

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BY

THE HON. THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE 28TH JUNE, 1870.

WELLINGTON.

—
1870.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

By the Honorable JULIUS VOGEL, 28th June, 1870.

MR. CARLETON,—

I shall have to ask honorable Members to give me their attention upon so many subjects, that I will not detain them with unnecessary introductory remarks. I do not doubt the Committee will extend to me unusual indulgence, because to meet the wish which the House has expressed on previous occasions, I am making the Financial Statement at a period of the year early beyond all precedent. Indeed, I have to endeavour to explain the results of a year which has not yet expired. I have to estimate both receipts and expenditure for the last quarter. Honorable Members will see that not only does this entail an unusual amount of labour, but it also makes more difficult, because more conjectural, the provision to be made for the ensuing year. It is reasonable to remind the Committee that this early Statement is the first effort of the kind, and that I ask for indulgence in no idle spirit.

Statement made before Financial Year has ended.

THE MEASURES OF LAST YEAR.

The financial measures of last session have answered their purpose. The Assembly will in future be able to ascertain the actual expenditure and liabilities within the year, and to compare them with the provision made by law for such purposes. Each year will be distinct, and have its own history. The curtailment of the Advance system enabled £232,970 to be brought to account at the end of last year, which otherwise would have appeared as a charge against the present year. It has likewise had the effect of restoring, to a corresponding extent, to the respective funds, the balances appearing in the accounts to their credit, and so making the cash balances correspond with those shown in the accounts. The Annuities and Life Insurance Act has been brought into operation. It promises to be very successful, and I propose to introduce some measures for extending it and for increasing its usefulness.

Advantages gained by last year's financial measures.

DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.

I am pleased to be able to congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the credit of the Colony. The policy adopted last Session, of refraining from making further demands on the home market, has enabled the large amount of debentures previously negotiated, which still remained in the hands of first purchasers, to pass into the hands of permanent investors. The securities which were authorized last year have been negotiated very successfully, considering the manner in which the Colonial money market has continued to harden. By taking advantage of the large wealth of a neighbouring Colony, we have avoided that tendency to pressure upon industrial enterprise, which more or less follows the too large absorption of local funds by the Government of a Colony. Return A, which I propose to lay on the Table, exhibits in a compact form the liabilities of the Colony, General and Provincial. It shows, too, that the operation of the Sinking Fund has resulted in accumulating a considerable amount in aid of the discharge of those liabilities. The debt on Colonial Account amounts to £4,347,866; the Sinking Fund accrued to the 31st December, 1869, amounted to £132,752; leaving a total indebtedness, after deducting the latter sum, of £4,215,114. Of the amount stated, £528,000 is represented by Treasury Bills, due as follows:—

Colonial credit satisfactory. Securities authorized last year favourably negotiated.

£228,000 on the 30th September next;

£150,000 on the 30th September, 1871;

£150,000 on the 1st November, 1874.

There is power to renew the £228,000 due in September next, to the 1st November, 1874. I have made arrangements which will enable me to do this in

Colonial debt, £4,215,114,

Including Treasury Bills. Amount to be renewed and mode of renewal.

regard to such of the bills as it may not be desirable to pay off. The £228,000 includes £28,000 of bills which were issued as a charge upon moneys to arise under the New Zealand Settlements Act. I propose to redeem such portion of the bills as the balance to the credit of the account will discharge; and in regard to the whole amount of £28,000, I believe you may rely that the accruing provision will be sufficient to meet it. The £150,000 due in 1871, I propose to take power to renew to the same date as the other bills, the 1st November, 1874. The floating debt will therefore exercise no immediate pressure. In the interval, there will be ample time to decide whether it should continue a floating debt—involving, as far as the investment of Trust Funds is concerned, but a trifling cost to the Colony—or whether the whole or any part of it should be paid off, or be added to the permanent debt.

LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.

It will be remembered that the Statement was made last year before the accounts were fully compiled. I claim for the officers of the Treasury much credit that the actual results assimilated closely to those which their industry and ability enabled me to put before you. The Returns were sufficiently correct to make it unnecessary for me to refer to them, excepting to say that I wish once more to repudiate the impression which was entertained by some last year, that I desired to reflect unfavourably on my predecessors. It was alleged that, through a not sufficiently close connection between the remarks referring to the expenditure and the context, a misconception as to the nature of the unauthorized expenditure was created. I desire to say now, that for the large apparent excessive expenditure arising out of the Advance system, the system was to blame and not those who administered it. For the rest, I propose to subject the expenditure of the present year to the same rigid analysis that I endeavoured to apply to that of last year; and I willingly admit that, in both cases, the same feature of unauthorized expenditure is apparent. I am glad to think that the law makes necessary now what last year was not necessary, the computation of the liabilities as a portion of the expenditure; and I desire to add, once for all, as applicable to the whole of the Statement I am about to make, that it will be my earnest endeavour to apply to the proceedings of the year as hard and stern a criticism as any impartial person not responsible for those proceedings might apply. I beg honorable Members to divest their minds of the impression that I am about to endeavour to state a favourable case; I am not sure that to some extent I shall not rather incline to harshness than to leniency. I shall try, at all events, to tell honorable Members the worst rather than the best. The greatest difficulty last year was to estimate correctly the expenditure, together with the liabilities for services rendered previous to the end of the year, and for engagements entered into. An estimate was made, and votes to satisfy it were taken. The total votes for liabilities and engagements amounted to £172,734 5s. 3d.; the actual expenditure, including payments yet to be made on their account, amounts to £183,224 18s. 6d., showing an excess of £10,490 13s. 3d. In the Return marked B, which I propose to lay on the Table, honorable Members will see the particulars of savings and excesses. When estimating last year the amounts to be paid, I said it was unnecessary to take into account the sums due for Provincial Services or to the Provinces, as those would come out of the Provincial half of the revenue. This would have been correct, if it were desirable to make the payments for Provincial Services and the money due to the Provinces on account of the Financial Year 1868-69, charges upon the Year 1869-70; but to have done so would have involved an infringement of the principle of making each year liable for its own expenses. Had the amounts due at the end of last year been charged to this year, we should have had to charge the amounts due for the same purposes at the end of this year on to the next year. But as I include the sum due to the end of June, including the payments to be made to the Provinces in July on June Account, in the liabilities of the present year, it follows that the liabilities of last year must be charged against the assets of last year, or you would have the anomaly of thirteen monthly payments being made on Provincial Account and to the Provinces, out of twelve months' revenue. In the figures just given, I have

Votes and expenditure for liabilities and engagements.

included on their respective sides the estimates and payments for Provincial Services; I have only, therefore, to add the amounts paid to the Provinces for June last, £12,496 10s. 4d., which will increase the excess of payments over estimate to £22,987 3s. 7d. I now come to the Assets. One item of assets on which I counted in my Statement last year, I explained to the Committee in a Supplementary Statement would not be available: I allude to the £12,000 supposed to be in the Home Agents' hands. I mention this lest honorable Members who refer back to last year's Statement, and not to the supplementary one, should think that I am overlooking the item. I may also mention that the item £6,000, Renewal of Treasury Bills, which in my last Statement appeared as an estimate and an asset, appears in the Return I am now discussing only as an estimate. The expenditure does not appear, because there was no real expenditure. The transaction was simply a renewal of the bills, and the entries, debtor and creditor, will be found in the account of the Special Fund, to which the liability belongs, as the bills were part of the £28,000 issued as a charge against the New Zealand Settlements Act, to which I have already referred. Another asset was £103,167 17s. 3d., which I stated stood to the credit of the Consolidated and Special Funds together, and which I was informed would be available. When the accounts came to be made up, it was found that there was a debit against the Consolidated Fund of a small amount; the whole balance was to the credit of Special Fund. I have secured the transfer of £103,200 2s. 9d. from the Special to the Consolidated Fund, which, after deducting the debit to the Consolidated Fund, £1,015 11s. 3d., leaves £102,184 11s. 6d. at the commencement of the year to meet engagements and liabilities.

It is not necessary to enter into explanation of the other items. I will group them in a comparative form, including both liabilities and assets, estimated and actual:—

ASSETS.			ESTIMATED.			ACTUAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance Available ...	...	...	103,167	17	3	102,184	11	6
Treasury Bills Renewable ...	...	...	6,000	0	0	...	...	...
Old Treasury Bills Issuable ...	...	...	11,000	0	0	11,350	0	0
Imperial Government ...	...	...	800	0	0	...	...	...
Treasury Bills ...	...	...	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Receipts to Credit of Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,468	3	3
			270,967	17	3	272,002	14	9
Excess of Actual Assets ...	£1,034	17 6						
LIABILITIES.								
Liabilities and Engagements, 1868-9 ...	...	...	172,734	5	3	183,224	18	6
Revenue Payable to Provinces,—June ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,496	10	4
			172,734	5	3	195,721	8	10
Excess of Actual Liabilities ...	£22,987	3 7						
Balance of Assets after providing for Liabilities ...	...	...				£76,281	5	11

It will be seen, then, that on the estimated expenditure there was an excess of £22,987 3s. 7d., and on the estimated assets an excess of £1,034 17s. 6d. To meet payments of £195,721 8s. 10d., there were assets amounting to £272,002 14s. 9d., showing a surplus of £76,281 5s. 11d. Recapitulation.

I have not yet referred to the £60,000 overdraft. This I justly estimated as a liability, and proposed to pay it off out of the assets. I have not done so. Although there has been no pressure on the Treasury, it has been on the whole more convenient not to pay off the money. Indeed, there are reasons why it is unnecessary to do so. Although it is called an overdraft, it must be remembered that it bears no interest as long as the money to the credit of the Public Account from all sources is sufficient to cover it. The overdraft, if such it can be called, serves as a convenient adjustment for an anomaly arising out of the scattered manner in which the revenue is collected. The apparent and available revenue is always less than the real revenue. For instance, according to the Accounts, there was in the Bank on the 31st March, £87,955 4s. 2d., to the credit of the Consolidated Account; but this was not the amount really available, for a great deal of it was contained in the different

Overdraft, £60,000—
why not paid off.

branches of the Bank all over the country. Immediately after the end of the month, payments have to be made before the balances arrive from different parts of the Colony, and at the beginning of the quarter the Interest and Sinking Fund on the Public Debt have to be remitted to London. The remittances during April completed the four quarterly remittances for the year, and in July a remittance will have to be made on account of the first quarter of the new financial year. This anticipates the revenue of the quarter, and thus reduces the balances.

I have already said there is no interest payable on account of the overdraft as long, which is always the case, as the total balances to the credit of the various funds equal the nominal overdraft. In short, the term is an unfortunate one: the arrangement enables the Revenue returns to be conveniently equalized, and I have not thought it necessary to pay the amount off. The balance, therefore, is exclusive of the £60,000 which it was intended to pay off. We have, then, after the sale of the £150,000 of Treasury Bills authorized to meet the engagements of last year, and leaving the £60,000 overdraft still unpaid, a surplus, after satisfying liabilities and engagements, of £76,281 5s. 11d.

SPECIAL LAND AND TRUST FUNDS.

Statements lettered B 1, 2, and 3, show the positions of the Special Land and Trust Funds on the 31st March. Statement B 4 exhibits, in a condensed form, the Consolidated Loan Act Account. I need not detain you with any remarks concerning the Land Fund Account, nor need I refer to the Trust Fund Account further than to say that its condition is satisfactory. The balance to the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks Account is a pleasing testimony to the frugal habits of the people. The Special Fund Account demands a larger reference, for its position has been, and, to some extent, still is, a source of much embarrassment. I think it was a mistake, when the new system was commenced under the Public Revenues Act, that the attempt was made to incorporate into the Special Fund Account a number of old unsatisfied balances which had been running on for several years. You may keep together a number of separate accounts in one Bank, without difficulty, so long as you take care that the cash balance represents the aggregate amount that should stand to the credit of the accounts; but when from time to time that aggregate amount is lessened, you are infallibly landed in the dilemma of a deficiency extending over the whole accounts, with an uncertainty to which account or accounts the deficiency should apply. I propose, with one exception, to completely remove these Accounts from the Special Fund. Four of the old balances, as you will observe by a foot-note attached to the Statement B 1, have, since the 31st March, been cleared off. The transactions under the Gold Fields Account and the Gold Duty Account will in future be passed through the Land Fund Account. This will be according to law, excepting as regards Westland, and, if necessary, a measure will be brought down to legalize it in respect to that County. The New Zealand Settlements Act Account I propose to keep in the Special Fund until the receipts under it enable me to pay off the £28,000 of Treasury Bills which were made a charge upon it. There is already, as I have previously mentioned, a considerable balance to the credit of that Account. We have then left a nominal balance to the credit of the Loan of 1856, and there will be a similar balance to the credit of the Loan of 1867. These two balances are actually represented, partly by cash partly by advances, such as those on account of the Loan Allocation Repeal Act, the Auckland Reserves Act, and the Bay of Islands Settlements Act. We propose to take authority to absolutely close these Loan Accounts, and to carry to Revenue whatever balances are from time to time recovered. Exclusive of the £35,000 under the Loan Allocation Repeal Act, I estimate that I shall be able to pass a further sum of about £25,000 to the Consolidated Revenue; and I repeat, so that there should be no misunderstanding, these two accounts will be exclusive of the balance at the credit of the New Zealand Settlements Act. I do not wish you to think that I consider the Special Fund Account has not its uses; on the contrary, it is part of my proposal to place that account

Interest payable on overdraft.

Land Fund and Trust Fund, Post Office Savings Bank, and Consolidated Loan Accounts.

Special Fund—its complicated condition.

Modifications proposed, to clear away old balances.

in an efficient condition. When all these old balances are removed, the account will be properly available for future action. I think that all moneys borrowed for specific purposes should be paid into the Special Fund Account; and I would go further than has hitherto been done. I would return to the practice of keeping a separate banking account for the Special Fund, and a separate Paymaster's account. You are aware that when the Public Revenues Act was brought into operation, a separate banking account was kept for each of the four different funds. The practice was not found to answer, and in the next Session it was altered. It seems to me that the weak point of the practice was, that although there were four banking accounts, so far as the Comptroller was concerned, there was only one such account for the Paymaster. As long as the separation does not apply to the absolute disbursement of the money, no object is served by keeping separate banking accounts; but if a separate account is kept for the Paymaster, and also for the fund itself from which the Comptroller makes his issues, you will absolutely put a stop to that application of Special Fund moneys to revenue which has partly led to many of the difficulties in adjusting the accounts, and which now makes the Special Fund so complicated a one to deal with.

What moneys should be paid into the Account.

THE CURRENT YEAR.

I have now to turn to the year which in these Statements is usually termed the past year, but which on this occasion is the current year. The financial year expires at the end of this month. But to have based the Statement on the actual results to the end of the year would have required a delay of at least two months to enable the accounts to be made up. I propose to give you approximate results for so much of the year as was not concluded on the 31st March. These results will, I think, be near enough to enable you to arrive at sufficiently close conclusions upon all the subjects to which they relate, with which you will have to deal. The estimate of the expenditure necessary to be made after the 31st March is somewhat complicated, because the expenditure is of two classes—one which is and one which is not divided equally over the year. Each vote has been separately considered. The Return B, to which I have already referred in connection with liabilities, will give honorable Members an idea of the onerous work this early Statement involves.

Results, to what extent approximate.

The Return gives the actual expenditure up to the end of March—it gives, also, the estimated expenditure from the 1st of April to the 30th June, including all liabilities on account of the year's service. You will observe that the amount payable from the 1st of April appears very much out of proportion to the amount paid during the previous portion of the year—more so than would be accounted for by the fact, that up to the 1st of April there was, in most cases, only eight months' expenditure. The reason why the amount is so much larger than it would appear likely to be, is because it contains a very considerable amount of advances (including those for payment of interest and sinking fund) not brought to account, but which will be brought to account before the end of the year. It also contains other items of exceptional expenditure, which are not divided over the year, but for which liabilities are contracted, and which will have to be expended. I have already referred to that part of the return which concerns the liabilities and engagements for 1868–9. What we have now to deal with is the expenditure on account of the current year.

Exclusive of the redemption of Treasury Bills, which we need not take into consideration, the total expenditure on account of the current year is £1,360,454 1s. 10d. This amount includes the expenditure on account of the General Government, and also that on account of the Provincial moiety. It includes the whole of the payments on account of the Provincial moiety—the payments actually made to the Provinces up to date, and those which have to be made to complete the year. Seeing that the Provinces are entitled to one-half of the revenue, and that the payments made to the Provinces, together with the payments made on their account, exactly balance the amount to which they are entitled, we may put out of consideration the Provincial portion as a whole, and proceed to the consideration of the ex-

Provincial moiety.

penditure of the General Government moiety. I shall have occasion to separately refer to an over-payment made to the Province of Southland. In using the term "moiety," and in saying that the Provinces are entitled to one-half of the revenue, I have not been quite exact. Stated exactly, the Provinces are entitled to one-half the revenue collected within the Provinces: for there is a class of revenue, such as Interest on Trust Funds and Sales of Stores—not amounting to much—which is strictly General Government revenue, and which is not divided amongst the Provinces. With this explanation, I will proceed to analyze the expenditure on General Government account. The total expenditure on account of the General Government will be £823,236 11s. 1d., against a total estimate of £737,128 10s. 9d. There are savings on various votes, which are estimated to amount to £12,761 11s. 6d.; excesses on other votes, which are estimated to amount to £74,512 1s. 6d.; leaving a balance of expenditure over votes of £61,750 10s.

Savings and excesses
of Expenditure.

Unauthorized Ex-
penditure.

Special Order.

Advance system, as
affecting apparent
Defence Expenditure.

Defence Expenditure.

Table E gives the expenditure in the aggregate to the 31st March; but if you care to analyze the separate votes, you will be able to do so, as each vote is carried out separately, and the respective saving or excess is stated opposite to each in Return B. In a separate Statement, C, a list is given of the items of Unauthorized Expenditure on services not provided for, which, in the Return B, we are now considering, appears as an aggregate of £19,853 19s. 5d. There is also a list of the Unauthorized Expenditure in excess of the several votes. I have not thought it advisable to exercise the power which the Public Revenues Act confers, to make transfers from vote to vote to cover excesses, preferring that the House should see how they have arisen. One item of excess can hardly be called unauthorized expenditure, however, since it comes under an Act of the Assembly, by which the Governor is empowered, by an Order in Council, to sanction an excess to the amount of £40,000. A few days before the meeting of the Assembly, it was found necessary to issue that special order; and that brings me to the consideration of the question of Defence Expenditure. Had it not been for the alteration of the system of accounting which was sanctioned by the House last Session, by which advances have to be brought to account and all liabilities estimated, I might easily have met the House this Session with a statement that there had been a considerable saving upon the vote for Defence purposes. You will observe that, up to the 31st March, there was only an expenditure of £115,757 11s. 8d. for Defence purposes. Did we not bring to account the advances at the end of the year, and also estimate for the liabilities, the Defence expenditure would appear to be considerably within the votes of last Session. Including liabilities up to the end of the year, the expenditure for Defence services, which we estimated at £230,799 for Provincial and General services, will, I believe, amount to £273,361. Table D will afford honorable Members information concerning the Defence expenditure. I must, however, say that since that table has been prepared, the Defence liabilities indicate an increase on the estimate; and I should not be surprised if, when all payments are made, there is found to be another £10,000 required. In the figures I have mentioned, I have not taken into account the recoveries under the head of "Credit to Votes," which, if taken into account, would reduce the excess of expenditure by a considerable sum.

Last year's
resolutions
concerning it.

Honorable Members will no doubt recollect that, early in the last Session, some Resolutions were brought down by the Government, expressive of the opinion that the expenditure upon Colonial forces, exclusive of ordinary charges for Militia and Volunteers, within the year, should not exceed £150,000. I am free to confess that, as far as the Government were concerned, those Resolutions were a mistake—that is to say, the Government, in a self-sacrificing and unselfish manner, needlessly imposed restrictions upon itself. But the Resolutions were brought down in perfect sincerity: they were brought down at a time when there was almost a panic with respect to the then large Defence expenditure—when an idea prevailed throughout the House and the country, that a very large amount would be required to be expended upon Defence purposes, and that recourse to a very large loan would be necessary. The Government, in bringing down those Resolutions, did not, perhaps, sufficiently bear in mind the

difficulty of making sudden reductions in large current expenditure. Before the end of the Session, we felt it necessary to admit that sufficient allowance had not been made for the difficulty of suddenly cutting down such an expenditure; and we asked the House either to submit to being called together before the usual time, or to increase the £150,000 by a vote of £50,000. The vote was given upon the understanding—which I admit was perfectly clear—that if the £200,000 should be found to be insufficient, the Government would not incur a larger expenditure, but would call the House together. Now, Sir, in addition to the £200,000, we have, as I have stated, acted upon the right conferred by Act of the Assembly to incur an expenditure of £40,000 under a special Order in Council. If I am asked whether, although it was perfectly legal for us to incur this extra expenditure, our doing so was not, in spirit, a breach of faith with the House, I reply that, as soon as the Government became aware that there was a probability, I might almost say possibility, of an excess in the expenditure for Defence purposes, arrangements were made for calling the House together, and the meeting took place at the earliest moment at which it was found the Assembly could be convened. It is only right I should add to what I have just stated, and as something fairly to be set on the other side, that honorable Members now know, as far as we are able to estimate it, what has been the whole expenditure for the year, and what, with the reservation already made, will have to be paid for the year, including all liabilities. I ought not to omit to remind you that the Colony has not been called on to make any payment for the detention of the troops; so that whatever amount it was supposed would be charged for that purpose has been saved.

The items of Expenditure for Wanganui Bridge, and Advances to Patea Settlers, are both really loans. Under the head of “Unauthorized,” appears £8,130 advanced for necessary purposes to the Provincial Government of Southland; besides which there will be owing by that Province about £15,285 for payments made in excess of its share of the Provincial moiety of the revenue. The item for Roads in the North Island, I shall have occasion to speak of presently. I will now say merely, that the proposal which, before I conclude, I shall submit to you in reference to dealing with the question of constructing roads in the North Island, will include the amount of £25,000, charged to the current year, and which appears under the head of “Unapportioned.”

REVENUE OF THE PAST YEAR, AND COMPARISON WITH EXPENDITURE.

I will now turn to the question of the Revenue of the past year; and we can proceed to compare the Revenue with the Expenditure, and ascertain how the account will stand at the end of the present year. I will state the actual as compared with the estimated Revenue—even what I call actual is to some extent estimated, for the last month of the year has not yet expired. But the amounts may be accepted as nearly correct:—

						ESTIMATED.			ACTUAL.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	816,000	0	0	816,150	19	4
Bonded Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0	4,722	11	8
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	66,000	0	0	65,008	16	4
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	48,000	0	0	47,433	1	6
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	0	0	17,443	12	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	72,000	0	0	83,714	0	8
Sinking Fund released	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0	31,061	0	0
Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,222,000	0	0	1,215,534	2	4
Sale of Steamers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	0	0
Credits to Votes—exclusive of those already brought to account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,581	10	7
as Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12465	13	9
Transfers ditto, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									£1,248,581	6	8

It is not necessary for me to detain you by giving details of these amounts; you will find them elaborated in Statements F, G, and H. The revenue from Customs, Post Office, Bonded Warehouses, and Stamps, comes out very closely as estimated.

The deficiency under the head Telegraphic, is partly to be accounted for by a change in the rates of charge, and partly by the fact of the non-completion of the line to the Thames. I refer you also to Statements H, 1 to 9, in continuation of those presented last Session, and which, I have no doubt, you will find very interesting, as exemplifying the trade of the Colony. We have, then, as you will gather, a total of receipts amounting to £1,248,581 6s. 8d. on account of the year, to which has to be added the surplus of £76,281 5s. 11d., making together £1,324,862 12s. 7d. The expenditure for the year, including all liabilities for the year, will be—General, £823,236 11s. 1d.; Provincial, £537,217 10s. 9d.; making a total of £1,360,454 1s. 10d., and showing a deficiency of £35,591 9s. 3d. I will ask you, however, to recollect that, as against this apparent deficiency, the expenditure includes the items to which I have already referred:—Two sums due by Southland, of £15,285 13s. 3d. and £8,130 6s. 5d.; paid on account of Roads in the North Island, £25,000; Advances to Patea Settlers, £10,000; Wanganui Bridge, £15,000. I shall have occasion to speak of these items when I am dealing with the question of Ways and Means for the present year.

Revenue, adding surplus, equals
£1,324,862 12s. 7d.
Total expenditure,
£1,360,454 1s. 10d.
Apparent deficiency,
£35,591 9s. 3d.

Results, how verified.

Very great pains have been taken to verify the result as to income and expenditure which I have already stated; and I think it will interest and satisfy you, if I add that, by a totally different process, exactly the same result is arrived at. In Statement B, which has been so often referred to, you will observe that the amount which it is estimated will have to be expended from March 31st to the end of the year, for the year's services, is £796,583 17s. 9d. You will readily see that if I take the liabilities of that particular period of the year, estimate the ways and means which we have to meet them, and bring out exactly the same result as I have already stated, the accounts are verified in a remarkable manner. I do not expect that you will at all realize the labour which has resulted in putting into a comparatively simple form the results of the investigations which have been instituted: I say, "comparatively simple," because it would be a mistake to suppose that figures or accounts can ever be reduced to so simple a form that they may be understood without some little trouble. In the account I have already given you, I have not taken the assets in the order of their receipt: on the contrary, some of those assets have yet to be realized.

The calculations which I am now about to give you consist, on the one hand, of the amounts to be paid after the 31st March; and, on the other hand, of the assets available between that date and the end of the year. The assets are—Cash at the Bank on 31st March, £87,955 4s. 2d.; anticipated Receipts for the June quarter, as shown in Statement H, £348,043 9s. 4d.; making together a total of cash, £435,998 13s. 6d.; Advances in the hands of Paymasters and others, including amounts remitted for payment of Interest and Sinking Fund not brought to account on the 31st March, £324,993 15s.: or a total amount of £760,992 8s. 6d. Deduct these Ways and Means from the payments to be made, which, as already stated, amount to £796,583 17s. 9d., and which you will find detailed in the column headed "Estimated Expenditure to 30th June," including all liabilities to that date, in Statement B, and you will have a deficiency of £35,591 9s. 3d., or precisely the amount at which we arrived by taking the assets of last year and the liabilities for that year, the whole of the present year's expenditure and the whole of its receipts.

Interest on Debt not paid out of borrowed money.

I have frequently heard it said that we are borrowing money in order to pay the interest on our debts; that our revenue is not in proportion to our expenditure; that, in fact, we are not raising, as from the people of the Colony, sufficient money to pay our ordinary charges. If such were the case, very serious considerations would arise as to whether it was not desirable, or, I might almost say, necessary, that we should increase our taxation. I have, however, felt it to be my duty to look very closely into the question, with the view of settling all doubts upon the subject; and I am glad to be able to lay before you particulars which I think will entirely free your minds from any impression of the kind to which I have referred. The total expenditure on General Government account during the year, including liabilities, is, as we have already seen, estimated to amount to £823,236 11s. 1d. That total may be divided as follows:—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil List	...	...	...	...	27,500	0	0			
Interest on Public Debt	...	...	...	...	217,831	10	3			
Under Acts of General Assembly	...	...	...	...	34,977	18	0			
Departmental Expenses—										
Class 1. Public Domains and Buildings	...	...	...	...	3,080	0	0			
" 2. Public Departments	...	...	...	...	31,768	0	0			
" 3. Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	6,835	10	0			
" 4. Postal, including Telegraph and Marine	...	...	...	...	44,435	11	6			
" 5. Customs	...	...	...	...	1,910	0	0			
" 6. Native	...	...	...	...	17,011	4	0			
" 7. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	35,219	12	10			
" 8. Defence	...	...	...	...	12,499	9	3			
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	453	1	9			
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	9,217	17	0			
								442,739	14	7
EXPENDITURE IN REDUCTION OF LIABILITIES AND REPRODUCTIVE AND EXCEPTIONAL EXPENDITURE.										
Sinking Fund—										
Amount employed in Repayment of Public Debt	...	...	...	...	£46,598	0	0			
Class 4. Telegraph Extension	...	...	...	...	17,166	13	0			
" 4. Marine Survey	...	...	...	...	4,500	0	0			
" 7. In Aid of Provinces	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0			
" 7. Advance to Province of Wellington	...	...	...	...	15,000	0	0			
" 7. Unapportioned—										
New Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Roads, North Island	...	...	...	...	25,000	0	0			
Patea Settlers	...	...	...	...	10,000	0	0			
" 8. Confiscated Lands	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0			
" 8. Defence	...	...	...	...	240,000	0	0			
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	11,732	3	0			
								380,496	16	6
								£823,236	11	1

As the payment of Sinking Fund is so much expenditure in aid of the reduction of debt, it is fair to look upon it as an item on the opposite side, to rebut the charge of our having to borrow money to pay the interest on our debt. Telegraph Extension and Marine Survey are items not ordinarily charged to revenue. The item Aid to Provinces, is an exceptional one, rendered necessary by our having to meet the inequality of revenues arising from the present mode of distributing the Provincial moiety. Advance to the Province of Wellington, is really a loan to that Province. Expenditure on New Goldfields, is an amount to be recovered. Expenditure on Roads in the North Island is, I need scarcely say to you, an extraordinary expenditure—one which may properly be considered as not chargeable to ordinary revenue. The same may be said as to Expenditure on Confiscated Lands. The item Patea Settlers, is also a loan. Under the head Supplementary, are included four items, which I need not particularize, but which come properly within the description of expenditure to which I am now referring. It remains only for me to invite your attention to Defence Expenditure. You may, perhaps, ask me on what grounds I urge that this is an extraordinary expenditure. I have no difficulty in stating those grounds. It is useless for us to attempt to disguise from ourselves that when, in 1863, we incurred an enormous loan for war purposes—which loan has been from time to time increased by other expenditure of the same nature—we did that which put it utterly beyond the power of the Colony, in the present generation, to continue to pay interest upon those loans, and yet to defray out of its revenue large war expenditure. In 1863, we decided—I do not say improperly—that war expenditure should be provided for out of borrowed money,—that the burden of such expenditure should be shared by ourselves and those who came after us; and now, when we have created these immense liabilities, it is out of the question to suppose that the mere handful of people inhabiting New Zealand can pay interest on them, and at the same time be able to find the means for the extraordinary Defence expenditure which has been unexpectedly forced upon them during the last two years. You have, therefore, in the statement, as I have prepared it, on the one side £442,739 14s. 7d., and on the other £380,496 16s. 6d., making together the total expenditure. Taking the Colonial moiety of the revenue at

Why Defence Expenditure should be regarded as "Extraordinary."

Results of Analysis
of Expenditure.

£540,000, and deducting from it £442,739 ordinary expenditure, we have a balance of £97,261 remaining. In other words, if you are content to consider that the items of which I have spoken as extraordinary or exceptional, are fairly chargeable against borrowed money, you will conclude that you have a surplus of £97,261 over the expenditure fairly chargeable to revenue. That, I think, at once and effectually does away with the idea that we are borrowing money annually for the purpose of paying interest upon our loans. The surplus shown by the view which I have taken is very considerable. If you say that our revenue should be sufficient annually to pay off the sinking fund, we may pay it off, and still have a surplus of £50,663. Whether or not a portion of this surplus should be reserved for Defence purposes, or for reduction of taxation, I will not now pause to consider; because, when I come to Ways and Means for the present year, it will be my duty to state to you the opinion of the Government as to the manner in which the future revenue should be dealt with,—as to the charges which should be made against that revenue, and as to the extraordinary charges which, as the Government think, should be defrayed out of borrowed money.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMMIGRATION.

Before proceeding to the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year, it is necessary that I should relate to you the policy of the Government which will affect that revenue and expenditure.

Colonizing Opera-
tions demanded,

and should be under-
taken.

Government Pro-
posals.
Both Islands should
aid.

The work should not
depend on political
changes.

It is necessary
throughout the
Colony—but con-
ditions various.

Last year, we had in this Assembly many evidences that the colonizing spirit was re-awakening. During the recess, from all parts of the country, those evidences have been repeated, in the anxious desires expressed for a renewal of immigration and of public works. I now ask you to recognize that the time has arrived when we must set ourselves afresh to the task of actively promoting the settlement of the country. I am about to state the proposals which the Government, after mature consideration, have decided to submit to you. I wish the task were in abler hands, for it is an onerous one.

I will, very briefly, trouble you with the principles which are at the base of those proposals. They are, 1stly, That both Islands should aid in the colonizing work; both be placed in a position to contribute to the general requirements; both share in the results obtained.

2ndly, That it is inexpedient to embarrass colonizing operations with unnecessary political changes; and that, therefore, it will be wise to adhere as closely as possible to the political institutions with the working of which we are familiar.

3rdly, That the conditions and circumstances of different parts of the Colony vary widely, though there is throughout the Colony the same necessity for colonizing operations.

I think that a recognition of these principles will be apparent in the proposals I am about to describe.

We recognize that the great wants of the Colony are—Public Works, in the shape of Roads and Railways; and Immigration. I do not pretend to decide which is the more important, because the two are, or ought to be, inseparably united.

Public Works.

I will first refer to Public Works. One Island, we are aware, is tolerably well provided with ordinary roads, but is deficient in railways. The other Island is deficient in both railways and roads, and wants, moreover, the special means for constructing them, in the nature of a public estate. We have to consider the best means of supplying those wants, and also how far those means should be made accordant with the conditions which have grown up as between the two Islands. The Middle Island will not consent to colonize the North Island at the expense of neglecting its own colonization. Whatever it consents to, as for the North Island, it will expect and require to be done as for itself. The North Island, unsettled, can do but little. The North Island, settled, will support a fully equal share of population, and meet a fully equal amount of the general liability. We propose that, in a part or parts of the North Island, the Colony shall be at the cost of constructing a trunk road, to place it or them in communication with the rest of the Island. The expense of this we estimate to be £400,000, requiring an

Equal treatment of
the two Islands.

£400,000 for a Trunk

expenditure of about £100,000 per annum for four years. But if the Colony finds the money for these works, it is fair that it should contribute an equal amount to analogous works in the Middle Island. We propose that it should be so—that an equal amount should be placed to the credit of the Middle Island, to be spent on railways, each Province to be entitled to share, upon the basis of its receipts from the Consolidated Revenue. Such a sum will not, of course, be sufficient for the construction of railways, but it will be a valuable contribution towards their cost, and, as between the two Islands, the arrangement will be absolutely fair.

The opening of a road through the North Island will promote its real, and probably rapid settlement; and this brings us to the consideration of whether, in common prudence, we should not, when we improve the value of the North Island estate, endeavour to procure a portion of that estate to share in the profit of that improvement. Whilst we do not seek to disable private purchasers, we do seek, in the interest of both races, that the Government shall not be precluded from acquiring land. We propose that land for a public estate shall be purchased from time to time at its fair value; that such estate shall be subject to the land laws in force in the Province or Provinces within which it is situated; that the cost shall be a charge against the Provinces respectively, to be recouped in such manner as shall be agreed upon with the Provincial Government when the land is handed over; and that the land itself, or its proceeds, shall be exclusively devoted to immigration and railway purposes. We propose that, for the purchase of these lands, £200,000 shall be available. I may add that the Government intend to ask for power, under similar conditions for recouping the outstanding liability for Treasury Bills on their account, to hand over to the Provinces from time to time such portions of the confiscated lands as may be relinquished without fear of evil results following. The condition of such relinquishment would be, that the proceeds in excess of the repayments of liabilities should be set aside for railway and immigration purposes.

£200,000 to create a Landed Estate for North Island;

to be Provincially charged;

and proceeds of sale applied to Immigration and Railways.

We are now to suppose the two Islands with a landed estate, and therefore possessed of some means for promoting settlement, with the inducement to encourage settlement which the consequent improvement in the value of the estate will afford. The position of the Islands is the position of the Provinces they comprise. We are to suppose that within those Provinces there will exist such a desire for public works in the shape of railways, and for immigration, as will be suitable to their several conditions. We propose that the Government shall be armed with power to conclude arrangements for the construction of certain railways within the different Provinces, as desired by their respective Governments. By "certain railways," I mean that the Legislature should indicate the direction of the railways for which it is proposed to allow the General Government to contract; and I think that, speaking generally, railways should, in each Island, be designed and constructed as parts of a trunk line. According to the nature of present traffic should be the immediate character of the respective railways. I hope the Provinces will recollect that the Colonial rate of interest on money is large, and that it is extravagant to lock up more capital than is necessary.

Railways—General Government to contract, at instance of Provinces.

In America, I am told, there are what are called "revenue railways," that is to say, railways constructed in the manner precisely suited to the traffic, and out of the traffic returns those railways are, from time to time, improved, in accordance with the traffic demands. The constructors are satisfied with a moderate speed, and, as an example of the system, they are satisfied to do without expensive stations—indeed, without what we should call stations. Here and there, perhaps, a shed is erected for watering the engines; but for the rest, flags put out on the line of route indicate that the use of the railway is required for passengers or goods. Interesting statements have lately been published concerning a Welsh railway, constructed partly out of revenue, and which is said to be very successful.

Now, as to the mode of paying for these railways. It is essential, in order that we shall not proceed too fast and undertake more than our means will justify, that we should fix a very effectual limit to the liabilities to be incurred. Speaking broadly, I contend that during the next ten years the Colony will run no risk, if it commit

£10,000,000 for all purposes, during ten years.

itself to an expenditure, or a proportionate liability for guarantee of interest, of ten millions for railways, and for the other purposes comprised in these proposals.

Its pressure, if all paid in cash.

This would mean an expenditure, at the rate of present population, of £40 a head; or for interest, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of about £2 per head per annum supposing the whole amount was expended, or an average on the ten years of, say, £1. This supposes that the cost is all to be paid in cash, and that there are to be no returns to reduce cost or interest. If the railways are inexpensively constructed and worked, I contend that a considerable portion of them will soon be self-supporting, that is to say, will yield sufficient, beyond working expenses, to cover either interest or guarantee, according to the principle adopted for raising the money for their construction.

But proposed that cost should be met in various ways.

But there is another source from which to anticipate a reduction in the money cost—the land should be made to bear a considerable portion of the burden. We propose that authority should be given to contract for the railways by borrowing money, by guaranteeing a minimum rate of profit or interest, by payments in land, by subsidies, or by a union of any two or more of these plans. I am inclined to think that, judiciously combined, they will enable us to obtain our railways to the greatest advantage. The contractors may want some money, but they should be glad to receive some land to yield them a profit consequent upon the effects of the railway; and, similarly, if the routes be judiciously selected, the contractors should be glad to keep the railways with the security of a minimum guarantee. I will not dwell further on this part of the subject, because I am sure honorable Members will see that almost every agreement must possess its own special features.

I now come to the question from what source the payments, if any, are to be made. We may at once concede that the Colony is to be primarily liable; but the question is, should the Colony find the money finally, or should the charge be made a local one? I do not submit an arbitrary rule on the subject. Two courses suggest themselves,—

1st, That any money paid should be charged at once to the Provinces; or

2nd, That if the Colony make the payments, it should, on contracting the liability, take possession of land of commensurate value.

Expenditure might be Provincially charged, and collateral security taken;

Against the first, it may be urged that a Province might be unable to meet its liability; that the Colony would have to pay it; and that the local charge would be merely one of account. I answer this objection by suggesting that in making any agreement the Government would not be bound solely by the wish of the Province. They would have to be satisfied that the work was one which it was prudent to undertake; and that the means of the Province justified it. I have already endeavoured to show that, spread over a term of years, the liability would not be enormous; and looking at the vast benefit each Province would enjoy, it seems to me that special taxation, to be resorted to if necessary, would not be a hardship.

In some cases, the Government might take as a collateral security the results of a special tax, or a mortgage over particular properties, such as railways in course of progress, or over rents and tolls. If the Provinces are to be made liable, each work would have to be constructed in accordance with their wishes, the General Government approving. There would, in fact, be at once constituted a mixed tribunal of the General and Local Governments.

or the Colony might pay, and take land as security.

There is much to be said in favour of the second plan, that of the Colony taking land as security; but, on the other hand, there may be urged against such a plan, that it would involve, in each case, a duplication, so to speak, of Provincial Government.

Provincialism not inconsistent with proposed operations;

I have already said it is desirable to avoid as much as possible mixing up organic political changes with the great colonizing question. I would not shrink from declaring that if the existence of the present institutions of the country are inconsistent with the promotion of Public Works and Immigration, and a choice must be made, I would infinitely prefer the total remodelling of those institutions to abandoning that stimulating aid which, as I believe, the condition of the Colony absolutely demands. But violent political changes are much to be deprecated, and in the present case they would not answer

the end in view. You might sweep away the Provinces and Provincial Institutions by legislation, but you could not destroy those feelings of separate and distinct interest which have grown up with the settlement of the Provinces. In the course of time, as the separate interests become blended, the distinctive sentiment will subside; but time and the progress of settlement and intercommunication must work their undemonstrative yet inevitable effects. To attempt to anticipate their action would be to induce an exciting political struggle, in the determination of which public attention would be so much absorbed as to lead to the neglect of the great Colonizing question. We say that we attach far more importance to the progress of Colonization than to the maintenance of any particular form of Government; but we say, also, that we see that Colonization can be best promoted by using, as far as they are capable of being used, those institutions which already exist, making only such changes from time to time as circumstances demand. but can be made most useful. Therefore, we do not pretend to determine that either of the plans I have referred to must be adopted to the exclusion of the other. In the cases where railway construction can be carried out by the Provinces, we are of opinion that it is desirable the Provinces should be charged directly and immediately as already explained; but we are not willing to exclude the Colony from undertaking the primary liability, and in some cases, as proposed by the second plan, we think it should accept as a satisfaction of the liability, a fair equivalent in landed estate. Let the railways go on, we say, and from time to time the internal policy in reference to them can be adjusted. Supposing them to be commenced under Provincial and General Government auspices combined, there will be nothing to prevent their being, should it ever be found necessary, consolidated into one entity.

In justice to the Provinces, and to my own opinions, I must say that I think, in relation to Provincial Institutions, we are apt to mistake cause for effect. I admit that the Provincial divisions of the Colony make it a work of enormous difficulty to come down with any proposal for a comprehensive scheme of colonization. But to suppose that those divisions are consequent upon the political institutions of the Provinces is, as I have said, to confound cause with effect. Provincialism, as it is called, is consequent upon, and not the cause of, the manner in which the country was settled. It was an ambitious effort to attempt to settle the Colony from so many points; but the effort was made, the work was effected, and its consequences survive: you have to deal with a number of different communities. Provincialism represents not only their different ideas and the different circumstances in which they are placed, but it represents also their strong protests against an indiscriminate, precipitate, and arbitrary fusion. If we were dealing with colonies having each only one metropolitan centre, we should propose to apply a new colonizing scheme gradually commencing from one point. But to do so in New Zealand would involve gross injustice, not because of the political organization of the Provinces, but because those Provinces contain different communities, composed of men who have built up the Provincial edifice on the clear understanding that something in the nature of proprietary rights attached to it. We may undervalue local distinctions, but why should the inhabitants of one Province submit to a lengthened period of depression, whilst the means they partly contribute are devoted to consolidating the prosperity of another Province? Why Provincial feelings will continue; It is very well to talk about narrow views, but one body of settlers is entitled to just as much consideration as another. If the settlers in any Province understood they were occupying an outlying district which would only be entitled to attention after more favoured districts had been served, we might then deal with this Colony as we would with another; but it is quite otherwise. Each Provincial community has been taught to believe itself on a par with its neighbours, and a colonizing scheme, to aid which the credit of the whole Colony was pledged, would be looked upon as a gross injustice, if it did not provide for due consideration to every Province. That is why we must pledge ourselves to a large scheme if we wish to do justice to all. and why any Colonizing scheme must be a comprehensive one. Interprovincial barriers will in time be removed; but the removal should be effected through the agency of prosperity, not of adversity.

Ultimate security for the Colony.

Estimate of financial effect of proposals.

What we as Colonial legislators require to be assured upon is this: Supposing that, from various centres of population and of settlement, we allow local action, with the approval and assistance of the Colonial Government, to give life to a number of railway enterprises, all (within each Island) designed for an ultimate junction, is there reason to fear that the combined operations will prove too much for the Colony. So long as we know that, if necessary, the Colony may take the whole thing into its hands, we are safe in adopting that eventuality—in considering what may be the possible consequences. We want to know what may be the worst, the most burdensome, effects of the adoption of a railway policy. I am going to put before you a conjectural sketch of what might be the position, supposing the Colony sooner or later took the whole matter into its charge, or that it remained partly a Colonial and partly a Provincial matter. It does not signify that, in the meanwhile, the whole large result is built up little by little by the action of the General and Provincial governing bodies conjointly; nor does it signify whether the joint action continues, or in course of time becomes wholly or in part suspended. I want to trace aggregate results. I suppose that some 1,500 or 1,600 miles of railway will require to be constructed, and that this can be effected at a cost of £7,500,000, together with two and a half millions acres of land, and that in addition about £1,000,000 will be required to carry out the other proposals I am making. I leave on one side the cost of Immigration, because, as I have before remarked, that expenditure will be essentially and immediately reproductive. Suppose that this money is expended at the rate of £850,000 a year for ten years. It matters not, for the purpose of our inquiry, whether the money is procured by direct borrowing, by the security of a guarantee, or by the aid of payments in land, in excess of the two and a half millions of acres, which I have assumed to be part of the construction money. We suppose that, during ten years, eight and a half millions are expended, and that the rate of interest is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following table will represent the yearly payments:—

	Interest, 12 months on	Interest, 6 months on	Total Interest.
1st year	£850,000	£850,000	£23,375
2nd year	£850,000	£850,000	£70,125
3rd year	£850,000	£850,000	£116,875
4th year	£850,000	£850,000	£163,625
5th year	£850,000	£850,000	£210,375
6th year	£850,000	£850,000	£257,125
7th year	£850,000	£850,000	£303,875
8th year	£850,000	£850,000	£350,625
9th year	£850,000	£850,000	£397,375
10th year	£850,000	£850,000	£444,125

Proceeds of land taken;

On the other side, merely as conjecture recollect, let us see to what desperate lengths this might drive the Colony. Is it extravagant to suppose that, in one way and another, six million acres of land will be devoted to railway purposes? Two and a half millions, we assume, will be directly employed in the way of payments, the other three and a half millions would be available in reduction of the capital cost or the yearly interest. Some of this three and a half million of acres will be sold, some be let, some will remain in pastoral occupation until, in course of time, it has acquired position value. Is it unreasonable to estimate that, from all sources, of sale, letting, and licenses, during the ten years, such sums as the following will result, say—

1st year, £5,000,	6th year, £55,000,
2nd year, £10,000,	7th year, £70,000,
3rd year, £20,000,	8th year, £90,000,
4th year, £30,000,	9th year, £110,000,
5th year, £40,000,	10th year, £130,000.

Receipts from Railways;

Is it unreasonable to suppose that at the end of the third year, a sum of £10,000 will be the result over and above working expenses, from the railways opened up to that time, by the expenditure of the two and a half millions, which our calculation supposes to be expended, and that the return will be from the

4th year, £20,000,	7th year, £100,000,
5th year, £50,000,	8th year, £150,000,
6th year, £75,000,	9th year, £200,000,
	and the 10th year, £250,000.

Let us suppose, further, that half of the Stamp Duties are to be brought to aid, and that these should be made to yield as follows :—

1st year, £40,000,	6th year, £65,000,
2nd year, £45,000,	7th year, £70,000,
3rd year, £50,000,	8th year, £75,000,
4th year, £55,000,	9th year, £80,000,
5th year, £60,000,	10th year, £85,000.

Our totals will then be as follows :—

	5½ per Cent.		Total Interest.		Receipts over and above Working Expenses on Railways.	Receipts from Railway Estate.	Stamp Duties Estimated.	Total.
	Interest, 12 Months on	Interest, 6 months on						
	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1st Year ...	...	850,000	23,375	Less {	...	5,000	40,000	45,000
2nd " ...	850,000	850,000	70,125		...	10,000	45,000	55,000
3rd " ...	850,000	850,000	116,875		10,000	20,000	50,000	80,000
4th " ...	850,000	850,000	163,625		20,000	30,000	55,000	105,000
5th " ...	850,000	850,000	210,375		50,000	40,000	60,000	150,000
6th " ...	850,000	850,000	257,125		75,000	55,000	65,000	195,000
7th " ...	850,000	850,000	303,875		100,000	70,000	70,000	240,000
8th " ...	850,000	850,000	350,625		150,000	90,000	75,000	315,000
9th " ...	850,000	850,000	397,375		200,000	110,000	80,000	390,000
10th " ...	850,000	850,000	444,125		250,000	130,000	85,000	465,000

Totals.

That is to say, expenditure and receipts each year as follow :—

Expenditure and Receipts contrasted.

					Expenditure.	Receipts.
					£	£
1st Year	...	...	...	...	23,375	45,000
2nd "	...	...	...	...	70,125	55,000
3rd "	...	...	...	...	116,875	80,000
4th "	...	...	...	...	163,625	105,000
5th "	...	...	...	...	210,375	150,000
6th "	...	...	...	...	257,125	195,000
7th "	...	...	...	...	303,875	240,000
8th "	...	...	...	...	350,625	315,000
9th "	...	...	...	...	397,375	390,000
10th "	...	...	...	...	444,125	465,000

I should add, that these calculations suppose that the railways, the undisposed of land, the roads, and the increased population, will, at the end of the ten years, represent the outstanding liabilities. I have not taken into account the gratifying announcement received from the Commissioners, that the Imperial Government are disposed to guarantee a loan of a million for Public Works and Immigration purposes. Such a guarantee would mean a saving to the Colony of about £20,000 per annum. We should have no hesitation in receiving such a favour from the Imperial Government, and if received so much will it be the better. But until we know the conditions with which the guarantee is accompanied, it is prudent to do no more than to enable ourselves to use it should it be available. I have no knowledge of the conditions ; but I may say that the Government are resolved on this, that if the money is to go in aid of a general system of Public Works and Immigration, the saving it will effect should be participated in by all parts of the Colony. I have taken eight and a half millions as the basis of my calculation, because the million and a half for Immigration purposes I suppose to be expenditure of an immediately reproductive nature. But I have assumed, also, that in addition to a cost of about five thousand pounds per mile, two and a half million of acres will be paid away for railway purposes. Now five thousand pounds a mile should be sufficient, or nearly so, to cover the average cost of cheap railways, and the two and a half million acres of land I look upon as something more than a margin for contingencies or for exceptionally heavy works. I regard it in a great measure as an aid to Immigration in connection with railway construction, and

£1,000,000 Guaranteed Loan. Gratifying announcement from Commissioners.

Its benefits to be spread over the Colony.

independent of, or rather in addition to, the million and a half sterling which, over ten years, I propose, in one form or another, should be expended on Immigration. So confident are we that a great deal of the work comprised in these proposals can be effected by guarantees or subsidies, and by land payments, that we seek authority to directly borrow only six millions to carry out our proposals, including Immigration.

£6,000,000 only to be borrowed, including Guaranteed Loan.

To resume, I do not ask honorable Members to adopt the figures I have given; let the results be worked out as honourable Members please, and I doubt their being able to come to the conclusion that our proposals involve a too large responsibility. The Customs taxation cannot, I think, judiciously be increased. It may be, desirable from time to time to amend and reduce the Tariff; but we must not calculate on its yielding, per head of the population, a larger amount than at present,—although, as the cost of the Government does not increase proportionately with the population, the increase of population will add largely to the revenue available for expenditure. We must also remember that the direct taxation of the Colony is small.

Customs taxation should not be increased.

For the first three years, the payments will be so inconsiderable as to leave little room for apprehension of difficulty in finding the money. After three years, supposing that extraordinary sums are required, will it be a great hardship to increase the Stamp Duties, or to have a House-tax, or an Income-tax, or some tax which will touch that lucky class, the absentees, who enjoy all the advantages, whilst they share not the burden of the hard colonizing labours without which the most favoured country on the globe's surface could not attain permanent prosperity?

I do not desire to express an opinion that any such taxation will be rendered necessary by a Railway system in conjunction with Immigration on a large scale. My conviction is in a contrary direction; but, looking to the worst, what I wish to maintain is, that the fear of a mild and moderate future addition to the taxation should not be placed in competition with the great effects which will follow the construction of railways, through the employment they will afford, the immigration that will accompany their progress, the facilities they will render for bringing produce to market, and the aid they will lend to the general settlement of the country.

Additional taxation not necessary; but if necessary, counter-balanced by results.

I have dwelt at great length upon the various sources from which the railways can be constructed. I will only further add, in regard to the subject generally, that the proposals the Government are now making are too large to make it either desirable, or I might add compatible, with a liberal form of Government, that they should insist on determining all the details. The Government ask the House to assist them. The broad features of the policy there will be no difficulty in recognizing; to those, of course, the Government adhere; but the Government do not pretend to the right to lay down the details so closely as to justify objection to those details being subjected to independent criticism. At the same time, I am not making proposals to which a specific form has not been given. On the contrary, so impossible, without reducing them to a compact form, would it be to describe the nature of these proposals with sufficient accuracy to enable you to understand all their bearings, that I have had all the Bills prepared, and will without delay circulate them.

Details of Railway scheme to be subject to consideration.

It is fortunate that the time for a General Election is approaching. The Assembly may prefer that the country should be consulted on the whole plan. Ministers could not object to such a course; but if the Assembly, as now constituted, is willing to deal with the question, Ministers do not shrink from the responsibility of pressing it, for they are of opinion that the state of the Colony is such that the sooner measures of progress are matured the better will it be for the Colonists.

Government ready to carry out the scheme, but willing to go to country.

Before I turn to the subject of Immigration, I may mention that, in connection with Public Works, the Government propose that power shall be given to enable the Government to aid the Provinces, to a limited extent, to afford assistance to the construction of works for supplying the Gold Fields with water.

Water Supply to Gold Fields.

I have already said that the subjects of Immigration and Public Works are most intimately allied. Because I deal with them separately, honorable Members

must not suppose that we overlook the probability that the construction of railways will itself be a large and comprehensive means for promoting Immigration. I might detain you for hours in discussing the question of Immigration in its various aspects. It is essentially one of the greatest questions of the day—a question of transferring to lands sparsely populated portions of the excessive populations of old countries. We ought, in dealing with this question, to recollect that it is regarded from opposite points by the country parting with, and that which is receiving, the population. In the one case, the desire is natural to part with the worst, in the other to obtain the best, portion of the population. A class of persons may be introduced to the Colony than which even the convict element would be scarcely more detrimental. I allude to the refuse population of large towns and cities, composed of beings hopelessly diseased in body and mind, deficient in all capacity for useful labour, vagrant and idle alike by habit and inclination, paupers by profession, and glorying in being so. You could not subject those beings to the discipline to which convicts might be subjected; they would be not only themselves burdens to the State, but they would be fruitful sources of corruption to others. It is painful to have to make reflections of this kind; but it is due to the Colonists that they should be assured that the Government have their attention directed to the possible pernicious use to which the agitation at home for emigration may lead. We do not hesitate to declare that if, as has been proposed, the Imperial Government enter upon the task of directly exporting a portion of the idle masses, the Colonial Parliaments will have to jealously watch the class of persons sent out, and, if needs be, by legislation to prevent the Colonies from being converted into receptacles for the worst form of refuse population.

If the Imperial Government are willing to expend money on emigration in conjunction with the Colonies, then, to make the movement satisfactory, the Colonies must absolutely have the charge of selection.

Imperial Government may co-operate; but Colonial Government must control.

We put on one side the contingency of Imperial aid, and ask the House to concur with us in determining that the Colony must take into its own charge the conduct of Immigration.

I will show you presently, that in assuming that charge, it is part of our proposal to remember that Provinces and Provincial Institutions exist.

Last year, I had the honor to invite the attention of the Committee to the subject of Immigration, and to hold forth the hope that we should be able to lay before the Assembly specific proposals. We directed the attention of the Commissioners to the subject, in a series of special Instructions which have already been presented to you. I invite your attention to those Instructions, as indicating the general opinions of the Government on the subject.

The Colony requires Immigration of several different descriptions; and it will be the care of the Government, if power by legislation is given to them, to enter into agreements in relation to different parts of the Colony, in accordance, as far as possible, with the views of the local authorities and with local requirements. In placing Immigration on this footing, I am not dealing with it in vague terms; because it is part of the principle I desire to establish, that the only limit to profitable Immigration is that set by a want of local preparedness to receive the immigrants. From whatever point of view you regard it, whether from the highest social or the narrowest pecuniary view, Immigration is a profit to the State, if the immigrants can settle down and support themselves. If many thousands of immigrants, introduced at once, could earn a livelihood in the Colony, I would not hesitate to ask you to vote the money to pay for their passages. Long before the money would have to be paid, supposing it to be borrowed, the immigrants would recoup the amount by contributions to the revenue. But it would be cruel to bring out immigrants, if you do not see the way to their finding the means of self-support. As every immigrant who becomes a settler will be a profit, so every immigrant who leaves the Colony, or is unable to procure a livelihood in it, will be a loss. We therefore say that we will introduce immigrants only to those parts of the Colony which are prepared to receive them. What the nature of the preparation may be, it would be impossible now to define. It might be land for settlement; it might be employment of an ordinary nature, or on public works; it might be that facilities for establishing manufactories, or aiding special or co-operative settlements, were offered.

Local authorities and requirements must be consulted; and Immigrants introduced where preparations made for receiving them.

Modes of assistance
by Colonial Govern-
ment

and cost to be divided.

Why Colonial
Government must
have control.

Effect upon Native
question.

£60,000 for Telegraph
Extension.

All that I can do by way of definition is to say, that the Government will be prepared to assist Immigration in every way possible, whether by direct grants, or by indirect agreements with powerful Associations, so long as it is evident that the Provinces desire and are prepared for the Immigration. What we shall ask will be, a guarantee that the desire and preparation exist,—the proof that the Province is willing to contribute towards the cost. Whatever the cost, we propose that the General and Provincial Governments shall share it, and we shall be quite willing that the Provinces should appoint agents to select suitable immigrants. The more Immigration Agents there are, the better, so long as they are properly qualified persons. I believe a great many immigrants may be introduced free, or at a small cost, in connection with public works, or land grants, or special or co-operative settlements. In any of those cases, the Provinces, though not actually paying money, will otherwise give good evidence of their desire to encourage Immigration. Be it large or small, the cost will be divided. The Provincial share will be recovered by a stoppage of 30s. a-head, for the requisite time, to cover the actual half-cost, with interest added. The Provinces will, in other words, only have to relinquish, for a time, the poll receipts on the new arrivals, as I will explain directly. In no case will they have to make actual payment.

If I have with sufficient clearness shown our opinion of the thoroughly reproductive nature of Immigration, judiciously managed, honorable Members will understand why, in no spirit of hostility to the Imperial country, we say that the whole thing must be in the hands of the Colony—the selection of the immigrants, the decision of how many are wanted, the preparation to receive them. What cultivation is to the farmer, what sheep-breeding to the runholder, what an increase of clients to professional men, are Immigrants, if they become settlers, to the State. We cannot too strongly insist upon this, and so lead ourselves up to the recollection that the conditions of an under-populated country widely vary from those of a country suffering from the evils of an excessive population. If we also remembered that there is a broad distinction of circumstance, and of the treatment required, between a country which is able to produce more than sufficient animal and vegetable food for its population, and one which is unable to feed its population, and has constantly before it the necessity of choosing between the production of animal or vegetable food, we should have less, than I think we have at present, of that servile imitation which tends to impede the search after the legislation which the Colony requires.

I cannot close this branch of the subject, without adverting to the effect which the promotion of Railways and Immigration must certainly have on the Native question. The employment of large numbers of well-paid Natives on public works, to which, in their present temper, they will resort with avidity; the opening up of the country, and its occupation by settlers, which will result from the construction of roads; coupled with the balancing of the numbers of the two races by a large European Immigration—will do more to put an end to hostilities and to confirm peaceful relations, than an army of ten thousand men.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

There is one other purpose to which we propose to apply a part of the Loan I have described. I allude to the extension of the Telegraph. Sixty thousand pounds is the amount which will be submitted to the Assembly for that object. I will briefly describe the extensions proposed, and the several sums it is estimated will cost:—

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF THE EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN NEW ZEALAND.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Invercargill to Riverton—20 miles	...	...	1,200	0	0			
1 Station	...	...	250	0	0	1,450	0	0
Naseby Line—40 miles	...	...	2,600	0	0			
1 Station	...	...	250	0	0	2,850	0	0
Port Chalmers to Otago Heads—10 miles	...	...	600	0	0			
1 Station	...	...	250	0	0	850	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Third Wire from Dunedin to Christchurch—250 miles	4,000	0	0			
Purchase Money of Otago Provincial Line ...	2,385	0	0	4,000	0	0
Purchase of New <i>Materiel</i> from Otago Provincial Government, including 1,120 Iron Poles ...	2,048	0	0			
				4,433	0	0
Second Wire from Christchurch to Hokitika—180 miles	3,700	0	0			
				3,700	0	0
Lyttelton to Godley Head—6 miles ...	360	0	0			
1 Station ...	250	0	0			
				610	0	0
Akaroa Line—40 miles ...	2,000	0	0			
1 Station ...	250	0	0			
				2,250	0	0
Branch Line to Waiau (including Hurunui)—40 miles	2,650	0	0			
2 Stations ...	500	0	0			
				3,150	0	0
Town of Nelson to Port—1½ miles ...	100	0	0			
1 Station ...	150	0	0			
				250	0	0
Wellington to Pencarrow, <i>via</i> Hutt—20 miles ...	635	0	0			
1 Station ...	100	0	0			
				735	0	0
Patea to Taranaki—100 miles ...	6,000	0	0			
2 Stations ...	500	0	0			
				6,500	0	0
Tauranga to Thames, 1 wire—100 miles ...	7,000	0	0			
2 Stations ...	500	0	0			
				7,500	0	0
Second wire to Thames, <i>via</i> Tauranga—300 miles ...	5,400	0	0			
				5,400	0	0
Onehunga to Manukau—20 miles ...	1,500	0	0			
1 Station ...	250	0	0			
				1,750	0	0
Auckland to Kaipara, Wangarei, and Bay of Islands						
200 miles ...	12,000	0	0			
3 Stations ...	750	0	0			
				12,750	0	0
Instruments, &c. ...	2,000	0	0			
				2,000	0	0
Total ...				£60,178	0	0

FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE PROVINCES.

In the course of the remarks I have made on these various proposals, I have abundantly evidenced the desire of the Government to respect the integrity of Provincial institutions, and to put them to their highest and most valuable uses; but I have not hesitated to declare that, inasmuch as the objects of Government are superior to a blind subserviency to particular forms, we must not shrink from making such alterations in the Provincial system as the requirements of the country, and of a colonizing policy, demand.

There are features in connection with the Provincial system which require to be considered, with a view to removing the objections to which they are amenable. The financial relations between the Colony and the Provinces require to be re-shaped. They are wanting in simplicity, and they work unequally; they are of a nature which tends to embarrass the consideration separately of the respective finances of the Colony and of the Provinces. The present system has, however, the advantage of making each Province responsible for its own liabilities, and of making it also the interest of the Provinces to aid the General Government in keeping down departmental expenditure. It is, on the other hand, open to the objections I have already referred to in general terms, and which may be thus described:—Firstly, Some Provinces receive less, and some more, than they are equitably entitled to. Secondly, The present arrangement impedes the consideration generally of questions relating to taxation. Thirdly, It is productive of difficulties of an almost insuperable nature in the way of maturing, with other Colonies, reciprocal arrangements for the exchange, duty free, of Colonial produce and manufactures. Fourthly, It somewhat hampers the freedom of Interprovincial trade.

Financial Relations
with Provinces must
be modified.

The Hon. the Premier
on the "Partnership."

It is worthy of remark, that when, two years ago, objections were taken to what was termed the partnership between the Colony and the Provinces, my colleague, the Premier, though not agreeing with the nature of the proposals made to end that partnership, expressed himself as favourable, in a large measure, to the principle involved, as the following extract from his speech delivered on the occasion will show :—

"The first reason I have tabled for my motion of want of confidence relates to the dissolution of financial partnership between the General and Provincial Governments. I concur in that proposal—1. Because it gives the only prospect of reducing taxation.—2. Because it prevents complications of accounts and endless disputes.—3. Because the Provinces will know what their means really are.—4. Because it will prevent falsification of accounts by the General Government, and the consequent squabbles arising thereout. But it should not be carried out on any principle which should tend to destroy the feeling of individual responsibility on the part of the Provinces, or create a desire on the part of those which have borrowed little, to go on borrowing wildly, merely to be on a footing of equality with the others."

Payment per head of
population to be sub-
stituted for moiety
of Consolidated
Revenue.

Substantially, we do not propose to make any alteration in the present system, excepting to pay to the Provinces so much per head of population, in lieu of a proportion of the revenue, the Provinces to be charged as at present for loan liabilities, and for what are known as Provincial services. But there is one important provision, in addition, to which I must refer. The party to which the present Government belong has never denied that the outlying districts had in some cases more or less cause for complaint. The members of that party have not been able to concur in many of the suggested remedies. We now come down with a proposal based not only on a sense that the country districts have a right to the recognition of the complaints they make, but also that, on pecuniary grounds, if the Colony is to enter on a system of opening up the country by trunk roads and railways, and by immigration, it is vitally necessary that side roads feeding the main lines should also be constructed. We see a money profit to arise from the proposal I am about to make; we see, also, that it will tend in the direction of preventing the public estate from being subjected to forced sales, irrespective of the progress of settlement. We propose that, for seven years, £50,000 a year shall be voted out of the consolidated revenue, to be expended by local bodies—I will call them Road Boards, though they may have many designations—on district roads.

£50,000 for Road
Districts.

We propose that the £50,000 should be divided between the Provinces, in the proportion of their populations. The division within each Province is a matter of much greater difficulty. If you make population or local rates the basis of division, you may be giving to comparatively settled districts an overwhelming advantage over those districts the settlement of which is just commencing. We recognize that, as the Colony will have to find the money for this purpose, the Assembly has the right jealousy to watch the expenditure, whilst we also see that the Assembly could ill devise the details of the expenditure. We propose, therefore, that during the first year the money shall be expended on district roads, by District Boards, with the approval of the Governor in Council, the plan in each case to be submitted by the Superintendent. After the first year, we propose that the plan of expenditure for each ensuing year shall, by the Superintendent of each Province, be submitted to the Government of the Colony, and by them be submitted to the Assembly, and be approved of by it. When I speak of a plan, I do not contemplate an apportionment of the money to particular roads. The plan to which I refer is, the mode of dividing the money between the Local Boards, and this, of course, includes the necessity that there shall be Local Boards amongst which to divide it. I hardly require to add that it is contemplated that the Gold Fields shall be included in road districts.

AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION TO PROVINCES.

Capitation payments
to be charged with
Provincial Services.

The Committee will be anxious to learn what sum per head of population it is proposed to pay to the Provinces. No doubt some honorable members will question the wisdom of our making the contribution to the Provinces chargeable with the Provincial Services. But, after well considering the subject, we have come to the conclusion that it is better to do so. Otherwise, there would be no limit to the demands made for the extension of Postal Services, for the increase of Tele-

graph Stations, for the establishment of fresh Ports of Entry, and for the appointment of Resident Magistrates. The local charge of these Services operates as a useful incentive to moderation and economy. The Provinces now receive half of the revenue for the same purposes for which we propose to give a poll contribution. In fixing the amount, however, it must be borne in mind that, as the population increases, the amount the Provinces will receive will increase, but there will not be anything like a corresponding increase in the cost of the Provincial Services. We propose to give this year two pounds per head of population, and to diminish the amount annually by two shillings, until it falls to thirty shillings, at which sum we believe it will be found wise to leave it. There is no accurately ascertaining the population, but we believe it is about 250,000. Besides the two pounds per head, we propose to give, as I have already stated, £50,000 for what are strictly Provincial purposes—subsidies to Road Districts. The means of determining the population of the Provinces had better be discussed when we decide on the principle. We assume that, to start with, there are 250,000 Europeans. There is some difficulty in deciding what contribution should be made on account of the Maori population. It would not be fair to give a contribution on account of those Maoris who roam about the interior, and who are apt to cost more than they contribute to the revenue; but there are Maoris on whose account a contribution should as justly be made as on account of Europeans. We have thought over many plans for estimating these, but we can arrive at no better proposal than an arbitrary one of £3,000 each to Auckland and Hawke's Bay; £1,500 to Wellington; and £500 to Taranaki. The Maori population of Hawke's Bay undoubtedly contributes very considerably to the revenue. The County of Westland also requires to be exceptionally treated, on account of the large proportion of adults in the population. We propose that Westland shall be allowed an extra 5s. per head of population.

£2 per head this year, to be reduced 2s. a year, down to £1 10s.

Contribution for Maoris.

Special contribution to Westland.

The total will stand thus—

Population allowance	...	...	£500,000
Maori allowance	...	...	8,000
Special to Westland	...	...	3,375
Road Districts	...	...	50,000
			£561,375

I give an approximate statement of the way in which these proposals will affect the Provinces. I do not pretend they are absolutely correct. All I now say is, that they have been compiled with care, and that we propose they shall be adopted as the basis of distribution for the ensuing year.

										Effect of Capitation Payments.
PROVINCE.	Population.	Amount at £2 per head.	Proportion of £50,000 for Road Districts.	Special Allowance.	Allowance on account of Maoris.	Total.	Last Year's Receipts.	Gain.	Loss.	
AUCKLAND	62,000	£124,000	£12,400	...	£3,000	£139,400	£131,000	£8,400	...	
TARANAKI	4,800	9,600	960	...	500	11,060	4,460	6,600	...	
WELLINGTON	25,000	50,000	5,000	...	1,500	56,500	47,540	8,960	...	
HAWKE'S BAY	6,000	12,000	1,200	...	3,500	16,200	16,300	...	100	
NELSON	24,000	48,000	4,800	...	...	52,800	44,280	8,520	...	
MAIRBOROUGH	4,700	9,400	940	...	...	10,340	4,940	5,400	...	
CANTERBURY	40,000	80,000	8,000	...	...	88,000	62,680	25,320	...	
WESTLAND	13,500	27,000	2,700	3,375	...	33,075	46,800	...	13,725	
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND	70,000	140,000	14,000	...	...	154,000	151,320	2,680	...	
TOTALS	250,000	500,000	50,000	3,375	8,000	561,375	509,320	65,880	13,825	

The half of the revenue last year was £509,000, so that the Provinces gain considerably, besides the inducement that is afforded to them to increase their population. It will in future be profitable for the Provinces to encourage matrimony to the extent of finding the gold ring, and perhaps in due time a cradle in addition. We propose, moreover, to set apart half the Stamp Duties, after the end of the year 1870-71, for Railway purposes. I shall be asked how the Colony can afford to be so liberal to the Provinces. Before going into details, I reply, in general terms, that the Colony will derive benefit as well as

the Provinces from the construction of railways and from immigration; that it is wise to stimulate the Provinces to colonizing enterprise, by making the concession of an increased revenue for settlement purposes, such as we propose; and that the Colony, but for the Native disturbances, could not only afford the increase, but could reduce taxation as well. It is to be remembered, also, that our proposals embrace a specific allocation of a portion of the money payable to the Provinces, to particular and well-defined objects. When I come to the Ways and Means, I have no doubt the Committee will see that the proposals we make, although liberal to the Provinces, are not more so than the Colony is warranted in making. I do not dwell on the extraordinary results the division discloses as to the unequal working of the present system. Honorable Members will doubtless conceive strong opinions concerning the justice which the Provinces have hitherto received. Canterbury has clearly lost some revenue belonging to it, or revenue payments within the Province have been evaded; Westland must have been drawing revenue from imports consumed on the Nelson side of the border.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE AND INTERCHANGE.

Admission of Colonial
Wools Duty Free
into United States.

For some time, considerable attention has been directed to the subject of the restrictions under which the Colony labours in respect to entering into commercial relations with other countries and colonies. In 1868, I brought down a Resolution urging the Government to enter into negotiations for procuring the admission of Colonial wools into the United States duty free. I then pointed out the hardship under which the Australasian Colonies laboured, seeing that the British-American Colonies had for a long while been permitted to enter into reciprocal arrangements.

Colonial Conference.

The late Government accepted the Resolutions, and, in pursuance of them, made arrangements for a Conference of Representatives of the different Colonies. The Conference was to have been held in October last, but fell through, owing to some of the Colonies not being prepared to proceed with it. Dr. Knight and I went to Australia for the purpose of attending the Conference; and when we found that it would not take place, we entered into communication with the New South Wales Government. I am not able to submit to you all the arrangements to which we agreed, because those arrangements were subsequently disturbed by the Queensland Government declining to become a party to them. Incidentally, however, in a correspondence to which I am about to refer, one of the Memoranda agreed to in New South Wales finds a place. It was attached to a letter written to Tasmania, before Queensland's withdrawal was known to the Government. I think I may add, that the withdrawal of Queensland was not dictated by any objection to the particular Memorandum to which I am referring.

An Australasian
Customs Union,
but Intercolonial

The correspondence with Tasmania arose through the desire of that Colony to arrange another Conference. This time, the express object was to bring about what is known as a Customs Union between the Australasian Colonies. The meaning of a Customs Union is, that the Colonies should agree to a uniform Tariff, and that goods cleared in any one Colony should be admitted duty free to the other Colonies. There are various proposals as to the mode of dividing the total revenue amongst the different Colonies; but to these I need not refer, because, as will be seen by the correspondence, the Government at once expressed their total disapproval of any arrangement which would prevent the Colony from freely dealing with its own Tariff. I am not saying that, in the event of a Federal Union between the Colonies, a Customs Union might not also be necessary; a Customs Union by itself, however, we decidedly condemn—that is to say, a Union which would prevent our varying our Tariff from time to time, and making it suitable to our own wants. But we fully recognize the advantages of reciprocity. The first mail to California carried a correspondence having for its object to urge the United States to consider the question of relaxing the restrictions upon the admission of Colonial wools. This correspondence has been laid before you, together with that already referred to. As something has been said about our Government not having addressed the United States Government direct, I may mention that we had reason to think the course we adopted was

objected to
Reciprocity desired.

Correspondence with
the United States
Government.

necessary to secure the attention of the Government of that country. I invite you to consider the valuable Memorandum of the Attorney-General (already laid upon the Table) on the subject of reciprocal arrangements between the Colonies. As I have said, although objecting to a Customs Union, we highly value reciprocal arrangements between the Colonies. The Colonies should have the power to make such reciprocal arrangements for the interchange of Colonial produce and manufactures as may seem to them desirable. So strongly are we impressed with this conviction, and so much do we feel the injustice of the Australasian Colonies being placed at a disadvantage as compared with the British-American Colonies, that we intend to submit to you a proposal which will, to all intents and purposes, give us the power, without waiting for the tardy assistance of the Imperial Government. Although we cannot legally impose differential duties, there is nothing to prevent our voting moneys, by way of bonus, to importers of particular produce or manufactures; and the bonus may amount to a part or to the whole of the duty. We propose to take power to enter into agreements with the neighbouring Colonies to pay sums, in the shape of bonus, on the importation of certain goods. We mean still to urge the Imperial Government to remove the obstructions in the way of direct arrangements; and we can scarcely doubt that a nation which has shown us in so many ways how highly she values commercial considerations, will welcome and aid the development of a commercial spirit in her Colonies. Be this as it may, in the meantime, we propose, with the approbation of the Assembly, to give effect to the principle of reciprocity by allowing a bonus on the importation of Australian wines. The terms of that bonus I will presently allude to. As far as the principle is concerned, I am mistaken if it is not one which will be heartily welcomed in this Colony, and none the less so that it gives to other Colonies a practical proof of our desire to enter into reciprocal relations with them.

Reciprocity to be secured, without Imperial Legislation,

By voting sums as bonuses;

The principle to be first applied to Australian Wines.

TAXATION.

Now that we have cleared the way by dissolving the partnership between the Colony and the Provinces, we can deal simply with taxation questions. Ministers are of opinion that the aggregate of taxation cannot be increased with advantage, but that in many cases taxation ought to be varied. I do not wish to re-open the discussion of last year about free trade and protection. What I submit is this,—We want to raise a certain amount of revenue, and it is highly expedient that the revenue should be derived in the manner best calculated to stimulate local production. If imports must be taxed, let those escape lightly which cannot be produced here, and let those which need not be imported, but which wealthy persons choose to consume, be made to yield a revenue. We do not ask for extensive changes; we ask you to put a tax on some articles and to take it off others. The total revenue will not be varied much, so that we still continue to make revenue requirements our guide. The Tariff alterations we propose to make are described in a separate Statement.

Aggregate of Taxation cannot be increased;

But variations may stimulate Colonial industries.

The nominal amount of the added duties exceeds considerably the reductions, but it must be recollected that the tendency of the increases will be to reduce importations. I propose that the increases shall commence immediately; whilst, to give persons who have already paid duties an opportunity of working off their stocks, I propose that the decreases shall commence on the 1st October. In consequence of this arrangement, I estimate that for the year the change in the Tariff may yield some £5,000 additional revenue, whilst next year the change will be calculated to rather reduce than increase the receipts. It will be observed that, in respect to the general and popular uses of the articles which we subject to changes, the reductions not unfavourably compare with the increases.

Result of proposed variations.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

You will not be surprised, after what I have already stated upon the subject of Defence expenditure, to hear that the Government consider that the Colony is not justified, even if it were able to do so, in regarding the item of Defence Expenditure as one to be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue. To raise a revenue sufficient to pay annually the interest upon our war loans, and to meet the

Defence Expenditure cannot come out of ordinary revenue.

extraordinary expenditure which may be forced upon us by unfortunate circumstances, would be, to say the least—and it has been so hitherto—either to subject the population to oppressive and injurious taxation, or to prevent the expenditure for reproductive purposes of money which might be so employed. I am not about to express an opinion, either on behalf of the Government or on my own behalf, respecting a question upon which there has been so very much difference of opinion, namely, the cause of the last outbreak of the Natives. But I may say this: There is a very general impression that had we not gradually been persuaded into a sense of undue security against further Native difficulties, and so been led to abandon those precautions which were previously considered necessary, any fresh outbreak of war or of difficulty, whenever it occurred, might have been dealt with more effectually and promptly than was possible after we had been lulled into false security.

Prospects are encouraging ;

But provision must be made for emergencies,

And a Permanent Appropriation is proposed.

But the Colony is able now to congratulate itself upon a very much improved aspect of Native affairs, and by judicious and conciliatory management, we may be spared the great evil of any fresh disturbances of a serious nature. It would, nevertheless, be highly imprudent—nay, it would be but little short of madness—however favourable appearances may now be, to fail to make adequate provision to meet cases of necessity—to fail to make proper provision to guard against risks. We therefore propose to do that which we believe a large section of the public men of the Colony regret was not done four years ago: we intend to ask for a Permanent Appropriation for Defence Purposes, of £180,000 for the first year, £160,000 for the second year, and £150,000 for the three succeeding years; the money to be borrowed from time to time if required, and as required. I shall leave to my colleague, the Hon. the Defence Minister, to dilate upon the many advantages which a permanent appropriation of this kind would ensure. It is sufficient for me to say, in respect to that portion of the subject which comes within my province, that by adopting this plan, you will enable such ordinary revenue as you raise for ordinary purposes to be so applied, and if there be an excess you can reduce taxation so as to yield only the amount actually required, or partially reduce taxation, and apply the balance to reproductive purposes.

The burden on each Island will be thus equalized.

The hardship under which the people of the Middle Island labour in having to expend so much upon Defence purposes, is frequently urged. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of the question, I may point out that if, during present years, the Defence expenditure is taken from the revenue, a larger proportion of the cost will be thrown upon the Middle Island, owing to the comparatively unsettled state of the North Island. But if it be the fact that the North Island will support as much life as, or more than, the Middle Island, we may be certain that it is only a question of time when the North Island will be able to contribute equally with, or even more largely than, the Middle Island, towards the expenditure for Defence purposes. By borrowing the money for that expenditure, therefore, instead of charging it annually upon revenue, you will have a fair prospect that the ultimate repayment will fall more equally upon the two Islands than, it must be admitted, is at present the case. I have already referred to the heavy expenditure entailed upon us for interest and sinking fund, on account of the large war loans. But, beyond that expenditure, there has, during the last few years, been more or less of expenditure for Defence purposes out of revenue. That expenditure, it may be said, has passed to final account—that is, it has been paid from out of the revenue derived from the two Islands. I take leave to think, however, that, had the money for Defence purposes been borrowed, and had the sums expended for current Defence purposes been expended for purposes of settlement—for the construction of roads and the introduction of immigrants—although we should now have a somewhat larger annual interest on the debt to pay, we should have a more than corresponding increase of contributing power.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

We have now cleared away the principal points requiring separate discussion, and, subject to them, we may proceed to consider the Expenditure and Ways and Means for the ensuing year. I have occupied so much of your time, that I

will take another opportunity of commenting on the details of the Estimates. I will on this occasion ask you only to consider the broad divisions of the expenditure. The total estimated expenditure set down in the ordinary Estimates is £903,523 0s. 5d., of which £489,327 0s. 3d. belongs to General Charges, and £414,196 0s. 2d. to Provincial Charges. I will read the totals opposite to each class, including the Permanent Charges.

Estimated Ordinary Expenditure this year, £903,523 0s. 5d.

	1870-1.					
	GENERAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil List	27,500	0	0	...	...	...
Permanent Charges	305,603	0	9	194,469	0	0
Class 1, Public Domains and Buildings	2,800	0	0	...	...	...
„ 2, Public Departments	31,730	9	0	11,853	6	8
„ 3, Law and Justice	4,976	10	0	46,197	16	0
„ 4, Postal, &c., Services	41,605	0	0	84,459	0	0
„ 5, Customs Departments	11,955	0	0	37,387	5	0
„ 6, Native	19,272	5	0	9,332	0	0
„ 7, Miscellaneous, Special, and Temporary	38,867	18	0	6,700	0	0
„ 8, Militia and Volunteers	5,016	17	6	23,797	12	6
TOTALS	£489,327	0	3	414,196	0	2
GENERAL CHARGES ... ..	...	£489,327	0 3	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL CHARGES ... ..	...	...	414,196 0 2	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	...	£903,523	0 5	...	...	...

The amount of the Provincial Charges will be defrayed out of the contributions payable to the Provinces. The Colonial portion includes the payment of Sinking Fund, the Departmental Defence and Native Expenditure, but does not include the Colonial Force Expenditure nor that for Telegraph Extension. I now proceed to consider the Ways and Means for the ensuing year.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

We shall commence the year, it will be remembered, with a nominal deficiency of £35,591 9s. 3d.; but, on the other side, we have the following sums:—Two amounts owing by Southland, £15,285 13s. 3d. and £8,130 6s. 5d.; and the amount paid on account of roads in the North Island, £25,000. Those sums may be at once regarded as recoverable. As to two other sums—£10,000 advanced to the Patea Settlers, and £15,000 to the Province of Wellington for the Wanganui Bridge—it is a matter for consideration, whether we shall put ourselves in the position of borrowing an equal amount, or shall allow the sums to continue as a debt to the revenue. There is another amount due to the Colony, respecting which the House will have to give some direction. Three years ago, the Loan Allocation Act was repealed, except so far as the amounts then due by the Provinces respectively for accrued interest and sinking fund. It is not for me to discuss the policy of that arrangement. It is sufficient to say now, that on the last day of the year I am bound to debit to each of the Provinces concerned the amount of its debt. There has been no direction given as to what is to be done with the money. Supposing it to be regarded as a debt due by the Provinces to the Colony, it would follow that it would be money available for appropriation. I am not sure that the two Provinces principally concerned (Auckland and Taranaki) are in a position to spare the cash necessary for making the payment: but on this subject I may yet consult the Provincial authorities. Supposing that those Provinces are not—or that either of them is not—conveniently able to make payment, I do not see that the House should object to allowing them to raise money for the purpose. The amounts due by the other two Provinces (Wellington and Hawke's Bay) are comparatively trifling. The greatest difficulty in the matter seems to be, what shall be done with the

Nominal deficiency, £35,591 9s. 3d.; but actual balance at commencement of year, £72,870 16s. 1d.

money; as to which I may say, the Government have concluded that, unless otherwise directed by the House, they shall assume that the money is to pass to the aid of general revenue. This amount, together with those due by Southland, and that for roads in the North Island, will give a total of £83,462 5s. 4d. There will be, besides, about £25,000 recoverable from the Special Fund, apart from the amount previously referred to under the Loan Allocation Act, and apart from the balance in Special Fund available for meeting the Treasury Bills charged on the Settlements Act. Adding the amount of £25,000 to the other sum mentioned, £83,462 5s. 4d., we have £108,462 5s. 4d., to commence the year with, less the deficiency of £35,591 9s. 3d., already explained, leaving a balance of £72,870 16s. 1d. for the purposes of the year 1870-71, or for such other purposes as the Assembly shall appoint. This amount is exclusive of the advances to Patea Settlers and for the Wanganui Bridge; as to which two sums I propose that the Government shall have power to borrow on them, or to transfer them if necessary.

I now come to the ordinary revenue of the year. I will give you the actual receipts for the past year, remembering that we have been obliged to make an estimate as to the last month, and I add the estimate for the ensuing year. The figures stand thus:—

	Receipts, 1869-70.		Estimated Receipts, 1870-71.	
	£		£	
Estimated Revenue of the year.	Customs ...	816,150	810,000	
	Bonded Warehouses ...	4,722	4,500	
	Stamps ...	65,008	70,000	
	Post Office ...	47,433	52,000	
	Telegraph ...	17,443	25,000	
	Miscellaneous ...	83,714	90,000	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		1,034,470	1,051,500	

Effects of Excise Duty.

There may be added, as the result of the changes in the Tariff, a sum of £5,000. It will be noticed that the ordinary Customs Revenue is estimated at a reduction of £6,000, as compared with last year's receipts, instead of a normal increase being allowed for. The reason for this is, the apprehension we entertain of the effect upon the revenue which may result from operations under the Distilleries Act. A distillery is already in operation (in Dunedin), and another is about to be established (in Auckland). If those distilleries prove successful, there can be no doubt that the effect upon the revenue will be a serious one. The proprietors of the established distillery have not been bringing much of its produce into consumption. They seem to have been holding their stock, for the purpose of improving it by age; and should a large quantity of that stock come into consumption during the present year, the revenue will be considerably affected.

Warning to Distille

I think it is well worthy of your consideration, whether you should not take the opportunity of affirming that, in the event of any alteration being made in the Import Duty on Spirits, the Assembly is not bound to make a corresponding or any reduction in the present rate of Excise Duty. That duty is now one-half of the Import Duty. When the promoters of the distillery in Dunedin applied to the Government to approve their undertaking, an intimation was, in reply, given that, in the event of a reduction in the Import Duty, the Assembly would in no sense be bound to reduce the Excise Duty below 6s. per gallon. The Government have lately received an application respecting the proposed distillery in Auckland, and I have ventured to give to the promoters a precisely similar intimation. I do not propose that there should be any immediate, or even early, action taken; but it is clear that the time will come when the increase of population will offer such large inducements to smuggling, with the present rate of Import Duty, that it may be advisable to make some reduction. It may not be necessary for several years; but it is only fair that those who are interested should understand that, whatever may be found necessary as to the Import Duty, they will not have a claim for a reduction in the present Excise or Differential Duty in their favour.

The other items of Revenue are, I think, moderately stated. Should the very large arrears in respect to Crown Grants be cleared off, and the Land Registration Act be successfully brought into operation, it is possible that the item Miscellaneous may exceed the sum which has been set opposite to it.

We have, then, an expenditure as follows :—

Colonial purposes	£489,327	0	3
Capitation payments to Provinces, out of which the Provincial Charges are payable ...	561,375	0	0
	<u>£1,050,702</u>	0	3

Expenditure: Colonial and Provincial Capitation, out of which Provincial Charges defrayed.

On the other side, we have revenue, including the addition to Tariff 1,056,500 0 0

Revenue.

Showing a surplus of £5,797 19s. 9d., taking the revenue alone into consideration, but to which has to be added the £72,870 16s. 1d. available from various sources at the commencement of the year, making a total estimated surplus at the end of next year of £78,668 15s. 10d. To that may be added, if required, the £25,000 advanced to Patea Settlers and for Wanganui Bridge. On the other hand, the surplus may be reduced by the possible increase of the liabilities for Defence Expenditure, to the extent of £10,000, to which I have already referred. Some small amount of additional interest may also become payable within the year. I do not propose to do anything with the surplus. It should accrue by next year; and next year will be the time to decide whether to employ it in reducing the Colonial debt or the Colonial taxation. I will again ask you to remember that the expenditure includes £46,000 repayment of our Loans by Sinking Fund, and £50,000 for Road Districts; that the increase of the Tariff is solely consequent on three months being allowed to elapse before bringing the reductions into operation; and that even with that increase the total revenue from Customs Duties is estimated to be less than the present year.

Surplus Revenue over Expenditure, together with amount from other sources. Total surplus, £78,668 15s. 10d., irrespective of advances Wanganui Bridge and Patea settlers.

Surplus to be disposed of next year, by reducing taxation, or Colonial Debt.

Let me, before I conclude, implore honorable Members not to allow party feelings to interfere with their consideration of the proposals we have made. If they like to relieve us from carrying out the work let them do so, but do not let them in hostility to the men condemn the measures. If we were actuated by a desire to retain office, or to hold it on easy terms, we are fully aware that we are not serving either purpose by our proposals; we know that nothing would be easier than to make the approaching appeal to the country the excuse for hurrying through the Session without raising any debateable questions. But do us the justice to suppose that all party considerations sink into utter insignificance in our minds, when we place them in competition with questions of such large moment as those we have raised. It may be that some honorable Members will think those questions prematurely raised—will be of opinion that there is no need to be otherwise than contented with affairs precisely as they at present stand. Whilst we will freely allow that their views are honestly and disinterestedly entertained, however little we are able to agree with them, let them do us the justice to believe that we are impelled to the enormous responsibility we have undertaken, in proposing such measures, by an overwhelming conviction that they are demanded in the interests of a country great in its resources, in its position, in its hardy and energetic population, in the traditions which spur its people onwards, and in those circumstances of desertion and contumely which have cast upon the Colonists unusually large duties, and left in their minds proportionately high aspirations.

We shall be told that these proposals will entail on posterity an enormous burden. Granted,—but they will give to posterity enormous means out of which to meet it. Every Member has constituents whom he represents; he will be justified in assuring them that the measures we propose will benefit every person in the community, from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest. They will lead the Colony to prosperity, and enable it to do justice to its splendid resources.

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BY THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL TREASURER

IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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ESTIMATES.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFF.

TABLES REFERRED TO IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table A.

STATEMENT showing the Debentures and Treasury Bills in Circulation under the several Loans of the New Zealand Government, the Amount of Sinking Fund Accrued, the Balance of Indebtedness, the Amount of the Annual Charge, and the proportions in which the several amounts are divisible between the General and Provincial Governments.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.								
Acts authorizing the Loan.	Amount of Debentures, &c., in circulation on 30 April, 1870.	Sinking Fund accrued to 31 Dec., 1869.	Total Debt after deducting Sinking Fund.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Annual Charge.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinance of Legislative Council	316 0 0	...	316 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1856" ...	156,000 0 0	39,412 16 9	116,587 3 3	6,240 0 0	3,120 0 0	9,360 0 0	...	...
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1860" ...	95,500 0 0	17,000 0 0	78,500 0 0	5,730 0 0	1,910 0 0	7,640 0 0	...	...
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1863" ...	1,656,800 0 0	48,506 12 8	1,608,293 7 4	83,726 0 0	22,454 0 0	106,180 0 0	...	...
"New Zealand Debentures Act, 1864," and Amendment Act, 1865	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
"Consolidated Loan Act, 1867" ...	1,911,100 0 0	27,832 15 10	1,883,267 4 2	95,555 0 0	19,111 0 0	114,666 0 0	...	...
Treasury Bills	528,000 0 0	...	528,000 0 0	31,806 6 7	...	31,806 6 7	...	...
	4,347,866 0 0	132,752 5 3	4,215,113 14 9	223,057 6 7	46,595 0 0	269,652 6 7	...	...

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.								
AUCKLAND—								
"Auckland Loan Act, 1863" ...	38,750 0 0	...	38,750 0 0	2,325 0 0	775 0 0	3,100 0 0	...	...
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1856" ...	90,000 0 0	22,738 3 7	67,261 16 5	3,600 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,400 0 0	...	...
"Consolidated Loan Act, 1867" ...	502,350 0 0	7,316 1 9	495,033 18 3	25,117 10 0	5,023 10 0	30,141 0 0	...	...
Total, Auckland	631,100 0 0	30,054 5 4	601,045 14 8	31,042 10 0	7,598 10 0	38,641 0 0	...	...
TARANAKI—								
"Consolidated Loan Act, 1867" ...	25,000 0 0	364 1 9	24,635 18 3	1,250 0 0	250 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...
Total, Taranaki	25,000 0 0	364 1 9	24,635 18 3	1,250 0 0	250 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...
WELLINGTON—								
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1856" ...	27,000 0 0	6,821 9 0	20,178 11 0	1,080 0 0	540 0 0	1,620 0 0	...	...
"Consolidated Loan Act, 1867" ...	97,600 0 0	1,421 8 4	96,178 11 8	4,880 0 0	976 0 0	5,856 0 0	...	...
"Consolidated Loan Application Act, 1869" ...	72,000 0 0	...	72,000 0 0	3,600 0 0	720 0 0	4,320 0 0	...	...
"Wellington Loan Act, 1862," No. 11 ...	9,600 0 0	3,247 10 0	6,352 10 0	768 0 0	384 0 0	1,152 0 0	...	...
"Wellington Loan Act, 1866," No. 3 ...	13,500 0 0	1,089 7 0	12,419 13 0	1,080 0 0	270 0 0	1,350 0 0	...	...
"Wellington Loan Act, 1866," No. 11 ...	30,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	...
Total, Wellington	249,700 0 0	12,579 14 4	237,129 5 8	14,408 0 0	2,890 0 0	17,298 0 0	...	...
HAWKE'S BAY—								
"New Zealand Loan Act, 1856" ...	27,000 0 0	6,821 9 0	20,178 11 0	1,080 0 0	540 0 0	1,620 0 0	...	...
"Consolidated Loan Act, 1867" ...	60,000 0 0	873 16 4	59,126 3 8	3,000 0 0	600 0 0	3,600 0 0	...	...
Total, Hawke's Bay	87,000 0 0	7,695 5 4	79,304 14 8	4,080 0 0	1,140 0 0	5,220 0 0	...	...

Table A—continued.

STATEMENT showing Debentures in Circulation, &c., (continued).
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (continued).

Acts authorizing the Loan.	Amount of Debentures, &c., in circulation on 30 April, 1870.			Sinking Fund accrued to 31 Dec., 1869.			Total Debt after deducting Sinking Fund.			Interest.			Sinking Fund.			Total Annual Charge.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NELSON—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	30,687	0	0	7,752	19	2	22,934	0	10	1,227	9	8	613	14	9	1,841	4	5
“Consolidated Loan Act, 1867”...	30,900	0	0	450	0	4	30,449	19	8	1,545	0	0	309	0	0	1,854	0	0
“Nelson Waterworks Loan Act, 1864”	17,400	0	0	...			17,400	0	0	1,392	0	0	348	0	0	1,740	0	0
Total, Nelson ...	78,987	0	0	8,202	19	6	70,784	0	6	4,164	9	8	1,270	14	9	5,435	4	5
MARLBOROUGH—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	14,313	0	0	3,616	2	7	10,696	17	5	572	10	4	286	5	3	858	15	7
Total, Marlborough ...	14,313	0	0	3,616	2	7	10,696	17	5	572	10	4	286	5	3	858	15	7
CANTERBURY—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	51,230	15	5	12,943	5	5	38,287	10	0	2,049	4	7	1,024	12	4	3,073	16	11
“Consolidated Loan Act, 1867”...	545,965	7	8	7,951	5	10	538,014	1	10	27,298	5	5	5,459	13	1	32,757	18	6
“Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1856”	7,546	3	1	* see note.			7,546	3	1	603	13	10	* see note.			603	13	10
“Canterbury Railway Loan Act, 1860”	60,853	16	11	do.			60,853	16	11	3,651	4	7	do.			3,651	4	7
“Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862”	16,407	13	10	do.			16,407	13	10	984	9	2	do.			984	9	2
Total, Canterbury ...	682,003	16	11	20,894	11	3	661,109	5	8	34,586	17	7	6,484	5	5	41,071	3	0
WESTLAND—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	22,769	4	7	5,752	11	3	17,016	13	4	910	15	5	455	7	8	1,366	3	1
“Consolidated Loan Act, 1867”...	146,384	12	4	2,131	18	0	144,252	14	4	7,319	4	7	1,463	16	11	8,783	1	6
“Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1856”	3,353	16	11	* see note.			3,353	16	11	268	6	2	* see note.			268	6	2
“Canterbury Railway Loan Act, 1860”	27,046	3	1	do.			27,046	3	1	1,622	15	4	do.			1,622	15	4
“Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862”	7,292	6	2	do.			7,292	6	2	437	10	9	do.			437	10	9
Total, Westland ...	206,846	3	1	7,884	9	3	198,961	13	10	10,558	12	3	1,919	4	7	12,477	16	10
OTAGO—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	63,000	0	0	15,916	14	6	47,083	5	6	2,520	0	0	1,260	0	0	3,780	0	0
“Consolidated Loan Act, 1867”...	443,000	0	0	6,451	14	8	436,548	5	4	22,150	0	0	4,430	0	0	26,580	0	0
“Otago Loan Ordinance, 1861-2”...	41,100	0	0	8,668	15	5	32,431	4	7	3,288	0	0	1,233	0	0	4,521	0	0
“Otago Loan Ordinance, 1862”...	145,500	0	0	7,200	0	0	138,300	0	0	8,730	0	0	1,455	0	0	10,185	0	0
“Otago Harbour Loan Ordinance, 1862”	46,650	0	0	8,439	18	7	38,210	1	5	3,732	0	0	1,399	10	0	5,131	10	0
“Otago Public Buildings Loan Ordinance, 1862”	40,450	0	0	6,243	17	0	34,206	3	0	3,236	0	0	1,213	10	0	4,449	10	0
Total, Otago ...	779,700	0	0	52,921	0	2	726,778	19	10	43,656	0	0	10,991	0	0	54,647	0	0
SOUTHLAND—																		
“New Zealand Loan Act, 1856”...	18,000	0	0	4,547	12	9	13,452	7	3	720	0	0	360	0	0	1,080	0	0
“Consolidated Loan Act, 1867”...	428,700	0	0	6,243	9	4	422,456	10	8	21,435	0	0	4,287	0	0	25,722	0	0
“Consolidated Loan Application Act, 1869”	7,000	0	0	...			7,000	0	0	350	0	0	70	0	0	420	0	0
Total, Southland ...	453,700	0	0	10,791	2	1	442,908	17	11	22,505	0	0	4,717	0	0	27,222	0	0
TOTAL—																		
General ...	4,347,866	0	0	132,752	5	3	4,215,113	14	9	223,057	6	7	46,595	0	0	269,652	6	7
Provincial ...	3,208,350	0	0	155,003	11	7	3,053,355	8	5	166,823	19	10	37,547	0	0	204,370	19	10
	7,556,216	0	0	287,755	16	10	7,268,469	3	2	389,881	6	5	84,142	0	0	474,023	6	5

* N.B.—The Sinking Fund is sufficient to provide for the Loan of 1856, which is due on 28th September, 1872. The remainder is recommended to be released.

Table B.

STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE of the Financial Year 1869-70, as detailed in the Annual Estimates; the ACTUAL EXPENDITURE brought to account to the 31st March; the ESTIMATED SUM required to meet LIABILITIES to the 30th June, 1870; and the PROBABLE SAVING or EXCESS.

—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31st MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CIVIL LIST.							
Governor ..	4,500 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	..	..
Judges ..	7,700 0 0	..	5,395 1 3	2,304 18 9	7,700 0 0	..	..
Establishment of General Government ..	8,300 0 0	..	5,499 9 6	2,800 10 6	8,300 0 0	..	..
Native Purposes ..	7,000 0 0	..	3,211 3 2	3,788 16 10	7,000 0 0	..	..
Total Civil List ..	27,500 0 0	..	17,105 13 11	10,394 6 1	27,500 0 0	..	..
PERMANENT CHARGES.							
Liabilities and Engagements, 1868-69.							
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	Not estimated	3,869 0 0	2,100 17 10	300 0 0	2,400 17 10	1,468 2 2	..
Under Acts of the General Assembly—							
General Charges ..	Ditto	13 19 0	4,123 2 4	..	4,123 2 4	..	4,109 3 4
Provincial Charges ..	Ditto	..	362 1 1	..	362 1 1	..	362 1 1
Civil List Fund Account ..	Ditto	..	4,717 11 10	584 1 3	5,301 13 1	..	5,301 13 1
Total Permanent Charges—Liabilities	..	3,882 19 0	11,303 13 1	884 1 3	12,187 14 4	1,468 2 2	9,772 17 6
PERMANENT CHARGES, 1869-70.							
Interest and Sinking Fund—							
General Charges ..	260,559 2 7	}	94,406 9 4	334,005 1 6	260,559 2 7	..	..
Ditto ..	Not estimated				4,966 8 3	..	4,966 8 3
Provincial Charges ..	157,416 0 0				157,416 0 0	..	..
Ditto ..	Not estimated				5,470 0 0	..	5,470 0 0
Under Acts of the General Assembly—							
General Charges ..	23,824 0 10	8 12 6	15,281 17 7	9,750 7 2	25,032 4 9	..	1,199 11 5
Ditto ..	Not estimated	..	862 13 2	9,083 0 1	9,945 13 3	..	9,945 13 3
Provincial Charges ..	Ditto	..	1,812 9 9	1,040 16 3	2,853 6 0	..	2,853 6 0
Total Permanent Charges ..	441,799 3 5	8 12 6	112,363 9 10	353,879 5 0	466,242 14 10	..	24,434 18 11

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	LIABILITIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, 1868-9.							
	CLASS I.—PUBLIC DOMAINS AND BUILDINGS.							
	General Charges :—							
1	Salaries	106 0 0	..	56 1 10	..	56 1 10	49 18 2	.. 2 1
2	Contingencies	10 0 0	..	211 2 1	..	211 2 1	..	..
3	Government House and Offices ..	11,000 0 0	..	4,543 17 0	6,456 3 0	11,000 0 0	..	..
4	Furniture for new Government House	1,200 0 0	..	..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	..
	Total Class I.	12,316 0 0	..	4,811 0 11	7,656 3 0	12,467 3 11	49 18 2	201 2 1
	CLASS II.—PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.							
	General Charges :—							
5	Governor's Establishment, Salaries ..	134 0 0	..	242 18 11	..	242 18 11	..	108 18 11
6	Legislative Departments	195 0 0	1 12 0	359 6 0	..	359 6 0	..	162 14 0
7	Executive	630 0 0	..	644 11 5	..	644 11 5	..	14 11 5
8	Ditto, Contingencies	50 0 0	..	41 15 8	..	41 15 8	8 4 4	..
9	Stamp Office, Salaries	50 0 0	..	42 12 2	7 7 10	50 0 0	.. 16 8	..
10	Printing Office	357 0 0	..	355 3 4	..	355 3 4	..	..
11	Ditto, Extra Assistance, Overtime, &c.	479 0 0	..	515 3 2	..	515 3 2	..	36 3 2
12	Geological Survey Department, Salaries	117 0 0	..	116 13 4	..	116 13 4	0 6 8	..
13	Ditto, Field Expenses, &c.	100 0 0	..	52 2 10	..	52 2 10	47 17 2	..
	Provincial Charges :—							
14	Paymasters' Departments, Salaries ..	110 0 0	..	110 8 4	..	110 8 4	..	0 8 4
15	Ditto, Clerical Assistance and Con- tingencies	160 0 0	..	74 13 10	..	74 13 10	85 6 2	.. 6 8
16	Stamp Departments, Salaries	111 0 0	..	166 6 8	..	166 6 8	..	..
17	Ditto, Contingencies	168 0 0	..	67 17 10	..	67 17 10	100 2 2	..
18	Electoral Departments, Salaries ..	141 0 0	..	408 6 8	..	408 6 8	..	267 6 8
19	Ditto, Printing Electoral Rolls, &c. ..	500 0 0	..	610 9 11	..	610 9 11	..	110 9 11
	Total Class II.	3,302 0 0	1 12 0	3,808 10 1	7 7 10	3,815 17 11	243 13 2	755 19 1

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
	CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.							
	General Charges:—							
20	Colonial Secretary's Office (Judicial Branch), Salaries ..	155 0 0	..	127 2 6	..	127 2 6	27 17 6	..
21	Ditto, Travelling Expenses, Judges, &c. ..	100 0 0	..	25 0 8	..	25 0 8	74 19 4	..
22	Registrars of Land, &c., Salaries ..	35 0 0	..	32 10 0	..	32 10 0	2 10 0	..
	Provincial Charges:—							
	Registrars of Land, &c., Salaries ..	..	..	745 2 11	..	745 2 11	..	745 2 11
23	Supreme Courts } Salaries ..	3,543 0 0	..	2,983 11 6	..	2,983 11 6	559 8 6	..
24	District " } Contingencies ..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	..
25	Res. Magistrate } ..	200 0 0	..	254 0 2	..	254 0 2	..	54 0 2
26	Criminal Prosecutions ..	100 0 0	..	415 18 0	..	415 18 0	..	315 18 0
27	Coroners ..	200 0 0	..	385 19 8	..	385 19 8	..	185 19 8
	Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class III. ..	4,433 0 0	..	5,069 5 5	..	5,069 5 5	664 15 4	1,301 0 9
	CLASS IV.—POSTAL.							
	General Charges:—							
28	General Post Office, Salaries ..	236 0 0	..	234 11 8	..	234 11 8	1 8 4	..
29	Arrears, Suez Line ..	7,736 14 10	..	..	2,173 19 9	2,173 19 9	5,562 15 1	..
30	Intercolonial Steam Subsidies } ..	1,525 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	25 0 0	..
31	Interprovincial " ..	100 0 0	0 7 0	81 4 6	..	81 4 6	19 2 6	..
	Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Provincial Charges:—							
32	Auckland, Salaries and Mail Contracts	1,181 0 0	..	9 7 6	..	9 7 6	1,171 12 6	..
33	Taranaki " ..	62 0 0	..	38 13 4	..	38 13 4	23 6 8	..
34	Hawke's Bay " ..	259 0 0	..	274 18 7	..	274 18 7	..	15 18 7
35	Wellington " ..	657 0 0	..	648 1 8	..	648 1 8	8 18 4	..
36	Nelson " ..	521 0 0	..	356 9 3	..	356 9 3	164 10 9	..
37	Marlborough " ..	250 0 0	..	235 6 8	..	235 6 8	14 13 4	..
38	Canterbury " ..	2,321 0 0	..	904 13 7	..	904 13 7	1,416 6 5	..
	Carried forward ..	14,848 14 10	0 7 0	4,283 6 9	2,173 19 9	6,457 6 6	8,407 13 11	15 18 7

Table B—continued.

STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39	Brought forward ..	14,848 14 10	0 7 0	4,283 6 9	2,173 19 9	6,457 6 6	8,407 13 11	15 18 7
40	Westland, Salaries and Mail Contracts ..	609 0 0	..	701 10 10	..	701 10 10	..	92 10 10
41	Otago ..	2,900 0 0	..	1,664 7 6	..	1,664 7 6	1,235 12 6	..
42	Southland ..	380 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	20 0 0	..
	Contingencies ..	500 0 0	..	639 14 0	..	639 14 0	..	139 14 0
	General Charges :—							
43	Telegraph Department, Salaries ..	167 0 0	..	201 18 6	..	201 18 6	..	34 18 6
44	Ditto, Waiganui Line (130 miles) ..	5,000 0 0	263 12 9	4,440 11 8	409 8 4	4,850 0 0	413 12 9	..
45	Ditto, Cambridge Line (12 miles) ..	200 0 0	..	199 10 0	..	199 10 0	0 10 0	..
	Provincial Charges :—							
46	Telegraph Departments, Salaries ..	1,117 0 0	..	1,065 3 10	..	1,065 3 10	51 16 2	..
47	Ditto, Maintenance of Lines, &c. ..	400 0 0	..	915 14 2	..	915 14 2	..	515 14 2
	General Charges :—							
48	Marine Department, Salaries ..	366 0 0	..	331 13 4	..	331 13 4	34 6 8	..
49	Ditto, Contingencies ..	200 0 0	..	361 1 5	..	361 1 5	..	161 1 5
	Lighthouses (Works in progress),—							
50	Nugget Point Lighthouse ..	3,080 0 0	..	2,666 17 5	573 2 7	3,240 0 0	..	160 0 0
51	Cape Campbell ..	3,210 0 0	..	4,002 3 4	600 0 0	4,602 3 4	..	1,392 3 4
52	Farewell Spit ..	4,085 0 0	..	3,395 7 0	689 13 0	4,085 0 0	..	..
53	Manukau Light ..	120 0 0	..	83 9 4	6 10 8	90 0 0	30 0 0	..
54	Flat Rock Beacon ..	480 0 0	..	136 9 0	393 11 0	530 0 0	..	50 0 0
	Total Class IV.	37,662 14 10	263 19 9	25,448 18 1	4,846 5 4	30,295 3 5	10,193 12 0	2,562 0 10
	CLASS V.—CUSTOMS.							
	General Charges :—							
55	Inspector's Department, Chatham Islands, Salaries and Contingencies ..	132 1 8	..	89 10 6	..	89 10 6	42 11 2	..
56	Provincial Charges :—							
	Auckland, Salaries, &c. ..	550 0 0	..	544 14 0	..	544 14 0	5 6 0	..
	Carried forward ..	682 1 8	..	634 4 6	..	634 4 6	47 17 2	..

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
57	Brought forward	682 1 8	..	634 4 6	..	634 4 6	47 17 2	..
58	Taranaki	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	..
59	Hawke's Bay	95 0 0	..	93 15 0	..	93 15 0	1 5 0	..
60	Wellington	350 0 0	..	328 13 8	..	328 13 8	21 6 4	..
61	Nelson	250 0 0	..	305 12 4	..	305 12 4	..	55 12 4
62	Marlborough	65 0 0	..	77 1 8	..	77 1 8	..	12 1 8
63	Canterbury	375 0 0	..	340 13 4	..	340 13 4	34 6 8	..
64	Westland	400 0 0	..	95 15 0	..	95 15 0	304 5 0	..
65	Otago	450 0 0	..	510 8 4	..	510 8 4	..	60 8 4
66	Southland	200 0 0	..	165 0 0	..	165 0 0	35 0 0	..
	Contingencies	161 12 5	..	380 1 9	..	380 1 9	..	218 9 4
	Total Class V...	3,063 14 1	..	2,966 5 7	..	2,966 5 7	444 0 2	346 11 8
	CLASS VI.—NATIVE.							
67	General Charges :—	50 0 0	0 2 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	0 2 0	..
68	Contingencies	2,262 0 0	10 0 0	1,417 11 3	844 8 9	2,262 0 0	10 0 0	..
	Salaries of Officers							
	Total Class VI.	2,312 0 0	10 2 0	1,467 11 3	844 8 9	2,312 0 0	10 2 0	..
	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
69	General Charges :—							
70	Sundry Charges..	1,000 0 0	27 18 7	3,706 15 2	293 4 10	4,000 0 0	..	2,972 1 5
	Compensation to Miss Briggs and others	1,369 16 4	..	..	1,369 16 4	1,369 16 4	..	..
71	Payment of Treasury Bills	6,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	6,000 0 0	..
72	Judge Johnston's "New Zealand Justice of the Peace"	450 0 0	..	..	673 0 0	673 0 0	..	223 0 0
	Carried forward	8,819 16 4	27 18 7	3,706 15 2	2,336 1 2	6,042 16 4	6,000 0 0	3,195 1 5

(a) Amount paid, £6,000,—charged on Special Fund.

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
73	Brought forward Provincial Charges :— Native Lands Court .. Total Class VII.	£ s. d. 8,819 16 4 450 0 0 9,269 16 4	£ s. d. 27 18 7 .. 27 18 7	£ s. d. 3,706 15 2 692 2 6 4,398 17 8	£ s. d. 2,336 1 2 .. 2,336 1 2	£ s. d. 6,042 16 4 692 2 6 6,734 18 10	£ s. d. 6,000 0 0 .. 6,000 0 0	£ s. d. 3,195 1 5 242 2 6 3,437 3 11
	CLASS VIII.—DEFENCE.							
74	General Charges :—							
75	Militia and Volunteers, Salaries	224 0 0	..	1,046 11 8	..	1,046 11 8	..	822 11 8
76	Armed Constabulary, Pay..	29,026 0 0	..	5,918 10 3	8,281 9 9	14,200 0 0	14,826 0 0	..
77	Ditto, Ammunition ..	7,331 0 0	101 14 8	7,892 18 1	107 1 11	8,000 0 0	..	567 5 4
78	Ditto, "Sturt" and "St. Kilda"	500 0 0	..	1,801 6.11	298 13 1	2,100 0 0	..	1,600 0 0
79	Ditto, Transport, Rations, &c.	16,400 0 0	22 11 0	8,408 15 9	} 7,500 8 8	49,000 0 0	..	13,979 2 9
	Ditto, Arrears of Pay, &c.	14,441 0 0	4,157 6 3	33,090 15 7				
80	Provincial Charges :—							
81	Militia and Volunteers, Salaries	578 0 0	..	871 14 2	78 5 10	950 0 0	..	372 0 0
	Ditto, Capitation Grant ..	500 0 0	..	1,329 17 5	200 0 0	1,529 17 5	..	1,029 17 5
	Total Class VIII.	69,000 0 0	4,281 11 11	60,360 9 10	16,465 19 3	76,826 9 1	14,826 0 0	18,370 17 2
	CLASS IX.							
82	Confiscated Lands :—							
	Unexpended Balance ..	6,500 0 0	..	1,447 4 7	552 15 5	2,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	..
83	Wellington Debentures :—							
	Amount to be paid off ..	17,550 0 0	..	7,900 0 0	9,650 0 0	17,550 0 0	..	..
84	Nelson Debentures :—							
	Amount to be paid off ..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	..	..
85	Colonial 8 per cent. Debentures :—							
	Amount to be paid off ..	325 0 0	..	..	..	..	325 0 0	..
86	Southland Debts :—							
	Amounts yet to be paid ..	6,000 0 0	..	8,111 8 4	1,888 11 8	10,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0
	Total Class IX.	31,375 0 0	..	18,458 12 11	12,091 7 1	30,550 0 0	4,825 0 0	4,000 0 0

(b) Amount paid, £175,—charged on Special Fund.

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
87	FINANCIAL YEAR, 1869-70. CLASS I.—PUBLIC DOMAINS AND BUILDINGS. General Charges :— Public Domains and Buildings .. Total Class I. . .	2,480 0 0 2,480 0 0	.. ..	2,100 14 8 2,100 14 8	979 5 4 979 5 4	3,080 0 0 3,080 0 0	.. ..	600 0 0 600 0 0
88	CLASS II.—PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS. General Charges :—							
89	Governor's Establishment! ..	1,600 0 0	.. 0 16	1,033 11 8	566 8 4	1,600 0 0	..	.. 1,640 0 0
89	Legislative Departments ..	12,309 4 0	0 16 0	12,311 6 6	1,638 13 6	13,950 0 0	303 4 6	.. 1,640 0 0
90	Executive ..	7,871 13 0	2 11 6	5,562 18 4	2,008 1 8	7,571 0 0	..	.. 143 15 0
91	Stamp Office ..	874 15 0	1 10 0	714 12 2	305 7 10	1,020 0 0	..	..
92	Printing Office ..	5,627 0 0	..	3,667 13 4	1,959 6 8	5,627 0 0	..	..
93	Geological Survey ..	2,450 0 0	..	1,078 16 1	921 3 11	2,000 0 0	450 0 0	..
94	Provincial Charges :—							
94	Receiver, Westland ..	400 0 0	..	229 6 1	116 13 4	345 19 5	54 0 7	.. 550 0 0
95	Registrars ..	2,750 0 0	..	2,160 6 7	1,139 13 5	3,300 0 0	..	..
96	Paymaster's Department ..	2,455 0 0	..	1,582 8 9	872 11 3	2,455 0 0	..	.. 85 0 0
97	Stamp ..	1,845 0 0	..	1,241 5 3	688 14 9	1,930 0 0	..	..
98	Electoral ..	3,483 6 8	91 14 0	3,066 2 4	508 18 4	3,575 0 8	..	..
	Total Class 'II. . .	41,665 18 8	96 11 6	32,648 7 1	10,725 13 0	43,374 0 1	807 5 1	2,418 15 0
99	CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE. General Charges ..	6,335 10 0	..	5,879 8 6	956 1 6	6,835 10 0	..	500 0 0
100	Provincial Charges :—							
100	Supreme Court :—							
100	Auckland ..	1,385 0 0	..	899 11 8	485 8 4	1,385 0 0	..	..
101	Taranaki ..	187 10 0	..	102 11 0	84 19 0	187 10 0	..	..
102	Hawke's Bay ..	145 0 0	..	90 12 11	51 13 4	142 6 3	2 13 9	..
	Carried forward ..	8,053 0 0	..	6,972 4 1	1,578 2 2	8,550 6 3	2 13 9	500 0 0

(c) £250 transferred by Order in Council from Vote 97 to Vote 91.

(d) £87 10s. transferred by Order in Council from Vote 118 to Vote 101.

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

Vote.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS OF VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31st MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
103	Brought forward ..	8,053 0 0	..	6,972 4 1	1,578 2 2	8,550 6 3	2 13 9	500 0 0
104	Wellington ..	688 0 0	..	481 10 3	241 0 0	722 10 3	..	34 10 3
105	Nelson ..	307 0 0	..	192 10 0	114 10 0	307 0 0	..	..
106	Marlborough ..	50 0 0	..	33 6 8	16 13 4	50 0 0	..	..
107	Canterbury ..	1,410 0 0	..	940 0 0	470 0 0	1,410 0 0	..	..
108	Westland ..	430 0 0	..	292 3 4	137 16 8	430 0 0	..	..
109	Otago ..	1,251 0 0	..	834 0 0	377 0 0	1,211 0 0	40 0 0	..
110	Southland ..	135 0 0	..	84 3 4	50 16 8	135 0 0	..	..
	Contingencies ..	400 0 0	1 10 0	141 10 2	158 9 10	300 0 0	101 10 0	..
	District Court:—							
111	Auckland ..	250 0 0	..	166 13 4	83 6 8	250 0 0	..	..
112	Nelson ..	340 0 0	..	226 13 4	113 6 8	340 0 0	..	..
113	Westland ..	940 0 0	..	656 13 4	328 6 8	985 0 0	..	45 0 0
114	Otago Gold Fields ..	1,100 0 0	..	753 6 8	366 13 4	1,120 0 0	..	20 0 0
115	Contingencies ..	60 0 0	..	77 4 8	22 15 4	100 0 0	..	40 0 0
116	Travelling Expenses ..	200 0 0	..	125 7 10	14 12 2	140 0 0	60 0 0	..
	Resident Magistrates' Courts:—							
117	Auckland ..	4,220 0 0	4 3 4	2,635 0 0	1,545 0 0	4,180 0 0	44 3 4	..
118	Taranaki (a) ..	222 10 0	1 0 0	170 15 8	53 6 8	224 2 4	..	0 12 4
119	Hawke's Bay ..	1,080 0 0	..	513 7 5	244 13 4	758 0 9	321 19 3	..
120	Wellington ..	2,707 12 0	..	1,561 9 8	1,192 3 8	2,753 13 4	..	46 1 4
121	Nelson ..	1,020 0 0	..	680 0 0	340 0 0	1,020 0 0	..	..
122	Marlborough ..	520 0 0	..	338 6 8	156 13 4	495 0 0	25 0 0	..
123	Canterbury ..	3,665 12 0	..	2,412 15 9	1,252 16 3	3,665 12 0	..	..
124	Westland ..	1,956 0 0	..	1,309 8 8	534 4 4	1,843 13 0	112 7 0	..
125	Otago ..	4,229 0 0	..	2,719 6 8	1,359 13 4	4,079 0 0	150 0 0	..
126	Southland ..	710 0 0	..	433 0 0	180 0 0	613 0 0	97 0 0	..
127	Contingencies ..	1,200 0 0	3 6 8	725 4 2	474 15 10	1,200 0 0	3 6 8	..
128	Petty Sessions Courts ..	400 0 0	..	146 16 3	103 3 9	250 0 0	150 0 0	..
129	Criminal Prosecutions ..	6,000 0 0	..	3,690 17 6	2,309 2 6	6,000 0 0	..	..
	Carried forward ..	43,544 14 0	10 0 0	29,313 15 5	13,819 2 6	43,132 17 11	1,108 0 0	686 3 11

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS OF VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
130	Brought forward	43,544 14 0	10 0 0	29,313 15 5	13,819 2 6	43,132 17 11	1,100 0 0	686 3 11
	Coroners, &c. ..	2,200 0 0	..	1,363 17 0	736 3 0	2,100 0 0	100 0 0	..
	Land and Deeds Registry:—							
131	Auckland ..	2,016 0 0	..	1,205 10 6	655 0 0	1,860 10 6	155 9 6	..
132	Taranaki ..	275 0 0	..	183 6 8	91 13 4	275 0 0	..	..
133	Hawke's Bay ..	350 0 0	..	233 3 10	116 16 2	350 0 0	..	..
134	Wellington ..	876 10 0	..	583 9 0	293 1 0	876 10 0	..	..
135	Nelson ..	630 0 0	..	420 0 0	210 0 0	630 0 0	..	..
136	Marlborough ..	350 0 0	..	254 3 4	45 16 8	300 0 0	50 0 0	..
137	Canterbury ..	1,335 0 0	..	890 0 0	445 0 0	1,335 0 0	..	..
138	Westland ..	375 0 0	..	256 5 0	125 0 0	381 5 0	..	6 5 0
139	Otago ..	1,325 0 0	..	883 6 8	441 13 4	1,325 0 0	..	..
140	Southland ..	350 0 0	..	233 6 8	116 13 4	350 0 0	..	..
141	Rent and Contingencies ..	2,000 0 0	..	1,234 3 10	765 16 2	2,000 0 0	..	..
	Total Class III.	55,627 4 0	10 0 0	37,054 7 11	17,861 15 6	54,916 3 5	1,413 9 6	692 8 11
	CLASS IV.—POSTAL.							
	General Charges, Postal, &c.:—							
142	General Post Office ..	3,620 0 0	..	2,735 11 3	400 8 9	3,136 0 0	484 0 0	..
143	Conveyance of Mails by Sea	30,125 0 0	1 5 0	10,876 4 5	19,250 0 7	30,126 5 0	..	..
	Provincial Charges:—							
144	Auckland ..	7,666 0 0	..	6,075 12 6	2,506 7 6	8,582 0 0	..	916 0 0
145	Taranaki ..	400 0 0	..	232 9 8	160 10 4	393 0 0	7 0 0	..
146	Hawke's Bay ..	1,647 0 0	0 2 5	849 4 10	685 17 7	1,535 2 5	112 0 0	..
147	Wellington ..	4,276 0 0	..	2,581 14 6	1,923 5 6	4,505 0 0	..	229 0 0
148	Nelson ..	3,547 0 0	..	1,993 12 4	1,389 7 8	3,383 0 0	164 0 0	..
149	Marlborough ..	1,478 0 0	0 13 6	794 5 2	619 14 10	1,414 0 0	64 13 6	..
150	Canterbury ..	10,514 0 0	..	5,507 2 9	4,492 17 3	10,000 0 0	514 0 0	..
151	Westland ..	5,238 0 0	2 2 0	2,894 6 8	2,211 13 4	5,106 0 0	134 2 0	..
	Carried forward	68,511 0 0	4 2 11	34,540 4 1	33,640 3 4	68,180 7 5	1,479 15 6	1,245 0 0

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
152	Brought forward ..	68,511 0 0	4 2 11	34,540 4 1	33,640 3 4	68,180 7 5	1,479 15 6	1,245 0 0
153	Otago ..	12,284 0 0	5 0 0	6,419 2 4	4,830 17 8	11,250 0 0	1,039 0 0	..
	Southland ..	2,115 0 0	..	1,059 1 9	870 18 3	1,930 0 0	185 0 0	..
154	General Charges :— Telegraph Department ..	19,985 0 0	32 0 0	10,652 11 10	9,487 8 2	20,140 0 0	..	123 0 0
155	Provincial Charges :— Telegraph Department ..	24,554 0 0	60 18 1	19,917 0 4	6,682 19 8	26,600 0 0	..	1,985 1 11
156	General Charges :— Marine Department ..	13,815 0 0	11 19 1	7,191 4 0	5,508 16 0	12,700 0 0	1,126 19 1	..
	Total Class IV. ..	141,264 0 0	114 0 1	79,779 4 4	61,021 3 1	140,800 7 5	3,830 14 7	3,253 1 11
157	CLASS V.—CUSTOMS. General Charges :— Customs ..	1,655 0 0	..	930 11 7	549 8 5	1,480 0 0	175 0 0	..
158	Provincial Charges, Customs :— Auckland ..	9,069 5 0	8 2 0	5,542 13 6	2,962 10 1	8,505 3 7	572 3 5	..
159	Taranaki ..	445 0 0	..	288 9 4	146 10 8	435 0 0	10 0 0	..
160	Hawke's Bay ..	1,210 0 0	..	805 8 10	404 11 2	1,210 0 0	..	..
161	Wellington ..	4,318 10 0	..	2,747 7 11	1,292 12 1	4,040 0 0	278 10 0	..
162	Nelson ..	3,822 5 0	..	2,344 0 2	1,235 19 10	3,580 0 0	242 5 0	..
163	Marlborough ..	815 0 0	..	519 15 10	280 4 2	800 0 0	15 0 0	..
164	Canterbury ..	4,393 0 0	..	2,778 5 7	1,357 14 5	4,136 0 0	257 0 0	..
165	Westland ..	4,252 15 0	..	2,482 7 10	1,400 12 2	3,883 0 0	369 15 0	..
166	Otago ..	7,002 6 0	3 0 0	4,648 15 2	2,356 10 10	7,005 6 0	..	..
167	Southland ..	1,850 0 0	..	1,296 8 4	503 11 8	1,800 0 0	50 0 0	..
168	New Ports and Stations, &c. General Charges :—	1,250 0 0	..	8 12 6	11 7 6	20 0 0	1,230 0 0	..
169	Distilleries ..	600 0 0	..	282 12 3	147 7 9	430 0 0	170 0 0	..
	Carried forward ..	40,683 1 0	11 2 0	24,675 8 10	12,649 0 9	37,324 9 7	3,369 13 5	..

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS OF VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
170	Brought forward	40,683 1 0	11 2 0	24,675 8 10	12,649 0 9	57,324 9 7	3,369 13 5	..
	Provincial Charges :—							
	Distilleries ..	900 0 0	..	308 19 0	291 1 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	..
	Total Class V.	41,583 1 0	11 2 0	24,984 7 10	12,940 1 9	37,924 9 7	3,669 13 5	..
	CLASS VI.—NATIVE.							
	General Charges :—							
171	Native, General Contingencies	5,000 0 0	11 4 0	2,804 6 2	2,206 17 10	5,011 4 0	..	..
172	Ditto, Salaries ..	12,407 2 6	..	5,981 4 0	6,018 16 0	12,000 0 0	407 2 6	..
	Provincial Charges :—							
173	Native Lands Courts Survey Depart- ment ..	4,000 0 0	33 2 3	926 10 7	1,573 9 5	2,500 0 0	1,533 2 3	..
	Total Class VI.	21,407 2 6	44 6 3	9,712 0 9	9,799 3 3	19,511 4 0	1,940 4 9	..
	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
	General Charges :—							
174	Miscellaneous, &c.	37,019 12 10	1,844 3 5	29,528 10 6	7,491 2 4	37,019 12 10	1,844 3 5	..
175	Bank Commission	3,500 0 0	..	2,384 2 7	815 17 5	3,200 0 0	300 0 0	..
	Provincial Charges :—							
176	Advances to Native Lands Courts	6,700 0 0	..	4,006 15 5	1,400 0 0	5,406 15 5	1,293 4 7	..
	General Charges :—							
177	Advance to Province of Wellington..	15,000 0 0	..	500 0 0	14,500 0 0	15,000 0 0	..	..
177A	Unapportioned— ..	43,000 0 0	1 2 0	3,804 8 8	31,695 11 4	35,500 0 0	7,501 2 0	..
	Total Class VII.—Miscellaneous	105,219 12 10	1,845 5 5	40,223 17 2	55,902 11 1	96,126 8 3	10,938 10 0	..
	CLASS VIII.—DEFENCE.							
	General Charges :—							
178	Defence Office ..	1,690 10 0	..	1,290 5 11	650 4 1	1,940 10 0	..	250 0 0
	Carried forward ..	1,690 10 0	..	1,290 5 11	650 4 1	1,940 10 0	..	250 0 0

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.

VOTE.	—	AMOUNT OF VOTE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
179	Brought forward	1,690 10 0	..	1,290 5 11	650 4 1	1,940 10 0	..	250 0 0
180	Store Department	3,180 0 0	..	1,842 13 8	1,337 6 4	3,180 0 0	..	..
181	Miscellaneous	7,100 0 0	278 19 3	2,290 19 0	5,088 0 3	7,378 19 3	..	..
	Confiscated Lands	3,000 0 0	..	3,421 4 0	1,578 16 0	5,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0
	MILITIA, VOLUNTEERS, AND ARMED CONSTABULARY :—							
182	Provincial Charges :—							
183	Auckland	4,121 11 8	9 6 0	1,555 13 2	2,575 4 6	4,130 17 8	..	..
184	Taranaki	676 15 0	..	324 5 0	352 10 0	676 15 0	..	..
185	Hawke's Bay	878 15 0	..	263 12 9	615 2 3	878 15 0	..	..
186	Wellington	3,867 7 6	..	1,548 10 3	2,391 9 9	3,940 0 0	..	72 12 6
	Nelson	1,216 0 0	..	441 16 4	760 18 4	1,216 0 0	..	..
	Marlborough	..	..	13 5 4	..	..	..	..
187	Canterbury	1,683 5 0	..	418 15 0	1,171 5 0	1,590 0 0	93 5 0	..
188	Westland	951 0 0	..	420 1 8	609 18 4	1,030 0 0	..	79 0 0
189	Otago	2,075 5 0	..	1,101 9 0	928 11 0	2,030 0 0	45 5 0	..
190	Southland	359 5 0	..	115 17 0	254 3 0	370 0 0	..	10 15 0
	General Charges :—							
191	Armed Constabulary 118,000 0 0							
192	Contingent Defence 82,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	5,544 14 7	100,709 3 7	139,290 16 5	240,000 0 0	..	34,455 5 5
	Total Class VIII.	230,799 14 2	5,832 19 10	115,757 11 8	157,604 5 3	273,361 16 11	138 10 0	36,867 12 11
	Supplementary	..	1,618 13 0	8,950 1 6	10,903 17 11	19,853 19 5	..	18,235 6 5
	Refunds of Revenue—							
	General	..	..	284 4 11	168 16 10	453 1 9	..	453 1 9
	Provincial	..	..	678 1 6	168 16 9	846 14 3	..	846 14 3

Table B—continued.
STATEMENT showing the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE, &c.—continued.
RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

	AMOUNT OF VOLE OR ESTIMATE.	CREDITS TO VOTE.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, IN- CLUDING LIABILITIES TO THAT DATE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	SAVING.	EXCESS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LIABILITIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, 1868-69.							
PERMANENT CHARGES.	Not estimated	3,882 19 0	11,303 13 1	884 1 3	12,187 14 4	1,468 2 2	9,772 17 6
Class I. Domains and Buildings	12,316 0 0	..	4,811 0 11	7,656 3 0	12,467 3 11	49 18 2	201 2 1
II. Public Departments	3,302 0 0	1 12 0	3,808 10 1	7 7 10	3,815 17 11	243 13 2	755 19 1
III. Law and Justice	4,433 0 0	..	5,069 5 5	..	5,069 5 5	664 15 4	1,301 10 9
IV. Postal	37,662 14 10	263 19 9	25,448 18 1	4,846 5 4	30,295 3 5	10,193 12 0	2,562 0 10
V. Customs	3,063 14 1	..	2,966 5 7	..	2,966 5 7	444 0 2	346 11 8
VI. Native	2,312 0 0	10 2 0	1,467 11 3	844 8 9	2,312 0 0	10 2 0	..
VII. Miscellaneous	9,269 16 4	27 18 7	4,398 17 8	2,336 1 2	6,734 18 10	6,000 0 0	3,437 3 11
VIII. Defence	69,000 0 0	4,281 11 11	60,360 9 10	16,465 19 3	76,826 9 1	14,826 0 0	18,370 17 2
IX.	31,375 0 0	..	18,458 12 11	12,091 7 1	30,550 0 0	4,825 0 0	4,000 0 0
Total Liabilities and Engagements	172,734 5 3	8,468 3 3	138,093 4 10	45,131 13 8	183,224 18 6	38,725 3 0	40,748 3 0
FINANCIAL YEAR 1869-70.							
CIVIL LIST	27,500 0 0	..	17,105 13 11	10,394 6 1	27,500 0 0	..	..
PERMANENT CHARGES—							
Interest and Sinking Fund	417,975 2 7	..	94,406 9 4	334,005 1 6	422,941 10 10	..	4,966 8 3
Ditto	Not estimated	..	15,281 17 7	9,750 7 2	5,470 0 0	..	5,470 0 0
Under Acts of the General Assembly	23,824 0 10	8 12 6	2,675 2 11	10,123 16 4	25,032 4 9	..	1,199 11 5
Ditto	Not estimated	..	2,100 14 8	979 5 4	12,798 19 3	..	12,798 19 3
Class I. Domains and Buildings	2,480 0 0	..	32,648 7 1	10,725 13 0	3,080 0 0	..	600 0 0
II. Public Departments	41,665 18 8	96 11 6	37,054 7 11	17,861 15 6	43,374 0 1	807 5 1	2,418 15 0
III. Law and Justice	55,627 4 0	10 0 0	79,779 4 4	61,021 3 1	54,916 3 5	1,413 9 6	692 8 11
IV. Postal	141,264 0 0	114 0 1	24,984 7 10	12,940 1 9	140,800 7 5	3,830 14 7	3,253 1 11
V. Customs	41,583 1 0	11 2 0	9,712 0 9	9,799 3 3	37,924 9 7	3,669 13 5	..
VI. Native	21,407 2 6	44 6 3	40,223 17 2	55,902 11 1	19,511 4 0	1,940 4 9	..
VII. Miscellaneous	105,219 12 10	1,845 5 5	115,757 11 8	157,604 5 3	96,126 8 3	10,938 10 0	..
VIII. Defence	230,799 14 2	5,832 19 10	471,729 15 2	691,107 9 4	273,361 16 11	138 10 0	36,867 12 11
Carried forward	1,109,345 16 7	7,962 17 7	1,109,345 16 7	1,109,345 16 7	1,162,837 4 6	22,738 7 4	68,266 17 8

Table B (1).

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the SPECIAL FUND from the 1st July, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.

	Balances, Cr., on 30th June, 1869.	Receipts from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870.	Expenditure from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870.	Balances on 31st March, 1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loan of 1856	32,293 15 4	...	...	32,293 15 4
Loan of 1860	1,575 3 11	...	...	*1,575 3 11
Loan of 1863	11,689 11 4	15,684 3 9	24,776 0 8	*2,597 14 5
Gold Duty Act, 1858 ...	...	15,425 2 10	15,416 18 0	*8 4 10
Gold Fields Act ... ..	...	13,552 14 4	13,552 14 4	...
New Zealand Settlements Act	44,644 17 4	9,765 8 5	51,765 9 4	2,644 16 5
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867 (a)	19,379 14 4	110,252 18 9	149,594 15 7	Dr. 19,962 2 6
Public Debts Act	60,734 14 3	...	58,739 3 1	*1,995 11 2
Debentures Act, 1864 ...	325 0 0	...	175 0 0	150 0 0
				41,265 6 1
				Dr. 19,962 2 6
Totals	170,642 16 6	164,680 8 1	314,020 1 0	21,303 3 7

(a) A Statement of the Consolidated Loan Act Account is given in Table

* These Balances have since been expended and the Accounts closed.

Table B (2).

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LAND FUND from the 1st July, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.

	Balances on 1st July, 1869.	Receipts from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870.	Expenditure from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870.	Balances on 31st March, 1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	Dr. 389 8 10	26,239 16 7	25,763 3 7	87 4 2
Wellington	14 8 11	6,188 6 7	6,144 7 10	58 7 8
Hawke's Bay ... ..	...	2,279 7 1	2,153 2 1	126 5 0
Nelson	Dr. 0 0 6	25,210 11 9	25,210 11 3	...
Marlborough	250 1 8	4,778 18 11	1,482 0 0	3,547 0 7
Canterbury	Dr. 23 6 8	31,930 10 9	30,246 15 8	1,660 8 5
Westland	Dr. 25 0 0	2,685 2 6	2,660 2 6	...
Otago	Dr. 269 12 8	119,247 7 9	118,951 8 6	26 6 7
Southland	463 0 11	7,103 16 9	7,588 9 2	Dr. 21 11 6
	727 11 6			5,505 12 5
	Dr. 707 8 8			Dr. 21 11 6
Totals	20 2 10	225,663 18 8	220,200 0 7	5,484 0 11

Table B (3).

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TRUST FUND from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870.

	Balances on July 1, 1869.	Receipts from July 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870.	Expenditure from July 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870.	Balances on March 31, 1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Intestate Estate Fund Account ...	25,798 15 6	9,771 5 10	9,121 7 11	26,448 13 5
" Expenses Account ...	223 8 11	497 5 7	542 18 6	177 16 0
Estates of Deceased Soldiers ...	966 17 7	571 14 8	128 11 0	1,410 1 3
Real Estates Administration Account	969 3 3	525 6 6	491 4 11	1,003 4 10
Supreme Court Account	110 10 8	...	...	110 10 8
Trustees Relief Act Account ...	973 9 9	...	225 7 9	748 2 0
Unclaimed Dividend Account ...	272 19 9	...	...	272 19 9
" Property Account ...	266 2 3	277 1 6	86 19 6	456 4 3
" Balances closed Account ...	106 1 4	...	...	106 1 4
Post Office Money Order Account ...	7,086 3 11	40,945 1 0	41,154 0 9	6,877 4 2
" Savings Banks Account ...	191,532 7 11	35,328 3 10	...	226,860 11 9
Military Savings Banks Account ...	207 15 8	...	...	207 15 8
Patriotic Fund Account	1,059 9 2	...	...	1,059 9 2
Native 10 per cent. Refunds, Auckland Account	4,660 18 8	...	...	4,660 18 8
Natives Reserves Account	5,033 12 1	3,549 18 11	2,649 17 3	5,933 13 9
Native 5 per cent. Refunds, Wairarapa Account	2,393 1 4	52 17 4	...	2,445 18 8
Native at Wellington Deposits Acct.	370 0 0	...	...	370 0 0
Land Assurance Fund Account ...	59 12 2	10 15 5	...	70 7 7
Trust Fund Investment Account ...	Dr. 196,035 10 0	...	15,000 0 0	Dr. 211,035 10 0
Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1863	...	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	...
Lunatics Act, 1868 ... ..	...	...	191 5 5	Dr. 191 5 5
	242,090 9 11	...	...	279,219 12 11
	Dr. 196,035 10 0	...	...	Dr. 211,226 15 5
Totals	£46,054 19 11	92,549 10 7	70,611 13 0	67,992 17 6

Table B (4).

CONDENSED STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED LOAN ACT ACCOUNT, showing the Balance at debit on the 31st March, 1870.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Amount applied to Conversion of Debentures and Consolidation of New Zealand Loans	£2,735,550	0	0	Amount raised for Conversion of Debentures and Consolidation of New Zealand Loans	£2,735,550	0	0
Discount ...	251,450	0	0	Discount ...	251,450	0	0
Amount transferred to credit of Public Debts Act Account	£1,080,580	0	0	Amount raised for purposes specified in the Public Debts Act, Schedule B.	£1,080,580	0	0
Discount ...	33,420	0	0	Discount ...	33,420	0	0
	2,987,000	0	0		2,987,000	0	0
	1,114,000	0	0		1,114,000	0	0
	4,101,000	0	0		4,101,000	0	0
Discount on sale of £90,000 Debentures	...	6,650	0	Amount raised by sale of £90,000 Debentures	...	83,350	0
Redemption of Nelson Debentures	...	13,980	0	Discount as <i>per contra</i>	...	6,650	0
Payments of Interest accrued and expenses attending conversion, &c., &c., charged to New Zealand Government	19,309	14	9	Amount raised to redeem £3,150 Taranaki Debentures	...	...	90,000
Less recoveries...	31	15	2	Amount raised for Province of Taranaki	...	...	3,150
Charged to Provinces	21,013	17	6	UNDER CONSOLIDATED LOAN APPLICATION ACT.	...	...	2,000
Less recoveries	8,276	2	4	Amount raised by sale of £79,000 Debentures--in suspense, pending receipt of Accounts, £78,950.	...	...	0
Amount paid to Province of Taranaki, in terms of section 19, "Appropriation Act, 1869"	...	2,000	0				
UNDER CONSOLIDATED LOAN APPLICATION ACT.	...	34,500	0				
Redemption of Wellington Debentures	...	25,000	0				
Payment of Mortgage Debt, Wellington	...	902	17	Balance, Dr.	...	...	95,150
Expenses of raising Loan of £79,000	...	...	5				19,962
							115,112
							2 6

Table C

STATEMENT of UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE, from the 1st JULY, 1869, to the 30th JUNE, 1870.

		Actual Expenditure to 31st March.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st April, to 30th June, 1870.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	FOR SERVICES NOT PROVIDED FOR.			
	Colonial Conference, Travelling Expenses of Commissioners to Melbourne and Sydney	323 7 5	...	323 7 5
	Expenses, &c., of Commissioners to Eng- land	347 16 11	2,086 13 4	2,434 10 3
	California Mail Service	585 16 8	2,000 0 0	2,585 16 8
	Expenses connected with Detention of Troops	581 9 11	...	581 9 11
	Conveying Troops from Wanganui	20 6 8	...	20 6 8
	On account of purchase of p.s. "Luna"	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0
	Trust Estates Commission	212 15 6	25 7 0	238 2 6
	Expenses of Wangapeka Inquiry	396 10 4	32 10 0	429 0 4
	Expenditure on Thames Gold Fields	689 5 0	...	689 5 0
	Bank of New Zealand—Interest on Over- draft allowed by Sub-Treasurer, Dunedin	12 2 10	...	12 2 10
	Advances to Provincial Government of Southland	1,548 1 11	6,582 4 6	8,130 6 5
	Province of Wellington—Amount paid under Award of Referee to adjust the sum payable to Province of Wellington under Surplus Revenue Adjustment Act	379 7 6	...	379 7 6
	Defalcations of A. Sharp, Customs Officer, Hokianga	291 4 6	...	291 4 6
	Salary of Deputy Auditor	54 3 4	...	54 3 4
	Salary of Drill Instructor, Native Militia	6 2 0	...	6 2 0
	Rent of Militia Offices	13 18 0	...	13 18 0
	New Post Office, Timaru	342 13 0	...	342 13 0
	Water Supply, Government House, Auck- land	145 0 0	...	145 0 0
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	177 3 1	177 3 1
		8,950 1 6	10,903 17 11	19,853 19 5
Vote.		Authorized Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Excess.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	FOR SERVICES IN EXCESS OF VOTES.			
	LIABILITIES, 1868-69.			
2	Public Domains and Buildings—Con- tingencies	10 0 0	211 2 1	201 2 1
5	Governor's Establishment—Salaries	134 0 0	242 18 11	108 18 11
6	Legislative Departments	196 12 0	359 6 0	162 14 0
7	Executive " "	630 0 0	644 11 5	14 11 5
11	Printing Office—Extra Assistance, Over- time, &c.	479 0 0	515 3 2	36 3 2
14	Paymasters' Departments—Salaries	110 0 0	110 8 4	0 8 4
16	Stamp " "	111 0 0	166 6 8	55 6 8
18	Electoral " "	141 0 0	408 6 8	267 6 8
19	Ditto—Printing Electoral Rolls, &c.	500 0 0	610 9 11	110 9 11
22	Registrars of Land, &c.—Salaries ... ..	...	745 2 11	745 2 11
25	Criminal Prosecutions	200 0 0	254 0 2	54 0 2
26	Coroners	100 0 0	415 18 0	315 18 0
27	Contingencies—Provincial Law Courts	200 0 0	385 19 8	185 19 8
34	Hawke's Bay—Postal Salaries and Mail Contracts	259 0 0	274 18 7	15 18 7
	Carried forward	3,070 12 0	5,344 12 6	2,274 0 6

Table C— continued.

STATEMENT of UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE—continued.

Vote.		Authorized Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Excess.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	3,070 12 0	5,344 12 6	2,274 0 6
39	Westland ...	609 0 0	701 10 10	92 10 10
42	Contingencies ...	500 0 0	639 14 0	139 14 0
43	Telegraph Department, General, Salaries	167 0 0	201 18 6	34 18 6
47	Ditto, Maintenance of Lines, &c. ...	400 0 0	915 14 2	515 14 2
49	Marine Department, Contingencies ...	200 0 0	361 1 5	161 1 5
50	Nugget Point Lighthouse ...	3,080 0 0	3,240 0 0	160 0 0
51	Cape Campbell Lighthouse ...	3,210 0 0	4,602 3 4	1,392 3 4
54	Flat Rock Beacon ...	480 0 0	530 0 0	50 0 0
60	Customs Department, Nelson, Salaries, &c.	250 0 0	305 12 4	55 12 4
61	Ditto, Marlborough "	65 0 0	77 1 8	12 1 8
64	Ditto, Otago "	450 0 0	510 8 4	60 8 4
66	Ditto, Contingencies ...	161 12 5	380 1 9	218 9 4
69	Miscellaneous, General Charges ...	1,027 18 7	4,000 0 0	2,972 1 5
72	Judge Johnston's "New Zealand Justice of the Peace" ...	450 0 0	673 0 0	223 0 0
73	Native Lands Court ...	450 0 0	692 2 6	242 2 6
74	Militia and Volunteers, Salaries ...	224 0 0	1,046 11 8	822 11 8
76	Armed Constabulary, Ammunition ...	7,432 14 8	8,000 0 0	567 5 4
77	Ditto—"Sturt" and "St. Kilda" ...	500 0 0	2,100 0 0	1,600 0 0
78	Ditto—Transport, Rations, &c. ...	16,422 11 0	49,000 0 0	13,979 2 9
79	Ditto—Arrears of Pay, &c. ...	18,958 6 3		
80	Militia and Volunteers—Salaries ...	578 0 0		
81	Ditto—Capitation Grant ...	500 0 0	1,529 17 5	1,029 17 5
86	Southland Debts—Amount yet to be paid	6,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Total ...	64,826 14 11	95,801 10 5	30,974 15 6
	FINANCIAL YEAR, 1869-70.			
87	Public Domains and Buildings ...	2,480 0 0	3,080 0 0	600 0 0
89	Legislative Departments ...	12,310 0 0	13,950 0 0	1,640 0 0
91	Stamp Office—General ...	876 5 0	1,020 0 0	143 15 0
95	Registrars—Provincial ...	2,750 0 0	3,300 0 0	550 0 0
97	Stamp Department—Provincial ...	1,845 0 0	1,930 0 0	85 0 0
99	Law and Justice—General Charges ...	6,835 10 0	6,835 10 0	500 0 0
103	Supreme Court—Wellington ...	688 0 0	722 10 3	34 10 3
113	District " Westland ...	940 0 0	985 0 0	45 0 0
114	Ditto " Otago Gold Fields ...	1,100 0 0	1,120 0 0	20 0 0
115	Ditto " Contingencies ...	60 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0
118	Resident Magistrate's Court—Taranaki	223 10 0	224 2 4	0 12 4
120	Ditto " Wellington	2,707 12 0	2,753 13 4	46 1 4
138	Land and Deeds Registry—Westland ...	375 0 0	381 5 0	6 5 0
144	Postal—Auckland ...	7,666 0 0	8,582 0 0	916 0 0
147	Ditto Wellington ...	4,276 0 0	4,505 0 0	229 0 0
154	Telegraph—General Charges ...	20,017 0 0	20,140 0 0	123 0 0
155	Ditto Provincial ...	24,614 18 1	26,600 0 0	1,985 1 11
178	Defence—General Charges ...	1,690 10 0	1,940 10 0	250 0 0
181	Ditto Confiscated Lands ...	3,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
185	Militia and Volunteers—Wellington ...	3,867 7 6	3,940 0 0	72 12 6
188	Ditto " Westland ...	951 0 0	1,030 0 0	79 0 0
190	Ditto " Southland ...	359 5 0	370 0 0	10 15 0
191	Armed Constabulary £118,000 0 0 }	205,544 14 7	240,000 0 0	34,455 5 5
192	Contingent Defence 82,000 0 0 }			
	Total ...	304,677 12 2	348,509 10 11	43,831 18 9
	SUMMARY.			
	For Services not provided for ...	...	19,853 19 5	19,853 19 5
	For Services in excess of Votes—			
	Liabilities, 1868-69 ...	64,826 14 11	95,801 10 5	30,974 15 6
	Financial Year, 1869-70 ...	304,677 12 2	348,509 10 11	43,831 18 9
	Total ...	369,504 7 1	464,165 0 9	94,660 13 8

STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL EXPENDITURE for DEFENCE PURPOSES, brought to account from the 1st July, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870, and the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, including LIABILITIES, to the 30th June, 1870.

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Table E

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND from the 1st JULY, 1869, to the 31st MARCH, 1870.

	GENERAL.	PROVINCIAL.										TOTALS.	
		AUCKLAND.	TARANAKI.	WELLINGTON.	HAWKE'S BAY	NELSON.	MARLBORO'.	CANTERBURY.	WESTLAND.	OTAGO.	SOUTHLAND.		
LIABILITIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, 1868-69.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	LIABILITIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, 1868-69.
Permanent Charges—													Permanent Charges—
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	2,100 17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 17 10	Interest and Sinking Fund.
Under Acts of General Assembly—	4,123 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,123 2 4	Under Acts of General Assembly—
" Provincial Audit Act, 1866 " ...	...	87 10 0	10 3 4	37 10 0	15 15 9	20 16 8	4 3 4	41 13 4	...	61 18 8	18 15 0	298 6 1	" Provincial Audit Act, 1866."
" Justices of the Peace Act, 1866 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 2 0	...	51 2 0	" Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."
" Debtors and Creditors Acts " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13 0	...	12 13 0	" Debtors and Creditors Act."
Civil List Fund Account ...	4,717 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717 11 10	Civil List Fund Account.
Appropriations—													Appropriations—
Public Domains and Buildings ...	4,811 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,811 0 11	Public Domains and Buildings.
Public Departments :—													Public Departments—
Governor's Establishment ...	242 18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242 18 11	Governor's Establishment.
Legislative ...	359 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359 6 0	Legislative.
Executive ...	686 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686 7 1	Executive.
Provincial—													Provincial—
Treasury ...	...	38 13 0	2 1 8	18 15 0	10 0 0	8 6 8	2 1 8	44 15 10	22 18 4	33 6 8	4 3 4	185 2 2	Treasury.
Stamp ...	42 12 2	32 3 4	2 1 8	21 12 8	13 6 10	12 10 0	6 5 0	58 10 11	33 7 4	44 12 0	9 14 9	276 16 8	Stamp.
Printing Office ...	870 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870 6 6	Printing Office.
Geological Survey ...	168 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 16 2	Geological Survey.
Electoral ...	...	100 11 6	21 19 8	138 16 0	21 7 1	98 15 10	38 6 6	172 9 6	43 14 8	301 15 2	81 0 8	1,018 16 7	Electoral.
Law and Justice :—													Law and Justice—
General Charges ...	152 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152 3 2	General Charges.
Provincial Charges—													Provincial Charges—
Supreme Court and Sheriffs' Offices	...	149 19 2	30 2 2	65 7 8	16 17 4	40 8 0	117 5 10	132 1 0	36 1 8	56 11 9	27 2 2	671 16 9	Supreme Court and Sheriffs' Offices.
District and Resident Magistrates' Courts	...	489 16 7	26 4 8	274 11 0	71 5 0	277 15 2	65 1 6	389 12 10	306 2 6	822 5 6	74 19 8	2,797 14 5	District and Resident Magistrates' Courts.
Criminal Prosecutions, Coroners, &c.	...	62 5 0	...	137 1 2	32 17 6	48 16 6	...	91 10 6	51 17 6	183 13 4	61 16 8	669 18 2	Criminal Prosecutions, Coroners, &c.
Registry of Land and Deeds	32 10 0	142 15 8	37 19 10	92 8 1	29 3 4	52 10 0	32 15 4	127 8 4	33 6 8	146 8 2	50 7 6	777 12 11	Registry of Land and Deeds.
Postal ...	1,815 16 2	109 12 2	67 16 6	682 5 8	297 14 1	383 0 10	248 14 9	1,050 13 1	743 18 5	1,871 10 3	377 17 2	7,648 19 1	Postal.
Telegraph ...	4,842 0 2	251 14 6	...	222 4 10	114 14 9	299 13 5	166 17 7	517 13 2	106 13 0	242 3 5	59 3 4	6,822 18 2	Telegraph.
Marine ...	10,977 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,977 0 10	Marine.
Customs ...	89 10 6	757 8 2	35 0 0	381 17 8	102 19 9	315 4 2	140 2 7	350 3 4	112 8 0	515 13 11	165 17 6	2,966 5 7	Customs.
Native ...	1,467 11 3	226 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,693 14 1	Native.
Militia, Volunteers, and Armed Constabulary ...	58,158 18 3	172 7 5	36 5 0	738 6 10	109 17 6	265 5 8	...	387 14 7	324 11 7	142 10 0	24 13 0	60,360 9 10	Militia, Volunteers, and Armed Constabulary.
Miscellaneous ...	3,706 15 2	371 2 8	...	72 3 0	22 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,172 14 10	Miscellaneous.
Confiscated Lands, Surveys, &c. ...	1,447 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447 4 7	Confiscated Lands, Surveys, &c.
Wellington Debentures ...	7,900 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900 0 0	Wellington Debentures.
Nelson Debentures ...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	Nelson Debentures.
Southland Certificates ...	8,111 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,111 8 4	Southland Certificates.
FINANCIAL YEAR 1869-70.	117,823 18 2	2,992 2 0	269 14 6	2,882 19 7	858 12 11	1,823 2 11	821 14 1	3,364 6 5	1,814 19 8	4,486 3 10	955 10 9	138,093 4 10	FINANCIAL YEAR 1869-70.
Civil List ...	17,105 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,105 13 11	Civil List.
Permanent Charges :—													Permanent Charges :—
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	93,310 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,310 8 9	Interest and Sinking Fund.
Under Acts of General Assembly—	16,144 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,144 10 9	Under Acts of General Assembly.
" Provincial Audit Act, 1866 " ...	...	175 0 0	39 6 8	108 6 8	100 0 0	166 13 4	33 6 8	333 6 8	66 13 4	360 0 0	150 0 0	1,532 13 4	" Provincial Audit Act, 1866."
" Customs Regulation Act, 1858 " ...	...	70 0 0	...	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	78 10 0	" Customs Regulation Act, 1858."
" Justices of the Peace Act, 1868 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	146 19 7	...	154 13 7	" Justices of the Peace Act, 1868."
" Armed Constabulary Act, 1868 " ...	...	3 19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 19 5	" Armed Constabulary Act, 1868."
" Debtors and Creditors Act, 1858 " ...	...	8 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 0	" Debtors and Creditors Act, 1858."
" Distillation Prohibition Ordinance Amendment Act, 1866 " ...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	32 15 2	...	...	...	...	33 17 2	" Distillation Prohibition Ordinance Amendment Act, 1866."
" Weights and Measures Act, 1858 " ...	...	...	...	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 3	" Weights and Measures Act, 1858."
Appropriations :—													Appropriations :—
Public Domains and Buildings ...	2,100 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 14 8	Public Domains and Buildings.
Public Departments :—													Public Departments :—
Governor's Establishment ...	1,033 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033 11 8	Governor's Establishment.
Legislative ...	12,311 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,311 6 6	Legislative.
Executive ...	5,562 18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,562 18 4	Executive.
Provincial :—													Provincial :—
Receiver of Revenue ...	...	425 7 11	16 13 4	150 0 0	53 15 0	66 13 4	16 13 4	369 19 2	183 6 8	266 13 4	33 6 8	1,582 8 9	Receiver of Revenue.
Treasury ...	...	512 0 1	28 7 0	159 18 6	61 17 2	115 1 0	75 10 8	295 19 4	184 14 4	550 11 6	70 19 6	2,054 19 1	Treasury.
District Registrars of Births, &													

Table F.

STATEMENT in Explanation of the SUMS PAYABLE and PAID to the PROVINCES on account of CONSOLIDATED REVENUE during the Nine Months from the 1st JULY, 1869, to the 31st day of MARCH, 1870.

PROVINCES.	Moiety of Receipts into Consolidated Fund from 1st June, 1869, to 28th February, 1870.	Transfers to Consolidated Fund from 1st July, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.	Payments on account of Services Provincially charged from 1st June, 1869, to 28th February, 1870.	The twelfth-part of Interest on portion of Loans charged against Provinces from 1st June, 1869, to 28th Feb., 1870.	Payable to Provinces for Appropriations (Columns 1 and 2, less Columns 3 and 4).	Paid to Provinces from 1st July, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AUCKLAND	101,020 14 9	211 17 9	35,033 3 5	28,265 4 4	37,722 7 0	37,722 7 0
TARANAKI	3,256 2 3	...	1,959 3 4	1,130 9 11	378 6 9	378 6 9
WELLINGTON	36,303 14 9	...	17,814 2 11	6,401 13 6	12,589 18 4	12,589 18 4
HAWKE'S BAY	12,493 18 8	...	5,367 16 0	3,935 16 3	3,190 6 5	2,991 0 0
NELSON	34,112 19 8	...	11,011 8 4	3,420 16 4	19,680 15 0	19,680 15 0
MARLBOROUGH	3,692 16 11	1,136 19 11	4,729 10 2	5 16 0	94 10 8	61 3 7
CANTERBURY	47,729 11 6	4,790 9 6	25,018 16 9	26,629 4 7	871 19 8	2,532 8 1
WESTLAND	36,831 3 7	...	13,896 1 11	7,743 3 0	15,191 18 8	15,191 18 8
OTAGO	102,155 8 11	...	30,544 8 10	22,902 12 6	48,708 7 7	48,708 7 7
SOUTHLAND	11,872 13 2	4,665 18 2	5,444 10 9	20,153 8 6	Dr. 9,059 7 11	...
TOTALS	389,471 4 2	10,805 5 4	150,319 2 5	120,588 4 11	138,428 10 1 Dr. 9,059 7 11	139,856 5 0

BALANCES of the CONSOLIDATED FUND ACCOUNTS of the several PROVINCES on the 31st March, 1870.

	Balances	Balances
	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.
AUCKLAND	...	...
TARANAKI	...	...
WELLINGTON	...	...
HAWKE'S BAY	...	...
NELSON	...	...
MARLBOROUGH	...	...
CANTERBURY	1,660 8 5	33 7 1
WESTLAND	...	...
OTAGO	...	...
SOUTHLAND	9,059 7 11	...
	<u>£10,719 16 4</u>	<u>£33 7 1</u>

paid over on 29th April.
balanced by transfer from Land Fund in April.
excess of Charges over Revenue.

Table G.

SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PUBLIC ACCOUNT of NEW ZEALAND from the 1st day of JULY, 1869, to the 31st day of MARCH, 1870.

	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.				
	Balances in hand on the 1st day of July, 1869.	Receipts from the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 31st day of March, 1870.	Imprests unaccounted for on the 1st day of July, 1869.	Totals.		Balances in hand on the 31st day of March, 1870.	Expenditure from the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 31st day of March, 1870.	Imprests unaccounted for on the 31st day of March, 1870. (See Statement below).	Totals.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consolidated Fund	Dr. 1,015 11 3	1,131,205 16 2	...	1,130,190 4 11	87,955 4 2	804,591 12 11	237,643 7 10	...	1,130,190 4 11	...
Special Fund	107,573 4 9	164,680 8 1	63,069 11 9	335,323 4 7	31,873 19 9	314,020 1 0	Cr. 10,570 16 2	...	335,323 4 7	...
Land Fund	20 0 10	225,663 18 8	0 2 0	225,684 1 6	10,681 16 3	220,200 0 7	Cr. 5,197 15 4	...	225,684 1 6	...
Trust Fund...	45,910 6 1	32,549 10 7	144 13 10	138,604 10 6	65,782 13 6	70,611 13 0	2,210 4 0	...	138,604 10 6	...
Totals	152,488 0 5	1,614,099 13 6	63,214 7 7	1,829,802 1 6	196,293 13 8	1,409,423 7 6	224,085 0 4	...	1,829,802 1 6	...
Advances—Imperial Government	to Provinces in Separate Account	...	...	...	...	...	£486 18 5	...	...	...
"	to Provinces under Loan Allocation Repeal Act	...	...	...	...	...	1,847 13 6	...	...	...
"	under Auckland Reserves Act	...	...	...	...	...	35,046 5 8	...	...	...
"	under Bay of Islands Settlement Act	...	...	...	...	...	2,101 3 0	...	...	...
"	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7,449 12 10	...	...	...
							177,153 6 11	...		
							<u>£224,085 0 4</u>			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table H

B.—No. 2. 25

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the COLONY of NEW ZEALAND for the Three Quarters, from the 1st JULY, 1869, to the 31st MARCH, 1870, with Estimated Fourth Quarter added.

	GENERAL.	PROVINCIAL.										TOTALS.	ESTIMATED.		
		AUCKLAND.	TARANAKI.	WELLINGTON.	HAWKE'S BAY.	NELSON.	MARLBORO'.	CANTERBURY.	WESTLAND.	OTAGO.	SOUTHLAND.		JUNE QUARTER.	TOTAL OF YEAR.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs Duties ...	129 7 3	162,242 12 6	5,015 9 4	56,907 12 7	20,560 0 6	55,378 12 4	5,059 11 9	69,475 9 7	58,496 1 2	167,378 11 1	19,507 11 3	620,150 19 4	196,000 0 0	816,150 19 4	Customs Duties.
„ Seizures, Rents, &c. ...	...	49 11 7	24 17 9	4 0 2	...	...	3 14 3	...	27 17 6	...	...	110 1 3	100 0 0	4,722 11 8	{ „ Seizures, Rents, &c.
„ Bonded Warehouse Duties ...	...	1,287 10 0	50 0 0	650 0 0	207 5 2	431 10 7	25 0 0	575 0 0	375 0 0	786 4 8	125 0 0	4,512 10 5	...	...	{ „ Bonded Warehouse Duties.
Stamp Duties ...	2 6 3	14,355 7 6	510 13 0	4,885 6 4	1,278 1 7	2,958 13 2	406 3 3	7,319 3 1	3,166 6 6	12,771 0 9	1,105 14 11	48,758 16 4	16,250 0 0	65,008 16 4	Stamp Duties.
Postal ...	14 19 0	7,637 19 6	408 4 4	3,618 13 8	975 4 9	2,078 16 6	514 15 11	6,319 4 8	2,682 3 9	10,094 10 4	1,238 9 1	35,583 1 6	11,850 0 0	47,433 1 6	Postal.
Telegraphic ...	...	364 9 1	...	1,410 6 10	658 6 1	1,824 6 1	535 7 6	2,367 14 2	1,877 17 7	3,617 11 4	427 14 2	13,083 12 10	4,360 0 0	17,443 12 10	Telegraph.
Judicial Fees and Fines:—															Judicial Fees and Fines:—
Supreme Court ...	...	740 16 0	53 0 0	328 8 8	120 13 6	328 17 0	34 10 0	590 14 2	152 18 10	941 18 6	59 12 0	3,351 8 8	...	...	{ Supreme Court.
Sheriffs' Offices ...	...	199 8 8	8 1 0	42 13 0	5 7 0	12 17 6	113 7 6	35 16 6	0 5 0	97 11 0	4 7 0	519 14 2	...	...	{ Sheriffs' Offices.
District Courts ...	...	338 12 9	...	...	...	113 10 4	...	...	288 17 8	132 5 3	...	873 6 0	...	...	{ District Courts.
Resident Magistrates' Courts ...	15 0 4	3,392 9 3	190 6 3	1,437 0 0	312 16 3	2,605 12 8	312 0 0	2,765 5 8	2,920 4 10	3,806 4 9	283 16 11	18,040 16 11	...	...	{ Resident Magistrates' Courts.
Petty Sessions Courts ...	...	34 11 0	...	46 10 3	39 9 0	...	17 17 2	108 9 4	...	35 4 11	9 5 8	291 7 4	...	...	{ Petty Sessions Courts.
Fees:—															Fees:—
Registration of Land ...	...	24 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	{ Registration of Land.
„ Deeds ...	...	3,084 3 0	227 9 6	1,100 19 6	430 16 6	527 18 0	277 1 0	2,450 15 0	333 7 0	2,810 14 0	571 11 6	11,814 15 0	...	...	{ „ Deeds.
„ Births, Marriages &c. ...	0 10 6	576 11 0	28 7 0	183 15 6	53 14 0	118 1 0	73 6 6	340 19 0	195 16 10	597 3 0	53 2 6	2,226 6 10	...	...	{ „ Births, Marriages, &c.
„ Joint Stock Companies ...	...	100 13 6	30 1 0	35 16 0	...	...	...	19 0 0	0 10 0	25 1 6	...	211 2 0	...	...	{ „ Joint Stock Companies.
Issue of Crown Grants ...	...	1,141 7 3	92 17 7	265 5 7	57 16 3	113 19 2	26 14 1	1,533 14 3	231 5 6	1,191 8 3	222 3 9	4,876 11 8	...	...	{ Issue of Crown Grants.
Under “Arms Act, 1860” ...	...	389 6 0	12 9 0	54 1 0	19 3 0	111 1 0	32 1 0	100 7 0	85 14 0	103 9 0	52 1 0	959 12 0	...	...	{ Under “Arms Act, 1860.”
„ “Merchant Shipping Act, 1858” ...	...	171 14 0	0 6 0	45 15 9	4 8 0	22 14 6	1 15 3	56 8 0	3 19 6	95 15 3	8 18 0	411 14 3	...	...	{ „ “Merchant Shipping Act, 1858.”
„ “Patents Act, 1860” ...	71 1 0	40 10 0	20 0 0	51 1 0	...	10 0 0	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	...	272 12 0	...	...	{ „ “Patents Act, 1860.”
„ “Land Claims Settlement Act, 1856” ...	...	...	...	104 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 13 4	...	...	{ „ “Land Claims Settlement Act, 1856.”
„ “Aliens Act, 1860” ...	...	...	...	64 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 0	...	...	{ „ “Aliens Act, 1860.”
„ “Trade Marks Act, 1866” ...	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	{ „ “Trade Marks Act, 1866.”
„ “Lost Land Orders Act, 1861” ...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	{ „ “Lost Land Orders Act, 1861.”
„ “Lost Licenses and Leases Act, 1865” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ „ “Lost Licenses and Leases Act, 1865.”
„ “Oyster Fisheries Act, 1866” ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	0 7 6	10 0 0	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	10 0 0	...	...	{ „ “Oyster Fisheries Act, 1866.”
„ “Marine Act, 1866” ...	...	1,187 18 0	...	631 17 7	...	466 17 8	50 9 10	843 9 4	62 1 7	999 16 5	368 8 10	4,610 19 3	...	...	{ „ “Marine Act, 1866.”
„ “Steam Navigation Act, 1866” ...	...	158 11 0	...	63 0 0	...	42 0 0	...	25 4 0	27 6 0	55 13 0	...	371 14 0	...	...	{ „ “Steam Navigation Act, 1866.”
„ “Licensing Ordinance Amendment Act, 1866” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ „ “Licensing Ordinance Amendment Act, 1866.”
„ “Debtors and Creditors Acts” ...	15 0 0	153 13 8	...	1 15 8	...	38 4 4	...	102 12 3	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	{ „ “Debtors and Creditors Acts.”
„ “Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858” ...	...	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296 5 11	...	...	{ „ “Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858.”
„ “Armed Constabulary Act, 1867” ...	...	964 17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	...	...	{ „ “Armed Constabulary Act, 1867.”
„ “Distillation Act, 1868” ...	...	57 0 0	6 0 0	79 0 0	30 0 0	73 0 0	13 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	181 0 0	19 0 0	964 17 11	...	...	{ „ “Distillation Act, 1868.”
„ “Weights and Measures Act, 1868” ...	...	4 8 4	0 7 6	0 10 3	0 1 0	2 1 11	...	36 15 4	20 6 4	...	12 0 7	619 0 0	...	...	{ „ “Weights and Measures Act, 1868.”
„ “Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1869” ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	76 11 3	...	...	{ „ “Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1869.”
Incidental Receipts ...	3,216 3 7	3 18 0	...	156 18 2	0 12 0	2 10 0	...	0 10 0	3 13 3	2 3 6	...	3,386 8 6	4,600 0 0	7,986 8 6	Incidental Receipts.
Receipts (in Suspense Account) ...	7,700 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,700 7 2	...	7,700 7 2	Receipts (in Suspense Account).
Credits of Votes:—Liabilities ...	8,468 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,468 3 3	Credits of Votes:—Liabilities.
„ „ Current ...	9,357 10 4	128 15 7	1 0 0	...	0 2 5	9 6 0	1 12 6	61 15 1	5 0 0	13 2 0	3 6 8	18,049 13 10	2,000 0 0	11,581 10 7	„ „ Current.
Totals ...	28,990 8 8	198,840 11 1	6,679 9 3	72,181 3 10	24,753 17 0	67,273 4 9	7,498 15 0	95,238 6 5	71,047 12 10	205,786 16 0	24,072 11 4	802,362 16 2	252,160 0 0	1,054,522 16 2	Totals.
June Quarter ...	6,600 0 0	63,300 0 0	2,250 0 0	22,900 0 0	7,850 0 0	21,300 0 0	2,400 0 0	30,200 0 0	22,560 0 0	65,150 0 0	7,650 0 0	252,160 0 0	...	...	June Quarter.
Estimated Revenue of Year ...	35,590 8 8	262,140 11 1	8,929 9 3	95,081 3 10	32,603 17 0	88,573 4 9	9,898 15 0	125,438 6 5	93,607 12 10	270,936 16 0	31,722 11 4	1,054,522 16 2	...	1,054,522 16 2	Estimated Revenue of Year.
Treasury Bills ...	198,400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,300 0 0	311,350 0 0	Treasury Bills.
„ (in Suspense Account) ...	79,650 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	„ (in Suspense Account).
Sale of Steamers and Defence Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,061 0 0	31,061 0 0	Sale of Steamers and Defence Stores.
Sinking Fund Release Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sinking Fund Release Account.
Transfers:—General ...	82,338 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,862 0 11	103,200 2 9	Transfers:—General.
„ Provincial ...	...	...	211 17 9	...	...	...	1,136 19 11	4,790 9 6	...	...	4,665 18 2	...	1,660 8 5	12,465 13 9	„ Provincial.
Totals ...	395,978 10 6	262,140 11 1	9,141 7 0	95,081 3 10	32,603 17 0	88,573 4 9	11,035 14 11	130,228 15 11	93,607 12 10	270,936 16 0	36,388 9 6	...	95,883 9 4	1,521,599 12 8	Totals.
Add estimated Revenue for June												...	252,160 0 0	...	

1. Name of Engine

2. Location

3. Date

4. Name of Engineer

5. Name of Station

6. Name of District

7. Name of Station

8. Location

9. Date

10. Name of Engineer

11. Name of Station

12. Name of District

13. Name of Station

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100. Name of Engineer

101. Name of Station

102. Name of District

103. Name of Station

104. Location

105. Date

106. Name of Engineer

107. Name of Station

108. Name of District

109. Name of Station

110. Location

111. Date

112. Name of Engineer

113. Name of Station

114. Name of District

Table H (1).

COMPARATIVE RETURN of CUSTOMS REVENUE at the several Ports of New Zealand,
for the Three Quarters ended the 31st day of March, 1868-9 and 1869-70.

PORTS.	1868-9.			1869-70.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland	124,240	9	2	157,323	0	5	33,082	11	3	..	..	..
Thames .. ..	..	..	..	116	16	0	116	16	0	..	..	..
Russell	1,192	0	1	1,577	12	3	385	12	2	..	..	..
Mangonui	444	13	0	686	1	0	241	8	0	..	..	..
Hokianga	810	1	10	2,407	9	2	1,597	7	4	..	..	..
New Plymouth	3,786	11	6	5,021	9	1	1,234	17	7	..	..	..
Wanganui	13,651	15	9	12,127	6	10	..	..	..	1,524	8	11
Wellington	44,998	16	5	44,858	14	5	..	..	..	140	2	0
Napier	16,394	7	4	20,564	6	0	4,169	18	8	..	..	..
Wairau	2,908	7	4	2,921	12	2	13	4	10	..	..	..
Picton	618	12	9	846	4	9	227	12	0	..	..	..
Havelock	78	16	5	571	12	1	492	15	8	..	..	..
Kaikoura .. ..	..	..	..	763	18	8	763	18	8	..	..	..
Nelson	21,870	8	0	22,697	14	1	827	6	1	..	..	..
Westport	20,291	13	0	14,761	6	3	..	..	..	5,530	6	9
Greymouth	32,138	15	2	35,914	1	4	3,775	6	2	..	..	..
Hokitika	53,572	16	11	39,014	14	4	..	..	..	14,558	2	7
Okarito	1,440	12	2	1,743	3	5	302	11	3	..	..	..
Lyttelton and Christchurch	60,585	12	4	61,520	4	10	934	12	6	..	..	..
Akaroa	749	1	3	740	1	11	..	..	..	8	19	4
Timaru	7,195	1	2	7,334	7	2	139	6	0	..	..	..
Oamaru	6,235	3	10	6,835	10	11	600	7	1	..	..	..
Dunedin	156,611	9	0	160,614	17	5	4,003	8	5	..	..	..
Invercargill	17,482	5	10	15,592	1	1	..	..	..	1,890	4	9
Bluff Harbour	477	9	7	457	16	2	..	..	..	19	13	5
Riverton	3,277	1	10	3,421	17	7	144	15	9	..	..	..
Chatham Islands	7	2	2	2	10	10	..	..	..	4	11	4
Total	591,059	3	10	620,436	10	2	53,053	15	5	23,676	9	1
Total Increase .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£29,377	6	4	..	..	..

Table H (2).

RETURN of the GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE for each Quarter, from September Quarter, 1858-9, to
the Quarter ended 30th June, 1870, inclusive.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1858-9.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1864-5.			
September Quarter	..	..	£40,420	September Quarter	..	..	£140,872
December	..	..	38,199	December	..	..	150,995
March	..	..	41,884	March	..	..	167,690
June	..	..	40,333	June	..	..	183,740
£160,836				£643,297			
FINANCIAL YEAR 1859-60.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1865-6.			
September Quarter	..	..	£41,491	September Quarter	..	..	£180,160
December	..	..	44,607	December	..	..	198,418
March	..	..	46,298	March	..	..	208,794
June	..	..	45,721	June	..	..	208,855
£178,117				£796,227			
FINANCIAL YEAR 1860-1.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-7.			
September Quarter	..	..	£45,790	September Quarter	..	..	£199,452
December	..	..	51,350	December	..	..	227,253
March	..	..	52,236	March	..	..	220,183
June	..	..	55,227	June	..	..	217,780
£204,612				£864,668			
FINANCIAL YEAR 1861-2.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1867-8.			
September Quarter	..	..	£66,935	September Quarter	..	..	£196,916
December	..	..	86,466	December	..	..	209,118
March	..	..	98,050	March	..	..	194,618
June	..	..	87,942	June	..	..	192,742
£339,393				£793,394			
FINANCIAL YEAR 1862-3.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1868-9.			
September Quarter	..	..	£94,754	September Quarter	..	..	£191,607
December	..	..	118,526	December	..	..	209,862
March	..	..	127,465	March	..	..	189,590
June	..	..	147,777	June	..	..	213,145
£498,522				£804,204			
FINANCIAL YEAR 1863-4.				FINANCIAL YEAR 1869-70.			
September Quarter	..	..	£145,594	September Quarter	..	..	£205,100
December	..	..	171,001	December	..	..	215,677
March	..	..	147,778	March	..	..	199,664
June	..	..	152,629	June	..	(estimated)	196,000
£617,002				£816,441			

Table H (3).

STATEMENT showing the REVENUE received from STAMP DUTIES during the Nine Months of the Financial Year 1869-70 ending March 31.

	UNDER SCHEDULE I.		ADHESIVE.			Bank Composition.	Fees, Fines, and Penalties.	Commission refunded.	TOTALS.
	Impressed.	Adhesive.	Under Schedule II.	Under Schedule III.	Under Schedule IV.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL—									
Chatham Islands ...	...	2 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 3
PROVINCIAL—									
Auckland ...	2,715 10 4	9,337 13 7	271 0 0	358 13 10	— 7 6	1,403 11 11	268 10 4	...	14,355 7 6
Taranaki ...	83 6 8	155 19 6	105 10 0	15 0 0	14 9 4	135 14 9	— 12 9	...	510 13 0
Wellington ...	1,826 14 0	2,072 0 4	137 0 0	24 13 9	21 10 6	683 5 5	120 2 4	...	4,885 6 4
Hawke's Bay ...	338 1 6	599 2 9	2 10 0	8 13 0	...	282 9 4	47 5 0	...	1,278 1 7
Nelson ...	408 4 7	1,292 0 6	179 10 0	96 11 0	...	960 14 2	21 11 6	— 1 5	2,958 13 2
Marlborough ...	66 10 2	227 5 1	...	...	...	99 10 0	12 18 0	...	406 3 3
Canterbury ...	1,582 7 11	3,904 11 11	304 18 7	7 8 9	226 14 11	1,166 14 10	126 6 2	...	7,319 3 1
Westland ...	597 2 11	1,351 8 10	67 10 0	15 10 0	...	1,109 12 6	25 2 3	...	3,166 6 6
Otago ...	3,281 15 2	6,397 10 7	284 2 9	72 18 0	121 5 8	2,517 10 9	95 17 6	— 4	12,771 0 9
Southland ...	218 11 3	659 0 2	36 4 0	...	...	163 9 5	28 10 1	...	1,105 14 11
Total ...	£11,118 4 6	£25,998 19 6	£1,388 5 4	£599 8 4	£384 7 11	£8,522 13 1	£746 15 11	— 1 9	£48,758 16 4

Table H (4).

RETURN of the VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for each Port of New Zealand for the Three Quarters ending 31st March, 1870.

PORTS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
	Septem- ber Quarter.	Decem- ber Quarter.	March Quarter.	Total.	Septem- ber Quarter.	Decem- ber Quarter.	March Quarter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland	301,556	404,788	379,796	1,086,140	155,410	214,137	279,400	648,947
Russell	20	40	15,349	15,409	...	...	15,859	15,859
Mongonui	348	113	13	474	243	...	190	433
Hokianga	1,099	1,519	531	3,149	1,300	2,060	2,539	5,899
Kaipara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,812	1,812
New Plymouth ...	2,530	3,275	6,088	11,893	...	...	...	...
Wanganui	8,358	7,897	14,272	30,527	850	2,589	3,189	6,628
Wellington	98,829	115,572	116,662	331,063	7,339	19,530	138,989	165,858
Napier	18,309	29,102	25,918	73,329	312	45	103,550	103,907
Wairau	1,466	772	1,577	3,815	...	...	45,125	45,125
Picton	342	546	762	1,650	2,148	220	120	2,488
Havelock	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Kaikoura	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
Nelson	56,147	70,452	68,288	194,887	14,332	16,637	19,356	50,325
Westport	34,882	17,019	9,005	60,906	83,499	64,675	89,794	237,968
Greymouth	59,525	54,687	52,900	167,112	111,222	119,693	115,011	345,926
Hokitika	62,623	60,177	37,320	160,120	120,341	105,816	104,645	330,802
Okarita	1,719	2,283	1,617	5,619	4,154	6,834	1,458	12,446
Lyttelton and Christ- church	95,477	166,928	132,223	394,628	48,660	15,149	372,353	436,162
Akaroa	43	45	19	107	...	...	...	...
Timaru	4,246	12,961	7,251	24,458	137	...	...	137
Oamaru	3,841	930	4,230	9,001	4,717	...	...	4,717
Dunedin	344,413	413,702	474,308	1,232,423	181,626	186,075	610,484	978,185
Invercargill	21,557	28,190	23,639	73,386	3,976	3,443	79,388	86,807
Bluff Harbour	1,333	1,521	1,404	4,258	1,500	1,608	5,920	9,028
Riverton	1,327	4,329	4,449	10,105	660	3,200	...	3,860
Chatham Islands ...	...	7	...	7	...	15	...	15
TOTALS ...	£ 1,120,042	1,396,855	1,377,621	3,894,518	742,426	761,726	1,989,182	3,493,334

Table H (5)

RETURN of the VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for each PROVINCE for three Quarters ending 31st MARCH, 1870.

PROVINCES.								VALUE OF IMPORTS	VALUE OF EXPORTS.
								£	£
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105,172	672,950
Taranaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,893	..
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361,590	172,486
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,329	103,907
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,485	47,613
Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255,825	288,293
Westland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332,851	689,174
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419,193	436,299
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,241,424	982,902
Southland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,749	99,695
Chatham Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
TOTALS								3,894,518	3,493,334

Table H (6)

RETURN of the QUANTITY of FLOUR and GRAIN Imported into and Exported from New Zealand, for the Ten Years ended on the 31st December, 1869.

	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Flour ... tons	300	18	4,882	4½	6,202	...	14,986	...	16,188½	1
Grain—										
Barley ... bushels	473	7,782	8,956	...	26,662	30	35,364	3,238	14,868	...
Maize ... „	24,102	...	18,818	...	58,590	200	195,225	...	127,246	...
Oats ... „	5,973	36,773	65,619	119	207,572	...	505,460	...	459,185	3,580
Wheat ... „	45,468	11,168	61,210	497	208,677	6,047	164,022	...	248,863	...
Not described „	...	...	...	7,502	...	325	...	...	...	...

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Flour ... tons	19,801	1	23,264	2½	8,098	971½	8,871	153½	6,347¾	504
Grain—										
Barley ... bushels	18,904	2,390	28,966	392	443	9,258	15,031	51,366	1,600	92,557
Maize ... „	133,975	...	125,680	...	114,566	...	86,701	1,150	107,425	...
Oats ... „	99,295	19,584	89,043	27,449	65,672	17,639	10,227	484,533	1,606	342,677
Wheat ... „	331,116	3,473	266,186	4,769	235,473	131,915	188,477	94,297	183,256	81,758
Not described „	...	...	...	...	2,024	...	...	...	...	...

Table H (7)

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED from the various Ports and Provinces of New Zealand during the Three Quarters of the Financial Year 1869-70, as compared with the corresponding Quarters of the previous Year.

EXPORTING PORTS.	PRODUCE OF THE PROVINCE OF	THREE QUARTERS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1870.			THREE QUARTERS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1869.			TOTAL EXPORTED FOR THE THREE QUARTERS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1870.		TOTAL EXPORTED FOR THE THREE QUARTERS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1869.	
		Quarters ended			Quarters ended			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		30th Sept.	31st Dec.	31st March.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	31st March.				
Auckland	Auckland	Oz. 20,743	Oz. 40,557	Oz. 30,008	Oz. 13,563	Oz. 22,256	Oz. 41,674	Oz. 91,308	£ 317,549	Oz. 77,493	£ 244,102
Havelock	Marlborough	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Picton	Ditto	.. 500	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	548	2,192	166	664
Nelson	Ditto	.. ..	.. ..	.. 48	.. ..	.. ..	.. 152	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nelson	Nelson	2,287	3,208	3,223	2,160	2,724	3,014	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Westport	Ditto	20,393	15,919	22,085	34,282	26,381	23,209	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Greymouth	Ditto	15,215	15,994	15,798	13,855	18,570	19,035	114,122	457,382	143,230	572,920
Greymouth	Westland	12,413	13,696	12,665	10,346	8,115	9,991	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hokitika	Ditto	29,493	25,945	25,808	37,942	38,183	32,169	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Okarita	Ditto	1,039	1,668	354	1,172	1,315	1,078	123,147	492,663	140,331	561,324
Lyttelton	Ditto	.. ..	.. ..	66	.. ..	.. ..	20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dunedin	Otago	37,800	40,826	46,386	37,662	45,470	35,899	125,012	500,132	119,031	476,124
Dunedin	Southland	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Invercargill	Ditto	893	812	885	1,239	1,760	.. ..	2,595	10,382	3,020	12,080
Bluff Harbour	Ditto	.. ..	5	.. ..	.. ..	12	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
TOTALS	.. ..	140,776	158,630	157,326	152,221	164,786	166,264	456,732	1,780,300	483,271	1,867,214

Table H (8)

RETURN showing the AMOUNT and VALUE of GOLD EXPORTED during the Financial Years from 1856-7 to 1869-70.

	1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.
Auckland	Not divisible.	£	Not divisible.	£	Not divisible.	£	Not divisible.	£	Not divisible.	£	Not divisible.	£	4,337	£
Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,873	13,689
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491,686	34,381
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,905,284
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	976	3,784	17,220	66,730	9,482	36,747	6,147	23,818	6,341	24,568	449,279	1,740,956	504,896	1,953,354
	1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.		1866-7.		1867-8.		1868-9.		Three Quarters ending 31st March, 1870.	
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.
Auckland	3,910	£ 11,878	3,853	£ 11,627	5,410	£ 16,197	4,368	£ 8,847	22,984	£ 73,966	90,900	£ 286,335	91,308	£ 317,549
Nelson	10,772	41,745	27,720	107,491	135,275	524,199	168,044	651,173	241,031	964,124	180,924	723,696	114,122	457,382
Otago	537,817	2,084,089	309,576	1,199,610	203,850	789,919	154,973	600,521	149,545	598,180	155,072	620,288	125,012	500,132
Marlborough	7,205	27,919	22,424	85,878	2,418	9,373	532	2,061	700	2,800	166	664	548	2,192
Canterbury	23	91	57,025	226,573	390,238	1,512,093	337,837	1,309,120	147,248	588,992	..	..	..	..
Westland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,442	425,768	184,648	738,592	123,147	492,663
Southland	..	..	..	..	1,625	6,297	8,791	34,067	10,703	42,812	4,099	16,396	2,595	10,382
TOTALS	559,727	2,165,672	420,598	1,631,179	738,816	2,858,078	674,545	2,605,789	678,653	2,696,642	615,809	2,385,971	456,732	1,780,300

TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD EXPORTED ... 5,139,221 OUNCES.
TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD EXPORTED ... £19,973,588.

Table H (9)

RETURN showing the VALUE of NEW ZEALAND FLAX EXPORTED during the under-mentioned Periods.

PROVINCES.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Quarter ending 31st March, 1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland	949	3,575	5,664	24,013	13,246
Wellington .. .. .	..	..	75	1,158	3,842
Napier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	575
Marlborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	770
Nelson	36	..	..	42	385
Canterbury	10	70	487	16,840	15,930
Otago	1	287	1,585	3,098	3,922
Southland	324	326	95	464
TOTALS	996	4,256	8,137	45,246	39,134

EXHIBIT 100/101

100/101

100/101

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THE TARIFF.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSED INCREASES AND DECREASES.

INCREASES :
To come into Operation at once.

					Duty.	
					Present.	Proposed.
Bacon and Hams ...	...	...	per lb.		1d.	1½d.
Beef and Pork (Salted	...	...	per cwt.		2s.	4s.
Butter ...	...	...	per lb.		1d.	3d.
Cheese ...	...	...	"		1d.	2d.
Biscuits ...	...	...	per cwt.		3s.	6s.
Potted Meats ...	...	...	per cubic foot		2s. 6d.	5s.
Jams ...	...	...	"		2s. 6d.	5s.
Fish (Potted and Preserved)	...	...	"		2s. 6d.	5s.
Fish (Dried and Salted)	...	...	per cwt.		2s.	4s.
Oysters (Preserved)	...	...	per cubic foot		2s. 6d.	5s.
Flour ...	...	...	per 100 lbs.		Free	1s.
Wheat ...	...	...	"		Free	9d.
Barley ...	...	...	"		Free	9d.
Maize ...	...	...	"		Free	9d.
Oats ...	...	...	"		Free	9d.
Rice ...	...	...	per cwt.		2s.	2s. 6d.
Maizena ...	...	...	per cubic oot		1s.	2s.
Groats ...	...	...	"		1s.	2s.
Hay ...	...	...	per ton.		Free	10s.
Chaff ...	...	...	"		Free	£1.
Eggs ...	...	...	per cubic foot		Free	1s.
Cordage ...	...	...	per cwt.		3s.	6s.
Soap ...	...	...	"		2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Blankets and Rugs...	...	...	per cubic foot		3s.	5s.
Leather (other than sole)	...	...	per lb.		1d.	2d.
Saddlery and Harness	...	...	per cubic foot		2s.	4s.
Furniture ...	...	...	"		6d.	9d.
Doors and Sashes ...	...	...	each and per pair		1s.	2s.
Timber (Sawn) ...	...	...	per 100 feet		1s.	2s.
Shingles, Laths, Palings, Rails, Posts	...	...	...		Various	Doubled
Wine (in bottle) ...	...	...	per gallon		4s.	5s.

DECREASES :

To come into Operation, 1st October, 1870.

					Du ty	
					Present.	Proposed.
Sugar	...	...	...	per cwt.	9s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Bags and Woolpacks	...	...	...	per cubic foot	1s. 6d.	Free.
Iron Fencing	...	...	...	per cwt.	1s.	Free.
„ Gates	...	...	...	„	4s.	Free.
Nails, Tacks, Rivets, and Tools	...	...	...	...	Various	Free.
Holloware	...	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	Free.
Weighing Machines	...	...	...	„	4s.	Free.
Sash Weights	...	...	...	„	4s.	Free.
Sad Irons	...	...	...	„	1s.	Free.
Iron Safes	...	...	...	„	4s.	Free.
Steel	...	...	...	„	1s.	Free.
Axles and Arms	...	...	...	„	2s.	Free.
Copying Presses	...	...	...	„	4s.	Free.
Grindery, and Lasts and Pegs	...	...	...	per cubic foot	1s.	Free.
Copper Manufactures	...	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	Free.
Japanned and Lacquered Metal Ware	...	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	Free.
Papier Maché Ware	...	...	...	per cubic foot	1s.	Free.
Liquorice	...	...	...	per cubic foot	2s. 6d.	Free.
Alum	...	...	...	„	3s.	Free.
Arsenic	...	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	Free.
Sulphur	...	...	...	„	1s.	Free.
Spirits of Tar	...	...	...	per gallon	6d.	Free.
Pitch and Tar	...	...	...	per barrel	1s.	Free.
American Enamelled Cloth	...	...	...	per cubic foot	5s.	Free.
Hair Seating and Upholsterers' Webbing, and Springs	...	...	...	...	Various	Free.
Brewery and Distillery Plant	...	...	...	...	Various	Free.

A Bonus under reciprocity arrangement, described in Financial Statement, of 2s. per gallon on Australian Wine in bottle, and 1s. per gallon on Australian Wine in wood.