

*Police Magistrates and Native Exemption Repeal.*

duties imposed on goods imported into and for the general regulation of the revenue of Customs in the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies, and subject also to all such provisions and regulations as may for the time being be in force under and by virtue of any local Ordinance for the collection of and for the general regulation of the revenue of Customs in the Colony of New Zealand.

Commencement of  
Ordinance.

4. This Ordinance shall come into operation at the port of Auckland on the day next following the passing hereof; at every other port of entry within the Colony on the day next following the receipt of a copy hereof by the principal officer of Customs at any such port, who is hereby required immediately upon the receipt thereof to give public notice of the same; and at all other places throughout the Colony on the fifteenth day of December next.

## TABLE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

	£	s.	d.
On spirits, for every gallon Imperial measure of such spirits not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for spirits of a greater strength (all cordials, sweetened spirits, and liqueurs being rated as proof spirits), at the rate of, for every gallon Imperial measure	0	5	0
On cigars, cheroots, and snuff, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof	0	2	0
On other manufactured tobacco, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof	0	1	0
On all other tobacco, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof	0	0	9
On all guns, weapons of any description, gunpowder or munitions of war, lead and shot, at the rate of, for every hundred pounds in value thereof	30	0	0
On wine, at the rate of, for every hundred pounds in value thereof	20	0	0
On all beer, porter, cider, and perry, at the rate of, for every hundred pounds in value thereof	15	0	0
On all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duties of Customs and not hereinafter set forth as free of duty, being the growth produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, at the rate of, for every hundred pounds in value thereof	10	0	0
On all goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duties of Customs and not hereinafter set forth as free of duty, being the growth produce or manufacture of any Foreign State, at the rate of, for every hundred pounds in value thereof	12	10	0

## FREE OF DUTY.

Bottles of common glass, imported full.

Bullion and coin.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals.

Seeds, bulbs, and plants.

Printed books, not being account books.

## No. XV.

POLICE MAGISTRATES  
AND NATIVE  
EXEMPTION REPEAL.

AN ORDINANCE to repeal "*The Police Magistrates Ordinance*" and "*The Native Exemption Ordinance.*"

[7th November, 1846.]

Preamble reciting  
No. 4, Sess. II., and  
No. 18, Sess. III.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, (Session II., No. 4,) intituled "*An Ordinance for extending the Powers of Police Magistrates;*" and an Ordinance was in like manner enacted (No. 18, Session III.) intituled "*An Ordinance to exempt in certain cases the Aboriginal Native Population of the Colony from the ordinary process and operation of the Law;*" And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be repealed:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand,

*Resident Magistrates Courts.*

Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The said recited Ordinances shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Recited Ordinances repealed.

2. This Ordinance shall come into operation throughout the Colony on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or as to either or both of the said recited Ordinances on such earlier day and either throughout the Colony or within any district or districts thereof as His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor shall by Proclamation direct and appoint. Commencement of Ordinance.

**No. XVI.**

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the establishment of Resident Magistrates Courts, and to make special provision for the Administration of Justice in certain cases. [7th November, 1846.] RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient that provision be made for the more simple and speedy administration of justice in the Colony of New Zealand, and for the adaptation of the law to the circumstances of both races: Preamble.

BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

**I.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.**

1. For the purposes hereinafter mentioned there shall be appointed a fit number of persons, being Justices of the Peace, who shall be and be called Resident Magistrates. Power to Governor to appoint Resident Magistrates.

2. Every such Resident Magistrate shall be appointed by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and shall hold his office during Her Majesty's pleasure: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any such Resident Magistrate provisionally until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and in case any Resident Magistrate shall, by reason of sickness absence suspension from office or other cause, be unable to discharge the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a fit person, being a Justice of the Peace, to act in the place of such Resident Magistrate as long as such inability as aforesaid shall continue. Tenure of office.

3. Every Resident Magistrate so to be appointed as aforesaid shall have all such powers of dealing summarily with cases of assault and of admitting to bail persons charged with felony as may by law be exercised by any two Justices of the Peace, and also all such powers as are by any local Ordinance given to any two Justices of the Peace. May admit to bail &c.

**II.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION IN CERTAIN CASES.**

4. When any person shall be charged with larceny, and where the value of the property stolen shall not exceed twenty shillings, and where the circumstances of the case shall appear to any such Resident Magistrate or to any Justice of the Peace to be of so trivial a nature as to be unfit for prosecution, it shall be lawful for him to dismiss the case although a felony may have been proved. Trivial cases may be dismissed.

5. When