

*Resident Magistrates' Courts.*

SCHEDULE.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK at  
, during the ended .

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Notes in Circulation ... £	Coined Gold and Silver, and other £ Coined Metal ...
Bills in Circulation ...	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars
Balances due to other Banks ...	Notes and Bills of other Banks ...
	Balances due from other Banks ...
	Landed Property ...
Government Deposits ...	Amount of all other Securities—
	1. Notes and Bills discounted ...
Other Deposits { Not bearing Interest	2. Colonial Government Securities ...
{ Bearing Interest	3. Other Funded Securities ...
	4. Debts due to Bank (exclusive of debts abandoned as bad)
	5. Securities not included under the above heads ...
Total average Liabilities £	Total average Assets £

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended , one thousand eight hundred and

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders,

Amount of the last Dividend declared,

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend,

Dated at , this day of , one thousand eight hundred and .

I., A.B., swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing abstract is a true and faithful account of the average amount of assets and liabilities at , the above-named Bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the weekly accounts and statements thereof kept in pursuance of "The Bankers' Returns Act, 1858."

Sworn at this day of , one thousand eight hundred and , before me, A.B.

C.D., Justice of the Peace.

No. XXXV.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

AN ACT to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in Resident Magistrates' Courts in the Colony of New Zealand. [4th August, 1858.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Resident Magistrate to be appointed by Governor.

1. After this Act shall come into operation, every Resident Magistrate in the Colony of New Zealand shall be appointed and may be removed by the Governor, acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, and by no other person whomsoever: Provided always that every appointment of a Resident Magistrate heretofore made by the Superintendent of any Province shall be deemed and taken to have been valid from the time the same was made: Provided also that every Resident Magistrate now acting, whether appointed by the Governor or by the Superintendent of any Province, shall for all purposes

*Resident Magistrates' Courts.*

purposes whatsoever be deemed and taken to have been appointed under this Act.

2. Every Resident Magistrate shall have all such powers, unless otherwise specially provided, as now are or hereafter may be exercised by any two Justices of the Peace.

Resident Magistrate to have power of two Justices.

3. It shall be lawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to prosecute a suit in any Resident Magistrate's Court for wages or piece work or for works as a servant in the same manner as if such person were of full age.

Minors may sue.

4. The process of the Court may be served by the bailiff or his assistants, or by any other person the Resident Magistrate may think fit to direct.

Resident Magistrate may direct that process of Court may be served by other than bailiff.

5. It shall be lawful for any Resident Magistrate or any two or more Justices of the Peace before whom any civil case shall have been heard, in his or their discretion, to grant a rehearing of such case upon such terms as to him or them shall seem fit, and in the meantime to stay execution.

Resident Magistrate may grant a rehearing.

6. In every case of a civil nature, excepting where both parties are of the Native race, judgment may be enforced by distress and sale of the defendant's goods and chattels, or by imprisonment, in the same manner as an order for payment of money by any Justice of the Peace in a summary proceeding.

How judgment may be enforced.

7. It shall be lawful for any Resident Magistrate to delay, so long as he shall deem it expedient to do so, the enforcing of any judgment obtained in such Resident Magistrate's Court against an aboriginal native.

Resident Magistrate may delay enforcing judgment against an aboriginal native.

8. When any person shall have been imprisoned under civil process from any Resident Magistrate's Court, he shall not be liable at any time thereafter to be taken again in execution for any debt or sum of money in respect of which he has been so imprisoned: Provided that as against the effects of such person whatsoever and wheresoever, the judgment under which he shall have been so imprisoned as aforesaid shall be of as full force and effect as if the body of such person had never been taken in execution by virtue thereof.

A person cannot be imprisoned twice for same debt.

9. If any money goods or chattels be found and proved to be the property of any person imprisoned under process from any Resident Magistrate's Court or under the adjudication of two Justices of the Peace, the same may be seized and sold for the benefit of the party at whose suit he shall have been so imprisoned.

Goods of person imprisoned may be seized.

10. The fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings in any Resident Magistrate's Court may be varied abolished and fixed as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct and appoint.

Fees to be taken.

11. If from any cause a Resident Magistrate's Court cannot be held on the day appointed for the same, the Clerk may adjourn the Court to such day as he may deem convenient.

If Resident Magistrate's Court cannot be held it may be adjourned by Clerk.

12. The Short Title of this Act shall be "*The Resident Magistrates' Courts Act, 1858.*"

Short Title.