



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Public Buildings Reserves Act, 1867," it is enacted that "whenever any land not included in any Crown Grant, in any Province, shall have been or shall be reserved for any public purpose whatever by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of any Province, and shall have been or shall be appropriated, set apart, or used as the site of any Post Office, Custom House, Magistrate's Court, Gaol, Telegraph Office, or any other public building for the use of the General Government, or any Department thereof, or for any purpose of public utility or convenience connected with the General Government administration, it shall be lawful for the Governor, after he shall have received a Resolution agreed to by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of such Province for the time being, to declare, by a Proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*, that such land shall thenceforth cease to be a reserve for the public purpose for which the same shall have been originally reserved, and the same shall be a reserve for such public purpose as the Governor shall declare in and by such Proclamation; and thereupon such land shall thenceforth be deemed to be land reserved under the twelfth section of 'The Waste Lands Act, 1858,' and subject to be dealt with as such:

And whereas by Proclamation under "The Oamaru Reserves Ordinance, 1865," the Superintendent of the Province of Otago, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority vested in him, did proclaim that a certain block of land, including the land described in the Schedule hereto, should be set apart for public use as an Esplanade:

And whereas the Provincial Council of Otago did, on the tenth day of May, 1869, pass a resolution recommending that the purpose for which the reserve hereinbefore mentioned was made should, so far as regards that portion thereof described in the Schedule hereto, be altered, and that the said portion should be set apart as a reserve for a site of a Custom House, and the Superintendent of the said Province

of Otago did, on the nineteenth day of June, 1869, signify his assent to the same:

Now therefore know ye, that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the Act aforesaid, and by "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," do hereby declare that the land described in the said Schedule hereto shall henceforth cease to be a reserve for an Esplanade, and that the same shall be a reserve for the site of a Custom House.

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 Wellington, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

W. GISBORNE.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that area situate in the Town of Oamaru, in the Province of Otago, containing by admeasurement two (2) acres and two (2) roods, more or less, being portion of Reserve for Public Esplanade; bounded towards the North by Dock Reserve, five hundred (500) links; towards the East by Crown lands, five hundred (500) links; towards the South by Wansbeck Street, five hundred (500) links; and towards the West by Tyne Street, five hundred (500) links.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to declare that on and from a day named

in such Proclamation the provisions contained in the twenty-first section of the said Act, and in the subsections of the said section, respectively, shall be extended to any gold field proclaimed after the passing of the said Act:

And whereas the Westland Gold Field was proclaimed a gold field after the passing of the said Act:

Now therefore I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, and in pursuance and exercise of the power in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the sixteenth day of August, 1869, the provisions contained in the said twenty-first section of the said Act, and the subsections thereof, respectively, shall be extended to the Westland 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, at the Government House, at Wellington; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved in Council.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this eleventh day of August, 1869.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Petty Sessions Act, 1865," it is enacted that the Governor, from time to time, by Order in Council, whereof notice shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, may constitute and define districts within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions shall be held, and such districts or any of them may from time to time, in manner aforesaid, abolish, and the boundaries thereof may define and alter: And whereas, by an Order in Council bearing date the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the Clutha District and the Tokomairiro District were respectively constituted and defined under the said Act, and it is expedient to alter the boundaries of the said districts:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in him vested for this purpose, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, abolish the districts of Clutha and Tokomairiro so defined as aforesaid, and doth hereby constitute and define the districts following to be districts within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions shall be held for the purposes of the said Act; that is to say—

Clutha District.

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North by the Waipahi and Pomahaka Rivers, from where the said Waipahi River crosses the Main South Road to the junction of Rankle Burn with the said Pomahaka River, and thence by the Ranges to the junction of Blackcleugh Burn with the Clutha River; thence towards the East by the said Clutha

River to the mouth of the Crook Burn; thence again towards the North by the said Crook Burn to its source; thence again towards the East by a straight line to the source of Lovell's Creek, and by the said Lovell's Creek and the Wangaloa Creek to the ocean; thence towards the South by the ocean to Chasland's Mistake; and thence towards the West by a straight line to Black Horn, a straight line thence to Bleak Hill, a straight line thence to the Cairn, and thence by the Ranges and the Kaiwera Creek to the commencing point.

Tokomairiro District.

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North-west by the boundary of the North Tokomairiro and West Taieri Hundreds, from the eastern boundary of the Clutha District, hereinbefore defined, to the Waipori River; thence towards the East by the said Waipori River and the Taieri River to the ocean; thence towards the South by the ocean to the north of the Wangaloa Creek; and thence towards the West by the eastern boundary of the Clutha District, hereinbefore defined, to the commencing point.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk to the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the eleventh day of August, 1869.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Petty Sessions Act, 1865," it is enacted that the Governor, from time to time, by Order in Council, whereof notice shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, may constitute and define districts within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions respectively shall be held, and such districts or any of them may from time to time in manner aforesaid abolish, and the boundaries thereof may define or alter:

And whereas, by an Order in Council bearing date the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and in exercise of the power in that behalf vested in him as aforesaid, did define the District of Invercargill in the Province of Southland, and the District of Maitara in the Provinces of Otago and Southland, to be districts within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions should be held for the purposes of the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to abolish the districts aforesaid, and to define districts within the Provinces of Southland and Otago within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions shall be held for the purposes of the said Act:

Now, therefore, His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the power in this behalf vested in him as aforesaid, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, abolish the Districts of Invercargill and Maitara, defined in the said Order in Council, and, with the like advice and consent, doth hereby define the districts following to be districts within and for which Courts of Petty Sessions shall be held for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say:—

PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

Invercargill District.

This district is bounded towards the North-east and North by the northern boundary of the Hundreds and by the western boundary of the Waimumu District to a point two miles due West of the Maitara River; thence again towards the East North and

East by a straight line to the north-west angle of the Mataura Hundred, the western and southern boundaries of the said Mataura Hundred, and the Mataura River to the ocean; thence towards the South-west by Foveaux Straits to the mouth of the Waimatuku Stream; and thence towards the West by the said Waimatuku Stream to the north-west angle of the New River Hundred and a straight line from thence to the commencing point at Haddon Bush.

PROVINCES OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

Mataura District.

Comprises all that area bounded towards the North by the Waikaia District; towards the East by the eastern watershed of the Waikaka River to the Main South Road, thence by the Kaiwera Creek and the Ranges to the Cairn, thence by a straight line to Bleak Hill, thence by a straight line to Black Horn, and thence by a straight line to the ocean at Chasland's Mistake; thence towards the South by the ocean, and thence towards the West by the Invercargill District and the Taringatura Downs District to the commencing point.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this eleventh day of August, 1869.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Electric Telegraph Act, 1865," the Governor of New Zealand is empowered to establish lines of Electric Telegraph, and to purchase any lines of Electric Telegraph then existing: And whereas by the said Act it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, to make Regulations for the transmission and delivery of all despatches, messages, and communications by means of any such line, and in like manner to fix and determine the fees, rates, or dues to be demanded and received for the transmission of any such despatch, message, or communication, and for the delivery thereof respectively, and the modes and times of payment, and to regulate the conduct, management, working, and maintenance of any such telegraph line, and any such fees, rates, dues or regulations from time to time to increase or lower, repeal, alter, or vary respectively, and direct and make such others as may be deemed expedient: and that such fees, rates, and dues may be legally recovered; and such Regulations shall have the force of law when published in the Government Gazette of the Colony:

And whereas by an Order in Council duly made and issued, bearing date the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Governor in Council did, in pursuance of the said recited power and authority, fix and determine the fees, rates, or dues to be demanded or received for the transmission of any such despatches, messages, or communications by means of any line of telegraph which has been or hereafter shall be established or purchased under the powers conferred by the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order in Council, and to fix a new tariff of charges:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the hereinbefore recited Act, doth, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, revoke the said Order in Council of the sixth day of October,

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and doth hereby fix and determine that the fees, rates, and dues specified in the Schedule hereto shall be the fees, rates, and dues to be demanded and received for the transmission of despatches, messages, and communications, and the delivery thereof respectively, by such lines of telegraph as aforesaid; and doth further declare that this Order shall take effect on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SCHEDULE.

Tariff of Charges for the transmission of Telegrams on the Lines of Electric Telegraph belonging to the General Government of New Zealand.

UNIVERSAL TARIFF.

FROM any Station in New Zealand to any other Station in New Zealand having continuous telegraphic communication therewith—

For the first ten words or fraction of ten words	s. d.
... ..	2 6
For each additional five words or fraction of five words after the first ten words	0 6

PRESS TARIFF.

For Press Telegrams from any Station in New Zealand to any other Station in New Zealand having continuous telegraphic communication therewith:—

For the first ten words	s. d.
... ..	1 6
For every additional fifty words or fraction of fifty words after the first ten words	0 6

In the case of telegrams of any kind requiring to be delivered beyond one mile from the station to which they are addressed and transmitted, or on ship-board, or on the water or across the water, further charges will be made as provided by the general regulations and conditions for the time being in force in relation thereto.

Minimum charge, ten words. By Press Telegram is meant intelligence transmitted for *bona fide* publication in the regular newspapers and journals.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this thirteenth day of August, 1869.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, from time to time to constitute for any Gold Field, or for any part thereof, Warden's Courts, for the administration of justice therein, and to appoint Wardens of such Courts, with power to act alone or with assessors, and in such manner, and to exercise all or any of the powers thereafter mentioned, as the Governor shall think fit to direct:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in him for this purpose, appoint

THOMAS KING WELDON, Esq.,
to be a Warden of all Wardens' Courts now constituted or hereafter to be constituted within the Gold Fields of the Province of Southland, with power to him to act alone or with assessors, and to exercise all or any of the powers vested in or imposed on Judges of Wardens' Courts.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Otago Municipal Corporations Empowering Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint the person elected to be Mayor of any city or incorporated town as therein mentioned to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, provided that in every such case such appointment shall continue no longer than the Mayoralty of such person: And whereas Robert Finlay, Esquire, has been elected Mayor of the Incorporated Town of Alexandra, in the Province of Otago:

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

ROBERT FINLAY, Esq.,

to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

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 eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Otago Municipal Corporations Empowering Act, 1865," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint the person elected to be Mayor of any city or incorporated town as therein mentioned to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, provided that in every such case such appointment shall continue no longer than the Mayoralty of such person: And whereas Horace Bastings, Esquire, has been elected Mayor of the Municipality of Lawrence, in the Province of Otago:

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

HORACE BASTINGS, Esq.,

to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

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 eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

W. GISBORNE.

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 place to be an additional polling place for the Electoral District hereinafter specified, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, namely—

For the Bay of Islands District—

The Store occupied by Mr. James Tautari,
Kawakawa.

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 ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

W. GISBORNE.

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 place to be an additional polling place for the District of the Bay of Islands, for the election of Superintendent and Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, namely—

The Store occupied by Mr. James Tautari,
Kawakawa.

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 ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 10th August, 1869.

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

W. GISBORNE.

Downing Street, 17th April, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your consideration, and for that of your Responsible Advisers, the enclosed copy of instructions recently issued by the Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Consul at the Fiji Islands, together with a copy of a letter on the subject addressed to the Admiralty by the Foreign Office.

You will perceive that the Foreign Secretary has reserved for the present his decision as to the question whether it is desirable to take steps for an extension of the powers intrusted to Mr. March in his official capacity.

I beg to call your special attention to the limits within which the operations of the British Consular and Naval Officers will be restricted; and I have to instruct you not to afford any encouragement to measures such as have been contemplated in some recent instances, for the acquisition of land in the Fiji Islands by individuals or companies. If the promoters of any similar scheme were to apply to you for letters of introduction to the British Officials in those Islands, it appears to me that it will be your duty to decline to accede to such request.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Mr. Murray to the Secretary to the Admiralty.
Foreign Office, 19th March, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a Despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Mr. March, who has been appointed as Her Majesty's Consul at Fiji, containing general instructions for his guidance, both as regards the Native chiefs and the British community settled in the Islands.

Lord Clarendon does not doubt that the Lords of the Admiralty will concur with him in the opinion that it will be desirable that the British Naval Authorities, as well as Her Majesty's Consul, should, as far as may be practicable, confine themselves to matters in these quarters where the legitimate interests of British subjects are concerned, and should abstain, except in very extreme cases, from the employment of force, and from any measures which could give a colour to the erroneous notions current in regard to territorial acquisition in the Islands.

Lord Clarendon, therefore, desires me to request that you will suggest to the Lords of the Admiralty that the Naval Authorities on the Australian Station should be informed of the nature of the instructions addressed to Mr. March, and should be instructed, as far as may be consistent with the exigencies of the service, to give to him the countenance and support which will be afforded by the occasional visit of one of Her Majesty's vessels of war.

I am, &c.,

J. MURRAY.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. March.

Foreign Office, 19th March, 1869.

SIR,—There are certain points connected with the existing state of affairs in the Fiji Islands to which I think it desirable to call your attention on your proceeding to your post, in order, if possible, to relieve you hereafter from difficulty as to the course which you should pursue.

The absence of a constituted Government will deprive you of the support to which a Consular Officer would, in ordinary cases, look, and as the quarter in which he might appeal for redress in case

of injury to the interests which he is bound to protect.

On the other hand, the British community with which you will have to deal, will comprise within its members many persons who, from their antecedents and habits, may be more prone to adventure than ready to conform to authority.

As regards the local chiefs, it is far from my intention to restrict you from the exercise of such influence in the shape of friendly communications and advice as you can exert for the benefit of an uncivilized race. But you will clearly understand that it will be your duty to avoid taking part in any internal dissensions, or in any acts of partizanship which would compromise the neutrality of your position, and place you virtually, or even in appearance, in a position of intervention in the disputes amongst the chiefs.

As regards the British community, I trust that by the exercise of tact and judgment you may be able to deal with most cases when your intervention is called for. Your powers of jurisdiction are, however, limited, and it may be a matter for consideration hereafter whether they may not beneficially be extended. In the meanwhile there are various matters which will call for your early attention, and amongst these you will find the speculations set on foot in the Australian Colonies, involving the contemplated acquisition, by purchase, of large districts in the Islands. As far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned, steps have already been taken to discourage enterprises of this description; but from the last information which has reached me the scheme has not been abandoned, and must be dealt with both with reference to the tendency shown by British settlers to extend their operations into the interior, and to a growing disposition to treat the Islands in the light of a colonial possession of the British Crown.

It will be your duty, by your acts and language, to discountenance any such erroneous notion, and you will make it to be clearly and publicly understood that your functions are confined to the limits of your Consular duties, in watching over commercial interests, and as far as may be contributing to the order and well-being of the British community; but that any attempt to form establishments in the interior will be at the sole risk of the undertakers, who, in withdrawing themselves beyond the bounds of your legitimate influence, may expose themselves to risk.

It is my intention to suggest to the Lords of the Admiralty that the Naval Authorities on the Australian Station should be directed, as far as may be consistent with other requirements, to cause some of Her Majesty's vessels of war occasionally to visit the Islands for the purpose of giving weight to your representations, and supporting your proper authority. But you will understand that the presence of such a vessel of war is not proposed with the view to its being made serviceable for purposes connected with native feuds, still less that any operations should be undertaken which would be calculated to show an intention to acquire for this country any territorial possession in the Islands.

I am, &c.,

CLARENDON.

E. March, Esq.,

H.M. Consul, Fiji Islands.

Downing Street, 12th May, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 4th January, I have the honor to inform you that, should more copies of the "Ships Captain's Medical Guide" be required in the Colony under your Government, they can be procured from the

Publishers, Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.,
Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Downing Street, 18th May, 1869.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing a Notice to Colonial Shipmasters and others, relative to Sections 109, 136, 280, and 284 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

(Enclosure.)

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

(Colonial Certificates.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
16th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they have found it necessary to cancel certain Instructions issued by them in 1863, to the Superintendents of the Mercantile Marine Offices in the United Kingdom, under which a Colonial vessel was allowed to clear without production of the master's and mate's certificates for any intermediate port or ports, not situate in the Colony in which the vessel was registered, provided her ultimate destination, as shown by the ship's papers, was a port situate in that Colony.

Notification of this fact has been made public in this country; but as Colonial shipmasters and owners occasionally plead ignorance of the law on the subject, I am to suggest, for the consideration of Earl Granville, whether it might not be desirable to furnish the Officers Administering the Governments of Her Majesty's several Possessions abroad with copies of the accompanying printed notice, and to request them to take steps for giving publicity to its contents.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Sub-Enclosure.)

[CIRCULAR No. 350.]

NOTICE TO MASTERS, MATES, BROKERS, AND
OTHERS INTERESTED IN COLONIAL SHIPS.

With reference to Sections 109, 136, 280, and 284 of
"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

Colonial Ships engaged in the Trade of the United Kingdom.

In consequence of the ignorance occasionally manifested by Colonial shipmasters of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act which affect Colonial ships engaged in the trade of the United Kingdom, attention is hereby directed to the terms of the last clause of Section 109 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," viz., "The whole of the third part of this Act shall apply to . . . all ships registered in any British Possession, and employed in trading or going between any place in the United Kingdom and any place or places not situate in the Possession in which such ships are registered, and to the owners, masters, and crews of such ships respectively, wherever the same may be."

Officers' Certificates.

By Section 136 (one of the sections contained in the third part of the Act) it is provided as follows:—"No foreign-going ship or home-trade passenger ship shall go to sea from any port in the United Kingdom unless the master thereof, and in the case of a foreign-

going ship the first and second mates or only mate (as the case may be), and in the case of a home-trade passenger ship the first or only mate (as the case may be), have obtained and possess valid certificates either of competency or service appropriate to their several stations in such ship, or of a higher grade; and no such ship, if of one hundred tons burden or upwards, shall go to sea as aforesaid, unless at least one officer besides the master has obtained and possesses a valid certificate appropriate to the grade of only mate therein or to a higher grade; and every person who, having been engaged to serve as master, or as first or second or only mate of any foreign-going ship, or as master or first or only mate of a home-trade passenger ship, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate, without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, or who employs any person as master, or first, second, or only mate of any foreign-going ship, or as master or first or only mate of a home-trade passenger ship, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds."

Official Logs.

By Section 280 (another of the sections contained in the third part of the Act), it is provided that "The Board of Trade shall sanction forms of official log-books, which may be different for different classes of ships, so that each such form contains blanks for the entries hereinafter required; and an official log of every ship (except ships employed exclusively in trading between ports on the coasts of the United Kingdom) shall be kept in the appropriate sanctioned form; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up." And by Section 284 it is provided, that if in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner required by the Act, or if any entry directed by the Act to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner thereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur the specific penalty therein mentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

THOMAS GRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street,
15th April, 1869.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a Letter from a Silk Supply Association, with a copy of a Report of the proceedings of a Meeting, and the Resolutions adopted, for establishing a Silk Supply Association in London. In case you should be of opinion that the interest of the Colony might be advanced by giving publicity to the objects of the Association, you will take such steps as you may consider fitting for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Officer administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Enclosures.

Secretary to Silk Supply Association to Earl
Granville.

Silk Supply Association,
Offices—3, Castle Street, Holborn, London, E.C.,
8th March, 1869.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings and resolutions establishing a Silk Supply Association in London.

Looking at the importance of the objects, and of the national industry concerned therein, I have to ask, on behalf of the Association, for your Lordship's kind aid in bringing the subject officially under the notice of the Governors of the several Colonies, so as to promote the objects of the Association.

From the various specimens of Silk shown at the last International Exhibitions at London and Paris, it is quite clear that there are many of the British Colonies, in Australia, South Africa, Mauritius, the West Indies, &c., which could profitably enter upon the production of Silk, and in course of time contribute useful supplies to the mother country. What they chiefly stand in need of, is practical information as to the culture of the mulberry, management of the silkworm, and mode of reeling and shipping the cocoons, information which the Association proposes to circulate extensively.

Many of the Colonies which are anxious to introduce new industries will no doubt gladly further the objects of the Association.

I have, &c.,

P. L. SIMMONDS,

Hon. Sec.

The Right Honorable the Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

(From the *Journal of the Chambers of Commerce* for March.)

ON Thursday, 18th February, an important and influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the Silk Trade was held at the office of Stubbs' Mercantile Agency, Gresham Street, London, to consider the propriety of establishing a Silk Supply Association, on the model of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester. The chair was occupied by Mr. David Chadwick, M.P. for Macclesfield; and amongst those present were Mr. Brocklehurst, M.P. for Macclesfield; Mr. Thos. Dickins, of Manchester; Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., of New South Wales, Commissioner at the different International Exhibitions; Dr. A. Campbell, India; Dr. Mann, Emigration Commissioner from Natal and Inspector of Education there, author of several works on the Colony; Dr. Hyde Clarke, late Cotton Commissioner in Turkey, who largely promoted its culture, and was decorated by the Sultan for the same; the Hon. W. Fitzwilliam; Messrs. H. Browett, of the Coventry Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Brooks, Silk Merchant; Edward Fox (Bailey, Fox, Son and Co.); F. Bennoch, London; John Slater (J. Slater and Co.); C. Kipling (Kipling, Pain, and Co.); J. Howell (Ellis, Howell, and Co.), London; J. W. Chancellor; P. L. Simmonds, F.S.S., Superintendent of the Colonial Department at all the principal International Exhibitions, and Member of the Jury at those of Dublin, Paris, Havre, &c.; J. Vavasseur (Vavasseur, Carter, and Collier); J. B. Hilditch (Geo. R. and James Hilditch); Thos. Bingham; J. S. Martin; Chas. Jupe, of Mere, Bath; and Professor Leoni Levi, Reporter on the Silk Manufactures at the Paris Exhibition, &c., &c.

The meeting had been convened by Messrs. D. Chadwick, M.P., and Thos. Dickins, by a circular, in which they said:—

“The high price of silk during the last few years, arising from disease in the silkworm in the countries formerly contributing the greater portion of raw silk for European consumption, has produced the conviction in the minds of many of those interested in silk manufacture, that the time has arrived when an effort should be made to repair the great national loss arising from this calamity by the establishment of a Silk Supply Association on a basis analogous to that of the Cotton Supply Association. Whilst the imports of raw silk have decreased nearly 40 per cent., the price has increased in some cases more than 100 per

cent. The objects of the proposed Association may be briefly stated as follows:—

- 1st.—To stimulate the production of silk, by cottage cultivation and otherwise, in every country where the mulberry is capable of giving food to silkworms.
- 2nd.—To encourage the introduction and exchange of the eggs of the best kind of silkworms in silk-producing districts.
- 3rd.—To offer practical suggestions and encouragement to the producers of silk for improving the quality, and securing a better classification, and for ensuring greater care in the reeling of the silk.
- 4th.—To promote the cultivation of silk in the various silk-producing districts in India where the production of silk has not recently increased, and in other districts of India where the cultivation of the silkworm has almost ceased, but which are known to possess special advantages, by the growth of the mulberry-tree and the habits of the people, for its propagation.
- 5th.—To promote the exportation of cocoons from countries not well able to reel them.
- 6th.—To communicate with the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Departments of Her Majesty's Government, and to obtain the aid of the English Representatives in the British Colonies and Consular Agents in all Foreign Countries, to promote and extend the cultivation of Silk.

It is intended that all the Officers in connection with the proposed Association shall be honorary, and that no payments be made, except for rent, clerks' services, printing, postages, and office management. It is estimated that a subscription of one guinea a year will produce a sum quite sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the Association for the first year. We annex copy of a letter from Dr. Forbes Watson on the cultivation of Silk in India. The following is the letter referred to:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE REPORTER ON THE PRODUCTS OF INDIA, India Museum, India Office, London, S.W., 8th February, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter lately addressed to me on the subject of the establishment of a Silk Supply Association, based on the same principles as the one in Manchester which has had such an important influence on the culture of Cotton, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider very beneficial results would be likely to follow such a step. There are, it appears to me, excellent reasons why the Silk trade of this country should occupy a more important position than it has hitherto done. The field is wide, and one most worthy of cultivation. We have capital and can command the best appliances; and there is no reason to suppose that the requisite artistic skill, upon which so much depends, will be wanting—our manufacturers are beginning to see the importance of that. The main difficulty affecting the silk trade of Europe is, as you are so well aware, the uncertainty connected with the supply of the raw material. This difficulty has of late years been enhanced by the failure of its cultivation in France, the effect of which, of course, is to render her more dependent upon foreign sources of supply, and so help in some measure to equalize—so to speak—the elements of competition between her manufactures and ours. A judiciously worked Silk Supply Association, like that suggested by you, is, I think, very worthy of support. I believe it might be instrumental in improving and extending the cultivation of silk in India and elsewhere, and, if established, I shall be happy to be of any service to it in my power.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

J. FORBES WATSON.

To David Chadwick, Esq., M.P.”

Mr. D. CHADWICK, M.P., in opening the proceedings, said:—Though not directly connected with the silk trade, I have been led in various ways to feel an interest in it, and for many years I have taken an interest in the working of the Cotton Supply Association. In my communication with silk manufacturers, when the high price and short supply of silk have been mentioned, I have inquired whether any efforts were being made with regard to silk similar to those made to obtain cotton; and the result has been the proof that there was no united action having for its object the increase of the supply of silk. Without going into the question of the inadequacy of the silk supply, I may say that the price of silk alone indicates that there is something radically wrong in regard to its production; otherwise we should never find ourselves in the position of having silk of some qualities 100 per cent. higher than it was a few years ago. In 1860 the total weight of our silk imports was 9,200,000 lbs.; in 1867 it was 5,800,000 lbs.; and in 1868 it was 6,800,000. The prices of the various classes of silk have risen from 40 to considerably over 100 per cent. These few facts are quite sufficient to justify inquiry by all engaged in the different branches of the silk trade, with a view to ascertaining whether some steps cannot be taken to remedy the national loss occasioned by the short supply of silk, due partly to the diseases of the silkworm in European countries, and to warlike and political disturbances in China and Japan. The short supply and the high price have continued so long, that it behoves those engaged in the trade and interested in it in any way to see if a remedy can be devised. The remedy we point out is—following in the footsteps of the Cotton Supply Association. It has been eminently successful, and no one connected with it, except the secretary and the clerks in the office, has received any remuneration; every one else gives his services gratuitously. The members contribute from one guinea upwards, according to the interest they have in the cotton manufacture. The Cotton Supply Association combines, as we trust the Silk Supply Association will combine, all parties. Every one interested in having an increased supply will, we hope, become a member. That being the object, we have endeavoured to put in the plainest possible language the groundwork of the constitution of the proposed Association. The statement of objects has been carefully prepared, and I trust you will approve of it without much alteration. Mr. Dickins has had prepared the map exhibited on the wall, showing the large portion of the world that is capable of producing silk, and the small portion that is producing it. This map shows how vast a field there is for the labours of the Silk Supply Association. Wherever the mulberry-tree grows, there you can produce silk. In a recent journey through the South of France and Austria to the Lebanon, and as far as Damascus, I saw silk reeled, spun, and woven in the open air, by the same rude machinery which was used 2,000 years ago. I brought specimens of the silk manufacture of Damascus with me. In Syria and Egypt I passed through large districts in which silk can be produced in great abundance. These things led me to communicate with Mr. Dickins, who has been the adviser in every step taken in all the arrangements made so far. He has been largely engaged in the silk manufacture, and having retired from it, he is prepared to devote his time to the public service in a matter in which he has taken so much interest. I was led to communicate with Dr. Forbes Watson, Professor Leoni Levi, and others interested, and I had interviews with Mr. Ashburner, Collector and Magistrate for Khandeish. He called my attention to a report he had made to the Government, in which there was a remarkable expression as to the

capabilities of Khandeish for growing silk. Speaking of the decline of the silk culture in India, he says that the Hindoos are opposed to the culture of it on religious grounds, and it is important, therefore, it should be introduced among the Mussulman population. As many of the operations are carried on indoors, the occupation is particularly suited to the Mussulman population, whose women do not appear in public. They are generally impoverished and discontented, and this new branch of industry would tend to restore them to prosperity. Could we have a stronger claim upon the Government than an effort which would produce so great a result? Mr. Ashburner said that the very smallest encouragement through Government agents in Khandeish would induce the people to rear the silkworm, and produce a large supply of silk. He also spoke of several other districts which only require encouragement to a small extent to obtain a similar result. It behoves, then, all engaged in the trade to spread information, by which alone they may accomplish a very large result.

Mr. DICKINS next said:—Mr. Chadwick will be the founder of an Association of extreme importance to the silk trade, for this movement is entirely due to him. It is one of the greatest importance to the silk industry. The trade had a hard battle to fight, even under protection; and when the last crutch was somewhat rudely removed from it, it had then a harder battle still; but the main impediments to its progress are the high price and the scarcity of raw material. At present we get only a clumsily and partially manufactured article in the raw silk that comes from all countries except Italy and France. Very many attempts have been made to improve the quality of the silk. I have wasted several thousand pounds in attempting to introduce silk-reeling into this country, and I succeeded so far as to produce silk equal to any from France, Italy, or any other country; but my difficulties, and the difficulties of others who made similar attempts, were with the raw material—the cocoons. Sometimes they would come in a tolerably perfect state, at others in a damaged and inferior state, yet all costing the same price; and the labour in this country was such a novelty that what I attempted was too much for any individual to accomplish. Attempts have been made in China to improve the reeling of silk, and a gentleman of great reputation as a silk-reeler is producing very superior silk there; but he is keeping all his information to himself, and is rigidly excluding any one who could encroach on the benefits he is enjoying. I think we may fairly conclude that any individual efforts are only selfish and monopolizing in character. This Association will take a broader, a more liberal, and a more generous view of the whole thing: it will not keep its information, but disseminate it throughout the world—wherever the mulberry-tree grows and silk may be produced. That is the essential and important difference between what individual efforts and that which a society by its aggregate efforts may be able to accomplish. All the inferior silk produced is due to defective reeling. The cocoons from every country are about the same size in the thread, and if an equal number of cocoons be continuously reeled together you will obtain an even silk; but in China, India, Persia, Asia Minor, and all countries except France and Italy, so little care is given to the proper number of cocoon threads being taken up and reeled at one time, that the silk varies in size from eight or ten to thirty or forty threads. If we can inform the people of those countries how to reel the silk evenly, the profitable result will in time follow. We must also ascertain the best way of cultivating the mulberry, and disseminate that information everywhere; we must also collect and diffuse information as to

the kinds of silkworm suited to different countries: and we must also spread information as to reeling and other processes. The map shows how large an area there is for the culture of silk; and I do not despair of silk being produced in this country. It has been produced in Ireland; and I have seen silk from Cornwall and Devonshire quite equal to that in the natural branch of cocoons now exhibited in this room, which was presented to me in France some two or three years ago. It should be known that one acre of ground planted with a good and proper mulberry-tree, if the land is in a suitable situation, will produce £100 worth of silk; and I do not know of anything else the cultivation of which will produce so much. From the £100 will have to be deducted, of course, the cost of production; but the labour of two or three young persons for a few weeks in the year is sufficient to produce a pound of silk. It is not an unreasonable hope to entertain that in many of the southern parts of England silk may be grown; but the grower should not attempt to reel silk; he must be content to grow the mulberry, feed the worm, and produce the cocoons, and then find a market for them. If there were many small producers, a market would of course be found. Silk may be grown throughout the whole of Asia Minor. It is being grown in the south of Russia, but the growers do not know how to reel it, and they are sending cocoons to Moscow and other places, where the silk is wasted in the reeling, whilst we are starving for want of the raw material. It is with the benevolent view of generally extending silk culture that it is proposed to found this Association. It may be small in its beginnings, but I doubt not in two or three years we shall see a wonderful result from the diffusion of information generously and liberally distributed in every part of the world.

Mr. BROCKLEHURST, M.P.—It is almost unnecessary that I should be asked to bear witness to the necessity for an increased supply of silk for the benefit of the silk trade of this country. From what has been said by my colleague, it might be inferred that there had been a considerable diminution in the quantity of silk imported into and used in this country; but it must be remembered that, since 1860, a considerable proportion of the silk that formerly came into the English market now finds its way direct into France. Formerly, London was the emporium from which silk was sent into France; and now, a large proportion of silk, instead of coming to London is landed at Marseilles. I rather think the production of silk throughout the world is on the increase. Whether it is so or not, it is certain that in England we have a short supply, and it would benefit us as manufacturers and throwsters if silk were lower in price, because we know that as cost is diminished consumption increases. It is therefore of great importance to us that we should have as large an increase as possible in the supply of the raw material. It would find labour for our working classes and diminish pauperism, and on that ground alone we ought to endeavour to increase the supply. Formerly there came to this country a large quantity of the Indian silk of that kind from which Indian bandannas used to be made; and the importation of that silk has almost entirely ceased. We are told there is a greater absorption of labour than formerly on the railways,—that other calls for labour have employed those who formerly raised silk in India; but I am told that the cultivation of the silk has to a great extent ceased because there is a want now of those funds which the East India Company used to spend in encouraging silk-growing; and since those funds have been withdrawn, we have found a difficulty in getting as much silk as formerly. I have not much else to say except that I shall feel very great interest indeed in

doing what I can to forward the objects of this Association. We should remember that, though Free Trade has apparently caused a diminution in the supply of silk to this country, and though we are not such successful competitors in the manufacture of silk with our French neighbours as we were formerly, yet it is a gratifying fact that the throwstering department of the silk trade in this country has very much increased of late. We are actually now exporting large quantities of the produce of our mills to France to be woven in their looms. The increase has been fivefold this year as compared with last year in our export of thrown silk from this country to France, and I think it is a gratifying and promising state of things. Though we cannot compete in the manufacture, we are able to supply the French with material for their looms, and we know it is an employment which gives the means of living to a great many English people, for I believe there are something like 27,000 persons interested in the throwing business in this country.

Mr. J. HOWELL was called upon to make some remarks, as the representative of a large London house engaged in the sale of silk. He said he simply came to the meeting as a listener, but he must add that he believed it was a matter of the greatest importance to the trade that the raw material for the manufacturers should be increased in every possible way. With a proper organization, and by proper information being conveyed to those who were ignorant of silk-growing, he believed more silk might be obtained. Having referred to the cultivation of silk in Italy in the time of the Romans, he said he thought an article so beautiful as silk wanted a little cherishing—it might be by artificial means. In the present age, when we had the power of conveying information by means of the Press, he thought a great deal of good might be done by disseminating whatever instructions they could give through the world.

Mr. T. DICKINS said he held in his hand a copy of a French paper, the editor of which had made some observations upon the proposed establishment of the Association. The paper was the *Semaphore de Marseilles*. The editor had not only addressed a letter to Mr. Chadwick, but in his paper he had written a long article, showing that the subject had attracted attention in France. He would only trouble the meeting with one or two quotations:—"We cannot stand by uninterested in this country when an English Association of this nature has been proposed. . . . We are interested, in a certain measure, in the success of this Association which, well directed, may and ought to bring very active and serious support to repair, to a great extent, the evils and sufferings of silk production. . . . One can see that the English, having acquired an exact acquaintance with the wants and power of production; when once they carry their attention to apply a remedy, great benefits are sure to follow. . . . An abundant supply will follow this movement. . . . This Association, properly organized, will be to the producers of silk a centre of action very active and very powerful." Such was the opinion, continued Mr. Dickins, of an important silk paper in France.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart. (in responding to the Chairman's invitation to give his opinion), said he had passed many years on the east coast of Australia, and more than twenty years ago this subject of cultivating silk was started at Sydney, in the hope that a company might be formed and silk become a permanent production in New South Wales. He did not think the thing was properly managed or properly started; and then the Gold discovery came, and the silkworm and cocoons and things of that sort were all forgotten. From his knowledge of the country, and from the botany of Australia, he knew that

nearly every part of Australia would produce the proper kind of mulberry; and even where they had not marked on the map produced by Mr. Dickins, in the elevated parts the mulberry would grow, even up to the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the Colony of New South Wales the ladies had always had a liking for the production of silk; in all their local exhibitions there was invariably exhibited small quantities of silk from various quarters. The only thing wanted was the knowledge that had been alluded to by Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Dickins. They did not know, in the first place, what kind of worm to get, and when they got the cocoon they did not know what to do with it; but if an Association like the one proposed would give all these details, beginning with the commencement, he was quite sure that in the course of a few years small quantities of silk would be coming into the market from Australia. The Cotton Supply Association might appear to have done little, but from his knowledge of the country he knew that it had done a great deal, and that the quantity of cotton sent home would increase year by year. Sugar would soon be cultivated to such an extent as to supply from New South Wales all the sugar Australia required; and he was quite sure the idle part of the family, who did not like the cultivation of sugar and cotton, would take to the lighter work of producing silk, if they could add to the income of the family by so doing. Information as to the kind of egg and worm, the way to use them, and the mode of reeling, was what was wanted.

The CHAIRMAN.—Would the Government of New South Wales take part in making the matter generally known?

Sir DANIEL COOPER.—If you will give me the information, I will take care to push it myself; but the Local Government I am quite sure will do all in their power. They did the same for the Cotton Supply Association. As they have Crown Lands Commissioners in the different districts of the colony, they would have no difficulty in disseminating the information. In fact, I shall be going out there myself next year, and will do what I can in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. A. CAMPBELL (who was also invited to speak) said:—He had served thirty-five years in India. Bengal was a large silk-producing country. There was one wild worm which produced a coarse silk, and another worm, which fed upon the castor-oil plant, which produced a most excellent silk. The growth of this kind of silk might be extended, he believed, to any amount. The fabric it produced was very good and was much used in many parts of India, though it was rather too heavy to wear in Bengal. It was much worn in the hills, and exported also beyond the hills to Thibet. He believed that in England it would be a most valuable product. It was of the colour of brown-holland, but by washing became silky. It would wear almost for ever. As Mr. Dickins had observed, it was very rough in the reeling off, but if the cocoons were sent to England or elsewhere to be reeled, he believed a very good and perfect silk could be obtained. Nearly all the inhabitants might be got to join in its cultivation.

Mr. FITZWILLIAM said:—He had only to confirm what had been stated by Dr. Campbell. All that was wanted in India was English capital, not only to be applied to indigo, but to silk. There were other parts of India where the mulberry grew, and where a higher class of silk might be produced. What was wanted was information and capital. The Government should be urged to ask the Government of India to encourage capital being introduced into India for this purpose, and to give every facility for the extension of the growth of silk.

Mr. BROWETT (representing the Coventry Chamber

of Commerce) approved of the formation of the Association, and added that silk would no doubt be most successfully cultivated wherever cheap labour could be obtained.

Mr. C. KIPLING trusted the manufacturers would support the Association, and suggested that they might be able to deal direct with the Association in the purchase of silk. India and China silk, he added, was not adapted for all classes of goods, and the manufacturers were obliged to go to France and Italy for silk for the best goods.

Mr. JUPE differed somewhat from the proposal to seek new fields for the supply of silk, and thought the operations of the Association would be better confined to resuscitating the silk production in those countries from which the supply had fallen off.

Dr. MANN (Commissioner from Natal) said:—He had resided nine years in Natal, and knew pretty well every mile of the country in the whole district; from the sea-coast up to an elevation of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, there was not an acre of ground that would not grow the white mulberry as well as it would grow wheat. He had seen the mulberry chopped up into lengths of twelve inches and stuck into the ground, and the difficulty was to keep it from growing, it grew with such rapidity and so soon choked the land by filling up the space which should separate the trees. The proposed Association was an essential one for Natal for two or three reasons. There was a district extending 150 miles along the coast and 16 miles inland, which grew coffee and sugar readily and well. Beyond that, there was a region whose only products for export were silk, tobacco, and a few grain crops, and the resources of which were very imperfectly developed. In this district there were nearly 5,000,000 acres of land which the Colonial Government was prepared to give away on certain conditions. In this region the mulberry grew everywhere. The men who had been sent out there could not find a product which they could export for money. There were in Natal 240,000 natives—just the people who would concern themselves with silk culture. They did not like hard work or work that was protracted; they would work only for a short period. Their wages were from 6s. to 10s. a month, and the cost of maintaining each labourer was less than that; and they simply wanted to be shown how silk was managed. The silkworm was already in the colony, and thriving exceedingly well. In the rearing of worms in Natal, there was one circumstance that would necessitate careful treatment, and that was that the summer was a period of wet, and the eggs were hatched when the rains began; but he did not think this would present any practical difficulty. As soon as the Association was established, he would communicate its plans and proposals to the Government of Natal, who, he had no doubt, would offer their most cordial co-operation. This Association might be the means of supplying exactly what was needed to render Natal a silk-exporting country, and its operations could hardly be directed more legitimately than to the attainment of its objects by stimulating enterprise in an English colony. In Natal, there were 17,000 Europeans; multiply them by ten, and there would then be a prosperous community.

Dr. HYDE CLARKE said:—I am not connected with silk; I am connected with cotton and the Cotton Supply Association, having been Commissioner to the Ottoman Government for a period of nine years. All the doubts, difficulties, and objections you have been discussing to-day were discussed when the Cotton Supply Association was formed. You must decide in the same way, and rely on it you will have the same success. I can say the Ottoman Government will do for you what they have done for the

Cotton Supply Association; they will go to a large expense in carrying out the objects of the Association which have been advocated here. One very important object is to supply information. What the Cotton Supply Association furnished has been printed in every language used in Turkey, and has been disseminated through the provinces. With regard to Bruss, the trade has been taken out of the hands of the English by the French merchants. This must be recovered by our industry and energy. The Italian agents have penetrated into Persia and Central Asia in search of what is called grain—the silkworm's eggs. This Association could obtain a large supply of silk from Central Asia by using its energies in that direction. I should like to confirm what our Indian friends have said with regard to India. Silk culture is particularly available for the Mussulman population. In Syria, silk culture is carried on, not by the poorest classes, but by the wives and daughters of the respectable classes, nominally for the purpose of pocket-money, but in reality as a means of subsistence for the family. What this Association has to do is to communicate to these persons correct information as to improving the quality. I only regret there is not time to go into many matters which would strengthen our case, but this Association will set a great deal of machinery in motion.

Mr. J. VAVASSEUR said:—The objects of this Association, I take it, are twofold—to increase the supply of silk and to improve the reeling. Mr. Jupe objects to increase the field for supply; there is good ground for his objection, because there is a large amount of silk on the market, and yet the price is very high; but Mr. Jupe loses sight of one thing, that while you give a high price for silk, you do not get the quality improved. While you continue to give the Chinese such a high price for silk, they will not pay any attention to its improved reeling. There is a general concurrence of opinion as to the large field in which silk can be produced: there is no difficulty about the growth of the mulberry tree—there is no difficulty in the reeling up to a certain point—the great difficulty is when the cocoon is spun; the growers of silk are at a loss to know what to do with it; information should be disseminated upon this point. Measures should be adopted for taking the raw material direct from the growers. I must say that the objects of the Association will in a measure fail, unless efforts are concentrated on that point. If the grower finds a difficulty in getting rid of the material, he will be discouraged from further efforts. If information is placed in his way, there is every chance of success.

Mr. BROOKE said:—We deem it desirable, under a certain form, to establish an Association; but I am satisfied, unless you get every section of the silk trade in England to support you, you cannot succeed. I am not going to say anything to discourage the attempt, but I want you to look the difficulties in the face. It may be very well if you can supply the throwsters with a large quantity of silk—it is very well to supply large quantities for the brokers and speculative dealers—but it will be of little use unless you can interest the large body of manufacturers in England. (Mr. Brooks then spoke of the influence of the French Treaty upon the silk trade, and continued.) I should like to see the matter taken up by all the large manufacturers and throwsters. Unless you can show to our operatives that you can improve their rates of wages, nothing in the world will improve the silk trade of this country. I do ask you to take a serious view of the large manufacturing silk industry of this country, and obtain for it terms as advantageous as possible. You will thus confer a great benefit on a large portion of the population of this country which is now almost starving.

The CHAIRMAN said:—In the Borough of Macclesfield we have two thousand empty houses, arising from distress in the silk trade. We are trying to do something to increase the prosperity of silk manufacture by attempting to increase the supply of the raw material. This Association has nothing of a political character; it has nothing in regard to Acts of Parliament, Art Education, or any other questions brought into connection with the silk trade. Unless we confine our attention to the sole object of increasing the supply of the raw material without reference to whom it will or may affect, I believe we shall go wrong. Every department of Her Majesty's Government will no doubt aid the efforts of this Association to the utmost extent in their power. The Association is not attempting to secure individual profit; it is a combination for the good of a trade which is really of national importance. We must not mix up this question either with the French Treaty or questions of Free Trade; if we do, we shall be shivered into a thousand sections. We must have one common ground on which to unite. I took occasion to bring this subject before the Chamber of Commerce at Macclesfield, at their last meeting. It was unanimously approved of by the silk men of Macclesfield, who cordially agreed with the objects of the Association. We have not received one letter or communication which throws the slightest doubt on the necessity and practical nature of the objects on the Association—every one wishes it success; it is really a Silk Manufacturers' Association. We cannot expect to have the support of the great houses of brokers. We have not failed to appeal to Messrs. Durant, Messrs. Eaton, and others. They have said in effect, "We shall be glad to sell as much silk as you will bring to us." Whilst we hope to continue on friendly terms with the great brokers, this is a manufacturers' question; therefore, when we get samples of silk, our friend Mr. Dickins will have to make use of the silk brokers, as the Cotton Supply Association does of the cotton brokers.

Mr. DAVID CHADWICK, M.P., proposed, and Mr. BROCKLEHURST seconded the resolution:—That Mr. Thomas Dickins be requested to accept the office of President of the Association.

Mr. CHADWICK said a more able President they could not have. Mr. Dickins had retired from business, and was willing to devote a great portion of his time in furthering the objects of the proposed Association, and congratulated those present upon having secured his co-operation.

Mr. THOMAS DICKINS moved that David Chadwick, Esq., M.P., do accept the office of Treasurer to the Association, and said:—Before I put this resolution I wish to thank you for the great honour you have conferred upon me by placing me at the head of this Institution. I have not sought this honour; I have desired that some more worthy person should occupy the position. But at the request of my friends Messrs. Chadwick and Brocklehurst I agreed to accept it. I have studied the question of silk culture for many years, and have paid dearly for it. I am content to study it still more. I am willing to give as much time as I can to promote the objects of this Association, and to give information to every one willing to receive it, in any part of the world, with reference to silk industry.

Mr. KIPLING seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., moved:—That P. L. Simmonds, Esq., F.S.S., be requested to act as honorary secretary.

Dr. HYDE CLARKE seconded the motion, which was carried, and said:—It will be a great benefit to the Association that it has for its honorary secretary a gentleman who is so well known for his numerous

published works on commercial products, and who stands distinguished in Europe for the attention he has paid to economical subjects.

The CHAIRMAN moved:—That the gentlemen present do form themselves into a general committee.

Mr. F. BENNOCH seconded the motion, and said:—I think this Association should devote its attention to those ancient countries where silk is almost indigenous, but where, from the neglect of the common manipulation, the production has become a discredit. I have no hesitation in saying that there is every disposition on the part of the Chinese Government to do all they can to encourage the production of silk. I have this on the best authority—His Excellency, our Ambassador in China, who is a friend of mine of twenty years' standing, who said he would guarantee that there was no district in China where the Englishman should not go to train the Chinese to work in silk, and perfect the productions of that great empire. I think we should first direct our attention to the old districts, to see if we cannot improve the production of silk by importing fresh eggs. We are not, at the same time, going to be so blind as not to encourage the Colonial Governments to carry out this matter. We are most fortunate in having as President of this Association the most practical man in England. There is no point in regard to silk which he does not understand. We have in him a combination of all the qualities we require. I trust this Association will be the means of bringing the producer into harmony and connection with the consumer, and that it will send good judges to the silk-producing districts, to obtain from the cocoons what is desired.

Mr. J. HOWELL said:—I happen to have two nephews who have been ten years in China and Japan, connected with the silk trade, and I regret very much that I did not invite them to attend this meeting. They tell me one cause of the high price of silk is the facility with which telegraphic communication goes to China, and the extreme knowingness and cunning of the Chinese merchants, who watch the markets and thus derive a large benefit. The Chinese are the most unchangeable people on the face of the earth; they prepare their silk in the same way as they did thousands of years ago—in the way their forefathers did in the time of Confucius. The Europeans have made much progress by the application of mechanical skill and science. I trust, therefore, this Association will turn its direct attention to China and to the English Colonies.

Professor LEONI LEVI said:—Before such practical men, men so conversant with the production of silk, it is not for me to stand and speak. I am very glad to find that the very slight hint thrown out in the report which I had the honor of making to the Government on the silk productions at the Paris Exhibition, gave some ground for the formation of such an Association as this, and I am much delighted to find at its head one so well fitted to occupy that position, and to see my friend Mr. Chadwick, who has so much energy, such a command of figures, and such information as will be valuable to this Association, occupying the position he does in connection therewith. In reviewing the products at the Paris Exhibition, I felt quite certain there are many countries, almost unknown to us, where the silkworm will thrive, and where the mulberry-tree can be grown and rendered useful for silk production most extensively. I am convinced that this Association will be eminently successful. I will not enter into statistics, but will just say that an abundant supply is the A B C of progress. Cotton is a large and leading industry, and I do not see any reason why the silk industry should be less successful; the only thing wanted is a larger supply of the raw material, and the skill to

bring it to the quality suitable to the different articles of silk manufacture produced in this country. In 1864 India produced 1,400,000 lbs. of silk—this country received only 160,000 lbs.; that is a great deal, but we ought to obtain a larger supply.

Mr. T. BROOKS moved, and

Mr. T. DICKINS seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

This terminated the proceedings.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE WILLIAM SCHRODER, Esq.,
to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Amuri, as the same is defined in Proclamation of 5th day of April, 1862, and published in *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 17, of 7th day of April, 1862, *vice* Robert Malcolm, Esq., resigned.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

IT is hereby notified, that in conformity with clause 3 of "The Otago Municipal Corporations Act, 1865," the names of the following persons have been sent in to this Office by the Town Clerks as having been elected Mayors for the places set opposite their names, viz.:—

BENDIX HALLENSTEIN, Queenstown;
ROBERT FINLAY, Alexandra;
JAMES HAZLETT, Clyde;
SAMUEL GIBBS, Oamaru;
DANIEL ROLFE, Port Chalmers.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES LOGAN WILSON, Esq.,
to be Deputy Returning Officer for the District of Wallace, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

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

PETER SINCLAIR, of Kaurihohire, Esquire,
of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE WILLIAM SCHRODER
to be Clerk to the Bench at Amuri, under "The Resident Magistrates Act, 1867," from the 1st proximo, *vice* R. Malcolm, who has resigned as from that date.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOSEPH COCHRANE

to be Clerk to the Bench at Tapu, in the Province of Auckland, under "The Resident Magistrates Act, 1867."

W. GISBORNE.

Treasury,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOSEPH COCHRANE, Esq.,

to be a Receiver of Gold Revenue in and for the District of Hastings (Tapu Creek), in the Province of Auckland.

JULIUS VOGEL.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ISAAC JAMES BURGESS,

to be Chief Harbour Master and Pilot for the Province of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand.

JULIUS VOGEL.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

IN virtue of the powers delegated to the Postmaster-General by His Excellency the Governor, the following appointments have been made in the Postal Service of the Colony.

By order,

G. ELLIOTT ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

AUCKLAND.

Name.	To be Postmaster at	From
James Holt	... Kawai	... 1 May, 1869
Peter Hill	... Puriri	... 1 June, 1869
Charlotte Smith	... Matakana	... 1 June, 1869
W. McLeod	... Kawakawa	... 1 July, 1869
Richard F. Smith	... Graham's Town	1 June, 1869
R. L. Mainwaring	... Whatawhata	... 1 July, 1869
J. A. Adams	... Waiuku	... 1 Aug. 1869

HAWKE'S BAY.

J. H. Weaver	... Waipawa	... 1 July, 1869
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NELSON.

Patrick Byrne	... Addison's Flat	15 Apr. 1869
Robert Smart	... Hope	... 1 July, 1869
Eliza Riedy	... Appleby	... 1 July, 1869
W. H. Hales	... Farewell Spit Lighthouse	... 1 July, 1869
J. Buckholz	... Motueka	...

MARLBOROUGH.

C. M. Igglesden	... Cape Campbell Lighthouse	... 1 July, 1869
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CANTERBURY.

Thomas Helms	... Prebbleton	... 1 Apr. 1869
J. H. Bailey	... Kowai Pass	... 1 Apr. 1869
George Willis	... Malvern	... 1 Apr. 1869
Henry Palmer	... Burnham	... 1 June, 1869
John Glasson	... Arowhenua	... 1 Apr. 1869
Thomas May	... Flaxton	... 1 Aug. 1869

OTAGO.

E. A. Amies	... Hogburn	... 1 May, 1869
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Reginald McDonald	Kaitangata	... 16 May, 1869
Samuel Johnston	... Skippers	... 1 July, 1869
Samuel Leask	... Blacks	... 1 July, 1869
Alex. Kilgour	... Tapanui	... 1 July, 1869
Alex. Blake	... Kaiki	... 18 June, 1869
A. Matheson	... Welshman's Gully	... 1 Aug. 1869

WESTLAND.

James Gemmill	... Hauhau	... 1 June, 1869
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Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES LYON

to command the Militia and Volunteers in the Auckland Militia District.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the under-mentioned promotions and appointments, viz. :—

In the Auckland Militia, 4th Battalion.

Ensign John Douglas Hill to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 24th July, 1869.

Matthew Jamieson Logan to be Ensign. Date of commission, 24th July, 1869.

In the Taranaki Militia.

Nelson Carrington to be Ensign. Date of commission, 1st July, 1869.

In the Wellington Militia.

Ensign William Hort Levin to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 19th July, 1869.

Ensign Charles John Johnston to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 19th July, 1869.

In the Napier Militia.

Henry Hamilton Bridge to be Ensign. Date of commission, 24th June, 1869.

Thomas Kennedy Newton to be Ensign. Date of commission, 24th July, 1869.

In the Canterbury Engineer Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Francis Pavitt to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 6th July, 1869.

In the East Taieri Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant John Andrew to be Captain. Date of commission, 21st June, 1869.

Ensign Charles Waters to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 21st June, 1869.

In the Pokeno Rangers Rifle Volunteers.

Samuel Gordon to be Captain. Date of commission, 23rd June, 1869.

William Henry Porter to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 23rd June, 1869.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the under-mentioned Corps, viz. :—

The Pokeno Rangers (Auckland) Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 6th May, 1869.

The Wanganui Volunteer Fire Brigade. Date of acceptance, 31st July, 1869.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 11th August, 1869.

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

Acting Sub-Inspector James Kirwan, Armed
Constabulary. DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 7th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The following letter is published for the information of Officers interested in obtaining Miniature New Zealand and Abyssinian War Medals.

G. S. COOPER,
Acting Under Secretary.

287, Regent Street, London, W.,
21st May, 1869.

SIR,—By recommendation of General Carey, C.B., we beg to inform you that having received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to engrave the dies for the New Zealand and Abyssinian War Medals, we shall be prepared to issue the Miniature Medals as soon as the Regulation Medals are issued by the War Office. We shall esteem it a favour if you will be so good as to inform Commanding Officers and others who are interested in obtaining the Miniature Medals (so far as you may have the opportunity), that on receipt of their orders, accompanied by remittances, we will forward the Miniatures with the utmost despatch.

We will, by next mail, forward to you some circulars relating to the subject, which are now being printed. The price of the Miniature Medal, with riband and buckle, will be 15s. 6d., exclusive of postage and registration.

We are, &c.,
J. S. & A. B. WYON.

To the Hon. the Defence Minister,
Wellington.

Native Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license

EDWARD ROBERT TREGEAR, Esq.,
of Auckland, to survey lands under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."
DONALD McLEAN.

Native Office,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

IT is hereby notified that
HERBERT W. BRABANT and
ALEXANDER SHAND
have been duly authorized to act as Interpreters under "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867."

DONALD McLEAN.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 21 of 1869.

Marine Department,
Wellington, 30th July, 1869.

THE following Notice to Mariners, announcing the replacement of the Buoys in Manukau Harbour, is reprinted from the Auckland Provincial Gazette for general information.

JAMES M. BALFOUR,
Colonial Marine Engineer.

Harbour Department,
Manukau, 6th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Buoys connected with the Manukau Harbour have recently been

repaired and moored in their proper places, and Mariners are to observe that all the Buoys and Beacons painted red are placed on the starboard side of the channel, and the black Buoys on the port side of the channel, inwards.

The "Tranmere" Shoal Buoy (black) is now moored in four (4) fathoms at low water spring tides, close to the S.E. part of the Shoal, and Mariners are to avoid the more southern part of the Shoal by paying attention to the pointing of the Semaphore arms at the Signal Station, or by keeping the South Head Beacons open (about three breadths) southwards.

The South Head Beaconways will shortly be extended, and the Beacons adjusted to the course of the Channel; and, when completed, due notice will be given. The least water now found in the course of the Southern Channel is three (3) fathoms at low-water spring tides, deepening quickly to four (4) and five (5) fathoms.

THOMAS WING,
Harbourmaster.

No. 22 of 1869.

Marine Department,
Wellington, 12th August, 1869.

THE following Notice to Mariners, announcing an intended change in the Light on Tipara Reef, Spencer's Gulf, South Australia, is published for general information.

JAMES M. BALFOUR,
Colonial Marine Engineer.

TIPARA REEF, SPENCER'S GULF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the lights at present exhibited from the light-vessel on the Tipara Reef, Spencer's Gulf, will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of January, 1870, and will be replaced by a light-ship exhibiting a fixed bright light thirty-five (35) feet above water-level.

The light will be on the catoptric principle, and will be visible ten (10) miles in clear weather.

When much refraction exists, it may be seen thirteen (13) miles.

R. H. FERGUSON,
President of the Marine Board,
South Australia.

Marine Board Office,
Port Adelaide, 10th July, 1869.

"THE ERIN-GO-BRAGH GOLD MINING COMPANY,
REGISTERED."

I, the undersigned FREDERICK ATCHISON, hereby make application to register "The Erin-go-Bragh Gold Mining Company, Registered," under the provisions of "The Gold 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. That the name and style of the Company is "The Erin-go-Bragh Gold Mining Company, Registered."

2. That the place of intended operations is the Terawiti and Makara Ranges, in the Province of Wellington.

3. That the nominal capital of the Company is £500, in shares of £10 each.

4. That the amount paid up is £39.

5. That the name of the manager is Frederick Atchison.

6. That the office of the Company is at Lambton Quay, in the City of Wellington.

7. That 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.
Frederick Atchison, Wellington	1
Edward Owen, Wellington	1
Michael Monaghan, Wellington	1
Isaac Plimmer, Wellington	1
George Hunter, Wellington	1
Francis Sidey, Wellington	1
Isaac Earl Featherston, Wellington	1
Walter Johnston, Wellington	1
John Knowles, Wellington	1
Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, Wellington	1
Robert Hart, Wellington	1
Charles Fraser, Wellington	1
Edwin Hellard Crease, Wellington	1
Joseph Edward Nathan, Wellington	1
James Aimes, Wellington	1
William John Tagg, Wellington	1
Lewis Moss, Wellington	1
William Fitzherbert, Hutt	1
William Robert Edward Brown, Ohariu	1
Robert Port, Wellington	1
William Kells, Karori	1
John Hugh Bethune, Wellington	1
John Johnston, Wellington	1
Lipman Levy, Wellington	1
William Barnard Rhodes, Wellington	1
Charles Gillespie, Wellington	1
David Atkinson, Wanganui	1
Ebenezer Baker, Karori	1
Amelia Bull, Wellington	1
Charles Henry Williams, Karori	1
Patrick Monaghan, Karori	2
Henry Monaghan, Karori	2
Charles Monaghan, Karori	2
William John Monaghan, Karori	2
John Darcy, Karori	2
William Henry Kells (Working), Karori	1
William Henry Kells, Karori	1
Charles Johnston, Karori	1
Alfred De Bathe Brandon, Wellington	1
William Henry Quick, Wellington	1
Jacob Joseph, Wellington	1
W. J. Port, Wellington	1
Thomas McKenzie, Wellington	1
David Hughey, Hutt	1
George Hall, Wellington	1

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Dated this thirteenth day of August, 1869.

FREDERICK ATCHISON,
Manager.

Witness to signature—Walter Turnbull, Justice of the Peace. 239

I, the undersigned JAMES TAYLOR, hereby make application to register "The Tawa Flat Luck's All 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 Tawa Flat Luck's All Gold Mining Company, Registered."

2. The place of operations is in the Porirua Provincial Electoral District.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is two hundred and fifty pounds (£250), in fifty shares of five pounds (£5) each.

4. The amount already paid up is twenty-five pounds (£25).

5. The name of the manager is James Taylor.
6. The office of the Company is at the house of James Taylor, Tawa Flat.

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.
John Chew, Porirua	1
James Taylor, Tawa Flat	1
William Earp, Tawa Flat	1
James Henry Taylor, Tawa Flat	1
Theophilus Bartlett, Tawa Flat	1
Philip Roberts, Tawa Flat	1
William Jones, Tawa Flat	1
Nathaniel Bartlett, Tawa Flat	1
William Broderick, Tawa Flat	1
Ambrose Thomas, Tawa Flat	1
Henry Taylor, Porirua	1
Mary Ann White, Wellington	1
Peter Donneker, Wellington	1
James Townsend Edwards, Porirua	1
Henry Owen, Wellington	1
Alfred de Bathe Brandon, Wellington	1
Joseph Bartlett, Tawa Flat	1
Friend Hook, Tawa Flat	1
William Lowes, Wellington	1
Henry Brown, Porirua	1
John Wheeler, Johnsonville	1
William Kohler, Wellington	1
David Moir, Wellington	1
Samuel Haigh, Wellington	1
John Carman, Wellington	1
William Freeman, Wellington	1
George Birch, Wellington	1
Barnard Phelps, Wellington	1
Alfred Phelps, Wellington	1
George Kilsby, Johnsonville	1
George Bowles, Ngauranga	1
Thomas Broderick, Tawa Flat	1
Edward King, Johnsonville	1
William Holmes, Wellington	1
Gibbes Walter Jordan, Johnsonville	2
George Taylor, Tawa Flat	1
Oliver Pilcher, Tawa Flat	1
Edward William Earp, Tawa Flat	1
Emily Taylor and Annie Taylor, Tawa Flat	1
Dennis Ryan, Tawa Flat	1
Michael Curley, Porirua	1
Helen Gordon, Tawa Flat	1
William Camm, Tawa Flat	1
Eleanor Woodman, Tawa Flat	1
Thomas Bould, Porirua	1
George Spackman, senr., Porirua	1
George Spackman, junr., Porirua	1
Mary Camm, Tawa Flat	1
John Woodman, Tawa Flat	1

Dated this twelfth day of August, 1869.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Witness to signature—William Lyon, Justice of the Peace. 238

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 14th August, 1869.

IT is hereby notified for public information that Mr. ROBINSON, Receiver of Gold Revenue, Shortland, and Mr. COCHRANE, Receiver of Gold Revenue, Tapu Creek, in the Province of Auckland, have been appointed to receive advertisements for insertion in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

GEO. DIDSBURY.

GEOLOGICAL REPORTS, 1868-9.—These Reports are now ready for issue, and can be procured on application to the Government Printer. Price *Three Shillings*. They comprise—

1. Progress Report, by Dr. Hector;
2. Report on Great Barrier Island;
3. Report on East Cape District;
4. Report on Okarita District;
5. Report on Thames Gold Fields;
6. Notes by Dr. Hector on the Composition of Specimens forwarded by Captain Hutton;
7. Geology of the Kawau Island;

and are illustrated by ten coloured Maps and Sections of the Districts reported on. Book sent post-free to any part of the Colony.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 18th June, 1869.

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, 8th June, 1869.

FOR SALE,

In one Volume, Imperial Octavo, Price 25s.,

NEW ZEALAND: ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY:

BY DR. FERDINAND VON HOCHSTETTER.

(Translated from the German by E. Sauter, A.M.)

With two Maps, seven Chromo-tints, and one hundred and three Woodcuts. Published for the New Zealand Government by J. G. Cotta, Stuttgart.

A further supply of the above work having arrived per "Wild Duck" from England, those desirous of procuring copies are informed that they can be had on application to the Government Printer, at Wellington, and will be forwarded, post free, to any part of the Colony.

ALSO FOR SALE, PRICE 6s.,
GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF NEW ZEALAND:

BY DR. FERDINAND VON HOCHSTETTER AND
DR. A. PETERMANN,

Containing SIX MAPS, Lithographed in Colours by C. Hellfarth, Gotha.

A small Book, in explanation of the Maps, is included in the above price.

The Maps originally formed part of the Scientific Publications of the "Novara" Expedition, and will be found a valuable addition to Dr. Hochstetter's recently translated work on New Zealand.

All orders for the above works to be accompanied by a remittance, in cash or Post Office order. Postage or duty stamps cannot be received in payment from any place at which Post Office orders are issued.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1869.

THAMES GOLD FIELDS.—The Government Printer has on Sale, price *Two Shillings*, a REPORT ON THE THAMES GOLD FIELDS (extracted from the Geological Survey Reports of 1869), including five Maps and Sections of the Shortland, Tapu, and Puriri Districts, showing the Geological formation of the country, and indicating the position of 322 of the more important Claims; to which are added Analyses of the Rock Specimens, by Dr. Hector.

Also for Sale—

The THREE PRIZE ESSAYS on the subject of the SETTLEMENT OF THE GOLD FIELDS POPULATION, lately presented to Parliament. Price *One Shilling and Sixpence* the set.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 13th June, 1869.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—The public are informed that copies of the above, in weekly parts, can be procured from the Government Printer, price *One Shilling*, and, when *six or more copies are purchased*, at *Eightpence each*. The names of parties wishing to subscribe for the Session will be received, and the weekly issues regularly posted to their address, upon payment of the sum of Ten Shillings. The payment to be made in advance.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 8th June, 1869.

LAW REPORTS.

CASES DETERMINED BEFORE THE NEW ZEALAND COURT OF APPEAL, 1867-8.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

PART I.—PRICE TEN SHILLINGS.

The Public are informed that the First Part of the above Work, printed under the authority of the Government, and comprising the Cases argued before the Court of Appeal during the last two years, is now complete and ready for issue. The Reports are printed on the English model, royal 8vo. size, and contain 164 pages of printed matter. They have been carefully revised and arranged for press by His Honor Mr. Justice Johnston. It is intended to continue the issue, in parts, after each annual sitting of the Court of Appeal, the folio to run on continuously from Part I., in order that the Reports for four years (or five if necessary) may be bound up in one volume; and when the volume is complete, a copious Index for the whole will be prepared.

Orders for the above Work will be received by the Government Printer, Wellington, and must be accompanied with a remittance for the amount. The Book will be forwarded, post free, to any part of the Colony.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 7th June, 1869.