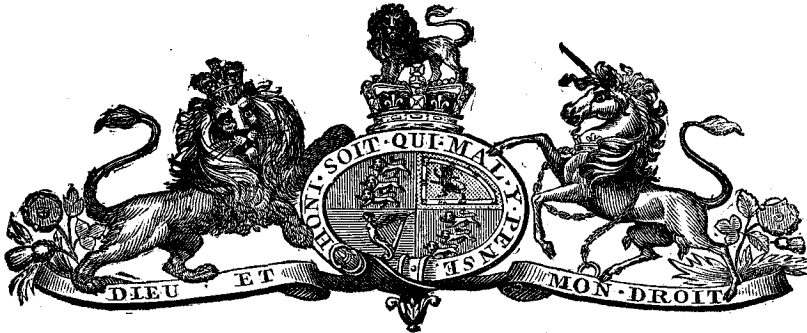


SL.



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Resident Magistrates Act, 1867," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, or at any time, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to declare that the limit of jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court of any district shall be extended to fifty pounds, or to one hundred pounds, as he may think proper, and thereupon such Court shall have power to hear and determine any case in which the amount of the debt or damage claimed shall not exceed the limit fixed by such Proclamation, and which might have been lawfully tried in such Court, in case the amount of the debt or damage claimed therein had not exceeded twenty pounds:

And whereas the districts specified in the Schedule hereto were, by Proclamation dated the first day of November instant, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the twentieth day of November instant, constituted Resident Magistrates' Districts, with such boundaries as in the said Proclamation are defined: And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts within the districts mentioned in the said Schedule should be extended to the limit of one hundred pounds and fifty pounds respectively:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in me vested in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that the limit of jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court of the District of Lyttelton so constituted as aforesaid, which is specified in the Schedule hereto, shall, from and after the first day of December next, be extended to one hundred pounds; and that the limit of jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court of the District of Akaroa, so constituted as aforesaid, which is specified in the Schedule hereto, shall, from and after the said first day of December next, be extended to fifty pounds.

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

W. GISBORNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE.
 Lyttelton District.
 Akaroa District.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Militia Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or such person as he shall from time to time by Warrant under his hand appoint as his deputy for that purpose, to direct the Officer Commanding the Militia in any District with all convenient speed, to draw out for actual service such Militia Force, or such part or number thereof as the Governor or his deputy shall judge necessary, and in such manner as to him shall seem best, and to lead the said forces into any part of the district in which such Militia shall have been raised; and such Militia shall continue on actual service until the Governor shall by Proclamation release such Militia from actual service: And whereas the whole of the Militia for the respective Militia Districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto have at divers times been lawfully drawn out for actual service, and now are on actual service, and it is expedient to release the said Militia from such service as hereinafter provided:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the twenty-second day of November instant, the whole of the Militia in the respective districts mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall be, and the same are hereby, released from actual service.

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

DONALD McLEAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE.

Waiuku District, in the Province of Auckland.
Wairoa District, in the Province of Auckland.
Wanganui District, in the Province of Wellington.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation made under the provisions of "The Militia Act, 1870," dated the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the sixteenth day of December in the same year, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, ordered among other things that such part of the Militia of the several Militia Districts named in the Schedule thereto as was specified in such Schedule, and opposite to the name of which district the specification of such part was set, should be trained as a Military Force: And whereas the whole of the Militia of the several Militia Districts mentioned in the Schedule to the hereinbefore in part recited Proclamation were ordered to be trained as aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient to release the whole of the Militia of the several Militia Districts named in the Schedule hereto from training and exercise:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, do hereby order that the whole of the Militia of the several Militia Districts specified in the Schedule hereto, shall, from and after the day and date hereof, be released from training and exercise under the said Act.

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

DONALD McLEAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE.

The Rangitikei District.
The Wellington District.
The Greytown District.
The Masterton District.
The South Napier District.
The North Napier District.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by "The Immigration and Public Works Act Amendment Act, 1871," the Governor is, among other things, empowered to enter into arrangements for the acquisition of particular portions of land in the North Island, for the purpose of mining for gold, for the establishment of special settlements, or for the purposes of railway construction: And by the said Act it is also provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, whenever he shall have determined to enter into negotiations for the purchase of such land, to insert a notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* that it is his intention to enter into such negotiations, and after such notice is inserted it shall not be lawful for any one to purchase or acquire from the Native owners any right, title, or interest, or contract for the purchase or acquisition from the Native owners of any right, title, or interest, in the lands specified in such notice, unless the notice be cancelled by the Governor: Provided that no such notice shall have longer operation than for the period of two years:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand in pursuance of the provisions of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, do hereby give notice that it is my intention forthwith to enter into negotiations for the purchase from the Native owners of the block or parcel of land situate in the Province of Wellington, and described as follows (that is to say):—

All that parcel of land situated on the Turakina River, and containing by admeasurement forty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-five (46,975) acres, more or less. Bounded towards the North by a line bearing $100^{\circ} 25'$ from Otawa, on the Turakina River, and passing Tiriraukawa and Kaikaharangi, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (51,867) links: towards the East by lines bearing $18^{\circ} 15'$, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (3,935) links; $3^{\circ} 15'$, thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-one (13,841) links; 31° , two thousand five hundred and ninety-four (2,594) links; 61° , three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine (3,259) links; 16° , three thousand three hundred and three (3,303) links; $39^{\circ} 10'$, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) links; 178° , eight thousand five hundred and forty-six (8,546) links; 45° , four thousand four hundred and eighty-two (4,482) links; $67^{\circ} 20'$, six thousand seven hundred and sixteen (6,716) links; $53^{\circ} 40'$, eight thousand and twenty-two (8,022) links; $18^{\circ} 35'$, four thousand two hundred and eighty-two (4,282) links; 171° , two thousand four hundred and ninety-two (2,492) links; 136° , two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine (2,589) links; 21° , one thousand five hundred and fifty-five (1,555) links; 171° , three thousand seven hundred and nine (3,709) links; $41^{\circ} 20'$, two thousand three hundred and ninety-two (2,392) links; and $9^{\circ} 35'$, eight hundred and seventeen (817) links; and by the Pourewa River: towards the South by lines bearing $87^{\circ} 8'$, four thousand three hundred and twenty-four (4,324) links; 86° , one thousand three hundred and seventy-five (1,375) links; $101^{\circ} 40'$, eight hundred and seventy-four (874) links; $54^{\circ} 40'$, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two (3,782) links; $92^{\circ} 40'$, one thousand three hundred and thirty-six (1,336) links; by a creek and by lines bearing $20^{\circ} 20'$, two thousand four hundred

and eighty-three (2,483) links; and 22° 15', seven hundred and forty (740) links: towards the South-west by a line bearing 124° 21', sixty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four (69,324) links, to Te Poroporo: and towards the North-west by lines bearing 27° 22', eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two (8,662) links; and 335° 12', two hundred and eighty (280) links; by the Turakina River by a line bearing 105° 5', about three thousand eight hundred (3,800) links, and again by the Turakina River to Ottawa, the commencing point; as the same is delineated upon the plan of the said block, deposited in the office of the Deputy Inspector of Surveys, Wellington.

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

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by the fifteenth section of "The Juries Act, 1868," it is enacted that in case any District Court shall hereafter be lawfully directed or appointed to be holden at any town other than those at which Courts were then holden, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court there, if there be one, or a Jury Officer to be appointed for the Jury District of such town in manner in the said Act mentioned, shall act as Jury Officer for the Jury District of such town; and such Jury Officer, and all Justices of the Peace, and the Registrars, Clerks, or other officers of Courts, constables and officers of Police, and Sheriffs, shall within such time as the Governor shall order, for that occasion only, do and perform all such acts, matters, and things, in and towards preparing, collecting, allowing, sending, and delivering the lists of men qualified and liable to serve on juries, and making out the jury books for every such Jury District, as are hereinbefore required ordinarily to be done at a different time or period; and all such last-mentioned jury books shall be brought into use, and the persons whose names shall be therein set down shall be liable to serve, immediately after the same shall have been made out by the Sheriff, and the said last-mentioned books shall be used until new books shall have been prepared under the provisions hereinbefore contained: And whereas a circuit of the Supreme Court for the trial of civil and criminal cases hath been lawfully directed or appointed to be holden at the Town of Wanganui, in the Judicial District of Wellington, being a town other than one at which Courts were at the time of the passing of the said Act appointed to be holden:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise of all powers and authorities in this behalf vested in me by the said Act, do hereby order that the Jury Officer for the Jury District of the said Town, and all Justices of the Peace, and the Registrars, Clerks, or other officers of Courts, constables and officers of Police, and Sheriffs, shall, before the fifteenth day of February next, do and perform all such acts, matters, and things, in and towards preparing, collecting, allowing, sending, and delivering the lists of men qualified and liable to serve on juries, and making out the jury books for the Jury District of the said Town, as are

in the said Act ordinarily required to be done at a different time or period.

And I do order that, for the purposes aforesaid, the words in the sections of the said "Juries Act, 1868," specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall respectively be construed and read as if the words in the second column of the said Schedule were inserted in lieu of such words in the said sections respectively.

Words as in "Juries Act, 1868."	How to be Read.
Section 8. "Last day of January in every year."	Fourth day of December, 1871.
Section 10. "First two Sundays in March in every year."	Last two Sundays in December, 1871.
Section 11. "First Friday in April of every year."	Second Friday in January, 1872.
Section 11. "Twenty-third day of April then next."	First day of February, 1872.
Section 12. "The month of February in every year."	Month of December, 1871.
Section 14. "Fourteenth day of May."	Fifteenth day of February, 1872.

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

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by the fifteenth section of "The Juries Act, 1868," it is enacted that in case any District Court shall hereafter be lawfully directed or appointed to be holden at any town other than those at which Courts were then holden, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court there, if there be one, or a Jury Officer to be appointed for the Jury District of such town in manner in the said Act mentioned, shall act as Jury Officer for the Jury District of such town; and such Jury Officer, and all Justices of the Peace, and the Registrars, Clerks, or other officers of Courts, constables and officers of Police, and Sheriffs, shall within such time as the Governor shall order, for that occasion only, do and perform all such acts, matters, and things, in and towards preparing, collecting, allowing, sending, and delivering the lists of men qualified and liable to serve on juries, and making out the jury books for every such Jury District, as are hereinbefore required ordinarily to be done at a different time or period; and all such last-mentioned jury books shall be brought into use, and the persons whose names shall be therein set down shall be liable to serve, immediately after the same shall have been made out by the Sheriff, and the said last-mentioned books shall be used until new books shall have been prepared under the provisions hereinbefore contained: And whereas a circuit of the Supreme Court for the trial of civil and criminal cases hath been lawfully directed or appointed to be holden at the Town of Picton, in the Judicial District of Nelson, being a town other than one at which Courts were at the time of the passing of the said Act appointed to be holden:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise of all powers and authorities in this behalf vested in me by the said Act, do hereby order that the Jury Officer for

the Jury District of the said Town, and all Justices of the Peace, and the Registrars, Clerks, or other officers of Courts, constables and officers of Police, and Sheriffs, shall, before the fifteenth day of February next, do and perform all such acts, matters, and things, in and towards preparing, collecting, allowing, sending, and delivering the lists of men qualified and liable to serve on juries, and making out the jury books for the Jury District of the said Town, as are in the said Act ordinarily required to be done at a different time or period.

And I do order that, for the purposes aforesaid, the words in the sections of the said "Juries Act, 1868," specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall respectively be construed and read as if the words in the second column of the said Schedule were inserted in lieu of such words in the said sections respectively.

Words as in "Juries Act, 1868."	How to be Read.
Section 8. "Last day of January in every year."	Fourth day of December, 1871.
Section 10. "First two Sundays in March in every year."	Last two Sundays in December, 1871.
Section 11. "First Friday in April of every year."	Second Friday in January, 1872.
Section 11. "Twenty-third day of April then next."	First day of February, 1872.
Section 12. "The month of February in every year."	Month of December, 1871.
Section 14. "Fourteenth day of May."	Fifteenth day of February, 1872.

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

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in this behalf enabling me, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby fix and appoint that sittings of the District Court of the Otago Gold Fields, in lieu of those heretofore appointed, shall be held as follows:—

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Naseby on the second Wednesday in January next.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Clyde on the Monday next after the second Wednesday in January next.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Queens-town on the Monday second after the second Wednesday in January next.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Lawrence on the second Tuesday in February next.

Provided that in case any of the days so fixed as aforesaid shall happen to be a holiday, then the Court appointed for that day shall be holden on the first day thereafter, not being a holiday.

Issued this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. GISBORNE.

Private Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

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

The Hon. HENRY SEWELL

of his office as Commissioner of Stamps.

By command.

HENRY D. PITT,
Private Secretary.

Private Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL

to be Commissioner of Customs.

This appointment dates from the 30th October, 1871.

By command.

HENRY D. PITT,
Private Secretary.

Executive Council Chamber,
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has this day been pleased to appoint

The Honorable WILLIAM REEVES

to be a Member of the Executive Council, and His Excellency directs it to be notified that that gentleman has taken the necessary oath.

By command.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th November, 1871.

IN conformity with the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," the following Petition from Inhabitant Householdors of Wanganui, for the Town of Wanganui to be constituted a Borough, and Letter of Assent from His Honor the Superintendent of Wellington, are published for general information; and it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor will consider the Petition on the 29th day of January next.

W. GISBORNE.

To His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same,

Petition of the undersigned Inhabitant Householdors resident within the Town of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, the boundaries whereof are hereinafter more particularly set forth:

SHOWETH,—

That the undersigned are inhabitant householders resident within the district comprised within the Town of Wanganui mentioned and described in the First Schedule to "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

That the boundaries of the said district and town are towards the North-east in part a portion of country section number nineteen (19), and in part the River Wanganui towards the East; and towards the South-east the River Wanganui; towards the South-west the country sections numbers seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and eleven (11); and towards the North-west the country sections numbers twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16),

seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19), as the same is delineated on the official plan of the right bank of the River Wanganui, deposited in the Survey Office at Wellington.

That the said Town of Wanganni, with regard to the management of the streets, and the sewerage and drainage, and preservation of the health of the inhabitants, and other matters for the order and good government of the said town, is now under the management and control of a Town Board, established by the following Acts of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Wellington, that is to say:—

1. An Act intituled "An Act to provide for the management of the Streets, Sewerage and Drainage in Towns and Populous Places, and the preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants thereof," made and passed in the second Session of the said Council, and numbered seventeen (17).
2. An Act intituled "An Act to authorize the establishment of Board of Wardens for the management of Local Public Works and other Matters," made and passed in the third Session of the said Council.
3. An Act intituled "An Act to vest in a Board of Wardens for the management of Local Public Works and Matters, the management of the Streets, Sewerage, and Preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wanganui," being made and passed in the ninth Session of the said Council, and numbered eight (8).

That on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by Proclamation of that date, the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington did proclaim and declare that a Board of Wardens for the management of the local public works should be established at and for the said Town of Wanganui, and that the boundaries thereof should be the Town of Wanganui as laid down in the official maps thereof.

That the petitioners are desirous that the Town of Wanganui should be constituted a Borough under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency will constitute the said Town of Wanganui a Borough under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

William Hutchison, Wanganui, Printer	J.W.R.
H. Ireson Jones, Wanganui, Bookseller	J.W.R.
Thos. Waters, Wanganui, Merchant	J.W.R.
Thos. Owen, Wanganui, Merchant	J.W.R.
Jno. Duthie, Wanganui, Ironmonger	J.W.R.
Thos. Farrah, Wanganui, Merchant	J.W.R.
J. W. Robinson, Wanganui, Watchmaker	J.D.
D. M. Hogg, Wanganui, Clerk	J.W.R.
J. Pawson, Wanganui, Butcher	J.W.R.
Frank W. Evans, Wanganui, Law Clerk	J.W.R.
Alex. C. Leslie, Wanganui, Tinsmith	J.W.R.
John Dewar, Wanganui, Schoolmaster	J.W.R.
John le Brechin, Wanganui, Joiner	J.W.R.
William Kells, Wanganui, Flax Dresser	J.W.R.
Joseph Chadwick, Wanganui, Poundkeeper	J.W.R.
James C. Anderson, Taupo Quay, Upholsterer	J.W.R.
Fredk. Beaven, Taupo Quay, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
Joseph Willcox, Victoria Avenue, Chemist	J.W.R.
Thomas Allan, Victoria Avenue, Merchant	J.W.R.
Arthur Beauchamp, Victoria Avenue, Auctioneer, &c.	J.W.R.
W. R. G. Samuels, Victoria Avenue, Surgeon	J.W.R.
Thomas Bayly, River Bank, Farmer	J.W.R.
D. Shym, Wilson Street, Accountant	J.W.R.
Harry Williams, Park Place, Cattle Dealer	J.W.R.
John Stevenson, Wicksteed Place, Clerk	J.W.R.
N. Flowers, Wilson Street, Signalman	J.W.R.
R. Taylor Davis, Bell Street, Merchant's Clerk	J.W.R.
F. Lambess, Campbell Place, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
M. V. Hodge, Ridgway Street, Solicitor	J.W.R.
Edw. Newton, Taupo Quay, Agent	J.W.R.
Henry Revell, Victoria Avenue, Baker	J.W.R.
William Warwick, Glasgow Street, Brickmaker	J.W.R.

Rt. Aitkin, Victoria Avenue, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
P. A. Chavannes, Victoria Avenue, Hotel Proprietor	J.W.R.
Henry Jno. Perham, Wanganui, Solicitor	J.W.R.
A. Wicksteed, Wanganui, Farmer	J.W.R.
W. McMillen, Wanganui, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
Kenneth Douglas, Wanganui, Gentleman	J.W.R.
T. D. Cummins, Wanganui, Soap Manufacturer	J.W.R.
Jas. Richardson, Wanganui, Cabinet Manufacturer	J.W.R.
Daniel Harding, Wanganui, Military Tailor	J.W.R.
Chas. H. Borlase, Wanganui, Solicitor	J.W.R.
C. H. Ashforth, Wanganui, Commission Agent	J.W.R.
James Lett, Wanganui, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
Albert Oakley, St. Hill Street, Tailor	J.W.R.
D. McGregor, Campbell Place, Licensed Victualler	J.W.R.
William Pawson, Wilson Street, Storeman	J.W.R.
Henry Hurley, Victoria Avenue, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
Geo. Fletcher, Victoria Avenue, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
G. Walker, Victoria Avenue, Tobacconist	J.W.R.
George Pirie, Taupo Quay, Draper	J.W.R.
Benjamin Strachan, Taupo Quay, Hairdresser	J.W.R.
A. H. Waters, Glasgow Street, Clerk	J.W.R.
Fitzherbert R. Caffry, Victoria Avenue, Solicitor	J.W.R.
Henry Williamson, Victoria Avenue, Ironmonger	J.W.R.
Henry Wilkins, Ridgway Street, Storekeeper	J.W.R.
John Ward, Wilson Street, Draper	J.W.R.
H. L. Witchell, Wanganui, Bank Teller	J.W.R.
W. A. Spurdle, River Bank, Carpenter	J.W.R.
James Cathro, Victoria Avenue, Hotelkeeper	J.W.R.
George Brown, Ridgway Street, Watchmaker	J.W.R.
C. Atkinson, Campbell Place, Hotelkeeper	J.W.R.
Thomas Kells, Bell Street, Farmer	J.W.R.
Robert Daniel, Victoria Avenue, Shipmaster	T.V.B.
John Hurley, Industrial Grounds, Merchant	T.V.B.
John Bett, Campbell Street, Timber Merchant	T.V.B.
W. Allason, Ridgway Street, Master Mariner	T.V.B.
George Brooking, Victoria Avenue, Clerk	T.V.B.
George Warwick, Glasgow Street, Brickmaker	T.V.B.
John Duncan, Taupo Quay, Timber Merchant	T.V.B.
Charles Bell, Taupo Quay, Baker	T.V.B.
Wm. Ross, Taupo Quay, Bootmaker	T.V.B.
Wm. Robertson, Victoria Avenue, Timber Merchant	T.V.B.
Alexander Bennett, Taupo Quay, Hotelkeeper	T.V.B.
Thos. Bates, Market Place, Storekeeper	T.V.B.
T. Chambers, Church Street, Carpenter	T.V.B.
Thos. Waller, Church Street, Butcher	T.V.B.
Thos. Tuffin, Church Street, Photographer	T.V.B.
A. Purcell, Market Square, Butcher	T.V.B.
C. Parsons, Watson Street, Butcher	T.V.B.
John Toole, Harrison Place, Carter	T.V.B.
Peter Loftus, Ridgway Street, Bootmaker	T.V.B.
Gerrald Reilly, Nixon Street, Labourer	T.V.B.
Charles H. Blake, Victoria Avenue, Saddler	T.V.B.
C. Secombe, Ridgway Street, Cooper	T.V.B.
A. W. Allen, Victoria Avenue, Tailor	T.V.B.
F. Eilers, Victoria Avenue, Cabinet Maker	T.V.B.
Philip Rowland, Victoria Avenue, Shoemaker	T.V.B.
Henry Smith, Victoria Avenue, Steward	T.V.B.
Richard Hughes, Victoria Avenue, House Painter	T.V.B.
John Kerr, Victoria Avenue, Painter	T.V.B.
Jeremiah O'Brien, Victoria Avenue, Storekeeper	T.V.B.
William Nixon, Guyton Street, Contractor	T.V.B.
Geo. H. Anderson, Maria Place, Carpenter	T.V.B.
Mary Byrnc, Maria Place, Boarding-house Keeper	T.V.B.
John W. Armstrong, Ridgway Street, Carpenter	T.V.B.
James Headifen, Hill Street, Mariner	T.V.B.
James Southcombe, Mathieson Street, Farmer	T.V.B.
Peter Morris, Victoria Avenue, Mariner	T.V.B.
Robert Pharazyn, Harrison Street, Commissioner	T.V.B.
Confiscated Lands	T.V.B.
George Beaven, Taupo Quay and Taranaki Quay, Merchant	T.V.B.
M. J. Southey, Riverbank, Gentlewoman	T.V.B.
Wm. J. Harding, Ridgway Street, Photographer	T.V.B.
Robert Hill, Victoria Avenue, Baker	T.V.B.
Thos. Hudson Davis, Victoria Avenue, Schoolmaster	T.V.B.
John Anderson, Taupo Quay, Cabinetmaker	T.V.B.
Charles Andersen, Nixon Street, Mariner	T.V.B.
Charles Pattison, Nixon Street, Mariner	T.V.B.
William Scoones, Cook's Gardens, Mariner	T.V.B.
Mrs. Foreman, Wilson Street	T.V.B.
William Odgers, Churton Street, Mariner	T.V.B.
Mrs. D. C. Macdonald, Riverbank, Gentlewoman	T.V.B.
S. Maurice, Taupo Quay, Storekeeper	T.V.B.
Benjamin Peyman, Taupo Quay, Photographer	T.V.B.
Jessie Aikman, Taupo Quay, Milliner	T.V.B.
Frank Leaving, Market Square, Shopkeeper	T.V.B.
John Robinson, Church Street, Labourer	T.V.B.
James Thurston, Victoria Avenue, Hotelkeeper	T.V.B.
William Burrell, his x mark, Wilson Street, Carter	T.V.B.
John Farme, Wilson Street, Master Mariner	T.V.B.
Richard Tingey, St. Hill Street, Painter	T.V.B.

Thomas Whitworth, Wilson Street, Blacksmith	T.V.B.	William West, Campbell Street, Schoolmaster	J.W.R.
David Thompson, Wilson Street, Photographer	T.V.B.	Robert S. Low, Victoria Avenue, Auctioneer	J.W.R.
Joseph Northover, Wilson Street, Composer	T.V.B.	Thomas W. Ferry, Churton Street, Printer	J.W.R.
Samuel E. Cappar, Wilson Street, Timber Merchant	T.V.B.	D. E. McDonald, Harrison Place, Architect	J.W.R.
G. H. Cumbell, Greenfield Cottage, Merchant	T.V.B.	James Bridge, Wilson Street, Draper	J.W.R.
S. G. Harris, Wilson Street, Lodging-house Keeper	T.V.B.	John Henderson, Wilson Street, Brewer	J.W.R.
Joseph Fort, his x mark, Bell Street, Gardener	T.V.B.	Henry McNeil, Bell Street, Contractor	J.W.R.
Albert Barns, Campbell Street, Storekeeper	T.V.B.	Francis Williamson, Glasgow Street, Chairman, Town Board	J.W.R.
C. Rankin, Wicksted Street, Draper	T.V.B.	William Thomas Knowles, Victoria Avenue, Cabi- net-maker	J.D.
William Vivian, his x mark, Swamp, Contractor	T.V.B.	James Livingston, Victoria Avenue, Settler	J.D.
Chas. Chalkie, Guyton Street, Pensioner	T.V.B.	James Laird, Glasgow Street, Nurseryman	J.D.
Wm. Simms, Park Street, Pensioner	T.V.B.	Benjamin Warwick, Glasgow Street, Brickmaker	J.D.
H. B. Roberts, Victoria Avenue, Solicitor	T.V.B.	Reuben Bason, Harrison Street, Bricklayer	J.D.
Geo. Wm. Seymour, Market Square, Solicitor	T.V.B.	William Pearson, Campbell Street, Farmer	J.D.
Edward Tingey, St. Hill Street, Painter, &c.	T.V.B.	S. Stouer, China Street, Carter	J.D.
John Chamberlain, his x mark, Taupo Quay, Cooper	T.V.B.	Joseph Peapely, Glasgow Street, Contractor	F.W.
Pil. Roney, Harrison Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	W. H. Flyger, Victoria Avenue, Storekeeper	F.W.
Josiah Claridge, Wilson Street, Contractor	T.V.B.	Henry Simpson, Bell Street, Carter	F.W.
Charles Robinson, his x mark, Churton Street, Carter	T.V.B.	Thomas Wear, his x mark, Bell Street, Gentleman	F.W.
William T. Watts, Victoria Avenue, Cabinetmaker	T.V.B.	John Mooney, Bell Street, Labourer	F.W.
Stephen Nedrey, Bell Street, Boot and Shoemaker	T.V.B.	James Neilson, Liverpool Street, Contractor	F.W.
Thomas Trice, Liverpool Street, Farmer	T.V.B.	John Paterson, Glasgow Street, Contractor	F.W.
Jessie Campbell, Taupo Quay, Fruiterer	T.V.B.	David Peat, Kai Iwi, Farmer	J.D.
William Atkins, Church Street, Baker	T.V.B.	Edward Larkin, Taupo Quay, Restaurant-keeper	J.D.
H. D. C. Hardinge, Victoria Avenue, Accountant	T.V.B.	W. Fimmimore, Taupo Quay, Merchant	J.D.
James Preen, his x mark, St. Hill Street, Livery Stable Keeper	T.V.B.	Andrew Higgins, Wickstead Street, Pensioner	J.D.
George Lynch, St. Hill Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	John Malone, Campbell Street, Carter	J.D.
Alex. Williamson, Victoria Avenue, Settler	T.V.B.	Wm. Aiken, Victoria Avenue, Builder, &c.	J.D.
William H. Tracy, his x mark, Harrison Street, Carter	T.V.B.	R. J. B. Gray, Wickstead Place, Carpenter	J.D.
Robert Glegg, Bell Street, Storeman	T.V.B.	D. E. Nathan, Wickstead Place, Draper	J.D.
James Brown, Wilson Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	George Gower, Ridgway Street, Sodawater Maker	J.W.R.
William Askew, Wilson Street, storekeeper	T.V.B.	Thos. McDonnell, Liverpool Street, Gentleman	J.W.R.
Charles Jecatt, Wilson Street, Bootmaker	T.V.B.	Mrs. Craig, Ridgway Street, Draper	T.V.B.
George Goodman, his x mark, Wilson Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	William Blair, Nixon Street, Mason	T.V.B.
G. O. Collard, Nixon Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	John Ballance, Wanganui, Journalist	J.W.R.
Andw. Duncan, senr., Bell Street, Settler	T.V.B.	James Hamilton, Wanganui, Wheelwright	J.S.
Jas. Findlater, Guyton Street, Farmer	T.V.B.	William McF. McLeod, Wanganui, Millwright	J.S.
David Simpson, Wickstead Street, Carpenter	T.V.B.	William Bendle, Wanganui, Wheelwright	J.S.
William York, Bell Street, Carpenter	T.V.B.	John W. Liddell, Wanganui, Storekeeper	J.S.
J. C. McElwain, Bell Street, Bootmaker	T.V.B.	Donald Ross, Wanganui, Builder	J.S.
Thos. Flannary, Market Place, Storekeeper	T.V.B.	Wm. J. Tingey, Wanganui, Painter	J.S.
Martin Flannary, Liverpool Street, Contractor	T.V.B.	A. D. Willis, Wanganui, Printer	J.S.
William Flannary, Liverpool Street, Contractor	T.V.B.	Jas. S. Birchall, Wanganui, Composer	J.S.
Peter B. Ross, River Bank, Iron Founder	T.V.B.	Edward Wright, Wanganui, Commission Agent	J.S.
David Simmonds, Ball Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	J. Morgan, Wanganui, Coach Driver	J.S.
John Quin, Market Street, Tailor	T.V.B.	John Lamont, Wanganui, Merchant	J.S.
Charles Kelly, Church Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	William Robertson, Wanganui, Farmer	J.S.
James L. Stevenson, Taupo Quay, Storekeeper	T.V.B.	Hugh Morrow, Wanganui, Settler	J.S.
John H. Carroll, Taupo Quay, Bootmaker	T.V.B.	George Johnson, Wanganui, Plumber	J.S.
Bridget Gorman, Taupo Quay, Dressmaker	T.V.B.	George Milne, Wanganui, Labourer	J.S.
T. W. Brown, St. Hill Street, Corn Merchant	T.V.B.	George Devillian, Wanganui, Labourer	J.S.
J. W. Peake, Wanganui, Farmer	T.V.B.	William Lister, Wanganui, Carter	J.S.
Thomas Rowe, Wanganui, Carter	T.V.B.	William Scown, Wanganui, Cabinet Polisher	J.S.
Edward Thos. Fox, Ridgway Street, Plumber and Painter	T.V.B.	Henry Ryan, Wanganui, Carter	J.S.
Thomas Read, St. Hill Street, Saddler	T.V.B.	Edward Rance, Wanganui, Tailor	J.S.
Charles Mungo Harkness, Victoria Avenue, School- master	T.V.B.	David Mewett, Wanganui, Joiner	J.S.
P. Z. Sim, Wickstead Place, Miller	T.V.B.	James Swan, Wanganui, Settler	J.S.
Geo. McCaul, Bell Street, Gentleman	T.V.B.	Thomas Evans, Wanganui, Painter	J.S.
James Brown, Ridgway Street, Stablekeeper	T.V.B.	James Rae, Wanganui, Settler	J.S.
Samuel Vincent, Nixon Street, Carter	T.V.B.	John C. Clark, Wanganui, Accountant	J.S.
Thomas Dyer, St. Hill Street, Labourer	T.V.B.	William Phyn, Wanganui, Blacksmith	J.W.R.
John G. Sharpe, St. Hill Street, Storekeeper	T.V.B.	James Ritchie, Guyton Street, Blacksmith	J.W.R.
A. Aitken, St. Hill Street, Commission Agent	T.V.B.	John McGregor, Cherry Bank, Farmer	J.W.R.
W. H. Scott, St. Hill Street, Shoemaker	T.V.B.	John Stone, Ridgway Street, Farmer	J.W.R.
H. Dillon, St. Hill Street, Shoemaker	T.V.B.	I, Joseph William Robinson, of the Town of Wan- ganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, watchmaker and jeweller, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures initialled by me with the letters "J.W.R.," affixed to the annexed Petition marked A, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to; and I make this solemn declara- tion conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."	
A. Leigh, St. Hill Street, Brewer	T.V.B.	JOSEPH WILLIAM ROBINSON.	
Mark Blyth, Wilson Street, Maltster	T.V.B.	Made, signed, and declared at Wanganui afore- said, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me,	
John Wright, Bell Street, Blacksmith	T.V.B.	THOS. WATERS,	
Robert Evans, St. Hill Street, Cordial Manufacturer	T.V.B.	A Justice of the Peace in and for the Colony of New Zealand.	
Bennie Lough, St. Hill Street, Brewer	T.V.B.		
John Armstrong, St. Hill Street, Blacksmith	T.V.B.		
Walter Armstrong, Victoria Avenue, Blacksmith	T.V.B.		
Edward Beyan, Bell Street, Clerk	T.V.B.		
Donald, Hugh Monro, St. Hill Street, Licensed Surveyor	T.V.B.		
G. F. Allen, St. Hill Street, Architect, &c.	T.V.B.		
T. Marables, St. Hill Street, Carpenter	T.V.B.		
O. Igone, his mark, St. Hill Street, Labourer	T.V.B.		
A. Danahy, Campbell Street, Carter	T.V.B.		
Clement Ford, Ridgway Street, Bricklayer	T.V.B.		
Thomas Eales, Bell Street, Dealer	T.V.B.		
J. W. Williams, Nixon Street, Labourer	T.V.B.		
Simon Richards, Nixon Street, Miller	T.V.B.		
Ed. N. Liffiton, Wilson Street, Clerk	T.V.B.		
Robert Sands, Guyton Street, Carter	T.V.B.		
E. S. Broughton, Ridgway Street, Hotelkeeper	T.V.B.		
Geo. F. Braithwaite, Campbell Street, Clerk	T.V.B.		

I, Thomas Valentine Brown, of the Town of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, corndealer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures initialled by me with the letters "T.V.B.," affixed to the annexed petition marked A, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

T. V. BROWN.

Made, signed, and declared at Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me,

THOS. WATERS,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Colony of New Zealand.

I, John Duthie, of the Town of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington in the Colony of New Zealand, ironmonger, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures initialled by me with the letters "J.D.," affixed to the annexed petition marked A, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

JOHN DUTHIE.

Made, signed, and declared at Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me,

THOS. WATERS, J.P.,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Colony of New Zealand.

I, Francis Williamson, of the Town of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, florist, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures initialled by me with the letters "F.W.," affixed to the annexed petition marked A, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

FRANCIS WILLIAMSON.

Made, signed, and declared at Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me,

JOSEPH WILLCOX,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Colony of New Zealand.

I, James Swan, of the Town of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, poundkeeper, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures initialled by me with the letters "J.S.," affixed to the annexed Petition marked A, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to; and

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

JAMES SWAN.

Made, signed, and declared at Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me,

JOSEPH WILLCOX,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Colony of New Zealand.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, 26th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a Petition to His Excellency the Governor for a Municipality, from the Inhabitants of the Town of Wanganui, and to state that I concur in the prayer of the petitioners.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,
Superintendent.

The Hon. W. Gisborne,
Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 28th November, 1871.

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

W. GISBORNE.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 10th August, 1871.

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, 1872.

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 1872.

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

1. On Tuesday, March 19, 1872, 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 be hereafter 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, 1872, evidence showing—

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

(b.) That his age, on the 1st March, 1872, 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.]

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

(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 pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ 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
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	500
English Language and Literature ...	500
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

. The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.

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, 1872, 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. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment to which he may be entitled according to his place in order of merit will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

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
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 accord-

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1872.

† The fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

‡ "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.

‡ 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.

ing 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.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE FILLED UP BY
CANDIDATES.

To the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR,—

Date.

I beg to inform you that I desire to be a Candidate at the forthcoming Examination for the Civil Service of India.

As required by the Regulations, I transmit herewith—

- * (1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on March 1, 1872, will be above 17 years (complete) and under 21 years.
- † (2.) A certificate signed by of my having “no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India.”
- ‡ (3.) Proof of my moral character, viz. :—
(1.) A testimonial from
(2.) A testimonial from
- § (4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, viz. :—

I have also to state, with reference to section 2, clause (a) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Name in full

Address

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 £1 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1874 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* (1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out “A certificate of my birth,” and insert “Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners.”

† (2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st January, 1872.

‡ (3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st January, 1872. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

§ (4.) If mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both, are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which branches.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III. Every other Candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in clause 1, must prove his age by statutory declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of birth or baptism from some official register; under which term may be included the parochial registers of baptisms, the non-parochial registers of baptisms and births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

- (a.) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the declaration, and must be mentioned in the declaration as having been so produced.
- (b.) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the declaration must contain a statement that, after due inquiry, no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General, or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.
- (c.) If no extract from any register is produced, the declaration must contain a statement that, after due inquiry, no such record is believed to exist, or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.
- (d.) Statutory declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take declarations.

15th July, 1871.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 11th August, 1871.

SIR,—Mr. Charles Cowper, formerly Colonial Secretary in New South Wales, and now Agent of that Colony in England, having recently applied to my Department for the most recent and authentic information on the system of preventing excrement nuisances by the use of dry earth, it occurred to me that similar information would be acceptable to the Colonies generally. I accordingly applied to the Privy Council and the India Office for documents of recent date, showing the results of the Dry Earth System as far as it had come under the observation

of those Departments, and I now transmit to you the substance of a Report by Dr. Buchanan, of the Privy Council, which has been furnished to me by that Department in reply to my inquiry, and which you will find to contain an able and complete exposition of the question.

Dr. Buchanan, as you are aware, is a distinguished sanitary physician, and, as one of the Inspectors of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, has conducted a number of scientific investigations connected with hygiene, his reports on which are well known both here and abroad. The Earth Closet System, of which Dr. Buchanan gives an account, has been successfully introduced into Germany, and the Report which I now enclose has been translated into German, in the *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift Öffentliche Gesundheitspflege von Varrenirapp*.

I have received from the Duke of Argyll a mass of reports and memoranda on the subject, the tenor of which is such as to leave no doubt of the success of the system, even when applied upon a large scale. But as those papers are very voluminous, and as Dr. Buchanan's report contains a recapitulation of their substance, so far as the progress of experiment has not rendered them obsolete, I do not think it would be of advantage to swell the enclosures to this Despatch with them.

The Dry Earth System has hitherto been used chiefly in Public Institutions; but you will gather from Dr. Buchanan's report that he conceives it to be applicable to the sewage of whole towns, as indeed it has been applied to some extent, and with success, in Lancaster. In the event of its being applied on such a scale, the disposal of the earth used in these closets becomes a matter of considerable moment, with a view both to its profitable employment in agriculture, and to the effect of vegetation in finally disinfecting it.

If the earth would be of commercial value in your Colony as a manure, it may be hoped that private enterprise will find the way to realize that value; but, in any case, the public authorities will probably be disposed to promote, so far as they have the means, the adoption upon a large scale of an invention so beneficial to the health of the community.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT ON CERTAIN MEANS OF
PREVENTING EXCREMENT NUISANCES IN TOWNS
AND VILLAGES, BY DR. BUCHANAN.

It is desirable to begin with a definition of the Dry Earth System. It consists in the application, with the greatest procurable detail, of dry earth to fresh human excrement, and in the subsequent removal and use of the mixture for agricultural purposes. In so far as detailed application is not made, or as the earth is not dry, or the excrement not fresh, or the mixture otherwise dealt with, the Dry Earth System is departed from. It is essential that this definition should be kept in mind, as allegations respecting the action of the dry earth system have been made from the experience of places where the primary conditions of the system have scarcely been attempted to be fulfilled.

* * * * *
WORKING OF THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM.

The Earth Closet in General.

As regards the principle of the earth closet, the evidence as to the powers of dry earth is unequivocal. If about a pound and a half of suitable earth, carefully dried, be thrown over a dejection, all smell from it is forthwith removed; and if the same quantity be mixed

with half a pint of urine, the latter is absorbed. The mixture of earth with stool and urine is not only inoffensive when fresh, but remains so after keeping for two or three months or longer.

The process which goes on in the mixture is obviously one of disintegration and of some combination between the earth and the organic matter, as is evidenced by the disappearance of stools and even of paper among the other constituents of the compost. But the absence of fœtor from the mixture of earth with stool or urine, even with prolonged keeping, shows that decomposition in the ordinary sense does not take place.

The Rev. H. Moule, to whose observations the practical use of these facts is due, regards the process which takes place in the mixture as consisting in a change of the organic substances of excrement into the state in which organic matter naturally exists in fertile soil, in such a way that the animal refuse becomes proximately available for the support of the plant, without undergoing ultimate reduction into simple salts and gases.

In order that the described result shall be efficiently brought about, the quantity and quality of the earth have to be considered. With any quantity materially less than a pound and a half to the average dejection (unless some artificial means, not generally applicable, of mixing are had recourse to), a tendency to wetness remains, and more or less fœtor results. If much more earth is used, the proportionate agricultural value of the product is lessened. The quality of earth, as affecting its power of producing an inoffensive compost with excrement, is of at least equal importance with its quantity. Sand and gravel have almost no power in this respect. Chalk has very little. Clay stands very high in rank. Properly dried it falls readily into a convenient powder, which has great power of absorption and of preventing offensive change. High in rank also is surface earth, that which is loamy being preferable to any of peaty character. One of the best of all earths is the brick earth of the drift. Earths which already contain some quantity of organic matter are very suitable. Some one of these better sorts of earth may be readily procured in most parts of England.

The mixture of excrement and earth appears to become more intimate after a little time has elapsed; for whereas the mixture when fresh will, if exposed to heat or wet, enter into ordinary decomposition and become fetid, it may (if a proper proportion of good earth have been used), after remaining a month or so (during which time it gives off no offensive gases), be exposed to wet and to any moderate degree of heat without the production of any smell.

I have next to mention a circumstance, of the truth of which I have complete evidence, both from the statements of those who have used the system, and also from my own observation, but which was at first unexpected and surprising to me. It is, that the mixture of excrement with earth, after being kept awhile and then dried, has again the power which the original earth possessed of absorbing and making inoffensive any stools and urine to which it is applied. This power is so marked that it has repeatedly been alleged to me that the earth (especially of clay) acts better a second time than the first; and I can answer from my own observation that earth used three and four times over, with drying at the proper stages, will render excrement quite inoffensive. The limits of this power do not appear to have been reached; but, for experiment's sake, the earth has been employed a dozen and more times over, when it must have come to have more than half its bulk of excrement, with the same result on the dejections as at first, but with the other result of getting a manure too strong for use by ordinary methods to the land.

This power of using earth several times over, and of obtaining each time a more valuable manure, has an important economical bearing, which will be seen in the course of the report, upon the applicability of the system.

As regards the agricultural value of the earth compost, I may in this place adduce the following instance, stated to me by Rev. H. Moule:—Four acres on a farm at Fordington were sown with turnips, manure having previously been drilled in. The manure to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres was superphosphate, bought at £7 12s. a ton; the manure on the other quarter acre was earth compost that had been five times through closets, and bought at £3 a ton. The manures were used in equal quantity, a hundred-weight to each quarter acre. The quarter acre manured with earth-compost yielded one-third more in weight of turnips than an average quarter-acre manured with superphosphate. Sheep were fed on the turnips, and next year barley was sown over the whole four acres. The barley on the quarter acre stood conspicuously above the other barley, and yielded, area for area, in the proportion of four to three over the remainder of the field. Farmers tell Mr. Moule that the advantage of the manure remains three years in the ground. Other instances will be given in the course of this report.

Earth closets, used singly, either outside or inside private houses, have frequently come under my notice, and have always been found to be free from smell. As to their especial convenience in the sick room, I may quote the evidence of the medical officer of the Hitchin Union, where the night commodes of the infirmary were, in 1865, replaced by movable earth closets. Mr. Oswald Foster, the surgeon of the infirmary, informs me that the new closets are quite effectual in preventing all smell; that there is no trouble in their working; and that he regards them as having acted beneficially on the health of the inmates.

The general facts, however, about earth closets will come out so much more strongly in the subsequent accounts of their use in communities, that I need not stop to discuss individual instances, except to say that, for use inside a house, an arrangement for delivering, by some simple mechanism, a proper quantity of earth after each use of the closet is to be preferred to the use of a box and scoop.

The arrangements for this purpose which have been patented by Mr. Moule and Mr. Girdlestone (engineer of the Earth Closet Company), fulfil their object with a minimum of trouble on the part of the person using the closet, and are of a simple kind which does not easily get out of order. A hundred or two of charges can be put into these mechanical closets, and the receptacle for the mixed earth and dejections can be either a movable vessel to be emptied as often as full, or a pit which needs to be emptied only at intervals of several months.

THE COST AND CONDITIONS OF USE OF THE EARTH SYSTEM IN COMMUNITIES.

I now find myself in a position to state with some approach to accuracy the way in which the earth system may be worked, as well as its approximate cost and produce. I need not here consider the case of public institutions, or of very small villages, as the instances quoted sufficiently illustrate the operation of the system there. But, for my present purpose, I begin with the case of a village population of 1,000 persons already provided with the ordinary arrangement of outside privies and cesspools. People making use of closets as receptacles for all stools and urine from every inhabitant, may be taken to use them on an average three times a day each,* and to require

* Closets used in the ordinary way, for stools and part of urine only, would not be so often visited. Less than two visits daily by the average person would be estimated for such use.

for each use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of dry earth. This gives 4,500 lbs., or two tons, as the daily quantity of earth required for the population.* The amount that would accumulate in the closet pits, and which would need to be removed about four times a year, would be larger than this by the bulk of the stools and of such portion of urine as did not evaporate; but, without reckoning increase on this score, the quantity of manure produced may be reckoned at the same quantity of two tons a week.

I assume that, after owners of property have paid the original cost of providing earth closets according to the scheme of the local authority, all supply and maintenance of them should be the function of that authority. The cost to owners would vary (1) according to the adaptability of the existing arrangements, and (2) according to the character of the earth arrangements to be required. The latter may either consist, as at Lancaster, in a single daily application of earth to the closets, or much preferably, as at Halton, in an arrangement for the mechanical delivery of earth after each use of the closet. In this latter case an average outlay for structural alterations and machinery of some £3 or £4 might be required in respect of each closet.

The expenses, which, for the efficient management of the earth closets of such a population, would have to be borne by the local authority, consist, first, in an original expenditure of some £250, and in a continuous weekly expenditure of about £4 15s., as follows:—

Capital:—	£	s.	d.
Drying sheds and furnace ...	150	0	0
Cart and horse	50	0	0
Other outlay	50	0	0
Weekly expenses:—			
Two men's wages, at 16s. ...	1	12	0
One boy's wages	0	10	0
Horse keep	0	18	0
Firing, at 1s. 6d. for each ton of earth	1	1	0
Purchase of earth, at 1s. a load	0	14	0

The two men and boy could perfectly well manage the collection of earth, its drying and distribution, and the removal of the product, not only for our village of 1,000 inhabitants, but for a place, if lying compactly, of a hundred or two more.

The annual cost to the authorities then would be (52 × £4 15s.) £247, and, with the addition of £13 as interest on capital, £260. The removal of ashes might very well come within this amount; for, if the labour of collecting were somewhat increased, there would be a saving in fuel by the gain of the cinders, and also a gain (to which little importance, however, attaches) of dry dust that might, in some circumstances, be used with the earth to the closets.

The quantity of manure got from the earth closets of the village would each year amount to 730 tons, or, from the consideration before advanced, more. The cost of production of this will have been 7s. a ton. I do not reckon the value of this material, which by hypothesis has only once been through the closets, at anything like the sum which the experience of Halton and of Dorchester school might warrant, nor even at the price which the Governor of Dorset County Gaol gets for it. But taking it as worth only 10s. a ton, there is in the £365 of income an ample excess over expenses to provide for repayment of capital, for cost of repairs, and for a profit in addition. If this profit were applied to the engagement of a

* This is nearly half as much again as the Halton scale of supply, but at Halton much urine does not enter the closets. And it is more than double the quantity supplied to such a population, at the Lancaster rate; but at Lancaster more than half the urine is kept out of the closets, and yet the quantity of earth supplied is barely sufficient.

superintending officer, who should be the sanitary inspector of the place, an enormous secondary benefit to the village might, without cost, be attained.

It is not by the single use of earth in the closets, however, that those who have most experience think that the most economical results can be obtained. Mr. Moule, at Dorchester, and Mr. James, at Halton, pass it through the closets two, three, four times, or oftener, with the result of increasing its value each time. Whatever may be the limit of this use of earth, there is clear evidence that up to four times using the efficiency of the earth is retained; and there are these practical advantages in repeated use of the earth, not only that smaller quantities are more economically dealt with, but that, whereas with single use a particular load may happen to be of inferior value, with repeated use the whole is of much more certain strength, and is on all accounts more marketable. If in our village the earth be passed four times through the closets, only a quarter of the quantity will require to be brought from the fields; so that, deducting the price of remainder (£26 odd) from the cost of production, the annual outlay will be only £244. The quantity of produce is of course much less. It would amount, without including the increment received from the closets, to about 180 tons a year; or, including that increment, to something like 200 tons a year. Now, concerning the value of this more concentrated manure, there is evidence that it commands, though not on a large scale, a steady price of £3 a ton at Dorchester; and as this is the value which Mr. James (from his observations on its use in agriculture) puts on the earth that has been once through the closets of Halton, and which contractors at Dorchester put on the matters removed after two uses from the grammar school there, it is probable that this price may be taken as representing the least agricultural value of manure which has been used four times over. Certainly there is as yet no prejudice in favour of the manure that would lead farmers to give more for it than they found it to be worth to them. And £3 a ton for 200 tons would give to the authorities of our community of 1,000 persons an income of £600 against an annual outlay of £244.

The fact appears to be that the whole agricultural value of human excrement is retained under the dry earth system, as defined in this report. That value is variously estimated by chemists, but an average of their statements would give above 10s. a year as the value of each person's fæces and urine, or for our 1,000 persons over £500 a year. Reckoned in this way, therefore, there is a certain correspondence with the previous result, and certainly an ample profit over the cost of the manure production.*

This, then, is the way in which it appears that

* I am not made doubtful about the correctness of the above estimates by the inferior commercial results which have been obtained at Lancaster. The unmarketable physical qualities of the product there made, and the loss of much of the urinary matters, conspire to lessen its agricultural value. I should, however, be a little puzzled by an estimate that comes from Rochdale, if I had not gained experience of the unpatriotic carelessness of English farmers to their proper *sedes paratas*. In Rochdale, a system, not of earth conservancy, but of frequent collection of excrement mixed with fine ash and disinfectants, is in operation for a population which, though not exactly estimated, may be taken at about 5,000. It is claimed for this system that the whole manurial value is retained, and that the product is in a form handy for use as manure; yet the product realizes only about £13 10s. weekly, or £702 a year, about the amount which is above set down for the least value of the earth manure of only 2,000 people. [P.S. Feb., 1870.—I may now add that at Rochdale the manure is increasing in estimation, and that its makers expect to realize from it twice the amount per ton that they at present get. It should also be mentioned that, at present, much of the urine of the 5,000 inhabitants passes into the public urinals, and thence into the sewers, so as not to form part of the manure.]

the earth system may best be worked in the village or small town. But it is susceptible of some modifications. For instance, if it be desired to irrigate partially with the refuse of the inhabitants, a part of the urine may be allowed to flow into sewers, or it may be wished to use some of the liquid refuse direct on cottage gardens; and, of course, in such cases less manure (at less cost) will be got from earth closets.* And there appears no reason why an earth system should not be used in certain parts of a town, and a water-closet system in other parts. Especially, when one remembers what a delicate machine the water closet is, the use of the earth system may prove to be particularly useful for the poorer parts.

The extension of this scheme beyond the village of 1,000 people to towns of any size appears to be essentially a question of multiplication, with these differences: on the one hand, an organization on a large scale can commonly be had more cheaply than one on a small scale, and in this way and by its compactness, the town has the advantage over the village; on the other hand, labour is dearer in towns, and towns often have their closets so arranged that it is difficult, without much cost to adapt them to the earth system, and thus the village has advantage over the town. Further, in towns, which must necessarily be supplied with sewers for the purpose of drying the soil, and for removing rainfall and house slops, the question arises whether it may not be more advantageous to throw all foul matters together into these sewers. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of a water-closet system and of an earth-closet system; this must depend upon a variety of considerations proper to each particular place. In a locality where sewage can be cheaply delivered upon suitably situated land, where the amount of sewage dilution is such as fits it for the particular crops that are marketable, where the irrigable land is of such extent and quality as effectually to remove the manurial constituents of sewage, and to allow of the effluent water passing off in sufficient purity; in short, where sewage irrigation can be effected with profit to the people and safety to the health of themselves and their neighbours, I should anticipate a preference for a system of water carriage for the excrement of the place. But for the populations where these conditions may not be attainable, or where experience may show greater profit realizable from solid manure, I should suppose that the earth system would find advocates in preference to the water system; and it is impossible to ignore the fact that many large English towns do not regard the water-closet system as suited to all their particular wants, nor irrigation as being a remedy certainly suitable to their particular sewerage difficulties. I refer, of course, to towns which, although possessed of a system of sewers, nevertheless retain their excrement in middens or cesspools, deliberately avoiding water closets as not affording them the certainty of advantage which they need to have before they enter upon expensive new constructions. By the authorities of such towns the earth system will especially deserve consideration, as promising them the means of making harmless their retained excrement by a system readily, perhaps, adaptable to their present privy construction, and not involving in its introduction a new kind of difficulty.

* I have assumed in the text the continued need, after the adoption of earth closets, for a complete system of drainage and sewerage for a town. The Rev. H. Moule, however, does not admit the necessity, and has suggested to me several ingenious ways in which slop and waste water may otherwise be got rid of. I have considered these schemes to be somewhat beyond the province of my report, and have been content to regard efficient drainage as remaining equally necessary for a town, however its excrement may be disposed of.

I have already said that the earth system has not been used on any very large scale, and for the present there may in very large towns be practical difficulties in its working beyond those which I have considered among the objections to it. There is probably small need to indicate a present limit of size for the towns in which the system may properly be adopted, as it certainly will be tried in small places before it is employed in large ones, or it will (as in Lancaster) be applied to parts of a town before it is used to the whole. But in places up to 10,000 population, in so far as they are either keeping their excrement in cesspools or middens, or are unable satisfactorily to dispose of it by irrigation, the earth system may be stated at once to offer decided advantage.

SUMMARY AS TO THE ADVANTAGES OF THE EARTH SYSTEM.

In conclusion, then, my inquiry brings me to the following results:—

(1.) The earth closet, intelligently managed, furnishes a means of disposing of excrement without nuisance, and apparently without detriment to health.

(2.) In communities, the earth-closet system requires to be managed by the authority of the place, and will pay at least the expenses of its management.

(3.) In the poorer class of houses, where supervision of any closet arrangements is indispensable, the adoption of the earth system offers especial advantages.

(4.) The earth system of excrement removal does not supersede the necessity for an independent means of removing slops, rain water, and soil water.

(5.) The limits of application of the earth system in the future cannot be stated. In existing towns, favourably arranged for access to the closets, the system might at once be applied to populations of 10,000 persons.

(6.) As compared with the water closet, the earth closet has these advantages:—It is cheaper in original cost; it requires less repair; it is not injured by frost; it is not damaged by improper substances being thrown down it, and it very greatly reduces the quantity of water required by each household.

(7.) As regards the application of excrement to the land, the advantages of the earth system are these: the whole agricultural value of the excrement is retained; the resulting manure is in a state in which it can be kept, carried about, and applied to crops with facility; there is no need for restricting its use to any particular area, nor for using it at times when agriculturally it is worthless, and it can be applied with advantage to a very great variety, if not to all, crops and soils. After the disposal of excrement by earth, irrigation will continue to have its value as a means of extracting from the refuse water of a place whatever agricultural value it may possess for the benefit of such crops and such places as can advantageously be subjected to the process.

(8.) These conclusions have no reference to the disposal of trade or manufacturing refuse, which it is assumed ought to be dealt with, as belonging to the business in which it is produced, by the people who produce it, and not to come within the province of local authorities to provide for.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

Lieut.-Colonel EDWARD GORTON

to be Inspector of Stores under "The Public Stores Act, 1871."

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th November, 1871.

IT is hereby notified that, in conformity with clause 3 of "The Otago Municipal Corporations Empowering Act, 1865," the name of the undermentioned person has been sent to this office by the Town Clerk as having been elected Mayor of Balclutha:—

JOHN MCNEIL, Esq.

W. GISBORNE.

PURSUANT to the Regulations for the Sale, Disposal, and Occupation of Lands taken under the provisions of "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," and "The New Zealand Settlements and Continuance Act, 1865," and which said Regulations are contained in the Schedule to an Order in Council, made and issued on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the first day of June in the same year: It is hereby notified that the parcel of land specified in the Schedule hereto (and which land was, on the tenth day of May, 1871, reserved for the purpose therein mentioned), will, on the expiration of three calendar months from the publication of this notice, be withdrawn from such reservation.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1871.

W. GISBORNE,

Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

TOWNSHIP OF OPUNAKE, PROVINCE OF TARANAKI.

Number or Description of Lot.	Area.	Purpose.
All that part of Suburban Lot number thirty-four, containing by admeasurement two acres (more or less), bounded towards the South-west by lines 140° 30', two hundred and fifty links; 127° 15', two hundred and twenty-five links; towards the North-west by a line 32° 15', five hundred and five links; and towards the East and South-east by the foot of the cliff.	A. R. P. 2 0 0	General Government purposes.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

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

MATHEW JAMIESON LOGAN, Esq.,

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

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

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

JOHN DEWE, Esq., J.P.,

of Tokomairiro, Otago, of his appointment as a Coroner for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES PILLANS MAITLAND, Esq., J.P.,

of Tokomairiro, Otago, to be a Coroner for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Native Office,
Wellington, 24th November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CHARLES HEAPHY, Esq., V.C.,

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.

INCORPORATED AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Office of the Commissioner of Stamp Duties,
Wellington, 21st November, 1871.

NOTICE.—The attention of Managers of Incorporated Companies, and of Joint Stock Companies (exclusive of Mining and Flax Companies), carrying on business in New Zealand, is called to the provisions of "The Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act, 1871," which requires that all such Companies, whether incorporated in this Colony or elsewhere, shall take out annually a license in the form prescribed by the Act, and imposes penalties for non-compliance.

By command.

C. T. BATKIN,

Secretary for Stamps.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1871.

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

In the New Zealand Militia.

Petruccio Grieve Wilson to be Captain. Date of commission, 26th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Stephen Smith to be Captain. Date of commission, 4th November, 1871.

Thomas McGuiness to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 26th October, 1871.

Frank Stephenson Smith to be Ensign. Date of commission, 26th October, 1871.

In the Forest Rifle Volunteers.

Heywood Crispe to be Ensign. Date of commission, 6th January, 1871.

In the Pokeno Rangers Rifle Volunteers.

Antonio Diviani to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 25th March, 1871.

In the Manukau Rifle Volunteers.

William Douglas to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 14th November, 1870.

In the Carlyle Light Horse Volunteers.

George Beamish to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 8th April, 1871.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1871.

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

Captain G. S. Cooper (unattached), New Zealand Militia.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Fleming, Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry Cadet Volunteers.

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon M. Morris, No. 3 Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to divide

The No. 1 Company, Pukekohe Rifle Volunteers into two Companies, to be called "The No. 1 and No. 3 Companies, Pukekohe Rifle Volunteers," respectively.

And to disband

The Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry Cadet Volunteers.

DONALD McLEAN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 23rd November, 1871.

THE Rules and Regulations for the Competition for the General Government Prizes have been published, and can be obtained from the Officers Commanding the several Militia Districts.

DONALD McLEAN.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1871.

Customs Department (Marine Branch),
Wellington, 17th November, 1871.

THE following Notices to Mariners, received from the Department of Ports and Harbours, Queensland, are published for general information.

JULIUS VOGEL.

BRISBANE RIVER.

Upper and Eagle Farm Flats.

THE cutting through the Upper Flats being completed to a width of one hundred feet, the shoalest water that will now be found in the Channel below Brisbane is on the Eagle Farm Flats, where there is seven feet at low water.

The centre of the cutting at the Upper Flats is marked by two triangular red beacons placed on the shoal abreast the Quarries, and by two triangular white beacons on the south side of the river, above the Flats. The beacons have a black stripe painted down the centre, and those which stand furthest back from the Channel have the apex of the triangle inverted.

As the cutting is narrow, vessels, while passing through it, must be careful to keep the points of the triangular beacons, and the black stripes, exactly in line, and should enter and leave the upper end of the cutting, where a line drawn from Cairncross' house through the outer end of the jetty cuts the channel.

All vessels, and especially steamers, when crossing the Upper Flats, are to keep the line of beacons as nearly as possible, so as to avoid injury to the sides of the cutting.

While the dredge is at work at the Eagle Farm Flats, vessels are to pass on that side of her from which a red flag is exhibited by day, and a white light by night.

G. P. HEATH, Commander R.N.,
Portmaster.

Department of Ports and Harbours,
Brisbane, 12th October, 1871.

ALTERATIONS IN CHANNELS OVER WIDE BAY BAR.
IN consequence of the gradual shifting northwards of the main channel over White Bay Bar, the relative position of the leading Beacons on Inskip and Hook Points is now altered so as to give a line of direction for crossing the bar on a S.W. by S. course, with a depth of not less than three fathoms at low water springs.

From the main channel over the Bar trending so far northwards, the West channel has again deepened

to nine feet at low water; and beacons for leading through it have been re-erected on the south end of Great Sandy Island—the inner beacon being white with a pointed top, and the outer, red, with the upper part V-shaped. The top of the inner beacon will be seen through the arms of the outer beacon on a W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. bearing.

G. P. HEATH, Commander R.N.,
Portmaster.

Department of Ports and Harbours,
Brisbane, 11th September, 1871.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the thirty-third section of "The Marine Act, 1867," His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for public information, that he approves of the construction of a certain Harbour Work or Road proposed to be made "across the Swamp upon the Main North Road leading from Devonport to the Lake, Wade, and other Northern Settlements within the Port of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland," and detailed plans and specifications of which Harbour Work or Road have been laid before the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at Wellington this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. GISBORNE.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1871.

THE following Notice, received from the General Post Office, Melbourne, is published for general information.

By order.

G. ELLIOTT ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

ADDITIONAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

General Post Office,
Melbourne, 25th October, 1871.

It is hereby notified, that, on and after Wednesday, the 1st November, 1871, Money Orders may be obtained and made payable at

The Post Office at Sago Hill.

W. TURNER,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 28th November, 1871.

THE attention of the persons or person within the Colony of New Zealand in whom is vested ecclesiastical authority over any of the Religious Bodies enumerated in "Schedule D" annexed to an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854" (as amended by "The Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1867"), and of all other persons concerned, is requested to the following extracts from the Act aforesaid:—

Sec. 42.—"Any Minister of Religion whose name shall have been sent in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or other officer to be appointed by the Governor in that behalf, by the persons or person within the Colony in whom ecclesiastical authority shall for the time being be vested or reputed to be vested, over any of the Religious Bodies enumerated in the "Schedule D" to this Act annexed, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, be an Officiating Minister within the meaning of this Act; and the name of every such Minister of Religion shall be certified under the hand or hands of the person or persons aforesaid, and shall be entered and published as hereinafter provided."

Sec. 44.—"The several ecclesiastical authorities as aforesaid of the respective Religious Bodies shall send in to the said Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid, a correct list of such Officiating Ministers in the month of December in every year."

The following are the Religious Bodies above referred to:—

- "The United Church of England and Ireland,"
- "The Church of Scotland,"
- "The Roman Catholic Church,"
- "The Free Church of Scotland,"
- "The Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland,"
- "All Presbyterian Congregations,"
- "The Wesleyan Methodist Society,"
- "All Congregational Independents,"
- "Baptists,"
- "The Primitive Methodist Society,"
- "The Lutheran Church,"
- "All Hebrew Congregations,"
- "The Society of Friends."

With respect to Ministers of Religion not connected with any of the aforesaid bodies, it is provided by the forty-second section of "The Marriage Act, 1854," and the second section of "The Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1868," as follows:—

Sec. 42, Marriage Act, 1854.—"Provided always that any Minister of Religion not connected with any of the bodies enumerated in the aforesaid Schedule to this Act annexed, who shall present to any Registrar a certificate signed by twenty-four householders resident in the district for which such Registrar shall be appointed, declaring that such Minister is their Officiating Minister, shall be entitled to have his name inserted in the list of Officiating Ministers in the meaning of this Act: Provided always that such certificate shall be attested by two Justices of the Peace, and such attested certificate shall be sent in to the Registrar-General or other Officer as aforesaid anew in the month of December in every year; and no such attested certificate presented to any Registrar by any Minister as aforesaid shall continue in force unless renewed in like manner."

The provision printed in *italics* in the foregoing extract has been amended as follows:—

Sec. 2, Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1868.—"So much of the forty-second section of 'The Marriage Act, 1854,' as provides that the certificate in the said section referred to shall be attested by two Justices of the Peace is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted that the signatures to any such certificate referred to in the said section of the said Act shall be attested by some person who shall verify the same by solemn declaration before a Justice of the Peace, in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto, and appended to such certificate, and signed by such person; and if any person shall make any such declaration falsely, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

"SCHEDULE.

"I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures affixed to the above certificate are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be.

A.B.
day of

Taken before me this
A.D. 18

C.D.,

A Justice of the Peace for the
Colony of New Zealand."

I have therefore to request that, before the termination of the month of December next ensuing, the Names of all Officiating Ministers be sent in to me, duly certified, in order that such Names may be entered in a List, a copy of which will be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, in the month of January, 1872.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

N.B.—It is requested that the *Christian Names* and the *Addresses* of the several Ministers may be specified in the lists sent in to the Registrar-General.

J. B. B.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 27th November, 1871.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following name of an Officiating Minister, within the meaning of the said Act, is published for general information:—

Baptists.

The Reverend ROBERT MORTON.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing Name of an Officiating Minister, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been sent in to me in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 7, of the 31st of January; No. 14, of the 25th of February; No. 19, of the 18th of March; No. 20, of the 27th of March; No. 23, of the 13th of April; No. 24, of the 26th of April; No. 27, of the 13th of May; No. 29, of the 20th of May; No. 38, of the 4th of July; No. 43, of the 5th of August; No. 49, of the 5th of September; No. 52, of the 23rd of September; No. 56, of the 20th of October; No. 57, of the 25th of October; No. 58 of the 3rd of November; and No. 60 of the 20th of November, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Wellington, this twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Wellington, 30th October, 1871.

THE Tender of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, of Wellington, amounting to two hundred and three pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence, has been accepted for furnishing the New Court House, at Wanganui.

W. H. CLAYTON,
Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Wellington, 16th November, 1871.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a new Strong Room in the Supreme Court Building, at Auckland.

General Conditions, Specifications, and Drawings may be seen at the Offices of the Colonial Architect, Wellington, and at the Office of the General Government Agent, Auckland.

Tenders will be received by the General Government Agent, up to Noon on the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. CLAYTON,
Colonial Architect.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ORDINANCES of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and of the Province of New Munster, from 1841 to 1853 inclusive, in one volume, foolscap folio size; to which is prefixed an Alphabetical Index, and an Index showing Amendments and Repeals.

Also, the Statutes of the General Assembly of New Zealand from 1854 to 1860, in one volume foolscap folio, with similar Indices.

Prices—30s. per vol., cloth backs; 35s. per vol., half calf.

Forwarded post free to any part of the Colony.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Wellington, 16th November, 1871.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

CITY OF AUCKLAND.

JAMES PUGH, of The Thames, Carpenter, as surviving Trustee under the Will of Robert Harrison, deceased.—Lot 5, of subdivision of Allotments 8, 9, and 10, of City Section 41. Fronting on Drake Street 26 feet, with depth of 78 feet. In occupation of Martin McDermott, of Auckland, Tinsmith.

Time for caveat, 7th February, 1872.

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE, EAST WAIKATO.

JOHN WILSON, of Cambridge, Gentleman.—Allotments 35 and 36 of said township. In occupation of Applicant.

Time for caveat, 4th January, 1872.

COUNTY OF MONGONUI.

MERVYN HENRY COATES, of The Thames, Miner.—122 acres, western portion of Allotment 79, and north-eastern portion of Allotment 80, of the Parish of Mangatete. Unoccupied.

Time for caveat, 4th January, 1872.

PARISH OF PUNI, COUNTY OF EDEN.

GEORGE HENRY MAUNDER and NICHOLAS THOMAS MAUNDER, of Mauku, Settlers.—144 acres. Allotment 16 and part of Allotment 15 of said Parish. In occupation of Applicants.

Time for caveat, 4th January, 1872.

PARISH OF WHAREHINE, COUNTY MARSDEN.

GEORGE HARDEN and DUNCAN CAMPBELL SHEFFIELD, of Auckland, Settlers.—108 acres, part of Paraheke Block. Numbered 200N. Fronting on Oruawharo River. In occupation of Albert Elliott.

Time for caveat, 4th January, 1872.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Auckland.

GEO. B. DAVY,
District Land Registrar.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the parcel of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

JOHN BARRY, of Napier, Dealer in Fancy Goods, Applicant.—20 perches, more or less, portion of Section 303, Town of Napier. Bounded—on South

by Section 305, 165 feet; on East by Hastings Street, 33 feet; on North by other part of said Section 303, 165 feet; and on West by Section 383, 33 feet.

Caveat to be lodged within one calendar month after the date of publication of this notice in *Gazette*.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Napier.

909 HANSON TURTON,
District Land Registrar.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NELSON.—1 acre, being Section 137 on the plan of the City of Nelson. Bounded North by Washington Road; East by Sections 629 and 630; South by Section 629; and West by Section 136, on said plan. (H. D. Jackson, Broker.)

CHARLES WIESENHAVERN and SAMUEL WADMAN, Trustees for Katherine, the wife of Jacob Sturt Gunther.—1 acre, being Section 646 on the plan of the City of Nelson. Bounded North by Section 647; East by Waimea Road; South by Section 645; and West by a public way. (Wm. Rout, Broker.)

JAMES WATKINS, of Nelson, Banker.—4 acres, on the plan of the City of Nelson, being Sections 974, 975, 977, and 979. As to 974, bounded North by Section 976; East by Ngatiawa Street; South by Cattle Market Reserve; and West by Waimea Road. And as to 975, 977 and 979, bounded North by Section 981; East by Ngatitama Street; South by Provincial Reserve; and West by Ngatiawa Street. (Wm. Rout, Broker.)

WILLIAM WELLS, of the District of Suburban North, Nelson, Esquire.—1 acre, being Section 881 on plan of the City of Nelson. Bounded Northward by land granted to Sir David Monro; on Eastward by Section 882; on Southward by Section 879 on said plan; on Westward by Vanguard Street South. Originally granted to Archibald McNair. (R. Richardson, Solicitor.)

Caveat must be lodged within one month from publication of this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Nelson.

914 SAMUEL KINGDON,
District Land Registrar.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat be lodged forbidding the same on or before the 8th day of January, 1872.

Part of Section 26, Town of Port Chalmers.—JOHN FRANCIS BURN, of Molyneux, Light-house-keeper, Applicant.

Section 56, Block XXXI., Dunedin.—FRANCIS SEBRIGHT MARTIN, of Dunedin, Gentleman, Applicant.

Sections 51 and 52, Block V., Private Township of Hawksbury.—ANTHONY MILLIGAN, of Hawksbury, Settler, Applicant.

Sections 74, 75, 76, 77, Block IV., Papakaio District.—FRANCIS EDWARD FRENCH, of Papakaio District, Settler, Applicant.

Section 7, Block VIII., North Harbour and Blueskin District.—ALEXANDER MCCOLL, of Dunedin, Lithographic Printer, Applicant.

Section 133, Block XVII., Tokomairiro District.—PETER MCGILL, of Tokomairiro, Settler, Applicant.

Sections 44, 45, 46, Block XIX., Dunedin.—JOHN OUTRAM, of Dunedin, Settler, Applicant.

Part of Section 24, Block XI., Dunedin.—ISABELLA BARR, wife of John Hadden Barr, of Dunedin, Merchant, Applicant.

Part of Sections 24 and 25, Block XI., Dunedin.—CHARLES DICKSON, of Dunedin, Builder, Applicant.

Part of Section 45, Block XXVII., Dunedin.—WILLIAM JAMES MUDIE LARNACH, of Dunedin, Attorney for the Otago and Southland Investment Company, Applicant.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Dunedin.

911 D. F. MAIN,
District Land Registrar.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

Part of Section one (1), Block one (I.), Town of Invercargill, containing twenty-eight perches, more or less, being the most Eastern portion of the said section, and at present in the occupation of Francis Alexander Monckton, Esquire, Surgeon.—Applicants, BERNARD EKENSTEEN and WILLIAM HORATIO HALL, both of Invercargill aforesaid, Merchants.

Allotment twelve (12) of the subdivision of Section four (4), Block one (I.), Invercargill Hundred.—Applicant, JANE WARD, the wife of Hugh Ward, of the Invercargill Hundred, Farmer.

Caveat in each case must be lodged within one calendar month after the gazetting of this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Invercargill.

912 W. RUSSELL,
District Land Registrar.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

SAMUEL SAVELL.—1 rood 2 perches, Section 203, Timaru Town. (E. H. Tate, Broker.)

JOHN GRIGG.—253 acres 2 roods 13 perches, Rural Sections 761, 777, 957, 1,546, 2,572, and part 2,573, Christchurch District. (A. Thompson, Solicitor.)

JOHN GRIGG and THOMAS RUSSELL.—31 acres 2 roods 25 perches, part of Rural Section 135, Christchurch District. Commencing at north-east corner of Section; thence southerly along eastern boundary 32 chains 16 links, fronting Papanui Road, and back westerly in a rectangular block 10 chains, except a piece commencing at a point on eastern boundary 1,285 links from north-east corner; thence southerly, fronting Papanui Road 50 links, and back westerly in a rectangular block 10 chains. (R. Wilkin, Broker.)

GEORGE BOOTH.—2 roods, Sections 1,106 and 1,108, Christchurch City.

Caveat in each case may be lodged within one calendar month after the date of publication of this notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Christchurch.

913 JOSHUA STRANGE WILLIAMS,
District Land Registrar.

IN the matter of "The Berkeley Castle Gold Mining Company, Registered."

Assets :		£	s.	d.
Moneys collected to date ...	...	187	19	11
Moneys to be collected ...	...	0	12	6
		188	12	5
Liabilities—Per Schedule ...	...	77	17	0

Balance remaining after payment of all expenses ... 110 15 5

Mode of Distribution :

Twopence halfpenny per share amongst the Shareholders who have paid in full on 10,634 shares ... 110 15 5

I hereby declare a first and final payment of twenty shillings in the pound to all Creditors in the above-named Company, payable at my Office, Vulcan Lane, Auckland, on and after the 15th day of December next.

In consideration of the foregoing, I hereby declare the above-named "Berkeley Castle Gold Mining Company (Registered)" fully wound-up and extinct.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL,

Official Agent.

Auckland, November 14, 1871.

916

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of WILLIAM R. E. BROWN, Esq., Wellington, Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of October, 1871.

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.
1	James Bonythorn	Wairarapa	London ...	None required ...	£17 0 0	19 Sept., 1871	
2	George Ashton	Wellington	Lincolnshire	None required ...	Under £5	23 Aug., 1871	
3	George R. Hall	Wairarapa	Hulme, Yorkshire	None required ...	Under £35	31 July, 1871	This man was drowned in the Wairoa River.
4	William Henry Shepard	Wanganui	New York	27th October, 1871	Under £2000	2 Oct., 1871	

Dated the 10th day of November, 1871.

WILLIAM R. E. BROWN,
Curator.

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 25th SEPTEMBER, 1871.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	296,818	0	9	Coined Gold and Silver, and other			
Bills in Circulation	21,087	16	9	Coined Metals	337,895	18	7
Balances due to other Banks	1,372	9	4	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	226,930	17	2
Government Deposits	322,247	4	5	Notes and Bills of other Banks	5,726	9	8
Other Deposits—				Balances due from other Banks	61,568	4	9
Not bearing Interest	879,854	10	4	Landed Property	22,287	8	4
Bearing Interest	473,849	2	11	Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	764,444	2	10
				2. Colonial Government Securities	233,247	17	2
				3. Other Funded Securities	...		
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	931,052	7	2
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	262,381	5	11
Total Average Liabilities	£1,995,229	4	6	Total Average Assets	£2,845,534	11	7

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended the 25th September, 1871 £ 600,000 0 0
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders equal to 15 p cent. p annum.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared 45,000 0 0
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 232,614 13 8

Dated at Auckland, this 6th day of November, 1871.

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 25th SEPTEMBER, 1871.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	98,222	7	4	Coined Gold and Silver, and other			
Bills in Circulation	14,449	7	7	Coined Metals	282,230	9	9
Balances due to other Banks	0	7	1	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	29,270	17	8
Government Deposits	268	1	6	Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,160	6	5
Other Deposits—				Balances due from other Banks	15,659	2	8
Not bearing Interest	399,908	6	1	Landed Property	45,000	0	0
Bearing Interest	363,986	5	5	Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	465,001	0	0
				2. Colonial Government Securities		...	
				3. Other Funded Securities		...	
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	375,200	8	1
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	8,240	1	4
Total Average Liabilities	£876,834	15	0	Total Average Assets	£1,221,762	5	11

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 25th September, 1871	£	s.	d.
	1,250,000	0	0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	13	½ cent.	½ annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared	81,250	0	0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	484,010	5	0

Dated at Wellington, this 16th day of October, 1871.

WM. JAMIESON, in absence of Assistant Inspector.
W. KNOWLES, 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, 1871.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	93,084	15	3	Coined Gold and Silver, and other			
Bills in Circulation	939	17	4	Coined Metals	244,599	2	10
Balances due to other Banks	12,949	4	5	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	41,631	11	3
Government Deposits	...			Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,786	10	0
Other Deposits—				Balances due from other Banks	12,324	17	8
Not bearing Interest	270,006	13	10	Landed Property	23,568	1	6
Bearing Interest	313,004	6	5	Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	299,259	4	2
				2. Colonial Government Securities		...	
				3. Other Funded Securities		...	
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	247,888	13	3
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	57,838	4	3
Total Average Liabilities	£689,984	17	3	Total Average Assets	£928,896	4	11

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1871	£	s.	d.
	1,000,000	0	0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	10	½ cent.	½ annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared	50,000	0	0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	306,122	18	1

Dated at Wellington, this 18th day of October, 1871.

EDWARD MILLER, Manager.
A. G. WILLOUGHBY, p. 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, 1871.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	38,038	19 11	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation	1,609	1 5	Coined Metals	81,583	11 6
Balances due to other Banks	...		Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars	14,999	4 2
Government Deposits	66,985	17 2	Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,011	13 3
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks	...	
Not bearing Interest	122,090	0 5	Landed Property	34,518	1 7
Bearing Interest	50,939	13 7	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	189,748	11 11
			2. Colonial Government Securities	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	108,805	4 3
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	230	7 10
Total Average Liabilities	£279,663	12 6	Total Average Assets	£430,896	14 6

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1871	£	s. d.
	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	per cent. per annum
Amount of the last Dividend declared	60,000	0 0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	311,950	3 6

Dated at Wellington, this 27th day of October, 1871.

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, 1871.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	39,854	16 11	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation	...		Coined Metals	28,457	13 4
Balances due to other Banks	6,570	6 9	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	14,667	13 1
Government Deposits	...		Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,402	15 5
Other Deposits—			Balances due from other Banks	1,854	12 6
Not bearing Interest	82,816	7 4	Landed Property	35,048	10 8
Bearing Interest	56,058	16 10	Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	115,626	8 6
			2. Colonial Government Securities	...	
			3. Other Funded Securities	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	236,831	6 1
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	...	
Total Average Liabilities	£185,300	7 10	Total Average Assets	£433,888	19 7

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1871	£	s. d.
	231,529	16 6
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	6	per cent. per 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 5th day of October, 1871.

W. J. M. LAENACH, 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, 1871.

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bank of New Zealand	296,818 0 9	21,087 16 9	1,372 9 4	322,247 4 5	879,854 10 4	473,849 2 11	1,995,229 4 6			
Union Bank of Australia	98,222 7 4	14,449 7 7	0 7 1	268 1 6	399,908 6 1	363,986 5 5	876,834 15 0			
Bank of New South Wales	93,084 15 3	989 17 4	12,949 4 5	...	270,006 13 10	313,004 6 5	689,984 17 3			
Bank of Australasia	38,088 19 11	1,609 1 5	...	66,985 17 2	122,090 0 5	50,939 13 7	279,663 12 6			
Bank of Otago (Limited)	39,854 16 11	...	6,570 6 9	...	82,816 7 4	56,058 16 10	185,300 7 10			
Totals	£ 566,019 0 2	38,086 3 1	20,892 7 7	389,501 3 1	1,754,675 18 0	1,257,838 5 2	4,027,012 17 1			

ASSETS.											
BANKS.	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metals.	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.	£ s. d.
Bank of New Zealand	337,895 18 7	226,930 17 2	5,726 9 8	61,568 4 9	22,287 8 4	764,444 2 10	233,247 17 2	931,052 7 2	262,381 5 11	2,845,534 11 7	
Union Bank of Australia	282,230 9 9	29,270 17 8	1,160 6 5	15,659 3 8	45,000 0 0	465,001 0 0	...	375,200 8 1	8,240 1 4	1,221,762 5 11	
Bank of New South Wales	244,599 2 10	41,631 11 3	1,786 10 0	12,324 17 8	23,568 1 6	299,259 4 2	...	247,888 13 3	57,838 4 3	928,896 4 11	
Bank of Australasia	81,583 11 6	14,999 4 2	1,011 13 3	...	34,518 1 7	189,748 11 11	...	108,805 4 3	230 7 10	430,896 14 6	
Bank of Otago (Limited)	28,457 13 4	14,667 13 1	1,402 15 5	1,854 12 6	35,048 10 8	115,626 8 6	...	236,831 6 1	...	433,888 19 7	
Totals	974,766 16 0	327,500 3 4	11,087 14 9	91,406 17 7	160,422 2 1	1,834,079 7 5	233,247 17 2	1,899,777 18 10	328,689 19 4	5,860,978 15 6	

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.							
BANKS.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.				Amount of last Dividend declared.	Amount of Reserved Fund at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of New Zealand	600,000 0 0	Equal to fifteen per cent. per annum				45,000 0 0	232,614 13 8
Union Bank of Australia	1,250,000 0 0	Thirteen per cent. per annum				81,250 0 0	484,010 5 0
Bank of New South Wales	1,000,000 0 0	Ten per cent. per annum				50,000 0 0	306,122 18 1
Bank of Australasia	1,200,000 0 0	Six per cent. per annum and Bonus of Four per cent. = Ten per cent.				60,000 0 0	311,950 3 6
Bank of Otago (Limited)	231,529 16 6	Six per cent. per annum				7,198 12 2	5,958 18 10
Totals	4,281,529 16 6					243,448 12 2	1,340,656 19 1

Treasury, Wellington, 17th November, 1871.

J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, New Zealand, for the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1871.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER. Corrected and Reduced to Sea Level.		TEMPERATURE FROM SELF-REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS, READ IN MORNING FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PREVIOUSLY.					COMPUTED FROM OBSERVATIONS.		RAIN.		WIND.		LOUD.
	Mean Reading	Extr'me Range.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Mean Daily Range of Temp.	Extr'me Range of Temp.	Max. Temp. in Sun's Rays.	Min. Temp. on Grass.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Deg. of Moist. (Satura- tion =100.)	Total Fall in Month (inches)	No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Average Daily Force in Miles for Month.	Maximum Velocity in Miles in any 24 hours, and Date.	Mean Amount for Month. (0to10).
MONGONUI Same month previous 6 years	30.083 29.971	.942	56.0 55.2	11.0	27.0	133.0	38.0	.365 .342	81 71	1.930 5.580	21 18	250	506, 4th	6.6
AUCKLAND Same month previous 7 years	30.059 29.908	1.203	52.5 55.3	13.0	28.8	124.8	20.0	.327 .348	81 77	3.993 4.004	17 17	277	498, 28th	6.0
TARANAKI Same month previous 7 years	30.002 29.892	1.321	51.6 53.3	16.5	33.0	145.0	22.0	.259 .335	71 78	4.580 3.951	18 12	273	495, 5th	6.4
NAPIER Same month previous 4 years	29.954 29.927	1.403	53.4 54.2	16.4	33.0	126.0	15.0	.301 .353	73 81	.320 1.535	5 10	258	455, 9th	2.0
WELLINGTON Same month previous 7 years	29.919 29.901	1.354	49.7 51.7	11.4	28.7	108.0	28.0	.283 .272	79 70	4.276 3.332	14 13	173	505, 9th	6.0
NELSON Same month previous 7 years	29.915 29.882	1.375	49.6 51.4	19.8	34.0	142.0	...	.283 .320	79 75	6.620 5.641	9 6	176	320, 25th	5.8
CHRISTCHURCH Same month previous 7 years	29.897 29.900	1.241	47.0 49.4	16.0	37.1	117.7	14.7	.264 .281	82 77	2.294 1.169	11 9	146	343, 28th	6.0
BEALEY Same month previous 3 years	29.828 29.898	1.210	41.8 42.6	15.2	40.0	118.0	0.5	.223 .219	85 80	7.850 6.205	14 13	219	550, 24th	5.8
HOKITIKA Same month previous 5 years	30.140 29.980	1.237	48.5 49.4	14.4	32.4	79.5	28.0	.285 .320	84 85	5.790 5.430	12 13	...	...	4.0
DUNEDIN Same month previous 7 years	29.850 29.928	1.285	46.2 48.1	13.2	35.0	116.0	...	.231 .250	75 73	1.340 1.904	12 11	126	460, 6th	5.6
SOUTHLAND Same month previous 6 years	29.848 29.818	1.361	46.2 47.7	19.0	40.0	129.0	12.0	.244 .231	79 69	2.770 2.101	10 8	137	402, 8th	4.9

Mongonui.—Very unsettled weather up to 12th; thunder and strong wind on 2nd; on 4th, stormy from N. and N.W., with rain; westerly gale with rain on 5th; squally, with thunder and hail on 6th from S.W.; wet and unpleasant on 11th and 12th, S.W. From 12th to 25th, fine easterly weather; on 26th and 27th, showers and thunder, N.E. wind; high barometer on 19th, 30.457; prevailing winds N.W. Maximum temperature on 23rd, 68.0.

Auckland.—Wet, unpleasant, and at times stormy, up to 14th, winds chiefly N.W. and S.W.; on 5th and 6th very stormy from S.W., with hail, rain, and thunder on 6th; hail also on 7th. From 15th to 25th, very pleasant and bright, winds generally easterly; 26th and 27th, wet, with thunder and hail on 27th, wind N.W. and N.E.; stormy on 28th, from S.W.; high barometer in middle of month, especially on 19th, 30.560; greatest rainfall on 10th, 0.94; prevailing wind from N.W. Maximum temperature on 23rd, 65.7.

Taranaki.—Wet, squally, unpleasant weather during early part of month; on 5th, heavy S.W. gale, with rain and hail; thunder and hail on 6th; on 9th, wet and stormy from N. Middle of month very fine, with high barometer, particularly on 19th, 30.552. Maximum temperature on 20th, 66.

Napier.—Very fine at this station throughout month. Very slight rainfall, and moderate winds, prevailing from N.E.; strong W. squalls on 13th; hail on 14th; greatest rainfall recorded on 27th, 0.14; high barometer readings during middle of month, highest on 19th, 30.658. Maximum temperature on 28th, 68.0.

Wellington.—Pleasant N.W. up to 4th, when S.E., brought rain; 5th, cold S.W. sleet, and frost; fine on 6th and 7th; showery up to 11th, from N.W. 1.100 inch rain on 11th; 13th, at 9 a.m., sudden change to S.W., with hail; 15th to 25th fine, wind N.W. to S.E., barometer on 19th, 30.601; on 26th, gale from N.W., with rain, very close. Prevailing wind for month N.W. Maximum temperature on the 21st, 63.0.

Nelson.—Heavy rainfall, though few days of rain; on 10th, 1.42 inch recorded, and on 11th, 2.12 inches, S.E. wind, and snow on hills; on 27th, 1.90 inches registered, wind N.E.; on 3rd, strong E. wind; on 15th, strong wind from S.W.; 25th, stormy from S.W.; 30th, stormy from S.E.; very high barometer on 19th, 30.575, and fine frosty weather. Weather at times very fine and bright; prevailing wind, S.W. Maximum temperature, 64.0.

Christchurch.—Pleasant weather up to 10th; wind S.W. and E.; hail on 5th; showery from 11th to 14th; wind from S.W., hail on 13th; very fine and bright to 27th, wind S.W. and N.E.; dull and wet during remainder of month. Greatest rainfall on 11th, 0.932; prevailing wind from S.W. Maximum temperature on 25th, 65.5; high barometer on 18th, 30.556.

Bealey.—Wet, cold, unpleasant weather to 13th, from N.W.; very stormy on 3rd, 6th, and 8th; snow on 5th, 10th, and 11th; fine from 14th to 25th, with generally high barometer, on 19th, 30.418, wind N.E. and N.W.; on 23rd, 24th, and 25th, strong N.W. winds; rest of month showery; greatest rainfall on 27th, 1.960 for previous twenty-four hours; prevailing winds from N.W. Maximum temperature on 23rd, 63.0.

Hokitika.—Fine weather generally during month, rainfall about average; maximum on 27th, 2.15 inches for previous twenty-four hours; prevailing southerly winds; on 26th and 27th, strong N.E. winds with rain; very high barometer in middle of month, reaching 30.669 on 19th. Maximum temperature, on 27th, 64.9.

Dunedin.—Clear, cold weather; barometer maximum on 19th, 30.532; winds prevailed from S. and W.; snow on 5th, 6th, and 13th; fog on 23rd. Maximum temperature on 25th, 65.0. Auroras on 7th and 8th.

Southland.—Wet and squally up to 17th, with snow on 4th, 5th, 6th, and 12th. Stormy on 4th from W., and heavy snow-storm on 5th; snow five inches deep; wind, W. Strong N. wind on 8th. Latter part of month very fine. Maximum rainfall on 14th for previous twenty-four hours, 1.060. Prevailing wind from W. Maximum temperature on 26th and 27th, 64.0. Aurora on 4th. Coldest September in thirteen years. High barometer during middle of month, on 18th, 30.541.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Chiefly remarkable for the high atmospheric pressure that prevailed towards the middle of the month, the maximum following a continuance of fine southerly weather. Temperature below the average. Slight earthquakes reported on 1st, 6.30 a.m. at Hokitika, and on 26th, 5.30 a.m., at Wellington, Wanganui, White's Bay, and Foxton.

JAMES HECTOR, Inspector.