Colonial Government, and clutched at by George Grey, for securing enduring peace to this country was not, therefore, likely to b received very graciously in certain quarters however necessary it night be to give it reluctant sanction.

however necessary it might be to give it a refluctant snaction. There lacked the magnanimity which can confess an error. Probably it was felt to be too bad that high authority should stand corrected at the hands of men whose position heretofore had been simply to suffer and obey. Magnaminity of a high order we certainly do foot look to find in the common run of Colonial-office officials; though a late head of the depart-ment did on one occasion make an approach to the display of such a sentiment when he inge-nuously confessed to the utter failure of the British Governuent in the matter of governing the New Zealanders successfully. To snub Colonial statesmen, however, is apparently the first impulse, and hence the puerile attempt of the home authorities to cavil at what they could not improve—to offer vexatious obstructions to a policy which they dare not disallow. They have not disallowed the main provisions of the Colonial scheme for the subjugation and settle-ment of this country, but they have in an un-derhand way instructed and encouraged their representative in this Colony (himself giving them the cue) to resist its action, and to take unfair advantage of his position to retard the legitimate business of the country. It is to inquire intothis matter that the Gene-ral Assembly is now convened. The peoples representatives are called upon in the forth-

legitimate business of the country. It is to inquire into this matter that the Gene-ral Assembly is now convened. The peoples representatives are called upon in the forth-coming session to consider points of grave import to the future peace and welfare, of the entire Colony. They will, we are sure, among other things, desire to be informed to what extent the Home Government claims the privilege of playing fast and loose with the interests, the property, and the lives of the colonists. They will be anxious to define the boundaries of Imperial interference in mat-ters of detail on points on which action had been previously agreed on and approved. They will have to look very narrowly into the whole question of our relations with the British Government at the present time. The subject of the three million loan, and the manner in which the Home authorities have hustled our not over astute representative at Dowing-street into something very much resembling a breach of trust with his principals, will need to be thoroughly sifted and enquired into. The recent proposal to grant Sir Grey a fresh lease of the colonial purse strings to the tune of fifty thousand *per annum* for irresponsible dis-tribution by the Native Office as heretofore, will, we doubt not, receive all due attention. We only hope that the consideration of a ques-tion so confidingly put by the Home Govern-ment may not imperil the gravity of the House, and unfit it for the sober review of matters requiring weightier deliberation. Both on this subject, and on the cognate one of accepting the services of British soldiers at £50 per head, the Assembly is bound for the satis-faction of all parties to express itself promptly and unmistakeably. This will be a time of action,

accepting the services of British soldiers at 450 per head, the Assembly is bound for the satis-faction of all parties to express itself promptly and unmistakeably. This will be a time of action, therefore, on the part of our representatives. The affairs of the Colony have arrived at a crisis when, we are persuaded, they will feel convinced that it is no longer safe to remain undecided about the course that ought to be pursued. Our interests are being trified with with a reckless-ness as to consecure each our safety inparillod ness as to consequences, and our safety imperilled with an apparent stolidity as to results, so undis-guised, that as citizens we must be less than men, and as a Colony we must be beneath the ordinary standard of British communities on the score of demonstrativenesss, if we remain longer passive while such things are transpiring before our eyes. We cannot think, what ever difference of opinion

before our eyes. We cannot think, whatever difference of opinion may exist on minor points between individual members, that the great body of the peoples' spokesmen will sit tamely by and permit failh to be broken with the Colony on the main points of its accredited policy—that policy, let it be remembered on which alone we will consent to have anything to do witk Native affairs. If the policy of the Colonial Government is to be accepted and acted on at all it must be accepted and acted on as a whole, and in no other way. The Assembly has a right to insist upon this. The credit of the colonial scheme for the settlement of the country is imperiled if its plans are to be cut up and varied at pleasure to suit the inte-rests or prejudices of a faction or a class in the colony or elsewhere. The public character of our statesmen also is at stake in this matter. Whatever progress has yet been made toward the subjugation of the rebels has been accom-plished in virtue solely of the measures proposed and matured by the colonists themselves. The practical wisdom of those measures must not now be frustrated by impossible conditions. Their operations must not be paralyzed by vex-atious interferences and instances of bad faith on the part of Great Britain or her representa-tive in the Colony, unless it is intended that we are to withdraw altogether from the contest, and cease any longer to co-operate with the Home Government. It is perfectly competent for the colonists so to withdraw, and to do this with good effect. In any event we will not allow our-selves to be compromised by the sanction or countenance of half measures. If British states-men, in their poverty of resource, can see no-thing better for New Zealand than a return to the misrable four and auguar policy of Governor Grey, the colonists at least will be no party to thing better for New Zealand than a return to the miserable flour and sugar policy of Governor Grey, the colonists at least will be no party to the suicidal act. They will bide their time, se-cure in what they have already achieved. The Waikato and Tauranga districts, they are deter-mined, will never again be trodden by the foot of lawless barbarians; and when the next biennial or triennial episode shall "come off," as assu-redly it will in due time harvon the particle was

ir	With the addition now to be made to
to	the Reserve Fund, it will amount to
)e	£100,000, being in excess of 25 per
s,	cent of the paid up capital of the Bank.
8	The Directors therefore, recommend
"	the following appropriation of the
	above profits:
m	To payment of Divi-
00	dend at the rate of
d.	10 per cent per
re	annum - 18,231 16 0
	, Bonus equal to 5
lo i	per cent per annum 9,115 18 0
1-	"Addition to Reserve
t-	Fund 5,000 0 0
to	" Balance carried to
iu j	Profit and Lossnew

Prontand To	ssnew					
account -	-	2.207	18	9		
				-£34,555	12	9

The Dividend and Bonus wil be payable at Ifead Office, on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, and at the Branches on receipt of advice.

For the Board of	Directors.
JAMES	WILLIAMSON,
	President

ey		Presid	en
he	BATANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF		
le-			
n- eir	For the Half-year ending 30th Sep		
	London Office Balance at 30(1 Dr.	n June, 180	
ng		392,614	в. С
ke	To Poid up Capital		
he	" Reserve Fund " Notes in Circulation	95,000	0
	" Notes in Circulation	333,467	
ie-	" Bills in Circulation	240,964	
es'	" Deposits " Balance due to other Banks -	1,323,039	2
h-	" Balance of Profit and Loss Ac-	99,343	1
ort		9.950	10
ire	count at 31st March, 1864 " Net Profit for Half-year	2,259 32,295	
er	Net Front for Hun-year -	32,200	1.1
nat		£2,518,983	10
he			
th	Cn.	£	s
of	By Coin and Bullion	372,094	ž
ne	" Government Securities	350,000	
at-	" " Landed Property	17,442	- 7
ad	" Bank Premises, Furniture, and	- /	
ey	Stationery	29,649	10
ble	" Balance due by other Banks -	142,676	16
sh	" Notes of other Banks	1,150	13
et.	" Balance due by Colonial Go-		
	vernments	261,431	2
in	" Bills Receivable, and all other		
ur	Advances	1,344,539	1
eet			
ch		£2,518,988	15
be			
sh	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCO		
of	DR.	£	9
is-	To Increase of Reserve Fund .	5,000	0
re,	" Dividend at the rate of 10 per		

J/R.	÷		а.
To Increase of Reserve Fund .	5,000	0	0
" Dividend at the rate of 10 per			
cent. per annum	18,231	16	0
" Bonus at 21 per cent, for Half-	,		
year	9,115	18	0
" Amount carried to Profit and	,		
Loss "New Account" -	2,207	18	9
	£34,555	12	9
CR.	£	8.	d.
By Balance of Profit at 31st March,			
1864	2,259		
" Net Profit for Half-year - •	32,295	1.4	10
	£34,255	12	9
RESERVE FUND.			_
DR.	£	8.	d.
To Balance	100,000	0	0
	£100,000	0	0
CR.	£		.,,
By Balance from last statement -		8.	
" Amount transferred from Pro-	95,000	0	0
fits of past Half-year	*		
nuo or photo Lant-Jean	5,000	0	0
	£100,000		
	3.100,000	0	0
(77.			
	ene Wire	101	
Audited. Signed	ORY WALT	on,	

Audited. Signed {HENRY WALTON, W. C. WILSON. The CHAIRMAN suid: In rising to propose the adoption of the report I feel that I can say very little more than the report itself expresses. I can however congratulate the proprietory on the success of the bank—on its gradual increase of business as well as a very large increase in the deposits. It is true that this is the first in our half yearly meetings that we have had to write off a considerable amount of bad debts; but we must bear in mind that portions of this colony —as for instance in the southern parts of New Zealand, particularly Invercargil, has passed through a very trying crisis—and any losses we have had have been in connection with the southern parts of the colony. It is evident to all, as it is highly gratifying to myself, to see that our business is so steadily progressing. Half year after half year, if gentlemen will be good enough to look to totals, the increase of our business is as great as we have any right to expect. I feel myself stified that we are in a sound position at the present moment—in a position that will carry us on to far greater results than anything that has yet been brought before these meetings. It only requires the same judicious management it has hitherto re-ceived, and the same confidence that has hither-to been reposed by the public in this institution from the commencement, and it is therefore that I propose the adoption of this report, that it he printed and circulated amongst the proprie-tors.

account had been overdrawn. The reason was the insult which he had received from two of the directors—one of whom was the present Chairman, and the other, Mr. Thomas Russell. This arose out of the formation of the Baak of Auckland. During the formation of that bank, of which he had become a shareholder, it was suggested to him that to take any part in the promotion of a new bank, the public might be induced to think that there had been some disagreement among the directors. He did not see why, as a man of business, he should not have done as he pleased, and have put his money, as gentlemen would see, was done in other parts of the world, in any institution he tors, they might see it in the impers—and although there appeared to be plenty of room for other banks, he had announced the fact that after that bank was formed, he did not intend to take part in the directorship of it. Notwith-standing this, and the fact that there were some of the directors who were also themselves in the Bank of Auckland, when he came down to the Board the same as usual he found ameeting convened to consider whether he (Mr. Nathan) of the directors who were also themselves in the Bank of Auckland, when he came down to the Board the same as usual he found ameeting covened to consider whether he (Mr. Nathan) should be admitted as a director—much to his surprise. He was astouished, and did not know the meaning of it. One of the directors said, "You ought to sell out of this bank because of your connection with the Bank of Auckland." He (Mr. Nathan) said he did not see why he should do anything of the kind; he had 500 shares in the Bank of Auckland, and he meant to keep them. One word, however, brought on another, and he sent in his resigna-tion. That being done, he meant, however, to come forward this time and give thirty day's notice, but the Churman had informed him that it should have been a notice of thirty clear days. He was anxious that proprietors should understand that he had not retired because he was indebted to it, for he never had his bills discounted there or indeed in New Zealand, but solely on account of the insult he had re-ceived and which he had explained. The CHAINANX: Before noticing what has fallen from Mr. Nathan, I will, if you pleases, put the resolution for the adoption of the report.

another member of the Board, I may say that he has not specified what the insult was that had been offered to him. I will, however, state to the meeting what I said to Mr. Nathan. It was this—"I told Mr. Nathan that while he held a scat at this Board I did not think it was held a scat at this Board 1 did not timk it was in the interest of the proprietory of this Bank that he should appear as the promoter of another institution of the same kind. I did not think that the shareholders or the public would have confidence in a man having a seat at this Board who was the promoter of an institution which must be considered as a rival institution; and that his course was as a man of husiness to rethat his course was, as a man of business, to re-sign his seat as a director of the New Zealand Bank."

The CHAIRMAN announced that the next business was to elect by ballot three directors-two in the room of Mr. O'Neill and Mr. David

two in the room of Air. O'Neill and Mr. David Nathan, resigned, and one in the place of Mr. G. B. Owen, who retired by rotation. On the motion of Mr. G. B. OWEN, seconded by Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. James O'Neill and Mr. Stark were nominated scrutineers. The CHARMAN said that the next business would be the election of auditors. It was usual for the director rativing hypothetic to be

for the director, retiring by rotation, to be elected as one of the auditors. On the motion of Mr. JAMES O'NELL, Mr. G. B. Owen was elected, and Mr. W. C. Wilson

re-elected, auditors for the ensuing year. The sentineers announced that the three gentlemen who were returned directors by the ballot were Messrs. Henderson, Browning, and Buckland

Buckland. Mr. HENDERSON thanked the shareholders present for the confidence they placed in him by electing him as a director. Colonel MOULD said that, before the meeting separated, it was desirable that some explana-tion should be given by the directors upon a subject that was very much discussed out of doors. He had heard that there had been some d. doors. He had heard that there had been some uncasiness, but in that uncasiness he did not himself participate, having the greatest confi-dence in the directors. Still it would be desir-able that there should be some explanation as to the large advances which were made to the Colonial Government by the bank as to their re-payment and security. He thought it desirable that the directors should avail themselves of the unsame correstion to explain the metter so that 7 10 $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 3 \\ 6 & 6 \end{array}$ 56

That the directors should avait themselves of the present occusion to explain the matter, so that the bank might not encounter any doubt as to its position in the public mind. The Channas, I have great pleasure in answering the question put by the hon, and gallant proprietor, and I heg to thank him myself for the confidence in the Bank, at all there is no want of confidence in the Bank, at all events, there is note in the present meeting. By the late advices from London, I am enabled to state that the Grown agents were prepared to pay off all the liabilities of the Government to this bank. 8 9

this bank. Mr. MACTABLANE proposed a vote of thanks to the Directors, the Inspector, the Manager, and officers generally of the bank, for the man-ner in which they had conducted the affairs of the bank during the past six months. With respect to the information they had received that some losses had been made, he was not surprised. The surprise was that the losses suisined were so few. Every kind of business must be pre-pared to encounter losses, and a banking business must be equally prepared to encounter loss. The 2^{9} 7 11 4 10 2 9 must be equally prepared to encounter loss. The one only remarkable thing was, considering the large amount of business done at the chief office and at the numerous branches throughout the other strength of the strength of 0 0 0 0

and at the numerous branches throughout the colony, that the loss had not been greater. He had, therefore, much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the officers for the efficient way in which they had been able to transact the busi-ness of the bank for the last six months. Mr. O'NELL seconded the motion. The CALEMAN returned thanks on behalf of himself, his brother-directors, the Inspector, Manager, and other officers of the bank, for the kind manner in which the proprietors had by their vote recognised their endeavours to contri-bute to the prospecify of the institution. The meeting then separated. The niceting then separated.

- October 29.

AUCKLAND AND DRURY RAILWAY. WE are able to inform our readers that the pro-We are able to inform our readers that the pro-gress of this undertaking is now so far towards consummation that it may be expected to be an accomplished fact in a short time, inasmuch as the line has been competed for by thirteen ten-derers for works, and seven for foncing, and that the Commissioners have decided upon accepting the lowest of the tenders for works, namely, that of Mr. G. Blandford, whose estimate for the Works amounds to (55000) in zound unplaced have had have been in connection with the southerm parts of the colony. It is evident to all, as it is highly gratifying to myself, to see that our husiness is so steadily progressing. Half year after half year, if gentlemen will be good enough to look to totals, the increase of our business is as great as we have any right to expect. I feel myself satisfied that we are in a sound position at the present moment—in a position that will carry us on to far greater results than anything thut has yet been brought before these meetings. It only requires the same judicious management it has hitherto re-ceived, and the same confidence that has hitherto re-ceived, and the same confidence that has hitherto re-tors. Mr. G. B. Owen seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. Mr. G. B. Owen seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. Mr. DAVID NATHAN, said that he wished to ex-plain to the shareholders the reason of his retiring from the directorship. It was not, he could assure the m, for being indelted to the bank, or that his account had been overdrawn. The reason was the insult which he had received from two of the directors—one of whom was the present Claimman, and the other, Mr. Thomas Russell

than £150,000; this amount includes the works, fencing, permanent way, and rolling stock of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements for a lengthened, period, and the purchase of land will: stations creeted thereon. The station, for the time being, will be of a character suited to the means, rather than of a grand scale. It may be anticipated that the work will be commenced in a few weeks, and at several points along the line, at once, in order to allow the embankments sufficient time to consolidate, and be in a fit line, at once, in order to allow the embankments sufficient time to consolidate, and be in a fit state to receive the permanent rails, which, with locomotives and other things, have already been ordered from England. We may add that the sleepers are now being prepared, and there is every prospect of the line being opened for traffic by the time named in the specification, namely, eighteen months. traile by the time named in the specification, namely, eighteen months. The reports, in full, have been submitted to his Honor the Superintendent, and, we have no doubt, that, when presented to the Conneil, they will be printed for the information of the House, and open to the public, when we shall take the opportunity of laying them before our readers.—October 11.

Colonel inside and the other wounded officers: "This was said by our own men who were retiring. Upon this I tried to rise, but fell, having a severe wound in the leg. I turned on my back and rolled about thirty yards, when I isw Captain Sargent about twenty yards in rear of me. I asked him for the love of God to help me to the rear, as I was badly wounded. He did come to help me, although under a heavy fire at the time. He was assisted by Private Lampett, of the 43rd regiment. These two enrried me to the rear in safety, and to this act of bravery alone I attribute the fact that my life has been saved."—October 12.

KAIPARA.

KAIPARA. LAST Saturday week Tamata Davis and Matene visited the Pilot Station, at Kuipara Heads, and presented to Captain James a letter flat had been received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, stating that the rebels had located themselves on a peak of Lind known as the Auckland Peak, being visible from, and com-manding a view, of this eity. They were anxious to know if Captain James was well provided with firearms, and expressed considerable sur-prise and distitisfaction on finding that Captain James was provided with none. Tamata advised him, however, to keep a sharp look-out as he expected that, in all probability, the escaped prisoners would attempt, before long, to cross the Kaipara river. Tamata stated that it would be against his wish that they should be allowed to do so. These chiefs then took measures to obtain the assistance of the Kaipara natives generally to

assistance of the Kaipara natives generally to prevent the escape of the rebels by this route. Information of the rebels whereabouts and of their own intentions were forwarded immediately their own intentions were forwarded immediately to the chiefs Tapene, Pilaranna, and Tawhara, and from the intelligence was taken up and forwarded to Winiata's settlement, on the Wai-ron, and from there to Pikoa and Aotematea. Seven days' later, that is, on Saturday last, Matene, of these friendly natives, and friendly we believe the natives of this tribe really are, arrived it the Pilot Station and informed Capt. James that he intended to recross and take charge of the land on the left bank of the Kaipara river, and that he would, with his inten, resist the passage of the rebels if they attempted to cross there. Matene asked Capt. James to act as their leader in any engagement, which post that gentleman like a true colonist we are told, at once accepted, and doubtless should the essented prisoners attempt to cross the river and at once accepted, and doubtless should the escaped prisoners attempt to cross the river and make good their escape. Mategie's party and their leader will be able to give a good account of themselves, and to give ocular demonstration in the carcases of some of Sir George Grey's "pets" that they know better how to do their duty to their sovereign than their sovereign's representative himself does. On the Monday following Matene recrossed from the South Head to the East side, and took up his position. Warning has been given by him to the rebels at the Tamahuna pah, not to attempt to cross the river, or to come that way.

attempt to cross the river, or to come that way. No boat is allowed to pass without hoisting a white flag. Every confidence is felt in the loyalty of Tamata, Matene, Parori, Tirerau, and Tipene, who are all staunch and loyal .- October 12.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT DECISION.

By the courtesy of the honorable the Colonial Secretary we have been furnished with the fol-lowing reports from the commissioners appointed to deverging the site in Cook's Straits most suitable for the seat of Gevernment. As we have before shaled, it will be seen that Welling-ton is the pince chosen.

The Excellence the Governor directs the publica-tion of the accumpanying Letter, with its enclosures, from the Commissioners appointed to report upon a site in Cook's Straits for the seat of Government. WillLiam Fox.

Government Buildings,

Covernment Muttinger, Neisen, 3rd October, 1864. Bacelenery i report mean to transmit to your Bacelenery i report mean the file for the neutral Go Same and Mere Mannal, in the fork's Strikle gradu-ject which was endmitted for one consideration in the Computation when the strike of the strike of the strike of the computation when the strike of the strike of the strike of the computation when the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike computation when the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike computation when the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike strike of the st

namission with which your Excellency honoured us, on the 23th a

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient sorvante, PRANS. MUUTIT, JUSIUR DOULER, RUNALD C. GUNN, Commissioners for adjecting while for the Sent of Covernment, No. , Ve., Cover Group Covernment, &c., Ve.,

6 . Ca,

St., i.e., ac.
By His Excellency Sir-George Gray, Knight Community of the Most Humorabie Order of the Hada, Cevenner and Community-in-thict in and over first higher's Colory of New Zeehand hint is Dependences, and Une Andre Strand, State State State (New Zeehand Inter States), State State (New Zeehand Inter States), States, and Une Andrew States, States, States, States (New Zeehand Inter States), States (New Yeehand Inter States), States), States), States (New Yeehand Inter States), S

"Such a tribuni wolld in our opinion be best followed by commissioners inving no interest in or relation with may part of the roleny, and whose high social and intellectual standing should guarantee a full enquiry and an imparial decision founded sold y upon a consideration of the advantage which th-different sites in Cook's Straits present for the administration of the Government of the whole relevant

dimetering sites an even so that a presser for the whole colony. "We resture to think that the Goveriors of the neighboitring Colonics would, if mored thereto by your Ercelleney, readily lead their aid in the celec-tion of such Commissioners. We therefore respect hilly piny that your Excellener will be pleased to request their Excellences the Governors of New South Waley, Nietoria, and Tasmania, each to appoint one Commissioner, of the obstration and for the purpose areain referred to a until your Ex-cellency will be pleased to authing for the selection as to the occasion of the seat of Government within Cook's Strains' with the conviction that continued down in the settlement of this question will only tend to keep alive these feelings of rivalry and jest-oury between different parts of the follow, which scrottshy implies the action of Responsible Governa-ment and which the settlement period, the diment period the settlement period, the scrottshy implies the settlement period, the diment period the action of Responsible Governa-ment and which the test on the Golony, which scrottshy implies the settlement period, the diment period, the Golony, we respectfully but

The offeet so guarantee a fill angles and an in-parial decision, journed solely have a consideration of the detailages which the different cites in Cook's Stati present for the administration of the Govern ment of the whole cooky, the Completeness deter-mined to by down a phonole of nautry which should be visibly applicable of the examination of every site submitted to their investigation. This completeness of the second states are the

every site submitted to their investigation. This principle comprised inquiries into ist. The emiral position of the site. Its accessi-bility either by land or see, from the adjoining Tro-vinces of New Zealand, from the various British, settlements in the Southern Remisphere, and from Puropround America, and also the existing and pro-jected theans of counsumisation. 2nd. The Water capabilities, contributing elisates for of the Materica the approaches, septimol water, induce of melorings ground , projection from pre-rating winds, researd fail of tides, coursets, their direction and velocity ; danges, whether hidden or firection and velocity ; dangers, whether hidden or

visible. and Land capabilities comprising the extent of propose site i mutuant formation of the hard meter supply facilities for drainage and sever ages, facilities for the commution of whatyes and prove the sunitary condition of the site and neigh

4th. The posources of the surrounding country, its

There is no doubt but, that Tireran told all this, and much more, to the Governor on Monday. But what will be done? Will Sir George Grey allow the North, as he allowed Waikato, to drift info war?. Will he sit quietly down without attempting the solution of a difficulty, as he did in the case of Waitara, until MURDER calls him suddenly to a course of action which prudent neasures might have averted? A peace, policy, even, means some-thing more than inaction; but Sir George Grey sits down, like one stapified, under a difficulty, and is roused only to action, when tob life; by the presence of the very dangers he ought to have averted.

Two senture to think they for Governors of the presence of the one is upplied, under a difficulty is not been diversed to main its of the diverse of the overy dangers is cought to the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is cought to the presence of the overy dangers is the over the presence of the overy dangers is the overy dangers is the presence of the overy dangers is the presence of the overy dangers is the overy dangers is the overy dangers is the overy dangers is the over the over

known that that chief fold him, in the presence of a third party, that for a period of three weeks previously to their escape from the Kawau small parties of the prisoners were in the habit of passing over to the main land—that they then selected the site of the present path, sid made all the necessary, arrangements for being assisted over. Slively the purple of a savage, of one who, as the Times truly says, possesses all the ferocity and treacherons savageness of all the ferocity and treacherous savageness of the Red Indian, and who has not yet, as in the sava of the Northermanine, given up the practice the Red Indian, and who has not yet, as in the case of the Ngataruanius, given up the practice of cannibalism—is not to be viewed in the simil-light is that of a European officer, the prisoner of war. Events have proved of what value was this purple-" not to leave the island without the consent of the Government"—and none should have known its value better than Sir George. It was clearly his office to have taken such measures as should have enforced the pledges wice given to Mr. White by the prisonets before they left the hulk—October 26:

should have known its value better than Sir bourner, its should have known its value better than Sir bourner, its should have known its value better than Sir bourner, its should have known its value better than Sir should have enforced the pledges studied partition of the value of the properties of the understate of the properties of the intervent of the properties of the properties of the intervent of the theory is the provided of t

وجوداها ومصفد وبداها المورجان الهمتري

redly is will in due time, between the petted pro-teges of Maoridom and their long-enduring Bri-tish patrons, we of New Zealand will not des-Lish partons, we of New Zealand will not des-pair of being in a position to pass safely through the inevitable ordeal, though possibly we may not find ourselves konoured on the occasion by the presence of the British troops as allies, at the cost of fifty pounds per head per annum.— October 20 October 29

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE usual half yearly meeting of this Bank was held at the Banking House, in Queen street : Mr. James Williamson, President, occupied the

chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting held 28th of April, 1864, which were confirmed. The Secretary then read the sixth report as

dencies, some portion of which may yet be recovered.

L s. d. The net profit for the half-year after iroviding for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, and making considerable reductions in Bank Premises and Furniture Accounts, amounts to 32,295 14 10 To which is to be added— Undivided balance from last halfyear - -

Making a total available for Division of

AN INCIDENT OF THE GATE PAH

AN INCIDENT OF THE GATE PAH AFFAIR. It is always a pleasure to us to chronicle anec-dotes of personal bravery exhibited by either privates or officers, especially those of so dis-tingnished a regiment as the J3rd. The following is from the mouth of private Martin Walsh, of No. 9 Company of the 43rd regiment, who is lying in the hospital seriously wounded, and who states that he owes his life entirely to the bravery of Captain Sargent. We believe that the man, Lampett, mentioned below, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, and we would ask, also, why has not the

Gross, and we would ask, also, why has not the gallant captain been recommended for the same

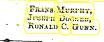
gallant captuin beeu recommended for the same honorable distinction? We let the man speak for himself. Private Martin Walsh, No. 9 Company, (the late Cap-tain Muir's.) 43rd regiment, has made the following statement to our informant, for whose veracity we can vouch. "On the evening of April 28th," in the hours between 4 and 5 m, we were ordered to storm

2,259 17 11 report. 2,259 17 11 report. The motion was put and carried unanimonsly. The CHAIBMAN: In answer to the accusation 34,555 12 9 brought by Mr. Nathan against myself, and I remained there for ten minutes or a quarter of

h cossary for the good government of the whole hour, and foe the maintenance of its unity, that the performance position of the Seat of Government should now be settled. We are of origins, that the just claums and various precessities of all parts of the Colmy require that the Seat of Covernment should be placed in a evined position, that the just claums and various precisions of all parts of the Colmy require that the Seat of Covernment should be placed in a evined position, that the just claums and which are of covernment should be placed in a shours of Could's strates. We desire that the neural site of the Capital to which the interests of the whole Colony may be immerially coupliered, spart from these local chains which are shoulded to some independent (ribural, by which the interests of the whole Colony may be immerially coupliered, spart from these local chains which are shoulded to be usered by the sevend settle ments of Could's Strates in the discussion of a ques-tion so more the conviction interests. Impersed with the carino of the Colony, which actional period the arise of the Colony, which actional period the arise of the Colony, which returned the arise of the Strates period the dama period the arise of the Strates which when any effective interests. Impersed the arise of the Colony, which actionally impede the arise of the Strates period the dismetal concert of the colony, we respectively for arise in anumer as to your Excellency may are negative. Ard whereas on the twenty-fifth lay of Novenbee, interest harmone destination of Novenbeer, the House of Representatives of Nove Zeriand in Pariar

And whereas on the inemry fifth lay of November, one incusant eight hundred and sixty-bree, the Bouss of Representatives of Nov Zoeland in Parlia-ment assembled did resolve that the address incre-atter set forth should be presented to me, but hu unter was recordingly presented, that is to say --'May it please your twainency, 'Way it because your twainency, 'We, the Countors of Sew Zealand, in Parlia, ment assembled, desire respectfully to express to your fixed energy our strong conviction that the time has an leaded when it has become imperatively meas-ary for the good government of the whole colony, and for the uniterenaes of its unit, that the become ment position of the set of Government should now be finally setted.

The Commissioners cannot conclude the important coording their high conse of the visuable a recording their night sense of the volumber area, without alloyded to them in pursuing their investigation, by the untraities of the various trovinces, and they of the spirit of andor and imperiality which has been displayed by the gentlemen farmisting the informa-tion they required. They are desirous also of placing on record their acknowledgment of the contexp and personal kinds reas record by them in every district which they visited.



THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

October 18.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS. The Native chief Tirerau arrived in town on Saturday from the North, for the purpose of besecching the Governor to stretch out his hand and prevent the Northern Natives from becom-ing involved in the present rebellion. Tirerau had an interview with his Excellency on Monday, and, we hear, pleaded hard for his race with Sir George Grey. He represents that the young men of the Ngapuhis are daily becoming more and more disaffected by the in-fluence exercised over them by the escaped prisoners; that as yet the majority of the Native people in the North are anxious to escape being involved in the common ruin of their race, but that the inaction of the Governor, whom he stigmatises in language which we need and for the imitteemance of its unity, that the permit mediposition of the sect of Government should nov be multi-vertical. We are of opinion, that the just claims and varied necessities of all points of the televised and varied necessities of all points of the televised and vertical necessities of all points of the televised and entral position, that is to any remevieve upon the shorts of Look's retain. We desire that the area of allowing 200 desperate rebels to be in daily and continual communication with the young the relative of the emitted to come inde-pendent ributant, by which the interests of the whole colory may be impuriably considered apart from those ford claims, which are sure to be asserted by

to be a matter not merely of inherent difficulty, but one too greatly dependent on the recom-mendation of whoever may be empowered to testify to the merits of the recipients. It is but fair to infer that with those in authority this high privilege is justly and honestly exercised i and that they who are the witnesses of true desert are in no respect shack in bringing it under consideration in the fitting quarter. The bestowal of a medial and clasps to an army engaged in arduous and onerous field service is a much more easy affair. And now that the principle of decoration is admitted, and the practice of conferring it has taken root in

the practice of conferring it has taken root in the British Service it seems to us to be only a point of national good faith that the principle and practice should be honestly followed out in every country and elime into which "the bauaer of Old England" is borne by British soldiers and seamen. and seamen

or Old England is borne by British soluties and scamen. We are reminded of the propriety of this act of national justice to the long neglected soldiers and scamen who have shed their blood in defence of New Zealand, because of the individual and well-won decorations that have been worthily bestowed upon a gal-lant and fortunate few. Had the New Zealand strife been but a war with naked savages, as incompetent scoffers have been too prone to designate it, probably the conflict might hare been too insignificant to demand a national ar-knowledgement. But have the New Zealand wars exhibited any such insignificant character? Have they not, on the contrary, been the most and use and har-rassing of any wars in which British soldiers and seamen have ever been engaged? At the sack of Kolowards was them be head of multite.

reasing of any wars in which British soldiers and scamen have ever been engaged? At the sack of Kororarcka, was knore any lack of courage, conduct, or desert on the part of Captain Robertson and his devoted 'Hazards?' At Ohaiohai, although well aware of the impos-sibility of carrying the pah, was there any shrinking on the part of the 58th, 99th and 'Hazards,' who, in five minutes, had more