



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Militia Act, 1870," it is enacted that the North Island of New Zealand shall be divided into the several districts as set forth in the Schedule to the said Act, which shall be designated by the names in the said Schedule respectively given to them therein, and that the Governor in Council may from time to time constitute districts throughout the Middle Island and Stewart's Island, or in any part of them, comprising not more than one thousand six hundred square miles within each, and may vary and abolish any districts so constituted by the Governor in Council and constitute new districts in lieu thereof, and may give to the Militia of any such district such name as he may think fit, and from time to time alter such name and give a new name thereto, and the Militia of each district constituted by or under this Act shall be called by the name (if any) given to the district by this Act, or by the Governor, as the case may be: Provided that all districts constituted under Acts repealed by this Act in the Middle Island or Stewart's Island shall be deemed to have been constituted under this Act by the Governor in Council: And whereas by the said Act it is further enacted that this Act shall come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in such districts as the Governor may from time to time specify and appoint by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, or by such other notification as he may think fit:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.G.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authority enabling me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Act shall come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in all the districts constituted by the said Act and described in the Schedule thereto; and also in all the districts in the Middle Island and Stewart's Island respectively, which by the said Act it is provided are to be deemed to have been constituted under the said Act by the Governor in Council.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order

of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

DONALD McLEAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The District Courts Criminal Jurisdiction Extension Act, 1870," it is enacted that the Governor may, by Proclamation, from time to time declare that any District Court shall have cognizance of all felonies and indictable misdemeanours, as specified in the fourth section of the said Act:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in me by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that

The District Court of Hawke's Bay shall henceforth have cognizance of all felonies and indictable misdemeanours committed before or after the passing of the said Act within the district over which its jurisdiction extends, saving only the felonies specially excepted in and by the fourth clause of the said Act.

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

W. GISBOENE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

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

To Our Trusty and Loving Subjects, James Hector, Theodore Minet Haultain, and John Kebbell, Esquires.

WHEREAS the House of Representatives did, on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, adopt certain Resolutions, which were as follows:—

“1st. That a Commission be appointed consisting of three members resident in New Zealand, such Commission to have power to appoint one or two Agents in England to be in correspondence with the Commission, and generally to carry out their instructions.

“2nd. That the duty of the Commission shall be—

“(1.) To visit the chief districts in the Colony where Flax fibre is prepared. To institute or to assist mechanical experiments on New Zealand Flax, with a view to cheapen the cost of manufacture and to improve the quality of the fibre produced. To collect samples of all kinds of fibre produced in quantity and by processes not precluded by their expense from being generally adopted; and to carefully collate full particulars as to the variety of the plant from which the fibre has been prepared, and the process of dressing, including Maori-dressed Flax.

“(2.) To send a portion of the samples so collected to the Agents before mentioned, with a view to their obtaining from the best authorities a report on the microscopic structure and chemical composition of the New Zealand Flax leaf and fibre as compared with Irish Flax, Russian and Manilla Hemp.

“(3.) To ascertain if possible the reason why Manilla Hemp made into rope resists the action of sea water better than the *Phormium tenax*.

“(4.) The relative capacity of the New Zealand Flax fibre and Russian Hemp to absorb tar.

“3rd. That the Agents shall act under the instructions of the Commission, not only with regard to the above named points, but shall also ascertain—

“(1.) The market value of the fibre, and the reason for the different prices obtained.

“(2.) To place in the hands of manufacturers supplies of the various kinds of Flax fibre, with the view of ascertaining by practical tests to what purposes it can be profitably applied.

“(3.) To procure samples (say two or three hundredweight each) of the various fibres that compete in the English market with the *Phormium tenax*, viz., Russian, Manilla, and Italian Hemp, Jute, and Irish Flax, so as to afford information to New Zealand Flax-dressers as to the quality of fibre which it is desirable should be produced by them.

“(4.) To submit to makers of Flax Machines in the mother country samples of our prepared Flax, and invite suggestions as to the improvements of the machines usually employed in the Colony.

“(5.) Generally, to ascertain what can be done to extend the use and increase the market value of the Flax fibre.

“4th. That properly qualified officers (if possible in connection with the Customs) should be appointed at each Port, who, on application by shippers, should sample the various bales, and place an official brand thereon, showing its quality as compared with standard samples issued to them by the Commission;

such classification to be similar to the manner in which foreign-grown Hemp or Flax is classified, viz., first, second, and third qualities.”

Now know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint, you the said

JAMES HECTOR,
THEODORE MINET HAULTAIN, and
JOHN KEBBELL,

to be, during pleasure, Our Commissioners for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, with power to appoint one or two Agents in England, as you may think fit, to be in correspondence with you, and generally to carry out your instructions. And it is Our will and pleasure that you should do and perform the following acts, functions, and duties:—

(1.) To visit the chief districts in the Colony where Flax fibre is prepared. To institute or to assist mechanical experiments on New Zealand Flax, with a view to cheapen the cost of manufacture and to improve the quality of the fibre produced. To collect samples of all kinds of fibre produced in quantity and by processes not precluded by their expense from being generally adopted; and to carefully collate full particulars as to the variety of the plant from which the fibre has been prepared, and the process of dressing, including Maori-dressed Flax.

(2.) To send a portion of the samples so collected to the Agents before mentioned, with a view to their obtaining from the best authorities a report on the microscopic structure and chemical composition of the New Zealand Flax leaf and fibre as compared with Irish Flax, Russian and Manilla Hemp.

(3.) To ascertain if possible the reason why Manilla Hemp made into rope resists the action of sea water better than the *Phormium tenax*.

(4.) The relative capacity of the New Zealand Flax fibre and Russian Hemp to absorb tar.

And it is Our further will and pleasure that you issue to the Collector or other Chief Officer of Customs at such ports or places as you may think necessary standard samples of Flax, such standards to be of classes similar to those into which foreign-grown Hemp is divided, that is to say, first, second, and third classes:

And it is Our further will and pleasure that the said Agents shall act under your instructions, not only with regard to the above named points, but shall also ascertain—

(1.) The market value of the fibre, and the reason for the different prices obtained.

(2.) To place in the hands of manufacturers supplies of the various kinds of Flax fibre, with the view of ascertaining by practical tests to what purposes it can be profitably applied.

(3.) To procure samples (say two or three hundredweight each) of the various fibres that compete in the English market with the *Phormium tenax*, viz., Russian, Manilla, and Italian Hemp, Jute, and Irish Flax, so as to afford information to New Zealand Flax-dressers as to the quality of fibre which it is desirable should be produced by them.

(4.) To submit to makers of Flax Machines in the mother country samples of our prepared Flax, and invite suggestions as to the improvements of the machines usually employed in the Colony.

(5.) Generally, to ascertain what can be done to extend the use and increase the market value of the Flax fibre.

And it is Our further will and pleasure that you, from time to time as you may think fit, report to Us what you have done in the premises, together with such recommendation in relation to the premises as you may think fit to make.

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

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign.

W. GISBORNE.

DONALD McLEAN,
Presiding.

Approved in Council.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

To the Honorable Thomas Fraser, a Member of the Legislative Council, Alfred Rowland Chetham Strode, Esquire, and William Alexander Tolmie, Esquire—Greeting:

WHEREAS one Anne Morris, of Otago Peninsula, in the Province of Otago and Colony of New Zealand, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, presented a petition to the House of Representatives of the said Colony, praying that investigation may be made into the conduct of William Henry Cutten, Esquire, the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in Otago, with reference to the wrongful issue of a Crown Grant of a certain section of land purchased by her husband: And whereas the said House of Representatives, having taken into consideration the said petition, did, on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, resolve that the Government be recommended to appoint an unpaid Commission during the recess to examine into and report on the case of the said Anne Morris:

Now know ye that, reposing especial trust and confidence in your ability, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said

THOMAS FRASER,
ALFRED ROWLAND CHETHAM STRODE, and
WILLIAM ALEXANDER TOLMIE,

to be Commissioners to inquire into the matters alleged in the said Petition, and to report your several proceedings and opinion touching the premises; and with the like advice and consent I do enjoin you, within three calendar months after the date of this Commission, or so much sooner as the same can conveniently be done (using all diligence), to certify to me, under your hands and seals, your several proceedings and your opinion touching the premises: And I do, with the like advice and consent, order that this Commission shall continue in force, and that you the said Commissioners, or any one or more of you, may proceed in the execution thereof from time to time, and at any place or places, although the same be not continued by adjournment.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand

Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

DONALD McLEAN,
Presiding.

Approved in Council.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this twenty-sixth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE WM. FOX, THE PREMIER, PRESIDING,
AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Stamp Duties Act, 1866," it is enacted that the Governor may, by Order in Council, from time to time frame all such regulations and forms as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the said Act:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the above-recited power and authority, doth hereby make the Regulation contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

In lieu of the Form of Affidavit marked "F" referred to in the seventeenth of the Regulations made under the power aforesaid, on the fourth day of February, 1867, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the twenty-second day of the same month, the forms in the Appendix hereto, marked "F" and "FA" respectively, shall be used.

HENRY SEWELL.

WILLIAM FOX, Premier,
Presiding.

(F.)

Affidavit or Affirmation to be made to obtain Allowance of Spoiled Bill and Note Stamps.

Deponent must state here his name, address, and description.

Where affirmation made, this form can be so altered.

of maketh oath and saith, that the several Stamps hereinafter specified and described, that is to say,—

Number of Stamps.	Value of each.	Description of Instrument.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.

are the property of this Deponent, and were purchased by or for use, and that paid or now stands indebted for, and really and truly liable to pay, the full amount, or value thereof.

Paper not written upon. And with regard to such of the sheets or pieces of paper on which the said Stamps are affixed or impressed as are not written upon, this Deponent saith that the same have been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled and rendered unfit for use.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. And with regard to the several Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Orders written on paper whereon the said Stamps are affixed or impressed, the same have been inadvertently obliterated or spoiled, or are unfit for the purpose intended, by reason of a mistake therein, or of their being written on wrong Stamps, or are become useless through accidental and unforeseen circumstances; and that, although the said Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Orders are signed by or on behalf of this Deponent (or Affirmant) as the drawer or maker thereof, the same or any of them have not been delivered out of hands to the payees therein named, or to any person on behalf, nor been deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, nor been in any way negotiated, issued, or put in circulation, nor been made use of in any other manner whatsoever: and that the said Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Orders have not been accepted by the drawees, or tendered for such acceptance: And that such of the said Bills, Notes, Drafts, and Orders as are not dated were signed within the period of six calendar months preceding the date hereof. And this Deponent further saith, that he hath not in any way been reimbursed or paid the value of the said Stamps, or any part thereof, by any other person or persons; and that, if the value shall be allowed by the Commissioner of Stamp Duties, will not ask or receive any compensation for the same or any part thereof from any other person or persons, or charge the same or any part thereof, in account or otherwise, to any other person or persons, either generally or particularly, so as to be again paid or compensated for the same or any part thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever. And this Deponent further saith, that all the said Stamps, except as aforesaid, have been spoiled or become useless within the period of twelve calendar months preceding the date hereof; and that the application made by for an allowance for the value of the said Stamps is without any fraudulent intention or collusion whatsoever.

Sworn at this day of
187 before

(F.A.)

Affidavit or Affirmation to be made to obtain Allowance of Spoiled Stamps other than Bill and Note Stamps.

Deponent must state here his name, address, and description.

Where affirmation made, this form can be so altered. of maketh oath and saith, that the several Stamps hereinafter specified and described, that is to say,—

Number of Stamps.	Value of each.	Description of Instrument.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.

are the property of this Deponent, and were purchased by or for use, and that paid or now stands indebted for, and really and truly liable to pay, the full amount or value thereof.

Parchment or paper not written upon. And with regard to such of the skins, sheets, or pieces of parchment or paper on which the said Stamps are affixed or impressed as are not written upon, this Deponent saith that the same have been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled and rendered unfit for use.

Instruments executed. And with regard to bearing date the day of one

thousand eight hundred and and which appears to have been signed by the duplicate or instrument in lieu of which is now produced and exhibited, this Deponent saith that the same was spoiled in consequence of; and that since the same was so signed, no addition or other alteration whatever has been made therein or thereto, but that the same is now in the same state and condition as when the same was so signed; and that the same was *bonâ fide* prepared and signed for the purpose of carrying into effect the transaction appearing upon the face thereof, between the parties, and upon the terms and conditions therein set forth and that the same was so signed within six calendar months preceding the date hereof.

Instruments written but not signed. And with regard to such other of the skins, sheets, or pieces of parchment or paper on which the said Stamps are affixed or impressed as are written upon, this Deponent saith, that the same have been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, or are become useless, and that the writing on any of the said skins, sheets, or pieces of parchment or paper hath not been signed by any party, or otherwise completed as a legal instrument, and hath not had any operation or effect whatsoever.

And this Deponent further saith, that he hath not in any way been reimbursed or paid the value of the said Stamps, or any part thereof, by any other person or persons; and that, if the value shall be allowed by the Commissioner of Stamp Duties, will not ask or receive any compensation for the same or any part thereof from any other person or persons, or charge the same or any part thereof, in account or otherwise, to any other person or persons, either generally or particularly, so as to be again paid or compensated for the same or any part thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever.

And this Deponent further saith, that all the said Stamps, except as aforesaid, have been spoiled or become useless within the period of twelve calendar months preceding the date hereof; and that the application made by for an allowance for the value of the said Stamps is without any fraudulent intention or collusion whatsoever.

Sworn at this day of
187 before

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FOX, PRIME MINISTER, PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Gold Fields Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to constitute for any Gold Field, or for any part thereof, Wardens' Courts, for the administration of justice therein, and to appoint Wardens of such Courts, 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:

And whereas by certain Proclamations, dated respectively the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and respectively published in the Provincial Govern-

ment *Gazette* of the Province of Nelson, on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the portions of the Colony therein mentioned were constituted a Gold Field under the name of "The Nelson South-west Gold Fields."

And whereas it is expedient that Wardens' Courts should be constituted in and for the said Gold Field, additional to those already constituted by Order in Council published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the seventeenth day of February last:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, order that Wardens' Courts at Inangahua, within the said Gold Field, shall be and the same is hereby constituted for the Gold Field constituted by the hereinbefore recited Proclamations of the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, respectively, for the administration of justice therein, and doth hereby appoint

JOSEPH GILES, Esq.,

to be a Warden of such Court, with power to act alone or with assessors, and in such manner as is provided by the said Act, and to exercise all such powers as are mentioned in the said Act, and which the Governor by the said Act has power to direct to be exercised by Wardens.

WILLIAM FOX, Premier,
Presiding.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, this twenty-sixth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FOX, PRIME MINISTER,
PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the one hundred and forty-sixth section of "The Lunatics Act, 1868," it is enacted that the Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand for the time being in each Judicial District, and if there be more than one then such one of such Registrars as the Judge or Judges to whom such Judicial District shall have been assigned shall appoint to be Registrar for such District for the purposes of the said Act, shall give such security for the due performance of his duties under the said Act as the Governor in Council may from time to time require:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the power vested in me by the said Act, do hereby, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, require that the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the time being in each of the Judicial Districts of the Supreme Court, or the person appointed as aforesaid to be Registrar for such District for the purposes of the said Act, as the case may be, shall give security for the due performance of these duties, under the said Act in the sum of five hundred pounds, by a guarantee policy of the Australian Alliance Assurance Company.

WILLIAM FOX, Premier,
Presiding.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE DONALD McLEAN, NATIVE AND DEFENCE MINISTER, PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Supreme Court Act, 1860," it is provided that there shall be held Circuit Courts for the despatch of civil and criminal business of the Court before one of the Judges thereof, at such places and times as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby fix and appoint that in lieu of the Circuit Courts heretofore fixed, a Circuit Court shall be held at Invercargill, in the Province of Otago, in the Otago and Southland District of the said Colony, on the third Monday in May and November in each and every year, or as soon after as may be convenient, for the despatch of civil and criminal business of the Court, before the Judge thereof to whom the said district has been assigned.

DONALD McLEAN,

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE DONALD McLEAN, NATIVE AND DEFENCE MINISTER, PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the scale of fees now authorized to be taken in the several District Courts now or hereafter to be established under "The District Courts Act, 1858," and the Acts amending the same, should be abolished, and a new scale fixed in lieu thereof:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities vested in him in this behalf, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby abolish the scales of fees heretofore fixed and in use in respect of proceedings in any District Court as aforesaid, and doth hereby fix the fees mentioned and specified in the Schedules A, B, C, and D hereto, respectively; and doth hereby, with the like advice and consent, direct and appoint that the fees so fixed in the said Schedules shall henceforth be the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in any District Court as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE A.

The fees on Probate or Administration, and in all proceedings in Bankruptcy, shall be the fees payable from time to time in that behalf in the Supreme Court.

SCHEDULE B.

Appeals under "The Gold Fields Act, 1866."

	£	s.	d.
Summons to show cause
Summons to witness
Hearing
Order on Appeal
Fees to be charged on highest scale in Schedule D, if case reheard before District Court.			

SCHEDULE C.

Appeals under "The Appeals from Justices Act, 1867."

	£	s.	d.
Entering case for rehearing
Amendment of grounds of Appeal under clause 19
Hearing
Swearing witnesses exceeding three, each
Order on Appeal

SCHEDULE D.

	In cases under £50.	In cases of or exceeding £50 and under £100.	In cases of or exceeding £100 and under £150.	In cases of or exceeding £150.
Filing plaint	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Certified copy of plaint note	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Issuing summons or other proceeding to judgment	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
Filing written statement of defence	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
Summons to witness	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Filing a defendant's confession of a plaintiff's claim, or part thereof	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
Filing agreement, or minutes of agreement, between plaintiff and defendant, as to the amount of debt or claim to be recovered, with the conditions of payment	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Summoning jury	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Payment for the jury	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0
Hearing	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Adjournment of hearing, when made on the application of a plaintiff or defendant	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
Swearing witness, exceeding three witnesses on either side	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Entering up judgment or decree	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Issuing writ of execution against the goods	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Issuing writ of execution or warrant of commitment against the person, sixpence in the pound	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Issuing warrant to bailiff to deliver possession to a plaintiff of premises recovered	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
For serving summons or other proceeding to judgment, and serving any summons to a witness, if within one mile of the Court House	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
For every extra mile one way	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For executing any writ of execution against the goods or person, also for executing warrant of possession of land, if within one mile of the Court House	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
For every extra mile one way	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
On payment of money into Court, for every pound so paid in	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
On payment of money out of Court, each payment	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For every search	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every summons to show cause, including any interpleader summons to the party making claim to the goods, whether before or after judgment, and filing same, if required	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
For every order thereon	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Discontinuance	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Filing memorandum of claim by landlord for rent, arrear upon goods taken in execution	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
Filing notice of grounds of appeal	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Filing security or memorandum of deposit for costs of, and (where necessary) for the amount of the judgment, in any case where required	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Issuing certificate of payment by any execution debtor of debt and costs before his discharge	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Filing copy of rule nisi, or of any summons for a certiorari, or a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Filing decision or order of the Supreme Court	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Filing order of the Supreme Court, with the issue in any cause directed by such Court to be tried in the District Court	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Certificate to Registrar of Supreme Court of the result of such trial	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Transmitting certified copy of proceedings (where an officer of the District Court is plaintiff in his own Court) from such Court to the Clerk of any adjoining or other District Court	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
Order of reference to arbitration by consent (upon the usual terms)	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Same, with special conditions	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0
Entering award of arbitrators or umpire as judgment in the cause	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Issuing any writ in the nature of a scire facias	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
Warrant for bringing prisoner up to give evidence	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Writ of arrest	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0
Writ of injunction	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0
Writ of attachment	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0
Swearing or filing any affidavit	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Serving or executing any writ of arrest, injunction, writ of attachment, or any summons, order, warrant, precept, writ, or other process not hereinbefore provided for, if within one mile of Court House	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
For every extra mile one way	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Bailiff's poundage on sum levied or received or for which the body is taken in execution, for every pound	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For keeping possession, per diem	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
For any document required in proceedings and not enumerated in this Schedule, per folio	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
And for every folio above one	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Copy of any proceedings	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
And for every folio above one	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
For every application on or in relation to or arising out of any plaint not being a hearing	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 0 0

For auctioneer's commission on sale of goods taken in execution—5 per cent.
For advertising sale—the actual cost.

For all proceedings, or acts, matters, or things on or about the applying for, obtaining, ordering, or issuing an injunction or writ of arrest not herein expressly provided for—the same fees as chargeable in the Supreme Court

And the following fees irrespective of the sum involved—

Affixing the seal of the Court to any document, unless otherwise provided for 0 5 0

Affixing the seal of the Clerk of the Court to any document, unless otherwise provided for 0 3 0

Filing any document, unless otherwise provided for 0 3 0

For drawing any document, not otherwise provided for, at the request of the party, per folio 0 1 6

Copying the same, per folio 0 0 8

Appointment for taxation 0 5 0

Taxation 0 5 0

In addition, for each hour or fraction of an hour occupied Judge's order, including seal, except where otherwise provided for, Hearing any petition, application, or motion, in or out of Court, not otherwise provided 0 5 0

Notice of motion, application, or petition, where necessary 0 2 0

Summons to attend before Judge or Clerk, where not otherwise provided 0 3 0

DONALD McLEAN,
Presiding.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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

At the Government Offices, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE DONALD McLEAN, NATIVE AND DEFENCE MINISTER, PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at a sitting of the Native Land Court of New Zealand at Rangitikei, in the District of Rangitikei, Province of Wellington, on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the claim of Arapata Tapui Potaka and others, aboriginal natives of New Zealand, residing at Rangitikei, to a piece of land called Otamakapua, situate at Rangitikei, in the district aforesaid, was heard, and a certain order was thereupon made by the Court aforesaid: And whereas it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867," and "The Native Lands Act, 1870," that the Governor in Council may order a rehearing of any matter judicially heard, before the Court aforesaid, and before one or more Judges of the Court, and one or more Assessors, as may be specified in the Order in Council ordering such rehearing, and within such period of time as may be limited in such Order, provided that no such order for rehearing shall be made after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the original decision: And whereas it is expedient that the said claim shall be reheard before the said Court:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the above-recited power and authority, doth hereby order that the aforesaid claim of Arapata Tapui Potaka and others to the aforesaid piece of land shall be reheard before one Judge of the said Court and two Assessors thereof.

And doth order that such rehearing shall take place before the thirtieth day of September next.

DONALD McLEAN,
Presiding.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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

At the Government Offices, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of October, 1870.

Present:

THE HONORABLE DONALD McLEAN, NATIVE AND DEFENCE MINISTER, PRESIDING, AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at a sitting of the Native Land Court of New Zealand at Otaki, in the Dis-

trict of Otaki, Province of Wellington, on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the claim of Meeri Kaumatua, aboriginal native of New Zealand, residing at Otaki, to a piece of land called Whakarangirangi, situate at Otaki, in the district aforesaid, was heard, and a certain order was thereupon made by the Court aforesaid: And whereas it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867," and "The Native Lands Act, 1870," that the Governor in Council may order a rehearing of any matter judicially heard, before the Court aforesaid, and before one or more Judges of the Court, and one or more Assessors, as may be specified in the Order in Council ordering such rehearing, and within such period of time as may be limited in such Order, provided that no such order for rehearing shall be made after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the original decision: And whereas it is expedient that the said claim shall be reheard before the said Court:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the above-recited power and authority, doth hereby order that the aforesaid claim of Meeri Kaumatua to the aforesaid piece of land shall be reheard before one Judge of the said Court and two Assessors thereof.

And doth order that such rehearing shall take place before the thirtieth day of September next.

DONALD McLEAN,
Presiding.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The District Courts Act, 1858," it is provided that there shall be within the Colony Courts of Record, to be called District Courts, and the Governor is empowered, from time to time, by notification in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix the times and places within the district at which every such Court shall be held: And whereas by "The District Courts Act Amendment Act, 1865," it is provided that as to the times of the holding of such Courts it shall be sufficient for the Governor, if he shall so think fit, to fix the interval only within which such Courts shall be held at each place; and it shall in such case be lawful for the Judge of such Court to fix the particular times and days for the holding of such Courts in the manner and subject to the provisions therein contained:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, fix that Sessions of the District Court of Hawke's Bay for civil and criminal business shall be held in the Provincial Government Buildings at Napier, in the Province of Hawke's Bay, in every year, at intervals of not less than six nor more than seventeen days between the first day of each sitting: And at the Court House at Waipawa, in the said Province, at intervals of not less than fifty-six nor more than sixty-three days between the first day of each sitting: And at the Court House at Gisborne, in the said District, at intervals of not less than ninety-one nor more than one hundred and five days between the first day of each sitting.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 4th November, 1870.

THE following Despatches, with Enclosures, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

W. GISBORNE.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 9th August, 1870.

SIR,—I transmit to you, at the request of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed Regulations for an Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, which is to be held in March, 1871.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1871.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February, 1871, evidence showing—

(a.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(b.) That his age, on the 1st March, 1871, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.]

(c.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(d.) That he is of good moral character; and must also, before the 1st February, 1871, pay to the said Commissioners such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1871.

‡ The fee for this Examination will be £5.

	Marks.
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	500
English Language and Literature ...	600
Language, Literature, and History of Greece ...	750
Ditto " Rome ...	750
Ditto " France ...	375
Ditto " Germany ...	375
Ditto " Italy ...	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed) ...	1,250
Natural Science; that is—	
(1.) Chemistry, including Heat;	
(2.) Electricity and Magnetism;	
(3.) Geology and Mineralogy;	
(4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany ...	1,000
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	500
Arabic Language and Literature ...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1871, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—‡

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, including Mathematics.

† This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the Examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

	Marks.
Vernacular* Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that Service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

23rd July, 1870.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half-years of probation, and £150 after the last half-year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £3 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1873 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

	Marks.
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	500
English Language and Literature ...	600
Language, Literature, and History of Greece ...	750
Ditto " Rome ...	750
Ditto " France ...	375
Ditto " Germany ...	375
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Mathematics (pure and mixed) ...	1,250
Natural Science; that is—	
(1.) Chemistry, including Heat;	
(2.) Electricity and Magnetism;	
(3.) Geology and Mineralogy;	
(4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany ...	1,000
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	500
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6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

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(3.) After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £3 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1873 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to state to you, for your information and guidance, that Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the existing state of war between France and Prussia, are of opinion that the following instructions should be at once issued to the Pilots in the Colony under your Government:—

“British Pilots are not to pilot ships of war of either belligerent, except in British waters, within three miles of the shore, or to do more than pilot such ships into or out of British ports or roadsteads when they are not at the time engaged in any hostile operations; but ships of war in distress may always be piloted out of immediate danger.”

I have accordingly to request that you will immediately take the necessary steps for making these instructions public.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 10th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copies of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which has been passed by Her Majesty's Government with the object of providing for the preservation of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace.

I have to instruct you to give the widest publicity in the Colony under your Government to the provisions of this important Act.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

CHAP. 90.

An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace.

[9th August, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace:

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

Preliminary.

Short Title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as “The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870.”

Application of Act.

2. This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall come into operation in the United Kingdom immediately on the passing thereof, and shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation; and the time at which this Act comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Illegal Enlistment.

Penalty on enlistment in service of foreign State.

4. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on leaving Her Majesty's dominions with intent to serve a foreign State.

5. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on embarking persons under false representations as to service.

6. If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on taking illegally enlisted persons on board ship.

7. If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship, within Her Majesty's dominions, any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons; that is to say,—

(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent

to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

- (3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say,—

- (1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour: and
- (2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other magistrate or magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace: and
- (3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

Penalty on illegal shipbuilding and illegal expeditions.

8. If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts; that is to say,—

- (1.) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State: or
- (2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State: or
- (3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State: or
- (4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.
- (2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in

pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following; (that is to say,)

- (1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:
- (2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

Presumption as to evidence in case of illegal ship.

9. Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

Penalty on aiding the warlike equipment of foreign ships.

10. If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State,—

Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on fitting out naval or military expeditions without license.

11. If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

- (2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming

part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Punishment of accessories.

12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

Limitation of term of imprisonment.

13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Act shall not exceed two years.

Illegal Prize.

Illegal prize brought into British ports restored.

14. If, during the continuance of any war in which Her Majesty may be neutral, any ship, goods, or merchandise captured as prize of war within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in violation of the neutrality of this realm, or captured by any ship which may have been built, equipped, commissioned, or despatched, or the force of which may have been augmented, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are brought within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions by the captor, or any agent of the captor, or by any person having come into possession thereof with knowledge that the same was prize of war so captured as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the original owner of such prize, or his agent, or for any person authorized in that behalf by the Government of the foreign State to which such owner belongs, to make application to the Court of Admiralty for seizure and detention of such prize, and the Court shall, on due proof of the facts, order such prize to be restored.

Every such order shall be executed and carried into effect in the same manner, and subject to the same right of appeal, as in case of any order made in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of such Court; and in the meantime, and until a final order has been made on such application, the Court shall have power to make all such provisional and other orders as to the care or custody of such captured ship, goods, or merchandise, and (if the same be of perishable nature, or incurring risk of deterioration) for the sale thereof, and with respect to the deposit or investment of the proceeds of any such sale, as may be made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

General Provision.

License by Her Majesty, how granted.

15. For the purposes of this Act a license by Her Majesty shall be under the sign-manual of Her Majesty, or be signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of Her Majesty.

Legal Procedure.

Jurisdiction in respect of offences by persons against Act.

16. Any offence against this Act shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of any person guilty of any such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was wholly or partly committed, or in any place within Her Majesty's dominions in which the person who committed such offence may be.

Venue in respect of offences by persons. 24 and 25 Vict. c. 97.

17. Any offence against this Act may be described in any indictment or other document relating to such offence, in cases where the mode of trial requires such a description, as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or it may be averred generally to have been committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the county, city, or place in which the trial is held.

Power to remove offenders for trial.

18. The following authorities, that is to say, in the United Kingdom any Judge of a superior Court, in any other place within the jurisdiction of any British Court of Justice, such Court, or, if there are more Courts than one, the Court having the highest criminal jurisdiction in that place, may, by warrant or instrument in the nature of a warrant in this section included in the term "warrant," direct that any offender charged with an offence against this Act shall be removed to some other place in Her Majesty's dominions for trial in cases where it appears to the authority granting the warrant that the removal of such offender would be conducive to the interests of justice, and any prisoner so removed shall be triable at the place to which he is removed, in the same manner as if his offence had been committed at such place.

Any warrant for the purposes of this section may be addressed to the master of any ship or to any other person or persons, and the person or persons to whom such warrant is addressed shall have power to convey the prisoner therein named to any place or places named in such warrant, and to deliver him, when arrived at such place or places, into the custody of any authority designated by such warrant.

Every prisoner shall, during the time of his removal under any such warrant as aforesaid, be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person or persons empowered to remove him.

Jurisdiction in respect of forfeiture of ships for offences against Act.

19. All proceedings for the condemnation and forfeiture of a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, in pursuance of this Act, shall require the sanction of the Secretary of State or such chief executive authority as is in this Act mentioned, and shall be had in the Court of Admiralty, and not in any other Court; and the Court of Admiralty shall, in addition to any power given to the Court by this Act, have in respect of any ship or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Act all powers which it has in the case of a ship or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Regulations as to proceedings against the offender and against the ship.

20. Where any offence against this Act has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, has or have become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted, contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender in any Court having jurisdiction of the offence, and against the ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, for the forfeiture in the Court of Admiralty; but it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

Officers authorized to seize offending ships.

21. The following officers, that is to say,
- (1.) Any officer of Customs in the United Kingdom, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Commissioners of Customs, or any officer of the Board of Trade, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Board of Trade;
 - (2.) Any officer of Customs or public officer in any British possession, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Governor of such possession;
 - (3.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer;

(4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty or his superior officer, may seize or detain any ship liable to be seized or detained in pursuance of this Act, and such officers are in this Act referred to as the "local authority;" but nothing in this Act contained shall derogate from the power of the Court of Admiralty to direct any ship to be seized or detained by any officer by whom such Court may have power under its ordinary jurisdiction to direct a ship to be seized or detained.

Powers of officers authorized to seize ships.

22. Any officer authorized to seize or detain any ship in respect of any offence against this Act may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of Her Majesty's army or navy or marines, or any excise officers or officers of customs, or any harbour-master or dock-master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of ships, and may put on board any ship so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same, and to enforce the provisions of this Act; and any officer seizing or detaining any ship under this Act may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention; and if any person is killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution of his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, as against all persons so killed, maimed, or hurt.

Special power of Secretary of State or chief executive authority to detain ship.

23. If the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant the local authority shall have power to seize and search such ship, and to detain the same until it has been either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The owner of the ship so detained, or his agent, may apply to the Court of Admiralty for its release, and the Court shall as soon as possible put the matter of such seizure and detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown.

If the applicant establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched, contrary to this Act, the ship shall be released and restored.

If the applicant fail to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched, contrary to this Act, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

The Court may, in cases where no proceedings are pending for its condemnation, release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, notwithstanding that the applicant may have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act. The Secretary

of State or the chief executive authority may likewise release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State or chief executive authority that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, or may release the ship without such security if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority think fit so to release the same.

If the Court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the Court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, the amount thereof to be assessed by the Court, and any amount so assessed shall be payable by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of any moneys legally applicable for that purpose. The Court of Admiralty shall also have power to make a like order for the indemnity of the owner, on the application of such owner to the Court, in a summary way, in cases where the ship is released by the order of the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority, before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the Court for such release.

Nothing in this section contained shall affect any proceedings instituted or to be instituted for the condemnation of any ship detained under this section where such ship is liable to forfeiture, subject to this provision, that if such ship is restored in pursuance of this section, all proceedings for such condemnation shall be stayed; and where the Court declares that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages for the detainer, all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by such owner in or about any proceedings for the condemnation of such ship shall be added to the costs and damages payable to him in respect of the detention of the ship.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply to any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from any part of Her Majesty's dominions after having come within them under stress of weather or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place in this country.

Special power of local authority to detain ship.

24. Where it is represented to any local authority, as defined by this Act, and such local authority believes the representation, that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, it shall be the duty of such local authority to detain such ship, and forthwith to communicate the fact of such detention to the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

Upon the receipt of such communication, the Secretary of State or chief executive authority may order the ship to be released if he thinks there is no cause for detaining her; but if satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that such ship was built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched, in contravention of this Act, he shall issue his warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid; and upon such warrant being issued, further proceedings shall be had as in cases where the seizure or detention has taken place on a warrant issued by the Secretary of State without any communication from the local authority.

Where the Secretary of State or chief executive authority orders the ship to be released on the receipt of a communication from the local authority without issuing his warrant, the owner of the ship shall be

indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention upon application to the Court of Admiralty in a summary way in like manner as he is entitled to be indemnified where the Secretary of State having issued his warrant under this Act releases the ship before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the Court for such release.

Power of Secretary of State or executive authority to grant search-warrant.

25. The Secretary of State or the chief executive authority may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within Her Majesty's dominions, and inquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, and to search such ship.

Exercise of powers of Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

26. Any powers or jurisdiction by this Act given to the Secretary of State may be exercised by him throughout the dominions of Her Majesty, and such powers and jurisdiction may also be exercised by any of the following officers, in this Act referred to as the chief executive authority, within their respective jurisdictions; that is to say,—

- (1.) In Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant or other the chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, or the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant:
- (2.) In Jersey by the Lieutenant-Governor:
- (3.) In Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the dependent islands, by the Lieutenant-Governor:
- (4.) In the Isle of Man, by the Lieutenant-Governor:
- (5.) In any British possession by the Governor:

A copy of any warrant issued by a Secretary of State, or by any officer authorized in pursuance of this Act to issue such warrant in Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, shall be laid before Parliament.

Appeal from Court of Admiralty.

27. An appeal may be had from any decision of a Court of Admiralty under this Act to the same tribunal and in the same manner to and in which an appeal may be had in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court as a Court of Admiralty.

Indemnity to officers.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act providing for the award of damages in certain cases in respect of the seizure or detention of a ship by the Court of Admiralty, no damages shall be payable, and no officer or local authority shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship in pursuance of this Act.

Indemnity to Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

29. The Secretary of State shall not, nor shall the chief executive authority, be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings whatsoever for any warrant issued by him in pursuance of this Act, or be examinable as a witness, except at his own request, in any Court of justice in respect of the circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant.

Interpretation Clause.

Interpretation of terms.

30. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,—

“Foreign State.”

“Foreign State” includes any foreign prince, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of govern-

ment in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province, or people:

“Military service.”

“Military service” shall include military telegraphy and any other employment whatever, in or in connection with any military operation:

“Naval service.”

“Naval service” shall, as respects a person, include service as a marine, employment as a pilot in piloting or directing the course of a ship of war or other ship when such ship of war or other ship is being used in any military or naval operation, and any employment whatever on board a ship of war, transport, store ship, privateer, or ship under letters of marque; and as respects a ship, include any user of a ship as a transport, store ship, privateer, or ship under letters of marque:

“United Kingdom.”

“United Kingdom” includes the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and other adjacent islands:

“British possession.”

“British possession” means any territory, colony, or place, being part of Her Majesty's dominions, and not part of the United Kingdom, as defined by this Act:

“The Secretary of State.”

“The Secretary of State” shall mean any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

“Governor.”

“The Governor” shall, as respects India, mean the Governor-General or the Governor of any Presidency; and where a British possession consists of several constituent colonies, mean the Governor-General of the whole possession or the Governor of any of the constituent colonies; and as respects any other British possession, it shall mean the officer for the time being administering the government of such possession; also any person acting for or in the capacity of a governor shall be included under the term “Governor.”

“Court of Admiralty.”

“Court of Admiralty” shall mean the High Court of Admiralty of England or Ireland, the Court of Session of Scotland, or any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty's dominions:

“Ship.”

“Ship” shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water:

“Building.”

“Building,” in relation to a ship, shall include the doing any act towards or incidental to the construction of a ship, and all words having relation to building shall be construed accordingly:

“Equipping.”

“Equipping,” in relation to a ship, shall include the furnishing a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, arms, munitions, or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for naval service, and all words relating to equipping shall be construed accordingly:

"Ship and equipment."

"Ship and equipment" shall include a ship and everything in or belonging to a ship:

"Master."

"Master" shall include any person having the charge or command of a ship.

Repeal of Acts, and Saving Clauses.

Repeal of Foreign Enlistment Act. 59 Geo. III. c. 69.

31. From and after the commencement of this Act, an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-nine, intituled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's license," shall be repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation, nor the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for enforcing any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

Saving as to commissioned foreign ships.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall subject to forfeiture any commissioned ship of any foreign State, or give to any British Court over or in respect of any ship entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of any foreign State any jurisdiction which it would not have had if this Act had not passed.

Penalties not to extend to persons entering into military service in Asia.

33. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject to any penalty any person who enters into the military service of any prince, state, or potentate in Asia, with such leave or license as is for the time being required by law in the case of subjects of Her Majesty entering into the military service of princes, states, or potentates in Asia.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, August 12, 1870.

SIR,—I transmit to you, and you will publish in the usual manner, a copy of a Supplementary Proclamation issued by Her Majesty's Government, embodying the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which was communicated to you in my Circular Despatch of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all Sovereign Powers and States, a state of war unhappily exists between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the King of Prussia, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions:

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these Sovereigns, and with their several subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions:

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the afore-

said Sovereigns, protected by the faith of treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them, and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their respective countries, territories, and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between them:

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril:

And whereas, in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the present year of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:—

"ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT.

"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship, within Her Majesty's dominions, any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons; that is to say,—

"(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State :

"(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

"(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

"Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue ; that is to say,

"(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour : and

"(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace : and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

"ILLEGAL SHIPBUILDING AND ILLEGAL EXPEDITIONS.

"If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following Acts ; that is to say,—

"(1.) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State : or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State : or

"(3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State : or

"(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State :

"Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue :—

"(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty :

"Provided, that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following ; (that is to say,)

"(1.) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract, and of any matters relating to, or done or to be done under the contract, as may be required by the Secretary of State :

"(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

"Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any

foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent for such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

"If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State,—

"Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue :—

"(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by judgment of the Court of Admiralty ; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship, and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law : And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities :

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom we are at peace, the duties of neutrality ; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in a war between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Sovereigns, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice, that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from Us against such capture or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 4th November, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THEOPHILUS KISSLING, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Deeds for the District of Auckland.

This appointment to take effect on and from the first day of November instant.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

IT is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has instructed His Excellency the Governor to recognize the appointment of

LOUIS BOLS, Esq.,

as Consul-General for Belgium in Australia.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

IT is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has instructed His Excellency the Governor to recognize the appointment of

DAVID BOOSIE CRUIKSHANK, Esq.,

as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Auckland.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

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

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
George David Weber ...	Greymouth, Westland	Butcher.
Diedrich Kruse ...	Papanui, Canterbury	Farmer.
John Andrew Henry Theodore Ranft	Brunnerton, Nelson...	Publican.
Manoel Ignacio Soares...	Auckland	Seaman.
Abraham Morris ...	Timaru, Canterbury	Shoemaker.
Wilhelm Klee	Temuka, Canterbury	Shoemaker.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 31st October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

FRANCIS EDWARDS HAMLIN, Esq.,

to be a Resident Magistrate for the District of Maketu.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 1st November, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ALFRED HASSAIL KING, Esq.,

to be Deputy Registrar at Auckland of the Supreme Court, *vice* T. Kissling, Esq., transferred.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 29th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN MITCHELL MURRAY, Esq.,

of Mahurangi, Auckland, to be a Coroner within the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

NOTICE TO CORONERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)

Wellington, 7th November, 1870.

IN all cases of verdicts of "felo de se," Coroners, and Justices of the Peace acting as Coroners, are requested to send information to the Sheriff of the Sheriff's District in which the inquest shall have been held, in order that the Sheriff may, as Queen's Bailiff, take possession of property forfeited to the Crown.

It is also requested that, whenever it shall appear on the evidence given before them on any inquest that any poison has been sold otherwise than in the manner and in accordance with the regulations provided by "The Sale of Poisons Act, 1866," Coroners and Justices will send information to the Chief Officer of Police of the Province in which such breaches of the Act shall have been committed, in order that proceedings may be taken for the prosecution of the offender.

Dated this seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DANIEL FLETCHER TYERMAN, Esq.,
L.S.A.L., M.R.C.S.E.,

to be a Member of the Medical Board constituted 15th October, 1866, under "The Military Pensions Act, 1866."

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

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

In the New Zealand Militia.

Major Henry Ferdinand Turner to be Major. Date of commission, 14th October, 1870.

And to command the Militia and Volunteers in the Wanganui Militia District.

In the No. 3 Company, Auckland Rifle Volunteers.

William Greer Harrison to be Ensign. Date of commission, 20th September, 1870.

In the Auckland Naval Volunteers.

Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence David Nathan to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 20th May, 1870.

Thomas Whitson to be Sub-Lieutenant. Date of commission, 20th May, 1870.

In the Pauatahanui Rifle Volunteers.

Captain James Taylor (Wellington Militia) to be Captain. Date of commission, 24th September, 1870.

In the Invercargill Light Horse Volunteers.

Frederick Wentworth Wade to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 9th September, 1870.

Francis Alexander Monekton to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Date of commission, 9th September, 1870.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by

Captain Joseph Cochrane, Wairoa Rifle Volunteers.

DONALD McLEAN.

Native Office,
Wellington, 26th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

E. S. MAUNSELL, of Wairarapa ;

C. DE THIERRY, of Auckland ;

A. WARBRICK, of Tauranga ;

G. W. WOON, of Auckland ;

J. H. GREENWAY, of Russell ;

H. E. WILLIAMS, of Auckland ;

H. W. BRABANT, of Raglan ;

to act as Interpreters under "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867;" their certificates to bear date the 1st day of August, 1870.

DONALD McLEAN.

Native Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

IN the Scale of Fees to be charged by Certificated Interpreters under the Native Lands Acts, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 11th October, No. 56, page 512, the first line of the Scale should read—

Interpreter's Fee (per diem)	£	s.	d.
...	2	2	0

DONALD McLEAN.

Native Office,
Wellington, 7th November, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HENRY JOHN TANCRED, Esq.,

to be a person to ascertain the assent of the Natives to their Reserves being brought under the operation of "The Native Reserves Act, 1856."

DONALD McLEAN.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 31st October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

The INSPECTOR of MILITIA and VOLUNTEERS to frank and receive free from payment of postage Letters and Packets sent and received by him on the Public Service; and also to authorize

The CLERK to the INSPECTOR of MILITIA and VOLUNTEERS

to frank free from prepayment of postage Letters or Packets sent on the Public Service.

HENRY SEWELL
(for the Postmaster-General).

General Post Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

THE following Notice, received from the Money Order Office, Brisbane, is published for general information.

HENRY SEWELL
(for the Postmaster-General).

Money Order Office,
Brisbane, 4th October, 1870.

SIR,—The office at Charleville in this Colony having been closed, I have to request that you will cause it to be noted in the usual way.

I have, &c.,

J. W. LAWRY,
Acting Superintendent.

The Controller, Money Order Office, G.P.O.,
Wellington, N.Z.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1870.

THE following Notice, received from the General Post Office, Melbourne, respecting the extension of the Money Order System in the Colony of Victoria, is published for general information.

HENRY SEWELL
(for the Postmaster-General).

General Post Office,
Melbourne, 1st October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that, on and after the 1st October, Money Orders may be issued and made payable at the Post Office, Yowen Hill.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM TURNER,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

The Controller, Money Order Office,
Wellington.

Public Works Office,
Wellington, 1st November, 1870.

IT is hereby notified that HUNTLY JOHN HARRY ELLIOTT, Esq., has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Public Works.

This appointment dates from 1st October, 1870.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Wellington, 5th November, 1870.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of Additions and Alterations to the Public Offices at Wellington. General conditions, specifications, and drawings may be seen at the Office of the Colonial Architect, Wellington; at the General Government Offices, Auckland; the Post Office, Christchurch; and at the Custom House, Dunedin.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on Monday, the twelfth day of December next. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. CLAYTON,
Colonial Architect.

Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, 20th October, 1870.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, intituled

"The Point Russell Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind upon or within or under certain mining property, called the Point Russell and Dawn of Hope Claims, situate on the Moanatairi Creek, at the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire other land, by purchase or otherwise, and carry on mining operations upon, within, or under the same; to amalgamate with other claims and companies. 3. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other companies may receive in compensation, or part compensation, for the sale of their interests, paid up or partly paid up or other shares in the Company. 4. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering the ores therefrom available. 5. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatsoever of the Company. 6. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, 13th October, 1870.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, intituled

"The Imperial Crown Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind upon or within or under certain mining property called the Imperial Crown and Golden Gate Claims, situate on Tookey's Flat, near Grahams-town, at the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire other land, by purchase or

otherwise, and carry on mining operations upon, within, or under the same; to amalgamate with other claims and companies. 3. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other companies may receive in compensation, or part compensation, for the sale of their interests, paid up or partly paid up or other shares in the Company. 4. To purchase, erect, work, hire and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering of the ores therefrom available. 5. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatsoever of the Company. 6. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, 29th September, 1870.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, intituled

"The Whakatane Flax Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. For the purpose of carrying on operations for the dressing and the preparation of Native Flax in all its branches. 2. For the purchase and erection of all buildings, machinery, and other plant necessary for carrying on the said operations. 3. For the purpose of obtaining legal right to such flax fields, machine sites, and drying grounds as may be required by the Company. 4. For the supply and sale of all general stores to employes and other persons. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, 29th September, 1870.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, intituled

"The Richmond Flax Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. For the purpose of carrying on operations for the dressing and the preparation of Native Flax in all its branches. 2. For the purchase and erection of all buildings, machinery and other plant necessary for carrying on the said operations. 3. For the purpose of obtaining legal right to such flax fields, machine sites, and drying grounds as may be required by the Company. 4. For the supply and sale of all general stores to employes and other persons. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Hokitika, 19th October, 1870.

I, WILLIAM PATRICK CRAWFORD, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the County of Westland, do hereby notify that I have this day registered a Memorandum of Association, (with Articles of Association annexed,) establishing a Company with limited liability of the Shareholders therein, intituled

"The Greymouth Gas Company, Limited."

The object for which the Company is established, is expressed to be "the supplying the Town of Greymouth with Gas."

And I further notify that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company bearing even date herewith.

WM. PATRICK CRAWFORD,
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

I, THOMAS DOCKING, a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, London; a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Licentiate of Midwifery, of Edinburgh; an M.D. of the University of St. Andrews, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and now residing in the premises lately occupied by Dr. Currie, of Prince's Street, opposite the Criterion Hotel, Dunedin, Otago, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply on the 3rd day of December, 1870, to the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the District of Dunedin, to be registered as an Apothecary, Physician, Surgeon, and Doctor of Medicine, in the terms of "The Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1869." And I, with this notice, have deposited my Diplomas in the office of the said Registrar in Dunedin for public inspection, this 26th day of October, 1870.

T. DOCKING.

Special hours for consultation—10 till 12 noon; 1 till 3 p.m.; and 6 till 8 p.m.

N.B.—Always at home except when called out upon urgent cases. 554

PURSUANT to "The Patents Act, 1860," I, Charles James Pownall, of the Manawatu, in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand, do hereby give notice that I have applied for Letters Patent to be granted unto me for the sole use, benefit, and advantage in New Zealand of certain "Improvements in preparing and cleansing Vegetable Fibres, and in Machinery employed therein." Any person wishing to prefer any objection to the granting of such Letters Patent is hereby required, within four months after the publication of this advertisement, to send to the office of John Boyle Bennett, Esq., at Wellington, a statement, in writing, setting forth the grounds of such objection, subscribed with his proper name and address.

CHAS. J. POWNALL.
Manawatu, 1st November, 1870. 456

Official Agent's Office,
Auckland, 23th October, 1870.

DISTRIBUTION Schedule of "The Imperial Crown Gold Mining Company, Registered,"

published in compliance with the 36th clause of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865."

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.
Plant and Machinery	...	2,700	0	0
Unpaid Calls	...	614	9	0
Total	...	£3,314	9	0

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.
Bank of New Zealand	...	1,599	6	4
Southern Cross	...	2	16	6
New Zealand Herald	...	17	5	4
J. F. Leighton	...	4	18	6
J. Goodall	...	41	0	0
E. Porter and Co.	...	40	12	1
J. E. Macdonald	...	20	1	0
W. Souter	...	74	2	0
Bay of Islands Coal Co.	...	54	3	0
Rawlings and Co.	...	11	19	9
W. Burall	...	199	10	0
E. Fairburn	...	6	6	0
Lamb Bros.	...	59	9	2
J. Briton	...	110	0	0
J. E. Banks	...	4	7	0
Corlett and Wilkinson	...	6	18	6
D. Leitch	...	13	14	3
Manakau Battery	...	12	5	0
J. Higgins	...	9	1	0
W. C. Wright	...	10	10	0
W. Lloyd	...	7	1	0
T. Watters	...	3	3	1
A. Teutenberg	...	2	10	0
Central Smithy	...	358	9	1
Patterson and Small	...	6	8	11
H. Rawden	...	64	17	3
A. Preece	...	2	13	10
H. J. Olding	...	0	17	6
D. Tookey	...	45	15	0
Fraser and Tinne	...	127	16	4
Bull and Sturrock	...	0	16	0
E. Corbett	...	1	10	0
G. Leeck	...	2	0	6
Kuranui Battery	...	1	10	0
J. B. Russell	...	39	17	6
W. Doran	...	5	0	0
Whitaker and Russell	...	25	17	8
Rees and Tyler	...	1	16	8
G. T. Chapman	...	0	8	0
Total	...	£3,005	13	9

Amount Collected.—£2,700.

Mode of Distribution.—First Dividend of Fifteen Shillings in the Pound payable on and after the 28th day of November next, at this office.

H. N. WARNER,
Official Agent.

NOTICE.—The Botanic Garden Reserve, Tinakori Road, Wellington, being a fenced Public Domain, the public are requested to assist the Curators in protecting it from wanton injury; and offenders are hereby cautioned that the following provisions of clause 9 of "The Public Domains Act, 1860," will be strictly enforced:—

"Whoever shall do or attempt to do any of the following things, without the license of the Governor, upon or within the boundaries of this land, shall be liable to a penalty, over and above the damage done, not exceeding £20:—

- "Light a fire.
- "Wilfully break a fence, or any part of a fence.
- "Wilfully dig or cut the sod.
- "Shoot at any bird or animal with a gun or other instrument.
- "Wilfully take away, destroy, or injure any bird or animal being upon the said land, or any egg of any bird.
- "Take away any wood, shrub, plant, or other thing."

By order of the Board.

JAMES HECTOR.
Wellington, 16th September, 1870.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of HAROLD HENRY DE BOURBEL, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of October, 1870.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dated the 31st day of October, 1870.

H. H. DE BOURBEL,
Curator.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of HAROLD HENRY DE BOURBEL, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of September, 1870.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dated the 31st day of October, 1870.

H. H. DE BOURBEL,
Curator.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of HAROLD HENRY DE BOURBEL, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons during the Month of August, 1870.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
	Walter William R. Coker	Rakaia Forks	...	None required ...	£ s. d. 42 0 0	6th July, 1870	I was requested by the Attorneys for the next of kin to administer this estate.
	Alfred Beaumont Smallwood	Timaru	...	9th August, 1870 ...	101 15 1	18th Dec., 1869	

Dated the 31st day of October, 1870.

H. H. DE BOURBEL,
Curator.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of WM. R. E. BROWN, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of October, 1870.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
...	John Ashmore ...	Wairarapa...	Not known...	None required ...	£ s. d. 35 1 6	1st June, 1864.	...

Dated the 1st day of November, 1870.

WM. R. E. BROWN,
Curator.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of ROBERT ABBOTT, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of September, 1870.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
13	Hugill, John ...	Boatman, Kanieri	London ...	...	Under £50	20 Sept., 1870	Drowned in Hoki-tika River.
29	Mull, Heinrick ...	Miner, Ross	Germany ...	...	£26 4s. 6d.	14 Sept., 1870	Killed by fall of earth.

Dated the 5th day of October, 1870.

ROBERT ABBOTT,
Curator.