

THIRD REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

INTO THE CONDITION AND NATURE OF

TRUST ESTATES FOR RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND
EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY.

WELLINGTON.

—
1870.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS COMMISSION.

Wellington, 18th August, 1870.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and nature of Educational and other Trust Estates held directly under Grant from the Crown upon Special Trusts for Religious, Educational, or Charitable purposes, and particularly to inquire into the extent and application of the Endowments, Funds, and Revenues belonging to or received by the Trustees of all such Estates in respect of the same, have taken a mass of evidence as to the past history and present state of the various Trusts in question, and, after careful deliberation, have agreed to the following Report:—

With respect to lands granted in Trust to different religious denominations for the education of Natives, or of Natives and Europeans combined, the Commissioners have, with much regret, come to the conclusion that the attempts to effect the objects for which the lands were granted have, generally speaking, even in cases where grants of public money were made in aid of them, resulted in failure. This failure is attributable to various causes.

With reference to many of the cases, it may be affirmed that the Trustees appear to have attempted to achieve results to which the means at their disposal were inadequate, even with the pecuniary assistance afforded them, originally by the Government of New Zealand and subsequently by the Provincial Governments, in the nature of capitation allowances; and when this assistance was withdrawn, the imperfectly established institutions collapsed. The state of warfare in which the country has been plunged since 1861 had, perhaps, a still more detrimental effect upon them. Still, making all allowance for these and other impediments to success, the Commissioners cannot but express their conviction that to the negligence and languor of action natural to bodies carrying on an experiment of considerable difficulty, without special responsibility and with resources gratuitously supplied them, at least as much as to the causes above mentioned, is owing the failure in question.

In many cases the Grants of the endowments themselves seem to be of questionable legality; in one instance, at least, the lands have been diverted from the Trusts for which they were originally granted, to objects of an entirely different character; and in one case gross misappropriation of the funds has taken place.

In all these cases, and in all those of obvious failure, it appears to the Commissioners that the only effectual remedy will be the removal of the Trustees and vesting the Estates in a responsible officer or officers. The evidence accompanying this and former Reports of the Commission seems abundant to prove that the evil to be remedied lies deeper than the mere appointment of Visitors or Auditors, periodically inquiring into the proceedings of Trustees and investigating accounts, could reach or remove.

The Commissioners, therefore, with a view to the maintenance of the rights of the persons beneficially interested in these Grants, and in order to secure to them the advantages contemplated when they were made, recommend that an Act should be introduced into the Legislature empowering the Government to appoint an Official Trustee or Trustees, in whom all these Estates should be vested, upon precisely the same Trusts (wherever these latter should not be considered positively

illegal) as those for which they were originally given. These Trustees should be invested by the Act with powers to combine the funds accruing from any number of these Estates within the same district, given upon similar Trusts, whenever it should appear to them that the Trusts could be more effectively carried out by such combination. In these combinations, denominational distinctions and the appropriation of the lands for the children of persons of particular sects should, as far as possible, and whenever the beneficial objects of the Trusts would be better attained thereby, be disregarded. It is believed that by a judicious combination of this kind, at least one boarding-school in each district might be established, in which Maori children might, from the earliest age practicable, be lodged, educated, and brought up entirely as Europeans, both in habits and intellectual acquirements; and that thus some portion, however small, of the Native race might be rescued from the degradation and extinction that otherwise seems to threaten them.

With respect to all the above Estates or Institutions, as well as to the few which have been attended with success, the Commissioners recommend that a Commissioner should be appointed to whom all Trustees should, in the month of April in every year, furnish Reports showing the condition of the Trusts, and the degree in which the objects for which they were created are being effected; together with a balance-sheet showing all the receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities, connected with the Trusts during the previous year: such Commissioner to cause the accounts to be audited, and to send in a Report annually to the Governor, in time for presentation to both Houses of the Legislature. It may also be found advisable to vest in such Commissioner the necessary approval of all proposed dealings by the Trustees with the Trust properties, and to provide that the Trustees shall be indemnified when acting with such approval. Precedents of legislation in this direction will be found in "The Charitable Trust Estates Acts (Imperial), 1853 to 1869."

The Commissioners abstain on the present occasion from particularizing the Institutions to which the above recommendations should severally be applied; but they are prepared to do this whenever they shall be apprised that the Government have consented to adopt the general principles on which their recommendations are founded.

One or two cases seem, however, to call for special remark.

I.—*Wellington Wesleyan Reserve.*

This Grant conveyed to the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission a portion of the Town Belt originally laid out as a recreation ground for the use of the inhabitants of the Town of Wellington. Acting on what appears to have been deemed competent legal advice, the Trustee, misinterpreting the provisions of "The Religious Charitable and Educational Trust Act, 1856," has conveyed the land to members of the Wesleyan Denomination, to hold upon the Trusts declared in the Model Deed of that Association of lands belonging to the Denomination, which Trusts include powers of sale, and appropriation of the proceeds to the purposes of the Denomination generally.

Proceeding under this error, the Trustees so appointed have arranged with the Provincial Government of Wellington for the sale to that Government of the land included in the Grant, which was for purely educational purposes, to be appropriated to the original purpose of a recreation ground, for a sum of £3,500, of which they have received £1,150, and £588 interest; the proceeds being appropriated to the general purposes of the Wesleyan Society. This case illustrates the necessity, in several instances, that power should be given to the new Trustees to invest and accumulate the proceeds and income, until some suitable scheme shall be settled for carrying out the Trusts.

II.—*Te Aute Estate, Hawke's Bay, and the Three Kings, Auckland.*

In the former of these cases the attention of the Trustees seems to have been latterly wholly directed towards the improvement of the Estate as a pastoral farm. In this they seem to have succeeded, as it is now stated to be worth a rental of £600 a year. But the object for which nearly half the land was given by the original Native owners, viz., that their children should be educated as Europeans, has been abandoned.

The new Trustees in these cases should have power to investigate past accounts, and the validity of claims arising out of them, and, if necessary, to raise funds to liquidate them. This remark will apply to several other Estates.

III.—*Wanganui Industrial School Estate.*

This was a Grant of about one-third of the then existing town-site of Wanganui to Trustees of one religious denomination, for the purposes of education. The whole of the land had been laid out in streets and quarter-acre sections, the former of which were shut up by the Grant and the latter abolished, and the extension of the town in that direction precluded.

The rents of this Estate have been appropriated to the erection of a School-master's house and grammar-school, except a small portion to the support of the school, which, though excellent of its kind, is not a fulfilment of the Trusts contemplated, inasmuch as the class of children apparently intended by the Grant to be benefitted, are not such as can afford to pay the fees necessarily payable to enable them to attend the School. Looking at the magnitude of the Grant, and the loss which the people of the place have suffered by the diversion of the land from its original purpose, the Commissioners recommend that the land should, whenever practicable, be laid out again, and rendered available for Town purposes, and that the annual proceeds should be so appropriated as to give the inhabitants of every denomination and every class a fair share in the benefits accruing from the Grant.

IV.—*The Grants to the Church of England at Motueka, Province of Nelson.*

These Grants, which have caused much local dissatisfaction, appear to have conveyed an amount of land (consisting of Reserves originally made for the benefit of the whole of the Natives residing around the Settlement of Nelson,) disproportionate to the relative number of Natives of that denomination in the settlement. The attempts to establish a School there must be characterized as failures. It would seem only just that the Trusts in this case should be so altered as to give the whole of the Natives of the Province a share in the benefits contemplated when the Reserves were originally made. By a combination of the rents of these Reserves with those of the Town of Nelson Reserves, a fund would be obtained amply sufficient to establish a good and efficient boarding-school in the last named place, of which all the Natives of the Province could reap the advantage. There is an accumulation of about £1,100 accruing from rents of the Town and Motueka Reserves still vested in the Crown now to the credit of the Trust in the hands of the Commissioner of Native Reserves (Mr. Alexander Mackay, whose management of those Estates deserves every commendation). The aggregate rental amounts at present to about £1,200 a year, which will increase every year, as the lands are let on rentals increasing with the length of the terms. It would require then but little additional assistance from any funds Government might have for the purpose, to establish the proposed school at a very early date.

Where so much appears of an unsatisfactory nature, it is gratifying to refer to circumstances in which the objects of the Trusts appear to have been well attended to.

Among these the Commissioners may mention the school for Native girls at what is called the St. Joseph's Providence, at Wellington, the site of which institution was granted to the Roman Catholic Bishop. An inspection of the school, made without any warning or preparation whatever, seemed sufficiently to prove, both as to the building itself and the children resident therein, the exemplary manner in which the institution is conducted.

Of the administration of the lands included in the Grants for Educational purposes in the Provinces of Canterbury and Otago, it is perhaps the best commendation to have to report that they seem to call for no particular interference.

The condition of the Trusts in the Province of Southland is not perhaps quite so satisfactory ; but this is to be accounted for by the fact that the financial resources of that Province have not enabled its Government to give that liberal assistance to Educational and Charitable objects which has been given by Otago and Canterbury. As far, however, as the means at their disposal have enabled the Trustees to make beneficial use of the Endowments, such has been done, and in no case does there appear to be any necessity for authoritative interference with the present Trustees, beyond the official control of a Commissioner, as previously recommended.

The Grants for Hospitals and Cemeteries will form the subject of a separate brief Report.

(L.S.) ALFRED DOMETT.

GEORGE SISSON COOPER.

ROBERT HART.

THEOPHILUS HEALE

(Signed at his request by Mr. Domett).

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

THE following evidence was taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and nature of Educational and other Trust Estates held directly under Grant from the Crown upon special trust for Religious, Educational, or Charitable Purposes (See *New Zealand Gazette* of Friday, 19th February, 1869).

Church of England.

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Wanganui.

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1869.

• *Lot 126, Town of Wanganui.—Industrial School.*

The Rev. C. H. S. Nichols, being duly sworn, states: My name is Charles Henry Sinderby Nichols. I am a Clerk in Holy Orders, Curate of Christ Church, in Wanganui. I know the land comprised in Crown Grant referred to as No. 126, Record iv. A. There is a church built thereon of wood, and shingled. It will accommodate 330 to 350 sitters. Regular services have been performed there twice on every Sunday, and also on all high festivals. The church stands nearly in the centre of the plot. The residue of the ground has been used as a burial-ground from 1843 to 14th June, 1855, when it was discontinued pursuant to an Act of the Provincial Council of Wellington. There was a fee of 5s. for each burial paid to the church. A fee was also paid to the sexton for digging the grave. For his attendance he was paid by a salary. My experience extends from 1852. After this (June, 1855), burials took place in the new cemetery. No part of this has been separated for consecration by the Bishop, although application has been made to the trustees to permit this to be done. This application was refused. This is considered a hardship by some members of the church.

A piece of land containing 2 acres, on the racecourse, has been reserved by the Superintendent for a church burying-ground, and trustees have been appointed, but, owing to the expense which would be incurred in fencing it, nothing has been done towards its use. The land comprised in the grant, having been used indiscriminately for burials, was rendered unavailable for profitable occupation. Nevertheless it has been assessed and charged with Town Board rates at the same rates as land on either side of it, constituting an unproductive tax upon the church. The revenue of the church has thereby been so far reduced as to prevent the Vestry from keeping the fences in the state of repair in which they would deem they should be. The sittings are charged for per annum at the rate of £1 each for the first two, and 10s. for every other up to five sittings. The usual collections are made in the church.

In reference to the general cemetery I would observe, that as far as I have been able to ascertain, no means have been adopted for preserving the identity of spots in which individuals have been buried, when undistinguished by memorials erected by friends in the neighbourhood.

Lot 52, 250 acres 32 perches.—Wanganui.

I know the land comprised in the grant referred to as T. F., No. 52. There is apparently an omission in the grant of some words between the words "children of" in the third line of the copy produced, and the words "other poor" in the same line. I was nominated by Sir George Grey in 1852 to take possession, and I took possession of it early in 1853.

I was informed by Sir George Grey and by the late Bishop of New Zealand that the land had been set apart as an endowment to provide for the education of children of aboriginal natives, half-castes, and destitute Europeans, and other poor and destitute persons. Sir George Grey afterwards explained that he wished it to be a foundation for a Grammar School for the town, for the benefit of all classes. I continued in charge of the land until the end of June, 1860. In February, 1853, a sum of £700 was lodged in the Wellington Bank by the late Bishop of New Zealand to the credit of three trustees for the Wanganui Industrial School. They were appointed by his Lordship, and subsequently received from him a full power of attorney to act. His Lordship informed them that the money was placed at his disposal by the Government, and it was appropriated by him as follows:—the sum of £400 for the expense of a building on the land, and the sum of £300 towards the expense of fencing and improving the land. Major Durie has all the documents relating to the school. Operations in draining and fencing commenced in April, 1853, and in September or October the school-house was erected. It was opened on the 23rd May, 1854. No Maoris had offered themselves or their children for instruction, consequently children of European parents were taken in. The first Native scholars were received on the 7th February. From that time until near the end of 1859 Maori pupils were coming and going, receiving food and clothing, and continually absconding with whatever clothing they could take with them. Sometimes six months would elapse without any Maori pupil being in the school. They were told on arrival that they would be fed and clothed, but that

they must work for their living. And it seemed as if the needful restraint and discipline of a school were more than they could endure. The greatest number of Maoris that I had at one time would be about thirteen. In 1859 (September) I sent to the Bishop of New Zealand a written resignation of my position as acting-trustee, and after that time the management was taken up by the Rev. Richard Taylor and Major Durie. Major Durie and Mr. Basil Taylor have since been in the management. Mr. Godwin is the present master of the Collegiate School. The District Board of Education of Wellington made grants of money from time to time towards the support and maintenance of the school, the particulars of which will be found in the books now in Major Durie's possession. Nothing was more difficult than to induce the Maori children to do anything upon the land, and in order to raise the necessary supplies for the school, I was obliged to apply part of the moneys so granted in payment for other labour bestowed on the land. The success of the school during the time that I was connected with it was at least equal to that of similar institutions during the same period, though not in proportion to the exertions bestowed upon its management.

SATURDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Mr. Durie, being duly sworn, states: My name is David Stark Durie. I reside at Wanganui, and am Deputy Sheriff of the District. I am one of the attorneys of the trustees of the Industrial School Estate. The other attorney is the Rev. Basil Kirk Taylor, in the absence of his father. Our communications are only with the Bishop of Wellington. The land comprised in the grant, the copy whereof produced is referred to as Register 1, folio 39, is all occupied. The names and quantities of land held, and annual rents, are as follows:—

RENT ROLL of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ESTATE, Wanganui.

Names of Tenants.	Acreage.			Yearly Rent.			When Payable.	Remarks.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
Edward Thurling	5	2	0	5	10	0	Half yearly.	Most of the leases are dated in 1856, and will expire in 1877. Swamp land let at 13s per acre per annum.
J. Peapells	11	1	18	20	0	0		
Thomas Waters	12	2	10	9	10	0		
John Pawson	20	0	0	13	0	0		
John Pawson	28	2	26	16	10	0		
John Henson	10	2	0	6	17	0		
John Henson	26	1	30	17	0	0		
A. O'Connor	10	0	0	6	10	0		
John Hurley	14	3	24	9	0	0		
Edward Churton	11	1	20	22	0	0		
William Watt	8	2	16	23	0	0		
M. Mahony	7	2	0	15	0	0		
M. Mahony	21	2	9	14	0	0		
M. Mahony	10	0	0	30	0	0		
Mrs. Day	9	1	0	9	0	0		
John Kirkpatrick	25	0	32	26	10	0		
John Mahony	6	0	0	3	18	0		
School Reserve	9	0	0	...	...	...
Allowance for Roads	1	2	15	...	...	...
Totals	250	0	0	247	5	0		

26th October, 1869. D. S. DURIE, Attorney.

In consequence of part of the lands let being swampy, an allowance was made in the rents to the tenants towards the expense of draining. The tenants have drained and otherwise improved the land. No portion is unlet except the five acres attached to the school. The portion of land occupied by Mr. Kirkpatrick is traversed by a line originally laid down as a street. The Town Board threatens to form this street. He has applied for a lease for twenty years at rents of £40 per annum for the first ten years, and £45 for the last ten years, but requires a clause providing for compensation should the street be formed. We have applied to the trustees in Wellington to obtain Counsel's opinion as to the powers of the Town Board in that behalf, but have had no reply. The income is expended in defraying the expenses of the school:—

	£	s.	d.
The salary of Mr. Godwin, the schoolmaster	150	0	0
To Mr. Holmes, schoolmaster at Wellington, for the board and education of one Native boy	50	0	0
„ Town Board rates, varying—the last year's amounting to	6	5	0
„ Insurance on residence last year, on £400	4	0	0
„ „ school building, on £150	1	10	0
Last year { Repairs	5	4	0
{ Prizes	2	0	0
Advertisements, &c.	1	10	0
Annual expense of luncheon to tenants on rent-day, about	1	10	0
	£221	19	0

When the house of the Rev. Mr. Nicholls was burnt, and the school had ceased to exist, the funds

commenced to accumulate, and continued to do so until the building of the residence for a school-master, which cost about £450, and the alterations and repairs to the building used as a school-house cost £150. The accounts of the Trust are audited by the Bishop.

The instructions for the outlay of the accumulations and income come from the Bishop of Wellington.

There were two Maori boys maintained at the Te Aro school at the expense of this Trust; but since the establishment of the Grammar school the funds have not sufficed for more than one. Another Maori boy from this neighbourhood is maintained by the Government.

There is a balance now in the Bank of £30 12s. 5d. to the credit of the Trust.

Mr. *Hutcheson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Hutcheson, of Wanganui, newspaper proprietor. My attention has been called to the question of the trust connected with the Industrial School Reserve. I think it an injustice that this trust should be in the hands of a particular denomination. It is considered by a large number of the inhabitants of Wanganui as a grievance that so large and valuable a portion of the town being set apart for purposes of education, should be administered in that way. Looking at the terms of the grant, the fees charged for the pupils of this school are such as preclude the objects of the grant from receiving the benefit of it. There are a number of children of persons in humble circumstances in Wanganui, who are not attending school at all, and whose parents allege their poverty as the reason. It appears to me that the grant was intended to assist these children.

I think the most effectual mode of educating Maori children is to take them away from their parents. I am decidedly of opinion that Maori children educated when residing with their parents, cannot be taught with any advantage.

My objection is to the sectarian character of the trust. If the children of poor and indigent persons are admitted to a denominational school, the admission becomes a matter of patronage.

Under the circumstances of this trust, the appointment of the teacher would be confined to one of the denomination having the administration of the trust, which makes it denominational.

Mr. *Godwin*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Henry Haywood Godwin. I reside at Wanganui, and am head master of Wanganui Collegiate School, on the Industrial School Estate. I know the land comprised in the grant, a copy of which is before me, purporting to be from Register I., folio 52. I am not in any way connected with the property, except as occupying and conducting a school on a portion of it under the direction of the trustees. It is the only school on the ground. Five acres of land are held in connection with the school. This land is fenced in with a live furze fence. The buildings comprise a house for myself, containing seven rooms, a kitchen, and a pantry. It is of kauri timber, and iron-roofed. The school building was a residence, the partitions of which I caused to be taken down, and an addition has been made to accommodate the increased number of scholars. The old portion is much decayed, and constantly requires repairs. The remainder of the five acres is used as a playground by the boys, except a piece round the dwelling-house fenced in as a garden. The remainder of the reserve is let to different tenants. The paper I produce (marked A.) contains an account of the scholars attending the school—their ages, length of attendance, and the religious denomination to which they respectively belong. The remuneration is arranged to me as follows: subject to my having another master engaged, £150 a year; £100 a year if I have not another master engaged. This is paid out of the trust fund. In addition I am authorized to charge in respect of each boy attending £6 per annum for boys under eleven years of age, and £7 for boys over eleven years of age. General improvements and repairs are effected at the cost of the trust estate, but the trustees hold me responsible for the repairs of the fence round my own place. I have been master of the school nearly three years. I should mention that I am at liberty to take boarders, in respect of whom I am permitted to fix my own terms, and have generally about six boarders.

Under written instructions from the Bishop of Wellington, one of the trustees, I have been authorized to restrict, and have restricted, the industrial training of the pupils to occasional lessons in practical geodesy. The religious instruction is confined to reading, without comment, at the opening of the school each day, a chapter of the Scriptures, and the use of a form of prayer, a copy of which I will forward to the Commissioner. During the reading and prayer, the Roman Catholic pupils remain outside the schoolroom. The education I have aimed at has been such as is given to the middle class schools in England. I could not undertake to give what may be termed an industrial tendency other than instruction in practical geodesy, and have never seen in England the combination of industrial with the ordinary education of a grammar school. My instructions from the Bishop of Wellington informed me that this was to be a grammar and commercial school. From what I have seen of industrial schools in England, I have been led to believe that the establishment of one in New Zealand would be attended with expenses beyond the means of any trust estate. There are no Maoris in the school I manage. I am not prepared to teach Maoris, and my engagement with the Bishop was for the education of Europeans only. The Bishop has informed me that there are some Maori pupils maintained at the expense of this trust estate.

MEMORANDUM.

It appears by "The New Zealand Church Almanac," for 1867, Appendix xxxvii, or B. x. of Schedule A., that the following trustees were appointed May 13, 1862, namely,—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Wellington, The Venerable Octavius Hadfield, William McLeod Bannatyne, Esq., George Hunter, Esq., and Robert Stokes, Esq., to be trustees of the land comprised in grant referred to as entered in Register I., folio 52.

In page xxxix of the Appendix the trust is expressed to be—"That they the said trustees shall and do stand seized and possessed of all the lands comprised in the Schedule marked A., for the education of children of Her Majesty's subjects of all races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons being inhabitants of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, so long as religious instruction, industrial training, and instruction in the English language shall be given to the youth educated therein or maintained thereat."

ABSTRACT OF SCHOLARS' STUDIES, &c.

FORMS.	NUMBER OF BOYS.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
IV. and V.	12	Æneid, Books I., II.; Cæsar, Books I., II., III., IV.; Eclogæ Ovidianæ.—Greek Testament: Gospel of St. Luke, chap. ii.—Arithmetic: Colenso, miscellaneous examples.—Algebra: Todhunter, quadratic equations.—Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV.—Mechanics: Tate, inclined planes.—Trigonometry to solution of right-angled triangles.—General Geography.—English History: Norman and Plantagenet lines.—Roman History to Second Punic War. Cæsar, Book I., chaps. 1-20.—Greek Grammar to verbs in <i>mi</i> .—Arithmetic: vulgar and decimal fractions, practice, proportion.—Algebra to simple equations.—Euclid, Book I.—History and Geography as fourth form. Latin Grammar: passages from Subsidia Primaria.—Arithmetic: compound rules, vulgar fractions. Elementary Class.—English subjects.
III.	13	
II.	10	
I.	8	

DISTRIBUTION.

NUMBER OF BOYS.			AGES.					ATTENDANCE.			DENOMINATIONS.			REMARKS.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Total.	Above 16.	Under 16 but above 15.	Under 15 but above 13.	Under 13 but above 11.	Under 11.	Over 2 years.	Over 1 year.	Less than 1 year.	Church of Rome.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	
5	38	43	6	7	10	9	11	18	12	13	3	32	8	
School hours—9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Days of attendance—every day but Saturday. Vacations—midwinter, 2 weeks; Christmas, 6 weeks.														

Industrial School Estate,
Wanganui, 12th September, 1869.

HENRY H. GODWIN,
Head Master.

Mr. *Watt*, being duly sworn, states: I know the land comprised in the grant, a copy whereof is produced, and is referred to as taken from Register I., folio 52. There was a Native school and residence there at one time. The residence was accidentally burnt down, and for some years (six or seven) after, nothing apparently was done with the property.

The house built for Mr. *Nichols* was burnt down about March, 1860. About October, 1866, the house now occupied by Mr. *Godwin*, the schoolmaster, was built. The object of the grant, as a means of supporting a school, has been departed from. In place of its being a school for indigent children, the fees for pupils are higher than those of any other school in the place. The amount of income derived from the trust property exceeds the amount annually expended upon it. It is thought that more might be done with the endowment. The land is of the best description.

10 acres, *Wanganui*.—*Church Mission*.

The Rev. Mr. *Taylor*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Basil Kirke Taylor, M.A. I reside in the mission house, *Putike*, and am resident minister and member of the Church Missionary Society.

I know the property comprised in grant, a copy whereof is produced and referred to as in Register A. folio 39. When I first came to *Wanganui*, the mission house was nearly completed by my father, the Rev. Richard Taylor, M.A. This was the second house built on the land. The Rev. Mr. *Mason* had resided there previously in a raupo house. (He was drowned in the *Turakina River*.) The mission house is now in a state of decay, and the foundations of a third one are being laid. This is to be a substantial house of timber, with iron roof. The property is fenced in, and otherwise improved. It was given as a place of residence for the mission. Part has been fenced off for the church and churchyard, with a durable fence of Australian timber. The church is of timber and shingled, and will accommodate 300 or 400 in the way Maoris sit. It is undergoing improvements, and contains a harmonium. There has been no change in the trustees. The trustees named in the grant continue to be the trustees. The Rev. Richard Taylor is absent from the Colony on a visit to England. There is no revenue derived from the ground. There is no charge for accommodation in the church. There is daily a service morning and evening. On Sunday three services and a school. The numbers in attendance on the Sabbath would be about twenty or thirty before the war, with exceptional additions when the Natives were in greater numbers in the pa. They now vary from ten or twelve to between thirty and forty. On special occasions the numbers are greater. There is a marked difference in the attendance since the war. The military operations during the war being almost invariably commenced or effected on the Sabbath, has induced a belief in the Native mind that there is no Sabbath to the soldier. There is a residence for the schoolmaster and a school-house of timber, and shingled. An English schoolmaster is maintained by the Church Missionary Society. It is a mixed daily school. The average attendance is extremely variable. The attendance being optional, it is difficult to secure it. They varied from possibly two to possibly twenty. The Maori children are allowed their own way very much by their parents, and if there be any excitement elsewhere within reach, will abstain from coming to the school to be present at it. (The *Putike* Natives have been great supporters of the Government during the war, and it has been mainly from them that the Native Contingent from the West Coast has been raised.)

Evidence taken before Mr. *Domett*.
WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1869.
Otaki School.—*Otaki School Reserve*.

The Venerable Archdeacon *Hadfield* having been duly sworn, stated: My name is Octavius Hadfield. I am one of the trustees of the lands comprised in the grants for the school at *Otaki*.

Grant, 500 acres, Porirua.

No. 1.—I know the land comprised in the grant (page 10, N.M., vol. 5, area 500 acres). Attempts were made to raise funds to erect a building upon it for a school-house, which failed. It has been let to Mr. Richards for some years for a term, which has about a year to run. The rent, I believe, is about £100 a year, payable half-yearly. The Otaki school at present receives £75 a year (Miss McWilliam £50 for teaching the girls, and the Rev. James McWilliam £25 out of the above). The remaining balance is accumulating. The accounts can be had in about a fortnight. I do not think the tenant has made any improvements on the property. Grass has spread upon it, and the brushwood has been broken down, but I do not think that the tenant is under any covenant to improve.

MEMORANDUM handed in by Archdeacon HADFIELD.

For several years the Porirua estate was let to Mr. Richards for £50 per annum. From October, 1865, the rent paid by him has been £75 per annum. From July 1, 1865, till the present time, £25 has been annually paid to the master of the Otaki Industrial School; that is to say, up to July 1, 1869, £100. From September, 1868, till September, 1869, has been paid (one year) to Miss McWilliam, £50. Grants to Otaki School (special), 1867 and 1868, £200. June 30, 1868, the sum of £800 was lent to the Rev. H. W. St. Hill, master of the Church of England Grammar School, on mortgage at 6 per cent. There is now a balance of £183 11s. 6d. to the credit of the estate at the Union Bank of Australia.

To the best of my belief the above is a correct statement of the state of the accounts.

OCTAVIUS HADFIELD.

Grant, 396 acres 2 roods 30 perches, Otaki.

No. 2.—What I have to say respecting the grant (No. 32, N.M., vol. 5, Miscellaneous, area 396 acres 2 roods 30 perches) applies to several others in that locality.

I know the land therein recorded. It has been all fenced in, and improved to a very great extent, and it has been farmed, and the proceeds devoted to the support of a boarding-school, from about January, 1854, up to the end of July, 1868. Since then it has not been a boarding-school. The number of children varied; from 1854 to July, 1868, the average number (boys and girls) I should say, roughly, was 40. There were two-thirds boys. The ages of the boys were from eight years to fifteen, after which they generally left us; the girls about the same ages. Some of the parents resided in the neighbourhood, but more than half came from a distance—Manawatu, &c. For many years it worked very satisfactorily indeed. They were taught English—which many of them knew very fairly; arithmetic—in which many made good progress. They wrote fairly. They were also taught singing.

The industrial training of the boys was for agricultural pursuits. The boys were taught ploughing, and the management of cattle and sheep. There was always a good farming man, an Englishman, on the establishment. Many boys would not have come without this. The girls were taught sewing and household matters. I do not think there was much difference in steadiness at work between pupils from the neighbourhood and those from a distance. I have never had any particular difficulty with the children of Natives in the neighbourhood.

From the 1st January, 1858, to 1st July, 1868, I think there was no assistance from Government at all. It was certainly about ten years. For the four years previous to 1858, there was considerable Government assistance;—without it I should not have been able to fence the land, or start the institution. The boys worked better at that time also. Returns were regularly furnished to the Government of the expenditure of the funds. For one year from same date in 1867, I received a capitation, fixed, of £5 per head for the boys and girls, and a bonus of £100. I found, with the greatest economy, that the expense of each pupil was £18 or £19 a year. This was exclusive of the master's salary. For ten years the institution supported itself, with extraneous aid from England and elsewhere. The schoolmaster was generally paid from these sources.

The financial means of the institution were mainly due to an exceptional course of management of the farm, viz., by raising choice stock, which was sold at high prices up to a recent period.

We are now and for the last year we have been carrying on a day-school only. The principal cause of the declension of the institution was the deficiency of funds. I consider as another cause the establishment of two public-houses adjoining the school land. Occasionally a pupil has been made to drink. As an instance, I heard from the Rev. Mr. McWilliam, only last week, that the pupils were singing in the church when a party of drunken men entered, broke a brandy bottle in the church, and the singing of course had to cease.

I have never been able to make the parents of the pupils pay anything. I counted thirty-two scholars the last time that I attended; about equal numbers of boys and girls. They both write very well. The Rev. Mr. and Miss McWilliam are still being paid.

The land is now very valuable. The value has been gained by a large outlay of money and labour, several miles of ditches and drains having been made. I am now advertising to let the land, with the buildings; it ought to let for £250. The buildings consist of three labourer's cottages, a good barn, and out-buildings.

I have explained, in a report to the Government, the cause of the falling off of the schools better than I could off-hand at present. What made it break up as a boarding-school was not the falling off of funds. This was the chief cause. I do not know that had I had funds it would not have broken down. There has, no doubt, been a considerable change during the last two years in the state of the Natives. There is less inclination to send children to school than there was amongst them two years ago. At present I am obliged to give up the industrial and boarding part of the educational trusts, and do what I can in the matter. These might, however, be revived again.

The difficulty of teaching English is, that it is almost a dead language to many of the Natives in the outlying districts, and they cannot hear it spoken commonly. It requires tact and peculiar talent in a teacher to succeed in this object. It is very difficult to find the capacity for teaching language and industrial pursuits combined in the same individual.

I doubt if the estate would be sufficient to carry out all the objects of the trust, the salary of the master absorbs so much of the proceeds of the land. When the Native Police was reduced on the West Coast, the persons retained in the force were all those who had been educated in the school in question. The Natives valued very much the qualifications acquired by the girls at the school, which made them useful for wives. The grown-up pupils who had married from the school, have, in many instances, sent or wished to have their children sent there also.

This and the other lands given for this school, were appropriated by the Natives themselves, for its maintenance.

During the four years in which I received £300 or £400 a year from Government, the actual expenses of the children would have absorbed the whole of these sums. The improvements were paid for, practically, from other sources.

Grant, 68 acres 2 roods 35 perches, Otaki.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 33, area 68 acres 2 roods 35 perches).—The same remarks apply to this as to the foregoing grant.

Grant, 24 acres 1 rood 16 perches, Otaki.

No. 4 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 37, area 24 acres 1 rood 16 perches).—This was given by the Natives, and granted by the Government. It is for the promotion of the Church Missionary Society's objects. It has been used for educational purposes up to the present time. It contains my house, the church, and cemetery, containing about eight acres; but the rest has been used to support the school. Two of the buildings connected with the latter are upon it. These are good buildings of totara, several rooms in each. The school-house has one large room and two wings; the other is the boarding-house of the scholars, in which the Rev. Mr. McWilliam and Miss McWilliam reside. Very few Natives attend the church now, compared with former times. The road formerly was by the beach. We moved inland, on purpose to avoid the line of traffic. We have, however, been followed, and the Natives have to retire further into the bush. The congregation is now only about fifty or sixty. Drunkenness is spreading very rapidly; it has been so for the last twelve months. One of the publicans at Otaki has, in fact, very few other customers than Maoris, although the selling to them is prohibited by law.

Grant, 33 acres 3 roods, Otaki.

No. 5 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 59, area 33 acres 3 roods).—This land adjoins the large block of 396 acres. The same remarks apply to it as to the former one.

Grant, 62 acres, Otaki.

No. 6 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 65, area 62 acres).—The same remarks apply as in the former case. It also adjoins the large block.

Grant, 17 perches, Wellington.

No. 7 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 66, area 17 perches).—Mr. Hart states that this was a private purchase of the Bishop of New Zealand for the church.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett at Wellington.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1870.

Major *Edwards*, being duly sworn, states: I was Resident Magistrate of the Otaki District from 1862 to April, 1870, with the exception of a period between June, 1868, and April, 1869.

I know the Church School at Otaki. As far as my knowledge goes, the attendance has varied from about sixty to (at one period) about four and five. I could tell the period when it was so low, if I referred to my papers at home. I think the Hauhau disturbance was one of the causes of the decline in attendance. I believe all confidence in Europeans, missionaries, or anybody else, was lost from 1864 to 1866. I believe the attendance at the school for the last year or two has considerably improved. During the last two or three years a certain portion of English has been taught; but prior to that, the education of the children was almost entirely in the charge of a Maori and his wife (one of whom has since gone over to Hauhauism).

Mr. Hadfield visited the school daily, and had service there. I have occasionally seen the children at the College. I never went officially: it was purely accidental when I saw them. They appeared at those times much like other Maoris. I once saw ten or a dozen of the boys squatting round a dish of potatoes on the floor in the middle of the room. I fancy there may be other reasons besides Hauhauism for the unattendance. One may be that the Maori parents are unwilling to part with their children, and also that they are discouraged as to the results generally, as well as to what they learnt, and as to their acquirement of civilized habits. The Maoris have told me this themselves. One Maori (I believe my late interpreter could give you his name) said that he did not send his children there because they were so dirty. I don't know that I can say any more from my own knowledge.

I know the Porirua Reserve (500 acres). I think £75 a year is quite enough rent for the property. I do not see that, with the short leases given (five years), the tenants could improve. It would take the tenant three years to knock down the trees and clear the ground, so that he would only have two years to get his profit from, having at the same time rendered the property so much more valuable, and of course it would be sought for at a higher rent. It would be throwing money away. I would suggest that the leases should be for fourteen years, in which case covenants might be made for clearing, fencing, and laying down with English grass.

I have seen some of the boys from the school write an excellent hand in Maori. As far as the humbug of English is concerned, I never had any proof of its existence. Many of the boys on the farm became bullock drivers, ploughmen, and shepherds.

By Mr. *Domett*: Were the girls educated at the school sought for as servants by European families in the neighbourhood?

I lived there during a period of more than two years, during which we were often without servants, but I never got any from the school.

I think it was a matter of public notoriety that the school was a failure.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Mr. *Bannatyne*, having been duly sworn, states: My name is William McLeod Bannatyne. I reside in Wellington.

Grant, 500 acres, Porirua.

No. 1 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 10, area 500 acres).—A portion or the whole of this is let to a Mr. Richards, who pays £75 a year rent. This is the only rent we receive. If he has not the whole of it, we get no rent from any one else. As to rent, I make the same statement as Mr. Hadfield. No school has been established at Porirua out of the proceeds of this land.

Grant, 19 acres, Kaikokiriki, Wairarapa.

No. 2 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 57, 190 acres).—I do not know anything about this land. Nor do I know anything respecting the Bolton Street reserve, on which the parsonage is built. Mr. Powles can supply the necessary information.

Grant, 38 perches, Wellington.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 89, area 38 perches).—This is the site of the school in Sydney Street. A school-house has been built upon the section, but no schoolmaster's residence. The school has been carried on there for the last twenty years. There is an average attendance of 80 or 85 children of both sexes. The school is conducted by a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, paid out of pence received from the children, at from 8d. to 2s. a week, supplemented by subscriptions from parishioners.

The schoolmaster (Mr. Mowbray) receives £200 a year—£150 when he first came, and since increased to £200. The schoolmistress receives annually £30 a year; but she has gratuities which bring it to £40 or £50 (not exceeding £50) from collections by the ladies, to which the Bishop contributes £10.

An exceedingly good education is given at the school; but we have great difficulties in meeting the expenses of carrying it on.

The site of the cathedral was granted from Mr. Tollemache, and that of the Bishop's house was the gift of that gentleman.

Grant, 4 acres, Karori.

By a note from the Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield, the Commissioner is informed that the land at Karori, held for church purposes, has not hitherto been improved or made productive in any way.

Grant, 3 roods 1 perch, Wellington.

Mr. *Powles* being duly sworn, states: My name is Charles Plummer Powles. I am parishioners' churchwarden of the Parish of Saint Paul's, Wellington. I know the piece of land referred to in the grant (14.2 B., p. 30, area 3 roods 1 perch). I produce a Memorandum showing an arrangement for a lease of the section in question by the trustees of the reserve, to whom it was conveyed by the Bishop of New Zealand, and for the erection of a parsonage thereon. This has been carried into effect. The land has been mortgaged to Captain Rhodes accordingly. The cost of the house did not amount to the full £800. The interest is paid out of the revenue of the parish. It is at 10 per cent., and has been paid up to the end of last quarter, 30th September, 1869.

We publish a report every year of the parish funds, giving an account of the expenditure incurred respecting its property and the disposal of its funds, which I will produce.

The whole of the land is fenced in. The incumbent has the house rent-free, as part of his stipend.

MEMORANDUM ON PARSONAGE RESERVES.

This reserve is vested in the Right Rev. the Bishop of Wellington, Stephen Carkeek, George Hunter, and J. C. Crawford, Esquires, as trustees of the Diocese of Wellington for the General Synod, who are willing to place it at the disposal of the Vestry of St. Paul's, Thorndon, for the purpose of erecting a parsonage. The vestry propose to erect a parsonage house on the premises, of the value of from £600 to £700, and to effect an insurance thereon against fire of £500. The vestry not having funds available for the purpose, propose to raise a loan on the security of the house and land, of a sum not exceeding £800, and request the trustees to grant a lease at peppercorn rent, and unencumbered by any covenants, to the person or society who may be willing to make the necessary advance, such lease to be a security for repayment of the sum advanced, and to be determinable in twenty-one years, or at such earlier period as the liability may be liquidated. On the determination of the lease within the term of twenty-one years, the trustees will hold the property for the residue of the said term, in trust as a parsonage for the Parish of St. Paul, so long as the vestry keep the buildings insured, as aforesaid, and in good repair (due allowance being made for ordinary wear and tear); and in the event of the destruction of or injury to the parsonage by fire, all sums of money received from Insurance Office to be laid out in rebuilding or reinstating the premises.

(Signed)

G. HART,

C. D. BARRAUD,

} Churchwardens.

Wellington, 27th September, 1866.

I approve of the above, and, as one of the trustees, am willing to grant such a lease as is required.

(Signed)

C. J. WELLINGTON.

G. HUNTER.

J. C. CRAWFORD.

S. CARKEEK.

An Account was furnished by Mr. Powles, showing that the interest paid on the £800 borrowed from Captain Rhodes, to enable the parish to build the Parsonage, was paid out of the annual income of the Parish.

Roman Catholic Church

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Wanganui.

Lot 69, *Petre Town, Wanganui*.—Church.

Mr. *Macdonough*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Thomas Francis McDonough, of

Wanganui, postmaster. I am a member of the Roman Catholic Communion in this place. I know the land comprised in the grant referred to by the Record, No. 69. There has been no alteration in the trustees as far as I can ascertain. The land adjoins land comprised in grant (Record No. 14-68). The land included in the first-mentioned being swampy at the time the grant was made, the adjoining sections comprised in the later grant were purchased with funds of the Mission, and on this land the chapel is built. On the land in Grant No. 69 a school and house for the schoolmaster are built. The average attendance of children is about forty. It is a day school. The education is simply elementary—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. There used to be a master, who left for want of sufficient funds. The school is at present superintended by a mistress. The church has accommodation for between 500 and 600 persons. The services are regularly performed on Sundays, and generally daily. The average charge to the pupils of the school is 3s. per month. The school and house are of timber, with shingled roofs. The church is of timber, with shingled roof.

Lot 86, Petre Town, Wanganui.—Cemetery.

Mr. Macdonough, being duly sworn, states: I know the land comprised in the grant referred to, No. 86 on the Record, area 1 acre. It is used as cemetery, fenced in, and maintained in order. The land forms portion of a larger cemetery, from which it is separated by the fence. The sexton, who acts for the whole cemetery, receives a fee for each burial as a return for digging the graves. He also keeps the cemetery in order. When land is required permanently for a grave, there is a charge made of £5, which is applied in improving and maintaining the cemetery. With respect to the grant of 250 acres for a school, referred to as entered on Record book, No. 52, considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the Catholic community on account of so large a portion of the town land being set apart under circumstances which, in practice, confine the benefits arising therefrom to the children of persons of one religious denomination.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett, at Wellington.

MONDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Mr. Walter Johnston, being duly sworn, states: My name is Walter Woods Johnston. I reside at Wellington.

Grant, 108 acres, Porirua.

No. 1 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 35, area 108 acres).—I believe this section is leased to a Mr. Taylor. I know nothing about the rents or their application.

Grant, 1 acre, Wellington.

No. 2 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 36, area 1 acre).—I know nothing about this section.

Grant, 2 roods, Wellington.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 72, area 2 roods).—This was a reserve given by the New Zealand Company to the Roman Catholic Church, and has always been used as the site for a chapel. I know nothing more about this section.

Grant, 1 acre, Lower Hutt.

No. 4 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 92, area 1 acre).—This was not given by the Government, but by Te Puni. Part of the land is used as a cemetery, and three-fourths are occupied by Native relatives of Te Puni.

Grant, 22½ perches, Wellington.

No. 5 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 93, area 22½ perches).—In trust for a Roman Catholic school. I have no doubt there is an annual rental proceeding from this, but I know nothing of the application of the same.

Grant, 2 roods 34 perches, Wellington.

No. 6 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 30, area 2 roods 34 perches).—There is no trust declared in this grant; the land was bought by the congregation. Referring to Grant No. 3, I may remark, that twenty feet of this was sold to the Union Bank of Australia.

Grant, 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches, Wellington.

No. 7 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 73, area 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches).—This has always been used as a cemetery. There are two sections used as cemeteries in Greytown and Carterton of two acres each, given by the Provincial Government to the Catholics for that purpose. There is also one acre at Masterton, given for the same purpose by the trustees, under what trust I do not know.

I put in a memorandum showing the nature of the title of all the lands held by the Catholic body, and the mode of their acquisition.

THE RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, and CHARITABLE TRUSTS at Wellington, and the LANDS BOUGHT or GIVEN for the same purposes, by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Catholic Congregation, in the same place and district, &c.

Where situated.	Number of allotment.	Quantity of Land.	Destination.	By Grant or Purchase.	Observations.
Wellington ...	1	2 acres 3 roods 20 perches	R. C. Cemetery ...	Given by the N. Z. Company	
	2	2 roods ...	Te Aro Chapel ...	Ditto ...	20 feet sold to the Union Bank.
	3	2 acres 34 perches ...	Religious purposes ...	Bought by the Congregation	

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

9 A.—No. 3.

THE RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, and CHARITABLE TRUSTS at Wellington—*continued*.

Where situated.	Number of allotment.	Quantity of Land.	Destination.	By Grant or Purchase.	Observations.
Wellington ...	4	22½ perches ...	Trust for education ...	Given by the Government	
	5	2 acres ...	Religious and educational	Bought by the R. C. Bishop	
	6	1 acre ...	Religious and educational	Given by Lord Petre	
	7	1 acre ...	St. Joseph's Providence— Educational	Given by the Government	
Porirua ...	8	108 acres ...	Educational ...	Ditto	
Lower Hutt ...	1	2 acres 20 perches ...	Religious and educational	Given by the Hon. H. Petre	1 acre washed away
	2	1 acre ...	Catholic Cemetery ...	Given by Te Puni ...	½ acre occupied and retained by his son.
Upper Hutt ...	2	1 acre ...	Religious and educational	Given by the Hon. H. Petre	
Wairarapa— Greytown ...	1	1 acre (less than) ...	Religious and educational	Given by Mr. Clifford	
	2	2 acres ...	Catholic Cemetery ...	Given by the Provincial Government	
Carterton ...	1	9 acres (more or less)	Religious and educational	Bought by the Congregation	
	2	2 acres ...	Catholic Cemetery ...	Given by the Provincial Government	
Masterton ...	1	1 acre ...	Religious and educational	Given by the Trustees	

8th November, 1869.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

The Rev. *Jean Baptiste Petit Jean*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Jean Baptiste Petit Jean.

Grant, 108 acres, Porirua.

No. 1 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 35, area 108 acres).—This land was granted for a school, but after the lapse of some years' expectation, there being no funds for a school at Porirua, the proceeds have been applied to the institution at Wellington. The land was ultimately let to Mr Taylor, first at £10, now at £30 a year, which he wants diminished. The rents have been spent exclusively on the education of Maori girls at Wellington, at the St. Joseph's Providence.

Returns are made every three months to the Native Office, whence they go to the Treasury.

At present, I think there are about fifteen girls receiving education. They are taught all the ordinary subjects of an English girl's education, and the reports can be referred to, which are highly complimentary as to their proficiency, and which are published by the Government. His Honor Mr. Justice Johnston and Mr. Fitzherbert have been the visitors, and the last was Mr. Bowden, the Inspector of Schools.

Grant, 1 acre, Wellington.

No. 2 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 36, area 1 acre).—This is the land fronting on Hawkstone Street on which the St. Joseph's Providence is built.

A school has been established and in operation on this section since about 1851 for female children, in accordance with the terms of grant, viz., the girls chiefly educated are Maori and half-caste, and occasionally European. The number of the former is about fifteen at present,—three Maori and ten half-caste girls; the Europeans are three in number.

What has been said above as to the Porirua Grant refers to this school, the rent of the Porirua land being appropriated to the maintenance of the latter.

The grant does not specify that the education is to be denominational or the reverse. It is given to the Roman Catholic Bishop, and religious education is required to be given. The inference seems to be, that the religious education is to be Catholic, which is in accordance with the spirit in which the grant was made.

Protestant children are educated, and do attend religious exercises every morning and evening, as it would be injurious to the children, in our opinion, to separate the scholars at the time of such exercises being celebrated.

The industrial training is comprised in sewing and other domestic occupations, making bread, cooking, &c.

Grant, 2 roods, Wellington.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 72, area 2 roods).—This is the land in Manners Street on which the Chapel of the Nativity stands.

The Union Bank intimated to Sir Charles Clifford that they had great need of a small additional piece of ground to make a road to the stable. Sir Charles Clifford mentioned it to the Bishop (Monseigneur Viard), and it was arranged that it should be sold to the Bank for £30. I do not know how the purchase money was applied by Father O'Reilly. It was for religious purposes no doubt.

Grant, 1 acre, Lower Hutt.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 92, area 1 acre).—This acre was given for a cemetery. Only a portion of it is fenced in for that purpose; the rest is included in the five or six acres fenced in by the Natives for gardens and paddocks, and used by them as such. The land was given by Te Puni, under an arrangement made by the Hon. Henry Petre and the Governor.

Grant, 22½ perches, Wellington.

No. 5 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 93, area 22½ perches).—This land is on Lambton Quay. It is let for £20 a year, which is too low a rent. Mr. George Moore is the tenant. He had it previously for £14 per annum for ten years. Mr. Brandon managed the leasing. It was probably let at a low rent as Mr. Moore had it previously for ten years and had made no use of it. The proceeds are applied to the repairs or maintenance of the St. Joseph's Providence.

Grant, 2 roods 34 perches, Wellington.

No. 6 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 30, area 2 roods 34 perches).—This land is in Boulcott Street. No trust is declared in the grant. This land was intended for a church site. It was not a gift, but was bought originally by Father O'Reilly. It is not let, or if any rent is specified none is paid, as the tenant is a poor old woman without any means to pay it.

Grant, 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches, Wellington.

No. 7 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 73, area 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches).—This land has always been used as a cemetery, and temporarily a portion of it is used as the site of a residence for Father O'Reilly, and at present for the sexton and his family.

Grant, 2 acres, Lower Hutt.

No. 8.—This is a piece of land consisting of two acres that was bought of the Hon. Henry Petre for a sum of money, the interest of which was paid for a considerable period. The section was finally given to the Church by Mr. Petre. It is not the subject of a direct grant from the Crown to the Catholic Church.

Grant, Lower Hutt.

No. 9.—This section was also given to the Church by the Hon. Henry Petre, and is not the subject of a direct grant from the Crown.

Grant, Greytown.

No. 10.—The land at Greytown was a gift from Sir Charles Clifford.

Grant, 2 acres, Greytown.

No. 11.—This consists of two acres of land, and was taken out of the Public Reserves when each denomination received ground for a cemetery from the Provincial Government. I do not know if a grant has been issued for this land or not.

Grant, Carterton.

No. 12.—This religious and educational reserve was bought by the congregation. The cemetery was given by the Provincial Government, as at Greytown.

Grant, 1 acre, Masterton.

No. 13.—This land consists of one acre for religious and educational purposes. It was given by the Trustees of the Small Farm Settlement at Masterton. I think this is kept for a cemetery, whether actually used or not I cannot say.

Wesleyan Church.

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Wanganui.

TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Wanganui Town, 1 rood.—Church Site.

The Rev. *George Stannard*, being duly sworn, states: My name is George Stannard. I reside in Wanganui, and am a Wesleyan missionary. I know the land comprised in the Crown Grant, of which the copy is produced and referred to as No. 127, Record iv. A. It was reserved for the special purpose by the New Zealand Company. In 1859 a church was first erected on the ground, which has since been enlarged. There is also on the ground a building used for a Sabbath school. It has been used as a day school, but is not at present. The church and school are of timber, and shingled. The church contains 320 sittings. The sittings are not all let (about 130 are). Such as are let are charged for at the rate of 10s. per annum. It is the usage in our churches to reserve a considerable number of sittings as free seats. There is no other income derivable from the ground. Divine service has been celebrated in the church from 1859 to the present time. The church is supported by voluntary contributions, supplemented by a grant from the Home Mission Sustentation Fund. The average attendance at worship will be 200; that in the Sabbath school will be about 120. The cost of building the church and enlargement, and school-house and manse, was about £600.

I know the land (385 acres) comprised in section numbered two hundred and forty (240) on the plan of the right bank of the Wanganui River. It was purchased by me of the New Zealand Government, with funds supplied by the Wesleyan Mission, to provide against the contingency of their failing to acquire a grant of land in the Ngatiruanui country, which contingency happened.

The cost of the buildings and improvements of the land, and of the stock afterwards placed upon it, was defrayed out of funds supplied by the New Zealand Government, in this way: Out of the £7,000 annually appropriated for Native educational purposes, £700 per annum was granted to the Southern Wesleyan District. In 1856 expenditure commenced, in the fencing of the land and erection of a minister's house and school-house, and dormitories and refectory were afterwards added. These buildings were of timber and shingled. There were rough Native buildings for the farming man employed, and a stockyard enclosed. Farming operations were carried on—first preparatory to putting on stock, and afterwards in support of the Natives residing there, and towards the support of the establishment. From 1858 until the commencement of the war, the school was prosperous, having fifty resident Natives. It was at its great height before the war commenced. When the war commenced the school declined; and when the Ngatiruanui became involved in war with the Europeans in the Wanganui District, their children, who formed the scholars, were withdrawn from the school. This was about the year 1863. After the complete withdrawal of the children, the missionary in

charge left the place to reside in Wanganui. The premises were then left in the charge of a farmer who afterwards became tenant at a rental for the premises and stock thereon of £150 per annum, subject to a provision for the resumption of the premises by the Chairman of the Wesleyan District, in the event of opportunity offering to re-establish the school. His term expired in 1866. Since then the stock has been sold. The net proceeds amounted to £359 15s. 6d. From the commencement of the school till the close, the accounts were regularly audited by Government Inspectors. The land has been let for a term commencing in September, 1867, of ten years, at annual rents of £125 for the first three years, and of £150 for the last seven years. The tenant is under obligation to keep the two residences in repair, and to lay certain portions down in grass, and erect certain fencing. Provision is also contained in the lease for retaking possession of twenty acres adjoining the "minister's house," if an opportunity should occur of resuming educational operations. The school-house, dormitories, &c., subsequently to the abandonment of the school, have fallen into decay. One of the buildings, to utilize it, was repaired and put up as the Sunday school on the town church ground. The rents are accounted for to the annual Wesleyan District Meeting, and applied to church purposes. During the period from 1859 till the school closed, there was a capitation allowance by the Government of £10 for every child educated at the school. The actual cost must have been nearly £20 per head per annum. The difference was made up by funds in hand, and in part of the produce of the land.

The Rev. *William Morley*, Wesleyan minister in Wanganui, also present, assents to the correctness of the foregoing evidence of the Rev. George Stannard.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett and Mr. Hart, at Wellington.

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1869.

Wesleyan Reserves, Wellington.

Mr. *Lewis*, trustee of the Wesleyan Estate, attended, and suggested that his evidence should be taken to-morrow. The Commissioners furnished Mr. *Lewis* with a list of the trusts upon which his evidence would be required.

The Rev. *William Kirk* was requested by letter and formal summons, to attend at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1869.

Mr. *David Lewis*, being duly sworn, states: My name is David Lewis. I reside in Wellington, and am Commissioner of New Zealand Company's Land Claims. I am one of the trustees of the lands in Wellington granted to the representative of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

Grant, 1 acre 6 roods 11 perches, Wellington.

No. 1 refers to copy grant p. 91, N.M. Miscellaneous (area 1 acre 6 roods 11 perches). The piece of land distinguished in the plan on the grant as reserved for a Wesleyan Chapel, is occupied by the Wesleyan Church in Manners Street, and the Wesleyan minister's residence adjoining. The church contains 800 sittings, and has recently been erected at a cost of about £2,500. The piece of land distinguished in the plan on the grant as reserved for a Wesleyan Cemetery adjoins the Catholic Cemetery, contains one acre, and was granted with a view of building a minister's residence, and is at present vacant. Endeavours have been made to let it, but unsuccessfully.

These two pieces of land are comprised in one grant, and vested in the following trustees:—*David Lewis*, *William Clark*, *David Kinniburgh*, *James Entwistle Watkin*, and *Charles Edward Luxford*.

Grant, 1 rood, Wellington.

No. 2.—The land comprised in the grant recorded p. 68, N.M. Miscellaneous (area 1 rood), was purchased by Sir George Grey, and was granted to form a road from Wellington Terrace to part of the Town Belt, known as the Wesleyan Reserve. It is part of town section 457, and is now used as a road to the grammar school.

The above pieces of land, by conveyance and appointments under "The Religious, Educational, and Charitable Trust Act, 1856," are now vested in the following trustees:—*David Lewis*, *William Clark*, *James Entwistle Watkin*, *David Kinniburgh*, and *Charles Edward Luxford*.

Grant, 73 acres 1 rood 22 perches, Wellington.

No. 3.—The land comprised in the grant recorded p. 49, N.M. Miscellaneous (area 73 acres 1 rood 22 perches), was granted to the Rev. *James Watkin*, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, in 1852, being at that time under the supervision of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England. Mr. *Watkin* expended a considerable sum of money in putting up a post and rail fence on all sides of the reserve. As far as my knowledge extends, it was found impracticable to put up any school at all. I am not aware that there are any records in the Colony of Mr. *Watkin's* administration. I am aware that in 1854, a district meeting was held in the southern portion of New Zealand. After a full consideration of the matter of building schools, it was decided by the ministers then assembled, that the prospects of success for an institution of that kind were more hopeful, and the need more pressing, among the tribes on the West Coast to the north of Wanganui. It was thought that an institute might be built in the Ngatiruanui country; but that was also found impracticable. Ultimately a site was fixed at Kai Iwi, north of Wanganui, when it was thought that that was as much as the Society could effect at once, leaving the land in Wellington to be dealt with for the benefit of the institution to be erected hereafter.

It was in 1855 that it was found that there was a discrepancy in the grant, so that the Religious, Charitable, and Educational Act could not be dealt with legally, viz., that the grant vested the land in the Rev. *James Watkin* personally.

There was a desire to act in order to get a revenue for the object contemplated in the grant, but was found to be impracticable, from the terms of the grant as above stated. Subsequently to 1855, the Rev. James Watkin transferred the property to trustees, viz., David Lewis, William Clark, James Entwistle Watkin, David Kinniburgh, and Charles Edward Luxford, under "The Religious, Charitable, and Educational Trust Act, 1856,"—in accordance with professional advice from Sydney—by deed, which deed declared the following trusts, viz.: "To hold the said hereditaments and premises, with every of their appurtenances, unto the said David Lewis, James May, John Holdsworth, David Kinniburgh, Charles Edward Luxford, James Entwistle Watkin, William Clark, John Gooder, George Henry Luxford, and Stephen Simcock Jacka, their heirs and assigns, for ever. But nevertheless upon such and the same trusts, and to and for such and the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to such and the same powers, and provisos, declarations, and agreements, as expressed, contained, and declared or referred to, in and by a certain deed of conveyance, bearing date on or about the thirty-first day of October, 1856, and made or expressed to be made between Henry Matson, therein described, of the first part, the Rev. John Eggleston, therein described, of the second part, and Edward Bull, George Lovett, Robert Lovett, Captain James Stone, Henry Ellis, James Heron, Richard Matthews, Alfred Boon, Henry White, and Archibald Somerville, therein respectively described, of the third part, and enrolled in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of New Zealand at Auckland aforesaid, on the fourth day of November, 1856, being a deed made for the settlement of a piece or parcel of land, and chapel or place of religious worship, with the appurtenances, situated at Parnell, in the suburbs of Auckland, Parish of Waitemata, and County of Eden, in the territory of New Zealand, for the use of the people called Methodists, in the 'Australian connection,' and to, for, and upon no other use, trust, intent or purpose whatsoever. In witness whereof the said parties," &c.

It was our impression that the Rev. Mr. Watkin had power to transfer the land under "The Religious, Charitable, and Educational Trusts Act, 1856."

Application was made by the trustees to the District Meeting to apply to Conference for permission to sell the land, an offer having been made by the General Government to purchase it. I produce a letter to that effect:—

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. WM. FITZHERBERT to the Rev. ISAAC HARDING.

DEAR SIR,—

Treasury, Wellington, 4th December, 1866.

In reply to your note of the 1st instant, requesting me to furnish you with a Memorandum, saying "that it was at my instance you were induced to seek of the Wesleyan Conference of 1865 permission to sell the reserve, and that I agreed, on behalf of the General Government, to purchase, at the price of £50 an acre, you agreeing to take payment of part of the purchase money in Government debentures: but, that after the terms of purchase were arranged, and there was a change of Ministry, that I proposed that the Provincial Government should take the property, and that that was agreed to, with the understanding that the land should be used for public purposes, and the terms of sale to be as arranged with me on behalf of the General Government," I beg to state that your recollection of the particulars of our negotiation is perfectly accurate, and I hereby confirm the accuracy of your recollection on this subject.

I may state that I was, at the time of the negotiation referred to, the Treasurer of the Colony, and that two changes of Ministry having occurred since, I find myself again in the same office.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

The negotiation for the sale to the Provincial Government took place between the Rev. Mr. Harding, and I presume Mr. Brandon, on the part of the Provincial Government, but the agreement was never formally put in writing, nor was any conveyance made. The agreement, however expressed, was to sell the land for £3,500. The Rev. Mr. Harding received of that amount, as part of the principal, the sum of £1,150. He was to receive, by the agreement, 8 per cent. upon the balance, and the Provincial Government have already paid £588 as such interest. Interest has been paid up to the 29th February, 1868. A portion of the money so received has been appropriated for the erection of a new church and parsonage in Wellington. This was by way of loan, at 8 per cent. interest, which interest has been paid to the trustees. The sum of £200 has been lent to the Wanganui Wesleyan Church Trust at 8 per cent. Another loan of £100 has been made to the trustees of the Greytown Wesleyan Church (Wairarapa), at the same rate of interest. The interest has been paid to the account of the trustees, their object being to devote the proceeds of the money received to educational purposes, and, as a nucleus for a school, a purchase of land has been made by the Rev. Isaac Harding and myself at Manuwatu, for £286, consisting of 258 acres, 3 roods. I believe the grant of the land has been issued to five trustees, viz., David Lewis, William Clark, James Entwistle Watkin, David Kinniburgh, and Charles Edward Luxford, as trustees for the Wesleyan Conference, *i.e.*, for the purposes of the Wesleyan denomination.

The opinion of Mr. Thomas Russell, of Auckland, was expressed to the effect that we had such power to sell under the Act, in the following note:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL to the Rev. ISAAC HARDING.

DEAR SIR,—

Wellington, 20th October, 1865.

I think Mr. Moore has taken a hasty view of the question. Notwithstanding what Mr. Moore has expressed, I adhere to the opinion I have already given to you, that the trustees named in the deed signed by Mr. Watkin are trustees of the property;—that the property is held by them upon the trusts expressed in the Crown Grant and the New Zealand Model Deed. In the Province of Auckland we have always acted upon this view, and it has never been questioned.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Mr. William Clark and myself are treasurers of the funds arising from the grant for the Wesleyan College Reserve at Wellington.

I will furnish a copy of the New Zealand Wesleyan Model Deed.

I hope that the Commissioners will perceive that the object of the trustees has been throughout to appropriate the proceeds of this land to the object contemplated by the original grant, viz., the advancement of education, as, whatever the powers given or assumed, the money itself has not been diverted into any other channel, but is being put out to interest to increase it for the same purposes.

I know the land comprised in grant, page 15, 14.2.E. It is land purchased with trust money belonging to the Wesleyan Society, which money is a part of the proceeds of the sale of the chapel pew rents, &c., which was devoted to the purchase of land, there not being room on the ground for the site of a school that we had desired to put up. It was altogether a private purchase.

The Rev. *William Kirk* stated that, as far as his knowledge goes, he concurs in all that Mr. Lewis has stated.

Presbyterian Church.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett, at Wellington.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the COMMISSION, by Mr. R. R. STRANG.

IN 1841, when Governor Hobson first visited Wellington, the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, the first clergyman sent out by the Established Church of Scotland, waited upon His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Strang and some of the first Colonists. His Excellency pointed out a convenient site for the erection of a Scottish church. The section had 100 feet frontage on the beach, and I obtained a grant in the name of the trustees, and Mr. Hart has that grant in his possession now. This is the section on which the Scottish church is built.

As the building of the Court House adjoining required a larger frontage, twenty feet of the section appropriated for the Scottish Church was exchanged for land to the amount of £200, with the Superintendent, Dr. Featherston. This land was taken in the Manawatu, and the present rental is applied to church purposes.

Grant, 1 rood 18 perches.

With regard to the grant No. 40, containing 1 rood 18 perches, I beg to state that it was purchased by a private subscription, and a grant issued in the names of the trustees mentioned in the Schedule, and who were the gentlemen contributing the money.

Wellington, 24th February, 1870.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the COMMISSION, by Mr. D. RAINIE, Clerk to the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland.

I BEG to inform the Commission of Inquiry into Religious and other Trusts, that the objects of the grant (No. 25 on the Schedule, area 1 rood 12 perches) to the trustees of the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland have been carried out, St. Andrew's Scottish Church having been built thereon.

Wellington, 24th February, 1870.

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Wanganui.

TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Lots 149, 150, 155, 156, Town of Wanganui, 1 acre.—Church Site.

Mr. *Taylor*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Thomas Ballardee Taylor; residence, Wanganui. I am a merchant. I know the land comprised in Crown Grant referred to, as recorded No. 14.2 B., folio 177. In the year 1854 the land was fenced in. After that a church was built, and opened for public service on Sunday, 18th August, 1856. The building was also used as a Sunday school. It was destroyed by fire last year. The old building had been removed to a different part of the ground, and a new church was nearly completed on its site, when both were destroyed by fire. A new residence was also built upon the land, which is now standing. The dwelling house is occupied by the Rev. Mr. Elmslie. Preparations are in course of being made to erect a building on the same plan and on the same ground, and part of the materials are collected for the purpose. The managers for the congregation entertain hopes that this building will be complete and ready for occupation in the course of twelve months from this time. The building was calculated to hold 400 sitters without the galleries, but when the galleries should be completed, to hold 600. The sittings are charged for at £1 per year each. No portion of the land is let for any purpose. The contract prices of the buildings were together about £2,300, and considerable alterations were made in the course of erection, which would have brought the total cost to near £3,000. The intended building is estimated to cost £2,000. The buildings were of timber, and shingled. The bell cost about £90. Services were regularly performed in the old church until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Elmslie, shortly after which the congregation so increased as to necessitate the removal of their meetings, pending the erection of the new church, to the Oddfellows' Hall, wherein Divine service has been celebrated for the last two years. The Sunday school, attended on an average by 100 children, has also been held in the Oddfellows' Hall during that period. I am one of the trustees of the property. A quarter of an acre of the ground is laid out as a garden for the manse.

Mr. *Bamber*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Thomas Bamber. I reside at Wanganui, and am a blacksmith. I am one of the trustees of the property above referred to. I corroborate the evidence of Mr. Taylor above set forth.

Primitive Methodist Church.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the COMMISSION, communicated by the Rev. ROBERT WARD.

THE grant (No. 35 on the Schedule, area 1 rood) was purchased with funds sent out from England by

the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, and the present chapel, school-room, and minister's residence have been built thereon.

Wellington, 24th February, 1870.

Independent Church.

Grant, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches, Wellington.

Mr. *John Knowles*, having been duly sworn, states: This land was not a free grant from the Crown. It was part of Wi Tako's Maori Reserve, and was purchased by the Congregational or Independent Church for £80.

On the piece of land comprised in the grant a place of worship has been erected from the time of grant, or almost so. The original building was pulled down, and a new (the present) one, is erected partly on the land in grant, and partly on land adjoining leased from Wi Tako.

Miscellaneous Grants.

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Wanganui.

MONDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

Hospital and Cemetery.

Dr. *Featherston*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Isaac Earl Featherston. I am Superintendent of the Province of Wellington. I know the Colonial Hospital at Wanganui, and am cognizant of some of its affairs. The salary of the medical attendant is £150 a year, and is paid by the Provincial Government. The surgeon was to take charge of the hospital, and also to attend the Natives at Putiki. The money is paid through the Provincial Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Nixon. On one occasion I spoke to Mr. James Alexander about the rent of some part of the Hospital Reserves, which I was informed he occupied, and told him to pay it to the trustees. He declined to do it.

About two years ago it was intimated to me on the part of the New Zealand Government that no further payments would be made on account of the hospital at Wanganui, or of the attendance upon Natives, except a small allowance proportioned to the number of Native patients received in the hospital. The payment of the surgeon thereupon devolved upon the Provincial authorities. I have heard to my surprise that the salary of the surgeon from the General Government has been continued to the present time.

Mr. *Buller*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Walter Lowrie Buller. I live at Wanganui, and am Resident Magistrate there. When I took office as Resident Magistrate, Dr. Gibson was on the staff as Native Medical Attendant, at a salary of £150 a year. That salary has been paid up to the present time. The instructions were that he should attend Putiki once a week, and to receive all Natives who presented themselves at the hospital.

Some years ago, when acting as Native Resident Magistrate, I knew that Dr. Gibson was receiving from the General Government a salary of £150 a year from the Native Department. This was afterwards reduced to £100. I am not aware how it was raised to £150. I found it mentioned in the estimates for my department, and the money was sent to me to pay it.

Mr. *William Hutcheson*, Wanganui, a trustee of the General Cemetery, and acting as secretary, produces the minute and account book of the Cemetery.

David Stark Durie and *William Hogg Watt* state, as to the cemetery, that the accounts of the cemetery are published annually in the Provincial Government Gazette.

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Mr. *Harper*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Thomas Harper. I reside in Wanganui. I am a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff, and one of the trustees of the Wanganui Hospital Reserves. I was appointed by the Superintendent. As one of Dr. Reece's executors, on examining his papers I found a paper which appeared to be either a copy or original grant of the reserves. This I delivered to Mr. Watt, then one of the trustees. I was not then a trustee. Before I left the Colony on a visit to England, I stirred in the business in order to get the land let. In consequence of this some portions of the land were let. The papers and accounts are kept by Mr. Watt. The trustees had a meeting, at which they appointed Mr. Hodge agent and solicitor. Since my return Mr. Hodge has informed me that he had done nothing in the business, as he had been unable to obtain the necessary particulars to enable him to do so. The attention of the trustees has never been drawn before to the state of repair of the building. I have never seen the grant since I was appointed trustee, and was not aware of the contents of it until the copy was read to me by the Commissioner, and did not know what powers the trustees had. I inquired of Mr. Watt for the grant, but he said he did not recollect having it, and did not know where it was.

The trustees took upon themselves to forward to the New Zealand Government a report commenting upon the management of the hospital and medical attendance upon the Natives.

Mr. *Field*, having been duly sworn, states: My name is Henry Claylands Field. I reside in Wanganui, where I am clerk and surveyor to the Town Board. I know the Hospital Reserves within the town. The suburban blocks 33 and 34 are neither of them occupied. Town sections 135, 138, and 139 are not occupied. Town sections 474, 475, and 480 to 490 inclusive, are not let. The four acres included in sections 514 to 521 and 526 to 533 inclusive, are let to one George Marshall, a carter. I believe that no rent has been paid for these for years. I have been told by the tenant that he has tendered to several of the trustees, but neither of them would receive it. He has paid the Town Board rates on this land for several years.

I do not know what the amount of the rent is. It was Curtis's first. His trustee transferred it to James Alexander, who transferred it to Jones, after whose death his widow married Marshall, who

now holds it. Town sections 130 and 131 are occupied by David Atkinson, and he makes use of them, or at least did so to a late period. Sections 127, 128, and 129 were lately occupied by James Neilson, but I understood lately that he had transferred his interest to his wife's brother, James Lockhart. It was Mrs. Neilson who told me this.

Town section 133 is let to James McElwain; I do not know for what rent. Town sections 143 and 136 are let to Messrs. Abram; I do not know for what rent.

There would be no difficulty in letting these lands, or most of them. I know there are parties willing to take some of them. It would be better to let them even at low rents than to let them lie idle with rates accumulating upon them. There is more than £100 owing to the Town Board at the present time on these properties. I think if they were offered for leases of twenty-one years to public competition as to the amount of rent, that a good rental might be obtained for them.

Mr. Watt and his partner have a suburban section (No. 41), which is near the suburban sections of the hospital. They let the suburban section to the military authorities at a rent; I do not know the amount. The military occupied that section with huts, and pitched their tents all over sections 33 and 34 about eight months without paying any rent. Rates were accumulating during this period.

The property was dealt with to its detriment by the turf being dug up to build cooking-places for the military. They stripped the turf off considerable portions of these sections for that purpose.

Mr. Watt further states: I have heard read the evidence of Mr. Field. I feel convinced that he has been misinformed by Marshall as to his having tendered rent to any of the trustees. He did not at any time offer to pay me any rent. I do not know of Neilson's occupation of sections 127, 128, and 129; nor do I know of sections 134 and 136 being let to Messrs. Abram.

With respect to the suburban section let by Messrs. Taylor and Watt for £1 a week, adjoining the sections of the Hospital Reserves, they may have been occupied by camp followers. A man, Neilson, had a canteen there, but I do not think they were occupied by the military.

The whole surface of these sections was very irregular. The benefit we gained by the occupation was, that the land was left more level than it was before. It was for about six or eight months that this occupation lasted.

THURSDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Dr. Earle, being duly sworn, states: My name is Robert Charles Earle. I reside in Wanganui, and am a M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., and L.M. I am Acting Provincial Surgeon, in the absence of Dr. Gibson, to the Wanganui Hospital. It is built on land reserved for the purpose in the town of Wanganui. The building is of timber and shingled, and is plastered inside. It contains three wards, a surgery, kitchen, two upstairs rooms for the attendants, and a room formerly used as a bath room. The land on which it stands, I should think about half an acre, is fenced in. The building is in a dilapidated state, both externally and internally. If practicable, that is if the framework would support it, it requires to be reshingled and generally to be repaired externally, and replastered internally. There is no spouting and no water available on the premises. The well on the premises is useless for dietary purposes, from the water being impregnated with filtration from adjoining privies. There is but one privy on the premises for the use of men, women, and children, and hospital attendants, and this is so dilapidated as to be almost useless; in addition to which, from the diseases of some of the patients, the use of it is dangerous to others. The hospital is to accommodate eleven patients. The number of patients varies with the time of year. It is sometimes completely filled. It is a refuge occasionally to the houseless having some slight complaint to justify their being sent there in preference to the gaol. The expenses of the hospital are defrayed by the Provincial Government. The accounts are sent to Major Nixon, who forwards them to Wellington. The supplies are furnished upon contract. I cannot state the exact expense per annum. My annual fee for attending is £150. The hospital attendants were a man and his wife, at salaries of £40 a year each. About two months ago the man died, and there being in the hospital some men partially convalescent able to do a little work, I have employed them to do the work of the assistant.

I have looked at the descriptions of the lands granted as an endowment for the hospital, and think that an income which would be important to the well-being of the hospital might be raised from them. Were they offered to tender at a favourable opportunity, for terms of twenty-one years, I think they would produce a substantial rental.

The Commissioner proceeded with Dr. Earle to take a view of the hospital premises. The land is in luxuriant grass. The building—a respectable building for the time when it was put up—appears to have arrived prematurely at a decaying stage, from want of occasional inspection and repair. The guttering round the roof, never well constructed, has in some parts got choked with grass, which holding the water has caused the guttering to decay, till it is now useless for the purpose for which it was put up. The shingles of the roof are black with damp and decay; and in one place the roof has somewhat sunk in. The damp appears to have penetrated the building, and to have affected the laths of the ceilings of the passage, and of one or more of the wards, causing the plastering in large patches to fall away. The drinking water is fetched from a distance. The walls of the building are in parts rotted by the wet, from which the maintenance of a proper guttering would have preserved them. The perfect cleanliness of the interior, and the brightness of every article in use, are matters worthy of note, and very creditable to the female assistant. It was stated that the windows were not watertight, and that the roof was supposed to be not waterproof.

In the afternoon the Commissioner visited the cemetery. It is divided into two portions by the road. The portion on one side is appropriated to Roman Catholics, that on the other side is used in common by the other denominations. The fences were in good order, and the graves (including those not railed in) were neatly kept.

FRIDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1869.

An appointment having been made for the attendance of Mr. Hutcheson, Secretary to the Trustees of the Cemetery, the Hall was attended, and meeting him afterwards the Commissioner found that his

evidence was not necessary, all the accounts of the cemetery being published in the *Provincial Government Gazette*. On the subject of the School Trust, he expressed his objection to the denominational character of the governing body. But on its being explained that this was in accordance with the grant, he repeated what he had previously expressed, that he had no fault to find with the actual administration of the trust.

The Commissioner visited the School Premises. The schoolroom is as described in the evidence of Mr. Godwin. Has an air of business about it, and the books in use appeared well calculated for their purpose. The building is old, but has gone through considerable internal repair. The dwelling-house appears, though not very ornamental, to be a comfortable, neat, and compact abode.

Mr. Godwin suggested that the application of a small annual sum out of the trust funds to the payment of a competent examiner once a year, to test the progress of the pupils, and the efficiency of the course of instruction pursued in the school, would be satisfactory to the public and to himself.

Mr. *M. V. Hodge*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Matthew Vere Hodge, and I reside in Wanganui, and am a solicitor. I was applied to about two years and a half ago by Mr. Harper, one of the trustees of the Hospital Reserves (the plans of which have been produced to me). He asked me to act for the trustees in preparing any leases and collecting the rents. I was appointed their solicitor and agent. I then went to Mr. Watt, who was the treasurer, and supposed to have all the papers and documents. He handed to me the papers I produce at this time, saying that they were all he had or knew of belonging to the trust. (Paper A.) Notice dated 16th February, 1864, signed Alexander Williamson, addressed to the Trustees of the Colonial Hospital, Wanganui, of an intention to direct a dividing fence between sections 137 and 140, and sections 136, 138, and 139. (Papers B. and C.) Engrossment of lease and counterpart, signed only by Mr. Campbell, and purporting to be made between the Rev. Richard Taylor, Clerk, Moses Campbell, Esq., and William Hogg Watt, Merchant, of the one part, and Edwin Jones of the other part, purporting to demise certain sections, 526 to 533 inclusive, and sections 514 to 521 inclusive, for seven years from the day of the date, at an annual rent of £15 sterling. (Paper D.) Deed dated November, 1864, purporting to be made between the Rev. Richard Taylor, Clerk, Thomas Harper, Esq., William Hogg Watt, Esq., George Henry Gibson, Colonial Surgeon, and Henry Shafto Harrison, Esq., all of Wanganui, and Trustees of a certain building called the Colonial Hospital, of the one part, and James McElwain, of the same place, Shoemaker, of the other part. It is duly executed by Watt, Gibson, and McElwain, and purports to demise section 133, Wanganui, for fifteen years, to commence from the 10th day of November, 1864, at a yearly rent for the first ten years at £3 10s., and for the last five years of £5 5s. With these a small tracing, showing, I understood, the lands included in the grant, was handed to me. This was shortly afterwards obtained from me by Dr. Gibson, and has never been returned to me. I have been informed that sections 127 and 128 and 129 had been let to a person named Robert Atkinson, but upon what terms I could not discover. There had been a fence, then in a ruinous state. I made inquiries respecting the occupation and position of the lands belonging to this trust, and heard there were other leases, but have been unable to find the counterparts or any particulars. I then applied to Mr. Watt again to give me a list of the tenants, together with a statement of the amounts of the rents payable, and up to what time they had been paid. He said he could give me no further information about the matter, he had given me all the information he could; probably the Rev. Mr. Taylor (then in England) would know something more about the matter. I then told him I could not undertake to collect the rents without being supplied with the particulars. I had nothing to go by. It would take a person some time to make the inquiries and ascertain the facts. Mr. Watt had a little book he showed me, but he did not give it me. I wrote Mr. Watt and told him I could do nothing, and informed Mr. Harper of the same after his return. Besides the pieces I have mentioned, I have heard that Mr. D. Atkinson occupies sections 130 and 131; that Mr. James McElwain has a lease of another section; and that George Marshall has been in occupation of sections 520 to 533 inclusive, but I can give no particulars. I think if the sections comprised in the grant were offered to competition for terms of twenty-one to thirty years, they would produce a good rental.

16TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Mr. *Atkinson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is David Atkinson. I reside in Wanganui and am a hotelkeeper. I am the person named as tenant in the counterpart lease (marked A.) now produced to me. The signature thereto, "David Atkinson," is mine.

I paid one year's rent to Mr. Watt. Nobody has since called upon me for any. I would not swear that I have paid any. I have understood there was no legal power to collect it, and I did not tender it to any one.

I do not consider myself liable to pay rent for that time which has elapsed since. I have not used it. I had fenced it, and since the first year have not put a pig or a cow upon it. It is still fenced in. I believe a man named Lee puts his horses there. I paid taxes for it ever since, as I did not wish to go to Court for the amount.

Mr. *Watt*, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Hogg Watt. I am a merchant, and reside at Wanganui. I know the lands comprised in the grant, a copy whereof is produced and referred to as from Register I., folio 94. In the plans in the margin I do not see the piece of land on which the hospital stands. I believe it stands upon land originally reserved by the New Zealand Company for that object.

Several of the quarter-acres comprised in grant have been leased for fourteen years at rents varying from £2 to £4. I have received some rents, the amounts of which have been absorbed in the payment of Town Board rates. I acted as treasurer to the property for some time. The leases were handed over to Mr. Hodge, solicitor, as agent to collect the rents, and are, I think, now in his possession. I could not, without referring to the leases, ascertain the amount of annual rent. There has not at any time been a profit rent applicable to the support of the hospital. The present trustees are Thomas Harper, the Rev. Richard Taylor, and myself. Dr. Reece and Captain Campbell were two of the original trustees, but have since died. The trustees have had no favourable opportunity, and have

received no adequate offer to lead them to grant leases of any other land belonging to the endowment than such part as is already leased.

The hospital itself is under the management of a surgeon, who has a male and female assistant resident on the premises. The surgeon exercises the control of its management. The trustees of the endowment have not interfered with the management of the hospital. The annual value of the property in the grant, if let just now for a term of fourteen years, would probably be £50. I do not know anything of the internal management of the hospital.

Mr. Hodge has done little or nothing towards collecting the rents, and I have spoken to a Mr. Field, who has offered to take upon himself the office of steward to the property.

Up to March, 1867, it was understood that the hospital was under the management of the General Government. On the 30th March, 1867, a letter was written to Messrs. Harper, Watt, and Taylor, the then trustees, stating that the management of the hospital had been handed over to the Government of the Province.

The land of the hospital endowments is poor and mostly of pumice. These reserves were the refuse of the town. I produce an account of receipts and payments by me, as one of the trustees of the Hospital Reserves, marked E. The vouchers have been shown to the Commissioner (for the payments). The sum in error paid over by me as the balance, £3 5s., was paid to G. Walker, the hospital attendant. It was considered by the trustees, when Dr. Gibson was appointed *ex officio* trustee, and had an assistant, that in spare time the assistant could collect the rents.

The trustees have met to discuss applications for the grounds, but the offers appeared so low as to be unfit to be entertained. The trustees have not called upon Mr. Walker for any account.

Mr. Robert Atkinson, one of the tenants is dead, leaving a widow from whom no rent could be obtained. The tenant Jones declined to execute the counterpart lease, or to go into possession, and he paid £1 by way of compensation. I had overlooked the counterpart lease to Mr. David Atkinson.

Stephen Curtis, named in the counterpart lease which I produce marked X., became insolvent, and left the place. His assignee or trustee paid me the £11 14s. 9d. mentioned in the account. James Alexander purchased Curtis's lease, at the sale of his effects. He occupied the land for some time afterwards. No rent has been paid by him, nor, to my knowledge, has any application for rent been made to him. The husband of Mrs. Brady, mentioned in the account, was a policeman, who removed to Wellington.

The COLONIAL HOSPITAL in account with W. H. WATT, Treasurer.

1862.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1862.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 24.	To paid rates to Town Board ...	1	15	0	Feb.	By rent from Mrs. Brady ...	4	0	0
1864.					Sept.	" Forfeit from Jones for lease ...	1	0	0
Nov. 21.	" Ditto ...	19	14	7	1864.				
Dec. 21.	" Willis for fencing ...	2	0	6	Nov.	" Rent from Robert Atkinson ...	15	7	3
1865.					" 25.	" " David Atkinson... ..	6	0	0
Nov. 16.	" H. J. Jones, for book ...	0	4	6	"	" " Estate of S. Curtis ...	11	14	9
1867.						Balance	1	5	11
Mar. 1.	" Rates to Town Board ...	12	3	4					
1869.									
June 10.	" Charles Budge ...	0	5	0					
1863.									
Oct. 9.	" G. Walker ...	3	5	0					
		£39	7	11			£39	7	12
	To Balance brought down ...	£1	5	11					

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

City of Wellington—Hospital.

Mr. Fitzherbert, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Fitzherbert. I know the Hospital Reserves in Wellington. The trustees were appointed under the grant, I think, in 1853. They were the Hon. Henry Petre, Mr. St. Hill, and myself, I believe. We took possession of the property, and proceeded to offer it on lease, in accordance with our powers under the grant and the appointment of trust.

There was no commission appointing trustees, as far as I can remember, only the notice in the Government *Gazette*. In pursuance of our powers, myself and successors of the Hon. Henry Petre and Mr. St. Hill (the present ones being Mr. Waring Taylor and Mr. Coutts Crawford), let portions of the land. I will get the account of the terms of the lands let. The different sections, or parts of sections, amount to rather more than twelve acres.

Grant, 12 acres 11½ perches.

No. 1 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 29, area 12 acres 11½ perches).—I may state generally, that the money has been devoted to the repairs of the hospital, and in payments to the Provincial Government towards its maintenance in respect of Maori patients. The accounts will show the receipts and expenditure, and these have been audited for several years past. In Mr. St. Hill's time they were not audited. I will forward the account book.

Copy of a Letter from WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, Esq. to the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION.

SIR,—

The Hutt, 27th November, 1869.

The leases have been handed to Mr. Brandon, the solicitor to the trustees, for the purpose of some suits in the Supreme Court (*vide* copy of receipt attached), to whom the Chairman of the Commission is respectfully referred.

Copies of the accounts, as audited, since August 1862, are attached. The accounts of the current year will be audited at the end of December. Prior to 1862 the accounts of the treasurers were not audited, viz., those of Mr. Boyle and Mr. St. Hill.

To the Secretary of the Commission.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

The Hospital Reserves adjoining the College Reserve might have been let more advantageously during the last three years, but it was understood that it would be the desire of the General Government to become possessed of a portion of the property for a domain ; and under these circumstances the trustees considered themselves justified in avoiding creating further complications for such contemplated possession, by granting a fresh lease, which must have been given on much higher terms, and would have been less defeasible. The tenant also, if turned out, would have demanded large compensation, and so have diminished the funds accruing beneficially to the trust, the tendency generally being in favour of the tenant in such cases. This was really what operated on the minds of the trustees in this matter.

The hospital has been kept in good repair, and large sums have been spent for this object.

There was a *pro rata* arrangement between the General Government and the Provincial Government of Wellington, with respect to the maintenance of Maoris in the hospital.

The hospital was maintained out of the rents of these sections (which I believe were Native sections originally), and with funds given proportionately by the General and Provincial Governments.

We have nothing to do with disbursing the hospital funds, which is the business of the Provincial Government. We have not a word to say as to the appointment of the hospital surgeon, or its internal management. We have simply to receive rents, and pay them over to the Government, taking care to keep the hospital in repair, the management of the land and buildings being solely in our especial province.

Grant, 10 acres 3 roods 17 perches.

(N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 97, area 10 acres 3 roods 17 perches).—With respect to the College Reserve, so far as I am aware, *i.e.*, up to the time of my leaving for England, at which time I ceased to act in the trust, no dealings had been taken by the trustees in respect of that portion of the property known as Thorndon Barracks. I may state, as the sole original surviving trustee, that the reasons which operated on the minds of the trustees, in preventing their taking any action in the matter, were these, viz., urgent applications were at first made to the General Government, to give possession of the property to the trustees ; they were referred back to the military authorities, and failed to obtain any effective reply. I doubt if there is any correspondence on record respecting these applications. It was contemplated having recourse to legal process to get possession of the reserve ; but strong local influences were brought to bear not to press this point, lest it should be taken hold of as a reason for not sending troops here.

The sections on Lambton Quay, I think, were let at 10s. a foot frontage. The existing leases of these sections, and of those in Vivian Street, are in the hands of the present trustees, to whom I handed them on relinquishing the trust, together with a sum of, I think, about £2,000, more or less, which had accumulated from rents, which I had invested whenever they amounted to £100 or £200.

The present trustees are Messrs. Brandon, Lyon, Pearce, and one or two others. My object was to have established a college with the funds. I believe a boys' school has been built with the funds, on part of the Wesleyan Reserve.

RECEIVED from W. A. Fitzherbert, Esq., the following deeds:—

- 1868, March 26, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to J. Burns.
- 1863, November, lease, Hospital Trustees to R. Stuart.
- 1864, November, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to R. Stuart.
- 1868, March 20, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to W. H. Davis.
- 1866, August 20, lease, Hospital Trustees to G. W. Hornblow.
- 1859, May 13, lease, Hospital Trustees to — Coffee.
- 1868, March 26, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to J. Creamer.
- 1863, March 26, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to A. Scales.
- 1867, February 25, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to J. Johnston.
- 1868, April 15, counterpart lease, Hospital Trustees to — Grace.

A. DE B. BRANDON,
Pro JOHN BATHAM.

Wellington, 5th August, 1869.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account current with the TRUSTEES of the HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 4th August, 1862, to 20th August, 1863.

1862.		£	s.	d.	1862.		£	s.	d.
	To Balance	294	10	10	Aug. 6.	By Boyle	10	1	8
Oct. 13.	" Rent, Bull	6	0	0	Sept. 8.	" Simmonds, bricklayer, repairs to			
Nov. 3.	" " Creamer	3	0	0		Provincial Hospital	2	12	6
"	" " Sutherland	10	0	0	"	" Wallis, labour at hospital	3	12	0
1863.					"	" Mayer, for 50 loads gravel	6	5	0
Feb. 9.	" " Clapham	9	15	0	" 10.	" Lawes, carpenter, repairing hospi-			
"	" " Bolton	6	0	0		tal porch	1	5	0
"	" " Maney	5	0	0	"	" Bolton, shingling old Court House	15	9	5
"	" " Clapham	9	15	0	1863.				
"	" " Connelly	2	10	0	Jan. 19.	" Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert) ...	10	0	0
"	" " Sutherland	10	0	0	Mar. 19.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5	0	0
"	" " Brown	1	10	0	" 23.	" Insurance of hospital to the 25th			
Mar. 9.	" " General Government	45	0	0		March, 1864	20	0	0
June 21.	" " Bull	5	0	0	"	" Minifie, repairs to hospital	55	0	0
July 19.	" " Connelly	2	10	0	Aug. 2.	" Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert) ...	4	0	0
" 24.	" " Clapham	19	10	0	"	" Balance	347	15	3
"	" " Bolton	6	0	0					
Aug. 3.	" " General Government	45	0	0					
		£481	0	10			£481	0	10

JAMES KELHAM, Auditor.

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

19 A.—No. 2.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account current with the TRUSTEES
of the HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 20th August, 1863, to 22nd November, 1864.

1863.				£	s.	d.	1863.				£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	To Balance	...	...	347	15	3	Nov. 13.	By Jacka, Militia Office repairs	...	95	0	0
Nov. 2.	„ Rent, Creamer	...	...	3	0	0	1864.					
1864.							Jan. 25.	„ Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert)	...	5	9	0	
Jan. 5.	„ „ — Coffee	...	...	11	0	0	Mar. 24.	„ Insurance of hospital	...	20	0	0
„ 24.	„ „ Clapham, to 25th Dec., 1863	...	...	19	10	0	„ „ „ Anderson, palings for hospital	...	2	0	0	
„ „ „ „ Sutherland, to March, 1863	...	...	...	5	0	0	„ 30.	„ Contribution to Provincial Govern-	...	250	0	0
Mar. 24.	„ „ Creamer, to 25th Sept., 1864	...	...	3	0	0	ment	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ Maney, to 25th Jany., 1864	...	...	...	8	0	0	April 4.	„ Collector	...	2	10	0
„ 29.	„ „ Stewart	...	...	3	0	0	June 11.	„ E. Orr, Militia Office repairs	...	12	16	0
April 4.	„ „ Connelly, to 25th Dec., 1863	...	...	2	10	0	Aug. 4.	„ Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert)	...	6	6	0
„ 5.	„ „ Bolton, to 25th March, 1864	...	...	9	0	0	„ „ „ Auditor, last year's accounts	...	1	1	0	
„ 28.	„ „ C. Brown, to 25th Dec., 1863	...	...	3	0	0	Oct. 10.	„ Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert)	...	7	0	0
„ „ „ „ General Government, to 25th	...	...	...	45	0	0	„ „ „ Minifie, repairs to hospital	...	73	4	1	
	December, 1863	...	...	19	10	0	„ „ „ Hospital trust deed	...	1	9	6	
July 23.	„ „ Clapham, to 25th June, 1864	...	...	44	0	0	„ „ „ Balance	...	58	9	8	
Sept. 9.	„ „ General Government	...	...	3	0	0						
Oct. 10.	„ „ Stewart	...	...	3	0	0						
„ „ „ „ Creamer	...	...	...	3	0	0						
„ „ „ „ Bolton, to 25th September	...	...	...	6	0	0						
				£535	5	3				£535	5	3	

I have examined this account, and find it correct, with the vouchers, the balance of £58 9s. 8d being in the Union Bank of Australia to the credit of the Hospital Trust.

WM. HOLMES, Auditor.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account current with the TRUSTEES
of the HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 22nd November, 1864, to 22nd November, 1865.

1865.		£	s.	d.	1865.		£	s.	d.
	To Balance of account from 22nd Nov., 1864, the date of last audit examination	58	9	8	Jan. 17.	By Auditor	1	0	0
Jan. 27.	„ Half-year's rent old Supreme Court House, up to 31st Dec., 1864 ...	45	0	0	Feb. 3.	„ Collector (W. A. Fitzherbert) ...	8	0	0
„ 30.	„ Half-year's rent, Bolton, to 25th December, 1864	6	0	0	„ „	„ J. Brown, repairs to old Supreme Court House	181	3	3
„ „	„ One year's rent, Creamer, to 1st January, 1865	2	0	0	Mar. 25.	„ Insurance of hospital	20	0	0
„ „	„ E. J. Wakefield, balance of arrears	40	0	0	Oct. 25.	„ Secretary's salary	15	0	0
Feb. 3.	„ C. Bull, on account of rent ...	6	0	0	Nov. 6.	„ Bolton, building chimney for hospital	16	15	0
„ 18.	„ Rent of old Supreme Court, to 25th March, 1865	37	10	0	„ „	„ E. Pearce, surveying hospital chimneys	1	1	0
Mar. 25.	„ Half-year's rent, Clapham, to 25th March, 1865	19	10	8	„ 20.	„ Secretary, balance of salary and commission up to 22nd November, 1865... ..	6	0	0
„ „	„ Hatfield, balance of rent to 25th December, 1864	0	10	0	„ „	„ Credit balance at Union Bank ...	16	16	5
May 3.	„ One year's rent, Connelly, to 31st December, 1864	5	0	0	„ 22.	„ Balance at Bank of New South Wales	106	13	0
„ „	„ One year's rent, Coffee, to 31st December, 1864	4	0	0					
„ „	„ Half-year's rent, Stewart, to 25th March, 1865	3	0	0					
„ „	„ Quarter-year's rent, Bolton, to 25th March, 1865	3	0	0					
„ „	„ Quarter-year's rent, Cooper (late Wakefield)	4	4	0					
Oct. 3.	„ Clapham, to 25th June, 1865, one quarter	9	15	0					
„ 9.	„ Half-year's rent, Stewart, to 25th September, 1865	3	0	0					
„ „	„ One year's rent, Creamer, to 25th September, 1865	2	0	0					
„ 17.	„ Half-year's rent, old Supreme Court House, at £200 per annum, up to 25th September, 1865	100	0	0					
Nov. 6.	„ Half-year, Bolton, to 25th September, 1865... ..	7	10	0					
„ 20.	„ Maney, on account of rent	6	0	0					
„ „	„ One year, Freeman, up to 21st November, 1865... ..	10	0	0					
		£372	8	8			£372	8	8

I have examined this account and find it correct, with the vouchers; the balance of £123 9s. 5d. being deposited as follows, viz.:—Union Bank of Australia, to credit of Messrs. Fox, Fitzherbert, and Ward, £16 16s. 5d.; Bank of New South Wales, to credit of Secretary, £106 13s.

WM. HOLMES, Auditor.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account current with the TRUSTEES of the HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 22nd November, 1865, to 30th December, 1866.

1866.		£.	s.	d.	1866.		£.	s.	d.
	To Balance in Union Bank of Australia	16	16	5	Jan. 2.	By Secretary on account of salary	2	0	0
	„ „ New South Wales Bank	106	13	0	„ 11.	„ Bolton, building chimneys at Provincial Hospital	31	15	0
Jan. 8.	„ Bolton, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, one quarter year	5	0	0	Feb. 26.	„ Connelly, making and erecting water-spouts at Old Supreme Court House	3	0	0
„ „	„ Clapham, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, half-year	19	10	0	Mar. 25.	„ Insurance of Provincial Hospital	20	0	0
„ „	„ Coffee, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, one year	4	0	0	April 16.	„ Secretary, on account of salary and commission	10	0	0
Jan. 9.	„ Bull, on account of rent	10	0	0	July 6.	„ Auditor	1	1	0
Feb. 3.	„ Connolly, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, one year	5	0	0	„ „	„ Mr. Vennell for valuing land	2	2	0
„ „	„ Creamer, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, one year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Mr. Skeet, surveying hospital land	0	10	6
„ „	„ Hatfield, rent to 25th Dec., 1865, one year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Insurance Company, survey of chimneys at hospital	1	1	0
March 5.	„ Rent of Native Chiefs' House to 31st Dec., 1865, viz., two and a half years, at £20 per annum	50	0	0	Aug. 25.	„ Secretary, on account of salary and commission	3	5	9
July 6.	„ Maney, on account of rent	5	0	0	„ 28.	„ Secretary, on account of salary and commission	12	0	0
„ „	„ Stewart, rent to 25th March, 1866	3	0	0	Nov. 12.	„ Lockie, repairs to hospital	50	0	0
July 30.	„ Bolton, rent to 25th June, 1866, half-year	10	0	0	„ 26.	„ Toxward, architect	6	10	0
„ „	„ Clapham, rent to 25th June, 1866, half-year	19	10	0	„ 28.	„ Lockie, repairs to hospital	48	10	0
Aug. 20.	„ Rent, Old Supreme Court-house to 30th June, 1866	150	0	0	Dec. 11.	„ Secretary, balance of salary and commission up to 22nd Nov., 1866	8	14	0
Nov. 20.	„ Stewart, rent to 25th Sept., 1866	3	0	0	„ „	„ Credit balance at Union Bank	16	16	5
„ „	„ Creamer, „ one year	2	0	0	„ „	„ Balance in New South Wales Bank	238	3	9
„ „	„ Rent, Native Chiefs' House up to 25th March, 1866	10	0	0					
„ 26.	„ Freeman, rent to 20th Nov., 1866, one year	10	0	0					
„ „	„ Bull, on account of rent	20	0	0					
		£445	9	5			£445	9	5

I have examined this account, and find it correct, with the vouchers; the balance of £255 Os. 2d. being deposited as follows, viz.:—Union Bank of Australia, to credit of Messrs. Fox, Fitzherbert, and Ward, £16 16s. 5d.; Bank of New South Wales, to credit of Secretary, £238 3s. 9d.
31st December, 1866. WM. HOLMES, Auditor.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with the TRUSTEES of the HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 31st December, 1866, to 1st January, 1868.

1867.		£.	s.	d.	1867.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance in New South Wales Bank	238	3	9	Mar. 25.	By Insurance of Provincial Hospital	20	0	0
April 29.	„ Coffee, rent to 25th December, 1866, one year	4	0	0	April 29.	„ McKenzie, contractor's repairs to hospital	200	0	0
„ „	„ Bolton, rent to 25th December, 1866, half-year	10	0	0	„ „	„ Bolton, repairs to Provincial Hospital	1	7	0
„ „	„ Clapham, rent to 25th December, 1866, half-year	13	10	0	„ „	„ Creamer, refund	1	0	0
June 3.	„ Old Supreme Court House and General Government Printing Office, to 25th March, three-quarters of a year	150	0	0	June 10.	„ Lockie, contractor, balance of his account	32	10	0
„ 10.	„ Rent, Hatfield, to 25th December, 1866, one year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Auditor	1	1	0
„ „	„ Stewart, rent to 25th March, 1867, half-year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Collection on account of salary	5	0	0
„ „	„ Creamer, rent to 1st January, 1867, half-year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Secretary, commission	11	6	0
„ „	„ Connolly, rent to 25th December, 1866, one year	5	0	0	July 5.	„ McKenzie, on account of contract	68	10	0
July 15.	„ Bull, rent to 25th June, 1867, (arrears)	74	0	0	„ 19.	„ Toxward, amount of commission superintending McKenzie's contract	19	0	6
„ 19.	„ Clapham, rent to 25th June, 1867, half-year	19	10	0	Aug. 20.	„ Collector, on account	5	0	0
Oct. 28.	„ Dr. Grace, rent to 25th August, 1867, half-year	16	5	0	Sept. 17.	„ McKenzie, balance of his account	89	10	0
Nov. 20.	„ Creamer, rent to 25th September, 1867, one year	2	0	0	„ 30.	„ Secretary, commission	8	0	0
„ „	„ Freeman, rent to 20th November, 1867, one year	10	0	0	Nov. 25.	„ Hart and Buckley	5	0	0
„ „	„ Stewart, rent to 25th September, 1867, half-year	3	0	0	„ „	„ Provincial Government donation	90	0	0
Dec. 3.	„ Balance drawn from Union Bank	16	16	1	„ „	„ Independent Office, printing	1	1	0
		£577	4	10	Dec. 9.	„ Toxward, drawing plan	2	2	0
					July 1.	„ Balance in New South Wales Bank	16	12	4

I have examined this account, and find it correct, with the vouchers.
March, 1868. WM. HOLMES, Auditor.

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

21 A—No. 3

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with the TRUSTEES of the
HOSPITAL ESTATE, from 1st January, 1868, to 1st January, 1869.

1868.	£	s.	d.	1868.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Balance in New South Wales Bank ...	16	12	4	Mar. 21. By Insurance of Provincial Hospital	20	0	0
Feb. 20. To rent, General Government, up to 31st Dec., 1867, three-quarter year	150	0	0	April 2. „ Secretary, on account of salary and commission ...	20	0	0
Mar. 2. „ Bolton, rent to 25th Dec., 1867, half-year ...	10	0	0	May 12. „ Cheque book, stamped ...	0	4	2
Apr. 20. „ Clapham, rent to 25th Dec., 1867, half-year ...	19	10	0	„ 16. „ Hall, painter, work done at Pro- vincial Hospital ...	40	14	0
„ „ „ Dr. Grace, rent to 25th Feb., 1868, half-year ...	16	5	0	June 16. „ Secretary, on account of commis- sion ...	10	0	0
May 12. „ Creamer, rent to 1st Jan., 1868, one year ...	3	0	0	Sept. 3. „ Auditor ...	1	0	0
„ „ „ Connelly, rent to 25th Dec., 1867, one year ...	5	0	0	„ 9. „ Toxward, survey of Native Reserves	39	18	0
„ „ „ Coffee, rent to 25th Dec., 1867, one year ...	4	0	0	Dec. 1. „ Barry, contractor, repairs Provin- cial Hospital, and additions to the same ...	348	2	6
„ „ „ Stewart, rent to 25th March, 1868, half-year ...	3	0	0	„ 2. „ Mills, cooking-range for Provincial Hospital ...	52	6	0
July 14. „ Clapham, rent to 25th June, 1868, half-year ...	19	10	0	Jan. „ Balance in New South Wales Bank	7	10	0
„ „ „ Bolton, rent to 25th June, 1868, half-year ...	10	0	0				
„ 27. „ General Government, rent to 1st July, 1868, half-year ...	100	0	0				
Aug. 3. „ Burrett, rent to 3rd Aug., 1868, half-year ...	18	15	0				
Sept. 7. „ Dr. Grace, rent to 25th Aug., 1868	20	8	4				
Oct. 5. „ Burrett (late Bull), paid by Krull arrears of rent to 25th Sept., 1868 ...	37	10	0				
„ „ „ rent, Clapham, to 25th Sept., 1868, one-quarter year ...	9	15	0				
„ „ „ Rent, Cooper, on account of arrears of rent ...	30	0	0				
„ 26. „ General Government, to 30th Sept., 1868, one-quarter year ...	50	0	0				
Nov. 10. „ Rent, Stewart, to 25th Sept., 1868, half-year ...	3	0	0				
„ „ „ Rent, Davies, to 1st Oct., 1868, three-quarter year ...	13	9	0				
	£539	14	8		£539	14	8

Audited and found correct.
5th March, 1869.

WM. HOLMES.

WM. ALFRED FITZHERBERT, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with TRUSTEES of the
HOSPITAL TRUST, from 1st January, 1869, to 25th May, 1869.

1869.	£	s.	d.	1869.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Balance in New South Wales Bank	7	10	0	Mar. 9. By Barry, balance of his account ...	114	14	0
„ 18. „ Clapham, rent, 25th December, 1868, quarter-year ...	9	15	0	„ 24. „ Insurance of Provincial Hospital ...	20	0	0
„ „ „ Coffee, rent, 25th December, 1868, one year ...	4	0	0	Apr. 8. „ By Auditor ...	1	1	0
„ „ „ Hatfield, rent, 25th December, 1868, one year ...	3	0	0	May 4. „ Collector, balance of commission and salary to May 4th, 1869 ...	37	0	0
„ „ „ Creamer, rent, 1st January, 1869 one year ...	7	0	0	„ 5. „ Toxward, architect ...	29	0	0
„ „ „ Freeman, rent, 20th November, 1868, one year ...	10	0	0	„ „ „ Balance in New South Wales Bank	11	4	0
„ 25. „ Maney, rent, on account ...	5	0	0				
„ „ „ Bolton, rent, 25th December, 1868, half-year ...	10	0	0				
Feb. 15. „ General Government, 1st January, 1869, quarter-year ...	50	0	0				
„ 22. „ Dr. Grace, rent, 7th February, 1869, half-year ...	21	0	0				
„ „ „ Connelly, rent, 25th December, 1868, one year ...	5	0	0				
Mar. 25. „ Burrett (paid by Krull to 25th March, 1869) ...	15	15	0				
Apr. 27. „ General Government, rent to 25th March, 1869 ...	50	0	0				
May 25. „ Burrett, on account of rent ...	15	0	0				
	£213	0	0		£213	0	0

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Dr. Johnston, being duly sworn, states: My name is Alexander Johnston. I am the Provincial Surgeon in charge of the Wellington Hospital. The principle on which the hospital has been always conducted with respect to races, is to admit all Natives upon their application, both with respect to residence and subsistence in hospital, and to medical assistance. All others are admitted upon payment of the hospital fees, or, if paupers, by an order from the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government find all the current expenses out of Provincial funds; and the revenue arising from the Native Reserves is scarcely sufficient for, and has been always expended upon landlords' repairs.

If a Native and a European belonging to the same corps, and wounded in the same action, were sent together to the hospital, the expenses of the white man would be charged to the Defence Office at 3s. per diem; whereas the Maori, from right of race, would receive all the same care and assistance gratis.

On one occasion I amputated the leg of an English woman, and of a Maori boy. The woman was supplied with a wooden leg costing a few shillings, and the boy with an artificial leg costing £25, which I always thought disgraceful. This was about four years ago. The Maori boy died a few months ago, and only last week the woman came to beg the leg. It had, however, been knocked to pieces almost by the boy, who was a drunken young scamp.

Since the Native Hostelry has been established, we have not had so many applications, the Natives preferring a residence there, and coming to the hospital for medicine. In these cases the names of the patients are not recorded. The patients come, obtain their physic, and go away again.

The hospital is now going to ruin for want of repairs, and I cannot get a shilling from the trustees; the answer to my application being, that in consequence of an approaching lawsuit, they dare not spend the funds until the result of the proceedings is known. There is no means of getting money elsewhere. The Provincial Government has none for the purpose.

No Maori that ever applied has been refused admittance. My instructions were distinct in assuming charge of the hospital, never to turn out a Maori. Even if we should turn out a European for the purpose, we always make room for a Maori.

I have had charge for about seven or eight years, and one Maori has been in the hospital all the time. Several have been in the hospital for years together.

There are only two Maori in-patients at present, and twenty Europeans.

Whenever the Maoris come in a body to town, a great proportion of them always visit the hospital to claim physic and advice. They are very fond of being cupped, which is their favourite remedy for most of their complaints.

The cause of the falling off of the number of Maoris attending the hospital is the decrease of the Native race in the neighbourhood. When I came seven years ago, there was a pa at Pipitea, just below the hospital, where a good number of Maoris resided; now there are not more than seven or eight, or occasionally a dozen.

There are at the present time twenty-two patients in the hospital, two of them are Natives, and one of them makes the hospital his home. He claims this indulgence by right of birth and race.

From the 1st January this year to the present date, seventy Europeans and sixteen Natives have been admitted into the hospital. I consider this to be a very fair proportion, considering the decrease of the Native population in the neighbourhood of Wellington.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett and Mr. Hart, at Wellington.

THURSDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1870.

Dr. Johnston re-examined:

By Mr. Hart: Do you know out of what fund the £25 was paid for the Maori boy's artificial leg? I am not certain: I think it was the Provincial Government.

By Mr. Domett: Was it paid for by Sir George Grey?

No; I think certainly not. I shall send the information to-morrow. The cost of the leg did not come out of the funds derived from the College lands, but was paid either by the Provincial or General Government.

SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1870.

Dr. Johnston: I have made inquiries of Mr. Barraud, who furnished the leg, and find that it was paid for by the General Government.

Copy of a Letter from J. WOODWARD, Esq., to R. HART, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—

Treasury, 19th April, 1870.

I beg to enclose an extract from the Cash Book of the Sub-Treasurer, Wellington, from which you will see that the expenditure respecting which you inquired, was not made out of hospital funds, but out of the appropriations for Native purposes, charges upon which were always made by the Governor at his pleasure; and I can say from my own remembrance that Sir George Grey took a personal interest in the case of the lad whose leg was amputated, and I understood at the time that he (the Governor) ordered a mechanical leg to be procured for the lad from England, through Mr. Barraud.

I remain, dear Sir,

R. Hart, Esq.

Yours faithfully,

J. WOODWARD.

[EXTRACT.]

NATIVE PURPOSES.

8th December, 1863.

Cork Leg to Native

C. D. Barraud.

£25 0 0

True extract.—J. WOODWARD.

19th April, 1870.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1869.

College and Grammar School.

Mr. William Holmes, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Holmes. I am the Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College and Grammar School Reserve. I have been secretary since June, 1867. I can only give evidence as to the expenditure since that time.

The sum in cash received from the late Board was £433 19s. 2d., and in debentures £750,—£550 of the Provincial Government, and £200 of the General Government,—total, £1,183 19s. 2d.

Since then we have received from rents and interest on debentures, £478 10s. 11d.; that is up to the 31st October, 1869.

The different sections producing rent are as follows:—

WELLINGTON COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUST ESTATE.—Account Current of Board of Trustees, from 10th June, 1867, to 31st October, 1869.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Amount handed over by former Board	433 19 2	By cost of erecting Grammar School Buildings on Town Belt, fittings, &c., and of excavating road thereto	1,186 9 3
„ Debentures	750 0 0	„ Town Board, rent and rates on Sections Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Terrace District, Town Belt	18 5 0
„ Interest on debentures, &c.	130 10 11	„ Alterations and fittings to Thorndon Barracks, for temporary school	48 8 6
„ Rents collected	348 0 0	„ Masters' salaries	262 10 0
		„ Insurance on school buildings	20 14 3
		„ School prizes	8 13 10
		„ Secretary's salary	21 0 0
		„ Sundries, viz., stationery, stamps, printing, &c.	3 17 5
		„ Balance in Bank of New South Wales	92 11 10
	£1,662 10 1		£1,662 10 1

WM. HOLMES, Auditor.

There has been expended on the grammar school on the Town Belt, and the road to it, £1,186 9s. 3d., as per account which I produce. The accounts have been audited up to the 31st December, 1868, by Mr. Bethune, the auditor appointed by the Board.

COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUST ESTATE.—Schedule of Lands included in Crown Grant to Trustees as an Endowment.

Locality.	Contents.	Leased to.	Rental.	Period.
Wellington.	A. R. P.		£ s. d.	
Section 604, and parts of 592, 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 607, and 608	5 1 32	Not leased	Nil.	
Lots 3 and 5, Reclaimed land, 182 feet, Lambton Quay	0 1 25	C. R. Carter	12 10 0	21 years from 25th December, 1857
		W. W. Taylor	43 10 0	21 years from 29th September, 1859
		E. Pearce	35 0 0	21 years from 24th June, 1854
Sections 270, 271, 272, 278, and 279	5 0 0	W. B. Robinson	30 0 0	21 years from 25th September, 1858
	10 3 17		£121 0 0	

27th November, 1869.

WM. HOLMES, Secretary.

We have also expended on the school at Thorndon, occupied temporarily by Mr. Tuckey until the new school was built, £48 8s. 6d.

There are three masters, Messrs. T. A. Bowden, Tuckey, and Hamilton. Their salaries are about—1st master £300, 2nd ditto £300, 3rd ditto £300, which are paid out of the school fees collected by the masters, and subsidized by the Board.

The last report of the head-master, Mr. Bowden, shows the maximum attendance during the last quarter at 76. The trustees left it to the masters to settle the course of study, they having submitted two courses to the trustees.

I do not know for what reason the Board determined upon founding a grammar school and not a college.

The school is built on a piece of land (Sections Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Town Belt) consisting of eighteen acres, let by the Town Board to the trustees, who had bought a lease of the same given by trustees appointed by the Superintendent to Alfred Hewitt, who had failed to pay his rent. I know nothing further about the title. The trustees are James Coutts Crawford, Esq., chairman, Joe Dransfield, Esq., Edward Pearce, Esq., A. de B. Brandon, Esq., and William Lyon, Esq. With reference to the principles on which the grant declares the school shall be conducted, I can only say—

1. There is a classical master, Mr. Tuckey, who teaches Greek and Latin. Mathematics and English are taught by Messrs. Bowden and Hamilton.

2. I do not think the school is kept open for evening instruction.

3. Persons of all classes, who pay the fees, are, as far as I know, admitted to the school. I am not aware of any difference being made as to the religious denomination to which scholars may belong.

4. There are no free scholars, unless the sons of the masters are to be so considered.

The rents received amount to £121 per annum.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Mr. *Bowden*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Thomas Adolphus Bowden. I am head-master (*pro. tem.*) of the Wellington College and Grammar School. In order to bring it under the terms of the grant, the trustees style the institution a college and grammar school.

1. The first condition of the grant is complied with, *i.e.*, Greek and Latin are taught to all pupils competent to receive such instruction, unless a desire is expressed by the parents to the contrary.

2. The school is not kept open in the evening, the funds not being sufficient.

3. We admit boys without reference to their religious denominations, or the nationalities to which they belong. We do not know what the religious denomination of the boys is; we never ask the question, and I do not know what they are. I know that we have some of the Hebrew persuasion, because of the numerous holidays they keep, in the observance of which they are very strict. There is no prayer at the opening of the school, nor any religious instruction given, the school being wholly secular.

4. The children of the masters are the only free scholars. As the fees go to the masters themselves, the question of the funds of the school is not affected by this arrangement. I presume if the trustees had funds for the purpose, their course in carrying out this condition of the grant would be, to apply the funds to the payment of the fees for free scholars.

No visitor has been appointed by the trustees, as far as I know.

There are at present between seventy and eighty scholars. The school would accommodate between eighty and ninety as a maximum. The boys belong to all classes of the community, from mechanics to the Superintendent of the Province.

The trustees have subsidized the masters to the extent of £50 certain each, and a guarantee to the amount of another £50 only, to bring each salary to £300 per annum, if the fees are not sufficient to pay it.

The masters are equal in rank, the head-master being *primus inter pares*.

There are two boys at present reading Horace and Xenophon; these are the highest boys in the sixth form.

With respect to the reserve, I may state that I hear that the Town Board, having granted a lease of the land the school stands on to one Hewitt, who failed to pay his rent, the trustees bought Hewitt's lease, paying up the back rents.

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Grant, 8 acres 2 roods 28 perches, Cemetery, Wellington.

Mr. *Woodward*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Jonas Woodward.

No. 1 (4A., p. 27, area 8 acres 2 roods 28 perches).—The whole of this land, given for a cemetery, is now fenced in, and part or the whole of it used as a cemetery since 1854.

The sexton lives on the ground, in a house built by the trustees. A sum of £150 was borrowed by them under the Provincial Council Cemetery Act. Interest is paid on this sum, at 10 per cent., from out of fees for graves.

Grant, 23 perches, Athenæum, Wellington.

No. 2 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 60, area 23 perches).—This land has been applied strictly to the objects of the trust ever since 1842.

A circulating library and a reading-room have been constantly maintained there, and courses of lectures were occasionally given for a number of years. The Bishop of Wellington, Mr. Justice Johnston, Messrs. Mantell, W. Lyon, Woodward, Hart, Roberts, the Rev. A. Stock, the Rev. J. Kirton, Dr. Ralph, &c., &c., were amongst the number of lecturers.

The funds have been exclusively applied to maintaining the library and reading-room, and keeping the building in repair.

The Institution has been well maintained and self-supporting from the first, with occasional voluntary assistance from the public and the trustees.

Grant, 7 acres 1 rood 17 perches, Cemetery, Wellington.

No. 3 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 11, area 7 acres 1 rood 17 perches).—No use has been made of this portion of the ground.

Mr. *George Moore*, being present, confirmed the above statement of Mr. Woodward.

Grant, 2 roods, 37 perches, Jewish Cemetery, Wellington.

Mr. *Levin*, having been duly sworn, states: My name is Nathaniel Levin.

No. 1 (N.M. Miscellaneous, p. 50, area 2 roods 37 perches).—It is a reserve for a cemetery, of which a small piece has been fenced in and used for a burial-ground. The rest is unimproved and unused, as not at present required for the objects of the trust.

Copy of a Letter from J. E. NATHAN, Esq., to F. WAKEFIELD, Esq.

SIR,—

Wellington, 28th April, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that the objects of the trusts with respect to a grant of land, No. 49, area 21 perches, have not been carried out, owing to the unsuitableness of the site.

The Committee of the Wellington Hebrew Congregation having purchased a piece of land with private funds subscribed for that purpose and erected thereon a Synagogue, I am requested to make application to the Commission for power to the Trustees to sell the piece of land granted, devoting the proceeds to religious purposes.

I have, &c.,

F. Wakefield, Esq., Secretary to the Commission
of Inquiry into Religious Trusts, &c.

J. E. NATHAN,
President of the Wellington Hebrew Congregation.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. OCTAVIUS HADFIELD, to F. WAKEFIELD, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—

Bishop's House, Wellington, 5th May, 1870.

I was unable to reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo till to-day, not having the necessary documents with me at Otaki. The sum of £800 was lent to the Rev. H. W. St. Hill, by the Trustees, on the security of the property belonging to him at Kai-warra-warra. The house is insured.

F. Wakefield, Esq.,
Government Buildings.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
OCTAVIUS HADFIELD.

PROVINCE OF NELSON.

FIRST meeting of the Commission at the Government Buildings, at 11 a.m.

Church of England.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett, Chairman.

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The Rev. *T. L. Tudor*, having been duly sworn, stated: My name is Thomas Lloyd Tudor. I am a clergyman of the Church of England. I was the resident clergyman of the Motueka District from, I think, 1848 to 1859 or 1860. I am acquainted with the history of the Native Reserves granted there to the Bishop of New Zealand. The lands granted were Native Reserves and Government land.

Grant, Motueka.

No. 1 (N.M. 5, p. 78, area 660 acres).—This consisted of Native Reserves as did the other lands, except one block of Government land, consisting of about, I think, 250 acres.

A school had been established in Motueka by the Commissioners of Native Reserves, which was placed under my management before the grants were issued.

Some time after the school had been established, Sir George Grey came over to Motueka. I told him what we were doing there. He said that he would make some grants of land to support the school. About a week or two afterwards the official notice arrived of the grants having been made. As far as I know, Sir George Grey went himself to the Land Office, and decided upon the selection of the reserves. Some of the reserves were under lease to Europeans, and the others were in possession and occupation of the Natives themselves. Among the latter was the single block of 660 acres recorded as above. I cannot say what was the exact amount of rent received at the time. I believe Mr. Ronaldson has the account, or, if not, Mr. Sutcliffe.

The amount was, I think, between £150 and £160. The 660 acre block of land was fenced in, or partly, and put in crop, under my superintendence. Accounts of proceeds and expenditure were regularly kept.

I was applied to to superintend the school merely. The management of the land was placed in the hands of trustees, viz., Major Richmond, Dr. Greenwood, and Archdeacon Paul. When the grant was made, the Bishop of New Zealand was on the point of leaving for England, and he appointed these gentlemen his attorneys. They left the leases as they came into their hands until the Bishop of Nelson (Dr. Hobhouse) arrived. Then Mr. Barnicoat made a valuation of the land, and fresh leases on longer terms were granted, the old leases having nearly run out. The new terms were for twenty-one years, and a higher rent being agreed upon. I think it was all let except about twenty or twenty-five acres. I think the rental now amounts to about £350 a year, and I believe it was the same when I left. The copy of the form of lease can be obtained at Motueka. Most of it is very good land; all perfectly level; some a little stony, and some near the beach (but not much) swampy—probably about fifty or sixty acres.

The rents were regularly paid; there were, of course, a few temporary defaulters, but I am not aware of any permanent ones. The 660 acres was never under lease, but farmed by Mr. Sutcliffe for the benefit of the trust.

The school of which I spoke was in abeyance for about three or four years—from about 1857 to 1860. At Motueka the exact dates can be obtained.

All the children at the school were Maoris. The latter part of the time the children boarded at the school—both boys and girls. I should say that the total number of both was from twenty-five to thirty; but these details can be furnished in Motueka by Mr. Sutcliffe. The three requirements of the grant—(1) Religious education, (2) Industrial training, and (3) Instruction in the English language—were regularly carried out. The school was open for Church of England Natives only, and the children were brought up in the doctrines of the Church of England. I consider the grant was denominational, and the school accordingly was so too. The industrial training consisted, for the girls, of household work, sewing, cooking, and keeping the house clean. The boys were taught farming. This instruction was successful. Before the school was opened none of the Natives were in the habit of ploughing. When I left, the use of the plough was general. One of the girls educated there was Julia Martin, of Wakapuaka, who behaved so well in saving persons from the wreck of the "Delaware," in 1864. Her house was, and is, as far as I know, kept like a European's. She was under the training of a Mrs. Homan, who had charge of the girls' school at Motueka. The English language was

regularly taught in the school by Mr. Sutcliffe. Some of the boys could speak English tolerably, and some of the girls. They were taught to write in English.

During the time that I had the superintendence of the school, a grant of money was made by the Government annually in aid thereof, varying from £200 to £250. Sometimes a special grant was made.

Hearing from authentic sources that all money grants for Native schools were about to be given up, I felt certain that the school could not be carried on, as the Natives had never been in the habit of paying anything for their instruction or board, although they occasionally sent some potatoes. I accordingly gave it up, sending the children home. I never heard of any complaints from the parents at the school being given up. The school had always been carried on in a building rented from Captain Blundell. A new and large school building was erected out of part of the rents and part of the Government money grant. It was commenced after I left. There were consequently, in my opinion, not sufficient funds for carrying on the school. The building was completed, and the school, nevertheless, opened again. The trustees, having received, I think, one grant of £300, had then to depend upon the rents received.

At the time Bishop Hobhouse came out, the trustees, or attorneys, resigned their trust to him. The Bishop appointed a new master, a Mr. Harris. I then went home. Mr. Harris continued for I think about two years, and then resigned. Then there was no school for I should say two or three years, until Bishop Suter arrived. He appointed the Rev. Mr. Ronaldson to take charge of it. I know nothing about the school since, except that I hear it is held every day.

Archdeacon Paul was of opinion, at the time I gave it up, that the best thing would be to establish an English school, *i.e.*, a school for both races, conducted like an English school, in order that the Natives might reap the benefit of European example. I felt sure that this would not succeed, first, from the lack of funds above alluded to; and, secondly, from the difficulty of getting the two races to work together. It struck me when up at Auckland, that the Bishop's school for both races (St. John's College) had not succeeded. Latterly it was given up also. This was an institution for both races, mixed, and was carried on as an entirely English school.

I think the great difficulty in educating the Natives is the fickleness of the race, and the want of perception on the part of the parents of the benefits of education. The children like it, perhaps, for a few months, and then get a kind of *aroha*, or home sickness. If the children could be taken away from their parents something might be done, but the Natives are particularly jealous of their freedom of action in this as in other matters. You may go on working for years, and after all find you have a rope of sand. There is no coherence or continuity in the effect produced.

I have heard of some complaints on the part of the Natives who had, or had assumed, the ownership of some of the lands granted to the Bishop—a man now at the Wairau (I forget his name), related to E. Hi. This man says he was a joint owner in some of this land that is called Wakarewa. He has constantly appealed to me for compensation. I have always referred him to the Governor. I also referred him to Mr. Mackay, to whom I think he has written. I never went into his case, but advised him if he had a grievance to lay it before the Governor.

There was also a woman named Ramari (Damaris), since called Mrs. Selwyn, or "Herewini," having married a Native of that name. She is living at Motueka now, in good health. She was a lunatic some years, and about land. I feel sure it was about the Riwaka land. I believe it was land included in these grants—lots 73 and 74 at Riwaka, where she used to live. When I left for England, she was in the lunatic asylum at Nelson. When I returned, after an absence of two years, I found her there still, but, in my opinion, quite recovered. The Natives were, however, averse to her being set at large. I then recommended that she should be sent over to her friends at Motupipi, and to which they agreed. She went over there, got married, and has returned to Motueka.

MONDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Grant, Motueka.

Dr. Greenwood, having been duly sworn, states: My name is John Danforth Greenwood. I am acquainted with the lands in question. One particular estate, called Wakarewa, consisting of six 50-acre sections or 300 acres, of which I should think about thirty or forty acres were under cultivation by the Natives, who, by their mode of cultivation, had nearly exhausted it. This was immediately under the wood. Ko-Hi, Metene, Nga-Piko, and others, had land there. They all agreed to give up this land to the Bishop, as I understood. I do not know how much was granted by Sir George Grey, but I believe the rents amounted to £130 or £150 a year for a long time. The rents gradually increased as the fern land was got under cultivation.

A school there was under the Rev. Mr. Tudor's care, and he also received certain sums out of a grant made by the Legislative Council for the various religious denominations. Bishop Selwyn then made a new arrangement, asking Archdeacon Paul, Major Richmond, and myself to undertake the general superintendence of the trust. It was determined to take a block of land and endeavour to get the Natives to work it in concert, under an agricultural instructor, a Mr. Blackborough.

The school having been hitherto carried on in very small and inconvenient buildings, it was determined to erect a building on the ground much nearer to the Native cultivations. This was done. The school had been carried on in a building close to Mr. Tudor's residence, rented with it from Captain Blundell, and appropriated for that purpose by Mr. Tudor. When Mr. Tudor left, these buildings were no longer available. The new building absorbed about two years' rents. The agricultural instruction went on under Mr. Blackborough—money being expended upon agricultural implements, until, as I understood, the Natives became dissatisfied at a portion of the proceeds of the cultivation being appropriated to the benefit of the trust, considering themselves entitled to the whole produce. All grants of aid having ceased from the Northern Board for some time, the rents were not more than sufficient to pay the agricultural superintendent, and the school remained in abeyance until Bishop Hobhouse came out. He then appointed first a Mr. Harris from his knowledge of Maori, and afterwards Mr. John Greenwood, who continued in charge until Bishop Suter's arrival, when he resigned. After a short time the

Rev. Mr. Ronaldson was appointed, who has charge of it still. During the whole of Bishop Hobhouse's time there was no attempt to carry on a boarding school. There might have been three or four pupils boarding while Mr. Tudor had charge, but there never was any convenience for boarding many scholars until the new building was put up;—but even this was never completed according to the original design, from the discontinuance of the grants in aid. The part completed only supplied a residence for the master, and a temporary schoolroom in a lean-to at the back.

I think as much has been done as could have been done with the means at our disposal, as it is only very lately, if even now, that the funds were sufficient to pay a master. In order to carry out the trust, it appeared to the trustees that the first thing was to have the requisite buildings for boarding the children. The money of the trust was for some years partly expended in improving the property by fencing, &c. The whole 300 acres was fenced in with post and rail. Whilst we were building, all grants in aid were stopped, and we could do no more, the rents not being sufficient to carry out the design of the building.

The Natives at Motueka have considerably decreased since the Europeans settled there, as everywhere else. They have taken to drinking very much of late years, but what effect it has had upon the school I do not know, as I ceased to be a trustee some time before Bishop Hobhouse's arrival, and I have left the district for the last five or six years.

I think, generally, respecting the education of the Natives, much less depends upon general organization than upon the personal qualifications of the individual engaged in it, such as zeal and devotion to the object, and adaptation to the work.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett, Chairman, at Motueka.

TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The Rev. *Wm. Ronaldson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Ronaldson. I am master of the Wakarewa School. I was appointed to the school at the end of April or beginning of May, 1868, by the present Bishop of Nelson. I have been engaged amongst the Natives for twenty-five years, with the exception of an interval from 1850 to 1855, during which I was residing in England for ordination. I was at Wanganui, master of a Native school there, and afterwards at Papawai, in the Wairarapa. There was no school carried on when I came—the house was empty. Mr. John Greenwood had been living there, but I do not exactly know what he was doing there. I believe he was acting as bailiff.

I began to keep school from May, 1868—in the morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at the Native Chapel, at what is called the pa; and in the evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at the Motueka village, in the Church Sunday-school. I will send you a written account of attendance from the roll I keep regularly. There is no boarding school at all. The funds won't admit of it, and of course there is no industrial training. The Natives do not like it. They believe that is the grand stumbling-block in the way of the success of the school. They do not like to be obliged to work. They say the Europeans do not do it at their own schools. This caused the destruction of the school at Papawai. They say there, and at Wanganui, that it is "Mahi Paroa," (Pharoah's work, or compulsory labour, the Bishop standing in the place of Pharoah). I believe, however, the grant requires industrial training. Sir George Grey's idea of industrial training included agricultural work and trades, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and shoe-maker's work, which they would take to readily and like very much indeed.

The funds have never permitted any attempt to entice Europeans into the Maori school. They would have to be carried on in separate rooms, and therefore require two schoolmasters. One difficulty in the way of this school succeeding is, that the portion of the tribe to which Wakarewa belonged, declare they were never paid for the land. They have frequently written and talked about this, and gave as a reason for not sending their children for education, that if they got any benefit in this way from the land, it would be a kind of acknowledgment that they had sold it, which they deny. My stipend is £300 a year, of which the sum of £285 10s. 7d. was paid for 1868-9 (30th June), the balance being made up of contributions from the European settlers at Takaka, for whom I render English services three times on one Sunday in each quarter. I give our English service on one Sunday in each quarter at Wakapuaka. The settlers there contribute nothing for this, as they have a clergyman of their own. I attend to the Natives there, and give them two services on a Sunday. I give the Saturday to the Natives there also. I am away a week each journey to Takaka, including the time of going and returning.

Some of the Native children who come to the school live as much as three miles away. They complain of it, however, and they have ceased to come, saying it is too far. I am going to open a school for them in part of Mr. Staples's former brewery.

I think the children must be got altogether in a boarding-school before any good can be done. I believe in what Mr. Borlase once said in the Wellington Provincial Council, that it would be best, if possible, to take them altogether away from their homes.

The portion of the building erected (only a very small portion of the original plan) was never finished; the weatherboards on the north side are not completely nailed on.

There is one man who is really anxious the school should go on, Hakopa, an old man who insists on his children attending the school.

The roof of the building is in a very bad state. The gutter or parapet in front prevents the escape of the water. It was built from a design of a Mr. Clarke, of Marlborough. The room formerly used as a schoolroom is a mere lean-to, without lining, though with a fireplace. Upper inside rooms, plastered, let in water through the roof, upright gutter in front stopping it.

INSTRUCTION in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and ENGLISH, and to read MAORI; with
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—1868.

MORNING.				EVENING.			
		No. of Scholars on the roll.	Average daily attendance.			No. of Scholars on the roll.	Average daily attendance.
July	...	24	10	May	...	20	8
August	...	27	8	June	...	17	7
September	...	20	5	July	...	27	13
October	...	21	6	August	...	28	10
November	...	14	6	September	...	29	11
December	...	19	5	October	...	22	9
				November	...	22	15
				December	...	22	12

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—1869.

MORNING.				EVENING.			
		No. of Scholars on the roll.	Average daily attendance.			No. of Scholars on the roll.	Average daily attendance.
January	...	11	4	January	...	16	8
February	...	13	4	February	...	14	5
March	...	12	6	March	...	14	6
April	...	17	7	April	...	17	8
May	...	15	4	May	...	12	4
June	...	14	4	June	...	14	5
July	...	10	4	July	...	22	10
August	...	8	3	August	...	14	6
September	...	10	3	September	...	18	8
October	...	6	3	October	...	8	4
November	...	6	3	November	...	13	4
December	...	6	4	December	...	7	4

Motueka, 29th December, 1869. WM. RONALDSON.

Mr. F. Daw Greenwood, being duly sworn, states: My name is Frederick Daw Greenwood. I am Collector and Bailiff to the Bishop of Nelson of the Wakarewa Trust Estate. I have held this appointment since January, 1868. I will send a list showing the number of holdings,—the names of tenants,—the amount of rents respectively payable, and the dates at which the leases will determine—as far as I know them. I think that generally the leases are for fourteen years, on certain terms. When Bishop Hobhouse met the tenants he wished to raise the rents, as I understood. I am told the tenants refused, and that he made some agreement with them for a renewal after seven years. In 1873, I think most of them are to pay an increased rent. Mr. Sinclair has, I suppose, copies of the leases from the trust, and the tenants the originals. At present prices, in many cases, the rent is much below the marketable value of the land. With respect to Saxon's land, I was asked to report upon what rent should be paid. I surveyed all the land of fair quality, for which I estimated the rent should be 15s. per acre, which, from its position and quality, I thought a fair thing. There were a great many fences to be made, the Bishop finding wire, and the tenants agreeing to grub up old gorse fences and find posts. Bishop Hobhouse, I believe, had casued a barn and lean-to to be put up with reference to industrial training, on which Mr. Saxon was to pay 10 per cent. interest, and 2½ per cent. sinking fund. The Bishop had also advanced £200 to Mr. Saxon towards building a house on it; he was to pay the same interest and sinking fund. Mr. Saxon had also spent £200 of his own on the house.

I produce the ledger kept by my brother Mr. John Greenwood, since 1865. [This book appears regularly and properly kept—noted from time to time, "Examined and found correct," with initials and signatures of Bishops Hobhouse and Suter.—A. D.] I consider Mr. Saxon's land is let on equitable terms, and that the money lent on perishable buildings at 12½ per cent. is favourable to him. I valued the land at what I considered Mr. Saxon could afford to give and make a living upon. Only about 55 or 60 acres, out of all his holding (about 400 or 450 acres), is good. The rest is barren hills, which I valued at 6d. an acre.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Hakopa, being duly sworn, states: My name is Hakopa (Jacob). I have four children. Two go to the school. After this I won't send my children to the school, because the land will be taken from the children. It is only now that I do not wish to send them, so that they may get money for Wakerewa.

Mr. Charles Alley, being duly sworn, states: My belief is, that if I had a son old enough to go to the College here, he would be refused. I believe it from my acquaintance with Bishop Hobhouse. He told me the College was for the Maoris alone.

I consider there is much dissatisfaction existing that there is no school for Europeans supported out of this estate. The teacher at the Provincial Government school has only £110 a year, and the clergyman, Mr. Poole, gets £150, while Mr. Ronaldson has £285. I think there are several young men here, and also parents of children, who would be glad to pay weekly for education given by such a clergyman as Mr. Ronaldson. I think it is a great shame that that College is closed against white people. According to the Act the land was given for each.

William Andrews, being duly sworn, states: I have been nearly twenty years in this district, as assistant Wesleyan preacher. I always understood the College was to be for both races, but it has not

been so. As an individual, I am quite willing to bear a part towards the expense, if there is not enough coming in from the land. I think the feeling is general. We should wish for a school that should give a superior education. I am aware there is no fit building for the purpose. I know there has been an ill-feeling amongst us ever since that building was put up, because of the expense, which I have heard was £700, and the bad way in which it was built. I told Mr. Tudor at the time that the two chimneys would all have to come down again. He said he hoped not. The architect did not employ proper people.

I think the Maoris are dissatisfied with the school owing to there not having been proper attention paid to them. Sometimes there has been somebody to look after the school and sometimes not.

I know that there has been always a dissatisfaction among them as to the land the Bishop received. They say the land is theirs. It was taken from them without their consent, and they do not know what is done with the money.

James Macdonald, being duly sworn, states: I have been lately a storekeeper. I have been in this district twenty years. I always understood that the College was to be open for the Europeans as well as for the Maoris. I know that there are several families about here who would be very glad to avail themselves of a good school, but never understood that they could do so. I think it possible that if a certain scale of payment had been adopted, European children might be educated at the school.

Charles Alley recalled: The chimneys of the building were erected by private contract, so far as I know; I was in Nelson at the time. I was instructed to go to Dr. Greenwood to give in a tender for the chimneys of the school at Motueka. I went to Dr. Greenwood. He told me to go to Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell acted, I believe, in the capacity of a builder. I saw him at Richmond. I told him that I would build the chimneys for £12. He said he could not give it, as he had only £14 for it. He offered £10. I said I could not do it for that. I was over here two months after. Mr. Tudor applied to me to inspect those chimneys. I went and looked at them, and I told Mr. Tudor they would never act. I could see, and almost put my hand through one of them. He told me there was a Bishop coming out, and there was no money at hand. The flues were too small, and they were not pargetted. The actual contract accepted was for £14, which was sufficient to have made a good job of it. I would have done it for £12. The plaster was only two-coat work, instead of three. I consider it a very inferior job. I told Mr. Tudor so. The lathes are in several places perpendicular, which will never hold the mortar properly. The zinc at the angle at the junction of the dormer with the roof was put over the plaster instead of under, so that the water always soaked in behind it.

Takerei Paerota declared he would not send his children. I took my son Herewine from the school a long time ago, because they whipped him.

Nopera said: Me speak English—me never go to school—here my master (touching his own head)—me put it in here all the same potatoes into the ground. My way speaking English—half English, half Maori—like a pot of “bingo” (half ale, half porter). The man at the school*—the master—he make a beat of Paerota’s boy. That no good. That no the Maori way. That old fellow (Paerota), he take him away. That the way the Maori no go to the school. They make one hour read; one hour school a week; all the rest time grow potato, grow wheat, grow cabbage. What the good of that? Maori no like that.

Ramari Tekauri: My name is now Herewine (Selwyn). My land was called Matakino-kino, (now sections 1 to 9, also 10 and 11 Rewaka, the side of Motueka). It was mine before I was ill. It was land of my forefathers. I lived there till I went to Nelson. I lived on the Motueka River, sections 72, 73, 74. Riwaka was my father’s land too.

I was requested to give up my land for a school, and I also had land at the Wakarewa which I also gave up; but I kept the Motueka River land. I stuck to that land. I did not stay there because I was ill. No one told me to go off it. I have no land now. The Government has taken that at Motueka. I gave up the rest. The only thing I received for that land was my maintenance during my illness. Nobody ever told me this was the payment for my land. I had £2 a month from Taylor, the policeman at Tekapa, by Mr. Brunner’s authority. I don’t know how much I received. I don’t know how to count. I received it for about ten weeks while I lived at Motupipi. This was paid up to the time of my marriage. My father, E. Kia, got ten blankets for his share of the land at Motueka. Captain Wakefield gave him them. My father died whilst I was at Nelson. Whilst I was at Nelson they let the cottage that my husband (Charley) had built, and the land to Mr. Jackson and others, who said they had taken it on a lease from Brunner.

Edmund Parkinson: I am a carpenter. I have lived here fourteen or fifteen years. I and my partner, Edward Bibbey, put up the school buildings. It was soon after our arrival. We tendered for the carpenters’ work, but not the timber. We made it according to Mr. Clarke’s plan, who was architect. Dr. Greenwood and Mr. Tudor had to do with it. The timber was splendid, and there was plenty of it. At that time wages were tip-top, and timber was very dear. We had just left Melbourne and put up a barn for Dr. Greenwood, also a job for Mr. Allen, and satisfied them. We did a portion of the lathe work; some of the outside with gutters, some inside, to the best of my recollection. I do not recollect the amount of the contract. My mate has been gone away some time. I cannot recollect whether tenders were advertised for. We got paid about days’ wages; we worked from light to dark in summer time, and did not get anything out of the way by it. I do not think you could put up a better building now for the same money, though you might put more work upon it. I and my mate, while waiting for the plasterers, re-sunk the well. This was extra work. It was a dangerous job in that gravelly soil taking bricks out from the well. I do not know anything about the lead or zinc being put outside the plaster of the gutters. The weather-boarding at the end was only intended for temporary work, to be built on to again afterwards.

Mr. F. D. Greenwood re-examined: The Bishop’s object in offering the terms to Saxon was to get the property improved and made more productive. The Bishop had the lease prepared, which I now produce, but which was never signed, Saxon having been willing at first to agree to those terms; but I

* Mr. Harris was alluded to.

believe, on finding the land inferior to what he expected, he afterwards refused. The terms the Bishop offered are in the lease: they are a pepper-corn rent for the first seven years; £52 10s. for each of the next three years; and £105 per annum for each of the last four years, with strict conditions as to fencing and proper farming.

The old lease ran out about that time; and last year he got a new lease granted, at a rent of £91 15s. per annum, including the stony sections, hill sections, and piece of good land, all formerly held at a rental of £70 14s. Tarrant and Guy had the land before Saxon. They paid £35 rent per annum, besides interest on cost of a barn—altogether £47 a year.

Saxon objected to taking the stony part of the land. Mr. Sinclair and myself went up to the land. I went over it, and gave him my opinion of the proper amount of rent to be charged, which was accordingly demanded and agreed to. The lease has been duly executed. The interest on the barn and buildings (which is included in the rent) is calculated at 12 per cent., which Mr. Saxon considers high and complains of, because he says he laid out £200 on the house himself. This, however, would not entitle him to exemption from payment of the interest agreed upon when Bishop Hobhouse advanced the money (£200) out of the Trust Fund.

Out of the whole estate of 1,050 acres, 350 acres are comparatively worthless, being composed of stones and gravel.

LIST of HOLDINGS, &c., under the Bishop of Nelson's WAKAREWA TRUST.

NAME.	Term of Lease.	Acreage.			Present Rent.			Last Seven Years.			Probable Value to Let, 1881.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Atkins	1859 to 1880*	100	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0
2. Auty (No. 1)	{ 21 years from } { 1st July, 1865 }	3	2	4	7	1	0	7	1	0	7	1	0
3. Auty (No. 2)	1859 to 1880	22	0	0	4	6	6	4	19	0	11	0	0
4. Boyes	" "	7	0	16	4	4	8	4	12	6	10	5	0
5. Bradley	" *	10	0	0	5	0	0	{ No increase, } { I believe. }			10	0	0
6. Burrell	1869 to 1880	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
7. Chamberlain	1859 to 1880*	16	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	20	0	0
8. Chant	" "	3	0	0	2	1	6	2	5	0	6	0	0
9. Cook	" "	8	1	24	2	17	9	3	3	0	8	7	6
10. Croucher	" *	10	0	0	3	15	0	3	15	0	3	15	0
11. Egginton, S.	" *	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
12. Egginton, W.	" *	30	3	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	30	15	0
13. Fearon	" "	100	0	0	17	3	9	18	15	0	37	0	0
14. François	" "	3	2	10	2	8	2	2	12	7	7	0	0
15. Franklin	" "	7	0	0	1	19	3	2	7	0	7	0	0
16. Green	1864 to 1880	9	0	0	5	12	3	6	15	0	13	10	0
17. Giblin	1859 to 1880	8	0	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	10	0	0
18. Heath	" "	16	3	0	7	11	3	8	5	0	12	0	0
19. Hooper and Co.	" "	2	0	0	1	7	6	1	10	0	12	0	0
20. Holyoak	" *	22	0	0	8	5	0	8	5	0	16	10	0
21. Jones	" "	7	2	0	3	16	10	4	3	2	11	5	0
22. Lock	" "	4	0	0	2	15	0	3	0	0	10	0	0
23. Lunn	" "	5	0	0	2	11	4	2	16	0	6	5	0
24. Lodder	" "	50	0	0	17	3	9	18	15	0	30	0	0
25. Limmer	" "	22	2	0	9	16	0	11	16	3	15	0	0
26. Marshall	" "	3	0	0	2	1	6	2	5	0	12	0	0
27. Nason	" "	9	2	0	3	0	6	3	5	0	20	0	0
28. Noden (No. 1)	" "	3	0	0	2	1	6	2	5	0	25	0	0
29. Noden (No. 2)	" "	14	1	0	3	11	3	4	5	6	11	0	0
30. Lovell	" "	7	0	0	3	11	0	3	17	0	8	15	0
31. Parker	" "	5	0	0	2	10	6	2	16	3	20	0	0
32. Rumbold	" "	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	12	2	16	0	0
33. Robinson	" "	5	0	0	3	8	9	3	15	0	12	10	0
34. Satherley	" *	9	3	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0
35. Saxon Brothers	1868 to 1882	432	2	0	91	15	0	91	15	0	100	0	0
36. Staples, John	1859 to 1880	2	0	0	1	7	6	1	10	0	30	0	0
37. Staples, Henry	" "	5	0	0	2	7	0	2	16	3	10	0	0
38. Taylor	" *	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
39. Thorne	" "	3	0	0	2	1	6	2	5	0	7	10	0
40. Wilkie	" "	9	2	0	4	6	8	4	14	6	30	0	0
41. Wilson	" "	8	0	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	20	0	0
42. Worthington	" "	4	2	0	2	6	8	2	11	8	12	0	0
		1013	2	14	346	14	0	361	8	10	761	8	6

All holdings marked * date twenty-one years from 1857.

T. Atkins from 1st January, 1857.	T. Croucher from 25th September, 1857.	J. Satherley from 25th March, 1857.
J. Bradley from 25th March, 1857.	S. Egginton from 25th March, 1857.	W. Taylor from 25th March, 1857.
W. Chamberlain from 25th March, 1857.	W. Egginton from 25th March, 1857.	R. Holyoak from 25th September, 1857.

I HAVE carefully compiled the above from the Ledger and Rent Book, and it is correct to the best of my belief.
F. D. GREENWOOD, Bailiff.

Evidence taken before Mr. Domett, at Nelson.
FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

The *Bishop of Nelson*, being duly sworn, states: I wish to put in the following letter. The gross receipts for the actual year are as stated in that letter. I have since set down the exact rentals, with the increase for the years ensuing up to 1881, which should be appended to that letter.

With respect to the alleged desire on the part of settlers at Motueka that the school should be made a European one, I would remark that I have never had any direct application from any one, in Motueka or elsewhere, to that effect, unless Mr. Jennings' letter in the *Nelson Examiner*, of the 2nd June, 1869, can be considered such. I think it is a good expression of the views of some of the settlers who agree with Mr. Jennings, and might be included among the documents relating to the subject recorded by the Commission, although I do not agree with some of the allegations made in it.

MR. DAVID JENNINGS' Letter, from the *Nelson Examiner*, 2nd June, 1869.

Motueka Public School.

To the Editor of the *Nelson Examiner*.

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th instant, you have called the attention of the public to extracts from Papers laid before the Provincial Council in reference to this trust, created so long ago as 1853, for a public school at Motueka.

The information thus given appears to be of the most authentic character, viz., the terms of the Crown Grants under which the trust property is held, by which it appears that the trust is simply "for the education of children of our subjects of all races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons being inhabitants of the Pacific Islands."

It might appear extraordinary that sixteen years have elapsed and no such school exists as that for which the trust was created.

There are many reasons which may be used to excuse this state of things. In 1853 the property had not become productive. What it is now producing, those who are in receipt of the rents can best tell. In the early stage of the trust, the late Bishop of New Zealand availed himself of the assistance of three Nelson gentlemen of the highest respectability, under whose auspices advances were understood to be obtained from Government, with which a building was erected on the trust property intended for education purposes. About the time the building was completed, Archdeacon Paul came up from Canterbury with the avowed intention of opening a grammar-school under this trust, for which his antecedents eminently fitted him, but no sufficient sum was available from the rents, and the attempt was given up. Soon afterwards the Rev. Mr. Tudor removed the school for Maori children, which he had been previously conducting at Motueka village, and carried it on in the trust premises until he became Bishop Hobhouse's chaplain. The Maori school was then put under the care of Mr. Harris, than whom a more efficient Maori teacher could not have been obtained; but the normal condition of schools for Maori children was exemplified under Mr. Harris (as it had been under Mr. Tudor), viz., the whole body of the Maori children periodically took themselves off *en masse* to their friends, and Mr. Harris gave up the attempt after a fair trial, though he had previously conducted a Maori school in the North Island; he had probably other reasons for abandoning the attempt, but he was well convinced of its futility, and Bishop Hobhouse must have been equally satisfied (or rather dissatisfied) at the result, as he did not reopen a Maori school.

About this time the Rev. Mr. Pritt (who is now assisting the noble work of Bishop Paterson) came to Motueka, and for a short time very zealously took up the idea of carrying on a grammar school on the trust property; whether from deficiency of rental or for what other reason it was never made known (so far as I have heard), the attempt was abandoned.

In conformity with the well-known liberality of the Oxford collegiate authorities to their tenants, Bishop Hobhouse built (or contributed largely to the building of) a very good house for one of the tenants on the estate; if this was not strictly the proper application of the rents pursuant to the trusts, it at any rate tended to increase the letting value of the property.

As his Lordship had found out the futility of attempting to carry on a school for Maori children, he assigned the school buildings as a residence for his secretary, whom he employed to collect the rents, manage the estate, and to visit different Maori pas in different parts of the Province, and to read to the Maoris on successive Sundays in different parts of the Province. Since that tenure of the trust buildings terminated, the present Bishop has obtained the services of a clergyman of very considerable attainments, competent learning, and very popular manners and talents as a preacher, being moreover acquainted with the Maori language, who is engaged in carrying out the late Bishop's programme of visiting and preaching at different pas in the Province, and when not absent from Motueka on these visits, carrying on a school for a few adult Maoris. There can be no doubt that this is a good work, and is as efficiently carried out as anything must be which is done by a man who is both able and earnest in what he has to do; but this work is carried out at the most outrageous waste of power compared with its result which it is well possible to conceive; for the school, such as it is, is carried on both in the morning and in the evening in the Motueka Church schoolroom, which has become useless (except for a Sunday school) for any educational purpose, since the Government school has been built in the village. That schoolroom is between four and five miles from the trust property, and that distance the gentleman in question has to travel four times a day, unless he happens to remain the whole afternoon in the village.

It is not to be wondered that the Bishop of Nelson, in coming to a diocese to which he was a stranger, should take the practice of his predecessor as the guide of his conduct in the first instance; but it is hardly to be supposed that, when his Lordship becomes fully aware of the precise terms of the trust which has devolved upon him, he will pursue any other course than that which is consistent with that conscientious discharge of duty which has distinguished his character both before and since his arrival among us.

It is of course well known that Motueka and the Waimeas are the two main agricultural districts of the Province, and according to the statistical returns lately published in your paper, the agricultural produce of Motueka (with the exception of hay) decidedly exceeds that of the Waimeas, and its population is proportionate; while the proximity of the latter to the city of Nelson and all its educational advantages afforded an obvious reason why the Queen's representative should have made provision for the establishment of a public school at Motueka.

If any doubt could have been entertained of the Governor's power to make the disposition he has done, it may be observed that the act has stood the test of sixteen years' undisturbed possession and of some little discussion, and at any rate it stands on the same footing as some valuable lands now held for the support of Nelson College. It remains only for the ingenuity of some ingenious counsel to show (if that be possible) why a trust created for the establishment of a public school on the terms of the grant, should any longer be applied to purposes alien to the objects designated.

Yours, &c.,

Motueka, 24th May, 1869.

DAVID JENNINGS.

I have received from some of the Natives at Motueka a complaint as to the acquisition of part of the land, which I produce; also my answer. (These are appended to the Bishop's letter.)

In all matters affecting the leases I am advised by the Solicitor, Mr. Sinclair.

With reference to the Rev. Mr. Ronaldson's stipend, I don't know if it is necessary to make any remark, except that Mr. Ronaldson was in receipt of a larger salary than that which he receives here. It was only by offering £300 a year that I could obtain the services of a duly qualified teacher.

The Bishop produced a book, kept by himself, showing the sections leased, the rents received, and terms of leases, &c.

The Bishop read Bishop Hobhouse's statement respecting the trust, published in a Report of the Proceedings of the First Synod of the Diocese of Nelson, August, 1859, and handed in the following letter. :—

PARTICULARS OF ESTATE AND TRUST.

GENTLEMEN,—

Bishopdale, Nelson, 20th, December 1869.

I beg to lay before you the following facts respecting the Wakarewa Estate, which passed into my hands from Bishop Hobhouse, whom I succeeded, in the year 1866, as Bishop of Nelson.

On my arrival in the Colony in 1867, I found Mr. John Greenwood engaged as manager of the estate, and teacher to the Maoris, but on his resigning the office, I succeeded in obtaining, not without some difficulty, the services of a gentleman sufficiently qualified as a Maori scholar to carry on the necessary instruction. It was some months before I could supply the post, although the want was made generally known in this and the North Island. Several applied who were qualified either in Maori or English, but not in both.

The income from the estate is not at present sufficient to do more than provide a good master, who gives all his time to such Maoris as he can collect together on every day in the week.

The income of the trust is not at present sufficient to carry out the industrial training, even if the Natives were willing to accept it. The capitation grant of £10 per annum would not be sufficient to pay for their expenses, and it is not likely that the Natives would pay the necessary balance themselves.

I have requested Mr. Ronaldson to hold school for the Natives both in the morning and evening, and his reports as to attendances will be laid before you. During the winter months the attendance was good and encouraging; in spring and summer, the planting takes the Natives away, and it is difficult to keep the school together. Mr. Ronaldson visits the Natives in Takaka and Motupipi, and I was present last week at a meeting held at Motupipi, when twenty-five Natives were present, and agreed to contribute money or labour towards the erection of a schoolroom, the ground for which one was willing to give without charge. This school would be a kind of a branch school to that at Wakarewa, and the master might be subsidized from these funds, regarding the trust as applicable to the whole of the Natives in the Nelson Bay.

The gross income of the trust last year was £354 3s. 5d. The property is divided up into forty-three holdings, spread over a considerable area; and the transfer of leases, looking after fulfilment of covenants, and the collection of the half-yearly rents and occasional arrears, require a considerable outlay of time, and have been efficiently attended to by a collector and bailiff resident close to the estate, Mr. F. Greenwood.

The stipend paid from the estate to the Rev. W. Ronaldson for last year was £285 10s. 7d.; and as on the occasion of his visits to the Natives he is invited to read English services, I have arranged that the contributions so given should reduce the stipend due from the trust to Mr. Ronaldson as teacher.

The College building is unfortunately situated as regards the Natives, unless it is used as a boarding school, and involves great labour in going to and fro—so much so that the teacher is at present absent from home often the whole day in winter time. By this plan, however, the trust is saved from paying rent from a teacher's residence.

The cost of collecting and looking after the property is at the rate of 10 per cent.; the insurance, repairs to house, supply of fences, &c., according to leases and special agreements, amount to about £25 per annum, leaving an annual balance of income over expenditure of about £10 at present. The rents are very slowly increasing; but by careful management I hope to carry out both branches of the scheme, and to render it an institution for promoting education both for Maoris and Europeans. The only difficulty of carrying it out at present is the insufficiency of funds. At present efficient teaching is secured for the Maoris; unless the funds be supplied from the Native Department there is no probability of the school becoming a boarding establishment, though I should be glad if the Commissioners were to see their way to recommending that a higher capitation grant should be made, and that it should be unaccompanied by conditions which prevent our availing ourselves of it.

My present plan in carrying out the trust is to continue the existing arrangement which I have made with Mr. Ronaldson to the end of his term agreed upon, of three years from June 1868; and if, at the expiration of that period, the rental is sufficiently increased, to extend the benefits of the trust to those who are not Maoris, but come under the definition of the trust as "children of the Queen's subjects of all races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons, being inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean," and to endeavour still to carry out the defined purposes of the trust for giving "religious education, industrial training, and instruction in the English language to the youth educated therein or maintained thereat."

In carrying out these objects I should be guided by the means at my disposal, and provide that, while religious instruction should be given, it should be under a conscience clause, of which I heartily approve, provided it is not so worded or enforced as to prevent the imparting religious instruction as part of the school lessons, giving at the same time liberty and opportunity to parents who wished to withdraw their children at such times.

With a conscience clause so administered I do not anticipate any so-called “religious difficulty.” Provided that the Maoris, so long as they were in the neighbourhood, had the first benefit of the trust, I should be glad to see the institution extend its operations, and it might form the nucleus of a large industrial school, not for its own vicinity, but for the country altogether—an area which is mentioned in the original trust deed, viz., islands in the Pacific Ocean.

I venture to suggest that some clause enabling a revision of such trusts, to be made at distant intervals, might be inserted in making any such appropriations in future, as it would act as a stimulus to existing applications, and prevent accumulated abuses or funds laying wholly idle.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW BURN NELSON.

To the Commissioners for inquiring into
School Trusts, &c.

NATIVE SCHOOL, WAKAREWA.
EVENING SCHOOL.

1868.	May	...	Number on book	...	20	...	Average attendance	...	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
„	June	...	„	...	17	...	„	...	7 $\frac{5}{14}$
„	July	...	„	...	27	...	„	...	13 $\frac{6}{17}$
„	August	...	„	...	28	...	„	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

DAY SCHOOL.

1868.	July	...	Number on book	...	24	...	Average attendance	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„	August	...	„	...	27	...	„	...	8 $\frac{2}{3}$

The attendance for 1869, for the worst months in the year, when there is much money in the hands of the Natives :—

				Morning.			Evening.
1869.	January	...	...	7	...	...	4
„	February	...	...	5	...	...	3
„	March	...	...	6	...	...	6
„	April	...	...	8	...	...	6
„	May	...	...	4	...	...	4

The Natives are often away at different parts of the Bay for weeks together, during which time the teacher must of course still be at his post, unless he be a migratory teacher following them up wherever they go.

RENTAL OF THE WAKAREWA ESTATE.

				£	s.	d.
Income from rents,	1859 to 1863	...	...	...	212	14 8
„	1863 to 1873	...	...	...	329	0 6
„	1873 to 1880	...	...	...	353	14 4

at which time, and in 1881, the leases will expire.

I had thought two or three years ago of keeping Saxon’s land open for the purpose of industrial training, but it would have been unproductive, and I certainly thought it would be more beneficial to the trust to lease it, and it was leased accordingly.

I think it would be highly beneficial if some person were appointed or constituted to make annual reports of the administration of trust estates, which might be published for general information.

Nelson : Church Hill, 1 acre.—The objects of the trusts are carried out.

Waimea South : No. 5, 10 acres 37 perches.—A church, in accordance with the trust, is on this section, and service is performed. A Sunday school is also carried on there. There is a Provincial Government school close by, which gives daily instruction.

Waimea South : Endowment for a school, No. 6, 9 acres 2 roods 15 perches.—This land has hitherto been in possession of Mr. Squire, on an improving lease, with no money payment. It is leased now to Mr. John Berry. This grant is in my name. I have asked Messrs. Barnicoat and Baigent to act for me. Mr. Berry is to pay rent, which will be devoted to the maintenance of the Church of England Sunday School above alluded to. The clergyman, Mr. Tripp, lived on the land, on condition of paying £18 a year.

Letter from E. BAIGENT, Esq., to the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION, respecting the
two last-mentioned grants.

SIR,—

Wakefield, Waimea South, 7th March, 1870.

I have the honor to report, for your consideration, upon the Religious and Educational Trust Property situate at Wakefield, Waimea South.

As you request to know if the objects of the trust have been carried out with reference to two sections of land given for the above purpose, I would first beg leave to state that the two sections or blocks of land mentioned in your letter were one and the same gift to the district by the New Zealand Company’s agent for the above object ; but on the Government of New Zealand taking the responsibility of the Company, and through the Crown Lands Commissioner having sold part of the block given to the people of this district by mistake to another person named Price, the inhabitants applied to Sir George Grey, explaining to His Excellency their grievance of being deprived of a portion of the block given for the above purpose. His Excellency therefore allowed another block to be selected of equal size in lieu of the land sold. I might here state that before the Crown Grant was issued the Land Claims Commissioner required to know on what grounds the district made claim to the second

block, containing about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a full report of which I forwarded to them at the time of the investigation in 1860 upon the disputed claims. I have now taken the liberty of writing to the Crown Lands Commissioner of Nelson for a copy of the letter, which I now forward, trusting that it will be appended to this report, which might answer as a record of how the land became in the possession of the inhabitants of this district; and as a further proof that where the people have a direct interest and benefit accruing from such gift, there is little doubt but its progress will be quite certain to succeed. The block No. 1 contains about 10 acres, upon which the church, St. John's, stands, which has lately been enlarged for the accommodation of the inhabitants, by subscriptions from the people, aided by a small grant from the Synod, the erection of which will be better understood by reference to my letter of 1860; service regular once every Sabbath, and occasionally of a week-day evening; a portion of the section being enclosed round the church for a burial-ground, and kept in order by the assistance of the people when needed. The other portion, on which the schoolroom and master's house stands, was occupied by the master, and the Sunday and day school kept until some time after the Nelson Education Act was in force. The attendance of children becoming so numerous, the schoolroom, as then used, was not sufficiently large to accommodate the scholars then attending—and it was deemed advisable by the Central Board of Education to purchase one acre of land adjoining, and to erect a much larger schoolroom, rather than expend money by enlarging the schoolroom the property of the Church of England. The Nelson educational system being non-sectarian, no scriptural controversial teaching is permitted. I am happy to say that the school is largely attended, and will, I have no doubt, be of great advantage to the young of this district in after years. I mention the above to show that when the Provincial school commenced in their own building, the Church day-school ceased, as none of the inhabitants considered it wise to keep two schools open for one object, viz., educating their children; but it was so arranged that the Church schoolroom should be used for a Sunday school. This school, I am happy to say, is still kept every Sunday, with an average attendance of about fifty. The master's house, after the removal of the master to the Provincial school, has been for some time the residence of the clergyman of the district, who was charged £14 per annum rent, the same being spent, with other donations of the people, in keeping the house and fences in repair. The house is at present unoccupied, the late clergyman having vacated the district some eighteen months ago, for England.

The block No. 2, of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is the portion of land more particularly described in my letter of 1860, the grant of which conveys the land to the Bishop of the diocese, as trustee, and I remember well the late Bishop Hobhouse returning the grant to the Government to have it made in accordance with the other grant, which vests the other property belonging to the Church in this district in trustees appointed by the Synod. The grant being returned as first sent down, without any alteration, His Lordship then requested the favour of the Waimea trustees to undertake the management of this land for him, the which they willingly acceded to. This land was first let by Bishop Hobhouse to the then schoolmaster, for the term, I think, of four years, to clear and fence; after that period a further term of three years was agreed upon—that he should plant a live quick fence, and pay a small annual rent. This person having given up the teaching of the school, and he having a large family, found that he could not comply with the agreement, gave up the land without making any payment; consequently, it has been unoccupied for a short time. About four months ago it was relet for a term of years, at the annual rental of £4 per year, which rent will be appropriated in keeping up the school and buildings, together with amounts supplemented by the inhabitants for keeping the above in repair. I might state that in the year 1865 no less a sum than £104 17s. 6d. was subscribed by the people, independent of the clergyman's rent and grant of Synod, for improving the schoolhouse, church, and burial-ground. As I before have stated that public property, where the people have a direct interest and voice in the advancement of the same, cannot but succeed in accordance with the requirements of the district.

Trusting I have made myself clear upon the above grants, and the management up to the present date,

F. Wakefield Esq., Secretary to the Commission on
Religious, Educational, and Charitable Trusts, Wellington.

I have, &c.
E. BAIGENT.

Copy of a Letter from E. BAIGENT, Esq., to the COMMISSIONER of CROWN LANDS, Nelson.

Sir,—

Wakefield, Waimea South, 22nd November, 1860.

You request me to inform you how the Church of England became possessed of a piece of land at Pitfure, Waimea South. I cannot do better than give you a brief history from the commencement of this village, relating to the above property.

It is eighteen years next February, since myself and others located ourselves in this district. My first care was to see to the education of our children, my own numbering six at that time; many of my neighbours having large families also, having prevailed on my wife to open an infant school in our little whare, rather than the children should be altogether neglected. The attendance in less than three months became so many, that our little room was too small for the accommodation of the children wishing to attend. At the same time a gentleman of education, having squatted on a piece of unsurveyed land, where the present school stands, with the intention of opening a store for the district, he not being very successful in his object, myself and others thought it a good chance to offer him the care of the school in his own house. Our offer being accepted by him, it became necessary to procure funds for his maintenance as schoolmaster. Having solicited the Rev. Mr. Ray, the then clergyman of this Province, he kindly agreed to pay £12 10s. per annum out of the church funds towards the support of the school; the other part of his salary was made up by ourselves, in the shape of potatoes, some cash, or the best way we could afford. The school being fairly established, went on for some time, until the children became masters of the schoolmaster. Under these circumstances the school was closed for a few months. The master then making up his mind to leave the district, the building was

offered to the church for the sum of £20 or £30, which now brings me to the block of land you wish to know about.

Before the schoolhouse could be purchased, it became necessary to have some security for the land on which the building stood, before the money was paid. The New Zealand Company's Agent was applied to for the above object; he kindly gave the block of land, together with a piece of land that was out of Dr. England's section, he being agent also for Dr. England at the time.

Upon the faith of this gift, the inhabitants collected a considerable amount in labour, timber, and cash, towards the building of the church, and the repairing of the school-house, and building the school-room. The rest of the cost was defrayed by the Bishop of New Zealand out of the church funds of the Church of England, amounting to about two hundred pounds.

After being some time in possession of the land, the church and school also being completed, a portion of the said block was sold to Mr. Price by the Honorable Mr. Dillon by mistake. When the school committee heard of the above purchase they requested the Rev. Mr. Butt, the then clergyman of this Province, to inform the Honorable Mr. Dillon of the mistake he had made, which of course created a great deal of confusion, and nothing further was done until the arrival of Sir George Grey in Nelson, when the subject was brought under His Excellency's notice, to which it was agreed that Price should retain the piece which had been sold by mistake to him, and that the church should select another block as near to the church property of equal size. The selection being left to me, I chose the block you wish to know about in lieu of the portion sold. Mr. Brunner will remember that he was sent up expressly for the purpose by Mr. Dillon to measure off the present block, the which I assisted him in cutting the lines, chaining, and putting in the corner pegs.

Thinking that the whole subject of the mistake then set right, the inhabitants have since that time to my knowledge expended a considerable amount in clearing and fencing in the land for the benefit of the schoolmaster, who uses the paddock to the present day.

I trust that the above will satisfy you that the block was given to the Church of England by the New Zealand Company, and the latter, that was taken in lieu of what was sold by mistake, was by the sanction of Sir George Grey.

I have, &c.,

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Nelson.

E. BAIGENT.

Nelson: No. 9.—On this section Mr. Lee keeps the school known as "The Bishop's School." There are forty-six boys on the books of the school at present. Mr. Lee is an excellent master, and the school is thriving. Religious teaching is given in accordance with the tenets of the Church of England, although all the boys do not belong to that persuasion.

Collingwood: No. 30.—Nothing at present is done with it, the land being unenclosed. I believe this to have been land purchased out of church funds.

Picton: No. 31.—Now occupied as the site of the parsonage. The same remark as to the acquisition of the land.

MONDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Alexander Mackay*, being duly sworn, states: I am delegate of the Governor under "The Native Reserves Act, 1862." There is no Commissioner of Native Reserves.

The following paper gives a brief history of the management of the Nelson Reserves, which includes that of the Motueka grant to the Bishop of New Zealand:—

The provision for the education of Natives, made by the grant to the Bishop at Motueka, appears to be very little appreciated by them. I have frequently requested them to send their children to the school, but they make so many excuses. Sometimes they have potatoes to plant, harvest to get in, and a variety of other frivolous excuses are given. They care, in fact, very little about it. There could not be a more zealous person than Mr. Ronaldson. He does all in his power to urge them to send their children, and holds a school in two different places, to give a chance to those who live at a distance to send the children. I think the soreness on the fact of the land being taken for this purpose has subsided. I have explained to them on every occasion that they are not entitled to this land, but only have a beneficial interest in it. They complain that they had been defrauded of the land by its being granted to the Bishop. The grant has generally been considered as given specially for the benefit of the Church of England Natives. The Wesleyans, Baptists, &c., have always taken that view of it. I do not know the proportion between the whole number of Natives at Motueka and those belonging to the Church of England.

I presume the reserves were set apart by the New Zealand Company for the benefit of the Natives residing on the shores of Tasman's Gulf (Blind Bay), and Golden Bay (Massacre Bay). The Natives in these localities, of all denominations, have an equal right to a share of the benefit of them, in proportion to their respective numbers. I cannot say the exact proportion of the different denominations. I think the Wesleyans were the majority at that time. I am not positive on that point. The reserves given to the Bishop comprise a very large proportion of the best land in the reserves. The actual quantity reserved was 5,000 acres (100 fifty-acre sections). The total grant to the Bishop is 918 acres out of Native Reserves. The extent of good land is about 700 acres. I have not been over the whole of the property held by the Bishop, but I should think 200 acres would be the extent of bad land. Mr. Greenwood, in speaking of barren hills, must have been alluding to the portion of the grant which comprises the Crown lands, not Wakarewa. I can speak particularly as to the fact that the whole of the Crown land included in the grant is bad.

The complaint of the Natives of the grant being made is not confined to one denomination. They all join in this. I do not see how giving the land back again would benefit them in particular, as the proceeds would belong to all the Natives in the settlement. I do not think the retention by the Collingwood Natives of their reserved lands deprives them of a right to a share in the proceeds of the Motueka lands.

The Golden Bay Reserves were intended for the special use and occupation of the resident Natives, and similar reserves for occupation should have been made for the Motueka Natives. It has

been to the detriment of the trust property that they have, owing to the want of such occupation reserves, been allowed to occupy the New Zealand Company's Reserves.

It was, however, impossible to avoid this, unless other lands had been bought for them. The Motueka Natives have in occupation about 1,000 acres. They cannot justly complain of want of land to cultivate. The Bishop's Trust, and the land appropriated to the use of the Natives, comprises nearly the whole of the best land. They actually at this moment let 140 acres out of what has been appropriated for their own use, the rental being collected by Mr. Alexander Legrand Campbell, and paid directly to them, without coming into the trust accounts. If I had not agreed to this renting by them, they would have done it illegally and surreptitiously. If the land had been let in the usual way, and the proceeds not paid to them, they would have had a cause of complaint, as they had been recognized as the legal occupants of the land, which they would construe as legal owners of the land. They have, however, always been allowed to take the whole of the rents accruing from rents of appropriated lands; and I would say the rents were as necessary for their maintenance as the land itself was appropriated.

A section of 150 acres at Takaka was exchanged with Mr. Thorpe for three of these sections at Motueka—the latter being sandy, poor land, near the beach. I think the trust got an equivalent by this exchange. It was proposed to give Ramari a share of the Takaka land, where she was living with her husband, whose place it was. She could not agree with the Natives there, and afterwards left the place. Ramari, I think, is the only one fairly entitled to have provision made for her. I purpose to locate her on some land on the first opportunity. I have had her case under my attention for some time. I think I can manage to put her upon some of the land other Natives wish to rent, paying them the rental out of the Native Trust Fund.

The trustees of the Bishop's land under "The Native Schools Act, 1867," would be entitled to aid from the General Government, which I think they are in a position to acquire a right to.

The complaints about the Bishop's grant are chiefly confined to Motueka Natives. I think the reason we hear no complaints from other Natives is owing to their ignorance of their right to any share in it.

It would be a grand thing if they could form a central boarding-school at Motueka, and send the children from all the surrounding districts to it. They would have to change their tactics to do this. They would have to give over the industrial training, so far as out-of-door pursuits are concerned. Indoor handicrafts might of course be taught.

On reading over Mr. Greenwood's return I wish to observe that the gross rental produced from the land held by the Bishop is considerably in excess of that received by the trust. Our gross rental for Moutere and Motueka does not exceed £360 a year, although the land let by us amounts to 2,500 acres, or nearly three times as much as that let out of the Bishop's grant—confirming my statement as to the latter comprising the best of the land.

I think if the boarding-school alluded was properly established and carried on at Motueka, Natives, of other denominations than Episcopal would send their children there. There are very few known Catholic Natives in the Province. I think there are none. I cannot call to mind a single individual of this persuasion.

Copy of a MEMORANDUM exhibited by Mr. ALEXANDER MACKAY, dated 3rd January, 1870.

Native Reserves.

THE original intention was to have appointed trustees for the management of these lands, to consist of the Bishop of New Zealand, the Chief Justice, and the Chief Protector of Aborigines; but these gentlemen, having found many obstacles to the due execution of their trust, gradually ceased to act, and at last resigned.

During the time these gentlemen had the management of the Native Reserves, Mr. Thompson, R.M., acted as local representative at Nelson till he met with his death at the Wairau Massacre, in 1843, when Mr. A. McDonald succeeded to the management as Mr. Thomson's representative. A Board of Management was subsequently appointed in 1848, consisting of Messrs. Poynter, Carkeek, and Tinline, under the superintendence of Major Richmond. The board retained the management of the property till the middle of the year 1853, when the sole management devolved on Major Richmond, the then Crowns Land Commissioner, who was ultimately succeeded, in the year 1857, by Messrs. Poynter, Domett, and Brunner, by appointment, dated 1st December, 1856, as Commissioners, under the Act of 1856.

It would appear that the grant by His Excellency the Governor to the Bishop of New Zealand, of certain portions of the trust estate at Motueka, as an endowment for an industrial school, was made about the time the Board of Management ceased to exist, and immediately before the writs for our constitutional Government were returned, and just on the expiration of the Governor's power to make them.

The accounts show that the sum of £160 was expended out of moneys accruing to the funds for educational purposes, between the 1st January, 1852, and 11th July, 1853; and that, subsequent to that date, the amounts paid on behalf of the industrial school was £201 12s. 11d., as the following items will show:—

	£	s.	d.
1853, October. By paid Mr. Tudor, on account of industrial school	...	100	0 0
1854, April 19. By paid Mr. Tudor, on account of industrial school	...	50	0 0
1854, July 10. By paid Mr. Tudor, on account of industrial school	...	51	12 11
	£201 12 11		

It would appear that the first official intimation, concerning the alienation of a portion of Native Trust Estate to the Bishop of New Zealand, received by Major Richmond, the administrator of the estate at the time, was the receipt by him of a Crown Grant, conveying nearly the whole of the Native Reserves then in the occupation of the settlers at Motueka to the Bishop of New Zealand, for certain.

purposes. This circumstance was communicated by him to His Honor the Superintendent, dated 2nd December, 1853, in reply to one from His Honor, covering a resolution adopted by the Provincial Council then in Session, asking for a return of land set apart as Native Reserves, and other particulars concerning the same.

On receipt of this communication by the Council, it was resolved to form a committee to take into consideration the Superintendent's Message No. 12, respecting Native Reserves (*vide* page 47 of Votes and Proceedings of the Provincial Council, Sess. I., 1853 and 1854); and a resolution was subsequently passed (see page 54) which proposed, amongst other things, to memorialize the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that the necessary steps may be taken to set this grant aside. (For Memorial, see page 149, same Session). To this an answer was received during the third Session of the Council, informing the memorialists that the necessary facilities would be afforded to try the validity of the grants by *scire facias*. (See Votes and Proceedings, page 8, Sess. III.) The Council, however, resolved that it was inexpedient, for many reasons, to try the validity of these grants in a Court of law; and recommended, in lieu thereof, that under the circumstances it would be better that the General Assembly should be moved to pass an Act to quiet the titles to these and similar grants. (*Vide* Report of Select Committee of the Provincial Council, c. 3-56, Sess. III., of 19th March, 1856.)

The following is an extract from a Report of Messrs. Domett, Poynter, and Brunner, Commissioners of Native Reserves, made in compliance with an order of the House of Representatives, of 13th April, 1858, in reference to the portion of the trust estates situated at Motueka:—

“With regard to the sections retained by the trust, and to be let to Europeans, a great number, as you are aware, were granted by Sir George Grey to the Bishop of New Zealand as an endowment for a school for the Natives of the Polynesian Islands. A special committee of the Nelson Provincial Council, as you may remember, expressed their disapprobation of these grants, but thought they should be declared valid by some competent authority in order to avert the disturbance of titles and interests involved. The question is simply whether the grant was a breach of the equitable trusts upon which the lands were originally reserved, owing to the extension of the educational trusts to the Natives of Polynesia. But were the grants upset on this ground in the Supreme Court, it is probable the Bishop, on behalf of the Natives in the district professing to belong to the Church of England, might still ask for (though he could not demand) a certain proportion of the funds arising from the lands, to be expended in their education or religious tuition. Whether it would be worth while for the sake of the difference between what his Lordship now receives from these lands, and what he would then probably receive, to commence a suit in the Supreme Court to get the grants annulled, is a question the General Government is perhaps in as good a position to decide as ourselves.”

For copies of grants to the Bishop of New Zealand, *vide* Votes and Proceedings of Provincial Council, Session XIX. Correspondence, &c., page 15. It will have to be borne in mind that the whole of the land comprised in these grants to the Bishop is not entirely Native Reserves. Subjoined is a schedule showing the several portions appropriated out of the estate.

No. of Section.	Area in Acres.	Where situate.			Block or Section as granted.	No. of Acres appropriated out of each Section.			Total Appropriation.			
						A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
6	50	Motueka	6	50	0	0	50	0	0	
22	50	}	”	...	22	50	0	0	50	0	0	
137	50		”	...	I	100	0	0	100	0	0	
138	50	}	”	...	M	29	0	32	29	0	32	
145	50		”	...								
146	50	}	”	...	I	4	2	29	11	2	29	
147	50		”	...								
157	50	}	”	...	K	7	0	0	}	102	0	0
159	50		”	...								
160	50	}	”	...	F	102	0	0	}	41	0	0
161	50		”	...								
162	50	}	”	...	H	41	0	0	}	34	0	24
163	50		”	...								
164	50	}	”	...	L	34	0	24	}	500	0	0
181	50		”	...								
218	50	}							}	918	0	5
219	50											
220	50	}							}	918	0	5
221	50											
222	50	}							}	918	0	5
223	50		”	...								
240	50	}							}	918	0	5
241	50											
242	50	}							}	918	0	5
243	50											
Total Area appropriated					...	918	0	5	918	0	5	

MEMORANDUM.—153 acres is the total of Crown Land included in the grant to the Bishop.
3rd January, 1870.

ALEXANDER MACKAY.

The Native Reserves at Motueka were made by the New Zealand Company, in accordance with their original scheme, that one-tenth of the land within the then settlement of Nelson should be set apart for the Natives, for educational and charitable purposes.

The estate at Motueka comprised 100 fifty-acre sections (5000 acres), of which 918 have been granted to the Bishop of New Zealand as an endowment for an industrial school; 1020 acres are occupied by the Natives; and the remainder (3062 acres, less 150 exchanged with Mr. Thorpe for section 9, at Takaka,) is under the management of the Governor through his delegate.

The average value of this portion of the estate may be classed as follows, viz.:—

1500 acres, poor land, value—about 20s. per acre.

350 acres, middling land, value—between 40s. and 60s. per acre.

1062 acres, good land, value—between 80s. and £30 an acre.

In 1844, as will be seen by the accompanying map, Mr. Commissioner Spain appears to have awarded out of the land originally selected at Motueka as Native Reserves, sections Nos. 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 182, 183, 187, 188, 212, 219, 220, 241, and 242; in all, 800 acres, for the use and occupation of the Natives of Motueka, in consideration of the unequal payment made to them by the New Zealand Company for the relinquishment of their claims to land at Motueka and surrounding districts; and one cause of the dissatisfaction continually expressed by the Natives of Motueka, is owing to four of these sections, Nos. 219, 220, 241, and 242, containing 200 acres in all, having been included in the grant made by Sir George Grey to the Bishop of New Zealand.

The Ngatitama, or Motueka Natives, prior to the grant to the Bishop of New Zealand, resided on a portion of the block, and considerable dissatisfaction was manifested by them at being compelled to remove in consequence.

Provision was afterwards made for these Natives by allotting them land in another part of the estate. The only Native who has any claim now to consideration, is a woman named Ramarie, who was absent (in the Asylum at Nelson) when the others were provided for. It was proposed to have allotted her a portion of section 9, at Takaka, received from Mr. Thorpe in exchange for land belonging to the trust at Motueka; but, owing to the jealous and domineering conduct evinced towards her by some of the local Natives, she could not be prevailed on to locate herself amongst them. The intention is now to allot her a small piece of land at Motueka, as soon as circumstances will permit, whereon to reside; and when section 9 is subdivided, to reserve a share for her out of it, where she can remove to in course of time, when the present feeling amongst the local Natives dies out.

Notwithstanding the award made by Mr. Commissioner Spain of certain sections of the trust estate to the Natives, it has never been considered that the Natives had more than a life interest in the land, and it is thought Mr. Spain exceeded his authority in making this award, and his action in the matter is looked on as a contravention of the original scheme.

Looking also at this arrangement in a pecuniary point of view, it is greatly to be regretted that the interest of the trust was not better considered, by taking the precaution in the first place to have provided land for the Natives elsewhere, instead of allowing them to settle on some of the richest land belonging to the estate, whereby the trust is deprived of a considerable addition to its revenue annually, as a large proportion of the land so occupied would let readily at from 20s. to £2 per acre. Or, if it had been found impossible to have removed the Natives then in occupation, to have selected an equivalent in land elsewhere, in place of the quantity appropriated to their use.

The portion of the estate the Natives have been allowed to retain possession of was subdivided and apportioned by the former trustees; but owing to the peculiar shape of many of these blocks, it was thought advisable to re-survey the whole of the land, taking care to award the same number of acres to each family as were formerly allowed them. In some instances there were allottees who had more land than they absolutely required for cultivation, and as they were desirous in most cases to let the surplus to the European settlers, it was thought advisable—as it had always been considered that they were entitled to receive any pecuniary benefit derivable from the land allotted to them—to allow them to do so, through the commissioners, as it enabled them to do regularly and legally that which it was found difficult to prevent them doing in an irregular and objectionable manner. One hundred and forty acres have been let in this way, from which they derive an income of £180.

The population of Motueka, by a census taken during the early part of last year, numbered 96, viz., 45 adult males, 31 adult females, 11 male children, 9 female children—total, 96 of Native population.

If the Natives residing along the shores of Blind Bay and Golden Bay could be induced to send their children to one central school,—say at Motueka, for instance; although I am inclined to think that a school established at Nelson for the purpose would prove more successful, as it would do away, in a great measure, with the feelings that exist amongst the Natives in the other districts against sending their children to the school at Motueka, owing to local jealousies, the Natives there being under the impression that they alone are entitled to any benefit derivable from the school,—there are a sufficient number of children of school age to form a very good central school. The number of children of all ages residing in the aforesaid localities, including also Motueka, is 97, viz.:—Wakapuaka, 18; Motueka, 20; Motupipi, 20; Takaka, 9; Paruihakaho, 12; Takurua, 8; Collingwood, 10;—total, 97. Besides the children enumerated above, there are at the Pelorus, 11; Queen Charlotte's Sound, 44; Wairau, 11; D'Urville's Island, 18—total, 84; some of whom might be induced to attend a school of the kind, although, strictly speaking, the Natives in those localities are not entitled to participate in the benefits accruing from the endowment funds; but admission might be obtained for the children on the payment of a fee by their parents, and a capitation allowance under "The Native Schools Act, 1867."

The greatest obstacle to the success of Native schools, I am afraid, will be found in the apathy and indifference of parents to the importance of sending their children to school. The children may be willing enough to attend, but the parents like to have them near themselves. Unfortunately the Natives have only an animal love for their offspring, and cannot be got to see the advantage of a temporary separation, even although it might be conducive to the greater good of their children.

The industrial school at Motueka was closed about the middle of March, 1864, owing to the whole of the scholars having decamped; and as there seemed to be no inclination on the part of the children to return, or any intention on the part of the parents to compel their attendance, Bishop Hobhouse decided not to reopen the school until the Natives showed an inclination to appreciate the same. As no action was taken on either side, the school remained closed until after Bishop Suter's arrival, when Mr. Ronaldson, the present teacher, was appointed to take charge in May, 1868.

The closing of the school was duly reported to the Government in November, 1864.

ALEXANDER MACKAY,
Native Commissioner.

5th January, 1870.

Mr. *David Jennings*, being duly sworn, states: I have lived at Motueka twenty years. The object of my letter to the *Nelson Examiner* was to show that the experiment of teaching Maoris alone, as had been done, had been thoroughly, ably, and honestly tried, and had wholly failed. I attribute the failure to the absence of any attempt to bring up some Maori boys in company with English boys. I am quite aware that the attempt made to educate them with any of the lower class would not succeed; but I have always thought that the education of a few Maori boys with boys of a higher class, were the temptation of a higher education offered as an inducement, must to some extent succeed. I consider the Auckland College (the Bishop's) was a failure as a self-supporting institution, but I was not aware that it failed educationally. My experience is, that instances have crossed my path of real elevation of character having been given to Natives through the means of that institution. I think the feelings of the Natives are very favourable towards education, but I think they are incapable of appreciating its full value, or of any thing advanced beyond what they see to be absolutely useful; but I believe such power of appreciation would be the result of previous education.

I never heard any complaints on their part of the manner in which the land was acquired. I consider that I am on very friendly terms with the Maoris, and have been more so with many that are now dead. I am not to give a decided opinion as to their rapid decrease. I have no doubt they are on the decrease; but I attribute their decrease to the want of better education.

I remember an instance of a Maori lad, named Robert, who had been educated at the school. He afterwards lived with Major Richmond and other Europeans, and having apparently become highly civilized, yet ended by marrying and relapsing into the usual Maori habits. He took to drinking, got a complaint in the knee which required amputation, to which he would not consent, and died in consequence,—such indifference to life being a strong feature in the character of savages. I consider I have, and have had, a direct personal interest in the administration of the Wakarewa Trust, as being, in the words of the deed, a European subject of Her Majesty, and also as being the father of ten children. I applied to Bishop Hobhouse, in prosecution of such claim, on his first coming here, which he recognized very fully on principle. He told me, as I was the only person making such claim, in the present difficulties of the trust, he had the opportunity of meeting my case for the time by sending a Mr. Wilie, a trained schoolmaster in his employ, to teach my children at my house three times a week.

I do not think the Crown land granted for the institution is so valueless as is generally reported. When I first recollect it, there was the remains of a considerable bush on the bottom of the hill, which had been repeatedly burnt by the firing of the fern. I was going to apply for this land, but heard it had been granted for this object. It is a magnificent site, with land good enough to live upon. There is a very productive garden at the back of the schoolhouse.

I think that, except on the sheep slopes, the hill land in question is covered with strong fern, which I think, in its natural state, is more valuable than land which has been rendered excessively foul by bad cultivation, like the lower cultivations on the S.W. corner of the trust land. I have myself excellent grass on land originally fern land which has never been touched by a plough, and also land which has been ploughed at least six times, and cultivated with a cultivator, but is now wholly covered with sorrel, the oats and tares sowed upon it having been largely intermixed with the sorrel seed.

With respect to the appropriation of the trust fund, I never contemplated the application of these as a remuneration for clerical duty would come under the terms of a trust for educational purposes. I consider the arrangement made for paying Mr. Ronaldson as such an appropriation. I object to his going to Takaka and Wakapuaka only as an impediment to his carrying out in a proper manner the education of the children of Her Majesty's subjects of both races. I think the funds as soon as they amounted to what they now yield would have been sufficient to carry on a school which would embrace a small number of Maoris, together with a few Europeans—the Maoris being boarders and the Europeans day scholars, as the first would not have attended unless they were boarded. I think the latter would have come from any distance under three miles. I think that if a few Maori boys even had been well educated in this way, they would have had greater influence with their own class than any Europeans could have had. This is found to be the case in every other circumstance in which we come into contact with a savage race.

During the latter part of Bishop Hobhouse's time, the house was only made use of as a residence for Mr. John Greenwood, who I believe read Maori service on Sunday.

Mr. *Mackay*, re-examined: The school was closed from March, 1864, to April or May, 1868, the date when Mr. Ronaldson took charge.

Mr. *Jennings*, re-examined: I think it is a question whether the title of the Bishop of Nelson as trustee under the grant is indisputable, inasmuch as Bishop Selwyn had surrendered his patent—an act which Bishop Suter deprecated. I am afraid this is a difficulty it will require the aid of the Legislature to correct. The "successors" of the Bishop named in the grant were his successors under the patent of the Crown. I apprehend there are no such successors at present.

The Rev. *George Henry Johnstone*, being duly sworn, states: I am incumbent and curate of the Parish of Christchurch, Nelson.

No. 4 section stands in the names of five special trustees, as follows: Dr. Greenwood, Mr. A. J. Richmond, Mr. J. M. Pierson, Mr. J. T. Lowe, diocesan trustees.

The names of the Nelson local trustees are—Mr. Hugh Martin, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. A. J. Richmond, Mr. J. M. Pierson, and Mr. George Williams. I confirm the Bishop's remark, that the objects of the trust have been carried out.

No. 5 section.—I confirm the Bishop's remark as to this section also.

No. 9 section.—This section was bought by Bishop Selwyn out of the Church Funds.

The school has been attended by boys of various denominations, such as Presbyterians and other dissenters, and also Jews.

The Church property in Nelson is conveyed to the Diocesan Synod, in trust under an Act of the New Zealand Legislature, and by them is intrusted to local trustees, who act under instructions from, and report to, the Diocesan Synod.

No. 31 section.—I know nothing, except that the parsonage at Picton stands on this section.

The parsonage at Nelson stands upon one acre of land. This was given to the Church of England as a residence for a clergyman by the Hon. A. G. Tollemache, about the year 1843.

Mr. *Thomas Brunner*, having been duly sworn, states: With reference to the Motueka lands held by the Bishop of New Zealand, as far as I remember, I was called into the office of the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, and instructed to bring in what plans I had, together with the rent-roll of the Native trust property at Motueka; first, to point out what I considered an eligible site for a Native school, and then, what land should be given to yield a rental of £100 a year. I was obliged to select almost all, if not quite all, the lands that were then let, which of course was the best of these lands. I suggested the addition of the piece of Crown land on the hill at the back of the Wakarewa estate, to provide a sort of run for sheep and cattle. I was not a Commissioner of Native Reserves at that time. I consider that the Native Reserves at Motueka were made for the benefit of the whole of the Natives in Blind Bay.

Mr. Stephens, the surveyor of the New Zealand Company, when he first laid out the Motueka sections, found there was a long strip of Native cultivation along the border of the wood from Wai-ponanui to Wakarewa. Instead of leaving this in possession of the Maoris in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi, he included these cultivations in his surveyed sections, so that they were afterwards chosen as Native Reserves, whereas they should have been altogether excluded, and the reserves chosen in addition for the benefit of the Natives. He did increase the particular sections which comprised the cultivations of the Natives, so as to make them include fifty acres besides the part cultivated. But the result was that Mr. Thompson, the Resident Magistrate, was obliged in order to keep the cultivations of the Natives, to select these sections as Native Reserves, under the New Zealand Company's arrangement, which created a confusion in administering the trust, because the Commissioners found themselves obliged to treat the New Zealand Company's Reserves as land originally belonging to and always retained by the Natives themselves.

With respect to the lands given as an endowment for the school, and what the Natives say they have not been paid for, the grant to the Bishop excludes the greater portion of the lands that were Native cultivations. The reserves belonged to the whole of the Natives concerned with the Nelson settlement, as they represented the tenths of lands in other districts.

The property given to the Church of England, if given solely for religious purposes, is in my opinion far too large and valuable, taking the numbers of the different sects as the basis. I have always opposed the grant made to the Bishop, because I believed it injurious to the Natives, and also because I believed Motueka was not the proper site for the school contemplated by the school. Being in the centre of the Natives, too much jealousy was caused by the Natives feeling others shared the rents or use of properties belonging to the Motueka Natives only. Having always had a desire to see a school properly tried, I have advised a school in Nelson to be under English masters only, and by this I think some few children might be taught annually.

Motueka and Collingwood Church of England Trusts.

Letter from the Rev. S. POOLE, M.A., to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

SIR,—

Motueka, 25th February, 1870.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to state that my residence is built upon a portion of part of suburban section number 154, containing forty-one acres, in the District of Motueka, in the Province of Nelson. His Lordship the late Bishop of New Zealand obtained it, I believe, by purchase, and conveyed it to trustees appointed by the authority of the General Synod, in the Province of New Zealand. The following are the names of the trustees, viz., John Wallis Barnicoat, Esquire; Joseph Margetts Pierson, Esquire; John Danforth Greenwood, Esquire; James Townsend Lowe, Esquire. "The trust for the use and benefit of the Diocese of Nelson generally; and in case the present Diocese of Nelson shall at any time hereafter be divided, then upon and for such trusts and purposes, either diocesan or local, as the General Synod may from time to time direct, for the benefit of all or any one or more of the Dioceses into which the present Diocese of Nelson may be divided: Subject to all such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by, or by authority of, the General Synod concerning the same, and for securing the due execution of the trust and purpose aforesaid; and until such rules and regulations shall be so made concerning the matters aforesaid, subject to all such regulations and rules as may from time to time be made concerning the same by the Standing Commission for the time being."

Ten acres of the above-mentioned land were, in accordance with the provisions of the trust, set apart by the Standing Commission, as a glebe for the resident clergyman at Motueka. (*Vide Proceedings of the Standing Commission of the General Synod.* Present—The Bishop of New Zealand, Sir W.

Martin, Hon. W. Swainson, Rev. J. T. Lloyd. *Resolved*, That as to the specific appropriation of the land, the Standing Commission have already given their assent.)

On a portion of the above-mentioned ten acres my house stands.

The local trustees, viz., David Jennings, Esquire, Henry Alexander Tarrant, Esquire, and James Roger Dutton, Esquire, hold a site for a parsonage house, which has not yet been built upon. It is very near to the church, and affords space for the horses and carriages of members of the church who live at a distance.

I trust the above information may be of service to the Commission.

It seems to me that your letter of the 16th instant was written under a misconception, inasmuch as you mention my residence as built upon land containing "2 roods and 10 perches."

In our local trusts Schedule A. speaks of "2 roods and 10 perches" more or less, being part of section 155—Trust for Religious and Charitable purposes; and then, "church, parsonage house, and school," of Schedule B. Church, parsonage house, and school, relate to Schedule B. that follows, not Schedule A., which relates to a piece of land which Captain Fearon gave for a church and burial-ground, held now by the local body for "religious and charitable purposes," now specifically appropriated as a cemetery for the interment of the dead in accordance with the rite of the United Church of England and Ireland.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL POOLE, M.A.,

Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Motueka.

To F. Wakefield, Esq.,

Secretary to the Trust Inquiry Commission.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. WM. GIBBS to Mr. F. WAKEFIELD.

SIR,—

Totaranui, Nelson, 4th March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., asking information as to the state of certain Church trust lands in Collingwood.

In reply I have to express my regret that I am unable to furnish the information required, for although one of the trustees of some of the trust lands in that place, neither those I and my co-trustees have in trust, or those referred to in your letter, are likely at present to produce any revenues towards carrying out the object of the trust. Under these circumstances I have not deemed it necessary to inspect the deeds, which are not in the possession of the trustees. I would respectfully suggest that Donald Sinclair, Esq., of Nelson, Solicitor and Registrar to the Diocese, would be most likely to supply all the information required.

There is in the district one piece of trust property conveyed to the Bishop of New Zealand and his successors, as a site for a church and parsonage house, being lots No. 33, 52, 53, in that part of Collingwood known as Gibbsflat, upon which a parsonage house is built.

I have, &c.,

WM. GIBBS.

F. Wakefield, Esq., Secretary to Commission
on Religious and Charitable Trusts.

Roman Catholic Grants.

The Rev. Father *Garin*, having been duly sworn, states: I am a Roman Catholic clergyman resident at Nelson.

Section 498, 3 acres.—One acre only was granted by the Crown. Two other adjoining acres are attached to this property, but were not given by the Crown, being acquired by private purchase, viz., Sections 491 and 494.

I do not remember that anything has been done in compliance with the requirements of the grant, that three-fourths of the heads of Roman Catholic families in Nelson shall declare the purposes of the trust in writing. I was not aware till now that this was required. What was done was this: I called a meeting of all the congregation, who selected a committee for the purpose of erecting a church, school, and convent. A chairman was elected, and resolutions carried, and minutes taken, which are in my possession.

From time to time, when anything was required to be done respecting building a church or making addition to buildings, I have called general meetings in order to select committees to consider the object in view. I think this course should be held as fulfilling the requirements of the Crown Grant,—if not literally, at least according to the spirit and intention of the trust.

No. 498.—We have a church and school on this section. The boys' school and residence of the pastor are on one of the acres bought with our own funds.

There have never been any complaints as to the mode of settling the trust purposes.

The deeds were left, I think, at Mr. Sinclair's for several years, and we began to act before we knew what they contained.

The boys' school has always been successfully carried on, and we have admitted boys of all denominations. At one time our school was the best, as we taught higher branches of education than was done in any other school at that time existing, and consequently boys of a superior class attended.

Section No. 13, 3 roods.—The deed gives it for a cemetery. The cemetery is fenced in, but it is only used for the burial of the relatives of persons buried therein previous to an Act of the Provincial Council passed in 18 , which required that ground to be given up as a cemetery, except in the cases mentioned. I caused one burial to take place in this cemetery, because it was of a priest, and I considered that the clergyman, being the father of his congregation, should be buried there. I was fined for this breach of the Act, but only 10s., in order that it might not be taken as a precedent.

Section No. 14, 2 roods 4 perches.—This was given as a site for a church. When I came here in 1850, this was used as the only cemetery. There was a public cemetery adjoining this. There was a

church built upon it, but the land was too small. There was no room for a private dwelling-house or schools, which we desired to have. We were obliged in consequence to remove the church. It is merely a place fenced in. I think we should be allowed to let it, and apply the rent to the purposes of the church. I have refused hitherto to let it, because I thought I had no power. I was afraid legal difficulties might arise should I exercise that power.

Before I came, I heard that Father O'Reilly had given up a piece of the land originally given for the church site to be added to the Gaol Reserve. This was strongly objected to by a portion of the congregation, who considered that we had already too little for the original purposes. It might be considered that half an acre would be sufficient for a church site; but it consists of a very steep side of a hill, and would not do for a church site.

Section 56, Waimea West, 2 acres.—This land was granted as a site for a church, chapel, and cemetery. It is used as a site for church and cemetery. We intend to build a house for a clergyman upon it.

Wesleyan.

Letter from Mr. LUCAS to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

No. 2 Grant, area 1 acre.

With respect to your inquiry if the objects of the trust in this grant have been carried out, I beg to inform you that they have been perfectly carried out.

No. 15 Grant, area 1 rood.

The same evidence as to the above grant.

ROBERT LUCAS.

German Lutheran Trusts.

Letter from Mr. SCHUMACHER to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

No. 16 Grant, area 1 rood 8 perches.

With respect to your inquiry respecting the grant in Nelson to the Lutheran community, I beg leave to inform you the terms of the trust have been complied with. A church has been built upon the land, that it is kept in repair, and Divine Service is performed in it every Sunday.

Waimea East, Raglan.—No. 19 Grant, area 1 acre 2 roods.

The same evidence as to this grant.

F. SCHUMACHER.

Nelson Central Board of Education.

Letter from Mr. W. C. HODGSON to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

SIR,—

Nelson, 14th February, 1870.

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum of the 7th instant, I have the honor to enclose a schedule of the various properties granted to the Nelson Central Board of Education, showing the present position of the trust, and the purpose to which the revenues derived therefrom are applied.

I have, &c.,

F. Wakefield, Esq., Secretary to the Commission,
Wellington.

W. C. HODGSON,
Secretary to the Central Board
of Education for Nelson.

(Enclosure in above.)

SCHEDULE of RESERVES granted to the NELSON CENTRAL BOARD of EDUCATION, showing specifically how each has been dealt with to 1st January, 1870.

A.—RESERVES LET.

Number.	District.	Acreage.	Term of Lease.	Rent per Annum.	Name of Lessee.
		A. R. P.			
30 to 43 inclusive	Amuri ...	3,991 0 0	14 years from 1st Jan., 1862	£166 12s. 6d. ...	T. H. Wigley.
110 ...	Motupiko ...	275 0 0	14 years from 30th Dec., 1862	£10 ...	John Sharp.
6 of Square 7 ...	Motueka Valley	68 0 0	14 years from 1st Aug., 1862	£1 14s. first 3 years; £2 11s. remainder of term	James Wilkie.
38 and 39 ...	Upper Moutee	182 0 0	14 years from 7th Aug., 1862	£3 ...	James Drummond.
3 of Part 36 ...	Lower Moutere	13 0 0	14 years from 1st Aug., 1862	£2 ...	William Cook.
29 ...	Maitai Valley	123 0 0	7 years from 1st Sept., 1864	£12 6s. ...	Ralph Richardson.
1 ...	Westport ...	0 1 0	14 years from 5th Jan., 1867	£10 ...	C. L. Maclean.
88 ...	Westport ...	0 1 0	14 years from 4th Jan., 1867	£10 ...	John Crate.
111 ...	Westport ...	0 1 0	14 years from 1st July, 1867	£7 10s. ...	H. D. Jackson.
92 ...	Dovedale ...	87 0 0	14 years from 1st Nov. 1868	£5 first 5 years; £10 next 5; £14 rem.	John Wm. Harvey.

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

B.—RESERVES UNLET.

Number.		District.		Acreage.			Number.		District.		Acreage.		
				A.	R.	P.					A.	R.	P.
33, 34, 35, 36	...	Waimea West	...	200	0	0	71	...	Ngatimoti	...	85	0	0
43	...	Wai-iti Hills	...	279	0	0	72	...	Matukitaki	...	45	0	0
3 of Square 23	...	Suburban North	...	66	3	32	17	...	Wairoa	...	54	0	0
13	...	Takaka	...	150	0	0	66	...	Ditto	...	136	0	0
Part 2, 165	...	Ditto	...	75	0	0	102	...	Collingwood Town	...	0	2	16
49 of Square 8	...	Upper Takaka	...	55	0	0	3, 37, 65	...	Ditto	...	0	3	0
8 of Square 11	...	Ditto	...	79	0	0	111, 133, 170	...	Ditto	...	1	0	10
46	...	Clifton	...	3	0	0	171, 196, 217	...	Ditto	...	1	1	4
55 and 56	...	Ditto	...	7	0	0	218, 278, 313	...	Ditto	...	1	2	12
13, 42, 59, 87	...	Milnthorpe	...	4	0	0	338, 357	...	Ditto	...	1	0	32
2	...	Milnthorpe Suburban	...	4	3	10	15	...	Seaford	...	2	2	0
20	...	Ditto	...	15	1	0	27, 96, 361, 587	...	Westport	each	0	1	0
26	...	Ditto	...	37	2	0	315, 420, 375	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
99	...	Ditto	...	43	1	2	594, 90, 65, 236	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
19, 58, 80	...	Town of Bulwer	...	1	2	0	434, 283, 335, 392	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
19, 50, 99	...	Town of Howard	...	0	3	0	396, 448, 156, 241	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
16, 17, 29	...	Westport Suburban	...	15	0	0	178, 299, 351, 403	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
203, 204	...	Collingwood Suburban	...	50	0	0	455, 546, 567, 572	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
59, 61, 63	...	Aorere Valley	...	63	0	0	613, 625, 662, 797	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
6	...	Tadmor	...	44	0	0	771, 730, 790, 733	...	Ditto	...	0	1	0
5	...	Thorpe Suburban	...	26	0	0	106 and 107	...	Upper Motueka	...	476	0	0

The rents derived from such of the above reserves as are let are applied annually by the Central Board of Education to the maintenance of the Nelson Public Schools.

W. C. HODGSON,
Secretary to the Central Board of Education
for the Province of Nelson.

Nelson Non-Sectarian Schools.

(Now under Central Board of Education.)

Mr. *Mathew Campbell*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Mathew Campbell. There were six grants of land made to myself and other trustees—1. Nelson; 2. Hope; 3. River Terrace (Wairoa River); 4. Spring Grove; 5. Riwaka; 6. Upper Wakefield. These lands were all granted as sites for schools for children of all denominations and classes, without the imposition of any sectarian creed. Schools were established on this principle at various places. These were for some years the only public schools in the Province of Nelson. Others were sometimes commenced, but were discontinued until the Government took up the question. It was commonly said that, but for these schools, most of the children in the country districts, and even in the town, would have gone without education.

Sir George Grey for some years made a grant of £30 per annum for these schools; and in the year before the Central Board took it (I think in 1855) as much as £180. Mr. Tuckett also rendered great assistance in the early days of the settlement, by giving the rents of certain lands for several years on which there were seven or eight tenants. Mr. and Mrs. Fox also assisted by paying a teacher, and giving tuition themselves to the children, and in many ways promoting the object of the trust.

Nelson College Trusts.

Letter from Mr. R. POLLOCK to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

SIR,—Nelson College Office, 8th February, 1870.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Religious, Educational, and Charitable Trusts in the Province of Nelson, that the objects of the trusts have been fully carried out as regards the grants specified below.

It is necessary that I should explain with respect to the several properties set forth in the grants, that those marked with an asterisk have been exchanged with the Crown for the land specified in the grant numbered ninety, being Highfield Run, Amuri.

F. Wakefield, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commission, &c.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. POLLOCK,
Secretary, Nelson College.

- 26—Nelson, 7 acres.*
" 17 acres.
" 1 acre.*
" 6 acres.
Motueka, 331 acres

26—Opawa, 800 acres.
Massacre Bay, 415 acres.*
" 158 acres.*
90—Amuri, Highfield Run, 2,780 acres 3 irods.

Letter from Mr. R. Pollock to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting me to furnish a report of this Institution, showing its state, &c., &c., up to the 1st January, 1870.

I thought it advisable to defer my reply, until the monthly meeting of the Governors, which took place a day or two since, in order that I might lay the matter before them, and take their directions. This I have done, and, in accordance with those directions, I now enclose a copy of our last Annual Report, published in accordance with the Statutes of the College.

This Report, with the accompanying statement of accounts and balance sheet, will, I doubt not, furnish the information required by the Commissioners.

I quite agree with you, that it is to be regretted, that circumstances should have prevented the Commissioner's personal inquiry when in Nelson, as the precise nature of the information sought would doubtless have been better understood.

F. Wakefield, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commission, &c., Wellington.

College Office, Nelson, 15th March, 1870.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. POLLOCK,
Secretary.

REPORT OF GOVERNORS OF NELSON COLLEGE.

1. The number of pupils taught at the Nelson College during the past year has been considerably in advance of the attendance in the year immediately preceding:—
- | 1869. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Totals. |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Attendance 1st Quarter | 39 | 11 | 50 |
| " 2nd " | 39 | 10 | 49 |
| " 3rd " | 33 | 12 | 45 |
| " 4th " | 36 | 14 | 50 |
- The numbers in the corresponding quarters of the previous year being 39, 40, 40, and 47.
2. The appended financial statement exhibits a continued reduction in the balance against the College. Indeed, the College is now really free from debt, and its apparent indebtedness results from the difficulty of collecting moneys in all cases within the quarter for which they are properly due.
3. The recent Christmas examinations of the pupils gave most satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the present tutorial staff. His Honor Mr. Justice Richmond, after a somewhat prolonged examination, pronounced the "teaching thoroughly sound and effective," and reports of an equally gratifying character have been presented to the Governors by the other examiners on that occasion—the Rev. Samuel Poole and the Rev. C. O. Mules.
4. His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, about the middle of the past year, visited and inspected the College, and expressed himself pleased with its general efficiency.
5. At the suggestion of the Head-Master, some changes have been made in the distribution of the fund allotted to Foundation Scholarships. The subjoined table (which includes the alterations referred to) gives a complete list of the Scholarships in connection with the Nelson and Marlborough College, and the names of the present holders:—

Scholarships.	Time for which held.	Annual Value.	When obtained.	By whom.	End of Term.	
Newcome	Three years	£30	January, 1869	J. Burnett	January, 1872	
Richmond	Three years	£30	June, 1867	F. Wither	June, 1870	
Stafford	Three years	£20	June, 1869	Barnicoat (1)	June, 1872	
Fell	Two years	£20	June, 1869	Blackett (2)	June, 1871	
Foundation. {	1st Classical ...	One year	£20	Christmas, 1869	Blackett (1)	Christmas, 1870
	2nd do.	One year	£10	do.	Barnicoat (2)	do.
	1st Mathematical ...	One year	£20	do.	T. Campbell (1)	do.
	2nd do.	One year	£10	do.	Wastney (1)	do.

- In the recent examination for the Stafford Scholarship, the Governors have again availed themselves of the friendly services of the Bishop of Nelson.
6. In their Report of 1868, the Governors assert the "desirability of connecting the Provincial system of education with that of the College, by giving peculiar facilities for the admission into the College of the best trained and most advanced among the scholars of the Provincial schools." A recent addition to the funds of the College (which is further referred to below) will soon afford the desired opportunity. Already two exhibitions affording free admission into the College to boys *bond fide* educated at such schools, have been created by the Governors, and after due public advertisement, have been eagerly competed for. This system has received the warmest approbation of the College Masters (who to assist the views of the Governors have generously forgone their fees), and, when experience shall have declared in its favour, will be extended from time to time as means permit.
7. While seeking to promote the admirable existing system of public education in this Province, the Governors have not been entirely forgetful of one who, prior to the establishment of that system, devoted himself to the cause of education here; and at a recent meeting they resolved to recognize the early services of Mr. Campbell, by giving to his son (for some years a pupil of the College) a free education for the space of two years.
8. The Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds, in the exercise of powers vested in them by "The Nelson Trust Funds Act, 1854," have lately handed over the remainder of those funds to the Governors of the Nelson College. Although making no material difference in the present means of

the Governors, this liberal and judicious step will eventually add considerably to the College endowment. By the terms of the gift the Governors are debarred from expending the moneys thus accruing in building, but they are bound to allow them to remain intact for investment. From this source also the Governors hope to realize their wishes with regard to the gratuitous and assisted admission to the Nelson College of boys of the Provincial schools, whether as day scholars or as boarders, and also to effect a reduction in both respects in the charges to the pupils generally.

9. One result of the complete disposal of the trust funds is the abolition by the Electoral Roll under the Trust Funds Act; which roll is also that of the electors under "The Nelson College Incorporation Act, 1858." In this event the last-named Act provides that vacancies among the body of Governors "shall be filled up by a majority of votes of their own body." The Governors, however, are of opinion that the mode thus prescribed by law for the filling up of vacancies is open to great objections, and they have placed on record their desire that such alteration should be made in the law as would still secure to the people of this Province, and that of Marlborough, either directly or indirectly, the choice of the College Governors. As three of the existing body of Governors will retire in November of this year, it will be desirable that action be taken in this direction in the coming Session of the Parliament of New Zealand.

10. The Governors have had under their consideration the propriety of removing the difference at present existing between the terms of admission for boys at Nelson and Marlborough, and for boys who reside outside those Provinces. Looking, however, at the origin of the funds intrusted to them (funds arising exclusively from the sale of lands in those two Provinces), as well as to the terms of the Deed of Foundation, the Governors do not think it consistent with their duties to admit non-contributors to the College Endowment to an equal participation in the benefits of their largely-endowed institution, with those by whose contributions the College was founded and is in a great measure upheld. The Nelson College is still open, however, to the boys of other Provinces on terms at least as liberal and attractive as those on which similar advantages can elsewhere be enjoyed.

February 10, 1870. R. POLLOCK, Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the NELSON COLLEGE for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Interest on Loans—General Endowment ...	803	19	11	Boarding Expenses : Pupils as per contract	383	4	0
Interest on Loans—Special Scholarships ...	80	0	0	Boarding Expenses : Masters as per contract	109	10	0
Rents from Endowment Property ...				Masters' Salaries and Fees ...			492 14 0
Boarding Receipts :				Books and Stationery ...			995 10 0
1st Quarter, Boarders ...		10		Repairs and Upkeep of College ...			40 10 4
" " Day Boarders ...		7		General and incidental :			
2nd " Boarders ...		11		Insurance ...	£59	10	0
" " Day Boarders ...		6		Audit Expenses ...		7	16 0
3rd " Boarders ...		12		Interest on Mortgage ...		31	5 5
" " Day Boarders ...		3		Advertising, &c. ...		28	18 8
4th " Boarders ...		14		Secretary ...		125	0 0
" " Day Boarders ...		2		Sundries, Stamps, Rates, Office Rent, &c. ...		59	0 0
Tuition Fees :							311 10 1
1st Quarter ...	49	Pupils		Foundation Scholarships ...			52 10 0
2nd " ...	50	"		Endowed Scholarships ...			97 10 0
3rd " ...	45	"		Exhibitions ...			68 15 0
4th " ...	50	"		Amount standing to debit at commencement of year ...			256 15 7
Books and Stationery ...			35 2 8	Cash in hand ...			0 2 0
Amount to debit on 31st December, 1869			139 16 5				
	£2,448	17	6				£2,448 17 6

We hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts, and compared them with the several vouchers relating thereto, and find them correct.

31st January, 1870.

H. C. DANIELL, } Auditors.
J. T. CATLEY, }

ESTIMATED ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the NELSON COLLEGE, December, 1869.

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Loans on Mortgage :—				Loan from Trustees of Trust Funds ...	2,000	0	0
General Endowment ...	8,806	0	0	Provincial Government Account of Drainage ...	135	0	0
Balance in Bank to credit of Loan Fund ...	60	0	0	Outstanding Accounts ...	214	13	7
				Amount Overdrawn at end of year ...	139	16	5
			8,866 0 0	Suspense Account :—			
Loans on Mortgage :				Governors' Fees for 1864	86	0	0
Endowed Scholarships ...	£700	0	0	" " 1865	93	15	0
Balance in Bank to credit of ditto ...	100	0	0	" " 1866	90	1	11
			800 0 0	" " 1867	99	0	0
Freehold Property, estimated at ...			6,500 0 0	" " 1868	99	18	4
College Buildings, estimated at ...	£9,894	6	2	" " 1869	79	0	0
							547 15 3

ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the NELSON COLLEGE.—*continued.*

ASSETS.						LIABILITIES.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Less depreciation, at 2½ per cent.	247	7	2	9,646	19	0	Depreciation in College Buildings	£247	7	2		
College Furniture, Books, &c., as per valuation in 1868	£868	19	8				Less amount paid for Up-keep and Repairs	133	0	6		
Less depreciation, at 2½ per cent.	21	14	6							114	6	8
Interest due on Mortgages to end of year...				847	5	2	Difference in Estimated Value of College Buildings, from December, 1864, to December, 1868			1,932	3	1
Amount due for Rents to end of year				268	1	0	Difference in Valuation of Furniture and First Cost			715	18	0
Amount due for Boarding and School Fees, &c.				79	15	0	Estimated Balance of original Capital	21,248	1	8		
Cash in hand... ..												
				£27,047	14	8				£27,047	14	8

Miscellaneous Trusts vested in the Superintendent.

SIR,— Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. HODGSON, to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSION.
Superintendent's Office, Nelson, 15th March, 1870.
I have the honor to forward herewith a schedule containing the information relative to Public Reserves in this Province, applied for in your letter of the 5th instant.

F. Wakefield, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

GEO. HODGSON, Clerk.

SCHEDULE of RESERVES in the PROVINCE of NELSON.

Date of Grant.	Nature of Reserve.	Area.			Remarks.
		A.	R.	P.	
1851, Sept. 6	Nelson—Reserve for the burial of persons of all classes and denominations	2	0	0	Used as a public cemetery.
1851, Sept. 6	Nelson—Reserve for the burial of persons of the Roman Catholic religion	0	3	0	Used for the burial of persons of the Roman Catholic religion.
1853, Aug. 4	Nelson, K. Nelson, L. Granted to the Superintendent and Speaker of the Provincial Council for public purposes	0	2	30	No information can be obtained from the Land Office relative to these reserves; if a tracing were forwarded, it would assist in finding out where they are situated.
1856, Feb. 11	Granted to the Superintendent of Nelson as an endowment for hospitals and lunatic asylums. Nelson, D	2	0	0	Not used or let for any purpose.
	Ditto. Nelson, H ...	1	0	0	Hospital erected thereon.
	Ditto. Nelson, C ...	7	0	0	Asylum erected thereon.
	Ditto. Nelson, F ...	6	0	0	Not used or let.
	Ditto. Nelson, J ...	2	0	0	Exchanged for sections Nos. 1028, 1030, and 1032, adjoining Asylum Reserve.
	Ditto. Motueka, A ...	330	0	0	Let to certain persons.
	Ditto. Motupipi, G ...	311	0	0	Let to certain persons.
	Ditto. Wairau, B ...	600	0	0	Marlborough Government can furnish information relative to this reserve.
1856, June 5	Granted to the Superintendent of Nelson as a resting place for stock and the accommodation of travellers. Motueka Valley, B	650	0	0	Let upon condition that a portion of the reserve be set apart for travelling stock, and accommodation house erected thereon.
	Motupiko Valley, C ...	500	0	0	Let.
	Wairau, D	5,500	0	0	Marlborough Province.
1857, Dec. 2	Granted to the Superintendent of Nelson as a resting-place for stock Waihopai	300	0	0	Marlborough Province.

MEMO.—Superintendent of Nelson authorized to lease reserves by Public Reserves Act, Sess. V., No. 4, passed by Nelson Provincial Council.
Superintendent's Office,
Nelson, 15th March, 1870.

GEO. HODGSON
(for Provincial Secretary).

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Evidence taken before Mr. Hart, at Canterbury.

SATURDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1869.

In the afternoon the Commissioner visited the Public Domain, or Government Domain, part of the town reserves mentioned in the schedule to the Ordinance referred to in grant recorded, book 6, p. 327. The ground is entered by park gates, and is enclosed with a lofty live fence. On entering, to the right and left extend, in a straight line, broad alleys of grass, planted with rows of trees yielding a pleasant shade. Within the ground, and extending on all sides of it, is a broad carriage road, with extensive borders planted with forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, and producing a very agreeable effect. The fidelity with which this work appears to have been done—every part of the work appearing to have had equal care, skill, and judgment bestowed upon it—is as remarkable as the effect is gratifying. This ground is divided by the River Avon from another portion of the town reserves used as a place for acclimatizing foreign plants and animals. This has upon it a considerable plantation of trees and shrubs, rather for purposes of shelter than for show. In the nursery attached to the first-mentioned ground are about 15,000 trees and shrubs ready for planting out when the season arrives for it. They include most of the English forest trees—sycamores, oaks, ash, mountain ash, elms, hollies.

The Commissioner was informed that these grounds are kept in order by a man employed as manager, and persons employed under him who have applied to the Provincial Government for employment. Not to compete with the ordinary labour market, and to test the necessity which compels application to the Provincial Government for employment, these men are engaged at half the current wages, with liberty to leave when they can get full employment elsewhere. In the meantime they acquire a certain amount of skill in the work which renders them more eligible for full employment. Exchanges of trees, shrubs, &c., with gardeners and others having trees and shrubs to dispose of, of kinds not already in the gardens for others in stock, are encouraged. In this way the portion of the reserve now referred to is rendered useful in various parts of the Province.

MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The Commissioner visited the Lunatic Asylum, in company with Mr. Rolleston, the Superintendent, and was, by Mr. Seager, steward, conducted through the different wards and apartments, and shown the various appliances used in the care and treatment of the patients there. The arrangements for classification according to the sexes, the nature and degree of the malady, and for gradual removal of the patient in the progress from a dangerous or boisterous state towards a quiet and convalescent state, appear to be complete. The clean, bright, and cheerful appearance of the rooms in which the milder patients were kept, the moral inducement held out to self-restraint and quiet conduct, the means of amusement and occupation, reading and instruction, impress the spectator with the belief that a special aptitude for the work is possessed by Mr. Seager, and that an earnest interest in the success of the treatment for the cure of the unfortunate subjects of his care has prompted his exertions.

In many respects the appliances and supplies for the Asylum are copied from those in the best-conducted institutions of the kind in the Mother Country. One novel feature has been added, in the form of a registry, containing the names of each patient, age, name of vessel in which the patient arrived, and all the particulars necessary to identifying the individual, to which is prefixed a photograph likeness of the patient.

The facilities thus afforded for identifying patients who have died in the hospital possess a value which those only to whom has been intrusted the collection of evidence to establish the identity of any deceased person can fully appreciate.

Full particulars of the institution are contained in the printed report and papers, copies of which are handed in herewith. These papers were printed at the press of the institution, and are as follows:—First Report of the Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum, Province of Canterbury, from December, 1863, to 14th June, 1867. Scale of Rations and Dietary. Specimen of Medical Journal and Visitation Book. Five programmes of entertainments given to the patients and their friends. Annual Report of the Christchurch Lunatic Asylum for ten months, from 1st February to 30th November, 1868.

In the garden, which is of considerable extent, were several of the more advanced patients busily engaged in cultivation. The ground appeared to be very cleanly kept, and abundantly stocked with vegetables suited to the use of the institution. Attention was called to the manure employed, showing the entire absence of waste throughout the establishment.

The number of persons restored to their friends and to society by the agency employed therein, is a gratifying test of the efficiency of the means employed.

The Commissioner also visited the Emigrants' Barracks. The arrangement for classification and for promoting the health of the new arrivals, as well as for starting them respectably in their new career, are very good. They are thus protected from the temptations to which, landing in a strange place after a long voyage, they would otherwise be liable.

Also visited the Orphan Asylum, where are about ninety boys. The building has increased in size with the growth of the settlement, and bears evidence of the benevolent spirit in which it originated. It appears to want some repairs and some conveniences, which, at a slight cost, might be supplied. A portion of the band boys, the others being absent for the holidays, played several airs with liveliness and spirit. The greater portion of the inmates are maintained at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Then the Commissioner proceeded to the Hospital, which is situated on a part of the town reserve. Dr. Parkerson, the House Surgeon, took him through the different wards and other apartments, which appeared to be airy, clean, and the patients appeared to be well cared for. (See Dr. Parkerson's evidence. It was noticed, during the progress through the wards, that cases of fever were rare in this year compared with former years. This is in some degree attributable to the greatly improved condition of Christchurch in respect of its water supply by means of the artesian wells, which furnish a constant supply of pure water, at an average temperature of from 53° to 54°, throughout the year. The great growth of trees in and near Christchurch furnishes a large amount of shade in summer time, which must tend to cool the air passing through it.

The Commissioner also visited the College Buildings, and was shown the chapel, a beautifully designed and well-constructed building of stone and timber; the schoolroom, a noble hall of stone and timber; and the class-room and studies of the pupils in the senior master's house.

The buildings are well constructed, and in good repair. They form a very good portion of the buildings which, as the institution progresses, will be required.

THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1870.

His Honor the Superintendent was in attendance, and intimated the names of witnesses to be examined in relation to the reserves granted to the Superintendent.

Mr. *Hewlings*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Samuel Hewlings. I reside at Timaru, and am a surveyor. I know the land comprised in grant referred to as recorded C. 15, p. 245 (plan 56). It is enclosed with a ditch and bank fence on three sides, and a bank on the southern side. All burials in Timaru have been made there. It is in charge of a sexton, who determines the site of burials as they occur. Except the charge for burial fees, no income is derived from the land.

The land comprised in grant recorded C. 17, p. 6, 5 acres at Timaru (plan 65), has been fenced by the Borough Council of Timaru. No burials have yet taken place there.

Of the land comprised in grant recorded C. 17, p. 14 (plan 68), a small portion has been taken for a Telegraph and Post Office. The other part is unenclosed. This is near Wallingford Township. One or two burials have taken place there.

The land adjoining Geraldine Township referred to in grant recorded C. 21, p. 139 (plan 82), is fenced in with a bank, and, I believe, a capped rail on it. It is used as a burial-ground for all denominations.

The inhabitants of Wallingford objected to the use of the land (plan 68), as being too close to the town. The reserve C. 30, p. 130 (plan 141), was made, and the burials now take place there instead.

Mr. *Hewlings* tenders the following information:—

The reserve (No. 744) for public use, comprising sections 191, 192, 198, and 199, Timaru Government Township, has been appropriated to a school, open to all denominations, attended by about 117, male and female, scholars, in September, 1868, who pay, I believe, 1s. a week each. Mr. and Mrs. Jaggar are in charge of the school.

The reserve (marked 204 in red in the Chief Surveyor's map) in the Township of Timaru has been appropriated to the Hospital, which is about to be pulled down, when it will be unappropriated.

The reserve, sections 441 to 444 inclusive, in the Town of Timaru has been appropriated as a school reserve, but is at present unoccupied.

Mr. *Parkerson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Burrell Parkerson, junior. I reside at the Hospital, Christchurch, and am House Surgeon to the Hospital. The Hospital contains: For males—the accident ward, nine beds; the convalescent ward, nine beds; small ward for eye cases, three beds; the waiting-room, and operating-room; small rooms for nurses. For females—the general ward, six beds; separate ward for women, containing four beds; the midwifery ward, containing four beds; a laundry; in the rear, a kitchen, wash-house, &c. Two fever wards, quite detached—one for males, the other for females—each containing nine beds. All the usual attendants are employed. The patients treated last year ending 31st December, 1869, were 179 males and 85 females; total, 264; the average per month, 22. The patients pay—at least, those who can afford it—at the rate of £1 per week for the first six weeks: if the case is a protracted one, they pay 10s. a week for the residue of their stay. The income so arising for that year was about £250. The expenditure for the year, for salaries and all other expenses, was about £2,300. This is defrayed by a grant from the Provincial Government, except as to the amount contributed by patients.

As to the reserves granted 11th August, 1855, under the Canterbury Association Ordinance, Session IV., No. 6, and "The Public Reserve Act, 1854,"—

Mr. *Blakiston*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Augustus Frederick Noel Blakiston. I reside in Christchurch, and am Assistant Provincial Secretary of the Province of Canterbury. In the Schedule B. to the Canterbury Association Ordinance, Session IV., No. 6, are mentioned the following lands:—

Town Lands.

	A.	R.	P.
No. 5. The Gaol	0	3	28
9. Mechanics' Institute	0	0	16
10. Association's Offices	0	1	18
11. Hospital	0	3	0
15. Government Store	0	1	18
16. Association's Store	0	0	30
29. Hospital	0	1	17
31. Custom House	0	2	32
32. Wharves and Store	1	0	10
33. Boat-house, &c.	0	1	27

Town Lands—continued.

	A.	R.	P.
34. Agent's House and Offices, Immigration Barracks, &c. ...	1	2	28
35. Exchange and Post Office ...	0	1	0
36. Town Hall ...	0	1	0
37. Police Court ...	0	1	0
38. Gaol ...	0	1	0

Rural Lands.

21. Botanical Gardens ...	23	0	0
22. Cattle Market ...	7	2	0
23. Abattoir ...	2	0	0
24. Town Reserve ...	897	0	0
25. Government Domain ...	64	2	0
39. Store at Sumner ...	0	3	5
41. The Ferry House ...	0	1	0
Total ...	1,002	2	27

Town Land.

	A.	R.	P.
44. Wharf, Christchurch ...	0	0	25

Rural Lands.

47. Heathcote Ferry West ...	0	1	0
47A. Heathcote Ferry Wharf ...	0	1	12
48. } Land for Ferry over the Courtenay ...	0	2	0
49. }			
57. Land for Canal between the Heathcote and Halswell ...	29	1	24
58. Land for Canal between the Heathcote and Purarekanui ...	45	0	0
59. Land for Canal between the Avon and the Sea ...	28	3	0
62. Land to be selected as a Landing-place for Sheep, "to be taken within one year from the date hereof (27th February, 1852) out of No. 62, described in the annexed map" ...	200	0	0
Total ...	304	1	21

From the Provincial Treasurer's account, I find that Reserve No. 5, containing 3 roods and 28 perches, for a gaol, was sold to W. Wilson, on the 20th February, 1856, for £105.

Reserve No. 9, containing 16 perches, and Reserve No. 10, containing 16 perches, and Reserve No. 15, containing 1 rood and 18 perches, have been, under an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury, Session XXX., No. 6, conveyed to and are still vested in the Corporation or City Council of Christchurch, upon the trusts mentioned in the Ordinance.

Reserve No. 11, containing 3 acres, for a hospital, upon examination of its position and boundaries on the map of Christchurch, I know to be occupied by the Provincial Council Chamber and other public buildings of the Province.

Reserve No. 16, of 30 perches, for "Association store," appears from the Treasurer's Account, to have been sold to A. Adley, for £100, on 6th March, 1856.

Reserve No. 29, for a hospital, has been sold to Mr. Robert Latter, 22nd February, 1856, for £125.

Reserve No. 31, for Custom House, containing 2 perches 32 roods, is vested in the Superintendent of the Province, and is the site of the Lyttelton Custom House in Lyttelton.

Reserve No. 32, for wharves and store, containing 1 acre and 10 perches, in Lyttelton, has been and is still vested in the Superintendent, and has been leased to A. J. Alport, at a rental of £50 per annum for years, from 1856. The rent forms part of the Provincial revenue.

Reserve No. 33, for boat-house, &c., containing 1 rood and 27 perches, in Lyttelton, has been sold to I. T. Cookson for £500, on 5th September, 1856.

Reserve 34, for agent's house and offices, emigration barracks, &c., containing 1 acre 2 roods 28 perches, in Lyttelton, has been conveyed to the Borough Council of Lyttelton.

Reserve 35, for exchange and post office, and Reserve 36, for town hall, in Lyttelton, each containing one rood, have also been conveyed to the same Borough Council (under the Municipal Corporation's Reserves Ordinance, Session XXX., No. 6), upon the trusts mentioned in the Ordinance.

Reserve No. 37, for police court, still in the hands of the Superintendent, and Reserve No. 38, for a gaol. These each contain 1 rood, and they are both occupied by the gaol.

The sales and lettings above referred to have been effected under the Canterbury Reserves Ordinance, Session V., No. 2.

Reserve No. 21, for a botanical garden, containing 23 acres (near Christchurch), has been sold to different parties, as I learn from an authorized map in the Survey Office of the Province, on which the reserve is divided into different portions, comprising altogether the whole, and on which the names of the different purchasers are placed. I have no doubt the purchases were completed. This sale authorized by Ordinance, Session V., No. 2.

Reserve No. 22, for cattle market, containing 7 acres 2 roods, and No. 23, for abattoir, containing 2 acres, within Christchurch, have been also sold, as appears by the same means. This was under the Canterbury Association's Reserve Amendment Ordinance, Session VIII., No. 11.

Reserve No. 24 has (with the exceptions after mentioned) been sold in different portions to about 173 purchasers, for sums amounting in the gross to £27,695 14s. This reserve contained 897 acres. The exceptions were provided for by this and other Ordinances, and comprised Hagley Park; the town belt, and land which the Superintendent was thereby authorized to

grant to the members of the Free Church of Scotland, containing 3 acres, and the Government Domain. Ten acres were also excepted to be granted to the Corporation of Christ's College out of the next mentioned reserve. There were also reserved, by authority of Ordinance of Session VIII., No. 11, 3 acres for a Roman Catholic chapel and schools, and for the residences of clergymen and schoolmasters attached thereto. Under authority of Ordinance, Session IX., No. 3, the Superintendent had power to grant to the Bishop of Christchurch, upon trust, for sites of churches, schools, and parsonages, two blocks of 3 acres each, one in North and one in South Christchurch, upon certain conditions; also, to grant to the Superintendent for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Province of Canterbury, 3 acres.

Reserve No. 25, for Government Domain, containing 64 acres 2 roods, is, with exception of the 10 acres above mentioned, occupied as a public park and gardens.

Out of Hagley Park (Reserve No. 24) 5 acres 1 rood 38 perches has been retained as a site for a public hospital and grounds. This is the site now occupied by the Hospital and grounds attached thereto.

Reserve No. 39, for a store, at Sumner, containing 3 roods 5 perches, has been sold to George Day for £410.

Reserve No. 41, for a ferry-house, containing 1 rood, is still a reserve and unoccupied, the bridge in the neighbourhood having rendered the ferry needless. There is no ferry-house there.

Reserve No. 44, for a wharf at Christchurch, has been sold to Joseph Longden for £200, in February, 1856.

Reserve No. 47, for Heathcote Ferry East, containing 1 rood, is still vested in the Superintendent, and is unoccupied.

Reserve No. 47A has been sold to Joseph Brittan for £200, in February, 1856.

Reserves No. 48 and 49, land for ferry over the Courtenay, containing together 2 roods, are still vested in the Superintendent. It is unused, being out of the line of road.

Reserve No. 57, land for canal between the Heathcote and Halswell, 29 acres 1 rood and 24 perches.

Reserve No. 58, land for canal between the Avon and Purarekanui, 45 acres, and Reserve No. 59, land for ditto, between ditto and the sea, 28 acres 3 roods, are still vested in the Superintendent for the purposes indicated.

Reserve No. 62, land to be selected within one year from the date, out of No. 62 in map annexed, 200 acres, "as a landing-place for sheep," is used as a quarantine ground for sheep (and cattle) sea-borne.

The total amount raised by sales of land out of Reserve No. 24, Town Reserves, was £27,695 14s.

Saturday, 8th January.—Section 92, in Christchurch District, near Riverton, comprised in grant recorded 6A, p. 77, comprising 200 acres of land, was sold, in 1861, to various persons, in lots, for prices amounting in all to £1,007, under the Lunatic Asylum and Gravel Pit Reserves Sales Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury, Session XIII., No. 2. There had been previously purchased by the Superintendent a piece of land on the Lincoln Road, about three miles from Christchurch, containing from 48 acres 3 roods and 5 perches (whereon the existing Lunatic Asylum is built), at a cost of £1,650.

The sections, each of 5 acres, comprised in grants of 24th July, 1865, in the Christchurch District, recorded C. 16, p. 247; in Mandeville District, recorded C. 16, pp. 248 and 249; in Christchurch District, recorded C. 16, p. 250, C. 17, pp. 1 and 2; and in Oxford District, recorded C. 17, p. 3, were, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand,—“The Canterbury Public Reserves Act, 1867,”—conveyed to “the Church Property Trustees,” a Corporation constituted by the Church Property Trust Ordinance, Session II., No. 3, validated by “The Provincial Corporations Act, 1865.”

The Reserve 138, in red, in Akaroa Town, comprising 1 rood 30 perches (grant recorded C. 17, p. 5), is still vested in the Superintendent.

The Reserve 192, in red, at the River Rangitata, comprising 10 acres (recorded C. 17, p. 15), is still vested in the Superintendent, and held for the purposes of a cemetery. The same statement applies to Reserves 162, in red (C. 18, page 166), and 163 in red (C. 18, p. 167), in the Oxford and Ashley Districts respectively.

The Reserves 200, in red, in the Lincoln District, 5 acres, and 201 in the Ashley District, 5 acres, respectively recorded C. 18, pp. 181 and 182, have been conveyed, under the authority above referred to, to the Church Property Trustees.

The Reserve 167, in red, comprising 5 acres, in Lyttelton District, recorded C. 20, p. 56, has been conveyed, under the same authority, to the Church Property Trustees.

The Reserve 190, in red, comprising 5 acres in Lyttelton District, recorded C. 20, p. 57, is still vested in the Superintendent.

By Ordinance, Session XXVIII., No. 10—the Educational Reserves Leasing Ordinance—power is given to the Superintendent to demise and lease for a term or terms not exceeding twenty-one years the sections reserved in trust as an endowment for a classical school, comprised in the grants of 3rd September 1867, 26th October, 1867, 17th February 1868, and 27th February 1868. Mr. Alexander Lean has the management of them.

The Reserve 166, in red, comprising 6 acres, in Lyttelton District, recorded C. 29, p. 203, has been conveyed to the Church Property Trustees. So likewise have the Reserves 97, in red (C. 29, p. 204), in Akaroa Town, and 172 in red (C. 29, p. 207), in Banks' Peninsula.

Reserves 857, in red, C. 30, p. 130, in Arowhenua Town, and C. 31, p. 91, is still vested in the Superintendent. The Reserve 124, at Rangiora, is used as a cemetery, is fenced in, and has been conveyed to the Church Property Trustees.

Tuesday, 11th January.—Reserve 31, for a Custom House, in Lyttelton, adjoins Reserve 32. The Custom House is built on part of 32. Reserve 31 is unoccupied, and forms the approach to the Lyttelton Station. The principal Custom House in the Province is now in Christchurch.

Section 42, in Christchurch (grant recorded, book 4, p. 338), is used as a cemetery by the members of the Church of Rome, is fenced in, and is opposite to the cemetery of the Church of England.

Section 43, in Christchurch, used as a cemetery by the Dissenters.

The Custom House Reserve in Lyttelton was dealt with by an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury, Session IX., No. 5, "Lyttelton Custom House Ordinance." See sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Anderson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is John Anderson. I reside in Christchurch, and am an ironfounder. I am one of the trustees named in the grant of 5th January, 1855, recorded in book 4, p. 340, comprising 3 acres. Upon section 1,179 has been built the first and principal Free Church of Presbyterians in Canterbury, wherein for ten years and upwards Divine Service has been regularly performed. The building—of timber, shingled—accommodates about 500 worshippers. The land is fenced in, and planted with trees and shrubs. There was also a schoolhouse on this ground, but the number of children attending increased so much that we purchased five acres of land on the Lincoln Road and built a schoolhouse thereon for their accommodation, known as the Christchurch High School, and attended by an average of 130 scholars. It stands next in order to the Christchurch College, and is conducted by a rector, classical master, and junior teacher.

Section 1,180, containing 2 acres and 20 perches, is fenced in, and has a manse—of timber, shingled—built upon it. Has been occupied since its erection by the Rev. Mr. Fraser. The land is cultivated partly as a garden; the residue is used as a paddock. The whole is prettily laid out and nicely kept.

Mr. *Townsend*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Robert Townsend. I reside in Akaroa, and am a surveyor for the Provincial Government of Canterbury. I know the land comprised in grant dated 24th July, 1865, recorded C. 16, p. 242, comprising 10 acres of land on Banks' Peninsula, (Okain's Bay). The schoolmaster's house is built on it. The land, or greater part, is fenced in. There is a good garden there. The house is of timber, shingled—I should think of ten rooms. The section is numbered 87.

Section 148, grant recorded C. 17, p. 8, is used as a cemetery for all denominations. It is, or so much as is in use, fenced in with post and rail fence. It comprises five acres of land.

Section 149, grant recorded C. 17, p. 9, comprising 2 acres and 1 rood of land. Has a church of stone built upon it. It is slate-roofed, and would accommodate, I think, about 120 worshippers. The land is fenced in with a live fence. There is a schoolhouse built on this reserve under the charge of the master, who resides on section 87. It is a timber building, shingled, and is attended by about 40 or 50 boys and girls, in about equal numbers. The schoolmaster is a married man. They begin with the rudiments, and some of the elder boys are taught Latin and Greek.

Section 160, in red, is used as a landing-place for craft, and contains about ten acres. Is fenced in by the sections adjoining being fenced.

Section 139, in red, in the Town of Akaroa, comprising 2 acres; recorded C. 20, p. 55. Is fenced on one side. Is not in use. The burials take place in other grounds around. The reserve was for a cemetery.

I know the reserve comprising sections 138 to 144, both inclusive, and 148 to 154, both inclusive, in Akaroa Town. Reserved for purposes connected with Roman Catholics. Grant recorded C. 21, p. 127. There is a small wooden church built upon it. The land is fenced in, and used as a paddock. It is let. I do not know the rent.

Sections 159 and 158, Akaroa Town; grant recorded C. 21, p. 126. I know that one is either whole or partly enclosed, and has some few graves in it. The other is unenclosed and unused.

Section 116 (grant recorded C. 21, p. 145), comprising 2 acres, reserved for purposes connected with the Roman Catholics. Is partly enclosed and used as a cemetery by the Roman Catholics.

Section 97 (grant recorded C. 29, p. 204), comprising 2 roods and 14 perches, is included with section 55 in Akaroa Town. Is not used at present. It is partly fenced in by adjoining sections, and is let for £1 per annum.

Section 90, in red, in Little Akaloa, comprising 10 acres (grant recorded C. 29, p. 178), is not used. It is reserved for a site for a church and school.

Section 117, in red, in the Town of Akaroa, comprising 2 acres (grant recorded C. 29, p. 179), is not used at present.

Section 56, in the Town of Akaroa, reserved for a Church of England Cemetery, comprising , is partly fenced in and used as a Church of England Cemetery.

Section 172, in red, in Pigeon Bay, comprising 10 acres (grant recorded C. 29, p. 207), is not in use. It is reserved for a church and school.

Sections 54 and 53 are let with sections 55 and 97, and are included in the rent. Upon section 54 a church formerly stood, but was removed to a more convenient place.

Section No. 82, in red, is a reserve in Akaroa Town, used partly for a school under the Canterbury Education Board. On this reserve are the Resident Magistrate's Office, and Survey Office, and Police Barracks.

Section No. 81, in red, is the Custom House Reserve.

Mr. *Pavitt*, being duly sworn, stated: My name is Frederick Pavitt. I reside at Papanui, and I am steward of the estate of the Church of England in the Province of Canterbury. Of the sections comprised in the grant to the Church Property Trustees of 20th May, 1858, recorded book 6, p. 452, the rentals of such as are let are before me, and I will furnish an account showing the annual rental. Some of these sections are held in trust for general Church purposes. Some have been conveyed to the Corporation of Christ's College, under authority of an Ordinance of the Provincial Council of Canterbury—the Church Property Trust Ordinance, Session II., No. 3.

Of the sections comprised in the grants dated 24th April, 1856, recorded in book 13, p. 47, section 339, at Ohopa, Mandeville District, comprising 250 acres, has been dealt with; 104 acres have been sold for £520. The purchase money was laid out in the purchase of other lands in the

names of the trustees, and the lands so purchased are appropriated towards the endowment of the Bishopric of Christchurch. The remaining 146 acres are let upon leases containing clauses enabling the tenants to purchase at the rate of £5 per acre. The rents, in the meantime, are applied to the same purpose. All these rents are subject to the working expenses, being the usual charges for collection, and repairs of the Bishop's residence.

At pages 48 and 49—

Sections 338E and 338D, comprising each 50 acres, were sold at £5 per acre. The money arising therefrom was invested in land, also let, and the moneys appropriated.

Thursday, 13th January, 1870.—I produce a list marked C, showing the numbers of the town sections granted to the Church Property Trustees, with a column distinguishing such of them as have been let, and the present annual rents derived from them. The terms of years for which these properties have been let will, with a few exceptions, appear from the divisions A and B of Schedule III. to the Report of the Commission appointed by the Lord Bishop of Christchurch, to inquire into the state and administration of the Church Property Trust Estates, dated 29th July, 1864, a copy of which Report I produce. The list marked C distinguishes in another column such of the same sections as have been sold or otherwise disposed of. Most of the sections which have since been conveyed to purchasers came into the hands of the present trustees subject to leases to tenants containing purchasing clauses. Of the sections in Christchurch Town comprised in grants of 20th May, 1858 (book 6, p. 452), and 5th July, 1856 (book 13, pp. 69 to 82).

The sections in Christchurch Town and District included in grant of 8th August, 1857 (book 13, pp. 144 to 153 inclusive), are known collectively as the Jackson Trust Estate, and are mentioned in Schedule V. to the report I have mentioned above. They were the result of contributions by a number of persons through the Reverend Thomas Jackson, the first Bishop designate of Lyttelton. They remain vested in the Bishop of Christchurch. I will furnish an account of the rental, and state the appropriation of the rents of the different allotments.

Of section 468, Kaiapoi (book 14.5, p. 78), the only portion at present in possession of the trustees is a piece of land containing 14 acres and 1 rood, in the occupation of Robert Harper, under lease with right of purchase: annual rent, £14; purchase money, £140.

Section 5,835, Christchurch District (book 14.5 L, p. 135, Christ's College Trusts), was let on lease with purchasing clause, and sold for £75. The rents were applied towards the annual expenses of the College. The purchase money has been reinvested in the purchase of land; part of purchase money of sections 10,022, 10,023, 10,024, and 10,025.

Section 6,004, Christchurch District, (14.5 L, p. 144) is unlet, and still in possession of the College.

Section 68, Christchurch District, comprising 100 acres (14.5 L, p. 153) is let on lease for years at an annual rent of £40.

Sections 242 and 243, Lyttelton Town (14.5 L, p. 154), have been sold for £300. It was under contract for sale when it came into the hands of the College.

Section 69, Sumner (book 4, p. 367), is still unoccupied in any way.

Section 6,000, Oxford, comprising 50 acres (book C. 20, p. 69), was purchased for the College by Messrs. Harman and Stevens, but not being required for the purposes of the College was sold to Mr. Stevens for the amount of the original cost. No money actually passed.

Section 10,617, Timaru District (C. 32, p. 207), has been and is under contract for sale for the sum of £160, of which £79 has been paid. The present income is £9 per annum.

Monday, 17th January, 1870.—Of section 535, Christchurch Town (book 13, p. 82), I can find no trace except in the grant, which is not registered. I think it, also 88 Christchurch (book 13, p. 801), must have been disposed of before the lands were handed over to the trustees, as was the case with many other sections belonging to the trust. (See Church Property Trust Amendment Ordinance, Session XI., No. 6, Provincial Council, Canterbury, ss. 1, 2, and 3.)

Among the papers handed to me, or which I can trace, there are no means of ascertaining the particulars of the sales effected by Mr. Sewell of lands belonging to the estate held for general ecclesiastical and educational purposes.

The lands acquired for ecclesiastical and educational purposes from the Canterbury Association were vested in Lord Lyttelton and three other trustees, previous to their transfer to the Church Property Trustees. Mr. Sewell, under power of attorney from Lord Lyttelton and his co-commissioners, leased section 1,162, Christchurch (book 13, p. 82), together with another section (1,160), to one J. F. Smart, with a purchasing clause, enabling him to purchase the two sections for £24. The Church Property Trustees subsequent to the grant have conveyed this section to him, Smart, by deed, reciting that the grant to them, so far as related to this section, was in trust for him.

All the other sections in the Town of Christchurch, and all the sections in the Town of Lyttelton, which have been granted to the Church Property Trustees, are mentioned in the paper or schedule which I now produce and hand to the Commissioner. (E., pp. 63-6.) That paper contains in one column the number of each section; another column indicates such of these sections as are let; the third column shows which of them have been since sold or otherwise disposed of; and the fourth column shows the respective amounts of the purchase moneys produced by the sales of such of them as have been so sold. I have signed my name at the foot of each page of the paper referred to. I have examined, and, with the Commissioner, compared this list with the schedule produced by the Commissioner. Sections 140 to 144 inclusive, and 168, in the Town of Lyttelton, are vested in the Church Property Trustees, though not included in the schedule referred to.

I produce a paper (F., p. 66). It contains all the sections mentioned in the grant of 8th August, 1857, to the Bishop of Christchurch and his successors. (Book 13, pp. 144 to 153 inclusive.)

The Report of the Commission of 1864 does not correctly represent the present state of this trust, some of the town sections having since been relet, producing a larger rental.

The paper produced contains in the first column the numbers of the sections, the letters R. and T. distinguishing the rural and town sections. The second column shows the annual rent of these sections.

The third column expresses the names of the several endowments to which those rents or portions of them are respectively appropriated, and the present annual amounts of such appropriations. Each amount is subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for expenses of management.

Section 340, Christchurch District (book 13, p. 51), containing 100 acres, has been sold before the transfer to these trustees; it was subject to a purchasing clause in a lease executed by Mr. Sewell. The trustees completed the sale for £500.

Sections 338A and 338B, containing 100 acres, were in like manner subject to purchase, and the sale thereof was so also completed for £500.

Section 338, containing 50 acres, was in like manner under contract and sold for £400, and conveyed by the Church Property Trustees.

Section 333, containing 100 acres, Christchurch District (book 13, p. 83), was also under contract for sale, and sold for £500, and conveyed to the Church Property Trustees.

Sections 327, Christchurch District, containing 200 acres (book 13, p. 84), also under contract, was sold for £1,025, and conveyed by the Church Property Trustees.

Sections 328, Wa Raepa Valley, Malvern Hills, containing 250 acres, (book 13, p. 89), and 328A, in a valley of the Malvern Hills, containing 250 acres (book 13, p. 85), were sold by the Church Property Trustees together for £2,550.

Section 5,877, Christchurch District, containing 50 acres (book 14.5 L, p. 136), is let for seven years from the 2nd December, 1867, at an annual rent of £12 10s.

Section 5,947, Oxford District, containing 55 acres (book 14.5 M, p. 7), is let from year to year at an annual rental of £13 15s.

Section 5,956, Ellesmere, containing 30 acres (book C. 16, p. 109) was let with a purchasing clause by the College, and sold for £90.

Section 5,824, Ellesmere District, containing 14 acres (book C. 26, p. 285), has been sold by the College for £70.

Sections 10,022, 10,023, 10,024, 10,025, Banks' Peninsula (book C. 27, pp. 227 to 2,230), were purchased by the College for £300, and are still in possession of the College, and let for £45 per annum rent, for five years from 30th April, 1866.

Reserves out of Reserve 24, Town Reserves, 897 acres, in schedule to Canterbury Associations Ordinance, Session IV., No. 6—

Purpose.					A. E. P.		
Public Recreation, Hagley Park					...	...	...
<i>Town Belt.</i>							
Free Church of Scotland	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Corporation of Christchurch	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Roman Catholic Chapel and Schools	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Bishop of Christchurch, for Churches, Schools, and Parsonages :—							
In North Christchurch	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
In South Christchurch	...	...	...	...	3	0	0

Wednesday, 19th January.—I know the land in North Christchurch, containing 3 acres, reserved for the Bishop of Christchurch. It is fenced in with a live fence, in good order. There is a school erected upon it—of wood, shingled, I think—for girls, except the portion occupied for the school. This land is let to a market gardener for £10 a year, upon the terms that he will render it up when required for the purposes of the church, and will, in the meantime, maintain the fences, and plant ornamental trees, &c. The rent, as received, is applied in reduction of the debt left upon the cost of building the school; I believe about £40. I know the land in South Christchurch, containing 3 acres, so also reserved. It is fenced in. There is a school thereon for boys and girls. It is a weather-board building, and shingled.

This land, except so much as is required for the school, is let as a paddock at an annual rent of £5, upon terms of maintaining the fences and giving same up when required for church purposes.

In addition to my evidence respecting section 468, Kaiapoi (*ante*), I can now state that Mr. Harper accepted a conveyance of the land in his occupation, and executed a mortgage thereof to the trustees for £140, bearing interest at £10 per centum per annum. The remainder of the section was sold, and realized £306 14s. 9d.

Section 9,512, Lincoln District, containing 38 acres (C. 26, p. 124), was purchased by Mr. W. T. L. Travers as a gift for an endowment for the Christchurch Orphan Asylum. It is let at an annual rent of £14 per annum, as far as I recollect, and the rent is applied towards the expenses of the Asylum.

I produce a paper (G., pp. 66-7). It contains a list of the lands in Christchurch and Lyttelton, and rural lands, which are now, or ever have been, in the possession of the College, distinguishing the numbers and localities of the sections, those which are let from those which are unlet, and stating the amounts of the rents of such as are let. It also distinguishes such as have been sold, and sets forth the respective prices at which they were sold. These sales took place pursuant to contracts entered into by the College under the powers conferred by the Christ's College Ordinance, Session IV., No. 4, of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury. Out of the proceeds of the lands sold, there have been paid the several sums of £400 and £500 mentioned in the Deed of Foundation set forth in the schedule to the Ordinance, and which was bearing interest. But in addition to the balance of the land fund, £233 6s. 6d., for which an investment is being sought, the College is making arrangements to accumulate out of annual income sufficient money to replace in the Land Fund Account, for the purchase of other land, the above-mentioned sums of £400 and £500.

I have obtained the above information from the ledger of the College.

The paper marked E comprises in addition to the lands referred to in the Commissioner's schedule as granted to Christ's College, the lands which have been from time to time purchased with proceeds of other lands sold by the College.

I will prepare and furnish to the Commissioners a list of the reserves granted to the Superintendent, and by him conveyed to the Church Property Trustees, and specifying what has been done with the same, and whether let or unlet, and if let, showing the respective annual rents. This I can only furnish from inquiry.

Respecting sections 535 and 880, Christchurch, I am unable to trace what has become of them. They are not now in the possession of the Church Property Trustees, or, at all events, they have not been previously been called to my attention.

I produce a list marked G, containing the numbers of the rural sections granted to the Church Property Trustees, specifying the annual rents of such of them as have been let, distinguishing such of them as have been sold, and specifying the prices realized upon such sale. And also distinguishing such of the sections so granted, namely, sections 319, 322, and 323, which have been transferred to Christ's College, and are included in the list of property belonging to that College. I except sections Nos. 320, 321, and 330, concerning which the information I possess is incomplete. I will forward this information with the other which I am to furnish.

I produce a paper marked H, which contains a list of lands purchased by the Church Property Trustees, and now vested in them. The purchase moneys were paid out of moneys produced by sales of land belonging to the Church Property Trustees under contracts entered into by Mr. Sewell before they were handed over to the trustees. This list shows the numbers of the sections, the annual rents of such of them as are let, and distinguishing such of them as are unlet.

I have before me the ledger of the Treasurer of the Church Property Trustees. It therein appears that all moneys received by the trustees from sales of land belonging to that portion of the estate subject to the General Trust which has not been reinvested in the purchase of lands, has been transferred to the Parsonage Building Fund. The Report of the Commission previously referred to in my evidence, shows the division and appropriation of the property up to 1864. I will endeavour to furnish a report containing this information to the present time, so far as that information is left unfurnished by the papers which I have already handed in.

SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Tancred*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Henry John Tancred. I reside near Christchurch. I am the Chairman of the Board of Education for the Province of Canterbury. The reserves comprised in the grants dated 3rd September, 1867, and recorded C. 25, pp. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, and consecutively to 250 inclusive, and C. 26, pp. 1 to 10 consecutively and inclusive, and 26th October, 1867, C. 27, pp. 151 to 158 inclusive, were made pursuant to a resolution of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, and selected, with my approval, by the Provincial Surveyor. Mr. Alexander Lane, of Christchurch, architect, has been appointed agent for letting these reserves, and collecting the rents thereof. He is appointed by the Superintendent. It is contemplated by the Board to make application to the Superintendent and Provincial Council for a grant of money to enable the necessary buildings to be erected for a classical school, and, should the application fail, to accumulate the rents until they suffice for the purpose. If the money is granted the rents will be applied to the maintenance of the school. The delay in commencing operations has arisen from the want of funds.

Under "The Board of Education Ordinance, 1863," the funds, as they arise, will be administered by the Board of Education constituted pursuant to that Ordinance. This Board is charged with the administration of all funds in the hands of the Provincial Government for the purposes of education. This applies to the revenues derivable from all other lands granted to the Superintendent, or appropriated for purposes of education in this Province. In the month of March, 1869, I prepared a report of the state of the superior schools of the Province then in existence. Since that time the school known as the Lyttelton High School has been reduced to the status of a common school by the Provincial Council. I will furnish a copy of the report. (A., pp. 58-61.)

On Saturday afternoon the Commissioners visited the cemetery of the Church of England, in the

Road. The ground is fenced in, and laid out and planted with considerable taste. There is a quaintly-built mortuary chapel, the windows of which are, with one exception, memorial windows of stained glass. The ground is kept in very good order, and is worthy the notice of any stranger visiting Christchurch.

The cemetery on the opposite side of the road, in which the Roman Catholics bury, and the portion in which members of other denominations bury, is fenced in, and to some extent planted, but seems to have no regular labour bestowed upon it. It presents, therefore, a contrast to the orderly and pleasing appearance of the cemetery of the Church of England.

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Gordon*, being duly sworn, states: My name is George Gordon (of Springfield Road, near Christchurch, Town Clerk of Christchurch).

Reserve No. 9 (mentioned in grant recorded book 6, p. 327) is situate in Oxford Terrace Christchurch, and contains 16 perches, is used as a City Council yard for workshops and other purposes connected with the town works. It is just newly fenced in on three sides with galvanized iron. Has buildings and part of the old fence on the fourth side.

Reserve No. 10 (also so mentioned) is in Worcester Street and Oxford Terrace, and contains 16 perches. The Resident Magistrate's Court, and Council Chamber, and offices of the City Council, are built upon it. The Magistrate's Court was originally built by the Canterbury Association. Since the conveyance to the City Council the building has been enlarged and new offices added. For the use of these the New Zealand Government pays to the City Council £125 per annum, which forms part of the revenue of the Municipality, and is spent upon the public works in Christchurch.

Reserve No. 15 (also so mentioned) is in two blocks, each containing 29 perches, situate in Market Place, Christchurch. The one fronting on Colombo Street is occupied by the General

Government as a Post Office and its adjuncts. The building, originally a market house, erected before the land was transferred to the Municipality, has been considerably added to by the Municipality, and is now rented by the General Government for the purpose above mentioned at a rent per annum of £271, arrived at in part by a percentage allowed in that shape upon the amount so laid out. The income so arising forms part of the revenue of the Municipality, and is expended upon the public works of Christchurch. The one fronting upon Armagh Street is partly occupied by the Fire Brigade for engine-house and offices; partly by the Provincial Government as a lock-up for female prisoners; and another portion is occupied by a stable used for the horses belonging to the Municipality. There is also upon it a small vegetable store, for which a rent of 7s. a week is paid by the tenant. This also forms part of the City Reserve. It is in contemplation to pull down this small store. No other revenue is derived from this latter portion of the reserve.

Mr. *Davie*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Cyrus Davie. I am Chief Surveyor of the Province of Canterbury, and reside at Christchurch.

I know the Reserve No. 46, in red, situate in Lyttelton, book 4, p. 346, containing 1 acre, abutting on the Town Reserve. It is still vested in the Superintendent. I believe burials have taken place there.

Reserve No. 45, Town of Lyttelton (book 4, p. 349), for a Roman Catholic Cemetery, remains vested in the Superintendent.

Reserve 50A, near Heathcote Ferry (grant recorded book 4, p. 352), is not used as a cemetery. It was intended as an addition to Reserve No. 50, and was omitted by mistake from the conveyance of 23rd December, 1868, to the Church Property Trustees.

Section 67, Dampier's Bay, Lyttelton (grant recorded book 4, p. 371), was originally 2 acres. Of these 2 roods and 20 perches were dedicated for a road under Ordinance of the Provincial Council No. 3, of Session XXIV. The residue has been conveyed to the Church Property Trustees. No use has been made of it.

Sections 159, 158. On section 158, Akaroa Town, the old Roman Catholic Church stood. These sections were fenced in, but the church was blown down and the cemetery abandoned many years ago. They bury in a new reserve. Nothing is done with sections 159 and 158.

On part of the reserve including sections 138 to 144 inclusive, and 148 to 154 inclusive, in Akaroa Town (C. 21, p. 127), recorded in Land Office as Reserve 113, in red, the Roman Catholic Church stands. The land is enclosed, and service is performed there when opportunity serves. The church is of wood, shingled, and will hold about 120 worshippers.

Section 116, in red, containing 2 acres near Akaroa Town (C. 21, p. 145), is used as a cemetery by the Roman Catholics. It is partly fenced with a wooden fence. There are but few graves.

On Reserve 90, in red, Banks' Peninsula (C. 29, p. 178), there is, I believe, a schoolhouse, used occasionally as a place of worship (Akaloa).

Wednesday, 12th January.—Reserve No. 101, in red, above Lyttelton, 52 acres 1 rood and 30 perches, for a botanical garden, has been conveyed to the Municipality of Lyttelton.

Reserve 117, in red, comprising 2 acres (C. 29, p. 179), is still vested in the Superintendent. The Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Church of England denominations have made provision for cemeteries elsewhere in this neighbourhood. The ground is at present unused.

The Reserve 97, in red, 2 roods 14 perches (C. 29, p. 204), in Akaroa Town, for a parsonage, is a piece added to the Parsonage Reserve No. 55, in red, one of the Canterbury Association Reserves, Nos. 53, 54, and 55. (See Mr. Townsend's evidence, p. 51.) It will be inclosed with those.

Section 166, in red, Lyttelton District (Kaituna Valley), 6 acres (C. 29, p. 206), is at present unused. I am one of the Church Property Trustees, and heard the Rev. Mr. Fraser's evidence respecting Reserve 172, in red, and from circumstances recalled to my mind by his evidence I am satisfied that a mistake has occurred in the conveyance of this land to the Church Property Trustees.

The Rev. Mr. *Fraser*, being duly sworn, states: My name is Charles Fraser. I am Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, residing at Christchurch.

I know the land comprised in Reserve No. 190, in red, in Port Lyttelton (grant recorded C. 20, p. 57), comprising 5 acres of land in what is called "Gibbie's Flat." The original application for this land stated the objects to be for a church, school, and manse. It was in course of being fenced in when I was there last, nearly three years ago.

On section 138, Banks' Peninsula (C. 17, p. 5), there has been built a church of timber, shingled, at a cost of about £400, accommodating about 120 worshippers. The ground is fenced. It was erected about five or six years ago. There was regular worship held there for two or three years; and since the regular worship, occasional services have been held by members of the Presbytery up till within the last month, and these will be resumed as opportunity offers.

On section 139, in red (C. 20, 55), there have been some interments. It is partially fenced in.

Reserve 194, in red, on the Springs Road (Lincoln District), is fenced in. A church capable of holding 100 people has been built, of timber, shingled. Divine service has been for some three years, and continues to be, performed once every fortnight. There is a manse of timber, shingled, also built upon this reserve, and this has been occupied, for the last two years, by the minister and his family.

The minister also preaches, on the alternate Sundays, at Prebbleton and Lincoln, or at South-bridge and Selwyn.

Section 172, in red, at Pigeon Bay, in Banks' Peninsula (C. 27, p. 207), containing 10 acres of land, appears to have been conveyed to the Church Property Trustees in mistake. The reserve was made in compliance with an application made by me, wherein the object of the reserve was stated to be church and school purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland. The ground formed part of land comprised in a pre-emptive right belonging to Ebenezer Hay, and his consent to waive his right was obtained by me. We have availed ourselves of it for teachers' use, *i.e.*, in respect of firewood, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Boys*, being duly sworn, states: My name is John Cowell Boys. I reside in Christchurch, and am Government Surveyor in charge of a Sub-Department. I know the land, section 124, in red, at Rangiora, comprising 5 acres (C. 31, p. 91), reserved for a cemetery. It is well fenced in; has walks laid out in it. Burials have taken place in it; the graves are kept in it. Fees are paid for burials, and for rights of burial in perpetuity, which are appropriated, I believe, to the payment of the gravedigger, who receives, besides, annual contributions from persons having friends buried there.

Mr. *Lanauze*, being first duly sworn, states: My name is Henry Cooke Lanauze. I am Town Clerk of Lyttelton, and reside there. I know the Reserve No. 34 in schedule to the Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury, Session IV., No. 6, for agent's house, offices, immigration barracks, &c., comprising 1 acre 2 roods and 25 perches. There is, on the extreme south corner, a store, now in the occupation of the Lyttelton Building Society No. 2, as mortgagees. It was let for a term of twenty-one years, from 24th June, 1865, to Mr. David Davis, a merchant, at a rent of £110 per annum; but in consequence of the depreciation in the value of property in Lyttelton, occasioned by the opening of the Tunnel, the rent has been reduced, since September, 1869, to £85 per annum. It is empty at present. The Society pays the rent quarterly. This land includes 65 feet frontage on Oxford Street by 48 on Norwich Quay. The next portion let was a piece fronting on Norwich Quay and Donald Street, let to Mr. Edward Mitchell for twenty-one years, from 23rd November, 1863, at a rent of £85 per annum. The frontage to Oxford Street, 48 feet, was let to Sidney Evelyn Wright, for twenty-one years, from 25th March, 1864, at a rental of £60 per annum. This tenant being unable to fulfil the terms of his lease, it was surrendered on 25th September, 1866. The other piece was surrendered 30th September, 1867, by the mortgagee, Sidney Burrows Stiff, the security not making him personally liable. These two pieces are now in occupation of Mr. Albert Cuff, at £30 per annum.

The next holding was a piece fronting upon Oxford Street, 12 feet, by depth 48 feet, leased for twenty-one years from 18th August, 1864, to Thomas Ward, at a rent of £30 per annum. Mr. John Smith Wilcox, the assignee of his executor, now pays the rent, which was reduced in September, 1869, to £20 per annum.

A piece, comprising 40 feet frontage on Oxford Street, by depth of 48 feet, was leased to Mr. Joseph William Julian, on 23rd April, 1864, at a rent of £61 10s. per annum. This lease was surrendered in December, 1869. His circumstances became such, that, upon his paying rent at the then reduced rate of £40 per annum to 6th December, 1869, the surrender was accepted. This land is now unoccupied.

The upper corner, 65 feet frontage to Oxford Street, 48 feet to London Street, was let to Messrs. Graham and Weyburne, on a lease for twenty-one years, at a rental of £130 per annum, commencing 25th December, 1863. They used it for depositing building materials. The lease was surrendered 10th September, 1866. They stated they were in difficulties; a Committee of the Council examined their books, and thereupon accepted the surrender. Neither of them was or had been a member of the Council. The remaining portions of this reserve were occupied, in part, by the Emigration Barracks, since pulled down, in consequence of the excavation permitted by the Council in aid of the reclamation of the land in the harbour. The total received by the Municipality for this portion, until the demolition of the Barracks, was £180. "The Agent's house" was for some time, about two years and a half, used as a Police Barracks, at a rental of £100 per annum. This terminated in 1867, since which time the building has been used for Borough Council Offices.

The gross rental derived by the Municipality from Reserve 34, from the 1st April, 1864, when my duties commenced, to the present time, is £2,400, which has been laid out in the formation of streets and roads, and otherwise improving the town, as also in lighting the same. The present rental is £135 per annum. The rent is collected by the Town Clerk. The rents and rates paid by the inhabitants go into the bank to one account called, "The Borough Fund Account."

Reserve No. 35, expressed to be for Exchange and Post Office, is occupied by the building used as the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the Colonist Society's Buildings. The Council derive a rental from the Resident Magistrate's Court of £80 per annum.

The nominal rent of the land occupied by the Colonists' Society, 30 feet frontage to Oxford Street by a depth of 40 feet, £22 10s. per annum, has not been paid; and by an understanding between the Council and the Committee of the Society, payment has not been enforced, the Council and public obtaining the use of the Hall built on this land whenever required for public purposes.

Reserve No. 36, expressed to be for a Town Hall, is entirely unused, and has never been occupied.

I have made inquiry, and ascertained that in Reserve 45, in the Town of Lyttelton (cemetery for Roman Catholics), there have been fourteen burials within the last eighteen years. The land is unfenced, and no fees are charged; some of the graves are inclosed. It has, since the opening of the Tunnel, been comparatively disused, the burials taking place in the neighbourhood of Christchurch in preference, owing to the inaccessibility of this reserve.

Reserve No. 46 (Lyttelton), for a Dissenters' Cemetery, has never been used for any purpose. It is unfenced and inaccessible, as Reserve No. 45. These two reserves in wet weather are perfectly useless for the purposes for which they were made.

Reserve No. 101, comprising 52 acres 1 rood and 30 perches, more or less, is let to Messrs. James Miller and John Forester for a period of seven years, commencing on the 16th October, 1865, at a rental of £16 per annum. This land is vested in the Lyttelton Borough Council under "The Municipal Corporation Reserve Ordinance, 1868." This rent forms part of the Borough Fund.

Reserve No. 68, in red, comprising 96 acres, vested in the same Council under the same Ordinance, divided into Blocks I. and II., is, with the exception of one quarter of an acre, and 11 acres, let to Joseph Illingworth on lease for seven years, commencing upon the 21st August, 1865, at a rental of £30 per annum. It is let for grazing purposes only, and subject to the use by the Council of sundry quarries for stone. The quarter-acre excepted is situated at Officers' Point, on the Sumner Road, and is leased to Mr. William Godfrey for twenty-one years, from the 25th March, 1864, at a rental of £15

per annum, which, in September, 1869, was reduced to £10 per annum. The tenant has erected thereon two dwelling houses. The reduction of rent was made in consequence of the general depreciation of property. The 11 acres are situated above the old magazine on the Sumner Road, and used as a rifle range.

The grand total rents received from these reserves during my tenure of office has been £3,202 18s. 9d.

FRIDAY 14TH JANUARY, 1869.

The Rev. Mr. *Chervier*, being first sworn, states: My name is John Claude Chervier. I am senior priest of the Catholic Congregation in Christchurch.

I know the land comprised in section 45, Lyttelton (book 4, p. 349). There are one or two grave-stones in it. If it has not been used of late, it has been because it was not required. It was not fenced in, partly from want of means, and partly because, a few years ago, the Town Council of Lyttelton mooted a proposal that all burials should take place outside the town.

Section 158 (C. 21, 126), was used for some time for a church and a priest's residence. The plan proving inconvenient for the church, another has been built upon land included in the after-mentioned grant. The congregation having become reduced in numbers, there is no priest resident there now; but should the congregation increase, this land would again be available for the purpose.

On section 159 (same reference), several burials have taken place. It has been at one time fenced in.

The land granted on 18th January, 1866, Reserve 108, in red (C. 21, p. 127), is fenced in one block. There is a church on it of timber, shingled, capable of accommodating between 100 and 120 worshippers. The man who has the care of the church is allowed the benefit of the grass. Section 116 (C. 21, 145), comprising 2 acres, at Akaroa, is used as a cemetery; a part of it has been fenced in, partly ditch and bank fence, and partly rail.

All these lands are still vested in the grantee. There are no revenues derived from these lands.

I know section 42, in Christchurch Town (book 4, p. 338), containing 1 acre, being a reserve for a cemetery. It is fenced in with rail and thorns; between it and the reserve for cemetery for Dissenters there is a bank. The fee for a large grave is 15s.; 8s. to the sexton, 7s. to the fund for repairs of cemetery.

The following information is given:—There are 3 acres of land fronting on the South Town Belt and Barbadoes Street, which were given by the Government; 2 more acres were purchased by the congregation. This block is fenced in. On it are built the priest's dwelling-house; the church, for about six feet from the ground of stone, brick within, of tiles plastered within about six or eight feet more, and the roof is of tiles. It will accommodate about 300 worshippers. There is also the convent; a school for boys, attended on an average by 50 boys; and a school for girls, attended on an average, last year, by at least 100, including a few little boys who go there as a preparatory school. These three buildings are in one block.

The Rev. Mr. *Stack*, being duly sworn, states: My name is James West Stack. I am a Clerk in Holy Orders, and Curate of the Maori Mission, in the Diocese of Christchurch. I know the land comprised in section 91, Kaiapoi District, Native Reserve (C. 18, p. 250). It is in my occupation as manager of the Industrial School for children of the aboriginal native race. The school consists of sixteen girls and one boy. The course of education is in English, and is the same as that adopted in the primary schools of the Province of Canterbury. The youngest child is about seven, and the oldest fifteen years of age. The girls make their own clothes, cook their own food, and are fitted for domestic service. The ground is all fenced in with posts and rails, ditch, and planted round with gorse, and, with the exception of 2 acres, is under English grass. The buildings comprise the house, schoolroom and dormitories, teacher's room, the manager's house, stabling and outhouses, and a church. The church is of wood, shingled, and will accommodate about 200 persons. The Maoris in the district attend the Maori services, and there is a special English service for the school, my family, and the Europeans on the reserve and in the neighbourhood who like to attend. The buildings are all of timber, except the part occupied by me, which is of sun-dried bricks, on a burnt brick foundation. The buildings are in good repair. The land not occupied by the school and other buildings is used for grazing purposes, in return for which the school is furnished with milk and meat at a reduced rate. The fences are repaired and kept in repair, and some were put up, and the land was laid down in grass, at, or mainly at, my expense. When the reserve was made, the Maoris understood it was to be for a glebe; but as this could not be by law, the grant was taken in its present form. We shall have nineteen pupils presently. We have not accommodation for more than twenty. I prepared and presented to the Synod a Report upon the condition and prospects of the Native race in this Island, of which the printed paper produced is a copy. I also read a Paper on the same subject at a church gathering in the Town Hall at Christchurch, which is printed in the *Lyttelton Times* of Tuesday, 16th November, 1869. The facts stated in those papers are the results of my own observations in this Island.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. *Alexander Lean*, being duly sworn, states: I produce a paper (B., pp. 61-2) bearing my signature. It contains a list of the educational reserves (rural lands) not let up to the 11th January, 1870. Since that date Reserves 933 and 934, comprising together 996 acres, on the River Hawkins (Waianiwiwa), have been let to George Holmes at annual rents of 2s. per acre per annum for first seven years, 4s. per acre per annum for last seven years, of a term of 14 years.

I produce a paper (C., p. 62). It contains an account of town sections being educational reserves not let to the date 11th January, 1870. None have since been let.

I produce another paper (D., pp. 62-3). It contains a list of the educational reserves let up to 11th January, 1870, with the acreage, situation, names of tenants, dates and terms of leases. Appended to

this paper are the printed forms of terms of letting supplied to applicants for leases of the unlet reserves.

The Rev. Mr. *Wilson*, being duly sworn, states: My name is James Wilson. I am a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland. I reside at Riverton, near Christchurch, and am a Fellow and Bursar of Christ's College at Christchurch.

I produce a copy of the Christ's College Regulations. It shows the administration of the revenues derived from the Somes' Estate and other scholarship endowments, together with the system of education which the governing body of the College are endeavouring to work out.

The annual rents derived from the general College Estate are applicable to all purposes connected with the foundation of the College, and principally at present applied in support of the Grammar School. In the earlier period we found that there were no students prepared to enter upon an advanced collegiate course, and we limited the objects of our expenditure principally to the maintenance of the Grammar School. About or near 100 boys attend. We are now beginning to prepare for a more advanced kind of education, and trying to induce a demand for it, of which there is some prospect, and there are various indications that the attempt will probably be successful.

It is proposed to deliver lectures in Divinity and Modern History, and it is hoped to establish lectures in Chemistry in the present year. For the latter object, we have lately erected a laboratory.

With respect to the fund raised from the sale of estates belonging to the Church Property Trustees for the erection of parsonages, the system pursued has been generally to offer a certain amount towards the cost of erecting the parsonage in any particular locality, conditional upon the inhabitants of the locality benefited raising a certain proportionate sum,—about fifty per cent. of the trustees' contribution towards this cost. By these means a considerable number of parsonages have been erected in different parts of the country.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th January, the Commissioner visited the Catholic institutions on the 3 acres mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Blakiston. Went into the church, which is neat and interesting. The buildings about appear to be in good repair and well maintained; the land is enclosed with a live fence. The garden is well cultivated and abundantly stocked with fruit and other trees. The whole group of buildings, as well as the grounds, reflect credit upon those who have had the direction.

Having perused the papers referred to in the evidence of the Rev. James West Stack (*ante*, p. 57), and forwarded herewith, I recommend them to the careful perusal of the Commissioners, as throwing light upon a similar state of things connected with Maori life and prospects which has been observed in the North Island, and upon which a variety of opinions have been expressed.

At the conclusion of these sittings in Christchurch, the Commissioner addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Canterbury, thanking His Honor and the Provincial Officers acting under his directions, for their courteous kindness and great assistance rendered during the progress of the work, and also expressing admiration of the liberal spirit, skill, and judgment to which the inhabitants and public institutions of the Province are indebted for the many and great public improvements effected within the last few years within the City of Christchurch and its neighbourhood.

ROBERT HART.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

A.—REPORT on the GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in the PROVINCE of CANTERBURY.

SIR,—

Board of Education, Christchurch, 31st March, 1869.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 23rd of January, I have the honor to lay before you all obtainable information with regard to the Grammar Schools in this Province, specifying their constitution, the rules and regulations in force in them, and further mentioning the provision which it is contemplated should be made for future instruction in the higher branches of education.

I must state my regret that I have been unable to afford these particulars at an earlier date. Considerable delay, however, occurred in obtaining the requisite information from the authorities of the superior schools.

The superior schools in receipt of Government aid are three in number, namely, the Christ's College Grammar School, the High School, Christchurch, and the High School, Lyttelton.

By the 55th clause of "The Education Ordinance, 1864," the provisions of that Ordinance, in accordance with which the ordinary schools are regulated, do not apply to the superior schools. During the last session of the Provincial Council a sum of £300 was voted for their maintenance during the year ending 31st December, 1869, and a further sum of £150 was placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the same purpose, under the following resolution:—"That His Honor the Superintendent be respectfully requested to place upon the Supplementary Estimates the sum of £150 in aid of superior schools, provided always that it shall be lawful for the Board of Education to cause such schools to be inspected in such manner, at such times, and by such person or persons, as it shall think fit."

Christ's College Grammar School.

This is a school in connection, as its name imports, with Christ's College. Both were founded by the Canterbury Association out of that part of the proceeds of the land fund which, under the original scheme, was appropriated to religious and educational purposes for the Church of England. A fund formed of the proceeds of these endowments, together with the fees of the pupils and the Government grant, provides for the payment of the masters and other expenses of the institution. In addition to these revenues, however, there are special foundations for the maintenance of professorships of Divinity and Modern History, and also for the maintenance of scholarships.

These last consist of—1. Somes foundation. 2. Buller and Reay foundation. 3. Rowley foundation. 4. Dudley foundation. Of these scholarships those on the Buller and Reay, Rowley, and Dudley foundations have been appropriated, according to the regulations of 1868, to the maintenance of scholarships and other prizes in the upper or collegiate department in connection with the voluntary examination.

The Somes fund is at present applied to the maintenance of the following scholarships. 1st. Students' Scholarship (upper department). 2nd. Three Senior Somes' Scholarships, of the annual value of £40, held by pupils in the Grammar School. 3rd. Three Junior Somes' Scholarships, of the annual value of £35, held by pupils of the Grammar School. 4th. Three scholarships, of the annual value of £35, open to sons of the clergy of the Diocese of Christchurch attending the Grammar School. The governing body of the Christ's College Grammar School consists of the Warden, Sub-Warden and ten Fellows originally appointed under an Ordinance of the Provincial Council, with power in future to add to their number by election within the body itself. The school is conducted by a head-master, and three assistant masters, one of whom teaches Mathematics and another Classics; a singing master, a French master, and a drilling master also attend. The number of boys attending the school during the present quarter is ninety. The school is divided into forms according to proficiency in Classics and English subjects, and into divisions according to proficiency in Mathematics. At the present time there are eight Classical Forms (Upper VI., Lower VI., V., IV., Upper III., Lower III., II. and I.) and ten Mathematical divisions. The boys are marked for every lesson, at the end of each week the marks are added up and made known, and at the end of each half year the totals of the marks obtained during the several weeks are added together, and, together with the marks obtained in the examination, determine each boy's place in the form. An examination is held at the end of every half year upon all the subjects which are taught in the school. The sixth form is usually examined by Examiners appointed by the governing Bishop.

The rest of the school is examined by the head and assistant masters. Prizes are given for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, French, and Music, in each form or division. Two prizes (Mrs. Godley's prizes), of the value of £3 and £2, are given annually for the best English Essays on a given subject. The school hours are from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. Wednesday and Saturday are half holidays. In the sixth form two hours a week are given to Divinity, four hours to Latin, four hours to Greek, six hours to Mathematics, two hours to History, two hours to English Language, Literature, &c. In the fifth form the time is distributed in the same manner. In the fourth and lower forms more time is given to Mathematics. The following books are at present being read in the several forms:—Upper Sixth: Greek Testament (Epistles), Book of Genesis, Sophocles, Homer, Tacitus, Horace, Shakespeare; English, Roman, and Grecian History, students' series. Four exercises are done every week, viz., Latin Prose, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, English Essay. Lower Sixth: Greek Testament (Gospels), Book of Genesis, Homer, Euripides, Horace, and Cicero; also four exercises per week; viz., Latin Prose, Greek Prose, Latin Verse, English Essay or Translation. Fifth Form: Greek Testament (Gospels), Cæsar, Virgil, Xenophon, Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose Composition, English and Roman History, &c., Smith's (smaller) Histories, Cornwell's Geography, Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar. Fourth Form: Dr. Smith's Principia Latina, Part II.; Dr. Smith's Initia Græca, Part I.; Dr. Smith's English History (smaller); Landmarks of Ancient History; Dr. Reed's Geography. Third Form: Smith's Principia, Part I.; Initia Græca; English books same as fourth form. Second Form: Principia Latina, Part I.; Kings of England; other books as above. Public School Primer and Wordsworth's Greek Grammar in use throughout the school. Mathematics: The first, second, and third divisions do Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic; the first and second, the Elements of Physical Science. In the lower divisions Arithmetic only is done. French: Racine, Telemaque, Chambaud's Fables. Religious Instruction: Two services are held on Sundays, and one on week days, for the special benefit of the boys of the Grammar School; attendance, except in the case of boarders, is optional. Candidates are proposed for confirmation by the Head Master. Fees, &c.: In the Upper School, including French, singing, and drilling, £13 per annum. In the Lower School, including singing and drilling, £11 per annum. Books and stationery are charged extra. Boarders are taken by the head and second masters for £52 10s. per annum.

Christchurch High School.

With regard to the constitution of this school, no Act of Incorporation has as yet been obtained, but it has long been in view to apply for one. There is a Board of nine Directors, to whom the appointment of teachers and the general control of the school and of its funds are intrusted.

The Minister of St. Andrew's (Scotch) Church, or First Presbyterian Church, Christchurch, is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board. The other eight directors are appointed by the votes of the communicants or church members of the said St. Andrew's Church, two directors retiring annually, but being eligible for re-election. It is, however, in contemplation to appoint the present Chairman and four members for life, in consideration of their services in forwarding the school. There are at present three regular masters for junior English, English, Mathematics and Classics; and three occasional masters, one for Music, one for Military Drill, and one for Drawing and French. To meet the wants of the population, and provide a superior school for boys from the earliest years, children were admitted to learn their letters, and this has not yet been quite discontinued. The ordinary branches of an English education are taught by the English and Mathematical Masters. Nelson's series of school books (followed by McCulloch's Course of Reading), Colenso's Arithmetic, Anderson's Geography, Simson's Euclid, the French Grammaire des Grammaires, are the principal books used, with Chambers' Histories of Britain, Rome, and Greece. In Classics the following books are used:—Edinburgh High School Rudiments of Latin, Edinburgh Academy Latin Delectus; Bryce's Selections from Nepos, Cæsar, and Ovid; also, Virgil, Horace, Ferguson's Greek Grammar, and Bryce's First Greek Reader. Along with the Classics are taught, for two hours a week, English Literature, based on Professor Spalding's History of English Literature; and also, for two hours a week, Natural History, based on notes dictated to the pupils, accompanied by illustrative specimens, experiments, and diagrams.

There are three separate class-rooms, in which the masters begin each day's work with religious instruction, reading of the Bible, and prayer.

Lyttelton High School.

THE school is conducted by two masters, namely, a rector and a second teacher. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4. Saturday is a holiday. Six weeks' holidays are allowed at Midsummer and two weeks at Mid-winter. All fees are paid in advance. The school is managed by a Board of Directors, chosen annually by the Managers of St. John's Church, who are themselves elected by the congregation. The directors receive the fees and Government grant, and pay all liabilities. The rector provides all books, subject to the approval of the directors, and sells them to the pupils. The course of study embraces English, French, Latin, Drawing, Mathematics, and Music. In English and English History, Nelson's series are in use. In Geography, Anderson's Senior and Junior Geography, and Young's Child's Geography. The other books in use are, Lennie's Grammar, Young's Child's Grammar, Word Expositor, the Young Composer, the Complete System of Practical Arithmetic (Scottish School Book Association), Second Book of ditto, First Lessons in ditto, Colenso's Algebra, Part 1, Pott's Euclid, Eton Grammar and Delectus, Bryce's First and Second Latin Reader, Virgil, Livy, Horace, Hall's First French Course, Fivas' Grammar, Charles XII., and McLean's Book-keeping.

With regard to the provision contemplated for future instruction in the higher branches of education, in the Twenty-fourth Session of the Provincial Council the following resolutions were passed:—

1. "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient that provision should be made for the future establishment of a school in this Province for the education of youth in Classics, Mathematics, and the higher branches of General Literature.

"2. That with a view of creating an endowment for the support of such school, when established, and for the foundation of scholarships, the Superintendent be authorized to make a reserve or reserves of waste lands, not exceeding in the aggregate 9,000 acres of rural land and 40 acres of town land, provided that no more than 2,000 acres of rural land shall be reserved within any block of ten miles square, or more than 5 acres of town land in any one town, and also a reserve not exceeding 400 acres of rural land as a site for a school."

These were the two first of a series of resolutions proposed by the Chairman of the Board of Education. The remainder were not taken into consideration at the time, partly from the pressure of other business and partly with a view of allowing time for the thorough ventilation of the subject. They dealt principally with the constitution and functions of the governing body. The idea, as explained by the Chairman of the Board to the Council, was that, supposing the land to be judiciously selected, it would bring in a rental on an average of 5s. per acre, and that accordingly the 9,000 acres would produce a gross return of about £2,250. Supposing the net return on this sum to be £2,000, it was proposed to expend it as follows:—

1st. To appropriate £600 as the salary of the head-master, besides payments from boarders.

2nd. To devote the whole of the balance, or about £1,400, to the maintenance of scholarships.

These scholarships were to be of such value as to enable the holders to defray every possible charge incident to their attendance at school. Thus, their parents were to be relieved of all expense in their education. Another proposal was, that the scholarships should be tenable for a period sufficiently long to enable the holders to complete an education of the best kind before that period expired. The main object of these two proposals, taken together, was to remove, as much as possible, every obstacle to the cultivation and development of the minds of those boys which might be worth cultivating and developing, without regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents. It was intended that the State should, as it were, adopt the boys who gave proofs of ability, and that poverty should not be the cause of great natural parts being neglected or wasted. This may be looked upon as the distinctive feature in the scheme, and that in which it differs from most of the existing foundations for similar purposes. Scholarships, as a rule, are only open to boys who have been some years at school, and who, therefore, come to the competition with the advantage of a comparatively long previous training. Of course this previous training to qualify a candidate for such a scholarship must have been to a certain extent a costly one, and thus, in order to compete with any chance of success, a boy must be the son of parents possessed of a certain amount of wealth. Thus, under this system, sons of poor parents are, in practice, absolutely shut out from a competition, whatever their talents and abilities may be. It is proposed, in the case of these scholarships, that they shall be open only to boys of an age when natural abilities, independently of a higher or lower standard of education, tell most. Boys, say, of eleven years old, whether educated at an ordinary district school or at one of greater pretensions, will as a rule be found pretty much upon a par as to their attainments, and capable of passing an examination on the same subjects on pretty nearly equal terms. On the other hand, at a more advanced age, the previous training, and not the natural abilities, will, as a general rule, turn the scale. Another evil in the prevalent system is, that it tempts masters to force on a few promising boys, with the view of qualifying them for a scholarship, and this undue attention to a small part of the school (in fact to that part which requires the least care) results in the neglect of those children who require the help of the master most. Thus the general objects of the proposals are:—1. To make the scholarships a means of cultivating and developing talent wherever it may exist. 2. To offer an inducement to masters to attend principally to the thorough grounding of the children at an early age, and not to confine themselves to the easier and more tempting task of instructing those who have already shown their aptness to learn. It is proposed, then, that the scholarships shall be of the value of £100 each, and tenable for nine years. Supposing £1,400 available for scholarships, there would, of course, be fourteen scholars. From this sum the scholar would defray his board, lodging, clothing, tuition fees, and incidental expenses, such as travelling expenses, books, stationery, &c. It is proposed that none but boarders shall be admitted into the institution. The experience of great public schools in England seems to show that the mixture of boarders and those living outside at their own homes is objectionable on various grounds, and will be found set out at length in the Report of the Royal Commission on

Public Schools. Supposing the tuition fees to be fixed at £20 per annum, and deducted from the proceeds of the scholarship, the fourteen scholars would contribute £200, which might be devoted to the salary of an assistant master. If the school were properly managed, and acquired a reputation as a successful educational institution, it may be reasonably expected that a large accession of numbers would follow, and that the fund, from additional fees, would provide for additional teachers. The whole of the land mentioned in the resolutions (or if not, nearly the whole) has been reserved, and it now only rests with the Provincial Government to make arrangements for letting it. A block of land has also been selected (about 400 acres, as mentioned in the resolution) as a site for the school. It is proposed to set apart a portion of this, say fifty acres, as a school-close and play-ground, and another portion, say another fifty acres, as an experimental farm, should it be thought expedient in future years to create a department of Agriculture or Agricultural Chemistry; the remaining portion to be let under some arrangement, whereby the tenant should supply the school with meat and other agricultural produce.

I have, &c.,

HENRY JOHN TANCRED, Chairman.

His Honor the Superintendent, Christchurch.

B.—LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES not Let to Date.
(Referred to in Evidence of Mr. Alexander Lean.)

No. on Map.	Acreage.			Situation.	Purpose.
	A.	R.	P.		
157	640	0	0	Wairewa	Educational
396	42	0	0	Rangiora	"
398	97	0	0	Oxford	"
399	70	0	0	"	"
678	473	0	0	Waimate	Classical School
679	754	0	0	"	"
699	328	0	0	Near Timaru	"
700	263	0	0	"	"
710	250	0	0	Mandeville District	"
712	200	0	0	Oxford District	"
713	152	0	0	"	"
714	150	0	0	"	"
715	83	0	0	Selwyn and Rakaia Road	"
716	157	0	0	"	"
718	164	0	0	Cryer's Road, Rakaia	"
719	100	0	0	Near Selwyn S.	"
720	112	0	0	"	"
721	102	0	0	"	"
726	152	0	0	"	"
727	200	0	0	"	"
728	40	0	0	Courtenay	"
729	134	0	0	"	"
731	272	0	0	Ellesmere	"
737	900	0	0	Ashburton	"
738	607	0	0	"	"
739	500	0	0	"	"
916	200	0	0	Rakaia	Educational Purposes
917	159	0	0	Near Weeden	"
918	100	0	0	"	"
919	140	0	0	Bealey's Road	"
920	31	0	0	"	"
921	68	0	0†	"	"
922	36	0	0†	"	"
923	68	0	0†	"	"
924	350	0	0*	"	"
925	34	0	0*	"	"
926	104	0	0†	Oxford	"
927	500	0	0†	"	"
928	498	0	0*	"	"
929	400	0	0*	Ashburton	"
930	735	0	0*	"	"
931	560	0	0*	"	"
932	350	0	0*	Rakaia	"
933	474	0	0*	Hawkins	"
934	522	0	0*	Waianiawaniwa	"
935	75	0	0*	Little River	"
936	150	0	0*	Wainui	"
937	480	0	0*	Upper Ashley	"
939	1,230	0	0*	Orari	"
940	314	0	0*	"	"

* Grant not issued.

† Grants dated 9th September, 1860.

LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES—continued.

No. on Map.	Acreage.			Situation.	Purpose.
	A.	R.	P.		
941	297	0	0*	Opihi	Educational Purposes.
942	159	0	0*	Timaru District	"
943	125	0	0*	"	"
944	240	0	0*	"	"
945	242	0	0*	"	"
954	63	0	0*	Near Cordy's	"
956	12	0	0	Ellesmere District	Classical School.
	14,658	0	0		

* Grant not issued,

11th January, 1870.

ALEXANDER LEAN,
Steward for Reserves.

C.—LIST of TOWN SECTIONS, being Educational Reserves, not Let to Date.
(Referred to in Evidence of Mr. Alexander Lean.)

No. on Map.	Contents.			Situation.	Purpose.
	A.	R.	P.		
686	2	1	20	Timaru	Classical School.
687	2	1	0	"	"
688	0	1	5	"	"
689	0	1	0	Arowhenua	"
690	0	1	3	"	"
691	0	1	0	"	"
692	1	0	0	"	"
693	1	1	0	Ashburton	"
694	0	3	0	"	"
695	1	0	0	"	"
696	0	2	0	Geraldine	"
697	0	2	33	"	"
780	0	3	19	Waimate	Educational.
	11	3	0		

11th January, 1870.

ALEXANDER LEAN,
Steward for Reserves.

D.—EDUCATIONAL RESERVES Let, and agreed to be Let, on Conditions annexed.
(Referred to in Evidence of Mr. Alexander Lean.)

No. on Map.	Contents.			Purpose.	Situation.	Rent.
	A.	R.	P.			
722	143	0	0	Classical School ...	Forks of Selwyn ...	3s. per ann. first 3 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 4 yrs.; 8s. per ann. for remaining 7.
709	160	0	0	" " ...	Mouth of Ashley, S.	4s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 7s. per ann. next 7.
730	209	0	0	" " ...	Forks of Selwyn ...	3s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 7.
717	195	0	0	" " ...	Lake Ellesmere, S.	2s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 7.

Leases for the following are in course of preparation:—

397*	759	0	0	Educational purposes	Near Rangiora ...	2s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 3s. per ann. next 7.
676	123	0	0	Classical School ...	Near Otaio, Timaru	2s. 6d. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 4s. per ann. next 7.
677	325	0	0	" " ...	" " "	2s. 6d. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 4s. per ann. next 7.

And the Leases for the following will contain a modification of Covenant 3, as shown in corrected copy, also annexed:—

No. on Map.	Contents.			Purpose.	Situation.		Rent.
	A.	R.	P.				
673	136	0	0	Classical School ...	Waimate	...	3s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 7.
674	60	0	0	" " ...	"	...	3s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 7.
675	157	0	0	" " ...	"	...	3s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 6s. per ann. next 7.
938*	438	0	0	Educational purposes	"	...	3s. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 5s. per ann. next 7.
711	100	0	0	Classical School ...	Cust	...	2s. 6d. per ann. first 7 yrs.; 3s. 6d. per ann. next 7.
	2805	0	0				

* Not granted at date of Commission.

Conditions for Leases of Educational Reserves.

All Lands will be held for fourteen and a half years from 1st November, 1869. Rent to be paid half yearly in advance.

- COVENANTS 1.—The tenant to fence in the whole of each reserve with a live fence within three years from the commencement of the lease, and to leave same in good repair.
- 2.—Not more than two grain crops will be allowed in any five years, and should the land be broken up for cropping, it is to be properly laid down to good English grasses immediately after or with the second crop.
- 3.—Three-quarters of the average acreage of each reserve to be laid down either in English grasses or as an artificial plantation of the *Phormium Tenax*, three years before expiry of lease.
- 4.—All dividing fences to be erected subject to the approval of the Steward for Reserves, or other person appointed by the Government, and be allowed to remain or be levelled down, as may be agreed upon.
- 5.—The usual conditions for leases of this nature will be embodied in the lease.
- 6.—The lease to be prepared by the Provincial Solicitor, at the expense of the person tendering.

Tenders in writing, endorsed "Tenders for Reserves," stating the amount of annual rent per acre the applicant is prepared to pay, to be addressed to

E.—LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES in the TOWNS of CHRISTCHURCH and LYTTELTON, Sold, Unlet, or otherwise Disposed of.

(Referred to in Mr. Pavitt's Evidence, 17th January.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

No. of Section.	Rent.			Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.			Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.		£	s.	d.		£ s. d.
3	...			Unlet.		113	12	0	0		
4	...			"		126	8	0	0		
5	...			"		127	6	0	0		
7	18	4	0	"		128	8	0	0		
9	...			Unlet.		129	8	0	0		
11	...			"		130	6	0	0		
13	...			"		131	6	0	0		
14	...			"		132	12	0	0		
15	...			"		133	8	0	0		
16	8	10	0	"		134	12	0	0		
17	...			Unlet.		135	6	0	0		
18	8	10	0			136	6	0	0		
49-62	39	2	6			137-140					
63-84	...	{ Transferred to Christ's College.			150 0 0	142				{ Transferred to Christ's College.	
85-91						144					
93-95						146					
104						154	3	15	0		
105	...			Sold		159-165					
106	6	0	0			167-174	42	3	9		
107	9	0	0			181	5	0	0		
108	7	0	0			182	1	10	0		
109	7	10	0			183	5	0	0		
111	9	0	0			184	1	10	0		

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND

LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES—continued.
CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
185	6 0 0			388	9 0 0		
186	5 0 0			390			
187	6 0 0			392	...	Sold	300 0 0
188	5 0 0			408			
189	4 10 0			410-418	...	Sold	105 0 0
190	5 0 0			419			
191	...	Unlet.		420			
192	5 0 0			421			
193	10 10 0			422	...	Sold	105 0 0
194	5 0 0			423			
195	10 10 0			424			
196	6 0 0			425			
197	...	Sold	135 0 0	426			
198	...	Sold		427			
201-3	3 0 0			428			
204	...	Unlet.		429			
205	1 0 0			430			
206	9 0 0			431			
207	1 0 0			432			
208	9 0 0			433	...	Sold	280 0 0
209	6 0 0			434			
210	9 0 0			435			
211	6 0 0			436			
212	9 0 0			437			
213	6 0 0			438			
215	6 0 0			439			
237	6 0 0			440			
239	6 0 0						
241	6 0 0			455	...	Sold	20 0 0
243	6 0 0			456	4 0 0		
245	6 0 0			457	...	Sold	20 0 0
263	...	Sold	25 0 0	458	...	Unlet.	...
264	3 15 0			459	...	Sold	20 0 0
265	...	Sold	25 0 0	460	10 10 0		
266	3 15 0			461	...	Sold	20 0 0
268	3 15 0			462	10 0 0		
270	3 15 0			463			
275	12 0 0			464			
276	...			465			
279	20 0 0			466			
292	...	Sold	125 0 0	467			
293	6 0 0			468	...	Sold	120 0 0
294	...	Sold	125 0 0	469			
295	8 0 0			470			
296	8 0 0			471			
297	...	Sold	150 0 0	472			
303	...	{ Transferred to Christ's Col- lege.		473			
305	...			474		Sold	24 0 0
307	...			528			
309	...			529			
324-340	50 0 0			530			
341	30 0 0			531			
342	...	Sold	45 0 0	532	...	Sold	157 10 0
344	...			533			
346	...			534			
347	1 10 0			536			
348	...	Sold	15 0 0	537			
349	1 10 0			535	...	No title regis- tered.	
350-353	...	Sold	60 0 0				
354-357	10 0 0						
358	...			538			
360	27 0 0			539			
361	...	Sold	250 0 0	540			
359	...			541	...	Sold	122 10 0
364	...	Sold	385 0 0	542			
to	...			544			
385	...			546			

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

65 A.—No. 3.

LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES—*continued*.
CHRISTCHURCH—*continued*.

No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
632 }				947 }			
633 }				948 }			
634 }				949 }			
635 }				950 }			
636 }				951 }			
637 }				952 }			
638 }	...	Sold	227 10 0	953 }			
639 }				954 }			
640 }				955 }			
641 }				956 }			
642 }				957 }	...	Sold	380 0 0
643 }				958 }			
644 }				959 }			
645 }				960 }			
646 }				961 }			
647 }				962 }			
648 }				963 }			
649 }	...	Sold	157 10 0	964 }			
650 }				965 }			
651 }				966 }			
652 }				967 }			
653 }				968 }			
				969 }			
654-670	...	Sold	297 10 0	970 }			
768-784	...	Sold	338 0 0	971 }			
785-798	...	Sold	245 0 0	972 }			
				973 }			
800 }				974 }			
802 }	...	Sold	80 0 0	975 }	...	Sold	210 0 0
803 }				976 }			
804 }				977 }			
805 }				978 }			
806 }				979 }			
807 }				981 }			
808 }				1054 }			
809 }	...	Sold	120 0 0	1056 }	..	Sold	52 10 0
810 }				1058 }			
811 }				1062 }	...	Sold	52 10 0
812 }				1064 }			
813 }				1068 }			
814 }				1070 }			
815-821	...	Sold	250 0 0	1076 }			
868 }	...	Sold	525 0 0	1078 }	...	Sold	40 0 0
870 }				1080 }	...	Sold	40 0 0
872 }	...	Sold	250 0 0	1082 }			
874 }				1106 }			
876 }	...	Sold	300 0 0	1108 }	...	Sold	450 0 0
878 }				1110 }			
880 }	...	No Conveyance Registered		1124 }			
				1126 }	...	Sold	450 0 0
927 }				1128 }			
928 }	...	Sold	74 0 0	1130 }			
929 }				1132 }	9 0 0		
930 }				1134 }			
931 }				1136 }	...	Sold	35 0 0
932 }	...	Sold	280 0 0	1138 }			
933 }				1162*			
934 }				1163-1177†	9 7 4		

* Granted to C. P. T., in trust for J. F. Smart.

† Bishopric.

LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES—continued.
LYTTELTON.

No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
79-81	...	Transferred to Christ's College		167, 168	...	Sold	
				175	5 0 0		
				176	4 0 0		
				177	5 0 0		
93	2 0 0	Transferred to Christ's College		178	5 0 0		
107-111	...			179	4 0 0		
				180-188	36 0 0		
121-124	...	Transferred to Christ's College		247	...	Unlet.	
				248	...		
				317	10 7 6		
				318	...		
126	1 5 0	Unlet.		319	...	Unlet.	
133-135	9 0 0			320	...		
4140-14*	18 15 0			331	...		
156	...			332	...		
157	...	Sold	180 0 0	333	...		
158	...			334	...		
159-161	...			335	...		
163-164	...		75 0 0				

F.—JACKSON TRUST ESTATE.
(Referred to in Mr. Pavitt's Evidence, 17th January.)

No. of Section.	Rent.	Name of Endowment.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Name of Endowment.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
R. Sec. 121	27 10 0	£67 5s. 4d. Rowley Scholarship.	R. Sec. 156	205 0 0	...
T. Sec. 1,027	15 0 0		T. Sec. 1,084	...	
Ditto 1,028	24 15 4		Ditto 8	...	
R. Sec. 146	50 0 0	£97. Buller and Reay Scholarship.	Ditto 90	4 3 4	£156 7s. 6d. 4-7ths Bishopric Endowment.
T. Sec. 1,019	20 0 0		Ditto 2	...	
Ditto 1,020	6 0 0		Ditto 4	...	
Ditto 1,022	6 0 0		Ditto 1,091	7 0 0	£78 3s. 11d. 2-7ths Watts Russell Divinity Professor.
Ditto 1,021	15 0 0	£75 2s. Hulsian Chichele Modern History Professorship.	Ditto 3	10 0 0	
R. Sec. 123	27 10 0		Ditto 1,083	10 0 0	
T. Sec. 1,029	20 0 0		Ditto 1,085	17 10 0	
Ditto 1,030	27 12 0	£71 17s. 4d. Bishopric Endowment.	Ditto 6	10 0 0	£39 1s. 11d. 1-7th Christ's College
R. Sec. 141	30 0 0		Ditto 1,087	10 0 0	
T. Sec. 1,023	6 0 0		Ditto 1,089	10 0 0	
Ditto 1,024	6 0 0		Ditto 1,095	10 0 0	
Ditto 1,025	15 0 0		Ditto 6	...	
Ditto 1,026	14 17 4		TOTAL	273 13 4	

G.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE LANDS.—CHRISTCHURCH.
(Referred to in Mr. Pavitt's Evidence.)

No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
63	1 0 0			90	10 0 0	Sold	424 0 0
64	25 6 0			91	10 0 0		
65	1 0 0			93	10 0 0		
66	22 10 0			95	10 0 0		
67	1 0 0			137	2 0 0		
68	15 15 0			139	2 0 0		
69-72	4 0 0			138	...		
73-84	45 0 0			140	...		
85	8 0 0			142-6	...		
86	5 0 0			303	...		
87	8 0 0			305	9 10 0		
88	5 0 0			307	...		
89	8 0 0			309	20 0 0		

* Bishopric.

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

67 A.—No. 3.

LIST of EDUCATIONAL RESERVES—continued. CHRIST'S COLLEGE LANDS.—LYTTELTON.

No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.	No. of Section.	Rent.	Sold or Unlet.	For what Amount Sold.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
79-80	5 0 0	Unlet.		109	...	Unlet.	
81	...			110	...	Unlet.	
121-122	5 0 0			111	10 0 0		
123-124	5 0 0			242 }	...	Sold	200 0 0
107	10 0 0	Unlet.		243 }	...		
108	...						

Rural Land.

68	40 0 0			5,956	...	Sold	90 0 0
319	75 19 6			5,961	...	Sold	120 0 0
319A	...	Sold	250 0 0	6,000	...	Oxford 6,000, explained 'in evidence p. 40.	
321	35 5 0						
321	...	Sold	116 5 0				
322	57 2 0			6,004	...	Unlet.	
Part of				6,048	...	Sold	100 0 0
323	60 16 0			10,617	...	Sold, paid	90 0 0
Part of				5,947	27 10 0		
323	...	Sold	...	10,022-5	45 0 0		
5,824	...	Sold	70 0 0	10,617	9 0 0		
5,823	...	Sold	200 0 0	10,681	15 0 0		
5,832	...	Sold	150 0 0	11,123-4 }			
5,835	...	Sold	75 0 0	11,134 }	38 15 0		

RURAL LAND CROWN GRANTED to the CHURCH PROPERTY TRUSTEES. (Referred to in Evidence of Mr. Pavitt.)

243	215 0 0			325	200 0 0		
243A	102 10 0			326 }	111 10 0		
243B	50 0 0			347 }	...	Sold	500 0 0
243C	17 10 0			327	...	Sold	2550 0 0
243D	50 0 0			328	...	Sold	
243E	25 0 0			328A	...	Sold	
243F	30 0 0			330	...		
317	56 0 8			333	...	Sold	500 0 0
318	120 0 0			338	...	Sold	400 0 0
319	...	Transferred to Christ College		338A	...	} Sold	500 0 0
				338B	...		250 0 0
320	...			338C	...	Sold	500 0 0
321	...			338D	...	} Sold	500 0 0
322	...	Transferred to Christ College		338E	...		500 0 0
323	...	Transferred to Christ College		340	...	Sold	500 0 0
				Part of			
324	40 0 0			468	...	Sold	306 14 9
324A	20 0 0			Part of			
				468	14 0 0		

H—LAND Purchased by the CHURCH PROPERTY TRUSTEES with Moneys received from the Sale of Land handed over to the Trustees by Mr. SEWELL. (Referred to in Evidence of Mr. Pavitt.)

4,494	30 0 0			3,795 }			
2,801	70 0 0			3,783 }			
				And part of	14 14 0		
2,814 }				9,531 }			
3,010 }				3,350 }			
3,254 }				3,784 }			
3,781 }				4,060 }	73 10 0		
3,782 }				4,061 }			
9,773 }				8,058 }			
And part of	178 16 0			9,284 }			
2,714 }				2,859 }	60 0 0		
2,788 }				3,872 }	68 0 0		
2,789 }				5,877 }	12 10 0		
9,531 }				9,512 }	9 15 0		
				8,191 }	...	Unlet.	
				8,192 }	...	Unlet.	

REPORT OF THE MAORI MISSION FOR YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1869.

(Referred to in Evidence of the Rev. Mr. Stack.)

NOTHING of special interest has transpired in connection with the work of this Mission during the past year.

There seems no abatement of interest in the services and ordinances of religion, which are attended by the Maoris as regularly and numerous as heretofore.

The decrease in the sum total of contributions is owing to the completion of the several works undertaken by them during the past few years.

The unhealthy development of religious feeling at Arowhenua has been checked, and there seems at present little probability of its reviving or extending; but to prevent the recurrence of such outbursts of mistaken zeal, it is necessary that all the Native villages should be more frequently visited, and the intimate connection that formerly existed between them and the central station renewed. This can only be done by the employment of an assistant Native missionary; but till there are more funds at the disposal of the Mission, it is out of our power to employ one.

The Government Inspectors have expressed themselves as well pleased with the progress of the children at St. Stephens' School.

It will be unnecessary for me to allude to anything (connected with the management of this school) that has already been fully detailed in former reports.

We began the year with a debt of £20, but the fees, supplemented by a Government grant at the rate of £12 per head per annum, have been amply sufficient to cover all expenses.

The total number of children boarded during the year was seventeen. Their conduct has been exemplary, and their progress satisfactory.

Considering the fickle character of the Maori, I cannot help expressing my gratitude to God that the Mission has been permitted to reach its tenth year without having to record any evidence of decay.

The case of the Arowhenua Natives is rather a sign of life than otherwise; for it is far better that we should meet with some opposition, than that the people should give an unreasonable consent to our teaching: better spiritual disease than spiritual death.

Appended to this report is a short notice of the superstitious practices at Arowhenua.

JAMES W. STACK,
Diocesan Maori Mission.

Strange Development of Religious Feeling among the Maoris at Arowhenua.

In the early part of 1866, a Maori named Piripi, or Philip, came from the North Island on a self-constituted mission for the extinction of "tapu."

Before giving an account of his doings, it may be necessary to explain what is meant by tapu. Tapu was a system invented by the chiefs to preserve their dignity and property in a community where all freemen were considered equal, and all property held in common. Every Maori believed himself under the influence of one or more familiar spirits, but only a few favoured persons knew the charms and spells by which to control them—a knowledge they took care to keep secret from all but their own families, and thereby insured to them an influence and position they could not otherwise have maintained.

Every part of a chief's body was sacred, but his head the most so, being the seat of his familiars. Everything that touched a chief's body became tapu, and any person who violated its sacredness died immediately, unless he possessed charms more potent than those of the "rangatira" whose tapu he had violated. Tapu could only be removed from person or place by one whose familiar spirits were superior in number and power to those whose influence he wished to destroy.

To destroy tapu it was necessary to defile the person or place with cooked food, which all demons held in abomination.

Before the Northern Maoris were baptized, they broke off their connection with familiar spirits, by allowing cooked food to be eaten out of baskets placed on their heads. The Natives in this Island neglected to do this, and now attribute the mortality amongst them to the malice of the demons who still possess them and render them tapu in spite of themselves.

They believe that many have lost their lives by using other people's caps, combs, and pipes—and by passing near old ruined houses or over old burial-grounds.

Piripi, after visiting Otago and Southland, was invited by Horomona Pohio to remove the tapu from Arowhenua. On his arrival he called the entire Maori population of the place together, and, after a careful inspection, declared that he could see the demons inside Tamaiharoa and several others. With the unanimous consent of all present, he began the process of expelling the evil spirits, and removing the tapu from the neighbourhood.

First he visited all the places pointed out as tapu, taking a stick from one and a tuft of grass from another—with these he cooked food which all were required to partake of, without distinction of age or sex. Having to leave before the exorcising was complete, Piripi commissioned Tamaiharoa to finish the work of emancipating the community from the power of evil spirits. On a certain day the deputy summoned all the people before him, and having ranged them in a circle, ordered one of their number to go round and cut the nails and a lock of hair off every one present; these were placed in a plate held by Horomona, the Assessor. Each person's hand was then pricked, and the nail-parings and hair smeared with the blood. The contents of the plate were then thrown into a boiler full of tea, which was afterwards served round. This ridiculous ceremony was supposed to have the effect of rendering the evil spirits utterly powerless for the future—their proverb being, "Eat your enemy, and then you are delivered from him."

Tamaiharoa, having tested the sweets of power, grudged resigning them; but having disposed of the evil spirits in such a summary manner, he could no longer urge his influence over them as a reason why he should be consulted on every subject that concerned or interested the other Maoris.

But his ready wit suggested the expediency of having recourse to *good spirits*, who might aid and instruct them; so he gave out that the spirit of his deceased nephew, who was converted to Christianity in the other world, had come to him by command of the Lord Jesus to tell him how to instruct the Maoris:

1. They were to separate themselves from white people, and avoid all intercourse with them.
2. They were never to touch any intoxicating liquors.
3. They were to attend morning and evening prayer daily, but before doing so they were to walk in procession round the building, then between every seat within the building.
4. Before eating a meal they were to walk all round the room several times, and then read the psalms for the day, the food remaining all the time in the centre of the circle.
5. In leaving or entering a village they were to walk or ride in Indian file, and to say certain prayers before and after crossing a river.
6. In all cases of doubt and difficulty they were to apply to Tamaiharoa.

These and many other rules were made and observed by the Maoris. The following was one very curious observance: On returning from prayers in the church to the house where they always assembled before and after service, they walked in solemn silence round the interior of the building; the leader would then pull out his pipe and strike a match; this was the signal for all present to fall on their knees, while he said grace before smoking. Having invoked a blessing on what he was about to do, he applied the lighted match to his pipe—an example immediately followed all round him.

Unobjectionable as many of their proceedings were at first, they gradually assumed a more serious aspect; for not contented with regulating their outward conduct, Tamaiharoa began to teach antichristian doctrines—asserting the necessity of circumcision, and denying the resurrection of our Lord.

The strong feeling evoked amongst the Maoris of Kaiapoi and the Peninsula against his heretical teaching will, it is hoped, prevent his gaining many adherents among them; especially as his first followers are already beginning to desert him.

PAPER on the CONDITION and PROSPECTS of the NATIVE RACE in the MIDDLE ISLAND.

(Referred to in the Evidence of the Rev. Mr. Stack.)

THE time allotted for this paper will only permit me to refer briefly to some of the causes that hasten the decrease and retard the civilization of the Maori, and to what has been done by the Diocesan Maori Mission to remove them.

The Maori population is rather under 400. They reside on the reserves made for them in different parts of the Province. They have no desire to amalgamate with the white population. They prefer to consider themselves a separate nation—allies rather than subjects of the Crown. They feel their inferiority to us, and it wounds their pride. They feel that it would be useless to attempt to compete with the European in the higher walk of civilized life, and their pride forbids them to choose their lot in its lowlier walks. They prefer to stand aside on neutral ground, where they can meet us as equals, where they can govern themselves, and provide for their own wants in their own way, only having recourse occasionally to the white man for assistance.

Their domestic habits and customs, and their ideas of the relative importance of matters connected with the concerns of daily life, differ so widely from our own that it is only by isolating themselves within their reserves that they can carry out their own schemes for the happiness and well-being of their community.

Whenever a difference arises between two persons about any matter, however trivial, a public meeting is called, a chairman elected, and the subject in dispute discussed and disposed of. Domestic squabbles, scandals, the ownership of property, trespass, breaches of the moral code, are, for the most part, settled in this way.

These runangas or public meetings exercise a wholesome check upon the few drunkards to be found among the Maoris, for, as a community, they are at present sober; not so much because they dislike the taste of intoxicating liquors as because they have seen the ill effects of the abuse of them.

Thirty years ago, when the whaling ships refitted in these Southern ports, spirits flowed at times like water through the Maori villages, and men, women, and children might be seen lying dead drunk in and around their huts. At such seasons dreadful crimes were perpetrated, the horrors of which still haunt the older men, and cause them to hail with pleasure the efforts made by their European friends to preserve them from the curse of drunkenness.

A drunkard, with us, can only annoy his own family with impunity, but a drunken Maori can annoy a whole settlement. He can enter house after house, and do and say what he likes. The laws of hospitality forbid the door being shut against any countryman, or his forcible ejection from the house, however disagreeable his conduct may be to the owner.

Some people think that the restriction on the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Maoris ought to be withdrawn, but I have no hesitation in saying that it would be positive cruelty to do so. It would neutralize all our endeavours to benefit the Maori, and would speedily destroy them, body and soul. As it is, our drinking habits, and the practice of treating, is steadily weakening the influence of the older and wiser among them, who still regard “waipero” as their greatest enemy. Maoris have very little power of self-restraint; and if they had an unlimited supply of liquor in their houses, very few would be able to use it in moderation.

Many are, perhaps, aware that the Maoris hold a wake before any funeral. We have had some difficulty of late to prevent the introduction of a new feature into this ceremony, namely, the whisky bottle, the free use of which, on similar occasions, by our Irish friends, has disposed them to think that they are too far behind the age in not adopting this very objectionable addition to the funeral feast.

There is a great want of earnestness in the character of the Maori, a deficiency only observable since the colonization of the country. In former times what his hand found to do he did with all his might: his fortifications, houses, cultivations, and canoes—his carving and tatooing—were all well and

neatly done. Now, however, he seems incapable of finishing anything he begins. There is an aimlessness about his life painful to witness in any human being. He seems to take no real pleasure and delight in anything. If he builds a house, he never completes it; if he puts up a fence, however well he may begin it, he is sure to leave a gap somewhere, and to patch that up just to make it do for the present. He may die before the crop he has planted so slovenly is reaped, and then what will it matter to him that cattle broke in and destroyed it? If his wife or children are ill, sometimes he will sit motionless beside them till all hope of recovery is passed, and then rush hither and thither for food and medical advice, selling anything he has to procure what they need; or, on the other hand, he will get everything on the first alarm of illness, and tend them with the greatest devotion, and then suddenly drop into that listless, hopeless state of mind, and neglect them altogether.

I will briefly mention some of the probable reasons that occur to me for this aimlessness of character.

In the first place, the sudden change from the active life of heathenism to the even calm of Christianity, involving, as it did, the change of all his customs, habits, and modes of thought, most of which he was taught to look upon as wicked and hateful to God; then the colonization of the country, and the entire change in his position from being lord of the soil to a tolerated occupier of a very small portion, appears to have bewildered and paralysed the faculties of the Maori. Look where he will, he is hemmed in by customs and laws that he does not clearly understand. He feels a stranger and a foreigner in his own land. He can no longer fish and shoot and hunt without permission. He cannot keep a living creature about him without its becoming a source of anxiety, lest it should involve him in the transgression of some known or unknown law. Everywhere law confronts him and casts a shadow on his path. Yet he does not hate the law or try to resist it. He admits its justice and the fairness with which it is administered. The fault, he confesses, rests with himself; yet, nevertheless, he seems powerless to remedy it. The future offers no hope! He cannot look forward to his children entering upon some honorable career now closed to him, for they precede him to the grave. Under such circumstances can we wonder at Maoris moping about their huts and feeling disinclined to work, content to make spasmodic efforts occasionally to supply their absolute wants?

The position of the Maori is inevitable; nevertheless, it is hard for any human being, especially one so self-conscious, to feel that he is of no more use or importance in the land in which he dwells than the dumb brutes of the field.

I think it is mainly to this cause that we must attribute the rapid decrease of the Maori population. I had occasion lately to make inquiries respecting certain Natives—twenty in number—for whom Mr. Commissioner Mantell reserved land in 1847. I ascertained the startling fact that ten only survived; that of that number eight were more than fifty years old, two only were young men, and but one of these married, and he has only two children, the eldest three years old. This is no doubt an exceptional case, but it is a fact that the general average of deaths exceeds the births.

To this hopeless state of mind, moreover, may, in a great measure, be attributed the poverty of the Maoris, though other reasons may also be assigned. No Maori in East Canterbury can command an income of £100, or even half that amount.

Why, it may be asked, do they not cultivate their reserves? Because in every instance, except Kaiapoi, the reserves are held in common, and they cannot agree among themselves as to boundaries, fences, and roads.

At Kaiapoi the farms average fourteen acres a-piece. If they were entirely cultivated, the value of the produce off each farm would not amount to very much, and if let at the highest rental yet obtained would only yield an income of £14 to each family.

But why do they not seek for work among the Europeans? They dislike working for a master. The chiefs always had slaves to work for them in heathen times, and they cannot disabuse their minds of the old idea that it is degrading to work under the direction of another. At shearing and harvest time, many of the young men do go out to work, and are invariably liked by their employers. But men who can trace their pedigrees up to the creation, and even beyond it, shrink from the yoke of hired servitude.

The isolated position they have assumed, their ignorance, poverty, and prejudices, and the want of interest in life, are the difficulties in the way of their advancement. In spite of these, however, they have made a slight advance. In place of the snug whare, they now house themselves in cold, draughty, wooden buildings, which often prove coffins above ground to those who erect them. They furnish them poorly, but as like the white man as they can.

They have adopted our clothing—though opinions may differ as to the advantage of the exchange, a chief being a more dignified-looking person in a mat than rigged out in a tight-fitting dress coat of ancient cut, patched inexpressibles, navy boots, and crushed white hat.

They have adopted our food—tea, sugar, and bread being the chief articles of diet. Meat they cannot afford. The kit is now exchanged for a tin dish, and the calabash for a pannikin, at ordinary meals, but on extraordinary occasions the food is served on tables in European fashion.

Strange to say, the dried shark and mutton birds are disagreeing with them, and very few can drink a pint of oil without suffering from a bilious attack. They declare, and perhaps with truth, that warm tea has destroyed their digestion!

By the adoption of our food, clothing, and mode of life, the Maori will be compelled to work—compelled to fight the battle of life side by side with the white man. Should one prosper in the pursuit of trade, or any branch of industry, many would be found to follow. The barrier of communism is being fast removed, and we may cherish the hope that whatever good qualities the race possesses will be concentrated in the remnant that is left, who may throw into the channels of civilized life the fierce energy, industry, perseverance, and skill that characterized their forefathers.

But it is in matters connected with their spiritual interests that the Maoris have manifested the greatest improvement. In church building, church attendance, schools and bible classes, they have taken a very warm interest. The closing up of the avenues to worldly distinction has impelled them to seek the higher rewards offered by God to man, and in the consolations of religion to seek compen-

sation for the loss of earthly privileges. These Natives were christened about twenty-eight years ago, through the preaching of Native converts from the North; they were visited occasionally by Bishop Selwyn and the Wesleyan missionaries who were stationed in Otago. But when our Diocesan Mission was started in 1859, the people had become very indifferent to the ministrations of religion, and very lax in their morals. Ten years ago, there were only two buildings set apart for Divine service. One was in such a dilapidated condition that it could only be used in fine weather, and the other was little better. Then the services were rarely attended by any but the lay readers and their families. In six villages Divine service was only occasionally performed in private houses. Now in six out of eight villages, there are substantial wooden churches, filled Sunday after Sunday with devout worshippers. Ten years ago it was impossible to go through the service anywhere without having to pause occasionally to rebuke the congregation for coughing, spitting on the walls, changing seats, comparing books, going in and out of church, or allowing their children to play hide-and-seek about the building. Now, they everywhere behave themselves during Divine service in a devout and seemly manner. Ten years ago, there were no schools. Now, thanks to the liberal grants of the General Government, we have a boarding school, with sixteen children, who can all read, write, and speak English. The eldest pupil is not fifteen, and yet they make all their own clothes, cook their own food, and clean their own rooms.

In every village there are lay readers who hold Sunday and week-day services, Sunday school, Bible classes, and who visit the sick, and prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation, and who do all this without receiving or expecting any payment for their services.

I have spoken of the poverty of the Maoris, but that does not prevent their giving. In one place seventy Natives raised £100 in one year towards building a church; the amount represented 2,000 back-loads of firewood humped about the streets of Lyttelton. In another place, about the same number contribute annually £25 towards the missionary's stipend, and an equal amount towards the boarding school.

With the exception of the Wesleyans, who employ a most excellent Native minister at Rapaki, our church alone provides for the spiritual instruction of the Maoris in this diocese.

If time permitted I could refer to many topics of interest connected with the subject of this paper, but I must now bring my remarks to a close by commending the Christchurch Maori Mission to your sympathy and your prayers.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

Evidence taken before Mr. Cooper, at Dunedin.

THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1870.

Reserve No. 1, 2 acres 1 rood 26 perches, City of Dunedin.—Site for Hospital.

Edward Hulme, being duly sworn, states (Record copy, book P. 1, p. 9, grant of 2 acres 1 rood 26 perches, in Moray Place, City of Dunedin, produced): My name is Edward Hulme. I am Provincial Surgeon of the Province of Otago. I know the land conveyed by the grant before me. It is at present occupied by the Corporation as a public market. There is no building occupied as an hospital on this ground. The old hospital stands on it, but is not now used as such. The building now used as an hospital is that which was erected for the Exhibition. I am not aware of any revenue derived from this land being devoted to the uses of the hospital.

City of Dunedin, Sections 21 to 40 inclusive, Block 23, 5 acres.

(Record book, P. 2, p. 39, produced.) I know this block of land. It is occupied by the present General Hospital. No part of the land is let to produce a revenue. It is about to be fenced in. The hospital is a brick and stone building, capable of containing from 140 to 150 patients. The average number on the books is about 130. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by vote of the Provincial Council. The cost of the institution is a little over £6,000 a year. Besides the number of patients given above, there is a very large number of out-patients who are treated at this institution, amounting to several thousands in a year.

City of Dunedin, Cemetery Reserve, 15 acres 1 rood 12 perches.

Joseph Morgan Massey, being duly sworn, states (Record copy, book P. 2, p. 30, produced): I am Town Clerk. I know this piece of ground. It is occupied as a cemetery. It is now closed. Part of the reserve is unoccupied. The reason for discontinuing the use of the cemetery was on account of its position, as there was danger of the drainage coming into the city. The land is held by the Superintendent. It is not used in any way.

City of Dunedin, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Block No. 1, containing 2 acres 1 rood 1 perches.

(Record copy, book P. 2, p. 43, produced.) I know this piece of ground. It is not used. It is unfit for a cemetery, being almost perpendicular. It is of no use for any purpose. The Corporation have endeavoured to lease it, but could not get an offer for it. The General Cemetery is a part of the Town Belt. It is managed partly by the Corporation, partly by the Church of Rome, and partly by the Jews. I believe it is not granted to any one.

City of Dunedin, Reserve No. 6, 5 perches.—Site for Mechanics' Institute.

Charles Smith, being duly sworn states (Record copy, book P. 1, p. 1, produced): I am Clerk to the Provincial Council. I know this piece of land. It is not occupied as a site for a Mechanics' Institute. It is used as a part of the public street; it widens High Street on one side, and Rattray Street on the other. The Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute is at present on a section at the corner of Manse and High Streets, belonging to the City Council. A new building is in course of erection in the Octagon, on a site purchased by the institution with funds provided for the purpose by the Provincial Government, as compensation for the land in this grant.

City of Dunedin, 3 acres of Town Belt.—Church of England Cemetery.

Mr. Henry Frederick Hardy, being duly sworn, states: (Record copy, book 2A, p. 43, produced.) I am an architect, and Secretary to the Church of England Cemetery Committee. I know this piece of ground. It is used as a cemetery by the Church of England in Dunedin. It is enclosed, and has been duly consecrated. It is laid out and planted, and is kept in good order.

City of Dunedin, Section 43, Block 13, 1 rood.

(Record copy, book 2A 7, p. 160, produced.) I know this ground. It is occupied as a site for a Sunday school. It is a wooden building, about 40 x 20 feet. The ground is enclosed, but not profitably occupied. The building is occupied as a school on week days, at a rent of 10s. a week, which is administered by the Vestry of St. Paul's.

Town of Oamaru.—Sections 13 and 14, Block 26, 2 roods.

(Record copy, book 2A 9, p. 86, produced.) I was, until a very late date, Bishop's Registrar for the Diocese of Dunedin. I produce the Record Book of the Church of England property in the diocese. The land covered by this grant is occupied as the site of St. Luke's Church, at Oamaru. I am not aware that it is used otherwise.

Green Island Bush, Section 13, 10 acres 2 roods.—School Site.

Alexander George Allan, being duly sworn, states (Record copy, book P. 2, p. 33, being produced): I am schoolmaster at Green Island. I know this piece of land. The school is built upon it. The rest of the land is occupied as a cattle run, paying rent to the Inspector of Schools and Secretary to Education Board, who can give full particulars. The school is in full operation; average attendance about 60.

Green Island Bush, Section 14, 10 acres 2 roods.—Cemetery.

(Record copy, book P 2, p 32, produced.) I know this land. About one and a quarter acre is used as a cemetery. It is enclosed by a wire and thorn fence. The ground is kept in good order. The rest of the land is occupied as a cattle run, but I cannot say to whom the rent is paid.

FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1870.

Town of Lawrence, Sections 10 and 11, 17 perches.—Site for Mechanics' Institute.

James Clark Brown, being duly sworn, states: I am a Member of the House of Representatives for Bruce. I am also President of the Lawrence Athenæum. (Record copy, book P. 2, p. 158, produced.) I know this land. It was originally given to the institution for a site for a building, but was found unsuited for the purpose, from being subject to floods. It was then set aside, by authority of the Superintendent, as an endowment for the institution. Another site was selected and surveyed, and the institution was built upon it. The land granted and described above has been leased by the Committee for a term of years at a small annual rental—a bonus having been paid at the time of agreement of £75, which went to the Building Fund. The present hall was built from the funds of the institution, supplemented by a vote of the Provincial Council. The building is of brick, consisting of a large lecture hall, with reading-room and library. It is about 60 feet by 28 feet. It cost about £600.

FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1870.

Green Island Bush, Section 13, 10 acres 2 roods.—School Site.

John Hislop being duly sworn, states: I am Secretary to the Otago Education Board. (Record copy, book P. 2, p. 33, produced.) I know the land in question. About an acre is fenced off, and used as a site for school-house and playground. The remainder, being about nine acres, is leased to James Scott, as arable land, at an annual rent of £9. This money, in common with all other rents from School Reserves, is administered in accordance with the provisions of "The Education Reserves Management and Leasing Ordinance, 1864," sections 6 and 7. On the question of Educational Reserves generally, I hand in—

1. A yearly Abstract of the Accounts from 13th November, 1867, to 31st March, 1870.
2. Regulations and Conditions for the Leasing of Education Reserves, 6th April, 1867.
3. Extracts from Secretary's Reports to Education Board relating to the administration of Education Reserves for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

City of Dunedin, Block 13, Sections 12, 13, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 2 acres 2 roods.

(Record copy, book P. 2, p. 49, produced.) I know this land. It is occupied wholly as site and playground for the Provincial High School. The school is a large stone building, serving the purposes of school and rector's residence. The school is capable of containing 150 pupils. The number at present in attendance is about 84.

The remainder of the Educational Reserves in this Province are variously appropriated, some

being occupied as school sites and others leased or intended to be leased under the Regulations of 6th April, 1867. I will, on Monday next, hand in a return showing how each reserve is disposed of.

(Saturday, 30th April.)—In continuation of my evidence given yesterday, I hand in a Report on Education Reserves, showing the manner in which each separate lot is disposed of, and the amount of revenue derived from those that are leased. The whole of these funds, after deduction of necessary expenses, are paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, and are subject to appropriation by the Provincial Council, for the support of the public schools generally throughout the Province; the balance required for the support of the schools being supplied from the ordinary revenue of the Province. The income of the Education Board for the year 1869 was as follows:—

School Books sold	...	...	...	...	...	£68	4	7
Education Reserves Fund	...	...	...	...	...	990	0	1
High School fees	...	...	...	...	...	712	0	0
From Provincial Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	12,544	8	10
						£14,314 13 6		

The number of schools in operation in the Province in 1869 was 80 elementary and 1 high school; employing 84 masters, 19 mistresses, 7 teachers of sewing, 2 male pupil-teachers, and 14 female pupil-teachers. A drawing master and a music master are also employed for the schools generally. The average attendance at the elementary schools during the year was 3,776; the number on the books having been 5,863. The attendance at the high school was 84.

EDUCATION RESERVES.—YEARLY ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS from 13th November, 1867, till 31st March, 1870.

YEARS.				RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.				
					Sundry Expenses.			Paid to Provincial Treasurer.		Total Expenditure.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Last Quarter of 1865				97 12 0	12 4 0	85 8 0	97 12 0		
" 1866				367 4 0	24 15 3	342 8 9	367 4 0		
" 1867				239 7 0	118 16 0	120 11 0	239 7 0		
" 1868				466 14 9	78 1 8	388 13 1	466 14 9		
" 1869				1,195 2 11	205 2 10	990 0 1	1,195 2 11		
First Quarter of 1870				269 17 11	7 16 6	262 1 5	269 17 11		
Totals				2,635 18 7	446 16 3	2,189 2 4	2,635 18 7		

NOTE.—The total of the "Sundry Expenses" is thus made up:—

1. Crown Grants Office, for Deeds*	...	£227	0	0
2. Auctioneers' Commission and Expenses	...	68	8	3
3. Surveying of Boundary Lines, &c.	...	48	14	0
4. Advertising	...	42	5	6
5. Printing and Stationery	...	29	2	0
6. Claims for Boundary Fencing	...	22	16	6
7. Extirpation of Thistles at Otepopo	...	8	10	0
Total of Sundries, as above	...	£446	16	3

28th April, 1870.

JOHN HISLOP,
Secretary, Education Board.

REGULATIONS and CONDITIONS of the EDUCATION BOARD for the Leasing of the Education Reserves, 6th April, 1867.

1. Every person desirous of obtaining a lease of any unleased reserve or reserves shall lodge with the Secretary of the Education Board an application in the form in Schedule A, or to the like effect; and every reserve so applied for shall be submitted to public competition, in manner hereinafter mentioned.
2. The Secretary shall from time to time, as he may be directed by the Board, publish a list of reserves intended to be let, with a notification of the time and place at which the leases of such reserves will be disposed of by public auction as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall be published at least fourteen clear days before the day of sale.
3. The Board shall from time to time, as it may see fit, cause the leases of such reserves as shall have been so advertised, to be disposed of by public auction, which shall be open to all competitors. Such auction shall be conducted by such person as may be appointed by the Board in that behalf.
4. Conditions of sale will be prepared as occasion shall require, fixing the upset price and providing for such other matters and things as may be necessary.
5. In the case of land in pastoral districts which in the opinion of the Board is fitted for grazing purposes only, the conditions of lease Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8, and so much of condition No. 4 as provides that the boundary fence at the expiration of the term shall be a "sufficient fence," shall not apply.

* This includes £6 18s. paid for engrossing Crown Grants; the rest is for registration fees for Crown Grants.—J. H.

6. In the case of town and pastoral lands the term of the lease shall be held as commencing on the date of the disposal of the lease by auction as aforesaid; and in the case of arable lands, the term of the lease shall be held as commencing on the first day of May next succeeding the date of the disposal of the lease.

7. In the case of arable lands where the full amount of rent is not payable for two years, the lessee shall pay a deposit to the Board of a sum at the rate of two shillings per acre, which amount shall be refunded by deduction from the rent as it falls due.

The following conditions shall be embodied in the leases granted by the Education Board, viz.:—

Rural Lands.

1. Rural arable lands shall be leased for a term of twenty-one years. The rent for the first two years may be nominal (say one shilling per annum), and for the remaining nineteen years shall be the amount per annum specified in the lessee's offer; but in the case of pastoral lands not coming under conditions Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8, the rent shall commence to be payable on and from the date of the disposal of the lease; and such pastoral lands shall be leased for any period not exceeding fourteen years, as may be agreed on by the Board in each case. The lessee shall pay the rent half-yearly, in equal portions, and also bear and pay all taxes, rates, charges, assessments, or impositions, either already made, or which may afterwards be made, upon or in respect of the lands and any buildings, fencing, and improvements which may be made thereon. The rent in every case shall be payable in advance.

2. Unless otherwise agreed upon, the lessor shall reserve all mines, metals, minerals, lime, slate, and freestones in or upon the demised land, with power to work, use, possess, sell, and dispose of the same or any parts thereof, and also to make roads through such land, and build houses and conveniences, on payment of surface damages; but in the event of the lessee discovering any minerals on the property, the Board will be prepared to grant him permission to work the same on advantageous terms.

3. The fencing and cultivation of the land shall be commenced within one year from the commencement of the term, and the whole of the land shall be properly fenced and brought under cultivation at latest two years before the expiry of the term, unless special circumstances shall, in the opinion of the Board, render a different provision necessary. In the cultivation of the land, the usual rules adopted in good husbandry shall be followed as far as practicable, and, particularly during the first fifteen years of the term, not more than three white crops shall have been taken from the same ground in succession; and whenever three such successive crops shall have been taken, a white crop shall not again be taken from the same ground until it has been at least two years under green crop, pasture, or summer fallow. During the last six years not more than two white crops shall be taken without the intervention of a green crop, pasture, or summer fallow; and in the event of contravention, the lessee shall pay five pounds additional rent for every acre cultivated differently.

4. All fences shall be kept and delivered up in good repair at the end of the term, subject to the arrangement specified in paragraph 7. All claims already made, and which may be made during the currency of the term, in terms of "The Fencing Ordinance, 1856," (or of any other Fencing Ordinance or Amendment Ordinance which may be passed,) by the person or persons entitled, shall be paid by the lessee. The boundary fence at the expiry of the lease shall be a "sufficient" fence within the meaning of "The Fencing Ordinances, 1855 and 1856."

5. In the last year of the lease, grass and clover seeds shall be supplied by the lessor or incoming tenant, on or before the 1st day of September, sufficient to sow down one-sixth of the area of the land demised, which seeds shall be sown, harrowed, and rolled by the lessee at his own expense; but it shall not be necessary to sow such area in grass and clover during the last year of the lease, if the lessee in lieu thereof shall leave an equal extent of land in good pasture; and if only a portion of the prescribed area be left in good pasture, then such additional extent only shall be sown during the last year as shall, together with the land in pasture, making up the sixth part of the area of the land.

6. The lessee shall be bound to permit the incoming tenant to plough all land, except pasture, and to do all other necessary work, after the last year's crop has been removed. The outgoing tenant shall be at liberty to thrash his grain on the demised land, at any time within three calendar months after the expiry of the term.

7. One month before the expiry of the term (should a new lease not be entered into, on terms to be mutually agreed on by lessor and lessee) all buildings and fixtures, including fencing, on the land, shall be valued by arbitration, as hereinafter mentioned, and the lands demised shall be offered for lease by public auction, subject to the payment by the incoming tenant to the outgoing tenant of the valuation of the buildings, &c., so ascertained. In the event of there being no accepted bidder at such auction, the lessee shall accept a new lease for seven years, at the then current rate of rent as ascertained by arbitration, as hereinafter mentioned; or if he decline such renewal of lease, he shall forfeit his right to the valuation of the buildings, fencing, &c., and shall not be entitled to any compensation. A similar arrangement shall be made at the expiry of the new or any subsequent lease.

8. The out-going tenant shall leave on the land all the manure, and at least one-half of the straw grown during the last year of the term. Manure and straw shall be paid for by the incoming tenant, at a fair valuation, as ascertained by arbitration, as hereinafter mentioned.

9. Should the rent not be paid punctually when due, interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum may be charged thereon, from the date on which the same may be due up to the day of payment. If the lessee shall fall six calendar months in arrear of rent, or fail to perform any of the conditions of the lease, or become bankrupt or insolvent, or make a bill of sale or assignment, without the sanction of the lessor previously obtained in writing, the lessor shall have power, without any formal demand having been made, to re-enter and take possession of the premises, and to let, use and dispose thereof as he shall think fit, without giving any allowance for houses, &c.; but the lessee shall not be thereby discharged from liability for rent due or growing due at the time of such entry, or for or on account of any previous breach or breaches of any of the covenants or conditions on his part contained or implied in the lease.

10. The lessee shall not assign, or sub-let, or part with the possession of the whole or any part of the lands, without the consent in writing of the lessor previously obtained. No fee shall be charged in respect of any such consent as aforesaid.

11. Every or any valuation or arbitration shall be made by two indifferent persons, one to be named by each party interested; and in case of their disagreement, then by an umpire to be chosen by the valuers previously to entering upon the consideration of the matters referred to them; and in case either of the parties shall neglect to name a valuer for the space of seven days next after a notice in writing so to do shall have been given to him by the other party, or shall name a valuer who shall refuse to act, then the valuation may be made by the valuer named by the other party alone; the valuers or their umpire shall have power to decide any questions which may arise in the course of their valuation, and in particular any question as to what matters or things are proper subjects of valuation, according to the true intent and meaning of these conditions.

Town Lands.

1. Town lands shall be leased for fourteen years. The rent to be at the amount per annum offered by the highest bidder. The rent to be payable half-yearly in advance. The lessee shall pay all taxes, rates, charges, assessments, or impositions already made, or that may be made upon the property, whether chargeable against landlord or tenant; and he shall also pay all charges for making and maintaining footpaths fences, &c.

2. Buildings, fencing or other improvements shall be erected or made on the property to the value of at least £ * within one year from the commencement of the lease; and all buildings, fencing, and fixtures on the land to be kept in good and tenantable repair, and to be insured, at the cost of the lessee, to at least the value aforesaid, in some respectable company in Dunedin, in the name of the Superintendent.

Conditions 7, 9, 10, and 11, in the case of Rural Reserves, to be also applicable in the case of Township Reserves.

OTAGO EDUCATION RESERVE.—EXTRACTS FROM EDUCATION REPORTS.

REPORT for 1866.

THE Education Reserves have been open for lease for about a year, and up to the present time 120 rural sections have been let to seventy-three different tenants. The area of these sections is 4,856 acres, and the aggregate rental £1,190 per annum, or at the average rate of about 4s. 11d. per acre. Only four town sections have been leased. All of them are situated in the township of Oamaru, and their aggregate rental is £39 5s. The total rental of the reserves leased up to the present time is thus about £1,229. It must be borne in mind, however, that no rent is payable for rural lands for two years after being leased, and that the revenue hitherto derived has been from the town sections, and from deposits at 2s. per acre on the rural lands leased. The two Education Reserves Ordinances already passed comprise 385 rural sections, with a total area of 18,198 acres, or nearly four times the quantity of land already leased. But as the land not yet leased is, in most instances, less valuable, I do not anticipate for it an average rent per acre equal to that offered for the properties already disposed of. The minimum rent hitherto accepted by the Board has been 3s. per acre. The number of township sections already reserved is 317, but, as already mentioned, only four of them have been leased. After a year's experience of the disposal of the reserves, I am decidedly of opinion that a system of open auction, at a fair upset price, is preferable to receiving sealed offers, and I intend to bring this matter under the consideration of the Board as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself.

In compliance with your Honor's instructions, I have recently applied, on behalf of the Board, for the due proportion of land in townships and rural blocks in which reserves had not previously been made; and I presume that an Education Reserves Ordinance, for securing these properties to the Board, will be brought before the Provincial Council at its next Session. In selecting these reserves, I have endeavoured to secure much larger sections than formerly. As a rule, I have applied for only one section in each survey block; and, wherever practicable, the reserves in two adjoining blocks have been chosen in such manner as to have them contiguous, with a view to their forming one large farm, if thought advisable. In townships, the reserves recently made have been selected in blocks of several sections each. In future, I believe the best course will be to set aside only one reserve, of average quality, in each survey district. It may be well to mention that the arrangements in connection with Education Reserves have been made in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of a Select Committee of the Provincial Council in 1863. (See Votes and Proceedings, Session XVII.)

REPORT for 1867.

Up to the present time 130 rural properties have been leased to about 103 different tenants. The aggregate area of these properties is about 6,730 acres, and the rental is about £1,383 per annum, or at the average rate of about 4s. 1d. per acre. Ten town sections have been leased to nine different tenants, at an aggregate rental of £85 5s. per annum, or at the average rate of £8 12s. 6d. per section. The total annual rental of the reserves already leased is therefore £1,469 5s.; but as no rent is payable on rural arable land for the first two years, the revenue hitherto derived has been almost entirely drawn from the town sections, and from deposits on rural lands. The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year 1867:—

<i>Revenue.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 31st December, 1866	...	...	15	17	0		
Receipts from Deposits and Rents	...	...	223	10	0		
					239	7	0

* The amount will depend on the situation of each section.

	<i>Disbursements.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid to Provincial Treasurer	120	11	0		
Paid for Registration of Crown Grants	65	16	0		
Paid for Auctioneer's Commission and Expenses	32	11	6		
Paid for cutting thistles at Otepopo	8	10	0		
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	11	18	6		
						239	7 0

As it has been found impossible to lease satisfactorily the forty-acre sections set apart as reserves in pastoral districts, the Education Board has represented to the Government the advisability of exchanging all such unleased sections for other land in large blocks, which could be readily leased as stock farms on advantageous terms. It is expected that the necessary authority to carry out this arrangement will be obtained at the approaching Session of the Provincial Council.

REPORT for 1868.

The number of Education Reserves now leased is 154, of which 16 are town sections. These are leased to 113 different tenants. The aggregate acreage of the leased rural reserves is about 7,463, and the rental £1,531; or at an average of about 4s. per acre. The rental of the 16 leased town sections is 116 5s., or at the rate of about £7 per section. The total annual rental of the reserves already leased is therefore £1,647 11s.; but as no rent is payable for rural arable land for the first two years of the lease, the revenue hitherto derived has been mainly drawn from the town properties, and the deposit of 2s. per acre upon rural land. With the exception of about £170, the rents of all the properties will become payable on 1st May, 1869. The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year 1868:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	£	s.	d.
Received from Deposits and Rents	...	466	14	9
	<i>Disbursements.</i>	£	s.	d.
Paid to Provincial Treasurer	...	388	13	1
Paid for Registration of Crown Grants	...	49	12	0
Paid for Printing Deeds of Lease, &c.	...	12	6	6
Paid for Auctioneers' Commission and Expenses	...	4	18	2
Paid for Advertising	...	8	2	0
Paid for Surveying	...	3	3	0
				£466 14 9

Your Honor is aware that the Government, at the request of the Education Board, procured the passing of an Ordinance of the Provincial Council and an Act of the General Assembly last year authorizing the abandonment of a number of small Educational Reserves so situated that it had been found impossible to lease them to advantage. The aggregate area of the abandoned reserves is 7,137 acres; and in lieu of them, the Provincial Council at its last Session set apart as an Educational Reserve, a block of land of equal area in Wyndham district. I am satisfied that the Board has obtained a very fair equivalent for the reserves which have been given up. There is every reason to believe that the Wyndham reserve will be satisfactorily leased as soon as the Board has obtained power to dispose of it.

The Provincial Council in 1867 authorized the setting apart as Educational Reserves of about 150 rural properties, comprising about 13,200 acres. The Crown Grants for the greater number of these reserves have been forwarded to Wellington, for His Excellency the Governor's signature. It is to be hoped they will be returned in sufficient time to enable the Board to procure the passing of a Management and Leasing Ordinance, otherwise another year's delay will occur in the leasing of these reserves, for many of which there is an urgent demand.

It is now necessary that the leased Education Reserves be inspected annually, on behalf of the Board, in order to secure the due fulfilment of the conditions of the lease on the part of the different tenants. This duty could probably be most conveniently and economically discharged by the Inspector of Schools in the course of his ordinary visits to the several districts of the Province. The collection of the rents twice a year from so many tenants will probably soon become a matter of difficulty and labour.

Income.

The following is an abstract of the income of the Education Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1868, viz:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. School Books sold	...	171	5 4			
2. Educational Reserves Fund	...	388	13 1			
3. High School Fees	...	742	10 0			
4. From Provincial Revenue	...	11,718	5 4			
					13,020	13 9

REPORT for 1869.

The number of Education Reserves now leased is about 212, of which twenty-two are town sections. They are leased to 156 different tenants. The aggregate acreage of the leased rural reserves is about 14,837, and the rental £2,407—or at an average of about 3s. 3d. per acre. The rental of the twenty-two leased town reserves is £145 15s., or at the rate of £6 12s. 6d. per section. The total annual rental of the reserves already leased is therefore £2,552 15s.; but as no rent is payable for rural arable land for the first two years of the lease, the revenue has hitherto been mainly derived from town and pastoral lands, and the deposit of 2s. per acre on arable land. The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year 1869:—

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

77 A.—No. 3.

	Revenue.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Deposits and Rents	...	...	...	...	1,195	2	11
	Disbursements.	£	s.	d.			
Paid to Provincial Treasurer	...	990	0	1			
Paid for Registration of Crown Grants	...	104	14	0			
Paid for Auctioneers' Commission and Expenses	...	40	19	7			
Paid for Surveying	...	28	5	0			
Paid for Fencing	...	16	0	0			
Paid for Advertising and Printing	...	15	4	3			
					1,195	2	11

Income.

The following is an abstract of the income of the Education Department for the year ended 31st December, 1869:—

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. School Books sold	...	...	...	68	4	7			
2. Education Reserves Fund	...	...	...	990	0	1			
3. High School Fees	...	...	...	712	0	0			
4. From Provincial Revenue	...	...	...	12,544	8	10			
				<hr/>			14,314	13	6

REPORT ON EDUCATION RESERVES.

"A" signifies Arable Land, "P" Pastoral Land, and "T" Town Land.

Locality.	Section.	Block.	Area.	Description of Land.	How disposed of.	Lessee or Occupier.	Annual Rent (if any).
Green Island B.	13	...	A. 10 R. 2 P. 0	A	Leased	James Scott, 9a.	£ 9 s. 0 d.
Dunedin Town	12, 13, 47, to 54	13	2 2 0	T	School site	Public School, 1a. 2r.	...
Hawksbury	2 of 52	5	13 0 0	A	Not leased	...	...
Otago Peninsula	18	1	32 3 10	"	Leased	William Burke	5 0 0
West Taieri	17	1r.	52 2 0	"	"	Donald Borrie, 42a. 2r.	18 0 0
Table Hill	1 of 19	1	38 1 36	"	School site	Public Schoolmaster, 10a.	...
"	2 of 19	1	40 0 0	"	Leased	James Sutherland	7 14 0
Otokia	2 of 16	2	40 0 0	"	"	Peter McLaren	5 0 0
Moeraki	1 of 34	3	40 0 0	"	"	F. D. Rich	23 10 0
"	1 of 47	3	40 0 0	"	"	"	...
"	1 of 54	3	27 0 0	"	"	"	...
Maungatua	2 of 16	1	40 0 0	"	"	A. McKinnon	20 0 0
"	32	4	35 3 20	"	"	William Kirk	16 0 0
Otepopo	104	5	34 0 9	"	"	John Cormack	6 0 0
"	139	2	36 3 19	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	5 17 0
Hawksbury	2 of 30	5	40 0 0	"	"	William Hecklar	6 10 0
Moeraki	1 of 69	4	48 0 0	"	"	R. McDonald	7 4 0
Hawksbury	1 of 16	3	40 0 0	"	"	William Wright	6 0 0
Oamaru	1 of 56	9	44 0 0	"	"	David Henderson	16 0 0
Otepopo	45	2	15 2 37	"	"	J. T. Donaldson	4 2 6
"	119	2	41 0 10	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	12 10 4
"	101	2	37 1 32	"	"	"	...
Oamaru	1 of 15	4	40 0 0	"	"	Mrs. Ann Holmes	12 13 4
"	1 of 45	4	40 0 0	"	"	"	...
"	1 of 30	4	40 0 0	"	"	Rev. A. Gifford, 33a.	20 12 6
"	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Ann Holmes, 7a.	4 7 6
"	65	5	39 2 24	"	"	Robert Meek	6 0 0
Inch Clutha	9	2	49 0 1	"	Not leased	"	...
Moeraki	30	10	12 1 3	"	Leased	John Hewitt	3 12 0
Dunedin and East Taieri	54	8	46 0 27	"	"	James Pryde, 36a.	5 8 0
N. Harbour and Blueskin	1 of 16	2	40 0 0	"	School site	Public Schoolmaster, 10a. 29p.	6 0 0
Akatone	2 of 14	5	40 0 0	"	Leased	Duff Ellis	10 0 0
Maungatua	1 of 53	4	40 0 0	"	"	George Murray	33 0 0
Hawksbury	34	2	79 2 12	"	"	James Allan	24 0 0
Oamaru	15	1	46 0 14	"	"	Jas. S. Young	...
"	17	1	49 1 22	"	"	John Lemon	78 0 0
"	19	1	56 3 6	"	"	"	...
Moeraki	1 of 38	4	40 0 0	"	"	Wm. Cochrane	20 0 0
Hawksbury	13	4	39 1 14	"	School site	Public Schoolmaster, 1a.	...
"	13	4	39 1 14	"	Leased	Chas. T. Ick, 38a. 1r. 14p.	...
"	14	4	39 2 34	"	"	"	...
"	15	4	40 2 0	"	"	"	...
"	16	4	46 0 16	"	"	"	50 0 0
"	17	4	43 0 11	"	"	"	...
Waikouaiti	25	4	33 0 27	"	"	Wm. H. Bayley	8 10 0
Hawksbury	1 of 13	1	40 0 0	"	"	Joseph Preston	6 10 0
Moeraki	42	5	41 1 27	"	"	Trustees of late Dr. Nelson	21 0 0
"	2 of 18	5	40 0 0	"	"	"	...

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND

REPORT ON EDUCATION RESERVES—continued.

Locality.	Section.	Block.	Area.			Description of Land.	How disposed of.	Lessee or Occupier.	Annual Rent (if any).
			A.	R.	P.				£ s. d.
Maungatua	2 of 20	2	40	0	0	A	Leased	Jas. Henderson	35 0 0
Oamaru Town	4	4	0	1	0	T	"	Shrimski and Moss	12 0 0
Otepopo	34	1	19	3	24	A	"	Donald Munro	5 5 0
Oamaru	2 of 45	3	30	0	0	"	"	Jas. Hassell	7 10 0
N. Harbour and Blueskin	68	11	20	0	0	"	"	Ed. McGlashan	3 0 0
Hillend	2 of 42	2	9	2	37	"	"	Ralph Moir	1 10 0
Awamoko	21	9	136	3	4	"	"	Ed. B. Atkinson	95 4 0
"	22	9	101	0	35	"	"		
Clarendon	1 of 47	6	30	0	0	"	"	Walter Gibb	4 10 0
Watangata	2 of 31	1	44	0	0	"	"	James Finch	6 12 0
Akatore	2 of 27	5	40	0	0	"	"	Geo. Murray	14 14 0
"	2 of 41	5	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 49	5	18	0	0	"	"	"	8 0 0
Maungatua	33	4	48	3	21	"	"	William Kirk	
Waitahuna West	57	3	10	0	0	"	"	Wm. A. Murray	4 0 0
"	78	3	9	3	22	"	"	"	
Oamaru Town	4	5	0	1	0	T	"	Henry France	16 0 0
"	16	24	0	1	0	"	"	"	6 0 0
Moeraki	2 of 72	5	20	0	0	A	"	Adam Olliver	3 3 0
"	2 of 15	6	40	0	0	"	"	John McColl	6 0 0
Otepopo	2 of 27	1	40	0	0	"	"	William Craig	11 0 0
"	2 of 12	1	40	0	0	"	"	N. Z. and A. Land Company	10 10 0
"	75	2	10	0	0	"	"	James Findlay	6 0 0
"	92	2	13	1	22	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	3 10 0
"	2 of 65	3	40	0	0	"	"	Duncan Mains	6 0 0
"	2 of 33	5	30	2	0	"	"	Mrs. A. Spratt	5 0 0
Oamaru	1 of 15	2	40	0	0	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	31 10 0
"	2 of 30	2	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 45	2	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 60	2	39	2	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 67	2	20	0	0	"	"	"	10 0 0
"	2 of 23	3	40	0	0	"	"	John Arthur, 38a. 2r.	
"	2 of 15	5	40	0	0	"	School site	Public Schoolmaster, 1a. 2r.	18 10 6
"	2 of 29	5	40	0	0	"	Leased	Henry Allan	
"	2 of 40	6	20	0	0	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	6 10 0
"	2 of 46	5	40	0	0	"	"	Mrs. Ann Holmes	3 5 0
"	1 of 14	6	40	0	0	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	11 0 0
"	2 of 30	6	40	0	0	"	"	"	35 5 3
"	2 of 17	8	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 31	8	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 46	8	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 52	8	17	0	14	"	"	"	19 10 0
"	1 of 15	9	40	0	0	"	"	N.Z. and A. Land Company	
"	1 of 27	9	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	1 of 41	9	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 16	10	40	0	0	"	"	Mat. Holmes	19 10 0
"	2 of 30	10	40	0	0	"	"	"	
"	2 of 46	10	40	0	0	"	"	"	2 12 0
"	2 of 72	10	16	0	2	"	"	Francis Fulton	
"	51	11	48	2	11	"	"	Messrs. Lees	7 10 0
Oamaru Town	9	38	0	1	0	T	"	W. C. Baudinet	5 5 0
"	15	2	0	1	0	"	"	Steward and Page	15 0 0
"	14	37	0	1	0	"	"	J. H. Zevik	5 10 0
"	29	72	0	1	0	"	"	W. Luke	5 0 0
"	2	80	0	1	2	"	"	George Sumpter	6 10 0
"	13	82	0	1	7	"	"	John Page	5 0 0
Palmerston Town	9	28	0	1	2	"	"	James Arkle, 21p.	2 10 0
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bank of New Zealand, 21p.	2 10 0
Otokia	2 of 30	4	40	0	0	A	"	Edwin Palmer	10 0 0
Akatore	2 of 28	2	45	0	36	"	"	William Black	6 15 0
Table Hill	2 of 30	1	40	0	0	P	"	James Sutherland	4 0 0
"	2 of 58	2	35	0	0	"	"	James Doughty	2 12 6
"	2 of 34	3	45	0	0	"	"	W. H. Miller	3 7 6
N. Harbour and Blueskin	37	6	9	3	23	A	"	Richard Lean	8 10 0
Kuriwai	1 and 2	1	134	2	0	P	"	John Bathgate	35 9 4
"	of 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	1 and 2	2	149	1	29	"	"	"	6 2 0
"	of 27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Papakaio	39	5	37	2	7	A	"	George Sumpter	6 2 0
Maungatua	2 of 36	1	40	0	0	"	"	James Barr	6 0 0
"	19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26	5	215	3	33	"	"	William Shand	32 8 0
Awamoko	23, 24, 25	8	239	1	17	"	"	Calcutt and Menlove	66 5 6
"	17	6	194	0	28	"	"	Borton and McMaster	29 2 0
South Tuakitoto	5	5	53	0	16	"	"	John Curry	7 10 0
Otago Peninsula	2 of 49	3	21	0	23	"	"	Duncan Taylor	3 6 0
"	22	6	41	3	38	"	"	Peter Dandy	6 9 0
Waikouaiti	15 and 16	2	160	0	0	"	"	James Kenyon	40 0 0
"	2 of 47	4	43	2	10	"	"	Peter Law	17 8 0
Otepopo	2 of 44	3	47	0	25	"	"	Geo. Paterson	8 4 6
"	67	5	42	3	33	"	"	Joseph Matthews	10 15 0

EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

79 A.—No. 3.

REPORT ON EDUCATION RESERVES—continued.

Locality.	Section.	Block.	Area.	Description of Land.	How disposed of.	Lessee or Occupier.	Annual Rent (if any).
			A. R. P.				£ s. d.
Clutha	1	91	52 2 0	A	Leased	J. and J. H. Barr	7 10 0
"	4	102	52 2 31	"	"	Jas. McNeil	5 0 0
Moeraki	2 of 15	1	30 0 0	"	"	Robt. Pattison	13 10 0
"	2 of 30	1	40 0 0	"	"	F. Taylor	13 10 0
"	2 of 45	1	40 0 0	"	"	Thos. Redmayne	10 0 0
"	1 of 15	2	40 0 0	"	"	M. S. Gleeson	6 0 0
"	1 of 30	2	39 1 22	"	"	W. Nixon	6 0 0
"	1 of 44	2	40 0 0	"	"	Wm. P. Gordon	6 0 0
"	2 of 70	6	8 0 7	"	"	Chas. McGregor	2 0 0
"	13	7	49 1 10	P	"	F. Dillon Bell	3 12 0
"	2 of 93	7	18 3 4	A	"	Peter Arnott	5 8 0
"	32	8	41 0 18	P	"	F. Dillon Bell	3 3 0
"	80	10	11 0 27	A	"	Richard Burns	5 0 0
"	1 of 56	4	40 0 0	"	"	Edward Amyes	40 0 0
"	57	6	43 3 24	"	"	John Jack	6 12 0
"	39	7	30 2 34	P	"	F. Dillon Bell	12 16 0
"	59, 60	7	141 1 30	"	"	"	"
"	2 of 6	8	40 0 0	"	"	Fredk. Wayne	14 2 0
"	2 of 45	8	40 0 0	A	"	"	"
"	2 of 57	8	33 2 26	"	"	"	"
Oamaru	2 of 15	3	40 0 0	"	"	John Jackson	10 0 0
"	2 of 32	7	40 0 0	"	"	Jas. Black	12 5 0
"	2 of 65	10	40 0 0	"	"	Mrs. Ann Holmes	6 10 0
"	25	11	46 1 32	"	"	Alex. Stewart	14 1 0
"	1 of 57	4	30 0 0	"	"	Messrs. Fenwick	6 0 0
"	1 of 16	7	40 0 0	"	"	Jas. R. Elder	8 0 0
"	2 of 36	7	11 0 0	"	"	W. H. Teschemaker	6 1 0
"	2 of 30	12	40 0 0	"	"	James Hassell	6 0 0
"	2 of 37	12	24 1 27	"	"	John Douglas	3 13 6
Hillend	2 of 14	1	40 0 0	A	"	Jas. Willocks	6 0 0
"	2 of 26	1	40 0 0	P	"	Robt. Clarke	3 0 0
"	1 of 37	1	40 0 0	"	"	Peter Smith	3 0 0
"	2 of 11	3	48 0 0	"	"	F. S. Pillans	3 12 0
"	3 of 37	3	40 2 0	"	"	"	3 0 9
"	2 of 50	3	40 0 0	"	"	"	3 0 0
"	2 of 64	3	40 1 21	"	"	"	3 0 5
"	2 of 5	6	40 0 0	"	"	Peter Bell	3 0 0
"	2 of 43	6	14 0 0	"	"	Andrew Landels	1 1 0
"	2 of 17	7	40 0 0	"	"	Wm. Langlands	3 0 0
"	2 of 22	3	43 0 0	"	"	Wm. Wilson	7 0 0
Clarendon	3 of 11	3	40 0 0	"	"	Wm. Black	6 0 0
"	2 of 11	3	40 0 0	"	"	"	"
"	2 of 36	8	40 2 0	A	"	W. E Cumine	6 1 6

JOHN HISLOP, Secretary, Education Board.

SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1870.

Oamaru Town, Sections 1 and 2, Block 38, 2 roods.

Henry Frederick Hardy, being duly sworn, states: In continuation of my evidence given on the 28th instant, I have now to state that these sections are occupied by James Ashcroft, as a tenant at will, who has, up to October last, paid a rent of £10 a year; but this amount is to be reduced for the future. The funds are applied to Church purposes generally at Oamaru, and are administered by the Vestry of Saint Luke's.

City of Dunedin, Reserve No. 10, 2 roods 32 perches.—Manse Site.

Edmund Smith, being duly sworn, states: I am Factor for the Presbyterian Church of Otago. (Record copy, book P. 1, p. 2, produced.) I know this land. The boundary has been altered in consequence of Government having reclaimed the land below high-water mark. The original sea boundary has accordingly been straightened, but no alteration has taken place in the area of the lot. The greater portion of the ground is let in allotments to tenants, producing a revenue of about £1,100 a year. Hitherto the whole of this revenue has been expended in the erection of the new church and manse on Church Hill, and this is to go on to the extent of £10,000 for the church, £2,000 having already been expended in the erection of a manse. The remainder of the ground is unoccupied.

City of Dunedin, Reserve No. 5, 2 roods 25 perches.—Church and School Site.

Edmund Smith, being duly sworn, states (Record copy, book P. 1, p. 3, produced): The boundary of this land has been altered in the same manner as the preceding section. At present a church stands upon it, used by the First Church of Dunedin, and a portion is let for a term of years at £70 per annum. The income is accumulating at present with a view of being applied to the erection and maintenance of a College.

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND

City of Dunedin, Reserve No. 4, 4 acres 3 roods 5 perches.—Church Site.

Edmund Smith, being duly sworn, states (Record copy, book P. 1, p. 7, produced): The boundaries of this land have also been altered in the same way as the two preceding sections. The land is occupied solely as a site for church and manse.

MONDAY, 2ND MAY, 1870.

Presbyterian Church Site and Endowment Grants, in Trust.

Edmund Smith, being duly sworn, states: I hand in a schedule of properties in the hands of the Presbyterian Church, showing the mode in which each lot is disposed of, and if let, the amount of revenue. This list comprises all properties included in the schedule in the hands of the Commissioner, but there are other grants subsequently issued which are not included. I have also omitted the sections in respect to which I gave evidence on Saturday. The revenues are disposed of, under direction of the Synod, by the trustees, and are applied as follows:—Two-thirds to the erection and repair of manses, and the purchase of sites for the same, throughout the Provinces of Otago and Southland; the remaining third has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of endowing a Literary Chair in the University now in course of erection. The funds for building churches and for stipends of ministers are provided by the congregations.

REPORT on PROPERTIES belonging to the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Locality.	Section.	Block.	Area.			How Occupied.	Lessee.	Rental.		
			A.	R.	P.			£	s.	d.
Dunedin	60	7	0	1	0	Leased	R. B. Martin and Co.	50	0	0
"	25	9	0	1	0	"	North and Scoullar	25	0	0
"	36	"	0	1	0	"	John Hill	10	0	0
"	37	"	0	1	0	"	R. S. Dods	60	0	0
"	38	"	0	1	0	"	Chas. Moore	47	10	0
						"	Wm. Edmonson	63	15	0
						"	Wm. Couston	99	0	0
						"	W. Wright	49	10	0
						"	J. Reany	49	10	0
"	32	17	0	1	0	"	J. Logan	10	0	0
Port Chalmers	5	"	0	1	0	"	J. Brebner	10	0	0
"	20	"	0	1	0	"	J. Swan	7	0	0
East Taieri	7	7	50	0	0	"	J. Gordon, say 20a.	4	10	0
West Taieri	pt. 27	Ir.	40	0	0	"	Other tenants, for cutting timber, &c.			
	1	4	50	0	0	"	Shennan	50	0	0
	2	"	50	0	0	"				
	3	"	50	0	0	"				
	4	"	50	0	0	"				
Dunedin	10	"	50	0	0	"	J. Jones	15	0	0
	35	3	0	1	0	"				
	43	"	0	1	0	"				
	6	5	0	1	0	"				
	8	"	0	1	0	"				
	9	6	0	1	0	"				
	33	6	0	1	0	"				
	43	7	0	1	0	"				
	59	7	0	1	0	"				
	35	9	0	1	0	"				
"	22	15	0	1	0	"	Wilson	25	0	0
	48	16	0	1	0	"	W. Winchester	20	0	0
	7	2	10	0	0	"	W. H. Cutten	25	0	0
						"	Lothian and Grainger	10	0	0
Anderson's Bay	9	1	10	0	0	"	Robertson and Co.	10	0	0
Lowe's Harbour	10	1	10	0	0	"	Do.	8	0	0
Town District	5, 6	6	20	0	0	"	W. Bridgman	100	0	0
	13-17	7	50	0	0	"				
East Taieri	88	6	10	0	0	Quarry	A. Anderson	5	0	0
	pt. 22	Ir.	30	0	0		A. Chirnside	5	0	0
	23, 24	"	95	0	0		J. B. Blair	9	10	0
	pt. 24	"	5	0	0		Superintendent	30	0	0
	5, 6	3	100	0	0		A. Todd	18	0	0
	9, 10	"	100	0	0		J. Sutherland	18	0	0
	11	"	50	0	0		Rev. W. Will	5	8	0
	1, 2	4	100	0	0		A. Mackay	20	0	0
	4	6	50	0	0		J. Renton	9	0	0
	5	"	50	0	0		W. Aitken	9	0	0
Dunedin	6	"	50	0	0	Vacant	J. Hislop	9	0	0
	8	7	50	0	0		G. Gordon, say 30a.	4	10	0
	32	9	0	1	0		G. Shand	1	0	0
	6	15	0	1	0		W. Langland	50	0	0
	5	6	0	1	0		Dr. Hocken	40	0	0
Portobello	9	4	10	0	0	"	Dr. Burns	...		
Town District	10	7	10	0	0	Glebe				

SECTIONS purchased with TRUST FUNDS.—No Revenue accruing.

Locality.	Section.	Block.	How occupied.
Palmerston	1, 2, 19, and 20	23	Unknown to deponent, but intended as site for church and manse.
Waitangata	5	5	Unknown to deponent, but intended as site for church and manse.
„	4	6	Unknown to deponent, but intended as site for church and manse.
Greytown	29, 30	4	Church built on the ground.
Waihola	8, 9	8	Church built on the ground.
West Taieri	Part 16	In.	Church, manse, and glebe.
Clutha	Part 12	101	Unknown to deponent.
Oamaru	13, 14	5	Unoccupied, but intended as site for manse.
Tokomairiro	1, 2	4	Unoccupied; church built thereon originally, but removed to a more central position.
Balclutha	12, 13	7	Vacant at present; will be occupied as site for church or manse very shortly.
Molyneux	G. 10, 11, 12	26	Unknown to deponent.
Clarendon	2 of 36, 2 of 37	2	Glebe for minister.
Glenkennah	App. 8696	...	Manse and glebe.
Oamaru	21, 22	41	Church.
Town District	87	7	A very narrow strip adjoining section 10, by Dr. Burns' glebe.

Not having visited many of the above localities, I am not certain as to the correctness of the remarks. In all these cases, however, the lands were purchased by the trustees at the request of the congregations in the several districts, with the view of the sites being suitable for either churches, manses, or glebes.

Port Chalmers Town, Section 405, 20 perches.—Site for Mechanics' Institute.

Daniel Wolfe, being duly sworn, states: I am Mayor of Port Chalmers. (Record copy, book P. 2, p. 163, produced.) I know the land in question. It is occupied partly as site for Mechanics' Institute, partly by the morgue. None of it is let. The Institute was erected by general subscription of the inhabitants, the morgue by the Provincial Government.

PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

Evidence taken before Mr. Cooper, at Invercargill.

MONDAY, 9TH MAY, 1870.

New River Hundred, part of Section 40, Block 10, 30 acres 26 perches.—Endowment for Educational Purposes.

Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Pontin Tanner. I am Clerk in Holy Orders of the Church of England. I am Secretary to the Education Board. (Record 6A, folio 190, Crown Grant 18th May, 1863, produced.) I know this property. It is leased to John Allen, at 2s. per acre per annum, for fourteen years, from 6th February, 1869. The rent is paid into the Treasurer's fund of the Education Board. I am Treasurer. The fund is applied, first to payment of teachers, and afterwards to general expenses of the Board.

Town of Invercargill, Section 12, Block 38; Section 10, Block 42; Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Block 50; Section 22, Block 70; Section 8, Block 73; containing 2 acres 2 roods.—For Site and other Purposes connected with a College at Invercargill.

Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states: (Crown Grant, Record 6A, folio 210, 7th April, 1862, produced.) None of these sections are dealt with excepting section 22, block 70, which is leased at a rental of £10 a year from 3rd November, 1868. It is an annual tenancy. The rent is paid into the Treasurer's fund, and applied, as formerly described, to general educational purposes.

Town of Invercargill—Section 10, block 13; section 8, block 20; section 6, block 22; section 6, block 24; section 20, block 25; section 12, block 26; section 16, block 31; section 8, block 32; section 22, block 34; section 14, block 35; section 20, block 37; section 4, block 39; section 18, block 41; section 2, block 43; section 6, block 44; section 14, block 45; section 22, block 46; section 8, block 48; section 16, block 49; section 2, block 52; section 12, block 52; section 14, block 53; section 6, block 55; section 20, block 57; section 12, block 58; section 10, block 59; section 18, block 60; section 4, block 62; section 2, block 64; section 16, block 66; section 8, block 67; section 6, block 68; section 21, block 68; section 14, block 69—containing 8 acres 3 roods.—*Endowment for Educational Purposes in the Town of Invercargill.*

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Record No. 6A, folio 239, produced, dated 20th June, 1862): I know these properties. Two of them—section 21, block 68, and section 14, block 53—are let. The rest are not dealt with, excepting section 10, block 13, on which the schoolhouse is built. The former section produces a rental of £10 per annum, and the latter of £1 per annum, which funds are appropriated as above described. No offers have been made for the others, which are lying unproductive.

Town of Campbelltown—Section 4, block 7; section 12, block 7; section 16, block 8; sections 12, and 25, block 17; section 4, block 6; section 20, block 9; section 4, block 16; sections 1, 22, and 14, block 18; section 4, block 10; section 4, block 15; section 22, block 19; section 18, block 14; sections 14 and 15, block 20; section 6, block 11; section 7, block 13; section 8, block 21; containing 5 acres.—*Endowment for Educational Purposes in the Town of Campbelltown.*

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 259, produced): The school stands upon section 6, block 11. The master's residence is on section 7, block 13. The rest of the land is not dealt with. The school of Campbelltown is, in common with all others in the Province, supported from the general funds at the disposal of the Education Board.

Town of Riverton—Section 3, block 3; sections 4, 5, 6, block 3; section 16, block 6; section 16, block 8; section 28, block 9; section 26, block 10; section 2, block 11; section 18, block 12; section 19, block 14; section 20, block 15; section 8, block 21; section 21, block 22; section 13, 14, block 23; section 20, block 24; section 1, block 25—containing 4 acres 2 roods.—*Endowment for Educational Purposes in the Town of Riverton.*

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant Record No. 6A, folio 278, produced): The school stands upon section 6, block 3. The master's residence is in the building. The master occupies sections 2, 3, and 4, block 3. The remaining sections are not dealt with.

(See evidence of Mr. Baker, 10th May, 1870.)

Invercargill Hundred, part of Bush Reserve, Oterewa Bush, containing 10 acres.—As an Endowment for Educational Purposes.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 305, produced): This property is not dealt with.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Maori Bush Reserve, Block 7, containing 15 acres.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 309, produced): There is a school on this land. The master has cultivated about 5 acres. The remainder is not dealt with.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Long Bush Reserve in Block 6, containing 47 acres 3 roods and 20 perches.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 313, produced): A school stands on part of this land. Forty acres are let at £9 per annum for twenty-one years, from 1st August, 1869. The rest of the land is in the occupation of the schoolmaster.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Section 24, Block 9, containing 24 acres 2 roods.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 316, produced): This land is not dealt with.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Section 15, Block 13, containing 26 acres 16 perches.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 320, produced): This land is leased for fourteen years, from 12th May, 1869, at a yearly rental of 2s. per acre for first seven years, and 3s. per acre for remainder of term.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Myross Bush, Block 5, containing 25 acres 2 roods 16 perches.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 324, produced): This is the site of a school. The land is not otherwise dealt with.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Section 26, Block 14, containing 20 acres.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 328, produced): This land is not dealt with.

Invercargill Hundred, Rupahuka Bush, in Block 11, containing 21 acres.—Educational Reserve.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 333, produced): This land is not dealt with.

TUESDAY, 10TH MAY, 1870.

Jacob's River Hundred, Section 39, Block 6, containing 8 acres, 1 rood 9 perches.—Cemetery Reserve.

The Rev. *J. Clark*, being duly sworn, states: My name is James Clark. I am Presbyterian incumbent at Riverton. (Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 297, produced.) I know the land in question. It is divided into three portions, one of which is used as a cemetery by the Presbyterians. No charges are made for interment. About half of it is fenced. The ground is not kept in order or planted. There is no fund arising from or connected with the cemetery.

The Rev. *W. F. Oldham*, being duly sworn, states: My name is William Falcon Oldham. I am clergyman of the Church of England at Riverton. I know the land. One subdivision of it is set apart by the Superintendent as a cemetery for the use of the Church of England. No revenue is derived from it. The third portion is used partly by the Roman Catholics and partly reserved for use generally of any other denomination. The land is not improved or laid out or planted. The reserve is only partly fenced in.

Jacob's River Hundred, Otaitai Bush, Block 6, containing 10 acres.—Educational Reserve.

Mr. *Charles Howard*, being duly sworn, states: I am Clerk in the Land Office. (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 360, produced.) I know the land. The grant produced was made in Auckland, and issued to the Superintendent. The Land Office here had no knowledge of it. Prior to the date of the grant (20th June, 1862) the land was allotted to a man named Thomas Brown, who, on account of defective survey, discovered that he had built and improved upon a piece of the Bush Reserve, instead of his own section. On re-survey of the land, applicant was allowed to take a part of the Bush Reserve, including the ten acres comprised in this grant, to cover his improvements. He has paid for the land, and has subsequently transferred it to another man, with consent of the Waste Land Board. This grant will therefore have to be cancelled, for which purpose legislation will be necessary.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Section 43, Block 2, containing 20 acres.—Educational Endowment.

John Holland Baker, being duly sworn, states: I am Chief Surveyor of the Province of Southland. (Crown Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 301, produced.) I know the land in question. It is granted as an Educational Reserve, but has been altered to a Cemetery Reserve, by "Alteration of Educational Reserve Ordinance, 1863." It is now used as a public cemetery. The remainder of section 43 has been recommended and assented to be granted as an Educational Reserve, but the grant has not been issued.

Duncan Macarthur, being duly sworn, states: I am Clerk of Cemeteries. I know this land. It is used as a cemetery. A revenue is produced from the sale of ground for interment, and is paid into the Provincial Treasury. The sexton is paid out of these funds, but they are insufficient for the purpose. The drainage and fencing of the ground are also paid for by the Provincial Treasurer. The sexton is paid an annual salary, and his time is employed in improving and keeping in order the grounds. He receives £120 a year. The revenue from this land for 1868 was £78 14s.; for 1869 it was £71 16s. I received a salary of £25 for the year from 1st May, 1868, to 1st May, 1869; for last year, 1869-70, no salary.

Town of Invercargill—1 acre 1 rood 27 perches Hospital Reserve, and 2 acres 1 rood 11 perches.

Thomas Perkins, being duly sworn, states: I am Secretary to the Southland Provincial Hospital. (Grants, Record, No. 6c, folio 34, and No. 6c, folio 84, produced.) I know this land. It is occupied as the site of the Provincial Hospital, not in any other way. The hospital is supported partly by subsidy from the Provincial Government, partly by payment from Colonial Government for Native and half-caste patients, and remainder by voluntary subscriptions. The number of patients treated last year was 77 outdoor and 73 indoor. The average attendance of latter was 6. The cost last year was £790 17s. 10d. The institution is managed by a Committee, who meet weekly, and the whole of the office-bearers are honorary. Two of the surgeons practising in the town attend medically without salary.

Various Educational Reserves.

Crown Grants produced: Record No. 6A, folio 336, 20 acres, Te Ringa Ringa Bush Reserve, Hundred of Invercargill; Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 340, 25 acres 2 roods 16 perches, Fern Bush Reserve, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 344, 20 acres, Royal Bush Reserve, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 348, 20 acres, part of section No. 4, block 4, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 352, 30 acres 3 roods 39 perches, Wild Bush Reserve, Jacob's River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6A, folio 356, 10 acres, Bush Reserve, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 35, 30 acres, southern portion of section 48, block 11, Hundred of Invercargill; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 37, 30 acres, southern portion of section 33, block 4, Hundred of Invercargill; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 49, 30 acres, section 21, block 15, Hundred of Invercargill; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 51, 30 acres, section 49, block 11, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 52, 43 acres 16 perches, section 17, block 13, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 53, 30 acres, section 64, block 13, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 54, 40 acres, section 65, block 13, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 55, 40 acres, section 66, block 13, New River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 56, 30 acres, section 51, block 7, Jacob's River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 58, 30 acres, section 63, block 7, Jacob's River Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 61, 40 acres, section 65, block 1, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 62, 30 acres, section 66, block 1, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 63, 50 acres, section 67, block 1, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 66, 50 acres, section 48, block 2, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 67, 40 acres, section 73, block 3, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 68, 65 acres 2 roods 36 perches, section 10, block 3, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 69, 67 acres 2 roods 24 perches, section 65, block 3, Oteramika Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 70, 40 acres, section 11, block 2, Campbelltown Hundred; Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 71, 50 acres, section 15, block 3, Campbelltown Hundred.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states: I know these lands. None of them are dealt with, or produce any revenue.

Invercargill Hundred, part of Roslyn Bush Reserve, Block No. 5, 19 acres 8 perches.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 36, produced): This land is leased for seven years, from 23rd November, 1868, at £7 10s. per annum.

Invercargill Hundred, Section 12, Block 17, 62 acres 1 rood 28 perches.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 50, produced) : This land is leased for fourteen years, from 4th May, 1870, at £9 12s. a year.

Jacob's River Hundred, Section 52, Block 7, 40 acres.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 57, produced) : This land is leased for fourteen years, from 29th August, 1868, at £5 a year.

Jacob's River Hundred, Section 22, Block 8, 55 acres 3 roods 34 perches.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 59, produced) : This land is leased for fourteen years, from 1st August, 1869, at £6 19s. 11d. a year.

Jacob's River Hundred, Section 12, Block 9, 91 acres 3 roods.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 60, produced) : This land is leased for fourteen years, from 1st April, 1869, at 2s. per acre for first seven years, and 2s. 6d. for second seven years.

Oteramika Hundred, Section 46, Block 2, 40 acres.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 64, produced) : This is pastoral land, and is let annually at a rental of 6d. per acre.

Oteramika Hundred, Section 47, Block 2, 40 acres.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner*, being duly sworn, states (Grant, Record No. 6c, folio 65, produced) : This land is dealt with the same as the last.

The Rev. *W. P. Tanner* further states, on his oath: With regard to the subject of schools generally in the Province, I hand in a return of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasurer of the Education Board for the year 1869 ; also, a return of the schools in the Province, showing the average attendance at each.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TREASURER of the EDUCATION BOARD, SOUTHLAND, for the year 1869.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Provincial Treasurer ...	276	11	4	Masters' Salaries ...	292	10	0
Rents ...	93	8	4	Building and Repairs ...	43	14	2
Sundries ...	2	10	0	Secretary ...	17	10	0
				Advertising, &c. ...	9	11	0
				Balance ...	9	4	2
	£372	9	8		£372	9	8

Paid by vouchers to two masters, £50.

Still due to nine masters for salary till 31st December, 1869, £206 5s.

W. P. TANNER,
Treasurer, Education Board.

RETURN of the NUMBER of SCHOOLS in the PROVINCE, showing the average Attendance at each for the year 1869.

<i>District where School situated.</i>							<i>Average Attendance.</i>
Gummie's Bush	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Riverton	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
South Riverton	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Flint's Bush	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Waiauiwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Wallace Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Winton	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bluff	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Roslyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Long Bush	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Oteramika	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mavis	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	191

W. P. TANNER,
Inspector of Schools, Southland.

NATIVE EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

Punui.—870 acres. "... School ... for the education of children of our subjects of both races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons being inhabitants of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean." (E. 7, 1865, p. 8.) Given by Natives. "Mr. Morgan's school did receive sums of money prior to the passing of Act of 1858." (No amount mentioned.) "As yet no rents have ever accrued from this estate." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.) "The superintendence of this school was transferred by Mr. Morgan to Mr. Gorst in or about September, 1862, by whom it was conducted till 1863, when most of them were transferred to St. Stephens', being about nine in number." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.) "Very recently an agreement has been entered into by the Messrs. Westneys, of Mangare, Auckland, to let the land to them for a term of twenty-one years, they undertaking to spend £50 per annum in improving the estate for the first eight years, and for the residue of the term to pay a rent of £100 per year, and to have the whole estate, at the expiration of their lease, properly fenced and laid down in grass and clover." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.)

Kohanga.—280 acres and 470 acres. "School for the education of children of our subjects of both races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons being inhabitants of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean." (E. 7, 1865, p. 8.) Native gifts. (A. 5, 1869.) Money grants, 31st March, 1859, to 31st March, 1862, £1,687. (E. 9, 1863.) "No revenue arising from the estate." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.) "Number of scholars, 1859, 92·92; 1860, 87·0; 1861, 77·27; 1862, 29·90; 1863, 35·07." (E. 3B, 1865.) "The school was maintained at Kohanga until Mr. Maunsell was obliged to leave the place, and the scholars were dispersed by the commencement of Native disturbances in 1863. . . . In the year 1866 one Mr. Revell was appointed schoolmaster at Kohanga, and at the beginning of the year following he had a daily average attendance of twenty-five scholars, which fell off, before the close of the two years that Mr. Revell remained there, to about half the number. Since Mr. Revell's removal, the school has entirely ceased, and at present there is no school." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.) "The buildings consisted of a quadrangle, capable of accommodating the master and from 60 to 100 scholars. . . . The buildings on the Kohanga estate are now insured for £200, but are falling into decay, and will not be worth re-insuring." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.)

Taupiri.—1,385 acres, for a school. "There are (3rd May, 1863) thirty-seven scholars in this establishment, namely, five men, four women, twelve boys, and sixteen girls." (*Taylor's Report*, E. 9, 1863.) "Return of scholars in 1859, 93·08; 1860, 81·0; 1861, 48·50; 1862, 33·42; 1863, 30·70." (E. 3B, 1865.) "The school ceased about the same time and under the same circumstances as that of Kohanga. After Mr. Ashwell removed, both the estates were neglected, until occupied, early in 1867, by the Rev. Lonsdale Pritt. In 1867, the trustees agreed to give Mr. Pritt a lease of the house and 5 acres, at the rate of one year for every £10 spent in permanent additions to the house; also, they have agreed to let to him, in aid of the school, 100 acres of the estate for seven years at a nominal rental." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.) "He has at present about five Native scholars. The buildings are insured." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.)

Pepepe.—133 acres 3 roods, for a school. Money grants, March, 1859, to March, 1862, £1,465 17s. (E. 9, 1863.) "During the continuance of Mr. Ashwell's school, portions of the estate were cultivated for the use of the school. When that was abandoned, the land became overgrown, and nothing further is now done except that a Native, who is in charge of the land, is allowed to cultivate patches of it for his own benefit. No permanent buildings were ever erected on this land." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.)

Waerengahika.—593 acres, site and endowment for a school for Natives and Half-castes. Government grants for expenditure on buildings, £1,848 7s.; March, 1859, to March, 1862, £825 19s.; for school expenditure, quarter ended 30th September, 1864, £250; quarter ended 31st December, 1864, £250. (E. 9, 1863.) No income. "The number of scholars for the first six months of 1865 was about forty-four adults, twenty-five boys, thirty-eight girls. For the last six months there has been a great falling off, in consequence of the disturbed state of the district. The numbers have been twenty-five adults, seventeen boys, twenty-two girls." (*Bishop of Waiapu*, E. 3B, 1865.) "A great portion of the buildings were destroyed by Hauhaus in 1865. From that time the place remained untenanted till the 1st of April, 1867, when it was leased for two years to Mr. Samuel Clarke, at a yearly rental of £200. The last settlement we had was in July, 1868, up to which time all the rent accrued was absorbed in the expense of repairs. Since that time Mr. Clarke has left the district. Mr. Clarke left people in charge of the estate, who left on the 10th November, 1868. Since that time the estate has been unoccupied." (*Bishop of Waiapu*, A. 5A, 1869.)

Otauhao or Te Awamutu.—170 acres, for a Native school. "About 100 acres of this land was purchased from the aboriginal owners, . . . the other 70 acres were given by the late Potatau and others." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.) Since 1864, received from Government £325. (A. 5, 1869.) Income—£40 per annum for land, £12 per annum for building. Number of scholars, 1859, 71·75; 1860, 43·0; 1861, 22·42; 1862, 52·07; 1863, 12·50. (E. 3B, 1865.) "Mr. Morgan continued in charge and carried on a large school of Maoris and Half-castes up to, I believe, 1863, when . . . the station and school were transferred for two years to Mr. Gorst. This gentleman remained in charge until compelled to leave the district on account of the war. . . . After Mr. Gorst's departure the buildings were in charge of a Native teacher, until they were taken possession of by General Cameron. . . . The troops remained in possession until the early part of 1867. During the occupation of the property by Her Majesty's forces . . . an annual rent of £100 was paid for the use thereof. Shortly after the evacuation of the premises by the troops, the land was let for five years, with the exception of 13 acres around the building, at an annual rent of £40. The large building remained useless until the 1st July, 1868. It is now yielding a rental of £12 per annum." (*Rev. R. Burrows*, A. 5, 1869.)

Waitemata, Suburbs of Auckland, 40 acres; St. Stephen's School, 18 acres; Suburbs, 9 acres 2 roods 5 perches. Schools for education of children of both races. (E. 7, 1865.) Free grants. St. Stephen's School—The amount of Government aid to the school was, in 1850, £200; 1851, £220; 1852, £200. (*Deputy-Auditor*, A. 5, 1869.) Government grants, 31st March, 1869, to 31st March, 1862, £1,187. (E. 9, 1863.) Total sums received from Colonial Treasurer, from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1865, £11,537 14s. 3d. (*Bishop of New Zealand*, E. 3B, 1865.) Present income, when most flourishing—"A dwelling-house on a portion of the land, held on lease for twenty-one years at a ground rent of £4 per annum; two small cottages, built by Bishop of New Zealand, let at 5s. and 4s. per week respectively; a stone house, occupied by Mr. Kissling, at a rent of £30 per annum." 1854-5, "thirty-five scholars on books, all Natives." (A. 5, 1869.) St. Stephen's School, 1863, twenty-one on roll:—Six married men, six married women, one widower (a Native Deacon), two unmarried men, one woman, and two girls, three Half-caste children (one boy and two girls); total, twenty-one. (E. 9, 1863.) 1865, 10.55. (E. 3B, 1865.) "Since the withdrawal of Government aid, at the end of 1868, the school has been maintained from private funds. The present number of male scholars is seven Natives and Half-castes." (*Sir W. Martin*, A. 5, 1869.) "Orphan home, eighteen boys, nineteen girls, mostly Europeans and Half-castes." (A. 5, 1869.) "Land all fenced, and has been in grass, but is exceedingly poor, and is now grown over with manuka scrub." (A. 5, 1869.) "The selling value of the estate is probably about £100 per annum." (A. 5, 1869.)

PROVINCE OF HAWKES' BAY.

Te Aute.—7,779 acres. Endowment of school at Te Aute for aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand. (E. 7, 1865.) Present income—July, 1868—Number of sheep at last shearing: ewes, 3,300; wethers, 1,029; rams, 201; lambs, 1,808; total, 6,338. "School was opened in temporary buildings in 1854, and closed in March, 1859." (*Rev. S. Williams*, A. 5A, 1869.) No permanent school buildings erected. (A. 5A, 1869.) In 1854 (three months only), twelve scholars; 1855, ten scholars; 1856, fifteen scholars; 1857, thirteen scholars; 1858, eight scholars; 1859, four scholars. All the land, with exception of detached block of 1,748 acres, is enclosed. A large quantity of English grass is sown over the run. In 1869, fences and buildings in good order. Present value of estate (1869), if country in peace, about from £500 to £600 per annum. "Since 1859, there has been no school or scholars on the estate." (*Rev. S. Williams*, A. 5A, 1869.)

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

Wanganui.—250 acres 32 perches. School for both races. Crown land. Money grant, in February, 1853, £700,—£400 for expenses of building, and £300 for fencing and improving the land. (A. 3, 1870.) Rent of estate, £247 5s. per annum: most of the leases are dated in 1856, and will expire in 1877. School-house erected in 1853; opened in 1854. No Maoris offered themselves, consequently European children were taken in. "First Native scholars received on 7th February (no year mentioned); from that time, until near the end of 1859, Maori pupils were coming and going, receiving food and clothing, and continually absconding with whatever clothing they could take with them." (*Rev. C. H. S. Nichols*, A. 3, 1870.) Sometimes six months would elapse without any Maori pupil being in the school. Greatest number of Maori pupils at one time, about thirteen. When the house of the Rev. Mr. Nichols was burnt, and the school had ceased to exist, the funds commenced to accumulate, and continued to do so until the building of the residence for a schoolmaster, which cost about £450, and the alterations and repair to the buildings used as a school-house cost £150. No portion of the land is unlet, except the 5 acres attached to the school. The land is of the best description. The income is expended in defraying the expenses of the school. Two Maori boys were maintained at the Te Aro School, at the expense of this Trust, but funds have not sufficed for more than one since the Grammar School was established. The Wanganui Collegiate School, conducted by H. H. Godwin, was, about October, 1866, erected on the estate. No Maoris in the school. European boys—boarders, 5; day scholars, 38; total, 43. Fees charged—£6 per annum under eleven years of age; £7 per annum over eleven years of age. (A. 3, 1870.) "Looking at the terms of the grant, the fees charged for the pupils of this school are such as preclude the objects of the grant from receiving the benefit of it." (*Hutchison*, A. 3, 1870.)

Porirua Harbour.—500 acres. School for education of both races. (E. 7, 1865.) Ceded by Natives. (D. 16, 1866.) "It has been let to Mr. Richards for some years, for a term which has about a year to run. The rent, I believe, is about £100 a year, payable half yearly. The Otaki School, at present, receives £75 a year, . . . the remaining balance is accumulating." (*Archdeacon Hadfield*, A. 3, 1870.) No school has been established at Porirua out of the proceeds of this land.

Otaki.—62 acres; 33 acres; 396 acres 2 roods 30 perches; 68 acres 2 roods 35 perches. Church missionary objects: used for educational purposes. Ceded by Natives. "From the 1st January, 1858, to 1st July, 1868, I think there was no assistance from Government at all. It was certainly about ten years. For the four years previous to 1858 there was considerable Government assistance. . . . For one year from same date in 1867, I received a capitation, fixed, of £5 per head for the boys and girls, and a bonus of £100." Land all fenced, improved and farmed; proceeds devoted to the support of a boarding-school from January, 1854, to end of July, 1868. Since then, it has not been a boarding-school. "The number of children varied from 1854 to 1868; the average number (boys and girls), I should say, roughly, was forty. We are now, and for the last year have been, carrying on a day school only. "I counted thirty-two scholars the last time I attended,—about equal boys and girls. I am now advertizing to let the land, with the buildings; it ought to let for £250. The buildings consist of three labourers' cottages, a good barn, and outbuildings." (*Archdeacon Hadfield*, A. 3, 1870.)

Wairarapa.—190 acres; 400 acres. College for both races. (E. 7, 1865.) Ceded by Natives. (D. 16, 1866.) Papawai Native school, 1862. Fourteen scholars. (E. 9, 1863.)

PROVINCE OF NELSON.

Wakarewa Trust.

Motueka (E. 7, 1863).—660 acres; 418 acres 5 perches. School for both races. (E. 7, 1863.) Native reserves and Government land. During the time Mr. Tudor had charge of the school, a grant of money annually from the Government of £200 to £250. Sometimes a special grant. (A. 3, 1870.) Lands let on lease: present rent, £346 14s. per annum. Probable value to let in 1881, £761 8s. 6d. (*Greenwood*, A. 3, 1870.) The Rev. T. L. Tudor says, "A school had been established in Motueka by the Commissioners of Native Reserves, which was placed under my management before the grants were issued. The latter part of the time the children boarded at the school, both boys and girls; I should say the total number of both was from twenty-five to thirty. All the children in the school were Maoris." (*Rev. T. L. Tudor*, A. 3, 1870.) The Rev. W. Ronaldson was appointed to the school in May, 1868, who says, "The funds have never permitted any attempt to entice Europeans into the Maori school." (Native school was in abeyance for about three or four years, from about 1857 to 1860.) School attendance, 1869:—

	MORNING.		EVENING.	
	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Attendance.
January	11	4	16	8
February	13	4	14	5
March	12	6	14	6
April	17	7	17	8
May	15	4	12	4
June	14	4	14	5
July	10	4	22	10
August	8	3	14	6
September	10	3	18	8
October	6	3	8	4
November	6	3	13	4
December	6	4	7	4

(*Rev. W. Ronaldson*, A. 3, 1870.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

Takapuna.—376 acres 1 rood 28 perches. School for education of children of both races. (E. 7, 1865.) Received from Native Department, 30th September, 1864, to 30th June, 1865, £395 5s. 9d. (E. 3B, 1865.) Gross rental of estate, £90 per annum. (A. 5, 1869.) "The rental of the estate (about £84), and the capitation on two children at £5 per head, are the only resources of the establishment." St. Mary's College and Industrial School:—Attendance, March quarter, 1867, Europeans, 46; Maoris and Half-castes, 10. June quarter, 1867, Europeans, 37; Maoris and Half-castes, 11. September quarter, 1867, Europeans, 38; Maoris and Half-castes, 13. December quarter, 1867, Europeans, 35; Maoris and Half-castes, 17. March quarter, 1868, Europeans, 30; Maoris and Half-castes, 17. June quarter, 1868, Europeans, 35; Maoris and Half-castes, 15. September quarter, 1868, Europeans, Maoris, and Half-castes, 25. December quarter, 1868, Europeans, Maoris, and Half-castes, 20. "The whole of this land, except about 5 or 6 acres, is at present leased in different portions for periods of twenty-one years. The rents are at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre for the first seven years, 5s. for second period, and, I think, 7s. 6d. or 10s. for third period. Rents applied partly to maintenance of school, and partly to pay interest on £600 borrowed by Bishop Pompallier, expended for use of Institution in 1863-4. School-house at present vacant." (A. 5, 1869.)

Waitemata.—Suburban, 4 acres 3 roods; City, 2 roods. "In 1850, the sum of £685 was contributed by the General Government towards expense of buildings; in 1851, £560; in 1852, £530." (*McDonald*, A. 5, 1869.) St. Mary's College, North Shore:—1866, £45; 1867, £71 13s.; 1868, £196 16s. 6d. (*Mr. McIlhorne*, A. 5, 1869.) St. Mary's School, North Shore:—1863, on the roll, thirteen—six male, seven female; 1865, average five, also white orphans and destitute children. (E. 3B, 1865.) St. Mary's boys school, Freeman's Bay:—1863, thirteen Natives on roll. St. Ann's girls school, Freeman's Bay:—1863, seventeen pupils. (E. 7, 1863.) 1865, fifteen or twenty. "I consider the discontinuance of the capitation, taken in connection with the state of hostilities in which the Natives have for some time past been engaged, have led to the failure and present suspension of the Institution. St. Mary's College buildings valued at £800. At the time of the visit of Mr. Reader Wood, there were six children, three Europeans, and three Maoris. Nazareth Institution buildings valued at £500. Two small houses, £50 each; land not now let. Ten children—three Maoris and seven Half-caste girls. Industrial School, Freeman's Bay:—There are at present no scholars, nor have been regularly for six years." (A. 5, 1869.)

Rangiaohia.—191 acres. Native School. Rangiaohia College:—1865, about twelve scholars. (E. 3B, 1865.) The very Rev. Father McDonald states: "I believe this property was leased, but the tenant was unable to fulfil the conditions of the lease, in consequence of the state of the country. I believe a part of the land is improved and grassed. I cannot say whether Mr. Viney maintains any school here at present. He may have a few boys staying with him."

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

Porirua (E. 7).—108 acres. School for both races. 75 acres purchased by Crown, remaining 25 Crown property, included in grant. (D. 16, 1866.) Land let to Mr. Taylor at £30 a year, which he wants diminished. No school was ever erected; proceeds have been applied to Institution at Wellington.

City of Wellington.—22½ perches. School for both races. Let to Mr. G. Moore for £20 a year. St. Joseph's Providence Institution, Wellington:—1862, eighteen girls—nine Maoris, seven Half-castes, two Europeans.

City of Wellington (St. Joseph's Providence Institution).—1 acre. Female school for both races. Purchased by the Crown. (D. 16, 1866.) School has been in operation on this section since 1851 for female children; the girls educated are Maori and Half-caste, and occasionally Europeans. Three Maoris and ten Half-caste girls at present. Europeans, three in number.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

Waitemata.—Auckland suburbs, 6 acres 3 roods, for Wesleyan Native Institution. Land leased at £60 per annum. In 1855, twenty under daily and systematic instruction; since then, the number has lessened,—many removed to the Three Kings. (A. 5, 1869.) The buildings on this land are not used for educational purposes.

Waitemata and Titiranga.—192 acres, for Wesleyan Native Institution; and 3 roods 12 perches, 20 acres, 527 acres, 19 acres 1 rood 6 perches, 65 acres 1 rood 6 perches, for schools for education of children of both races. (E. 7, 1865.) Government grants. Three King's School:—The school buildings were erected with funds supplied by the Government. The annual income is made up of grants from the Government, £666; from Wesleyan Missions, £225; total, £891. (*W. Seed*, A. 5, 1869.) The Wesleyan Board of Education have received from the General Government, for quarter ended 31st March, 1864, £100; 30th June, 1864, £100; 30th September, 1864, £82 9s. 8d.; 31st December, 1864, £78 14s.; 31st March, 1865, £46 16s. 6d.; 30th June, 1865, £43 15s. Special grants—30th June, 1865, £200. General Government capitation, 1866, £324 8s. 7d.; 1867, £207 7s. 5d.; 1868, £31 1s. 1d. (*Rev. J. Buller*, A. 5, 1869.) 500 or 600 acres let to Captain Machell on lease for ten years from 1868, at £250 per annum; proceeds devoted to support of Institution. Selling value of the whole estate, subject to Captain Machell's lease, about £4,000. (A. 5, 1869.) Up to the year 1863, there always was a large number of Maori children and youths, also many Half-castes of both sexes, probably averaging from thirty to eighty, boarded and instructed, and regularly trained to industrial pursuits. (A. 5, 1869.) Three King's Native Institution:—1863, thirty-nine on register—twenty-three males, sixteen females. (E. 9, 1863.) 1865, fifty-two boarders—three Maoris, fifteen Half-castes, thirty-four Europeans. Present state:—No Maoris, four or five Half-castes, and twenty destitute children. When the school was closed, about 31st March, 1869, children were then sent to Auckland to Orphan House, Parnell.

Aotea.—402 acres. Site and endowment of school for Natives and Half-castes. (E. 7, 1865.) Government grants, 1864, £322 15s. 6d. (E. 3B, 1865); quarter ending 31st March, 1865, £78 7s. 6d.; 30th June, £79 10s. 1863, thirty-six pupils on roll. (E. 9, 1863.) 1865, thirty-five Maoris. (E. 3B, 1865.) "The school has been maintained ever since the date of the grant. No part of the land is let. If any proceeds accrue, they are all devoted to the support of the school. There are from twenty to thirty Native and Half-caste scholars in attendance." (*Rev. J. Buller*, A. 5, 1869.)

Kawhia.—169 acres. Site and endowment of school for Natives and Half-castes. (E. 7, 1865.) Government grants, 1864, £225 17s. (E. 3B, 1865); quarter ending 31st March, 1865, £52 6s. 6d.; 30th June, £50 14s. 1863, thirty-one scholars on register. (E. 9, 1863.) 1865, twenty-two Maoris. (E. 3B, 1865.) "On this estate there is a school, . . . under the charge of Native teachers. No inspection has been possible for some time, owing to Native political disturbances, nor are there any proceeds beyond what Native crops may be raised on the land and consumed there." (*Rev. J. Buller*, A. 5, 1869.)

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

City of Wellington.—73 acres 1 rood 22 perches. School for both races. No school ever erected. The whole reserve, with the exception of 3 acres, sold to the Provincial Government of Wellington at the rate of £50 per acre. The proceeds let out at interest,—to be used for educational purposes. £286 has been expended in purchase of 258 acres 3 roods of land at Manawatu. (A. 3, 1870.)

Kai Iwi.—385 acres. Industrial school. Purchased by the Mission from the Crown. During the period from 1859 till school closed, there was a capitation allowance of £10 for every child educated at the school. "The cost of the buildings and improvements of the land, and of the stock afterwards placed upon it, was defrayed out of funds supplied by the New Zealand Government." (*Rev. G. Stannard*, A. 3, 1870.) Land let for ten years—£125 for first three years, and £150 per annum for last seven. From 1858 until commencement of the war, the school was prosperous, having fifty resident Natives. When the war commenced the school declined. No school. Land and buildings let.

RETURN of PAYMENTS on account of NATIVE SCHOOLS, from January, 1846, to December, 1868.

	£	s.	d.
Church of England, 1846 to 1854, and 1859 to 1868	29,349 11 1
Church of Rome, " " " "	10,008 3 4
Wesleyan Methodist Society " " " "	18,289 5 2
Church of England, Church of Rome, and Wesleyan, 1854 to 1859	19,946 17 9
Total	£77,593 17 4

(*W. Seed*, Deputy-Auditor, A. 5, 1869.)

SCHOOLS in NORTHERN ISLAND receiving aid under "The Native Schools Act, 1867."

District.	Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	Grant per head for each scholar.	Annual amount paid.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wellington ...	St. Joseph's Providence	Roman Catholic	10 0 0	121 0 0	The annual amount paid is only approximate, as the attendance varies each quarter.
Napier ...	St. Joseph's Providence	"	20 0 0	295 0 0	
Auckland ...	Nazareth Institution ...	"	10 0 0	86 0 0	
" ...	Karakariki, Waikato ...	Wesleyan	10 0 0	100 0 0	
" ...	Aotea, Waikato ...	"	10 0 0	165 0 0	
" ...	Kawhia, " ...	"	Fixed subsidy	50 0 0	
Bay of Plenty	Maketu ...	Undenominational	"	120 0 0	

The Rev. T. Chapman (St. Stephen's, Auckland) receives £50 per annum for board and education of C. and S. Brown, half-caste children of R. Brown, murdered at Taranaki.

Mr. Mowbray (St. Paul's School, Wellington) has eight boys to board and educate, for which the Government pay £305 per annum.

Mr. Holmes (St. Peter's School, Wellington) has two boys ; Government pay £110 per annum.

Miss Birch (private school, Wellington) has two children ; Government pay £45 per annum.

SCHOOLS ceased to receive Government aid.

District.	Name of School.	Denomination.	When ceased.	Remarks.
Taranaki ...	Grey Institution ...	Wesleyan ...	February, 1869	On death of Rev. J. Whiteley.
Auckland ...	St. Stephens ...	Church of England...	December, 1868	
" ...	Hopuhopu, Waikato	"	March, 1869	
" ...	Rangiaohia "	Roman Catholic ...	September, 1868	
Bay of Plenty	Ohinemutu ...	Undenominational ...	August, "	
Wellington ...	Otaki ...	Church of England...	June "	
Auckland ...	St. Mary's College ...	Roman Catholic ...	December "	
" ...	Three Kings ...	Wesleyan ...	June "	

G. S. COOPER,
Under-Secretary for Native Affairs.

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