



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Petty Sessions Act, 1865," it is enacted that as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of a Petty Sessions District, and afterwards from time to time as may be deemed expedient, the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, appoint a meeting of the Justices of the Peace resident in such district to be yearly held within such district, at some specified time and place, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance: And whereas by an Order in Council bearing even date herewith, the Petty Sessions District in the Province of Wellington called "The Rangitikei District," hath been defined and established:

Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers in that behalf vested in me, do hereby proclaim and appoint a meeting of the Justices of the Peace resident in the Rangitikei District aforesaid to be yearly held within such district at the Court House at Marsden, on the Tutaenui, at twelve of the clock noon, on the third Friday in the month of November, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance.

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, at the Government House, at Wellington; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Petty Sessions Act, 1865," it is enacted that, as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of a Petty Sessions District, and afterwards from time to time as may be deemed expedient, the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, appoint a meeting of the Justices of the Peace resident in such district to be yearly held within such district, at some specified time and place, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance: And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, certain Petty Sessions Districts, including amongst others the district hereinafter named, were defined and established:

Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority in that behalf vested in me, do hereby proclaim and appoint a meeting of the Justices of the Peace resident in the Kaikoura District to be held within such district, at the Court House at Kaikoura, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the eighth day of December next, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance: And I do further proclaim the second Tuesday in the month of December in every succeeding year to be the day on which, and the Court House at Kaikoura aforesaid to be the place at which, shall thereafter be held the yearly meetings for the Kaikoura District, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance.

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, at the Government House, at Wellington; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

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Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority in that behalf vested in me, do hereby proclaim and appoint that for each of the districts named in the Schedule hereto a meeting of the Justices of the Peace resident within such district shall be yearly held at the place whereof the name is in the said Schedule set opposite to the name of such district, at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday in the month of December, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman of Petty Sessions and settling a rota of attendance.

SCHEDULE.

Name of District.	Place of Meeting.
Taringatura Downs District.	Police Barracks, Lowther.
Waiau District.	Accommodation House, Easter Bush.
Riverton District.	Court House, Riverton.
Pahia Gold Fields District.	Warden's Court, Ore-puki.
Mataura District.	Police Barracks, Gore.
Invercargill District.	Police Barracks, Winton.

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, at the Government House, at Wellington; and issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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: And whereas, by warrant under the hand of the Governor, bearing date the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

The Court House, Clyde,

was appointed the principal polling place for the District of the Gold Fields, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives: And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the above-named principal polling place for the District of the Gold Fields, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and do appoint in lieu thereof

The Court House, Naseby.

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, at the Government House at Wellington, this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Institute Act, 1867," provision is made for the appointment of Members of a Board of Governors of the New Zealand Institute, and it is enacted that on the first day of November, 1868, and on the first day of November in each succeeding year, three members of the said Board of Governors (other than the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington respectively for the time being) shall retire from office, but shall be eligible for re-appointment: And whereas the Honorable Sir David Monro, Alfred Ludlam, Esq., and James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., three of the Governors of the said Board, have retired from office and are eligible for re-appointment under the provisions of the said Act:

Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority in that behalf vested in me, do hereby re-appoint

The Hon. Sir DAVID MONRO,
ALFRED LUDLAM, Esq., and
JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD, Esq.,

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

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, at the Government House, at Wellington, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

REPUBLISHED in pursuance of "The Diseased Cattle Act Amendment Act, 1865."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Diseased Cattle Act Amendment Act, 1865" (section 4), the Governor may, by any Order in Council, from time to time annul, make void, or alter or vary and make anew, any Orders in Council, Regulations, Appointments, or prohibitory or other Declarations made and published by the Governor, under the authority of "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," or of this Act, or by the Superintendent of any Province, under or in pursuance of any power delegated to him under any of the powers of delegation contained in the said Act: And whereas by section 5 of the said Amendment Act, as to regulations, appointments, and prohibitory and other declarations, made by Superintendents of Provinces in pursuance of any powers delegated under the powers of delegation contained in the said Act or this Act, the power of annulling, making void, or altering or varying and making anew, any such regulations, appointments, or prohibitory or other declarations vested in the Governor by this Act, may from time to time be delegated by the Governor in Council, by Warrant under his hand, to the Superintendent of any Province:

And whereas the said Governor hath, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to William Rolleston, Esq., so long as he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, all the powers which by the said fifth section of the said Amendment Act the Governor in Council is authorized so to delegate:

Now therefore I, William Rolleston, do hereby annul the Proclamation issued by me on the tenth day of June, 1868, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the twelfth day of June, 1868, and I do hereby make the following Proclamation in lieu thereof:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that certain portions of the district heretofore proclaimed as infected are entirely free from the disease called Pleuro-pneumonia, and that certain other portions of the said district are yet infected, or suspected to be infected, with the said disease:

Now therefore I, the said William Rolleston, do hereby declare those portions of the Province of Canterbury hereinafter described to be Infected Districts within the meaning of the said Act, that is to say: All that portion of the Province, bounded as follows, commencing at Harrison's Bridge, over the River Cam; thence easterly to the North Road; thence northerly, following the eastern side of the said road to its junction with the Rangiora Road; thence north-westerly, following the north-eastern side of that road to the road forming the eastern boundary of section 1028; thence south-westerly, following the western boundary line of the latter road to the River Cam, and from thence following the eastern bank of that river to the commencing point.

Also, all that portion of the Province, bounded as follows, commencing at a point on the Rangiora Road, the same being the easternmost corner of section No. 1028; thence north-westerly, following the said road along the north-eastern boundary line of sections Nos. 1028, 1655, 355, 355A, 431, and 432, to a branch of the River Cam opposite the Mill; thence following down the said branch to the road forming the north-western boundary of the Kaiapoi Native Reserve; and from thence returning along the north-western side of the latter road a distance of about forty-eight chains, to the commencing point.

Also, all that portion of the Province, bounded on the North-east by the Hurunui from the mound crossing to the junction of the Waitohi; on the South-east and South by the Waitohi from its junction with the Hurunui to the point opposite, and due south of the eastern end of the base line; and on the West by a line drawn through the eastern end of the base line to the mound crossing.

And I do hereby make the following Regulations for the destruction of the Diseased Cattle within the said Infected Districts, and for preventing the further spread of the aforesaid disease:—

1. If any Inspector appointed under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," or "The Diseased Cattle Act Amendment Act, 1865," shall at any time have reasonable grounds to suspect that any cattle within any of the infected districts above referred to are infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby authorized forthwith, or as soon as he conveniently can, to proceed to and enter into and upon the place, whether enclosed or otherwise, where such cattle are or are supposed by him to be, and by inspecting such cattle, or in any other manner, shall satisfy himself whether such cattle or any of them are infected or may be reasonably suspected to be infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, or whether the same are free from Pleuro-pneumonia.

2. If such Inspector shall be satisfied that such cattle or any of them are actually infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, he shall forthwith give to the owner, or to the person having the custody, charge, or possession of the said cattle, notice of which of the said cattle he deems actually infected with such disease, and such owner or person aforesaid shall, within twenty-four hours after such notice, destroy the cattle so deemed infected, and shall forthwith bury four feet under ground or burn the carcasses of the cattle so destroyed; and if the owner or person having the custody or possession of the cattle deemed by the Inspector to be infected cannot readily be found, or if such owner or person neglect to destroy the cattle deemed to be infected after the receipt of the notice aforesaid, any Inspector for the said infected districts may seize and destroy, or cause to be seized and destroyed, such cattle so deemed infected.

3. If any owner of cattle, or person having the custody or charge of cattle, shall, after having received such notice as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to destroy the same or any of them within twenty-four hours after such notice, such owner or person aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every head of cattle which he shall have neglected or refused to destroy.

4. If any owner of cattle which any such Inspector as aforesaid has notified to be infected, or if any person having the custody, care, or possession of any such cattle, shall, after the same or any of them have been destroyed, neglect or refuse to bury four feet under ground or burn the carcasses thereof within twenty-four hours after the destruction thereof, such owner or person aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every carcass which he shall neglect or refuse to bury or burn.

5. If any Inspector appointed as aforesaid shall suspect that any cattle within any of the said infected districts are infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, but shall not be satisfied that such cattle are actually infected, he may, if he thinks fit, give to the owner, or the person having custody, charge, or possession of such cattle, notice in writing of what cattle he suspects to be infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, and shall, in and by such notice, order and require such owner or person having the custody, charge, or possession of

such cattle, to drive, or cause to be driven, the cattle mentioned in the said notice, to such place within the infected district as such Inspector shall think fit, and such Inspector may, in and by such notice, direct and fix by what roads and route the said cattle shall be driven; and if any person being the owner of any cattle, or having in his custody, care, or possession any cattle within any of the said infected districts, shall after the expiration of forty-eight hours after such last-mentioned notice has been served on him, or left at his usual place of business or residence, neglect or refuse to drive, or cause to be driven, the cattle mentioned in the said notice to the place and by the roads and route directed and fixed on by the said notice, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every head of cattle included in such last-mentioned notice; and after the expiration of the said period of forty-eight hours, it shall be lawful for any such Inspector, if such owner or person as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to obey such order, to seize and take into his possession the cattle included in such notice, and drive, or cause to be driven, the said cattle to the place and by the roads and route mentioned and fixed in the said notice.

6. The Inspectors of Diseased Cattle under the said Acts shall forthwith cause to be publicly posted or exhibited at and about all the main thoroughfares leading into the said infected districts notices that the said infected districts have been proclaimed and declared infected.

7. If any person shall drive or remove, or cause to be driven or removed, or assist in driving or removing, any cattle out from any of the said infected districts, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every such head of cattle so driven out or removed from any of the said infected districts; and if any cattle stray out or from any of the said infected districts into a district not proclaimed to be infected, the owner or person having the care or possession of such cattle shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every head of cattle which shall have so strayed out of such district.

8. It shall be lawful for any Inspector appointed as aforesaid, or any Police Constable, having any reasonable grounds to suspect that any cattle or any carcass or carcases, or any portion of any carcass or carcases of any cattle, are about to be driven or removed out from any of the said infected districts, to seize the same and take charge thereof until he shall be satisfied that no attempt will be made to drive such cattle out from the said infected district; and it shall be lawful for any Inspector of the said districts, or any Police Constable, to seize any cattle that have strayed or been driven out of or from any of the said infected districts, and to take charge of the same, and to drive, or cause to be driven, the said cattle back into the district from which they had been driven; and if such Inspector or Constable shall deem it expedient so to do, to keep the said cattle under his control until the owner or the person having the right to the possession thereof shall be found or made known to him.

9. In case any person shall wilfully impede or obstruct any Inspector or Police Constable acting under the authority of these Regulations, every person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

10. No cattle shall be slaughtered within any of the said infected districts for the purpose of sale or use except the same shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector appointed as aforesaid, and then only upon a certificate signed by him that such cattle do not appear to be infected, nor shall any carcass, or portion of any carcass, of any cattle so slaughtered, be removed from any of the said infected

districts, unless such carcass or portion of carcass shall have previously been inspected by an Inspector, and a certificate in writing given by such Inspector stating that such carcass or portion of carcass is free from disease, and fit for human food; providing always that the offal, including horns, hides, hoofs, &c., of any cattle so slaughtered, shall be buried by the owner of such cattle four feet deep within the area of the infected district within which such cattle shall have been slaughtered; and should any such offal, or part thereof, remain unburied as aforesaid for longer than one hour after slaughter, the owner of such slaughtered cattle shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

11. If any cattle be driven into or be found straying within any of the said infected districts, the owner or person having charge of the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds in respect of every head of cattle so driven or straying; and no such cattle shall again be removed from any infected district into which they may have been driven or may have strayed.

12. Every Inspector appointed under the Diseased Cattle Acts by the Superintendent shall make a report in writing to the said Superintendent of all things done by him under these Regulations, and under the said Acts, as and when he shall be required so to do.

13. These Regulations shall take effect from and after the day following the date of publication in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

Given under my hand at Christchurch, this sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

W. ROLLESTON,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,

EDWD. JOLLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 9th November, 1868.

THE following Report of the Committee appointed by the Council of Education in Tasmania to report on the working of "The Tasmanian Scholarship Act" is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town,
30th September, 1868.

THE Committee of the Council of Education, appointed by the Council to prepare a statement for the information of the Government of New Zealand in reference to the working of "The Tasmanian Scholarship Act," have to report as follows:—

1. The object of "The Scholarship Act" was to encourage emulation in the Schools of the Colony,—to raise the standard of Education,—and to bring the youth of Tasmania into connection with the English Universities, by which it was hoped that sound learning would be promoted, and a beneficial influence exercised on the fortunes of the Colony.

2. Some of the most important effects of "The Scholarship Act" have not had time to develop themselves, inasmuch as only three of the scholars have as yet had the opportunity of graduating. It is, nevertheless, gratifying to know that the liberality of the State, in making this provision, has been highly applauded by eminent statesmen and scholars both in England and on the Continent of Europe.

3. The principle of making such an endowment by the State was long since recognised by the Legislature of the Colony. So far back as the time of Sir John Franklin's Government a vote was taken for

£5,000, with a view to the endowment of five Exhibitions to British Universities; but hindrances arose to the establishment of the Collegiate School with which they were to have been associated, and the measure lapsed.

4. The scheme at present in operation was originated in 1858, during the administration of Mr. (now Sir Francis) Smith. In the course of the Parliamentary Session of that year he drafted a Bill for the establishment of eight Scholarships, each of the value of £200 per annum, and tenable for four years; of which Scholarships two were to be annually competed for by youths under twenty years of age, who had resided for the foregoing five years or more in the Colony. The conduct of the examination was to be in the hands of a Council of ten members to be nominated by the Governor, and designated the "Tasmanian Scholarship Council." Before the Bill thus drafted had been submitted to the House of Assembly, various alterations were suggested by persons engaged in tuition or interested in the cause of Education. The most important of these was a scheme for examinations to be held in imitation of the local examinations which are annually held in England by Examiners appointed from Oxford and Cambridge. This suggestion was adopted. Provision was made in the Act for the holding of such examinations for boys under the age of nineteen, and for conferring the Degree of Associate of Arts (A.A.) on those who passed a satisfactory examination. It was also provided that no youth should be admissible to the competition for a Tasmanian Scholarship until he had taken the Degree of A.A. As the operations of the Scholarship Council were thus enlarged, the name was altered to that of "The Tasmanian Council of Education," and the number of members was increased to fifteen. The Act was passed in the Session of 1858, and constituted the Council of Education a corporate body.

5. Early in 1859 the Council of Education commenced its operations, and proceeded to make bye-laws for the conduct of its proceedings, and to arrange the scheme of work for the examinations to be held under its authority. In accordance with the Act of its constitution, the first examination for the Degree of A.A. was fixed for 1860, and the first examination for the Scholarships for 1861.

6. Meanwhile, in the Parliamentary Session of 1859, a measure was passed which has had a most important influence on the Educational arrangements of Tasmania. The Common Schools of the Colony have been for many years under the management of a body called the Board of Education. It was decided by a vote of the Legislature that the Board of Education should have the privilege of bestowing, annually, Exhibitions to the amount of £100 on the most deserving pupils of the Common Schools; these Exhibitions to be tenable for four years at such Superior Schools as the Board should approve. A similar privilege was awarded to the Council of Education. The Board of Education have been in the habit from that time onwards of sending to the Superior Schools annually six of the best and ablest pupils of the Common Schools. Meanwhile the Council of Education decided on bestowing annually, by means of the money placed at its disposal, two Exhibitions of £50 each on boys under fourteen, who had not been during the previous six months at any School under the Board of Education. The object of this last limitation was partly to make these Exhibitions an object of further emulation to those who had succeeded in obtaining the Exhibitions bestowed by the Board, and partly to encourage the Superior Schools and the Private Schools of the Colony to send in their pupils as competitors. The first examination that was held

under the authority of the Council of Education was an examination for two of these valuable Exhibitions. It was held in June 1860, and each year since then there has been an examination held in the same month; and two Exhibitions have been awarded to the best two of the candidates who have succeeded in attaining the standard of marks fixed by the Council.

7. In September, 1860, the first examination for the Degree of A.A. was held. It was conducted by Professor Irving of the Melbourne University, assisted by other competent Examiners. The subjects of examination, the standard of marks requisite for merely passing, and for passing with honour, had been assimilated, as far as possible, to the schemes of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Each successive year Professor Irving has taken the principal share in the examinations, assisted sometimes by Examiners from Melbourne, and sometimes by Graduates of the English Universities resident in Tasmania. The nature of the examinations will be seen from the examination papers which the Secretary is instructed to send with this Report, while the average number of marks obtained, of degrees conferred, and of candidates rejected, will be seen from other documents which he has been directed to furnish.

8. In September, 1861, the second examination for the A.A. Degree was followed by the first examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships. Two youths, Hope and Garrett, who had attained a First Class in the A.A. Degree of the preceding year, were candidates for these prizes; but though both passed a very creditable examination, they did not succeed in reaching the very high standard of marks which the Council had fixed as the necessary qualification for success. It was felt that such a prize ought not to be bestowed except upon candidates who should pass such an examination as might prove them qualified to take a good position in an English University. In the examination for Scholarships in 1862 both these candidates were successful, and proceeded to England at the beginning of the following year, one going to Oxford the other to Cambridge. This is the only occasion as yet on which two Scholarships have been awarded in one year. In 1863 the Scholarship was obtained by W. Knight, who had headed the list of the A.A. Degree in 1861. He proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1864 there was no candidate for the Scholarship, and consequently no examination for it. In 1865 one Scholarship was awarded. It was obtained by C. Hogg, who had headed the list of Associates in the previous year. He is the only one who has as yet succeeded in qualifying himself for the Scholarship within one year after taking the A.A. Degree. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1866 the only Scholarship awarded was obtained by H. A. Perkins, who had taken a First Class in the A.A. list of 1864. He has proceeded to the University of Edinburgh. Last year, 1867, again there was only one successful candidate, G. Archer, A.A. of 1865. He has proceeded to Cambridge. And in the examination just concluded for the present year, one Scholarship only has been awarded. The successful competitor is Manassch Fearnley, who headed the Degree list of 1866.

9. If it should seem that, considering the splendour of the prizes proposed, the competition is somewhat meagre, it must be borne in mind that the very high standard fixed for the attainment of a Scholarship makes it useless for any to try except youths of great ability and attainments. Several who have taken the A.A. Degree have continued their studies with a view to the Scholarship, but have ultimately withdrawn from the competition. Of these some

have proceeded to English Universities. The real importance of "The Scholarship Act" is not to be seen by regarding it solely or even mainly in relation to the scholars themselves, but rather by regarding the immense stimulus which it has given to the cause of sound education during the years that it has been in operation. It will be seen that the Scholarships are the climax of a system whose effects extend to all Primary Schools throughout the Island. Any boy at a Government school may hope to obtain an Exhibition which shall enable him to afford the expense of studying in one of the Superior Grammar Schools (viz., the High School and the Hutchins School in Hobart Town, the Church Grammar School at Launceston, or the Horton College at Ross). He may then in another year hope to be a successful competitor for one of the more valuable Exhibitions conferred by the Council of Education. These latter are tenable for four years; and thus if the boy take the A.A. Degree when he is sixteen, his Exhibition will pay the expenses of his school studies till he may reasonably hope to compete for a Tasmanian Scholarship with a fair prospect of success.* Hogg and Perkins were both Exhibitioners under the Council of Education nearly up to the time of obtaining their Scholarships. Nor is this merely a hypothetical result of the system in force: it is the fact that, in the Primary Schools, boys are carefully prepared for the Exhibitions; that, in the Private Schools and Grammar Schools, the work of the junior pupils is arranged according to the scheme put forth by the Council of Education for its Exhibitions; and that not only do many boys under fourteen years of age every year attain the standard of marks which would entitle them to an Exhibition were there more than two conferred, but these boys, by their example, and the emulation they create in their respective schools, are the means of carrying on the junior classes to a point of attainment which the senior classes of the various schools scarcely reached before the present system of examination was established. Then, again, the work of the head class of each of the principal schools is arranged according to the scheme put forth by the Council of Education for the A.A. Degree,—as in Melbourne and Sydney the schools prepare their head classes for the Matriculation Examination of the Universities of those Colonies. But inasmuch as the examination for the A.A. Degree requires higher classical and mathematical attainments than the Matriculation Examinations of those Universities, there is reason to believe that the head classes of the Grammar Schools of Tasmania reach a higher point of scholarship than those of the leading schools of the neighbouring Colonies. The work for the Scholarships, requiring as it generally does two years' hard study after the A.A. Degree, is rather of an University than of a school character, and may be considered as on a par with the first year course and part of the second year course of most of the Colleges of Cambridge.

10. The Council of Education would wish to draw particular attention to that part of their system which relates to the Degree of Associate of Arts. But for the introduction of this scheme into the Scholarship Act, it is hardly too much to say that the latter would almost certainly have remained a dead letter. To those who have entered for the Tasmanian Scholarship it has served as a trial of strength before commencing a course of study which would have disheartened by its length and severity any who had not gained confidence through success in the previous A.A. Examination. It is also of immense value in

* It must however be mentioned that the Legislature have lately seen fit to reduce the value of the latter Exhibitions to £20.

itself, apart from its effects in reference to the Scholarship, as giving a standard for the Grammar Schools to work up to, and as sending forth into the community every year a number of young men well grounded in those subjects which form the basis of a liberal education. The Legal profession in the Colony have recognised it as an equivalent for the literary portion of the examination which they require of the young men admitted to practise at the Colonial Bar; and the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, and the Royal College of Surgeons, have given to our Degree the same privileges as to those of the English and some other Universities,—that, namely, of exempting such as have obtained it from the necessity of passing an examination in Latin and Mathematics before admission to the Medical profession.

11. In order to illustrate the practical working of the Educational System of Tasmania, the Committee send with this Report Returns exhibiting the results of the several Examinations which have been held under the Council's directions since the passing of the Act, and likewise of the Examinations conducted under the authority of the Board of Education.

By order of the Council,

R. D. HARRIS, M.A.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.

HENRY BUTLER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 9th November, 1868.

THE following Act of the Imperial Parliament, intitled "The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868," is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

ANNO TRICESIMO PRIMO AND TRICESIMO SECUNDO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXXIX.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Ships in British Possessions.

31st July, 1868.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Grant of terminable Certificates of Registry subject to conditions in Colonies.

1. The Governor or Officer lawfully administering the Government of any British Possession may from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make regulations providing that on an application for registration under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," in that possession of any ship not exceeding sixty tons burden, the Registrar may grant, in lieu of a certificate of registry as required by that Act, a certificate of registry to be terminable at the end of six months from the granting thereof, or of any longer period; and all certificates of registry granted under any such regulations shall be in such form and shall have effect subject to such conditions as the regulations prescribe.

Ship to be deemed registered.

2. Notwithstanding anything in "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," or in any other Act, any ship to which a certificate is granted under any such regulations shall, while such certificate is in force, and in relation to all things done or omitted during that period, be deemed a registered British ship.

Governors abroad may appoint Surveyors.

3. The Governor of any British Possession abroad may from time to time appoint fit and proper persons to be Surveyors, who shall have and exercise within such possession all the powers with respect to the inspection of crew spaces that are conferred upon the Board of Trade Surveyors in the United Kingdom by section nine of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867."

Construction of Act.

4. This Act shall be read as one Act with "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the Acts amending the same.

Short Title.

5. This Act may be cited as "The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868."

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 10th November, 1868.

THE following Act, passed by the Provincial Council, and reserved by the Superintendent of the Province of Marlborough for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, intituled

"The Public Cemeteries Act, 1868,"

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 3rd November, 1868.

THE attention of Brewers and Spirit Merchants is directed to the following provisions of "The Distillation Act, 1868," which will take effect on and after the first January, 1869:—

The word "brewer" shall mean any maker of fermented malt liquor, or any fermented liquor made from sugar or other saccharine matter, and termed beer, ale, or porter, or any maker of wine for sale, and shall include every vendor of fermented liquors or wines made in New Zealand, in quantities not less than two gallons.

Registration of Brewers.

125. Every person at present carrying on, or who shall hereafter desire to carry on, the trade or business of a brewer, shall cause his name to be registered by the Collector of Customs if residing within five miles of any Custom House, or by the Clerk of Petty Sessions or Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court at the place nearest to the place where such business is or is to be carried on at which a Court of Petty Sessions is or shall be established, or at the office of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and shall also cause to be registered a particular description of the premises in which the business of brewing is to be carried on; and such registration shall be renewed on the first day of January in every year, not being a Sunday, and shall be made in the form set forth in the eighth Schedule of this Act, and the said Collector of Customs or other officer as aforesaid shall give to every person registered as aforesaid a certificate in the form set forth in the ninth Schedule of this Act, which certificates shall be produced to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries or other officer authorized by the Commissioner of Customs when the payment for the license fee hereinafter mentioned is made, who shall thereupon grant to such brewer a license in the form set forth in the tenth Schedule to this Act: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Customs to refuse to allow a license to be granted to brew beer, porter, or ale, on any premises in which,

from their local situation in respect to a distillery, it shall appear to him inexpedient to allow such trade or business to be carried on.

Penalty for Brewing without License.

126. If any person shall carry on the trade or business of a brewer without having registered or renewed the registration of his name and premises, or procured a license as aforesaid, every such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds and not more than one hundred pounds, and no registration shall be considered complete until the license fee as aforesaid shall have been paid to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries or other officer appointed to receive the same by the Commissioner of Customs.

Premises to be open for Inspection.

127. All premises registered and licensed as aforesaid shall be open at all times to the inspection of an Inspector of Distilleries, Officer of Customs, or person appointed as aforesaid, who shall respectively have power to enter into and search all such premises, and the Commissioner of Customs may lawfully suspend or revoke the license of a brewer who shall be convicted of obstructing or preventing any officer or his assistant in or from entering into a brewery or any house, outhouse, store, or other place whatsoever of such brewer, for the purpose of such inspection as aforesaid.

Brewing and Sale of Spirits to be in distinct Premises.

128. It shall not be lawful for any person engaged in the trade or business of a brewer to carry on the trade or business of a dealer in spirits, either by wholesale or retail, upon any premises registered or licensed as aforesaid for carrying on the business of brewing, or on any premises situated within one hundred yards of the same, under a penalty of fifty pounds.

Quantity of Spirits kept by Brewers.

129. All spirits found on the premises of any brewer registered and licensed as aforesaid beyond the quantity of six imperial gallons, may be seized by any Inspector of Distilleries, Officer of Customs, or persons appointed as aforesaid, and shall be forfeited; and for every gallon of spirits so seized, such brewer shall be liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

Name painted on Cart.

130. Every brewer registered and licensed as aforesaid shall cause his name to be painted legibly in letters not less than two inches in length upon every dray, cart, or other vehicle used for the purpose of his trade or business; and every such brewer who shall fail to comply with the regulations herein contained shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Use of Deleterious Drugs prohibited.

131. Any public brewer who shall use, or cause or permit to be used, in the brewing of any beer, ale, or porter, or shall put into or mix therewith, or the worts thereof, respectively, any cocculus indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, tobacco-juice, opium, aloes, faba amasa, graius of paradise, cannabis indicus, or any extract, decoction, infusion, or preparation thereof, respectively, or any other deleterious or poisonous matter or thing, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of two hundred pounds for the first offence, and for the second or any subsequent offence shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, irrespective of any other penalties imposed by this Act, and all such beer, ale, porter, and worts shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any Inspector of Distilleries or other authorized officer.

Penalty for having such Drugs in Brewer's possession.

132. Any brewer or retailer of beer who shall have in his possession any cocculus indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, tobacco-juice, opium, aloes, faba amasa, grains of paradise, cannabis indicus, or any extract, decoction, infusion, or other preparation thereof, respectively, otherwise than for some medicinal or domestic purpose, the proof of which shall lie on such brewer or retailer, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds; and all such deleterious substances so found in the possession of such brewer or retailer of beer may be seized by any Inspector of Distilleries or other authorized officer, and shall be forfeited.

Penalty for selling such Drugs.

133. Any person who shall knowingly sell, dispose of, send or deliver to any brewer or retailer of beer, ale, or porter, any cocculus indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, tobacco-juice, opium, aloes, faba amasa, grains of paradise, cannabis indicus, or any extract, decoction, infusion, or other preparation thereof, respectively, otherwise than for some medicinal purpose, the proof whereof shall lie on the person so selling, disposing of, sending, or delivering the same, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds.

Penalty for selling Adulterated Beer.

134. Any person who shall knowingly sell or dispose of, or upon whose premises shall be found any spirits, ale, beer, or porter, in which shall be mixed any cocculus indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, tobacco-juice, opium, aloes, faba amasa, grains of paradise, cannabis indicus, or any other deleterious or poisonous substance, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds.

Registration of Spirit Merchants.

The expression "spirit merchant" shall mean any vendor of duty-paid spirituous liquors, wine or fermented malt liquors, in quantities not less than two gallons, or any person who shall expose the same for sale in any shop, warehouse, or premises, except an auctioneer or a broker selling on account of a licensed wine and spirit merchant, or brewer, or a licensed publican.

135. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell spirits, wine, or fermented liquor upon which the duty shall have been paid, and in quantities of two gallons or upwards, unless holding a publican's license, without having first registered his name with the Collector of Customs if residing within five miles of any Custom House, or the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court or Court of Petty Sessions nearest to the place of business of such person at which a Court is or shall be established, or at an office of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and also a particular description of the premises in which the sale of spirits shall be carried on and in which spirits shall be kept and stored; and such registration shall be renewed on the first day in every year, not being a Sunday, and shall be made in the form set forth in the eighth Schedule of this Act. And the said Collector of Customs, Clerk of such Court, or other officer, shall give to every person registered as aforesaid a certificate in the form set forth in the ninth Schedule of this Act, which certificate shall be presented to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries or other authorized officer when the payments of the license fee hereinafter mentioned is made; and if any person shall carry on the business of a wine and spirit merchant without having completed the registration of his name and premises, and procured a license as hereinafter directed, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds or more than fifty pounds, or, at the option of the person suing for the same, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day that he shall fail or neglect to make such registration and procure such license.

Spirit-merchant's Fee for Registration.

136. Every wine and spirit merchant, and every brewer who shall have so registered his name as aforesaid, shall pay to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, or other person appointed by the Commissioner of Customs to receive the same, annually, a fee of one pound, all which fees shall be payable on the first day in every year, not being a Sunday; and such registration as hereinbefore mentioned shall not be deemed to be complete until such fee shall have been duly paid to the said Chief Inspector of Distilleries or other person as aforesaid, who shall thereupon grant to such person registered as aforesaid a license in the form set forth in the tenth Schedule to this Act: Provided that the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, or other person as aforesaid, may refuse to grant a license to any person who may have at any time within three years of the application for such license as wine and spirit merchant or brewer, been convicted of violating any of the provisions of this or any Act or Ordinance in force relating to the Excise or Customs, or the vending of spirituous or fermented liquor by retail, or may cancel and annul such license upon conviction of any person to whom such license has been granted of violation of any of the Acts or Ordinances as aforesaid; and all licenses granted under this Act shall be exposed on some conspicuous part of the premises so licensed, and produced on demand for the inspection of any officer appointed under this Act, Officer of Customs or Police. And any person carrying on the business of a wine and spirit merchant or brewer as aforesaid without such license, or after such license has been cancelled and annulled, or who shall refuse to produce such license when demanded as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds. Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve any wine or spirit merchant from any fees imposed under the provisions of any Provincial Act or Ordinance for regulating the sale of spirits.

License in case of Partnership.

137. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall compel any two or more persons carrying on business as wine and spirit merchants in copartnership in one house or place of business to pay more than one fee for registration; but if such person or persons in copartnership shall carry on the business of wine and spirit merchants in more than one house or place of business not in the same town, then the said fee for registration shall be payable for and in respect of every such house or place of business owned or conducted by such person or persons so carrying on business in copartnership, and nothing hereinbefore contained shall render it necessary that the fermented or spirituous liquors now allowed to be sold in quantities of not less than two gallons shall be liquor of one description only, but may be fermented or spirituous liquors or both, as the case may be, of several descriptions: Provided that, in case any wine and spirit merchant having registered and paid the license fee as aforesaid remove absolutely his business to any other town or place, then and in such case he shall not be liable to pay an additional license fee for such removal, but he shall nevertheless register his name and a description of the premises to which he has removed in the same manner as hereinbefore mentioned; and in default of such registration of removal, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten pounds and not more than thirty pounds.

Onus of Proof.

138. In all proceedings under this Act or under any Act which may hereafter be in force for the regulation of distillation and brewing, or respecting licensed and

registered spirit merchants and brewers of beer, the person against whom such proceedings are taken shall be taken to be a distiller or rectifier and compounder of spirits, wine and spirit merchant or brewer, as the case may be, and the proof of not being a distiller or rectifier and compounder of spirits, wine and spirit merchant or brewer, as the case may be, shall be upon the person against whom such proceedings shall be taken, and not upon the officer or person who may sue for any penalty; and any such person as aforesaid shall be deemed to be unlicensed, unless he shall at the hearing produce his license before and exhibit the same to the Court before which such proceedings shall be taken, or shall produce other proof to the satisfaction of such Court that he is not such person as described in such proceedings, or that he is a duly licensed person, and of the description of the license held by him.

Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court to make Returns.

139. The Clerk of the Court at every place where a Resident Magistrate's Court or Court of Petty Sessions is or shall be established shall, within ten days after every such registration as aforesaid, make a return thereof to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, which return shall be an exact copy of every such registration certificate; and every such Clerk of such Court who shall fail or neglect to make any such return as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and the Chief Inspector of Distilleries shall cause the name and residences of all persons so registered as aforesaid to be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

Section 125.

No. 1.

REGISTRATION OF BREWERS.

From day of 18

To the thirty-first day of December 18

Name of Brewer

Description and situation of premises as follows:

- Premises where business is carried on ... _____
- Nature of building ... _____
- Size of cellar (if any) ... _____
- Whether surrounded by wall or fence ... _____
- If registered as Brewer, whether manufacturer, bottler, or dealer ... _____
- Power of steam engine (if used) ... _____
- Number and capacity of wort boilers ... _____
- Manner of boiling worts, whether by direct action of fire or by steam ... _____
- Manner of cooling worts, whether by open cooler or by pipes ... _____
- Average number of barrels brewed per month _____
- Average quantity of sugar used ditto _____
- Average quantity of malt used ditto _____
- Average quantity of other materials ditto _____

Registered by me day of 18

Section 135.

No. 2.

REGISTRATION OF WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

From day of 18

To the thirty-first day of December 18

Name of Wine and Spirit Merchant of

Description and situation of premises (to be here set forth)

Registered by me day of 18

J. C. RICHMOND,
Commissioner of Customs.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 3rd November, 1868.

THE attention of the public is directed to the following sections of "The Distillation Act, 1868," which will come into operation on the first

January, 1869, relative to the making, repairing, selling, or setting up of Stills in this Colony:—

"License for Making or Repairing Stills.

"115. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Customs, upon such conditions and terms as he may think fit, to grant licenses under this Act to copper-smiths or other persons for the manufacture, alteration, repair, or sale of stills, stillheads, worms, or other apparatus intended or suited for the process of distillation; and any person who shall make, alter, repair, or keep for sale any still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus intended or suited for the process of distillation, without first having obtained a license as aforesaid, or who having obtained a license shall fail to give notice in writing to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries of his intention to make, alter, or repair any stills, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus as aforesaid, and of the name and residence of the person or persons for whom such still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus as aforesaid, is to be made, altered, or repaired, or the purchaser thereof, or any person who shall land out of any ship or vessel any still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus as aforesaid, without having first given notice thereof, in writing, to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries (such notice shall set forth the number of gallons which such still or apparatus is capable of containing or making) shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

"Notice of Selling Stills.

"116. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell any still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus or utensil for distilling whatsoever, either separately or as part of any house, building, premises, or place in which any still shall have been erected, without having given notice, in writing, to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries of the name and residence of the purchaser thereof, and also the number of gallons which such still is capable of containing.

"Notice of Setting up Stills.

"117. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect and set up any still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus whatsoever, intended or suited for any process of distillation, or for heating or cooling purposes in any brewery, without having first given notice, in writing, to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries of his intention so to do, which notice shall also set forth the number of gallons which such still is capable of containing, the name and residence of the owner thereof, the place in which it is intended to erect and set up the same, and the purpose for which such still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus whatsoever as aforesaid is to be used; and every person who shall erect and set up any still, stillhead, worm, or other apparatus whatsoever as aforesaid, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or shall knowingly give an incorrect notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds nor less than fifty pounds, unless such person shall at the time hold a valid license under any Act in force for the time being relating to distillation."

Rewards for the Discovery of Illicit Distillation.

With reference to the foregoing extracts, it is hereby notified that Rewards, varying in amount from Five Pounds to Fifty Pounds, will be given for such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in Illicit Distillation.

The rewards will vary in amount in proportion to the importance of the seizure, will be payable on conviction being obtained, and will be in addition to the portion of the fine, or of the proceeds of the seizure, which by law is to be paid to the person affording the information.

Information may be given to any Collector of Customs or Officer of Police throughout the Colony. The name of the person giving the information will not be divulged except with his own consent.

J. C. RICHMOND,
Commissioner of Customs.

I, the undersigned WALTER SIGLEY, hereby make application to register "The Auckland 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 Auckland Gold Mining Company, Registered."
2. The place of operations is at the Moanataiari Creek, Shortland, Province of Auckland.
3. The nominal capital of the Company is £20,000 in 4,000 shares at £5 each.
4. The amount already paid up is £18,000.
5. The name of the manager is Walter Sigley.
6. The office of the Company is at the office of Messrs. Armstrong and Co., Graham's Town.
7. The names and several residences of the Shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

	No. of Shares.
James Smart, Auckland	210
Walter Sigley, Auckland	206
Carl Franz Fischer, Auckland	103
William Morrin, Auckland	17
Richard R. Armstrong, Auckland	32
Stannus Jones, Auckland	19
Hugh Hart Lusk, Auckland	32
John Harris Rogers Harrison,	35
J. M. Brigham, Auckland	70
Thomas Morrin, Auckland	69
Robert Walker, Auckland	70
Henry Mahon Jervis, Auckland	42
R. F. Porter, Auckland	84
Neilson Gordon Lennox, Auckland	70
Owen Jones, Auckland	84
George Thompson Chapman, Auckland	42
A. Cunningham and J. Bull, Auckland	84
Joseph Hargreaves, Auckland	70
J. W. Pearce, Auckland	9
Eliza Hurst, Auckland	9
Richard James Feltus, Auckland	35
Robert Gordon McDonald, Auckland	35
Robert Nesbit, Auckland	42
Robert Morgan, Auckland	42
H. E. Ewington, Auckland	19
Charles Hawkeswood, Auckland	45
John Metcalf, Auckland	45
Thomas Lewis, Auckland	46
William Onions, Auckland	45
Richard Eaton, Auckland	35
Andrew James Rooney, Auckland	38
Thomas Lindsay, Bay of Islands	16
Joseph Buckley, Shortland	38
John Lapham, Shortland	70
Thomas Gee, Shortland	70
George Basley, Shortland	35
Thomas Wilson, Shortland	38
Alexander Saunders, Shortland	16
Donald McLeod, Shortland	52
F. W. Sayce, Shortland	19
Archibald Brown, Shortland	70
G. W. Bishop, Shortland	19
Hugh McLiver, Shortland	38
Charles F. Totham, Shortland	32
Robert Kitson, Shortland	39
R. M. Heighton, Shortland	39
William Farey, Shortland	39

	No. of Shares.
Charles Moorcroft, Shortland	39
Charles Hart, Shortland	45
F. Fitlow, Shortland	70
W. J. Isaacs, Shortland	37
William Dickinson, Shortland	37
John Dick, Shortland	70
Andrew Burns, Shortland	70
John McCabe, Shortland	140
Daniel Geary, Shortland	70
Alexander Marshall, Shortland	32
Timothy Druscott, Shortland	70
Alfred Buckley, Shortland	56
John Douglass, Shortland	56
George Bellingham, Shortland	8
Charles L. Hazell, Shortland	28
Stephen H. Mear, Shortland	14
James S. Campbell, Shortland	14
Benjamin Benjamin, Shortland	28
Daniel Wheatcroft, Shortland	28
William Wilson	In dispute
F. W. Wright	
William Cummings	

Dated this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WALTER SIGLEY.

Witness to signature—J. A. Gilfillan, a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

I, the undersigned ROBERT HALE, hereby make application to register "The Tradesmen's 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 Tradesmen's Gold Mining Company, Registered."
2. The place of operations is at the Moanataiari Creek, Shortland, Province of Auckland.
3. The nominal capital of the Company is four thousand eight hundred pounds, in one hundred and sixty shares of thirty pounds each.
4. The amount already paid up is four thousand pounds.
5. The name of the manager is Robert Hale.
6. The office of the Company is at Mr. Hugh Hart Lusk's office, Shortland Street, Auckland.
7. The names and several residences of the Shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

	No. of Shares.
Robert Hale, Parnell	25
John Davis, Parnell	25
James McCafferty, Parnell	20
Samuel Stevenson, Shortland	8
Robert G. Barnett, Shortland	20
Charles Pike, Parnell	10
Henry Cucksey, Auckland	4
James Reid, Auckland	16
James Hunt, Shortland	32

Dated this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

ROBERT HALE.

Witness to signature—Reader G. Wood, J.P.

I, the undersigned JAMES OLDHAM, hereby make application to register "The Hope of All Nations 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 Hope of All Nations Gold Mining Company, Registered."

2. The place of operations is at the Moanataiari Creek, Shortland, Province of Auckland.

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

4. The amount already paid up is four thousand four hundred and eighty pounds.

5. The name of the manager is James Oldham.

6. The office of the Company is at Mr. Hugh Hart Lusk's Office, Shortland Street, Auckland.

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

	No. of Shares.
Carl Frank Fischer, Auckland	16
George Thomson Chapman, Auckland	64
John Reid, Auckland	36
James Oldham, Auckland	144
Henry Mahon Jervis, Auckland	16
James Francis Leighton, Auckland	16
Henry Allwright, Auckland	28
Robert Lusk, Auckland	10
Richard Annesley Eyre, Auckland	64
Henry Baskerville Benson, Wellington	18
Edward Miles, Shortland	36

Dated this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES OLDHAM.

Witness to signature—Henry Gilfillan, a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Taranaki Lighter Company (Limited), will be held in the Office of the New Plymouth Lighter

Company (Limited), the Beach, New Plymouth, on the 21st day of December, 1868, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the Liquidator's Accounts.

W. WESTON,
Liquidator, Taranaki Lighter
Company (Limited).

TERMS of Subscription and Advertising in the *New Zealand Gazette* are as follows:—

SUBSCRIPTION.

(To be paid in advance.)

	£	s.	d.
Per Annum	2	0	0
Per Quarter	0	10	6
Price for single copies of <i>Gazette</i>	0	1	0

Applications for subscription to the *Gazette* should be addressed, and pre-payment made, to the Government Printer, Wellington.

ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
For the first fifty words and under	0	3	0
For every four words after the first fifty	0	0	2
Headings, date lines, signatures, &c., requiring to be printed in separate lines, to be charged at, per line	0	0	4
Intestate Estate Balance Sheets	0	7	6

All advertisements should be written on *one side* of the paper, and signatures, &c., should be written in a legible hand.

The number of insertions required must be written across the face of the advertisement.

All applications for the insertion of private advertisements in the *New Zealand Gazette* should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington, and at the same time, pre-payment (by money order when necessary) at the above rates must be made to him. No advertisement will be inserted in the *Gazette* unless the whole amount due on account of the same is prepaid.

I, DAVID LEWIS, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance, No. 15, Session XI. of the Legislative Council of the Islands of New Zealand, to hear and decide Claims to Land by persons claiming Title thereto from, through, or under the New Zealand Company, report that the Claims of the under-mentioned persons having been duly referred to me for investigation, I do hereby decide that the said persons are respectively entitled to Crown Grants of the land set against their names in the annexed Schedule.

DAVID LEWIS,
Commissioner.

New Zealand Company's Land Claimants Office,
Wellington, 30th September, 1868.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's Decision.
1446	1699	John Wade	Entitled to a Crown Grant of allotments numbered 80, 81, and part of 82, as marked on the subdivisinal plan of Rural Section No. 1, Harbour District, commonly called "Wade's Town."
1447	1455	Colin McPhee	Entitled to a Crown Grant for part of an Allotment numbered 83, as marked on the subdivisinal plan of Section No. 1, Harbour District, commonly called "Wade's Town."
1448	1696	Michael Twomey	Entitled to a Crown Grant of part of Section No. 160 on the plan of the City of Wellington.
1449	1670	Thomas Kells	Entitled to Crown Grant of Fifty Acres of Land, part of Rural Section No. 72, right bank, Wanganui River. This is in addition to the fifty acres referred to in Report No. 337.
1450	1697	William Henry Laird	Entitled to a Crown Grant of Ten Acres of Land, little more or less, being part of the Section numbered 35 on the plan of the left bank of the Wanganui River.
1451	1341	William Bishop	Entitled to a Crown Grant of part of Section No. 28, in the Hutt District, containing a quarter of an acre, more or less, having a frontage of sixty-six feet to the Hutt Road.

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

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE FROM SELF-REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS, READ IN MORNING FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PREVIOUSLY.					COMPUTED FROM OBSERVATIONS.		RAIN.		WIND.		CLOUD.
	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, and date.		Mean Amount for Month (Octo 10).
MONGONUI ... Same month previous 3 years	...	...	55.3 55.2	15.2	33.5	109.0	33.0	...	...	6.280 6.990	18 19	221.0	460, 30th and 27th	6.0
AUCKLAND ... Same month previous 4 years	30.023 29.776	0.887	53.8 56.5	13.0	33.7	124.6	33.6	.336 .356	80.6 74.0	7.450 4.037	16 17	358.4	907, 1st	5.4
NAPIER ... Same month previous 2 years	29.959 29.836	1.049	53.8 54.7	12.9	34.0	124.3	...	.329 .374	78.8 82.0	1.322 .760	22 2	233.3	403, 15th	5.2
TARANAKI ... Same month previous 4 years	29.971 29.775	0.886	53.0 53.1	16.3	35.0	100.0	31.0	.305 .373	77.9 83.0	4.240 5.030	12 14	316.0	746, 1st	4.0
WELLINGTON ... Same month previous 4 years	30.017 29.823	1.000	50.4 52.1	11.3	26.5	120.3	10.5	.275 .257	75.0 64.5	3.220 3.587	16 13	182.7	385, 2nd	5.7
NELSON ... Same month previous 4 years	29.965 29.881	1.143	50.0 52.0	21.6	35.0	98.0	29.0	.279 .351	78.0 74.0	4.350 7.152	4 7	141.9	380, 2nd	3.8
CHRISTCHURCH ... Same month previous 4 years	30.005 29.815	1.052	48.6 49.7	14.0	35.4	131.6	19.7	.273 .290	80.0 76.0	1.319 1.276	7 8	144.0	247, 28th	4.9
HOKITIKA ... Same month previous 2 years	29.991 29.873	1.090	46.9 50.2	16.7	29.6	82.0	26.5	.286 .364	89.5 86.3	6.440 5.029	11 15	161.1	334, 12th	4.9
DUNEDIN ... Same month previous 4 years	30.049 29.866	1.245	46.2 48.0	13.3	27.0	120.0	...	.247 .249	79.8 71.9	1.348 2.418	9 12	118.0	475, 4th	5.0
SOUTHLAND ... Same month previous 3 years	29.949 29.708	1.225	46.2 47.8	24.5	42.1	128.0	17.0	.237 .214	76.0 64.0	.770 2.446	5 9	173.0	390, 27th	3.7

NOTES.

Mongonui.—Thunder on 1st, 7th, 11th, 27th, and 28th. Return received 13th October, 1868.
Auckland.—Gale on the 1st from S.W., with much rain; also on the 28th strong wind from W., with rain; hail on the 15th; fog on the 12th; very stormy and wet weather during the month; 2.00 inches of rain registered on the 11th. Return received 8th October, 1868.
Napier.—On the 14th squally weather, strong S. wind. The total rain and number of days of rain are far above the average; prevailing winds from N.E. and S.E. Return received 12th October, 1868.
Taranaki.—Gales on the 1st, 12th, 13th, and 14th from W.; thunder on the 26th and 27th, with rain. Fourteen days of S.E. wind; no rain from this quarter. Tolerably fine weather, though strong winds. Return received 8th October, 1868.
Wellington.—On the whole, fine weather; temperature rather lower than usual. Earthquake on the 21st, at 4.10 p.m.—rather a sharp shock. Return received 1st October, 1868.
Nelson.—Strong wind from S.E. on the 1st, with rain; heavy gale from northward on 2nd, and on 3rd strong wind from S.W.; on the 28th severe gale from N.E., lasting about six hours, with rain—1.85 inches registered. The rainfall far below the average; squally weather. Return received 8th October, 1868.
Christchurch.—Strong wind on the 9th; on 27th strong E. wind, with rain; prevailing winds from E. and S.W. Fine weather on the whole. Return received 8th October, 1868.
Hokitika.—Lightning without thunder on 12th, followed by rain. Unusually fine weather throughout the month; wind moderate. Return received 10th October, 1868.
Dunedin.—Strong wind on the 3rd from S.W.; hail on 1st; fog on the 17th, 18th, and 28th; very slight rainfall and moderate wind; low average temperature. Fine weather. Return received 19th October, 1868.
Southland.—Very fine weather throughout the month; unusually dry; there were no gales. Aurora Australis on 16th, and lunar halo on the 26th.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The temperature for this month throughout the Colony has been lower than that for the same month in previous years, and the total rainfall rather less. There have been some heavy gales at many of the stations, but, for the season of the year, the weather has, on the whole, been tolerably fine.

JAMES HECTOR,
Inspector of Meteorological Stations.

November, 1868.