "The Native Lands Act, 1867," in any case where a notification has been made by the Chief Judge of the Native Lands Court, to the Secretary of Crown Lands, that any fees are due and unpaid for the survey of the land comprised in a certificate issued by that Court, the Crown Grant of the same land cannot be registered until the said Judge shall have notified that payment of such fees has been made.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Registrar-General of Land.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in account with the Estate of JOHN PORTER, of Teviot, miner, deceased, intestate.

1866.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 4.	By proceeds sale of effects	289	4	1
" 28.	By proceeds sale of debts	2	0	0
		£291	4	1
1866.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 8.	Paid Court fees—swearing and filing affidavit, 5s.; setting down, 5s.; order, 6s.; letters of administration, 60s.; advertising balance sheet, 7s. 6d.	4	3	6
Sep. 14.	Paid advertising in <i>Times</i> , 12s.; <i>Tuapeka Recorder</i> , 10s. 6d.	1	2	6
Oct. 8.	Paid Duncan Beaton, claim	20	0	0
	Paid administrator's commission @ 8 p cent	23	4	4
1867.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 23.	Paid postage to Ireland	0	0	6
	Balance	242	13	3
		£291	4	1

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, New Zealand, for the Month of February, 1868.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE FROM SELF-REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS, READ IN MORNING FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PREVIOUS.					COMPUTED FROM OBSERVATIONS.		RAIN.		WIND.	WIND.	LOUD.
	Mean Reading	Extr'me Range.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Mean Daily Range of Temp.	Extr'me Range of Temp.	Max. Temp. in Sun's Rays.	Min. Temp. on Grass.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Deg. of Moist. Saturation =100.	Total Fall in Month (inches)	No. of Days on which Rain Fell.	Average Daily Force in Miles for Month.	Maximum Velocity in Miles in any 24 hours.	Mean Amount for Month (0 to 10).
TARANAKI ... Same month previous 4 years	29-890 29-960	1-630 ...	62-2 66-7	20-8 ...	41-0 ...	108-0 ...	44-0...	.436 .517	78 68	6-070 3-677	12 9	* 249-9	884, 3rd	7-3
WELLINGTON ... Same month previous 4 years	29-876 29-876	1-397 ...	60-8 63-9	12-3 ...	29-8 ...	147-6 ...	27-2...	.391 .398	74 66	8-760 3-280	15 8	116-5	489, 20th	5-7
NELSON ... Same month previous 4 years	29-817 29-937	1-487 ...	63-0 64-3	22-0 ...	35-0...	...	...	.386 .551	67 80	19-950 6-430	9 5	149-0	286, 25th	6-0
CHRISTCHURCH ... Same month previous 4 years	29-818 29-846	.949 ...	59-5 62-5	15-2 ...	43-8 ...	152-0 ...	26-6...	.385 .452	76 74	5-664 1-258	15 5	183-0	301, 13th	5-2
HOKITIKA ... Same month previous 2 years	29-834 29-896	1-220 ...	56-7 62-2	11-7 ...	25-0 ...	93-5 ...	36-5...	.427 .546 .67 only	93 89 67 only	9-500 11-420	16 14	147-7	351, 4th	6-8
DUNEDIN ... Same month previous 4 years	29-865 29-873	.899 ...	56-2 58-9	15-2 ...	38-0 ...	148-0 ...	31-0...	.339 .352	74 67	5-074 2-351	16 14	188-0	560, 4th	6-0
SOUTHLAND ... Same month previous 3 years	29-782 29-795	.930 ...	55-3 57-9	18-1 ...	46-7...	...	...	.309 .302	70 70	3-548 3-920	11 11	221-0	470, 20th	5-1

* For twenty-four days only.

NOTES.

Taranaki.—On the 1st, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at 8 a.m., Barometer, 30-07, weather fine and calm. On the 2nd, at 9-30 a.m., the Barometer fallen to 29-628, wind S.E., but scud coming from E. and N.E., threatening rain and wind; at 3 p.m., Barometer falling, wind S.E. and rising, evening, wild looking, with heavy rain; and at 10 p.m., Barometer, 28-80. Monday the 3rd, gale from S.E., with thunder and lightning, about two inches of rain fell during the night; at 9-30 a.m., Barometer, 28-664, a dead calm; at 10 a.m., Barometer, 28-60, suddenly at this time a violent gale sprung up from the S.W. which broke the cups of the Anemometer: a maximum pressure of eighteen pounds to the square foot was registered,—at the same time the Barometer commenced to rise; 4 p.m., gale still continued, but veered back to N.W.; at 9 p.m., Barometer, 29-20. Tuesday, 4th, gale continued all night, with heavy squalls of rain, hail, thunder, and lightning, but moderated towards morning; at 9-30 a.m., Barometer, 29-49, wind N. and again rising to high gale; 10 a.m., Barometer, 29-54, maximum pressure on square foot, ten pounds; 4 p.m., Barometer, 29-45, wind still N. but moderating. On the 5th, there was strong wind from N.W., and thunder and lightning. On the 6th, the wind changed to S.W., and continued stormy from that direction up to the 8th. There were strong winds also on the 17th, 21st, 22nd, 26th and 27th, and thunder on 26th; fog on the 16th, with calm weather.

Wellington.—On the 1st of this month, two sharp shocks of earthquake at 7-57 a.m., calm and almost cloudless. Very low Barometer on the 3rd, strong wind from E., the Barometer kept falling all day, it was 28-754 at 3 p.m. and still falling, at 4-15 p.m. it rose rapidly, the wind having shifted round to the S. through E. There was thunder on the 2nd. High wind on 20th, from N. Heavy hail on morning of 4th. On the 27th, the rainfall for the previous twenty-four hours was 3-72—the greatest fall yet recorded in Wellington during the same period. The weather at this station was very wet and stormy during the month; the prevailing wind was from the N.

Nelson.—A storm commenced on the 3rd,—wind from the S.E. On the 4th, the wind blew from the N.E., and on the 5th, N.; the rainfall on the 5th for twenty-four hours previous was 7-03; from the 3rd up to the 5th, the rainfall was 12-88 inches. Hail fell on the 4th. The Barometer fell to 28-83 on the 3rd. On the 26th, the rainfall was 5-04 inches, and on 27th, 1-80. Total fall for month, 19-95 inches.

Christchurch.—Disastrous and unparalleled floods occurred throughout the eastern portion of the Province of Canterbury on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The rainfall at Mount Peel, registered by J. B. A. Acland, Esq., was 8-08 inches in twenty-four hours, ending at 12 p.m. on Monday the 3rd. In Christchurch, the rain was heavy at this time but not nearly so severe as the above, the total for the month being only 5-664 inches. Thunder on the 28th. On the 2nd, the wind was S.W.; on the 3rd, S.E.; on the 4th, N.E., and on the 5th, S.W. again, when the storm had ceased and the weather was fine.

Hokitika.—On the 3rd, a very heavy S.E. gale came on about 10-30 a.m., and continued during the day and following night. Stormy also on the 4th, but from N.E. No remarkable rainfall during the month. Thunder on 23rd; hail on 7th and 21st; and fog on 2nd and 20th.

Dunedin.—On the 3rd, a storm from the S.E. The rainfall on the 4th for the twenty-four hours previous was 1-370 inches. There were great floods all over the Province, doing much damage. Thunder on the 6th. The latter part of the month was very agreeable.

Southland.—Gale occurred on the 3rd and 4th, from E.S.E., but no rain. On the 8th and 20th, there were high winds from the S. and N.W. The greatest rainfall in the month was .882, on the 7th. Thunder on the 4th, 20th, and 21st; hail on the 21st; fog on the 3rd.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During this month the average temperature for the Islands was (as in January) several degrees lower than that of previous years, and the Barometer and amount of moisture in the atmosphere higher than the previous averages. The rainfall, especially in the earlier part of the month, was excessive in some districts. A storm which commenced on the 3rd, appears to have backed round from North through East, when the rainfall from this unusual quarter was productive of the most disastrous floods which have been recorded in the Colony, and which devastated the eastern districts of the South Island.

JAMES HECTOR,
Inspector of Meteorological Stations.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN of the Aggregate Average Amount of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, within the Colony of New Zealand, from the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1867, to the 13th day of APRIL, 1868, inclusive. Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bills in Circulation not bearing interest	5,783	2	10	Coin and Bullion	51,886	6	6
Notes in Circulation not bearing interest	20,059	0	9	Landed Property (Bank premises)	25,382	1	11
Bills and Notes in Circulation bearing interest	...	...	...	Bills of other Banks	227	0	5
Balances due to other Banks	...	...	...	Balances due from other Banks	...	...	...
Cash deposited not bearing interest	65,227	9	4	Debts due to the Corporation, including Notes, Bills, and other Securities	341,242	11	1
Cash deposited bearing interest	30,931	16	2				
Total Liabilities within the Colony	£122,001	9	1	Total Assets within the Colony	£418,787	19	11

20th May, 1868.

THOS. BUCHANAN, Manager, }
T. DAVIS, Accountant, } at Wellington.

JUST RECEIVED.

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GEO. DIDSBURY,
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Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 22nd May, 1868.

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All orders for the same must be accompanied by a remittance; and when ten or more copies are purchased, twenty per cent. discount will be allowed. No payments above five shillings to be made in stamps.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 23rd December, 1867.

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE and STATUTES.— The Public are informed that an extra yearly subscription of ten shillings to the *New Zealand Gazette*, will entitle each subscriber to the Acts of the General Assembly as published in each year. All Orders to be accompanied by a remittance, in cash, or in Post Office Money Orders, and addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 7th January, 1868.

THE Public are informed that bound copies of the Parliamentary Debates, with an Index, Title Page, and Appendix, are now ready for issue, and that orders for the same, accompanied by a remittance, should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington.

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Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 20th December, 1867.