



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
(PROVINCE OF NELSON).

Published by Authority.

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By His Honour's command,

ALFRED DOMETT, Provincial Secretary.

VOL. VI.

NELSON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

No. 2.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Nelson January 6, 1858.

IN conformance with the provisions of the "Nelson Trust Funds Act, 1854," the following Report, as adopted by the Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds, is published for general information.

By his Honour's command,
ALFRED DOMETT,
Provincial Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NELSON TRUST FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 21st DECEMBER, 1857.

When the Board of Trustees presented their report last year, they had much pleasure in being enabled to announce that the questions pending between the settlement of Nelson and

her Majesty's Government had been finally brought to a close. They have now the further satisfaction of reporting that they have received the amount awarded by Mr. Lefevre. To obtain the money, they drew two bills of exchange upon the Lords of the Treasury, which were discounted by the Union Bank of Australia of this place, and have been advised that these upon being presented in England were duly honoured. There remains now to complete all settlement of accounts between the Trust Funds and the British Government, only a balance of £300 or £400 still due from accruing interest. A power-of-attorney to receive this money on behalf of the Board has been forwarded to their agent, Mr. Tytler, and no doubt the money will be remitted shortly. When this has been done, this question, upon which so much time and discussion has been bestowed, will have been at length, in every sense of the term, brought to a close.

The command of an amount of capital twice as great as that originally at their disposal course enabled the Trustees at once to extend their operations, while at the same time the final determination of the exact sum they would have to expend, placed them in a position to deal with questions which, pending the settlement of accounts, were necessarily allowed to stand over.

It will be recollected that the sum set apart for the promotion of Steam Service for the province was £6,000. This has been added to by £3,000, so that the sum now placed to the credit of "steam" is £9,000. Of this the Trustees have lent to the Nelson Coast Steam Association a sum of £7,000, £4,000 in the first instance, and subsequently £3,000. Both loans are for five years, free of interest; and with regard to the second sum lent, viz., £3,000, the association is bound to divide no profit until it is paid. By means of the assistance thus rendered, the association has been enabled to place upon the coast that beautiful small steamer the "Tasmanian Maid," and there are few persons in the community who have not even already experienced the advantages which she has secured to us, of rapid and regular communication between the different parts of the province.

The Reserve Religious Fund remains much in the same position as before: a further investment of £150 from accruing interest has been made on its behalf; and the total amount is now £1,316 10s.

But the subject which has occupied the attention of the Trustees most frequently and earnestly, and which they have recognised as the most important and responsible of the duties devolved upon them, has been the establishment of the Nelson College. Various circumstances had conspired to postpone from time to time the realization of this most important part of the scheme of the founders of the Nelson settlement. While the amount of money to be placed ultimately at the disposal of the Trustees was unknown, it was of course impossible for them to mature any plan for its establishment; and when, disheartened by delay, they had almost determined upon making a commencement of the permanent building with funds of an uncertain amount, the

sudden stimulus given to trade by the Australian gold-fields caused the price of materials and labour to go up to such a height, that they were compelled to abandon their design. The chief difficulty, however, which stood in their way has, since the receipt of Mr. Lefevre's report, been removed; and accordingly during the past year the Trustees have been enabled, with the proper *data* before them, to determine what amount of money they would devote to a college, and also in what manner they could best launch the institution, and secure its permanent prosperity.

In considering this subject with all the care and thoughtfulness which its importance demanded, two great difficulties or dangers have always presented themselves to the Trustees; one arising out of the nature of the constituency by which the Trustees are elected, the other out of their triennial election.

It will not, it is apprehended, be contested by any one, that the benefits of the Nelson Trust Funds were intended for the inhabitants of the Nelson *settlement*, which, according to the original scheme, was to consist of 200,000 acres. Within this settlement every purchaser of land became a subscriber towards certain public purposes, which had for their object to make it commodious and attractive; and there can be little doubt that, had it been possible to have carried out the original scheme in the manner contemplated, the application of the moneys to the different purposes specified would long ere this have taken place, and the purchasers of land, and the inhabitants generally of the *settlement*, would thus have had secured to them the advantages of public arrangements and institutions to which they had subscribed their money, and which no doubt with many were a powerful incentive to emigration from their native country.

But, as is well known, difficulties presented themselves of various kinds, some of them entirely insurmountable; discouragement, uncertainty, and delay followed. The funds for the public purposes were almost lost sight of, and might possibly have been entirely forgotten, had it not been for the public-spirited exertions of a few individuals. The rights of the parties legally entitled to demand from the New Zealand Company the fulfilment of its contracts, gradually (by death, absence from the

colony, sale, and transfer of property) merged in the inhabitants generally. The boundaries of the settlement, whether considered geographically or morally, became indistinct, and finally, the political relations imposed upon the colony, by the Act of 1852, introduced fresh divisions, and in one sense swamped the old settlements, or at all events their original limits and distinctive peculiarities, by annexing to each of them a large extent of territory, of which, however, from the force of circumstances, they were destined to be (for a time, at all events) the central and directing spirit.

It was upon a review of the circumstances above adverted to, that the General Assembly, when legislating upon the subject in 1854, extended the right of voting for Trustees to every inhabitant of the province having a certain qualification. It was not because this was felt to be just, that it was done. For it must have been most obvious to every one that what was accomplished by such an arrangement, was neither more nor less than this, that funds which had been specially subscribed by the purchasers of 200,000 acres, were to be divided and distributed over a territory of fourteen millions of acres, without any stipulation for contribution in any way, either by the purchasers of this vast territory, or the inhabitants generally. The fact is, that the General Assembly found it impossible to define the limits of the Nelson settlement. They saw that with regard to certain of the objects, steam communication for instance, it was impossible, or rather, it would have been suicidal if possible, to have confined its operations within certain limits; and with regard to other objects, as for instance, the establishment of a college, they concluded that the accomplishment of this would take place before the inhabitants of the Nelson settlement had become lost sight of in those of the Nelson Province, and before therefore such an injustice should be done as that which the Act seemed in theory, at all events, to accomplish.

But this, in so far as the College is concerned, has not yet taken place. The causes which have contributed to the delay have been partly explained. And owing to these causes the Trustees, towards the close of their term of office, saw themselves on the point of yielding their places to successors elected under the operation of influences becoming day by day, of necessity, less favourable to the original settlers, and with an avowed hostility on the part of various sections of the electors towards the fulfilment of the original scheme. In their last year's Report, the Trustees stated that they held themselves "morally, if not legally, bound to carry out the clear intentions and obligations of the Trust." To that avowal they still adhere, further adding, that, in their opinion, the

inhabitants of those portions of the Nelson Province which were included in the Nelson settlement have a prior claim to the benefits of the Trust Funds, and should be considered in the first instance, in any arrangements that are made. This, however, is not secured prospectively, at all events, by the Nelson Trust Funds Act. On the contrary, should these funds, or any portion of them, remain unexpended for a length of time, it is very possible that the majority of electors may be persons resident in a distant part of the province; and in that case it is to be presumed that the appropriation would follow the majority. In these days of discoveries of gold, populations arise with great rapidity. A discovery of a productive gold-field on the west coast of the province, for instance, would soon attract a large population. The majority of the electors under the Trust Funds Act might be persons resident there; the proceeds of the funds might be applied chiefly for the benefit of that locality. And supposing such an event to arise, and the proper steps not to have been already taken for locating the Nelson College in Nelson, there would be nothing to prevent a set of Trustees elected by such a constituency from locating it at the mouth of the Buller or the Grey. This is the first danger which the Trustees have seen to impend over the establishment of the Nelson College in its originally destined locality and form; and against this danger the Trustees have felt it their duty to provide by steps which they will presently explain.

The second objection to which the Trustees referred at the outset of their report was one founded upon the triennial election of the Trust Board. All experience has shown, as indeed a little reflection might easily convince any one, that constantly recurring changes in the directing body of any educational institution are incompatible with its successful working; because the constant change of system likely to result from such a state of things would be calculated to deter men of high standing from taking engagements in it as teachers, and at the same time would have the effect of lowering it in the estimation and confidence of the public. If, therefore, the view be correct, which some persons, upon an insufficient consideration of the circumstances of the case, have hastily adopted, namely, that the Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds were to be for ever the administrative or directing body of the Nelson College, it is clear that the College would in that respect be unfortunately constituted. But the Trustees do not hold this to be a correct view of the case, nor do they consider it to express any relation either necessary or desirable in which they stand towards the Nelson College. It can hardly be argued that the

Nelson Trust Funds were intended to be certain permanent moneys, administered for ever by Trustees elected at recurring intervals of three years, under the provisions of the Nelson Trust Funds Act.

The Act of Parliament under which the Local Legislature acted contemplated the possibility of the funds being expended before the 1st January, 1855, or, if not by that time, their total expenditure at no very remote period. And it is not difficult to imagine a state of things which would have justified the Trustees in appropriating the whole of the money, and thus effectually putting an end to the Trust. There are but three objects for which provision has to be made out of the Trust Funds: these are—religious purposes, steam navigation, and a college.

Now, with regard to religious purposes, the course which the Trustees have taken, and it is believed with the general approbation of the community, has been this:—They, in the first place, divided the funds among the different religious bodies in proportion to the numbers of each, and then, having ascertained the sums thus respectively due, they handed them over at once; and thus, with the exception of claims of further religious bodies which might yet be acknowledged, they closed that particular branch of the Trust. They did not hold these moneys in their hands, acting as stewards or trustees for the different sects; but, finding that there was in existence a set of Trustees within these bodies themselves, they handed over to them the money absolutely, taking their receipt for it as a discharge in full: thus expending all that was due upon that particular object.

Then, as regards steam, it is true that the operations of the Trustees have been hitherto limited to making advances by way of loan; but at the same time there can be no doubt that, had a public company, possessed of capital and credit, offered to execute some public service in the way of steam navigation, by which the Province of Nelson would have been greatly and permanently benefited upon receiving a certain amount of bonus, it would have been entirely legitimate for the Trustees, upon being satisfied that the service would be rendered, to have handed over to that company the whole amount due upon that particular object, and thus to have entirely expended the fund.

Or again, as regards the College: supposing the Trustees had found, when they obtained possession of the money, an educational establishment in existence, or more than one, fulfilling the original intentions of the scheme, and offering to the youth of Nelson an education of a superior character; it would

undoubtedly have been competent for the Trustees to have assisted these institutions, either by loans, or even by grants, to the whole amount of the fund, only taking sufficient precautions for the due and beneficial application of the money so given. But if it were competent for the Board of Trustees to apply the funds in such a manner as that above supposed, it is surely competent for them, themselves, to create the body to which they hand over the funds, and under such regulations, and with such restrictions, as appear to them effectually calculated to secure their application for ever to the purpose for which they were originally destined. The Board of Trustees, in fact, consider themselves not so much the body charged with the function of watching over and controlling the daily and constant expenditure of the funds, as the body through whose intervention the funds are to pass into other hands, to be by them applied to their ultimate purposes. Upon this view of their duty they acted with regard to the Steam and Religious Fund, and this same view they have recently reduced to practice with regard to the College Fund. In thus proceeding, they believe that they are acting in accordance with the 9th clause of the Nelson Trust Funds Act, under which it is provided that the Trustees "shall and may *dispose* of the said Trust Funds, for the benefit of the said Province of Nelson, to the purposes mentioned and set forth in this hereinbefore recited Act, and in such proportions as to any of the said purposes as to them shall seem meet; and shall and may in all things conduct and manage the affairs and business of the said Trust, and enter into, make, do, and execute all such contracts, engagements, acts, deeds, matters, and things, as may be necessary or expedient for the disposal and appropriation of the said Trust Fund, and for the conduct and management of the affairs and business of the said Trust."

With a view to securing for the inhabitants of the Province of Nelson the inestimable advantages of an institution in which the higher branches of education shall be imparted to its youth, and with a view at the same time to securing its establishment in that part of the province in which the funds for its support arose, the steps which the Trustees have taken are as follows:—They have, by Deed of Foundation, nominated the following nine gentlemen Governors of "Nelson College:" John Danforth Greenwood, Charles Elliott, David Monro, John Waring Saxton, John Wallis Barnicoat, Charles Bigg Wither, William Wells, Alfred Domett, and Henry Cooper Daniell; and at the same time have appointed the Governor of the colony to be the visitor, with the functions and powers usually belong-

ing to visitors. In the hands of this Council of Governors the complete control and discipline of the Nelson College will, for the future, vest, subject of course to all their regulations being within the terms of the fundamental statutes, as expressed in the Deed of Foundation. These statutes, as agreed to by the Trustees, form an appendix to their report; and from these the general outlines of the institution founded by them, and the composition and mode of succession and powers of the governing body, will be readily gathered. For the support of the institution, the Trustees have by Trust Deed conveyed to the Council of Governors a sum of £20,000, of which not more than £8,000 is to be laid out on buildings, the remainder to constitute a permanent endowment for the College. They have also conveyed to them the acre and buildings at present occupied by the College.

In taking these steps, the Trustees earnestly trust that they have established the Nelson College upon a sound and lasting foundation. Their object has been to secure an Institution which should afford the means of cultivating the highest faculties of man, and without which the standard of intellectual acquirement would sink to a low and injurious level; to secure, in short, to our community, the benefits of one of those institutions which in every part of the world are recognised as among the first wants and adjuncts of civilization. And although there are persons who may maintain (some acted upon by this influence, some by that), that all such moneys would be more beneficially applied to the support of common schools, the Trustees nevertheless believe that were the opportunity allowed to lapse

which now offers itself of establishing a College, an opportunity which it might be very difficult to recal, that the time is not very far distant when such would be generally felt to be a serious loss and disgrace to the Province.

In appointing the first Council of Governors, the Trustees have sought to nominate none but persons who have taken an interest in education, and who at the same time possess the confidence of their fellow-citizens: and they have endeavoured to constitute them and provide for their succession in such a manner as to give to them a sufficient degree of permanence, and at the same time bring them under the control of public opinion. It is the earnest hope of the Trustees that they leave the question of the Nelson College in such a condition that there is a fair expectation of its realizing the long-deferred wishes of the founders of the Nelson Settlement, and becoming one of the distinguishing and most attractive features of our Province.

It only remains to notice that an application to borrow the sum of £3,000 for the promotion of education generally, having been made by the Government, has been willingly acceded to by the Trustees, on the sole condition that it should be repaid by ten annual instalments, and that this sum, although not yet applied for, still remains applicable for the purpose intended.

Subjoined is the annual financial statement for the year ending the 1st December, 1857.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
A. G. JENKINS,
Secretary.

Trust Funds Office, Nelson,
21st December, 1857.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the NELSON TRUST FUNDS, for the Year ended the
Dr. 1st December, 1857. Cr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of Trust Funds brought on from 1st December, 1856, as shown in Accounts to that date, viz. :—				By College Fund—							
Religious Reserve Fund	1,169	0	0	Amounts transferred (being Investments in Securities), and Cash paid over to Governors of Nelson College	20,000	0	0				
College Fund	13,165	18	6	Disbursements	1,766	9	11		21,766	9	11
Steam Navigation Fund	2,000	0	0								
Reserve Fund	16	15	6	By Religious Reserve Fund—							
	16,351	14	0	Loans	1,300	0	0		1,316	10	0
To Amount of two Bills of Exchange for £10,000 each, drawn by the Board of Trustees on the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury	20,000	0	0	Balance	16	10	0				
To Interest Account for Interest on Loans received during 1857	1,937	10	6	By Steam Navigation Fund—					9,000	0	0
To Amount received for Land leased at Massacre Bay	10	0	0	Loans	9,000	0	0				
	£ 38,299	4	6	By Reserve Fund—							
				Loans	3,050	0	0				
				Disbursements	755	1	1		6,216	4	7
				Balance in hands	2,411	2	6				
									£ 38,299	4	6

COLLEGE

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the NELSON TRUST FUNDS, for the Year ended the
1st December, 1857—continued.

Dr.		COLLEGE FUND.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Fund, from 1st of December, 1856	13,165 18 6	By re-transfer to the Steam Navigation Fund of £2,000 transferred therefrom in 1855, and £2,000 transferred therefrom in 1856			4,000 0 0
To Appropriation to this Fund from the £20,000, drawn for this Year upon the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Sum of	11,523 5 6	By transfer to Governors of Nelson College—			
To Interest Account, for Interest received on Loans from 1st December, 1856, to 14th November, 1857	1,675 0 6	Loans on Mortgage, 1st December, 1856	12,170 0 0		
To Rent of Land at Massacre Bay	10 0 0	Loans on Mortgage in 1857	6,520 0 0		
			18,690 0 0		
		Deduct Loans repaid in 1857	400 0 0		
		Amount handed over in Cash	18,290 0 0		20,000 0 0
			1,710 0 0		
		By Final Payment for Purchase of Town Acre, No. 503, and House			689 4 0
		By Expenditure on Head-Master's House and Ground	37 13 0		
		Insurance of House against Fire	7 10 0		45 3 0
		By Balance upon Erection of School-room	11 5 0		
		Sundry Work to ditto	5 11 0		
		Cost of erecting Entrance Porch	50 10 0		67 6 0
		By School Furniture			22 11 0
		By Cost of Books for Library, and Amount remitted to England for an additional Supply of Books			102 5 3
		By Prizes			15 0 0
		By One Year's Stipend to Head-Master to 31st December	350 0 0		
		Less for Occupation of House to 31st Dec.	75 0 0		
			275 0 0		
		By One Year's Payment of Bonus towards Assistant-Master's Salary	100 0 0		375 0 0
		By Amounts awarded for Scholarships	50 0 0		
		Do. for Exhibitions	105 0 0		155 0 0
		By Cost of Cleaning School-room			15 6 0
		By Advertising			21 12 8
		By Cultivation of Land, and cost of Grass Seeds			94 5 0
		By Land Agency for 12 Months, to 1st October, 1857			20 0 0
		By Charges for Surveying			5 5 0
		By Architect's Charges for Designs, Specifications, &c., for the College Buildings			138 12 0
		By Amount transferred to the Reserve Fund			607 14 7
	£ 26,374 4 6			£ 26,374 4 6	

RELIGIOUS RESERVE FUND.

Dr.		RELIGIOUS RESERVE FUND.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Fund, from December 1st, 1856	1,169 0 0	By Loans on Mortgage, 1st of December, 1856	1,150 0 0		
To Interest Account, for Interest on Loans received during the Year 1857	147 10 0	By Loans on Mortgage, in 1857	150 0 0		
	£ 1,316 10 0	By Balance in hands of Trustees			1,300 0 0
					16 10 0
				£ 1,316 10 0	

STEAM NAVIGATION FUND.

Dr.		STEAM NAVIGATION FUND.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance of Fund, from 1st of December, 1856	2,000 0 0	By Loan to Immigration Commissioners			2,000 0 0
To Amounts transferred to the College Fund, in 1855 and 1856, and this Year re-transferred from that Fund	4,000 0 0	By Loan to Nelson Coast Steam Association, without interest, for a period of 5 years	4,000 0 0		
To Amount appropriated to this Fund, from the £20,000 drawn for upon the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury	3,000 0 0	By a further Loan to Nelson Coast Steam Association, without interest, but to be Repaid before any Division of Profits shall be made	3,000 0 0		
	£ 9,000 0 0				7,000 0 0
				£ 9,000 0 0	

RESERVE

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the NELSON TRUST FUNDS, for the Year ended the
Dr. 1st December, 1857—*continued.* *Cr.*

RESERVE FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Fund, from 1st December, 1857	16 15 6	By Loans on Mortgage during this Year	3,050 0 0
To Amount appropriated from the £20,000, drawn for upon the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury	5,476 14 6	By Fees to Auditors, for 1856	20 0 0
To Interest Account, for Interest on Loans received during the Year	115 0 0	By Exchange on two Drafts on England, for £10,000 each	150 0 0
To Amount transferred from the College Fund	607 14 7	By Cost of Salver, manufactured in England from Nelson Gold, to be presented to Mr. Tytler	125 0 0
		By Salary to Secretary, to 31st December	137 10 0
		By Fees to Members of the Board	100 0 0
		By Fees to Auditors, for 1857	20 0 0
		By Legal Expenses at Nelson, for the Years 1855, 1856, and 1857	187 13 4
		By Stationery and Office Expenses	14 17 9
		By Balance in hands of the Trustees	2,411 3 6
£	6,216 4 7	£	6,216 4 7

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Interest received from sundry Individuals, during the Year 1857	1,937 10 6	By College Fund	1,675 0 6
		By Religious Reserve Fund	147 10 0
		By Reserve Fund	115 0 0
	£ 1,937 10 6		£ 1,937 10 6
<i>Memorandum.</i>			
Arrears of Interest due upon the College Fund	155 0 0		
Religious Reserve Fund	37 10 0		
Reserve Fund	12 10 0		
	£205 0 0		

The College Fund having been transferred to the Governors of Nelson College, it is understood that the amount of Arrears of £155, owing on the 14th of November, 1857, is to be paid over to the Trustees of the Nelson Trust Funds when the same shall be received.

TOTAL FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1857, AS SHOWN IN THE FOREGOING:—

	Invested in Securities.	Cash Balances Unappropriated.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Religious Reserve Fund	1,300 0 0	16 10 0	1,316 10 0
Steam Navigation Fund (advanced to Immigration Commissioners, and Nelson Coast Steam Association, without Interest)	9,000 0 0		9,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	3,050 0 0	2,411 3 6	5,461 3 6
£	13,350 0 0	2,427 13 6	15,777 13 6

We hereby certify, that we have examined the Accounts referred to in the preceding Abstract, and the Vouchers connected with them, and have found them to be correct.

December 17, 1857.

(Signed) ROBERT POLLOCK, }
 H. C. DANIELL, } Auditors.

APPENDIX

REFERRED TO IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

1. The object of the Deed of Foundation is to establish an educational institution, to be called "Nelson College," for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, by offering to the youth of the province a general education of a superior character.

2. The funds of the Institution having

arisen from the contributions of persons of different religious persuasions, creed cannot be admitted as a disqualification, either as regards teachers or pupils.

3. The governing body of the Institution shall consist of a Council of Governors, nine in number, the first council being appointed by the Deed of Foundation.

4. There shall also be a Visitor, who shall be the Governor for the time being of the colony, or some person appointed by him for that pur-

pose; and the Governor, or his delegate, shall be empowered to do all things and exercise all the powers which pertain to visitors generally.

5. If any governor shall for six months fail to give his attendance, without leave of absence; or shall become a bankrupt or an insolvent debtor within the meaning of any law which may hereafter be in force within the colony of New Zealand relating to bankrupts; or shall become a public defaulter; or be attainted of treason; or convicted of felony or any infamous crime; or become of unsound mind; he shall *ipso facto* cease to hold the office of a governor of the College.

6. The appointment and control of the tutorial body, and management of the institution generally, shall be in the hands of the Council of the College, who shall also determine from time to time the curriculum of study, and fix the amount of remuneration to be paid by the pupils or students.

7. The course of instruction shall always include the English language and literature, one or more modern languages, geography, mathematics, classics, history, drawing, music, and such branches of art or science as the Council shall at any time determine. Further, upon all school-days not being half-holidays, so soon as the necessary funds can be procured to defray the extra expenses consequent upon such an arrangement, classes shall be kept open for the purposes of instruction for such, two hours in the evening, between the hours of six o'clock p.m., and ten o'clock p.m., as the Governors for the time being may direct.

8. No pupil shall be admitted under the age of nine years, nor unless he be able to read fluently, to write with tolerable accuracy from dictation, and be familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic.

9. It shall be lawful for the Governors to set apart the sum of at least three hundred pounds per annum, out of the annual proceeds of the Trust Estate, for the foundation of exhibitions or scholarships, or both, in such proportions, and for such annual value, and tenable for such periods respectively, as the Council shall determine. The object of the exhibitions shall be to extend the benefits of the Institution to those residing at a distance. They will accordingly be tenable only by lads whose parents and guardians reside more than four miles from the College, and will be distributed as equally and equitably over the province as possible. The scholarships shall

be awarded for merit, under such regulations as the Governors may from time to time appoint.

10. The Council of Governors shall meet at least once quarterly, any four of them being a quorum, and shall hold such further meetings as may seem to them necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the College; and for every meeting each Governor present shall be entitled to receive a fee of one pound. Provided, however, that the total sum to be distributed among them as a remuneration for attending such meetings, shall not exceed one hundred pounds for any one year.

11. The Council of Governors shall prepare annually a Report, setting forth the condition of the College generally, exhibiting its financial state, detailing the number of pupils who have been educated in it during the past year, and the branches of learning taught, and communicating generally all such information as may be of interest to the public: and the Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College shall be submitted every year, in the month of January, to two auditors, to be appointed by the Visitor, who, if they find the same to be correct, shall certify to its accuracy, or otherwise as the case may be. And the Report of the Council of Governors, and the Balance Sheet of the Institution, with the finding of the auditors thereon, shall be published in the month of February, in each year, in some newspaper generally circulated in the province.

12. The Council of Governors shall not expend upon the necessary buildings of the College, a sum exceeding eight thousand pounds out of the principal sum to be handed over to them. Any further amount to be appropriated to this object as circumstances may require must be borne upon the annual income.

13. It shall be lawful for the Governors of the College, whenever the funds of the Institution shall, in their opinion, be sufficient for such purpose, with the assent of the Visitor, to establish one or more Grammar Schools within the Province of Nelson, as branch schools from which the more deserving pupils may be removed to enjoy the advantages of a higher and more advanced education. But the Governors shall, upon each occasion of their exercising this power, give at least six months' public notice by advertisement, in at least one newspaper generally circulated in the province, of their intention to do so.

APPLICATIONS for DEPASTURAGE LICENSES, in accordance with the LAND REGULATIONS of the 1st of JULY, 1856, received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands during the Month of December, 1857.

T. Wilson . . .	District—Amuri. Boundaries—On the South, by the river Hurunui; East, by Mr. Dampier's run; North, by the Snowy Peaks; West, by a large lake. Estimated extent—Twenty thousand acres. Deposit paid—£30.		along the third easterly branch of the Grey, from the point where it joins the Grey river, and running back to the bush at the foot of the hills. Estimated extent—Ten thousand acres. Deposit paid—£15.
W. R. Cator . . .	District—East Wairau. Boundaries—Wairau river, sea coast from Wairau river mouth to range of hills, range of hills from coast to Massacre Hill. Estimated extent—Seven thousand acres. Deposit—£15.	James Wilson . . .	District—Amuri. Boundaries—On the South, by the Wai-au-ua or Young river, commencing at a point about 8 miles west of the end of the Hammer plain, and following the river up. Extent—Ten thousand acres. Deposit—£15.
E. M. Templer . . .	District—The Grey. Boundaries—On the South, by the river Grey, commencing at a point opposite the junction of the Haura and Grey rivers, and following the course of the Grey upwards for twenty miles by three miles in breadth. Extent—Thirty-five thousand acres. Deposit—£50.	John Gibson . . .	District—Wairau. Boundaries—On the Eastward, by the eastern branch of the "Branch" river; on the Westward, by the eastern boundary of the run originally leased to Dr. Wilson, and transferred by him to Mr. Schroder; Southward, by the High Mountain Range. Estimated extent—About five thousand acres. Deposit paid—£15.
George & Henry Leo	District—The Grey. Boundaries—On the South, by the Ahaura or second easterly branch of the Mawhera or Grey; on the West, by the Grey, and running about six miles north of the third easterly branch of the Grey river. Estimated extent—About Sixty thousand acres. Deposit paid—£50.	James Mackay, jun.	District—The Mawhera or Grey. Boundaries—On the Northward, by the river Grey or Mawhera, until its junction with the Mawhera-iti, and thence proceeding northward along the said river Mawhera-iti four miles; on the North-east, by a straight line five miles; on the South-east, in a straight line, returning southward five miles; thence westward four miles; and from thence south-east five miles; and having a frontage on the south of the river Ahaura of two and one-half miles. Estimated extent—Twenty-four thousand acres. Deposit paid—£50.
J. S. Caverhill . . .	District—The Amuri. Boundaries—On the North, by the Hope and Wai-au-ua rivers; on the East, by a line running due south for three and a-half miles, the line commencing about a mile below the junction of the Kakapo creek with the Wai-au-ua; on the South-west, by a line running up the Kiwi creek. Estimated extent—Twenty thousand acres. Deposit paid—£30.	Sir Wm. Congreve . . .	Applies for a license over any portion (if any) of a certain run in the Amuri district, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Young, that may be found on a re-survey thereof to exceed the amount he was entitled to at the time the license was issued authorizing his occupation of the same. Deposit paid—£50.
T. H. Harrison . . .	District—The Grey. Boundaries—On the North, by the third easterly branch of the Mawhera or Grey; on the East, by a line drawn parallel to the Grey, commencing about ten miles		

ALFRED DOMETT, Commissioner.

Land Office, Nelson, 10th January, 1858.