



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 18th November, 1870.

THE following Letter from the New Zealand Commissioners, with enclosures relating to Emigration and Railways, in connection with a recent visit to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and North Germany, is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE.

London, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—Enclosed we do ourselves the honor to forward a memorandum on Emigration and Railways, in connection with a recent visit to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and North Germany.

This memorandum will acquaint you with the steps we have taken towards inducing emigration from those countries to New Zealand.

We have, &c.,

F. D. BELL,  
I. E. FEATHERSTON, } Commissioners.

The Hon. W. Gisborne.

*Memorandum on Emigration and Railways.*

NOTES of a Trip to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and North Germany, with a view of making inquiries respecting Emigration and narrow-gauge Railways.

*Emigration.*—In Norway, the following information was obtained at Christiania, the Capital of the country. The average number of emigrants from Norway (the chief ports of embarkation being Christiania and Bergen) is about 12,000 souls a year. Last year it amounted to 15,000; but emigration has during the present year very materially slackened, owing to the reports from their friends in America being less favourable than formerly. Both Norwegians and Swedes emigrate almost exclusively to Chicago, and the neighbouring States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, where there are large settlements of their countrymen, who have apparently done well, for they remit annually large sums to enable their relatives and friends to join them. They move in large bodies or rather in whole communities, or as one party expressed it, "in whole church congrega-

tions." Old and young, single and married, able-bodied and the most infirm. Very few go from the towns. They are chiefly agricultural labourers or small farmers. They are first-rate axemen and sawyers, and understand the lumber trade thoroughly; expert boat and ship builders and fishermen; first-rate sailors (the Norwegian mercantile navy being the third largest in Europe); excellent joiners and carpenters; in short, owing to the suspension of all agricultural operations during so many months of the year, they are obliged to turn their hands to all kinds of indoor work, and to learn and follow some trade or other. They are represented as being extremely honest, frugal, and industrious, and all are more or less educated: for education is compulsory, and all are obliged to undergo an examination when they present themselves at about sixteen years of age for confirmation (a rite to which great importance is attached). If they fail to pass the examination, confirmation is refused, and they are obliged to attend the schools until they have attained the required standard; and until confirmed they cannot marry, and are subject to other disabilities. They seem to have great facility in acquiring the English language, and in habits, manners, and customs resemble very closely our own countrymen, especially the Scotch.

They pay the whole cost of their passage from Norway to New York, and thence to the State to which they are destined; in fact they are not allowed to land in any port of America unless they have the means of defraying the cost of their journey inland. They nearly all (at least four-fifths) go by steamer; the cost of the passage to New York is £7, or to Chicago £10. By sailing vessels they pay rather over £3 to New York; but they find their own provisions, and have only deck accommodation—the expense of the journey inland being, as already stated, about £3.

The emigration season commences in April and terminates at end of October, most of the ports by that time being closed by the ice.

In seeking to divert a portion of this stream of emigration from America to New Zealand, two difficulties presented themselves. First, the inability of

the people to pay the increased cost of their passage; and second, their unwillingness to go to a country where they have no friends, and of which they know nothing. These objections were started, not only in Norway, but also in Sweden, Denmark, and North Germany; the second being the one on which the greatest stress was laid.

To the suggestion that the first difficulty might be got over by the New Zealand Government paying the difference between the cost of the passage to America and that to New Zealand, it was replied that such an inducement would entirely fail to meet the case, inasmuch as the emigrants would still lose the assistance of their friends; and further, that the Norwegians, as a people, are exceedingly cautious, difficult to move out of the ordinary track, and very suspicious of mere Emigration Agents and their reports. It was proposed that two or three agents should be sent out to New Zealand, at the expense of the New Zealand Government, to report upon the Colony as a field for emigration; but it was evident that these reports (even if they were of any value) would not carry the same weight as those coming from actual settlers, and would probably not circulate very widely; besides, a delay of at least a year or eighteen months would take place, and the expense of the passage of these agents out and back would be considerable, and might prove so much money thrown away.

The only feasible plan of ultimately securing a stream of emigration seemed to be to select and send out a few young married couples, the Government defraying the whole cost of their passage: these couples to be taken, not from one locality only, but from different districts, so that their reports would have an extended circulation throughout the whole country. If they proved favourable, then the inducement offered by the Government by reducing the cost of the passage to New Zealand to the same amount as to America would be amply sufficient, and a stream of emigration would be created which would probably require to be stemmed rather than to be stimulated. Orders were accordingly given to Messrs. Winge and Co., a mercantile firm of the highest standing in Christiania, to send out at least ten young married couples before the present emigration season closed. In addition to the usual reasons for giving the preference to young married couples, it may be mentioned, that while poverty prevents early marriages, yet engagements are entered into at a very early age, at an age when the parties are mere boys and girls, and that these engagements are, as a general rule, most faithfully kept, and that emigration, as affording a means of enabling them to fulfil them, is eagerly seized at.

The remarks above made apply with equal force to Sweden, Denmark, and the north of Germany; and a similar arrangement for the same number and class of emigrants, has been made with agents in Gottenburgh and Copenhagen.

The average number of emigrants from Sweden to the United States is not less than 25,000 souls a year, Gottenburgh being the chief port of embarkation. A copy of the letter addressed to Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of Gottenburgh, is annexed, which is similar in its terms to those addressed to the mercantile house at Christiania and Copenhagen. At Copenhagen, Mr. Monrad (a son of Bishop Monrad, and who has recently returned from New Zealand) entered very warmly into the scheme, and has kindly volunteered to select the Danish contingent. It was impossible to obtain even an approximate estimate of the number annually emigrating from Denmark and the North of Germany, but it is very large. The emigrants embarking from Hamburg consist, to a very large extent, of small farmers,

possessing means and all well trained, from the rural districts of Mecklenburgh, Silesia, and Saxony; but the firm through whose hands this emigration passes has promised to furnish, at an early date, a detailed report.

In entering into these engagements we are aware that we have exceeded our instructions, which simply authorized us to make inquiries; but had we not done so, the journey to these countries would have been fruitless; and should it ultimately be determined to promote emigration from thence, the work would have had to be done over again under probably less favourable circumstances. Mr. Morrison, who accompanied us, will now have no difficulty in carrying out these arrangements; and the experiment itself, for after all it is only an experiment, will not entail any serious expense, even if the whole number of emigrants authorized be sent during the present season.

*Railways.*—All our inquiries show that the narrow gauge—that is, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. (the ordinary gauge being 4 ft. 8½ in.)—is the one adapted for New Zealand, and for all countries and districts where a heavy traffic need not be provided for. The advantages of the narrow gauge may be briefly stated to be lighter rails and locomotives, less expensive earthworks, bridges, &c.; sharper curves can be used, and traffic conducted at cheaper rates. In Norway, a railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Drammen to Christiania, is in course of construction, a distance of 70 miles. Of this 42 miles have already been completed, and the whole line is expected to be open in the course of another year. Mr. Pili, the Chief Engineer, and the great advocate of the narrow gauge, to whom we had letters of introduction, afforded us the fullest possible information, and placed the Managing Engineer at our disposal, who took us over the 42 miles already open. Though the line does not perhaps present any very great engineering difficulties, still it traverses a hilly country, and passes over many streams and rivers. The cost, including rolling-stock, &c., has been £4,000 a mile; that of the broad gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railways, both in Norway and Sweden, from £10,000 to £12,000 a mile. The ordinary speed is 17½ miles an hour; but this can be increased, without increasing the expense, to 30 or 35 miles an hour. The steepest gradient on the line is 1 in 40, but Mr. Pili is of opinion that gradients of 1 in 25 might be used without any special mechanism, as on the Mount Cenis line. It is necessary to state that the navvies only earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, but of course the stated difference of cost between the narrow and the broad gauge holds good. In Sweden, an English company recently offered to construct 90 miles of a narrow gauge railway (including rolling stock) from Lake Wetteren to Gottenburgh, an exceedingly rough and broken country, for £3,500 per mile. The eminent engineers, Messrs. Fox, inform us that 120 miles of the narrow gauge is in course of construction in Canada at a cost (also including rolling stock) of only £2,900 a mile. But we hope before we leave to send you reports of engineers upon all these lines.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,  
for F. D. BELL.  
I. E. FEATHERSTON.

London, 9th September, 1870.

Gothenburgh, 23rd August, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I now, on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, authorize you to select and send out to New Zealand twenty adult emigrants, natives of Sweden. The emigrants, if possible, to be young married couples, with not more than two children to each couple; but

in the event of your being unable to obtain ten married couples, you are at liberty to send an equivalent number of young unmarried men and women.

As the main object in sending out this lot of emigrants is that they may report to their friends in Sweden fully upon New Zealand as a field for emigration, it is desirable that they should be taken not from one locality only but from as many different districts as possible, so that any reports they may send home may circulate widely throughout the country.

These emigrants will have to be sent either to London or Glasgow, where they will embark for New Zealand; but before sending them you will have the goodness to communicate with Mr. Morrison, the Agent of the New Zealand Government in London, who will advise you of the date of sailing of a vessel from one or other of these ports for New Zealand.

Instead of waiting until the whole number has been secured, there is no objection to your sending off two or three couples at a time; but it is important that the whole batch should be despatched before the close of the present emigration season.

The New Zealand Government will defray the whole cost of their passage (including provisions) of these emigrants from Gottenburgh to London or Glasgow, and thence to New Zealand; and Mr. Morrison will be authorized to make the necessary payments.

Should this experiment result in establishing a continuous stream of emigration from this country to New Zealand, the Government will inform you of the extent of assistance they will in future afford to emigrants, and will be prepared to enter into the usual agreements with your firm as their agents.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

One of the New Zealand Commissioners, and a Member of the New Zealand Government.

IN the matter of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867," notice is hereby given, that a transcript of the By-laws of

"The Loyal Blue Spur Lodge, Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows Friendly Society (Otago District),"

has been lodged with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, registered and recorded in his Office under the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867."

Dated the eighteenth day of November, 1870.

G. S. COOPER

(for the Registrar).

Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Auckland, 25th 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, intitled

"The North Devon 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 North Devon and Okarita Claims, situate at the head of the Moanataiari 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 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 twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, in the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 26th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	286,716	12 11	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal	262,607	19 4
Bills in Circulation	14,682	3 7	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	100,772	9 1
Balances due to other Banks	43,172	5 10	Notes and Bills of other Banks	7,003	4 4
Government Deposits	264,791	4 7	Balances due from other Banks	5,853	4 8
Other Deposits—			Landed Property	22,281	8 4
Not bearing Interest	647,621	6 10	Amount of all other Securities—		
Bearing Interest	412,039	10 4	1. Notes and Bills Discounted	884,857	9 0
			2. Colonial Government Securities	176,203	16 11
			3. Other Funded Securities	...	...
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	985,526	12 7
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	281,063	7 11
<b>Total Average Liabilities</b>	<b>£1,669,023</b>	<b>4 1</b>	<b>Total Average Assets</b>	<b>£2,726,169</b>	<b>12 2</b>

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended the 26th September, 1870 £ 500,000 0 0  
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 15 p cent. p annum.  
 Amount of the last Dividend declared 37,500 0 0  
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 195,513 8 11

Dated at Auckland, this 20th day of October, 1870.

D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.

FREDK. BATTLE, Inspector's Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, within the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	104,094	5 1	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation . . . . .	10,940	12 3	Coined Metal . . . . .	242,605	14 4
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	...		Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars . . . . .	40,313	4 7
Government Deposits . . . . .	268	1 6	Notes and Bills of other Banks . . . . .	1,190	0 6
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	33,033	15 11
Not bearing Interest . . . . .	383,461	4 1	Landed Property . . . . .	45,000	0 0
Bearing Interest . . . . .	354,600	1 2	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted . . . . .	447,745	4 10
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad) . . . . .	406,292	12 7
			5. Securities not included under the above heads . . . . .	7,411	0 8
<b>Total Average Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>£853,364</b>	<b>4 1</b>	<b>Total Average Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>£1,223,591</b>	<b>13 5</b>

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1870 . . . . .	£	s. d.
	1,250,000	0 0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders . . . . .	13½ p cent.	p annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared . . . . .	75,000	0 0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend . . . . .	478,714	8 2

Dated at Wellington, this 8th day of October, 1870.

GEO. COWIE, Assist.-Inspector.  
WM. JAMIESON, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, in NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	108,258	9 3	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation . . . . .	1,377	7 6	Coined Metal . . . . .	276,911	15 3
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	6,097	8 4	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars . . . . .	37,666	9 4
Government Deposits . . . . .	...		Notes and Bills of other Banks . . . . .	1,989	9 4
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	9,192	0 3
Not bearing Interest . . . . .	291,472	1 0	Landed Property . . . . .	21,668	1 6
Bearing Interest . . . . .	381,163	5 1	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted . . . . .	398,469	8 10
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad) . . . . .	281,697	12 8
			5. Securities not included under the above heads . . . . .	88,003	19 9
<b>Total Average Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>£788,368</b>	<b>11 2</b>	<b>Total Average Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>£1,115,598</b>	<b>16 11</b>

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1870 . . . . .	£	s. d.
	1,000,000	0 0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders . . . . .	15 p cent.	p annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared . . . . .	75,000	0 0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend . . . . .	338,188	12 6

Dated at Wellington, N.Z., this 17th day of October, 1870.

EDWARD MILLER, Manager.  
JAS. B. HEYWOOD, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, within the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	40,724	12 2	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation . . . . .	2,371	3 5	Coined Metals . . . . .	129,070	8 7
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	...		Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars . . . . .	13,792	10 2
Government Deposits . . . . .	113,982	4 11	Notes and Bills of other Banks . . . . .	298	15 8
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	...	
Not bearing Interest . . . . .	104,148	4 7	Landed Property . . . . .	35,004	16 9
Bearing Interest . . . . .	71,417	3 9	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted . . . . .	260,353	17 9
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad) . . . . .	188,184	7 7
			5. Securities not included under the above heads . . . . .	178	7 2
<b>Total Average Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>£332,643</b>	<b>8 10</b>	<b>Total Average Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>£626,883</b>	<b>3 8</b>

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1870 . . . . . £ 1,200,000 0 0  
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders, 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent., equal to . . . . . 10 p cent. p annum  
 Amount of the last Dividend declared . . . . . 60,000 0 0  
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend . . . . . 331,128 6 1

Dated at Wellington, this 8th day of November, 1870.

THOS. BUCHANAN, Manager.  
 H. DAVIS, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF OTAGO (LIMITED), at DUNEDIN, during the Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	33,007	3 0	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation . . . . .	...		Coined Metal . . . . .	46,763	9 7
Balances due to other Banks . . . . .	13,511	2 0	Gold or Silver in Bullion or Bars . . . . .	4,653	9 4
Government Deposits . . . . .	...		Notes and Bills of other Banks . . . . .	1,589	15 5
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	1,164	4 11
Not bearing Interest . . . . .	80,427	9 4	Landed Property . . . . .	31,428	13 4
Bearing Interest . . . . .	56,046	17 7	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted . . . . .	114,396	17 4
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad) . . . . .	270,190	2 5
			5. Securities not included under the above heads . . . . .	...	
<b>Total Average Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>£182,992</b>	<b>11 11</b>	<b>Total Average Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>£470,186</b>	<b>12 4</b>

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1870 . . . . . £ 231,529 16 6  
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders . . . . . 6 p cent. p annum.  
 Amount of the last Dividend declared . . . . . 7,198 12 2  
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend . . . . . 5,958 18 10

Dated at Dunedin, this 10th day of October, 1870.

W. J. M. LARNACH, Colonial Manager.  
 J. ROSS CUNDELL, Accountant.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the under-mentioned BANKS in the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, for the Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870

LIABILITIES.								
BANKS.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.	
				Government.	Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bank of New Zealand . . . . .	286,716 12 11	14,682 3 7	43,172 5 10	264,791 4 7	647,621 6 10	412,039 10 4	1,669,023 4 1	
Union Bank of Australia . . . . .	104,094 5 1	10,940 12 3	...	268 1 6	383,461 4 1	354,600 1 2	853,364 4 1	
Bank of New South Wales . . . . .	108,258 9 3	1,377 7 6	6,097 8 4	...	291,472 1 0	381,163 5 1	788,368 11 2	
Bank of Australasia . . . . .	40,724 12 2	2,371 3 5	...	113,982 4 11	104,148 4 7	71,417 3 9	332,643 8 10	
Bank of Otago (Limited) . . . . .	33,007 3 0	...	13,511 2 0	...	80,427 9 4	56,046 17 7	182,992 11 11	
Totals . . . . . £	572,801 2 5	29,371 6 9	62,780 16 2	379,041 11 0	1,507,130 5 10	1,275,266 17 11	3,826,392 0 1	

ASSETS.										
BANKS.	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal.	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills Discounted.	Colonial Government Securities.	Debts due to the Bank.	Securities not included under other heads.	Total Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of New Zealand . . . . .	262,607 19 4	100,772 9 1	7,003 4 4	5,853 4 8	22,231 8 4	884,857 9 0	176,203 16 11	985,526 12 7	231,063 7 11	2,726,169 12 2
Union Bank of Australia . . . . .	242,605 14 4	40,313 4 7	1,190 0 6	33,033 15 11	45,000 0 0	447,745 4 10	...	406,292 12 7	7,411 0 8	1,223,591 13 5
Bank of N. S. Wales . . . . .	276,911 15 3	37,666 9 4	1,989 9 4	9,192 0 3	21,668 1 6	398,469 8 10	...	281,697 12 8	88,003 19 9	1,115,598 16 11
Bank of Australasia . . . . .	129,070 8 7	13,792 10 2	298 15 8	...	35,004 16 9	260,353 17 9	...	188,184 7 7	178 7 2	626,833 3 8
Bank of Otago (Limited) . . . . .	46,763 9 7	4,653 9 4	1,569 15 5	1,164 4 11	31,428 13 4	114,396 17 4	...	270,190 2 5	...	470,186 12 4
Totals . . . . . £	957,959 7 1	197,198 2 6	12,071 5 3	49,243 5 9	155,382 19 11	2,105,822 17 9	176,203 16 11	2,131,891 7 10	376,656 15 6	6,162,429 18 6

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.						
BANKS.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.			Amount of last Dividend declared.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of New Zealand . . . . .	500,000 0 0	Fifteen per cent. per annum . . . . .			37,500 0 0	195,513 8 11
Union Bank of Australia . . . . .	1,250,000 0 0	Thirteen and one-half per cent. per annum . . . . .			75,000 0 0	478,714 8 2
Bank of New South Wales . . . . .	1,000,000 0 0	Fifteen per cent. per annum . . . . .			75,000 0 0	338,188 12 6
Bank of Australasia . . . . .	1,200,000 0 0	Six per cent. and Bonus of Four per cent. = Ten per cent. per annum . . . . .			60,000 0 0	331,128 6 1
Bank of Otago (Limited) . . . . .	231,529 16 6	Six per cent. per annum . . . . .			7,198 12 2	5,958 18 10
Totals . . . . . £	4,181,529 16 6				254,698 12 2	1,349,503 14 6

Treasury, Wellington, 16th November, 1870.

J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.

Printed under the authority of the New Zealand Government, by GEORGE DIBSBURY, Government Printer, Wellington.