

1874.

NEW ZEALAND.

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency.

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1874.

NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 31.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th May, 1873.

I transmit to you copy of a letter from the Horse Guards, with a copy of ^{May 3, 1873.} the correspondence enclosed in it, respecting a claim preferred by Andrew Trainor to a medal for services stated to have been rendered by him during the war in New Zealand.

I request that you will cause inquiries to be made with a view to ascertain whether the claim is correct.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Colonel JENYNS to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

(No. 198.)

SIR,—

Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., 3rd May, 1873.

By desire of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a correspondence which has taken place relative to a claim preferred by the man named in the margin to a medal for services stated to have been rendered by him in the Commissariat Transport Corps during the war in New Zealand. ^{Andrew Trainor.}

It will be seen that every effort has been made to ascertain the accuracy of the claim, but the name of the applicant cannot be traced in any of the records preserved in this Department.

The man, by his letters, appears to have served, prior to joining the 13th company, Commissariat Transport Corps, in the 1st Waikato Regiment, and as it is probable his case is one of those coming under the cognizance of the Colonial authorities, I am to request you will be so good as to cause the enclosed copy of correspondence to be furnished, together with a copy of this letter, to the Government of New Zealand, who may probably be able to ascertain whether the claim is correct.

I have, &c.,

SOAME. G. JENYNS, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure in No. 1.

ANDREW TRAINOR to Assistant Commissary-General BAILEY.

SIR,—

Shortland, 8th January, 1872.

Having carefully examined the list of names certified by you as having served in the Commissariat Transport Corps, I am unable to see my name therein, although I served in the 13th company of Water Transport, under command of Captain Ruck, until the company was broken up.

1—A. 2.

Presuming that the omission of my name was accidental, may I beg that you will be good enough to certify my service to the proper authorities, in order that I may obtain a New Zealand medal, as I see others who were in the same company have obtained.

I have, &c.,

Assistant Commissary-General Bailey, London.

ANDREW TRAINOR,
Late 13th Company, C.T.C.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure in No. 1.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General GREAVES to Assistant Commissary-General BAILEY.
SIR,— Horse Guards, War Office, 24th April, 1872.

With reference to the enclosed application for a New Zealand War Medal, I have the honor, by direction of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to request that you will be good enough to state whether the Water Transport Company alluded to was employed in any of the active operations against the enemy.

If actually engaged, the engagements should be specified, together with any observations you may have to make with reference to this particular claim.

I have, &c.,

G. R. GREAVES,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Commissary-General Bailey, London.

War Office, 5th June, 1872.

With reference to the enclosed application from Andrew Trainor, late No. 13 company, C.T. Corps, I can state that the Water Transport Companies were employed during the active operations in New Zealand 1861 to 1865, and if you will be so good as to refer to the pay lists of the A.C. Corps, No. 13 company, for the quarters from December, 1863, to December, 1864, or perhaps to June, 1865, and therein find that this man was borne on the Imperial pay list, it must have been, as stated, that his name was accidentally omitted in making out the lists of those entitled to the New Zealand Medal, as I find that his name is not included in the copy of the list that I have. The list was dated 15th June, 1869, 7681-72.

In case this man's name appears in the pay lists, then, like all others who served, he will be entitled to the New Zealand Medal.

D.A.A.G.

J. W. BAILEY,
Late Director, C.T. Corps.

Accounts A. 3.—Be pleased to state whether this man's name appears in No. 13 company, Commissariat Transport Corps pay list for the period stated in Commissary-General Bailey's minute of 6th ultimo.

6th June, 1872.

ARTHUR HERBERT, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Accounts, A. 2.—The corps referred to was a Colonial one, and rendered to this office a separate pay list. It would therefore appear that yours or the Colonial room should deal with this question.
15th June, 1872.

F. G. B.

Account B.—If I remember right, there were some officers and men of the New Zealand Militia employed under the Commissariat for transport service. Probably the man whose application is enclosed was one of them.

The pay lists were, I think, embodied in the accounts of the Military Accountant; will you refer to them for the information required.

H. T. H., A.A.G.

THE Commissariat Transport accounts rendered to this office only comprised officers and men of the Imperial army employed on this duty. I do not find amongst them the names either of Captain Ruck or the claimant. The accounts of the company in which this man served were probably rendered to the local Government in New Zealand, or to the Colonial Office.

R. A. G.

A. Trainor.

SEARCH has been made in the New Zealand accounts for 1863-64-65, but the name of the applicant is not traced in the pay lists of the Commissariat Transport Corps. He does not state at what period or in what capacity he was employed. There does not appear to have been more than twelve companies of the corps. Captain Ruck commanded the 4th company. Some further information is required.

Assistant-Accountant-General.

H. C.

You will see from the above that the name of the applicant cannot be traced.
Adjutant-General.

H. T. HOOD.

WRITE according to the above minute.—A. H.

Horse Guards, War Office, 16th July, 1872.

THE Adjutant-General has to acquaint Mr. Andrew Trainor, in reply to his letter of the 8th of January last, respecting a claim to a medal for service in New Zealand, that his name cannot be traced in the pay lists of the Commissariat Transport Corps for the period 1863-64-65, and that some further information must be furnished before his claim can be entertained.

Mr. Andrew Trainor.

R. H.

SIR,—

Grahamstown, New Zealand, 11th October, 1872.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th July last, in answer to mine of 8th January, 1872, respecting a claim to a medal for service in New Zealand made by me, and in which I am informed that my name cannot be traced in the pay lists of the Commissariat Transport Corps for the period 1863-64-65, and that some further information must be furnished before my claim can be entertained. In reply, I beg to state that I served in Captain Ruck's, No. 13, Company Commissariat Transport Corps, at Maungatawhiri Creek, Waikato, for a period of three months, or thereabouts, in the middle of the year 1864, and drew pay from that company during the period.

Marked by

ANDREW TRAINOR,

Late Private, 1st Waikato Regiment.

Adjutant-General.

I CERTIFY that the applicant served in the 1st Waikato Regiment, and was attached to the Imperial Transport Corps in the company commanded by Captain Ruck at Maungatawhiri Creek.

JAMES SKENE, J.P.,

Grahamstown, 8th February, 1872.

Late Captain, 1st Waikato Regiment.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th May, 1873.

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 9th instant, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, agreeing to contribute the sum of £1,000 for the year ending 31st of March, 1874, towards the establishment at Somerset.

In order to preclude any danger of the settlement not being maintained during the further period which would be occupied in obtaining the information asked for in the circular, Her Majesty's Government have determined to make this contribution for one year only. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that this sum will not be payable in the year 1874-75, or subsequent years, as the arrangement agreed to by the Conference for a *pro ratâ* contribution, according to the number and tonnage of ships clearing from each Colony for ports to which the route is through Torres Straits, will then, it is presumed, have come into force.

I have to request that I may be informed, as soon as possible, as to the progress which has been effected in obtaining contributions from the Colonies interested in the settlement, so that I may be enabled to communicate upon the point with their Lordships, as requested in the concluding paragraph of the letter of the 17th April.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Mr. LAW to Mr. HERBERT.

SIR,—

Treasury Chambers, 17th April, 1873.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letters of the 28th ultimo and the 4th instant, respecting the Imperial contribution towards the maintenance of the settlement of Somerset, in the Torres Straits.

My Lords desire me to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that, after fully considering the circumstances represented in your letters, they agree that the Imperial contribu-

tion towards this establishment shall amount to the sum of £1,000 for the financial year ending 31st March, 1874; but they request that, before the Estimates for 1874-75 are prepared, a further communication may be made to the Board, showing what progress has been effected in obtaining proportionate contributions from the Colonies interested in the settlement.

R. G. M. Herbert, Esq., &c.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM LAW.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 35.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 31st May, 1873.

I have to acknowledge Sir George Bowen's Despatch No. 17, of the 21st of February, on the subject of the allowances and salary of the Governor of New Zealand.

The principle of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Waterhouse and his colleagues appears to be unobjectionable, but I will express no further opinion upon it until I am informed of the exact terms of salary and allowances which it may ultimately be proposed to adopt.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government of
New Zealand.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 38.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 31st May, 1873.

I have received Sir George Bowen's Despatches of the numbers and dates mentioned in the margin.

No. 22, March 15,
1873.

No. 24, March 17,
1873.

No. 25, March 19,
1873.

I have read with interest Sir George Bowen's account of his parting interview with the Northern Maoris at Ngaruawahia, as affording a further proof of the friendly relations which exist between the English settlers and Natives in the Waikato, and of the satisfactory condition of Native affairs.

I have to add that Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the success and ability with which Sir George Bowen administered the government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(Circular No. 1.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th June, 1873.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the expediency of concluding a convention with the German Empire for mutually exempting the subjects of either power from military service, or forced loans, &c., when resident in the dominions of the other Power.

Such conventions, or equivalent declarations, already exist between this country and those named in the margin, and are, as you are aware, in force in the Colony under your Government.

Denmark, Greece,
Italy, Portugal,
Russia, Switzer-
land, Spain,

Before deciding whether to enter into a similar convention with the German Empire, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to receive any observations which you or your Responsible Advisers may desire to offer as to the general bearing and effect which that particular convention, and other conventions of a like kind with other Powers, would have in the Colony under your Government. A copy of the clauses usually adopted in these conventions is annexed for your information.

Mexico, South American Republics, Sandwich Islands.

I may add, with reference to the special convention now under consideration, that Her Majesty's Government have received an assurance that no foreigner is required in Germany to serve in the active army or in the landwehr, and that there is no militia in Germany; and with a view to secure to Her Majesty's subjects a continuance of such privileges, it would appear to be desirable that similar exemptions should be made in favour of subjects of the German Empire in Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Enclosure in No. 5.

XIV. The subjects of each of the contracting parties conforming themselves to the laws of the country,

1. Shall have full liberty with their families to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party.

2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.

3. They may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

4. They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licenses for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects.

XV. The subjects of each of the contracting parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions."

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 42.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1873.

I have the honor to transmit to you six copies of an Act intituled "The Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1873."

2. The telegram sent on 11th February, by desire of the representatives of the Colonies assembled in conference in Sydney, expressed their earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government would introduce, at as early a date as possible, the necessary measure for giving effect to the wish of the Conference, namely, that those restrictions should be removed which precluded two or more Colonies of the Australian group from entering into arrangements for the admission of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australia or New Zealand, upon terms to which they might mutually agree.

3. Her Majesty's Government, upon the receipt of this telegram, determined, after a full consideration, to propose to Parliament a Bill giving effect to this strongly and repeatedly expressed wish of the Australian Colonies, and Parliament having passed the Bill, there would be no advantage in continuing the discussion of the questions raised in the correspondence which has taken place on this subject, and in which the general views of Her Majesty's Government have been explained.

4. It will be perceived that the Act gives full power to each of the Australian Colonies to make laws imposing or remitting duties, for the purpose of giving

effect to an agreement, in respect of any article *imported* into it from any other Colony to which the Act applies. It has been thought expedient that, subject to the proviso against differential duties, the powers given to the Colonial Legislatures should be extended to articles not the growth, produce, and manufacture of Australia or New Zealand, in order to remove all doubts as to such arrangements as have already been made as to border duties between Victoria and New South Wales, and also to enable a Customs Union to be established between any two or more of the Colonies to which the Act applies.

5. You will be at liberty, in consequence of the passing of "The Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1873," to assent to any Bill imposing such differential duties as fall within its provisions, notwithstanding anything contained in the Royal Instructions, which will hereafter be modified in accordance with the new enactment.

6. With respect to the reserved Bill passed in 1870 by the Legislature of New Zealand, under the title of "The Colonial Reciprocity Act, 1870," I may observe that it would not be possible for me to tender any advice to Her Majesty on the subject, as it is more than two years since the Act was passed.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

KIMBERLEY.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 43.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1873.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 32, of the 10th of April, announcing the formation of a new Ministry in New Zealand by Mr. Vogel, as Premier.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

KIMBERLEY.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th July, 1873.

March 4, 1873.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a Circular Despatch which I addressed, on the 4th March last, to the Governors of certain colonies, enclosing a copy of a correspondence between the Foreign Office and this Department, respecting the reorganization of the limits of the districts of German Consuls in the colonies, together with a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office on the same subject.

June 30, 1873.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th March, 1873.

F. O., Jan. 18,
1873.

C. O., Jan. 25,
1873.

F. O., Feb. 24,
1873.

I transmit to you, for information in the Colony under your Government, copies of a correspondence between the Foreign Office and this Department respecting the reorganization of the limits of the districts of German Consuls in the colonies.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government of

KIMBERLEY.

Sub-Enclosures to Enclosure in No. 3.

Lord ENFIELD to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 18th January, 1873.

I am directed by Earl Granville to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that the German Ambassador states that his Government has decided to assign definite official districts to the German Consuls in the British Colonies and foreign possessions. The annexed list shows the extensions and new delimitations proposed to be made in the consular districts situated in the colonies. It will be seen that the alterations from the existing arrangements will be considerable, and Lord Granville would be glad to be favoured with the Earl of Kimberley's opinion as to whether it would be desirable, under the circumstances, to issue fresh exequaturs to the Consuls affected by the changes. I am to observe that the German Government is quite ready to issue fresh commissions, if fresh exequaturs should be required.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ENFIELD.

LIST of those Imperial German Consulates in the British Colonies, the Limits of which have been newly defined.

A. Seat of the Consular Authority.	B. Name and Rank of the Consular Officer.	C. Present Official District.
Gibraltar ...	Ferd. Schott, Consul ...	The whole British Possession of Gibraltar.
La Valette ...	H. C. Ferro, Consul ...	The Island of Malta.
Montreal ...	C. Munderloh, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Western part of the Province of Quebec to Three Rivers exclusively thereof, as well as over the Eastern Counties of the Province of Ontario to the Counties of Grenville and Carlton inclusively.
Toronto ...	J. A. Simmers, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Province of Ontario exclusively of the part of this Province assigned to the Consulate of Montreal, which consists of the Eastern Counties of Grenville and Carlton inclusively.
Quebec ...	C. Pitt, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Eastern part of the Province of Quebec to Three Rivers inclusively.
Halifax ...	C. A. Creighton, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the whole Province of Nova Scotia.
St. John's ...	R. H. Prowse, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Port of Harbour Grace.
St. George ...	W. Musson, Consul ...	The whole Territory of the Bermuda Islands.
Nassau ...	Th. Williams, Consul ...	The whole of the Bahama Islands.
Belize ...	B. Cramer, Consul ...	The whole Province of British Honduras.
Lagos ...	L. Heldbeck, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Settlement of Lagos and Port Novo.
Cape Town ...	C. S. Poppe, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Western Division of Cape Colony (Cape Division) exclusively of Simons Town District.
Port Elizabeth ...	H. Schabbel, Consul ...	The Eastern Division of Cape Colony (Eastern Districts) with British Kaffraria and the Diamond Fields (New Griqua Land).
Simons Town ...	P. D. Martin, Vice-Consul ...	The Simons Town District.
D'Urban ...	G. Dentzelmann, Consul ...	The whole Colony of Natal.
Penang ...	Alf. Hasche, Consul ...	The Island of Penang.
Brisbane ...	Arn. Nannizer, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Colony of Queensland.
Melbourne ...	A. Brahe, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Colony of Victoria.
Adelaide ...	A. Von Treuer, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Colony of South Australia.
Hobarton ...	F. Buck, Consul ...	The Official District is extended over the Colony of Tasmania.

Mr. MEADE to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th January, 1873.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of Earl Granville, with reference to your letter of the 18th instant, that his Lordship is of opinion that, if the limits of the consular districts are defined in the exequaturs issued to German Consuls, new exequaturs should be issued.

It will be also desirable to furnish the Governors of the different Colonies interested in these changes with a copy of the new consular districts, but Lord Kimberley proposes to delay taking this step until he learns what decision has been arrived at with reference to the issue of new exequaturs.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

R. H. MEADE.

Lord ENFIELD to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 24th February, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, respecting the proposed reorganization of the limits of the districts of the German Consuls in the British Colonies and possessions, I am directed by Earl Granville to request you to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that as no limits are specifically laid down in the commissions and exequaturs with which these Consuls have been furnished, new exequaturs are unnecessary; but it will be sufficient to notify to the proper authorities, with a view to their being duly recognized, the limits of each consular district as they are specified in Count Bernstorff's note.

I am accordingly to request that the necessary notifications may be made to the proper authorities; but I am to add that, as fresh appointments are made, the new commissions and exequaturs will, in each case, be made to specify the limits actually laid down for the consular district.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ENFIELD.

Lord TENTERDEN to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 30th June, 1873.

With reference to my letter of the 24th of February last, relative to the re-organization of the limits of the districts of German Consuls in the British colonies and possessions, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, herewith, a further list which has been received from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating the limits of the districts assigned to the several consulates therein named.

I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to cause these changes to be notified to the British authorities whom it may concern.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

TENTERDEN.

LIST of those Imperial German Consulates in the British Colonies which have had the Limits of their Official Districts newly defined.

A.	B.	C.
Seat of the Consular Authority.	Name of the Consul.	Present Official District.
Kingston	J. Dieckmann	The whole Island of Jamaica.
Port of Spain	C. F. Feez	The whole Island of Trinidad.
Port Louis	A. J. W. Arnott	The Island of Mauritius.
Point de Galle	J. L. Vanderspar	Point de Galle and the South Province of Ceylon.
Colombo	Th. Krämer	Colombo and the West Province of Ceylon.
St. Helena	S. Solomon	The Island of St. Helena.
Dunedin	H. Houghton	The Province of Otago.
Christchurch... ..	Th. M. Hassal	The Province of Canterbury.
Nelson	F. Kelling	The Provinces of Nelson and Marlborough and the County of Westland.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 47.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 11th July, 1873.

I transmit to you copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of an application from the United States Government for permission to establish stations in Tasmania and New Zealand for the observation of the transit of Venus.

I have received, through the Governor of Victoria, a telegram stating that your Government consent to the proposal, and I shall be glad if your Government will also give effect to General Schenck's request that the instruments required for the observation may be admitted free of duty.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

KIMBERLEY.

F. O., June 12, 1873.

C. O., June 20, 1873.

C. O. to F. O., June 23, 1873.

C. O. to F. O., July 10, 1873.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

Mr. HAMMOND to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 12th June, 1873.

I am directed by Lord Granville to transmit to you a copy of a note from the United States Minister, requesting that the Secretary of the United States Navy may receive permission for the establishment of stations for observing the transit of Venus at certain points in Her Majesty's Colonial Dominions, and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to inform Lord Granville what answer should be returned to General Schenck's application.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
E. HAMMOND.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

General SCHENCK to the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—

Legation of the United States, London, 7th June, 1873.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that a letter was addressed to the Department of State at Washington, on the 16th ultimo, by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, requesting Mr. Fish to obtain from Her Majesty's Government permission for the establishment of stations for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus at the following places:—One at Hobart Town, Tasmania; one at the southern part of New Zealand; and one at Auckland or Campbell's Island.

In compliance with this request, I have now the honor, under instructions from Mr. Fish, to apply to your Lordship for the desired permission, and also to ask that orders may be issued for the free admission, at the points mentioned, of the instruments, &c., to be used by the parties making the observations.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

Mr. HOLLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1873.

I have laid before the Earl of Kimberley your letter of the 12th instant, relating to the application of the United States Government for permission to establish stations in Tasmania and New Zealand, for the observation of the transit of Venus.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that telegrams have been sent to the Governments of those Colonies, asking whether they consent to the proposal.

The answers will be communicated to the Foreign Office as soon as they are received.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
H. T. HOLLAND.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

Mr. HOLLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd June, 1873.

With reference to the letter from this office of the 20th instant, respecting the application by the United States Government for permission to establish stations in Tasmania and New Zealand for the observation of the transit of Venus, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the following telegram has been received from the Governor of Victoria:—"Tasmania gladly accepts request of United States. Will send reply from New Zealand when received."

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.,
H. T. HOLLAND.

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

Mr. HOLLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th July, 1873.

With reference to the letter from this office of the 23rd ultimo, and to previous letters respecting the application of the United States Government for permission to establish stations in Tasmania and New Zealand for the observation of the transit of Venus, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the following telegram has been received from the Governor of Victoria:—"Just heard that New Zealand Government consents to the United States having station there for observing transit of Venus."

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 48.)

July 11, 1873.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th July, 1873.

I transmit to you a copy of a report from Sir Clinton Murdoch on the case of the ships "Forfarshire" and "Glenlora," reported in Sir G. Arney's Despatch No. 35, of the 28th April.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to the defects in the Passenger Acts noticed by Sir Clinton Murdoch.

I am, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 10.

MINUTE.

THE "Glenlora" and "Forfarshire" were chartered by Dr. Featherston, the Agent-General for New Zealand, and sailed, the former on 6th August and the latter on the 16th November last. The Colonial Magistrates having dealt with the cases so far as regards the master of the ship, the only other questions which the papers raise is, whether the allegations of the local Ministry, that the Emigration Officers in this country perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, is borne out by the facts.

This does not appear to us to be shown. It is, indeed, alleged by one witness that the biscuit in the "Glenlora" got mouldy a month after the ship sailed, because it was placed in bags instead of tanks. The statement is not supported by other witnesses; but it may be taken for granted that biscuit keeps better in tanks or casks than in bags, and that the former should, as a general rule, be required, but this cannot be insisted on under the Passenger Acts. In respect to the deficiency of water in the "Forfarshire," it appears that, from bad weather in the Channel, the tanks had strained and leaked, and that six weeks after sailing the distilling apparatus got out of repair, and failed to produce the quantity for which it was passed. These were accidents which no vigilance on the part of an Emigration Officer could foresee or provide against. They do not, in our opinion, justify the charge so easily made, that the officers in this country had not done their duty.

But the case of the "Glenlora" brings to light a defect in the existing Passenger Acts which hitherto has escaped notice. The Passenger Acts provide for the replenishment of the provisions in a ship putting back to the United Kingdom, and for the forwarding from foreign or colonial ports of any passengers wrecked or landed there, but it does not provide for the replenishment of the provisions of a passenger ship putting into a foreign or colonial port in distress. Such a ship being in the foreign or colonial port only *in transitu*, would not, according to the opinion of Law Officers of 16th June, 1857, come under the sections of the law relating to colonial voyages, and consequently there is no power in a Consul or Governor to prescribe the quantity of provisions to be put on board, or to have them surveyed. No doubt, as in the case of the "Glenlora," the master may, on arrival at his destination, be prosecuted for non-issue of the quantities prescribed by the Passengers Act, but that is much less satisfactory than giving power to the proper authority to insist on the supply of the proper stores before the ship resumes its voyage.

It is extraordinary, considering the number of years Passenger Acts have been in force, that this point should not have been hitherto raised. In the only similar case we remember, the "Accrington," which put into Pernambuco, no difficulty arose, because the master and owners acceded to all the arrangements proposed by the Consul. But as the defect of the law has now been shown, it should be remedied the first opportunity that offers itself. I would submit that the papers should be transmitted to the Board of Trade, who, having now the administration of the Passenger Acts, are the proper judges as to the way in which that should be done.

T. W. C. M.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 49.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st July, 1873.

I have to acknowledge Sir G. Arney's Despatches Nos. 36 and 37, of the 7th May, reporting the murder of a settler named Timothy Sullivan by a party of Hauhau Natives, and the course taken by the Government of New Zealand in dealing with the case.

I have also received Sir G. Arney's further Despatch No. 39, of the 10th of May, enclosing a telegram from Mr. Mackay, who had been directed by the Government to proceed on a mission to the Maori King.

I have to express the regret with which I have received the intelligence of Sullivan's murder. I hope that the measures adopted by the New Zealand Government for securing the punishment of the murderers may be successful.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 52.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th August, 1873.

With reference to my Despatch No. 47, of the 11th July, and to previous July 31, 1873. correspondence by telegraph, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the United States Minister at this Court, in which he expresses his thanks for the prompt compliance with which your Ministers have met the wish of his Government to receive permission to establish stations for the observation of the transit of Venus in the Colony under your government.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Mr. HAMMOND to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 31st July, 1873.

With reference to your letters of the 23rd ultimo and 10th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a note from the United States Minister at this Court, conveying his thanks for the prompt compliance with which the wishes of his Government have been met, for permission to establish stations for observations of the transit of Venus in Tasmania and New Zealand, and requesting that the acknowledgment thereof may be conveyed to the Governments of those Colonies.

I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 12.

General SCHENCK to the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—

Legation of the United States, London, 17th July, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two several notes of the 25th June last and the 14th July instant, informing me that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having telegraphed to the Colonial Governments of Tasmania and New Zealand, has received from them respectively, replies, giving their cheerful assent to the request of the Government of the United States for permission to establish stations for observation of the transit of Venus in Tasmania and in New Zealand. As the language of your note of the 14th instant left it not quite clear whether the permission as to New Zealand would be held to include more than one station asked for at the southern part of the main island, I have been glad, on reference to Mr. Hammond at the Foreign Office, to obtain through him an assurance from the Colonial Office that such permission is considered to cover also Auckland or Campbell's Island.

I have now to thank your Lordship, and, through you, the Secretary for the Colonies, for this prompt compliance with the wishes of my Government, and I beg that due acknowledgment thereof may be conveyed to the Governments of Tasmania and New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

R. C. SCHENCK.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 54.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th August, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Sir George Arney's Despatch No. 40, of the 3rd of June, on the subject of the murder of Timothy Sullivan.

I have read with much interest Sir George Arney's report of the judicious measures taken by the New Zealand Government in reference to this affair.

In connection with this subject I have also to acknowledge Sir George Arney's Despatch No. 41, of the 4th of June, forwarding a Memorandum by Mr. McLean.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 2nd September, 1873.

Her Majesty's Government has been informed by the Prussian Government, that in view of the inclination to emigrate spreading largely in some Provinces, excited and nourished principally by foreign agents, it proposes to expel from the country all emigration agents, sub-agents, and other recruiters who are not of German nationality, and from this measure it would not be possible to except emigration agents sent from the British Colonies.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. R. G. W. HERBERT to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 58.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1873.

With reference to Lord Kimberley's Circular Despatch of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, the document enclosed.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

Enclosure in No. 15.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. R. G. W. HERBERT.

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

3rd September, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo, acquainting me that Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has been informed by the Prussian Government that in view of the inclination to emigrate spreading largely in some of the Provinces, it proposes to expel from the country all emigration agents, sub-agents, and other recruiters who are not of German nationality, and that from this measure it would not be possible to except emigration agents sent from the British Colonies.

In reply, I beg to state, for Lord Kimberley's information, that all emigration agents employed by me in that country are Germans, and have taken out the customary license necessary for their protection.

The Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(General.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd September, 1873.

In reply to your Despatch No. 51, of the 30th June last, I have the

honor to inform you that I am of opinion that the rule laid down in 1855, as to the precedence of the Superintendents of the Provinces of New Zealand, should be adhered to, and I have therefore to instruct you that during the presence of the Governor in any Province, the Superintendent of that Province should not be placed above other high officers of the Government who may be there with the Governor, but that in the absence of the Governor from the Province, the Superintendent should have precedence over all others in the Province, including any officer of the Government who may reside in the Province or happen to be there on a visit.

As regards ex-Ministers who have received Her Majesty's permission to retain the title of honorable within the Colony, I approve of the adoption of the rule prescribed for New South Wales, which gives them precedence according to the dates in the order of the first appointment of each to the Executive Council after the existing Executive Councillors.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 62.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th September, 1873.

I caused a copy of your Despatch No. 50, of the 30th June, to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and I transmit to Sept. 18, 1873. you a copy of a letter from their Lordships, expressing their regret that they are unable to comply with the request of your Government for the grant of one of Her Majesty's vessels as a training ship for the education of boys for the Colonial Mercantile Marine.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Captain HALL to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

SIR,—

Admiralty, S.W., 18th September, 1873.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand conveying the request of his Government for the grant of one of Her Majesty's vessels as a training ship for the education of boys for the Colonial Mercantile Marine, and to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that my Lords regret that they are unable to incur the expense of sending a ship to New Zealand for this purpose.

2. I am further to state, with reference to the request for the "Rosario," that that vessel is required in England.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT HALL.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 66.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 30th September, 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that a letter has been received from the Board of Treasury, stating that a warrant has been issued appointing the Auditor of the Civil List, Mr. William Law, to act on behalf of that Board, and carry into effect their guarantee in respect to bonds to be issued under the provisions of the New Zealand (Bonds, &c.) Loan Act of last Session (36 and 37 Vict. cap. 15), to

the amount of £800,000, and appointing the permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and the Auditor of the Civil List for the time being, to be trustees of the sinking fund of the loan.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 19.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Hon. R. G. W. HERBERT to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 67.)

SIR,— Downing Street, 30th September, 1873.

With reference to your Despatch No. 49, of 27th of June, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you for your information the documents specified in the annexed schedule.

I have, &c.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Captain HALL to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Admiralty, S.W., 23rd September, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that the Commodore on the Australian Station has been directed to cause the rope and twine manufactured from the New Zealand *Phormium* to be examined by proper officers and to report the result to this Office.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT HALL.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 68.)

SIR,— Downing Street, 7th October, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 64, of the 1st of August, enclosing copies of the report of Mr. James Mackay on the circumstances attending the murder of Timothy Sullivan.

I have read with much interest Mr. Mackay's clear and able report.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. KIMBERLEY.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 69.)

SIR,— Downing Street, 10th October, 1873.

I transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to Earl Granville, by Shaw, Savill, and Co., upon the subject of a fine of £76 19s. 6d., which they state has been imposed by the Government of New Zealand on one of their vessels; and I request that you will bring under the consideration of your Ministers the question whether, in the very exceptional circumstances of the case, the fine might not be remitted.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No 21.

Messrs. SHAW, SAVILL, and Co., to the Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE.

The Passengers' Line of Packets for New Zealand, &c.,

Offices, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C., London,

27th September, 1873.

MY LORD,—

We beg respectfully to bring before your Lordship's notice the following facts: On the 10th January last, in the Indian Ocean, our ship "Glenlora," of London, when on her voyage to New Zealand, fell in with a dismasted and unmanageable vessel, which proved to be the barque "Der Fuchs," of Stettin, commanded by Captain Fuchs. Our ship put out the life-boat, and rescued the crew of the Stettin ship, ten in number, and four Mauritius boatmen, who were on board. The "Glenlora" had a large number of Government emigrants on board, and was fully provisioned for them and the crew, but having been herself dismasted and driven into the Mauritius previously to falling in with this shipwrecked crew, the addition of fourteen men to the ship's company told upon the stores, and on the 18th February crew and passengers had to be on short allowance of provisions.

On the 10th March the "Glenlora" arrived in Wellington, and there landed the shipwrecked foreigners.

In consequence of the emigrants having, from this cause, been placed on short allowance, the Government of New Zealand, for whom we carried them under a contract, fined the "Glenlora" the sum of £76 19s. 6d., which we, as owners, have had to pay.

We have represented the case to the Consul of the German Empire, with a view to reimbursement from his Government, but he informs us that our proper course is to apply to the Foreign Department of our own Government on the subject.

We now therefore beg to state the full particulars, and take the liberty of asking that your Lordship will think proper to direct that our claim be brought before the German Government. The amount of compensation to which we consider we are entitled, is the sum fined the ship by the New Zealand Government

£76 19 6
And the maintenance money of fourteen men for sixty days, at 1s. 6d. per day ... 63 0 0

£139 19

Had the men picked up been British subjects, we believe we should have received 1s. 6d. per day each for the time they were on board our ship, from the Board of Trade.

Trusting that our application may receive your Lordship's favourable consideration,

We remain, &c.,

SHAW, SAVILL, AND CO.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Downing Street.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 74.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd October, 1873.

I have been in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of your Despatch No. 60, of the 23rd of July, requesting that Her Majesty might be pleased to make an Order in Council extending to New Zealand the provisions of the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act, 20 and 21 Vict. chap. 39.

I am advised that it would not be proper to recommend Her Majesty to issue such Order in Council.

The Law Officers are of opinion that the local Acts of New Zealand, especially the 24th and 25th Vict., No. 11, sec. 16, give rise to the same objection, in principle, to that which was held fatal in the case of a similar application from the Governor of Queensland, namely, that they provide exceptions, in addition to the exception prescribed by the Imperial Act, from the obligation in respect of service and examination defined by that Act.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of the Despatch which was addressed to the Governor of Queensland in reference to that case.

No. 20, April 26,
1871.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER
ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of QUEENSLAND.

(No. 20.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 26th April, 1871.

I have received your Despatch No. 7, of 24th of January, requesting that Her Majesty may

be recommended to direct, by Order in Council, that the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act (20 and 21 Victoria, c. 39) may come into operation as regards the Colony of Queensland.

The Queensland rules require the service and examination prescribed by the 3rd section of the Imperial Act, but except from the obligation not only English solicitors, but persons who have served five years as Judge's Associates, solicitors of New South Wales and Victoria, and matriculated members of certain Universities.

The exceptions, I do not doubt, are in themselves proper and sensible, but they are in addition to the exception prescribed by the Imperial Act; and as they therefore raised a technical question whether Her Majesty could be advised to issue the Order, I consulted the Law Advisers of the Crown upon the point, and I am advised that the doubt suggested is well founded,—that Queensland is not a colony in which to use the words of section 3: "Full service under articles of clerkship to an attorney—at-law for the space of five years at the least, and an examination to test the qualification of candidates, are or may be required previous to admission, save only" in the case of English attorneys or solicitors, and that, therefore, the Queen cannot properly extend the 20 and 21 Vict. c. 39 to it by Order in Council.

The Officer Administering the Government, Queensland.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 23.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(General.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th October, 1873.

I have received your Despatch No. 61, of the 25th July last, respecting the precedence to be assigned to gentlemen who have retired from the Executive Council, and who have received Her Majesty's permission to retain the title of honorable within the Colony.

I had already conveyed to you, by my Despatch General of the 23rd ultimo, my approval of the adoption by your Government of the rule already in force in New South Wales.

This rule was adhered to as being in accordance with the precedence assigned to the members, for the time being, of the Executive Council, in clause 5 of the Royal Instructions which accompanied your Commission; but I concur with you in the opinion that some modification of this rule is advisable, in order to meet the case of those former members of the Executive Council on whom a special privilege has been permanently conferred; and I have to convey to you the Queen's pleasure that former members of the Executive Council, who have been permitted to bear the title of honorable permanently within the Colony, shall take precedence next after the actual members of the Executive Council, according to the dates at which they respectively became qualified, by length of service, to receive such privilege.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 84.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1873.

I have to inform you that I received, on the 24th instant, from the Governor of Victoria, a copy of a telegram from you, of the 1st October, in the following words:—

"Please inform Secretary of State on my behalf by mail that two hundred and fifty pounds is voted by New Zealand Parliament towards establishment at "Somerset Island."

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

No. 25.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 87.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 12th December, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 63, of the 1st of August, enclosing the Financial Statement delivered on the 29th July by Mr. Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer and Chief Minister.

2. At pages 12 and 13 of his statement, Mr. Vogel makes certain observations which Her Majesty's Government are unable to pass by without notice.

3. Treating of colonial loans, Mr. Vogel speaks of the Imperial Government as giving an "undisclosed guarantee;" and in reference to the payment of loan interest before other charges, he observes that "the Governor, being an Imperial servant, the Imperial Government would be responsible if their nominee did not respect the priority which the law established."

4. The responsibility attributed to the Imperial Government by Mr. Vogel in these passages, cannot be accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

5. In the case of colonial loans, Her Majesty's Government gives no guarantee whatever, either "undisclosed," indirect, or in any other way, except for the particular amounts specified in Imperial Guarantee Acts, and as Her Majesty's Government exercises no interference or control as to the financial policy of a Colony under responsible government, it shares none of the responsibility for the due payment of the principal and interest of loans which it has not specifically guaranteed.

6. Warrants for payment signed by the Governor, are of the same character as Royal Orders in this country, which are issued under the Royal Sign Manual as the highest executive authority in the country; but Her Majesty's signature in no way relieves Her Majesty's Government from responsibility in regard to the due administration of moneys voted by Parliament, and Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, admit that because the Governor is an Imperial servant, the Imperial Government would incur any responsibility with regard to moneys issued under his order, beyond that which may be imposed on them by the Legislature of this Colony.

7. I request that you will communicate a copy of this Despatch to your Responsible Advisers.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

No. 26.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th December, 1873.

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of a memorial from the banking institutions of Melbourne, which was received through the Governor of Victoria, praying that the Branch Mint at Melbourne might be empowered to coin silver. Dec. 8, 1873.

I request that you will lay their Lordships' letter before your Advisers for their consideration.

I have, &c.,

R. H. MEADE,

(in the absence of the Earl of Kimberley).

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Mr. LINGEN to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

Sir,—

Treasury Chambers, 8th December, 1873.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the letter dated 4th June last, in which the Secretary of State asks them to again take into consideration the application of the bankers of Melbourne, praying that the branch of the Royal Mint at Melbourne may be empowered to coin silver. Lord Kimberley points out that the Government of Victoria strongly supports that request, and adds his hope that this Board will accede to it.

The question is beset with difficulties, and my Lords had trusted that the explanation offered by the Deputy-Master of the Mint would remove the apprehension of the bankers that it might not be possible to comply promptly with their requirements.

My Lords, however, understand the Colonial Government to suggest that the privilege of coining silver on its own account should be conceded. The wishes of the Government are entitled to the most respectful attention, and in again giving their careful consideration to the subject, my Lords will at once declare that they have no desire to insist on the Colony continuing to depend upon the Royal Mint in London for all supplies of silver coin which it may from time to time require, but they would be unable to consent to any arrangement whereby silver coin that would circulate in the United Kingdom, and would, when worn, have to be withdrawn at its expense, should be issued from any but the Royal Mint. If, then, the privilege of coining silver were granted to the Colony, it would be necessary that the coin so issued should be distinct in character from the silver coinage of the United Kingdom. Other arrangements would have to be made, to which further allusion need not be made at the present stage; but my Lords may remark that it would be necessary to make known such arrangements to the other Colonies.

My Lords, however, while stating their readiness to meet, as far as possible, the views of the Colonial Government, are most anxious that the difficulties of the case should not be passed over, and they would call the attention of the Secretary of State to the following considerations:—

Gold is the single standard of value in the United Kingdom and in certain Colonies using the same system of coinage, and it follows that silver is only required for the purposes of a subsidiary and token coin. The nominal exceeds the intrinsic value of a token coin; there is in consequence a profit on the issue of token coinage, and mischief must ensue if due precaution be not taken to counteract the temptation arising thence to over issue. This object is attained in the United Kingdom by restriction on the amount for which the silver is legal tender; by the reservation in the hands of the Government of the power of issue; and by the requirement that persons obtaining silver coin from the Mint must pay for it at the rate of one pound sterling for every twenty shillings, a price considerably in excess of the intrinsic value of the coin.

Further, in practice, the Royal Mint supplies silver coin, not to all comers, but only to certain recognized bodies or authorities, who are in a position to ascertain the real wants of the public. Thus silver is issued in the United Kingdom only through the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, and certain appointed Scotch Banks, while the Colonial demands are received only through the Colonial Government.

As, therefore, the Imperial Government, to which alone profit accrues, does not issue on its own initiative, and the price paid by the public effectually prevents any demand except for the legitimate requirements of a subordinate circulation, an effective check is obtained.

This check can be maintained under present arrangements without difficulty, since the Imperial Government alone is responsible for the management of the silver coinage. On the one hand it issues the coin, and on the other it withdraws it when worn, paying for it the full nominal value which it has borne in circulation.

My Lords describe thus minutely the peculiarities of a token coinage, because it is essential that they should be recognized and understood by those who deal with the subject. Above all, it must be borne in mind that the privilege of issuing implies the duty of withdrawing tokens at their full nominal value, and the question now under discussion is on this point especially complicated.

As far as gold coin is concerned, it is of no consequence whether it be issued from the Mint in the United Kingdom, or from a branch Mint in a Colony, for it possesses its full nominal value, and the holder, not the State, abides the loss arising out of wear and tear. In the case of silver coinage, however, the State is responsible for wear and tear, and bears the loss consequent on withdrawal.

Further, my Lords trust that the Secretary of State will not overlook the temptation to overissue tokens, if they can be circulated outside the limits of the issuing State. An example of this concurrent circulation may be found in the large numbers of French bronze coin passing from hand to hand in England; and instances are not wanting in Europe in which, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Governments interested, tokens of one country are freely accepted in other countries where they are not legally current. It will be evident that the introduction of tokens, the produce of foreign Mints, without limit into a State, deprives that State of effective control over its token currency, and may be the occasion of pecuniary loss, and of conflicts of opinion between the parties interested.

Prudence dictates that such conflicts should be foreseen and guarded against, before a line of policy likely to engender them is adopted, rather than they should be fought out as they arise, in circumstances probably not favourable to conciliation.

It appears to my Lords that the attention of the Colonial Government should be drawn to these facts, and that it should be invited to consider the following points, which must be decided before a Colony could be permitted to undertake its own coinage, viz.:—

1. The terms upon which, and the limitations under which, the branch of the Royal Mint at Melbourne should coin silver?
2. The principle upon which silver coin of the Royal Mint in London circulating in Victoria, and silver coin of the branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne circulating in the United Kingdom, is to be withdrawn?

3. The principle upon which silver coin, the produce of either Mint, circulating in other Colonies, is to be withdrawn?

The Secretary of State will perceive at once, that if one branch Mint be permitted to coin silver, a like privilege will inevitably be sought by and must be conceded to other branch Mints, and it will therefore be necessary to decide,—

4. The principle upon which silver coin, the produce of other branch Mints, is to circulate and be withdrawn (say coin of the Sydney Mint current in Victoria).

5. The conditions under which silver token coins are tender in the Colony; if these do not correspond with the conditions enforced in the United Kingdom, the law must be amended. In other words, it must be definitely laid down, that silver is only legal tender to the amount of forty shillings.

It is obvious that any proposal for allowing a Colony to coin tokens cannot be entertained, until agreement on these points has been arrived at by all the Colonies interested.

In submitting these considerations to the Secretary of State, my Lords must call his special attention to a difficulty which will arise in adjusting the incidence of the cost of withdrawal.

When a coin has been a long time in circulation, the distinctive "Mint Mark" stamped upon it becomes obliterated, and no means would exist of identifying the issues of the several Mints. This difficulty might be, to a great extent, removed by the adoption of a different design for each Mint; but it will be remembered that that arrangement was not favourably received in the case of the gold coinage.

My Lords have now stated the difficulties which occur to them in devising a scheme, permitting several communities to issue on their own account the same token coinage. But in stating these difficulties, they wish it to be understood that they have only one object in view, namely, to meet the requirements of British communities, in the most simple, practical, and economical method for all concerned. They are, above all, anxious to prevent the possibility of questions arising hereafter, which may lead to disagreement between the Imperial Government and the Colonies, or between the Colonies themselves.

They would wish it to be carefully considered by those interested in this question, whether, when different communities use the same token coinage, it is not better for all parties concerned that one of them should act as agent for the rest.

It is clear, that if the coin is to have general circulation, the Imperial Government is alone qualified to undertake that duty of agent, and to be responsible for the issue and withdrawal of the coin; but it would be quite feasible, my Lords believe, to make arrangements for the coinage of silver tokens on account of the Imperial Government at the branch Mints; and my Lords would desire to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the object sought by the Colonial Government might not thus be practically attained, in a manner agreeable to the sense and wishes of that Government.

My Lords need not remark, that in making these suggestions they put aside all question of the profit which at present accrues to them. The amount of silver issued to the Colonies has hitherto been comparatively small, and the profit has not been, therefore, of large amount; but whatever the amount, my Lords would not allow it to stand in the way of an arrangement beneficial to the Empire.

These remarks will apply to the representation made by the Government of New Zealand, inasmuch as they apply to all token coinage; and with regard to paragraph 1 of the Agent-General's letter to the Colonial Office of 4th June, the Secretary of State will be glad to learn that the Mint in this country is ready to supply any amount of bronze coinage which may be necessary for circulation in the Colony, and for which Dr. Featherston may be authorized to apply.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 22nd December, 1873.

I transmit to you revised Regulations on the subject of Colonial Uniforms, and I have to request that you will insert them in the Book of Colonial Regulations, in lieu of the existing Rules numbered from 160 to 164.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

KIMBERLEY.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 2.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th January, 1874.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Admi-

ralty, reporting that the Lords Commissioners proposed to intimate to Commodore Goodenough their wish that he should resign the seat in the Executive Council in New Zealand which he had accepted.

I have caused their Lordships to be informed that I concur in this proposal.

However valuable the services of an officer of Commodore Goodenough's experience might be to the Colony, there are serious objections to an officer holding the naval command on a station embracing many important Colonies, being specially connected with the administration of one of them.

I have, &c.,
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Mr. HALL to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE.

SIR,—

Admiralty, 22nd December, 1873.

No. 9, October 17,
1873.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will lay before the Earl of Kimberley the accompanying copy of a letter from Commodore Goodenough, reporting that at the request of His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand he had accepted a seat in the Executive Council of that Colony.

My Lords consider that in many respects this arrangement is not expedient, and they propose, with the concurrence of Lord Kimberley, to inform Commodore Goodenough that they wish him to resign the appointment.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT HALL.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 28.

Commodore GOODENOUGH to the SECRETARY of the ADMIRALTY.

H.M.S. "Pearl," Wellington, New Zealand,
17th October, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand and his Government having expressed a desire that I should become a member of the Executive Council of this Colony, it seemed to me to be for the advantage of Her Majesty's service that I should accede to the wish, and I have taken the usual oaths and accepted a seat in the Council.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,
JAMES G. GOODENOUGH,
Captain and Commodore, 2nd Class,
Commanding the Australian Station.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 4.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1874.

37 Vict., No. 80.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 76, of the 14th of October, enclosing a Bill which you had reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "An Act to amend 'The Civil List Act, 1863,' so far as relates to the Salary of the Governor, and regulate the Salary of "Officers Administering the Government of New Zealand, and for other Purposes."

I have submitted this Bill for Her Majesty's confirmation, and I hope to be able shortly to forward to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, assenting to the Bill. In the meantime, I desire to express my satisfaction at the liberal arrangements secured by its provisions.

I have, &c.,
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. KIMBERLEY.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the
OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 8.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 31st January, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to

exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Act of the Legislature of New Zealand, entitled "An Act to provide for giving Free Grants of Land to "certain Immigrants," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch No. 81, of the 22nd October, 1873.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 10.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th February, 1874.

With reference to your Despatch No. 75, of the 7th October, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, on the subject of the adjustment of the claims which had been in dispute between the Imperial Government and the Government of New Zealand. Jan. 31, 1874.

I concur in the view taken by Mr. Cardwell, and am of opinion that the settlement arrived at in April last, which was communicated to you in my Despatch No. 50, of the 31st of July, must be considered as final, except as to claims, if there be any, for the maintenance of military prisoners under sentences of courts martial.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Lord LANSDOWNE to the UNDER SECRETARY, Colonial Office.

(No. 3,714.)

SIR,—

Financial Secretary's Department, War Office,
31st January, 1874.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of Sir H. Holland's letter of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand on the subject of the claims connected with the late wars in that Colony, which had been in dispute between the Imperial Government and the Government of New Zealand.

While agreeing to the adjustment effected of all existing claims, the Governor states that his Advisers are not prepared to concur in the understanding attached by the Secretary of State for War to the present settlement, viz., that the Government of New Zealand is thereby debarred from making any further claim on account of expenses for military services arising out of the wars referred to.

It was, however, upon this condition, and in order to effect a settlement of the dispute, that Mr. Cardwell consented, in April last, to the arrangements proposed in Sir H. Holland's letter of the 13th March, 1873; and I am to state that Mr. Cardwell still adheres to the views expressed in the final paragraph of the letter last referred to.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 32.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the
OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th February, 1874.

I have received a communication from the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for International Exhibitions, stating that it has been found necessary to postpone, for the present, the construction of the Special Colonial Annexe, to which proposal your attention was directed by my Circular Despatch of the 11th March last.

It has, however, been decided to place at the disposal of such Colonies as desire to participate in this year's Exhibition, a building which was formerly used as the Belgian Annexe, at a rental of £2 per foot run of the building.

It is stated that 39 feet have been rented by the Colony of South Australia, and that 131 feet are still undisposed of.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 33.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 15.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th February, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 79, of the 4th November last, viz. :—

No. 1.—An Act to apply a Sum of Money out of the Public Accounts to the Service of the Year ending the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

No. 3.—An Act to amend “The Arms Act, 1858.”

No. 4.—An Act to amend “The Sheriffs Act, 1858.”

No. 5.—An Act to amend “The Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.”

No. 6.—An Act to make provision for Bank Holidays, and respecting obligations to make Payments and do other acts on such Bank Holidays.

No. 7.—An Act to amend “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.”

No. 8.—An Act to amend “The Post Office Act, 1858.”

No. 9.—An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Town of Port Chalmers to raise Money for the purpose of constructing Waterworks for the supply of the Town and Shipping of the Port with Water.

No. 10.—“The Christchurch Cathedral Square Act, 1873.”

No. 11.—An Act to enable the Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury to construct a Railway between the Washdyke on that portion of the Southern Trunk Line between the Town of Timaru and Temuka and Pleasant Point, in the Levels Road District, in the said Province.

No. 12.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty.

No. 13.—An Act to enable the Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki to sit and vote in the Provincial Council of the said Province.

No. 14.—An Act to alter the mode of Election of Superintendents in the Province of Hawke's Bay.

No. 15.—An Act to amend “The Canterbury Rivers Act, 1870,” and to confer upon the Board of Conservators further powers of Borrowing.

No. 16.—An Act to amend “The Weights and Measures Act, 1868.”

No. 17.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.

No. 19.—An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, in the City of Wellington, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and for other Purposes.

No. 20.—An Act to authorize the Appropriation for certain Purposes of the Annual Sum of One Thousand Pounds for Four Years out of the Provincial Revenue of the Province of Wellington.

No. 21.—An Act to enable the Governor of the Wellington College to Borrow Money for the purposes of the College.

No. 22.—An Act to provide for a Grant of Land to certain Persons in trust for the surviving Children of Charles William Broughton, deceased.

No. 24.—An Act for promoting the Establishment of a Public Library in the City of Christchurch, in the Province of Canterbury.

No. 25.—An Act to repeal the Grant to the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland of the Land described in the Schedule, and to empower the Governor to issue another Grant in lieu thereof.

No. 26.—An Act to enable the Governor to fulfil certain Agreements made with Aboriginal Natives, and to execute Grants to them of certain Lands in the Province of Wellington, and for other Purposes.

No. 27.—An Act to amend "The Public Trust Office Act, 1872."

No. 28.—An Act to enable the Superintendent of the Province of Otago to Construct a Branch Line of Railway to connect the Coal Fields at Green Island with the Dunedin and Clutha Railway.

No. 30.—An Act to authorize the Governor to grant to the Superintendent of Wellington certain Land, being part of the Bed of the River Wanganui.

No. 31.—An Act to amend "The Timaru and Gladstone Board of Works Act, 1867," and the several Acts amending the same.

No. 32.—An Act to provide for the Alteration of the Purpose of certain Portions of Reserves within the Township of Geraldine, in the Province of Canterbury.

No. 35.—An Act to constitute the County of Westland a Province.

No. 36.—An Act to authorize the Governor to agree with the Governor of New South Wales and Queensland for jointly Subsidizing Lines of Telegraph between New Zealand and New South Wales, and between Queensland and Singapore.

No. 37.—An Act to repeal certain portions of "The Drawbacks Act, 1872," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

No. 38.—An Act to extend the Currency of certain Treasury Bills.

No. 39.—An Act to authorize the use of Rivers Streams and Tidal Creeks for Floating Timber and other Substances.

No. 41.—An Act to enlarge the Powers of Municipal Councils to make By-laws for the Regulation of Hackney Carriages and Borough Stage Coaches.

No. 42.—An Act to amend the Law providing for the Protection of certain Animals, and for the Encouragement of Acclimatization Societies in New Zealand.

No. 43.—An Act to empower the Governor to carry out certain Engagements for Grants of Land situate at Stewart Island and the neighbouring Mainland.

No. 44.—An Act to amend "The Native Lands Frauds Prevention Act, 1870."

No. 45.—An Act to amend "The Commissioners of Crown Lands Act, 1869."

No. 46.—An Act to amend "The Taranaki Education Reserves Act, 1871," and to make provision for the Management of such Reserves.

No. 47.—An Act to make valid a Grant from the Crown to Heni Tareha Matangi of a Parcel of Land in the Parish of Okaihau, in the County of Hokianga, in the Province of Auckland.

No. 48.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Gold Mining.

No. 50.—An Act to amend "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," and the Acts amending the same.

No. 51.—An Act to provide for the Construction of certain Railways and for other Purposes.

No. 52.—An Act to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Railways, and Inquiry into Accidents occurring thereon.

No. 54.—An Act to authorize the raising of a Loan of Fifty Thousand Pounds in aid of the County of Westland.

No. 58.—An Act to define the interests of Natives in Lands held by them jointly under Crown Grant, and to extend the operation of "The Native Lands Act, 1873," to such Lands.

No. 59.—An Act to provide for the Rehearing before the Native Court of the Claim of Harata Patene to Native Lands at Motutere, in the Province of Auckland.

No. 61.—An Act to vest the Control of certain Reserves within the Township of Queenstown, in the Province of Otago, in the Municipal Corporation of the said Town.

No. 62.—An Act to provide for the Release of a certain Mortgage to the Colony of Land known as the Wellington Harbour Reserves, on the Moneys secured thereby being repaid to the Account of "The Consolidated Loan Appropriation Act, 1869."

No. 63.—An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the City of Wellington to borrow Money for the purpose of constructing Drainage and Sewerage Works within the City.

No. 64.—An Act to amend “The Volunteers Land Act, 1865.”

No. 65.—An Act to amend the Law relating to the Sale Letting and Occupation of the Waste Lands of the Crown within that part of the Province of Otago formerly included in the Province of Southland.

No. 66.—An Act to validate certain Proclamations of Hundreds in the Province of Otago.

No. 67.—An Act to amend “The Gold Fields Act, 1866.”

No. 68.—An Act to amend “The Neglected and Criminal Children’s Act, 1867.”

No. 69.—An Act to amend “The Diseased Cattle Act, 1871.”

No. 70.—An Act to prevent the Introduction of Imbecile Persons into the Colony of New Zealand.

No. 71.—An Act to provide for Employment of Females in Workrooms and Factories.

No. 72.—An Act to amend “The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866.”

No. 73.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Pensions.

No. 74.—An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

No. 75.—An Act to amend “The Census Act, 1858,” and the several Acts amending the same.

No. 76.—An Act to amend “The Interpretation Act, 1868.”

No. 77.—An Act to amend “The Civil List Act, 1863.”

No. 78.—An Act to authorize a Lease to be taken of certain Lands in the City of Wellington for a Ministerial Residence, and to authorize the Sale of certain Property of the Crown at Lowry Bay.

No. 79.—An Act to apply a Sum of Money out of the Consolidated Fund and other Moneys, to the Service of the Year ending the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this present Session.

LOCAL ACTS.

No. 1.—An Act to incorporate the Shareholders of a certain Company called “The National Bank of New Zealand (Limited),” and to enable the said Company to carry on its Business and Issue Notes in New Zealand.

No. 2.—An Act for enabling the Auckland Improvement Commissioners to acquire certain Lands and Houses for the formation of New Streets in the City of Auckland, and for other Purposes.

No. 3. An Act to authorize “The Thames Gas Company (Limited)” to break up Streets and Bridges, and lay down and maintain Pipes Conduits and Service Pipes for supplying the Thames Gold Field and its Vicinity with Gas.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

KIMBERLEY.

No. 34.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st February, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my care, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Seals of the Colonial Department.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

CARNARVON.

No. 35.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 3.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 3rd March, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 79, of the 4th of November last., viz. :—

No. 2.—An Act to further alter and amend “The Customs Tariff Act, 37 Vict. “1866.”

No. 23.—An Act to amend “The Steam Navigation Act, 1866,” and “The “Steam Navigation Act Amendment Act, 1867.”

No. 29.—An Act to amend “The Merchant Shipping Acts Adoption Act “1869.”

I may add, for the consideration of your Ministers, that the Board of Trade, to whom the Acts No. 23 and 29 were referred, have observed, with reference to No. 29, that the Act does not adopt the amendments in Imperial legislation contained in “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.”

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

No. 36.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 4.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th March, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 79, of the 4th of November, viz. :—

No. 33.—“The Canterbury Waste Lands Act, 1873.”

No. 34.—An Act to amend “The Westland Waste Lands Act, 1870.”

No. 40.—An Act to provide for the Resumption of Land for the purposes of Mining for Gold or Silver.

No. 56.—An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Native Land Court and to Native Land.

No. 57.—An Act to fix the Duties payable to Her Majesty in relation to the Alienation of Native Land, and to make provision for the Payment and Recovery thereof.

No. 60.—An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Native Reserves throughout the Colony.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

No. 37.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 5.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th March, 1874.

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you the accompanying bronze medal, which has been awarded by the Committee of the Royal Humane Society to John McK. Geddes for having saved Mrs. M. Edgar from drowning at Tararu, New Zealand, on the 30th November, 1872.

I have to request that this medal may be given to the person for whom it is intended in as public a manner as possible, and that you will inform me when this has been done.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

No. 38.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to the
OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th March, 1874.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Annual International Exhibition have informed me that it is proposed, as a feature in each year's Exhibition, to have a collection of objects illustrative of the ethnology and geography of the various parts and races of the British Empire, which it is hoped may ultimately form a complete museum, illustrative of English colonization and rule.

I have caused it to be intimated to them, in reply, that any articles which the Colonies proposing to take part in the Colonial Annexe, for which contributions were invited in my predecessor's circular of the 11th March last, could provide, would be much needed for that purpose.

As, however, the erection of that annexe has been postponed for the present, I have intimated that I think it might be possible for those Colonies to lend their collections to the projected Ethnological Museum, but that I could not recommend them to divert from the permanent Colonial Exhibition any ethnological collections which they might be in a position to make, and which would form one of the principal attractions of the Colonial Annexe when completed.

It is of course possible that a Colony, not desiring to be represented in the proposed permanent annexe, may be prepared to supply some contributions of interest to the Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

I enclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed on this subject.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New Zealand.

Enclosure in No. 38.

Major-General SCOTT to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

SIR,—

Upper Kensington Gore, London, S.W., 16th December, 1873.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Annual International Exhibitions to request you to inform the Earl of Kimberley that they propose, as a feature of each year's Exhibition, to have a collection of objects illustrative of the ethnology and geography of the various parts and races of the British Empire.

It is intended to pursue the work systematically, in the hope of ultimately forming a complete museum illustrative of English colonization and rule.

The commencement of the series in 1874 will, as far as possible, have reference to the West Coast of Africa, and I am to ask you to have the kindness to move Lord Kimberley to assist the Commissioners by giving general publicity to the enclosed printed paper throughout the British Colonies, and especially to communicate it to the civil authorities on the Gold Coast, at Sierra Leone, &c., with a view to any assistance which they may be able to give at the present time.

The Secretary of State for War has been good enough to intimate that he will co-operate in carrying out the wishes of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,

Major-General, Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, S.W.

Mr. HERBERT to Major-General SCOTT.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st January, 1874.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform Her Majesty's Commissioners that his Lordship has considered your letter of the 16th ultimo, and, as at present advised, is inclined to think that it would not be desirable to request the Colonies to contribute to the new

ethnological collection now contemplated, as any articles which the Colonies could provide would be much needed for the proposed Colonial Annexe, for which their contributions have already been invited.

You will find a paragraph on this subject in the circular of which I enclose a copy, and which was addressed to the Governors of all Her Majesty's Colonies so recently as the 11th March last.

Pending the erection of the annexe, which it is understood has been postponed for the present, it might perhaps be arranged that the Colonies contributing to that scheme should lend their collections to that projected by Mr. Mouat, but his Lordship does not feel himself in a position to propose to the Colonies that any ethnological collections which they may be able to make, should be diverted from the permanent Colonial Exhibition, of which it was considered by the Committee for the Colonial Annexe that they would form one of the principal attractions.

Major-General Scott, C.B., &c.

I am, &c.,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

Major-General SCOTT to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

(No. 48,004.)

Annual International Exhibition,

SIR,—

Upper Kensington Gore, London, S.W., 27th January, 1874.

With reference to the letter of the 21st instant, from Lord Kimberley, on the subject of the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum in connection with the series of Annual International Exhibitions, I am directed to inform you that the Committee for Ethnology and Geography have suggested that Her Majesty's Commissioners should apply to the Colonial Office to lend (until the formation of the Colonial Annexe) any objects of ethnological interest that may be received for the Colonial Court. Should the Secretary of State for the Colonies be willing to comply with this suggestion, I am to ask you to be so good as to move his Lordship to have the kindness to cause the objects alluded to to be forwarded to the Exhibition Buildings.

I am to add that the Committee expressed a hope that the Colonies would send as soon as possible objects for exhibition, and further requested that you should be asked to move his Lordship to urge upon the various Colonial Governments the importance of sending home at once objects intended for this year's Exhibition.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

I have, &c.,
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Major-General, Secretary.

Mr. HERBERT to Major-General SCOTT.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 12th February, 1874.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Annual International Exhibitions, a copy of a Despatch which his Lordship proposes to address to the Governors of the Colonies, on the subject of the Ethnological and Geographical Museum which it is intended to establish in connection with the series of Annual International Exhibitions.

Looking to the distance of the Colonies from this country, and the difficulties which are invariably experienced in making collections of produce or of objects of ethnological interest for exhibition, his Lordship can hardly anticipate that the Colonies will be able to take any very prominent part in the projected museum.

It must also be borne in mind that although a collection of ethnological objects would be of undoubted interest, it would not by itself be one from which the Colonies could expect to attain any tangible advantage commensurate with the cost and trouble which such a collection would necessarily entail upon them.

Major-General Scott.

I am, &c.,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

Major-General SCOTT to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

(No. 49,003.)

SIR,—

Upper Kensington Gore, London, S.W., 27th February, 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, forwarding, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners, a copy of a Circular Despatch which the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to address to the Governors of the different Colonies, on the subject of the Ethnological and Geographical Museum which it is intended to establish in connection with the series of Annual International Exhibitions. I am to thank you for your communication, and to express the hope of the Board of Management that the Circular Despatch referred to may be forwarded as soon as possible.

I am to transmit to you the accompanying forms, and I am to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to cause the same to be distributed among the various Colonial Governments, expressing the hope of the Board of Management that they will be disposed to make known the object the Board have in view, and to favour them by promoting the completeness of the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, S.W.

I have, &c.,
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Major-General, Secretary.

Mr. HERBERT to Dr. MOUAT.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th February, 1874.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, addressed to Mr. Wodehouse, that for the reasons already stated in the correspondence between this Department and Her Majesty's Commissioners, his Lordship is disposed to regret that two collections of ethnological specimens from the British Colonies should be in process of formation for the purpose of being simultaneously exhibited at South Kensington, and would be glad to know whether, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the collection now being made by them might not properly be placed in the Colonial Annexe. Hoping that this decision may be ultimately arrived at, Lord Kimberley will intimate to the Governor-in-Chief and Administrators of the West Africa Settlements, that he will be glad if they are able to further the wishes of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. G. W. HERBERT.

Dr. Mouat.

The SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE,
Colonial Office.

(No. 50,183.)

SIR,—

Upper Kensington Gore, London, S.W., 4th March, 1874.

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the collections of ethnological specimens from the British Colonies to which you allude, will ultimately be deposited in the Colonial Annexe. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the thanks of the Board of Management for expressing his willingness to intimate to the Governor-in-Chief and Administrators of the West African Settlements, that he will be glad if they are able to further the wishes of the Royal Commissioners with regard to the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

I have, &c.,

T. A. WRIGHT,

Secretary to the Executive.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, Downing Street.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1874.

The Ethnology and Geography of the British Empire.

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners have resolved to commence, in connection with the series of International Exhibitions, permanent collections which shall illustrate the ethnology and geography of the different portions of the British dominions, and ultimately form a great National Museum of the Empire upon which the sun never sets. They will be arranged for the present in the galleries of the Royal Albert Hall. Many portions of the Empire are inhabited by aboriginal races, most of which are undergoing rapid changes, and some of which are disappearing altogether. These races are fast losing their primitive characteristics and distinguishing traits.

2. The collections would embrace life-size and other figures representing the aboriginal inhabitants in their ordinary and gala costumes, models of their dwellings, samples of their domestic utensils, idols, weapons of war, boats and canoes, agricultural, musical, and manufacturing instruments and implements, samples of their industries, and in general all objects tending to show their present ethnological position and state of civilization.

3. It is proposed to receive for the Exhibition of 1874 any suitable collections, which will be grouped and classified hereafter in their strict ethnological and geographical relations. As, however, there is at present great public interest in the various tribes inhabiting the West Coast of Africa, including the Ashantees, with whom this country is at war, all objects relating to the Ashantees, Fantees, Dahomeys, Houssas, and the neighbouring tribes, are especially desired. The Indian Empire, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Islands of the Southern Hemisphere are also able to afford abundant and valuable materials for the proposed museum, of which it is believed that the nucleus can be formed at once from materials in private collections.

4. Her Majesty's Commissioners confidently appeal to the civil, military, and naval officers of the British service throughout the Queen's dominions to assist them in these collections.

5. Her Majesty's Commissioners have secured the services of eminent gentlemen to advise them from time to time in giving effect to these intentions.

It is requested that offer of gifts and loans of objects should be made known at once to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Upper Kensington Gore, London, S.W.

LETTER from Dr. F. J. MOUAT.

DEAR SIR,—

London, 26th July, 1873.

I venture to think that, in the present state of public feeling and opinion on the subject of International Exhibitions, some little change of practice and procedure in their scope and objects is desirable, if but to stimulate and revive the public interest on which their financial success is dependent, and to render them permanently useful as instruments of national instruction, which is their real "*raison d'être*."

No person who has watched the gradual development of public taste, and the consequent increase of personal comfort in all that relates to the application of Art and Science to the purposes of every-

day life, can have failed to perceive how well the Exhibition of 1851 has done its work, and how vast a debt of gratitude all civilized nations owe to the illustrious and accomplished author of that great landmark in the history of the present century, and, indeed, of all time.

But we live in an age of such rapid progress, restless movement, and constant craving for change, that all the old landmarks are being swept away; and that which attracted all the world to-day, is already a thing of the past, and neglected.

How then are these fleeting feelings to be fixed, and the fickle public to be brought back to some, at least, of the interest which is palpably on the wane in such Exhibitions of Art and Industry as are now brought together annually at South Kensington?

One of the most likely means will, I think, be to add annually to the Exhibition, without reference to special branches of art and industry, one or more departments or courts of a comprehensive character, to illustrate the ethnography and geography of different portions of the British Empire.

For this purpose, I would begin with aboriginal races, and the countries inhabited by them, because they are undergoing such rapid changes, that while some are fast disappearing, others are as rapidly losing their primitive characteristics, and will soon cease to exhibit the distinguishing traits which form their chief present interest.

The people whom I would first select for this experiment would be the New Zealanders of the Southern Hemisphere, and the Kols and Sinthals of Central India.

Of each, the court should contain everything necessary to show them as they are: viz., a raised map of their country on a grand scale; images of types, life-sized, of the inhabitants in their ordinary and gala costumes; samples of their domestic utensils, weapons of war, boats and canoes, agricultural, musical, and manufacturing instruments and implements, with samples of their industries, models of their dwellings, &c.

If it could be accomplished, and I know of no reason why it should not be feasible, there should also be gathered together examples of the animal, mineral, and vegetable products used by them, or produced in their country, with views of some of their most striking places and monuments.

The materials thus collected I would not again disperse, but place permanently at South Kensington, to form the nucleus of a Museum of Geography and Ethnology, ultimately to embrace the whole of the Empire on which the sun never sets, in a manner worthy of the objects and of the nations.

The Annual International Exhibitions can accomplish this object in a manner and with a completeness that no scientific or other association could approach, for I am sure that every Colonial Government and every branch of the Indian Administration would assist willingly and cordially in such a work. It would take many years to complete, would doubtless grow in interest and importance from year to year, and ought only to be equalled in its popularity by its scientific value.

That such courts, if well arranged, would excite a large immediate amount of public interest, I doubt not, from what I saw of the great popularity of the Turkestan Court of the great Polytechnic Exhibition at Moscow, in which a design similar to that sketched above was well carried out.

Were such a design once inaugurated, there are many persons who would contribute examples of objects of interest connected with each country illustrated; and if the varied and rich collections now scattered about were ultimately brought under one roof, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value and importance of the museum that would be formed.

May I ask you, therefore, to be so good as to submit this letter to Her Majesty's Commissioners for such consideration as they may deem it to deserve.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.

I am, &c.,
FREDERIC J. MOUTAT.

1874.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ETHNOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

List of Objects proposed to be sent to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

NATURE OF OBJECT. (Each Article proposed to be sent to be entered separately in this column.)	Size of Object.	Country and Approximate Date.	REMARKS. (To include any information that may be useful or interesting regarding the Objects proposed to be sent).	Whether Loan or Gift.

Signature of Owner

Address in full

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 16th March, 1874.

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, in which the Lords Commissioners request that the attention of Colonial Governments may be called to an arrangement which has for some years existed between that Department and the India Office, that in all future charters to Joint Stock Companies they should be empowered to establish either agencies or branches in India only after they have conformed to the existing laws of that country.

I also enclose a copy of the section of the New South Wales Act, to which reference is made in the Treasury letter.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of
New Zealand.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

Mr. LAW to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

(No. 2,204.)

SIR,—

Treasury Chambers, 28th February, 1874.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Herbert's letter and the Act enclosed therein, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Company called 'The Mercantile Bank of Sydney, New South Wales.'"

I am to state that my Lords have no objection to offer to the Act, but they would observe with reference to the provision in the 6th section, which empowers the Bank to establish agencies in the Australian Colonies, the British Dominions, and elsewhere, that for some years past an agreement has been made between this Board and the India Office, that in all future charters to Joint Stock Companies they should be empowered to establish either agencies or branches in India only after they have conformed to the existing laws of that country.

With the view, therefore, of avoiding any misapprehension as to the meaning of the clause above mentioned, my Lords would suggest for the consideration of the Secretary of State whether it would not be desirable to call the attention of the several Colonial Governments to this arrangement, or, at least, those Governments whose interests are likely to be affected by it.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

WILLIAM LAW.

Enclosure 2 in No. 39.

37° VICTORIA.—MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

6. The whole of the capital of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds having been subscribed for and actually paid up, it shall be lawful for the Corporation, subject to all the restrictions and provisions herein contained, to carry on the business of a bank of issue, discount, and deposit, in the Colony of New South Wales and elsewhere, and to make loans of money on cash, credit accounts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and on any personal or other security; and it shall also be lawful for the Corporation to deal in money, bullion, and specie, and in exchanges of and with all countries, and in notes, bills, or other securities for money, and generally to transact all such other business as it is, or shall, or may, at any time hereafter, be usual and lawful for establishments carrying on banking in all its branches to do or transact; and to establish agencies, branch banks, or connections in relation to the said business, in any part of the Australasian Colonies, the British Dominions, or elsewhere, and to give letters of credit thereon; but that it shall not be lawful for the Corporation to advance or lend money solely upon the security of lands, or houses, or ships, nor to own ships, except as hereinafter provided; and the Corporation shall not hold shares in its own stock, nor advance or lend to any shareholder or proprietor of shares in the Corporation any sum or sums of money on the security of his share or shares, nor invest, lay out, employ, advance, or embark, any part of the capital or funds of the Corporation in the purchase of any lands, houses, or other real or leasehold property whatsoever (save and except as herein specially provided), nor of any share or shares in the capital stock for the time being of the Corporation, nor in any trading or mercantile speculation or business whatsoever, not usually considered as falling within the ordinary and legitimate purposes and operations of banking establishments: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall invalidate any lien, claim, interest, or title acquired, or to be acquired, by the Corporation by way of equitable mortgage, or by deposit of deeds or other documents, or by mortgage of lands or other property taken or to be taken by the Corporation, or any person or persons on their behalf, as security, collateral to any bill, promissory note, bond, or other security, or any right, claim, or title to lands, or other property, thence to arise, or the lien secured by the deed of settlement to the Corporation over the shares belonging to any shareholder becoming indebted or coming under engagements to the Corporation, or making default in the fulfilment of any covenant in the deed of

settlement contained, or prevent the Corporation from holding the shares forfeited by such default for the purpose of sale as provided in the deed of settlement, or from taking security by the hypothecation of merchandise or bills of lading thereof, for the payment of any bill or bills of exchange drawn against any shipment of wool, tallow, or any other merchandise shipped for exportation, either to or from any port or place beyond the sea, or from one port to another within the Australasian territories, or from taking any mortgage or lien on any stations, runs, sheep, or cattle, their increase, progeny, wool, and other produce, or from taking, holding, and enjoying to them and their successors for any estate, term of years, or interest, for purpose of reimbursement only and not for profit, any lands, houses, or other hereditaments, or any merchandise or ships which may be taken by the Corporation in satisfaction, liquidation, or discharge of or as security for any debt then due, or thereafter to become due to the Corporation, or from selling, conveying, and assuring the same, as occasion may require. And it is hereby declared that all such liens, mortgages, securities, rights, claims, and holdings, shall be valid accordingly.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to
Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 8.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th March, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Act of the Legislature of New Zealand entitled “An Act relating to Life Assurance Companies,” a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch No. 79, of the 4th of November last.

I enclose a copy of a correspondence which has passed between this office and certain gentlemen connected with Life Assurance Companies in England on the subject of this Act, and of a recent Act of the Legislature of Victoria.

I request that you will bring this correspondence under the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure 1 in No. 40.

Mr. HENDRIKS and others to the Right Hon. the Earl of KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,—

London, 9th October, 1873.

It has been brought to our knowledge that a Life Assurance Bill has been introduced to the Victoria Legislature, and has made so considerable progress that we may expect to hear by an early mail that it has passed both the Upper and Lower Houses.

So far as we are able to gather from the information now before us, the Bill affects very materially the interests of the British offices, and without regard to existing contracts, it is proposed to legislate *ex post facto*, and at variance with the Imperial Life Assurance Companies Act of 1870, under which British Assurance Companies are bound.

Under these circumstances, we the undersigned, representing the principal British Companies transacting business in Victoria, have very respectfully to ask that we may have an opportunity of giving consideration to the provisions of the Bill when received in this country, before Her Majesty be advised to give her Royal assent thereto.

We are &c.,

AUG. HENDRIKS, Actuary,
Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company,
7, Cornhill, London.

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager,
Royal Insurance Company,
Liverpool.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, Sub-Manager,
Queen Insurance Company,
Liverpool.

W. W. BAYNES, Secretary,
Star Life Assurance Society.

JOHN MESSENT, Actuary and Secretary,
Briton Medical and General
Life Association.

M. FLETCHER, General Manager,
Northern Insurance Company,
Moorgate Street, E.C.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary,
Sovereign Life Office,
St. James' Street, S.W.

R. W. HALLOWS,
Manager and Secretary,
Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Chairman,
Eagle Life Assurance Society.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

Sir H. T. HOLLAND to Mr. HENDRIKS.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 14th October, 1873.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the

9th instant signed by yourself and others, asking for an opportunity of considering a Bill alleged to have been passed by the Legislature of Victoria affecting Life Assurances.

Lord Kimberley desires me to inform you that you will be allowed an opportunity of inspecting this Act when received, and of making any observations which you may desire to offer on its provisions, before any decision is taken upon it. You have no doubt taken steps to have your interests properly represented before the Colonial Legislature.

I am to request that you will inform those who signed the letter now under acknowledgment, of the purport of this answer.

A. Hendriks, Esq.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HOLLAND.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

Mr. HENDRIKS to Sir H. T. HOLLAND.

Victoria Life Assurance Bill.

The Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company,
Cornhill, London, 17th October, 1873.

SIR,—

We are in receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, and have furnished copies to the other offices interested.

We are obliged for the opportunity which will be given of inspecting the Act when received in this country, and of making any observations thereon which we may desire to offer on its provisions, before any decision is taken upon it.

With reference to your impression that this Company and the others interested have taken steps to have our interests properly represented before the Colonial Legislature, I have to state that no such opportunity has been afforded to us, the first intimation received in this country of any intention to legislate having been that the Bill had passed the Lower House. By the following mail we were advised that the Upper House had passed the Bill with certain amendments referred back to the Lower House. The head offices of the English Companies transacting Life business in Victoria had therefore no opportunity of giving their views on the Bill to their representatives in the Colony until after the event, and even then without knowledge of the provisions of the Bill in its last stages.

I have, &c.,

AUG. HENDRIKS,

H. T. Holland, Esq., the Colonial Office, Downing Street.

Actuary and Resident Secy.

Enclosure 4 in No. 40.

Sir H. T. HOLLAND to Mr. HENDRIKS.

Downing Street, 11th February, 1874.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 14th of October, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for any observations which you may desire to offer, the accompanying transcript of an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria relating to Life Assurance Companies, on the subject of which you addressed a letter to His Lordship, signed by yourself and others, on the 9th of October.

A transcript of an Act which has been passed upon the same subject by the Legislature of New Zealand is also enclosed.

I am to request that the enclosed transcripts may be returned to this Department.

I am &c.,

A. Hendriks, Esq.

H. T. HOLLAND.

Enclosure 5 in No. 40.

Mr. HENDRIKS and others to Sir H. T. HOLLAND.

SIR,—

London, 6th March, 1874.

With reference to the transcripts of the Victoria Act, No. 474, and the New Zealand Act No. 18, of 1873, sent to Mr. Hendriks in your letter of the 11th instant, we have to observe that whilst these two Acts differ from each other in some respects, they both contain many of the provisions of "The Imperial Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."

The object of the Colonial Legislature is, no doubt, the greater protection of the life policy holders in the respective Colonies; but we submit that the requirements of the Imperial Act, by which British offices are compelled to form a separate life assurance fund for the absolute security of the life policy and annuity holders, will prevent some of the offices registering in Victoria with "secured assets," inasmuch as any assets thus pledged for the absolute security of a portion of their assurances, reduces the security to the remainder of their life constituents, and is, therefore, opposed to the spirit and letter of the Imperial Act, and that to require, more especially from offices "registering without secured assets," separate returns, and schedules, and valuations, applicable only to the business in each Colony, whilst not adding one iota to the protection of the policy holders, would be so vexatious and irksome to the British companies, as to lead, in many instances, to their retirement from a field to which they have been hitherto welcomed by the colonists making provision for their families by life policies.

It is submitted that the true condition of Insurance Companies cannot possibly be demonstrated by fragmentary returns, now for Victoria and New Zealand, and shortly, no doubt, to be supplemented by similar requirements from other Colonies. The real status of an Insurance Company can only be made apparent by returns embracing its business as a whole, and it is respectfully solicited that

British Companies registered either "with secured assets" or without "secured assets," furnishing copies to each Colony of the returns made to the Board of Trade, under the Imperial Act of 1870, may be taken to have complied with the provisions of the Colonial Legislature, the power to accept such form vesting in the Victorian Act (clause 19) in the Governor in Council, and in the New Zealand Act (clause 25) in the Colonial Treasurer.

We are, &c.,

AUG. HENDRIKS, Actuary to the
Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company.

JOHN MISSENT, Actuary and Secretary,
Briton and Medical and General
Association.

C. M. FLETCHER, General Manager,
Northern Assurance Company,
1, Moorgate Street, E.C.

JNO. H. McLAREN, Manager,
Royal Insurance Company,
Liverpool.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary,
Sovereign Life Office, St. James' Street, S.W.

W. W. BAYNES, Secretary,
Star Life Assurance Society,
Moorgate Street, London.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager,
Queen Insurance Company,
Liverpool.

R. W. J. HALLOWS, Manager,
Scottish Commercial Insurance Co.,
Glasgow.

G. HUMPHREYS, Secretary,
Eagle Insurance Company.

Enclosure 6 in No. 40.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office, to Mr. HENDRIKS.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th March, 1874.

I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that His Lordship has had under his consideration the letter of the 6th instant, signed by yourself and others, upon the subject of the recent Acts passed by the Legislatures of Victoria and New Zealand relating to Life Assurance Companies.

2. His Lordship desires me to state, that as the Acts in question are within the powers of the Colonial Legislatures, Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of them.

3. His Lordship will, however, transmit to the Governors of Victoria and New Zealand, copies of your letters, and will desire them to bring the correspondence under the consideration of their respective Governments.

4. I am to request that you will inform those who, with yourself, signed the letters of the 9th October and 6th March, of the above decision.

A. Hendriks, Esq.

I have, &c.,
H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 41.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to Governor
the Right Hon. Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart.

(No. 10.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 9th April, 1874.

I communicated to the Foreign Office, for such steps as Lord Derby might think proper to take upon the subject, a copy of your Despatch No. 1, of the 4th of January, relating to the aid rendered to the crew of the emigrant ship "Surat" by the French man-of-war "La Vire;" and I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the answer which has been received from that department.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Enclosure in No. 41.

LORD TENTERDEN to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 2nd April, 1874.

I have laid before the Earl of Derby your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, referring to the assistance rendered by the French man-of-war "La Vire" to the emigrant ship "Surat," on the occasion of the latter vessel being wrecked off New Zealand in the month of January last; and I am to request that you will inform the Earl of Carnarvon that Lord Derby has instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to cause the best acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government to be conveyed to Captain Jacquemart and to the officers and crew of his vessel for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by them to the crew of the "Surat" on the occasion in question.

I have, &c.,
TENTERDEN.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

