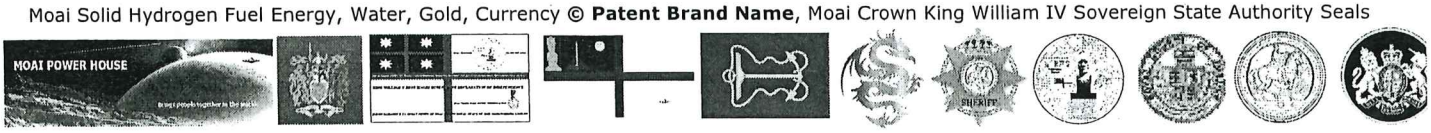


House was opened.

The Federal Parliament, like other Australian parliaments, is very much a model of the British parliament – but is also contains some elements of the United States Congress. Our Federal Parliament is bicameral – it is comprised of two separate houses or chambers. These are the House of Representatives (also called the 'lower house' or the 'people's house) and the Senate (also called the 'upper house' or the 'states' house'). The political party that enjoys a majority in the House of Representatives is considered to be the 'government of the day' and that party's leader becomes the Prime Minister. The House of Representatives and the Senate are both involved in making and passing legislation, and no bill can become law unless it is passed by both – however there are some fundamental differences between both houses of parliament:

Constitution Act 1852

THE NEW ZEALAND CONSTITUTION ACT.

ENGLISH VERSION.

"The New Zealand Constitution Act, 1852."—15 and 16 Victoria, Cap. 72, Sec. 71.

Her Majesty may cause Laws of Aboriginal Native Inhabitants to be maintained.

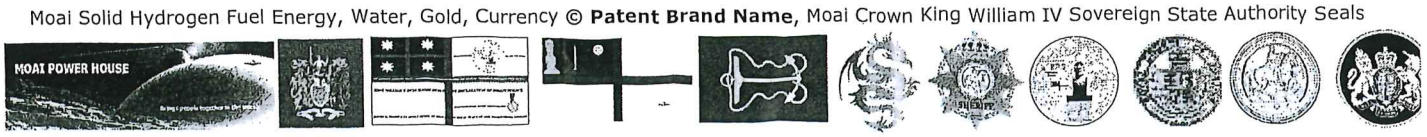
Passed 30th of June, 1852.

Section 71.—And Whereas it may be expedient that the Laws, Customs, and Usages of the Aboriginal or Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of Humanity, should for the present be maintained for the Government of themselves, in all their relations to and dealings with each other, and that particular districts should be set apart within which Laws, Customs, or Usages should be so observed. It should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Letters Patent to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom from time to time to make Provisions for the purposes aforesaid, any repugnancy of any such Native's Laws, Customs, or Usages, to the Law of England or to in any part thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

'An Act to grant a representative constitution to the colony of New Zealand' was passed by the British Parliament in 1852. The act set up six provinces to be governed by elected councils. Section 7 stated that eligible voters were males aged 21 or over who owned freehold land worth at least £50, or leased land for £10 or more a year. This act therefore did not exclude Māori males from voting, and some Māori voted in the first elections held after it was passed. However, Māori traditionally owned land on a tribal basis, and only a small minority owned or leased freehold land in the 1850s. Therefore, non-Māori voters far outnumbered Māori.

This extract from the act was published in several successive issues of the *Taranaki Herald* from 8 December 1852. Section 71 was never implemented.

H.K.
B.W
MM



1831 (1 Will. IV)

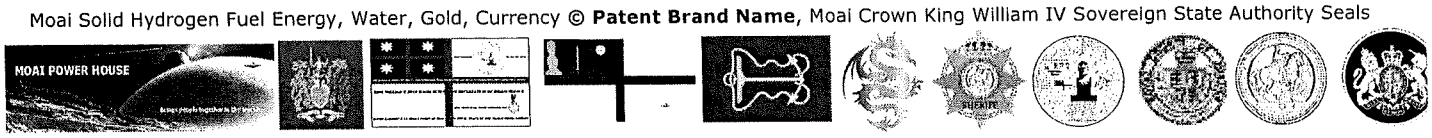
- *Execution of Judgments Act 1831 c. 7*
-
- Exchequer Bills Act 1831 c. 11
- *Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1831 c. 16*
-
- Trade with British Possession Act 1831 c. 24

1831 (1 & 2 Will. IV)

- *Bankruptcy Court (England) Act 1831 c. 56*
-
- Buckingham House Act 1831 c. 1
- Crown Lands Allotments Act 1831 c. 59
- Customs Act 1831 c. 40
- Exchequer Bills Act 1831 c. 14
- House of Commons, Oaths Act 1831 c. 9
- Judicature (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 31
- Land Tax Act 1831 c. 21
- Mint Act 1831 c. 10
- *Officers of Common Law Courts Act 1831 c. 35*
-
- Public Accounts (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 26
- Public Works (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 33
- Reclamation of Lands, etc. (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 57
- Special Constables Act 1831 c. 41
- Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 51

1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV)

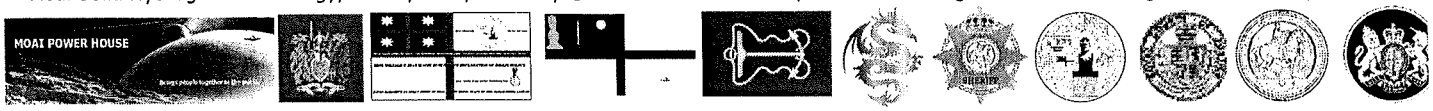
- *Admiralty Act 1832 c. 40*
-
- Appropriation Act 1832 c. 126
- Army Act 1832 c. 97
- Army Prize Money Act 1832 c. 53
- Assignment, etc., of Leases (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 17
- *Bankruptcy (England) Act 1832 c. 114*
-
- Bills of Exchange Act 1832 c. 98
- British Museum Act 1832 c. 46
- Buckingham Palace Act 1832 c. 3
- Charities (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 85
- Clerk of the Crown (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 48
- *Colonial Audit Revenues Act 1832 c. 26*
-
- Commissioners of Audit Act 1832 c. 99
- Composition for Tithes (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 119



- Contempt of Court Act 1832 c. 58
- Corporate Property (Elections) Act 1832 c. 69
- Court of Exchequer (England) Act 1832 c. 110
- Court of Session Act 1832 c. 5
- *Crown Lands Act 1832 c. 1*
-
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1832 c. 112
- Customs Act 1832 c. 84
- Customs and Excise Revenues Audit (Scotland) Act 1832 c. 103
- Ecclesiastical Corporations Act 1832 c. 80
- Ecclesiastical Courts (Contempt) Act 1832 c. 93
- *Embezzlement Act 1832 c. 4*
-
- Exchequer Bills Act 1832 c. 12
- Insolvent Debtors Act 1832 c. 43
- Insolvent Debtors Act 1832 c. 44
- *Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 38*
-
- King's County Assizes Act 1832 c. 60
- Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1832 c. 127
- Newfoundland Act 1832 c. 78
- Newfoundland Fisheries Act 1832 c. 79
- Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1832 c. 35
- Post Office Act 1832 c. 15
- Privy Council Appeals Act 1832 c. 92
- Process in Courts of Law at Westminster Act 1832 c. 39
- Public Accounts Act 1832 c. 104
- Punishment of Death, etc. Act 1832 c. 62
- Recovery of Tithes (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 41
- *Registry of Deeds (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 87*
-
- Representation of the People Act 1832 c. 45
- Representation of the People (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 88
- Revenue Buildings, Liverpool Act 1832 c. 14
- Roman Catholic Charities Act 1832 c. 115
- Russian Dutch Loan Act 1832 c. 81
- Service of Process out of the Jurisdiction (England and Ireland) Act 1832 c. 33
- *Sheriff of Selkirkshire Act 1832 c. 101*
-
- Special Constables (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 108
- Stage Carriages Act 1832 c. 120
- Stamps Act 1832 c. 91
- Tithe Act 1832 c. 100
- Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 73

1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV)

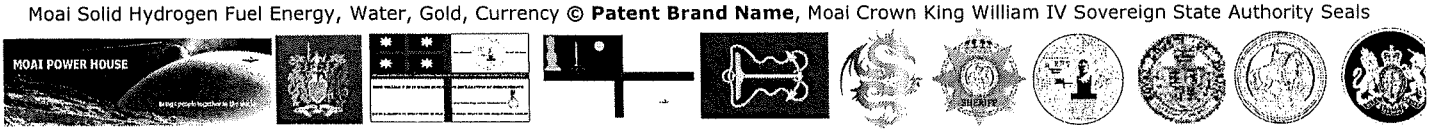
- Administration of Estates Act 1833 c. 104
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 34



- *Bank Notes Act 1833 c. 83*
- *Bank of England Act 1833 c. 98*
-
- Buckingham Palace Act 1833 c. 81
- China Trade Act 1833 c. 93
- Civil Procedure Act 1833 c. 42
- *Court of Bankruptcy (England) Act 1833 c. 47*
- *Court of Chancery (England) Act 1833 c. 94*
- *Criminal Law Act 1833 c. 44*
-
- Crown Lands Act 1833 c. 86
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 69
- Customs Act 1833 c. 10
- Fines Act 1833 c. 99
- *Fines and Recoveries Act 1833 c. 74*
-
- Government of India Act 1833 c. 85
- Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 78
- Indemnity Act 1833 c. 7
- *Inheritance Act 1833 c. 106*
-
- Judicial Committee Act 1833 c. 41
- Juries (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 91
- Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1833 c. 95
- Licensing (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 68
- Lord Chancellor's Offices Act 1833 c. 84
- *Lunatics (England) Act 1833 c. 64*
-
- Merchant Seamen Act 1833 c. 88
- Metropolitan Police Act 1833 c. 89
- Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 77
- *Police Magistrates, Metropolis Act 1833 c. 19*
-
- Public Notaries Act 1833 c. 70
- Public Revenue (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 13
- Real Property Limitation Act 1833 c. 27
- Trial of Offences (Ireland) Act 1833 c.
- *Writs of Execution Act 1833 c.67*

1834 (4 & 5 Will. IV) Public Acts

- Assessed Taxes Act 1834 c. 54
- *Central Criminal Court Act 1834 c. 36*
-
- Chancery (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 78
- County Rates Act 1834 c. 48
- Court of Justice (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 68
- Customs Act 1834 c. 89



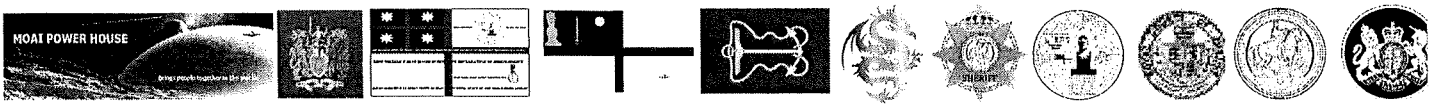
- East India Company Act 1834 c. 33
- Exchequer Bills Act 1834 c. 3
- Fines and Recoveries (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 92
- Grants of Privileges to Companies Act 1834 c. 94
- *Hanging in Chains Act 1834 c. 26*
-
- Insolvent Debtors, India Act 1834 c. 79
- Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 56
- Justices' Qualification (Scilly Islands) Act 1834 c. 43
- Land Tax Act 1834 c. 60
- Loan: by Trustees on Landed Securities (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 29
- National Debt Act 1834 c. 31
- ~~National Debt Act 1834 c. 80~~
- Norfolk Island Act 1834 c. 65
- Office of Receipt of Exchequer Act 1834 c. 15
- Parliamentary Elections (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 88
- *Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 74*
-
- Sale of Fish Act 1834 c. 20
- Service of Process out of the Jurisdiction England and Ireland Act 1834 c. 82
- Smuggling Act 1834 c. 13
- South Australia Act 1834 c. 95
- Summary Convictions (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 93
- Superannuation Act 1834 c. 24
- Transportation Act 1834 c. 67
- *Trial of Felonies in Certain Boroughs Act 1834 c. 27*
- *Trust Property, Escheat Act 1834 c. 23*
-
- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1834 c. 10
- Valuation (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 55
- Warwick Election Act 1834 c. 17
- Weights and Measures Act 1834 c. 49

Local Acts[edit]

- City of London Constables Act 1834 c. lxxvii

1835 (5 & 6 Will. IV)

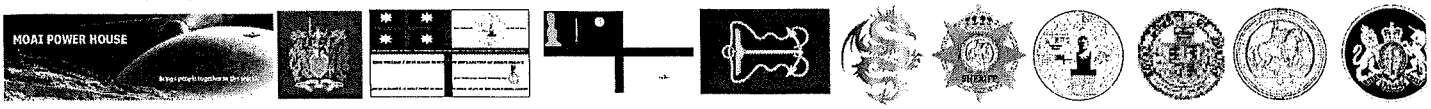
- Assizes (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 26
- Bail in Cases of Forgery, etc. (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 73
- Bankruptcy Act 1835 c. 29
- Chancery (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 16
- Charities Inquiries (England) Act 1835 c. 71
- Clerk of Crown in Chancery Act 1835 c. 47
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 58
- Cruelty to Animals Act 1835 c. 59
- Customs Act 1835 c. 66
- Declarations Act 1835 c. 8



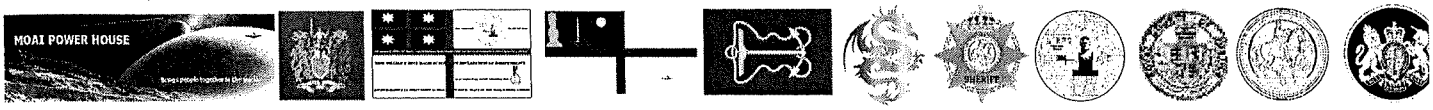
- *Declarations, etc., to be Taken by Sheriffs Act 1835 c. 28*
-
- Excise Incorporation (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 72
- *Execution of Criminals, Chester Act 1835 c. 1*
-
- Governor-General, etc., Indemnity, etc., India Act 1835 c. 6
- Highway Act 1835 c. 50
- Imprisonment for Debt (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 70
- India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52
- India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52
- *Infants' Property (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 17*
-
- Insolvency Courts Act 1835 c. 42
- *Letters Patent for Inventions Act 1835 c. 83*
- Lunatics Act 1835 c. 22
- Merchant Seamen Act 1835 c. 19
- Merchant Vessels, etc. Act 1835 c. 53
- Militia Act 1835 c. 37
- Militia Pay Act 1835 c. 68
- *Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1835 c. 76*
-
- Newspapers Printers Relief Act 1835 c. 2
- Offices in Court of Chancery, etc. Act 1835 c. 82
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1835 c. 36
- Paymaster General Act 1835 c. 35
- Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 48
- Piers and Quays (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 84
- Post Office Act 1835 c. 25
- Prisons Act 1835 c. 38
- *Removal of Indictments into King's Bench Act 1835 c. 33*
- *Sheriffs (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 55*
-
- Shrewsbury-Bangor Road Act 1835 c. 21
- Slave Trade Act 1835 c. 60
- Special Constables Act 1835 c. 43
- Stamps and Taxes Act 1835 c. 20
- Stamp Duties Act 1835 c. 64
- Statutory Declarations Act 1835 c. 62
- Tithes Act 1835 c. 74
- Tithe Instalments Recover (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 79
- Tonnage, etc., of Ships Act 1835 c. 56
- Union and Parish Property Act 1835 c. 69
- Western Australia Government Act 1835 c. 14

1836 (6 & 7 Will. IV)[edit]

- Administration of Justice in Certain Boroughs Act 1836 c. 105
- *Administration of Justice, West Indies Act 1836 c. 17*



- **Bankruptcy Act 1836 c. 27**
- ***Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 14***
- **Bastards (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 22**
- ***Benefit Building Societies Act 1836 c. 32***
- **Bills of Exchange Act 1836 c. 58**
- ***Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836 c. 86***
- **Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 99**
- **Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 75**
- **Copyright Act 1836 c. 110**
- **Coroners Act 1836 c. 89**
- Countervailing Duties on Spirit Mixtures, etc. Act 1836 c. 72
- Court of Chancery (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 74
- **Court of Exchequer, Equity Side Act 1836 c. 112**
- ***Customs Act 1836 c. 60***
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1836 c. 77
- ***Ecclesiastical Leases Act 1836 c. 20***
- ***Erasures in Deeds (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 33***
- ***Executions for Murder Act 1836 c. 30***
- **Government Offices Security Act 1836 c. 28**
- Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 116
- Greek Loan Guarantee Act 1836 c. 94
- Inclosure Act 1836 c. 115
- Insolvent Debtors, East Indies Act 1836 c. 47
- ***Insolvent Debtors (England) Act 1836 c. 44***
- ***Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 23***
- **Judicial Ratifications (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 43**
- ***Kingstown Harbour Act 1836 c. 117***
- ***Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1836 c. 80***
- ***Licensing (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 38***
- **Lighthouses Act 1836 c. 79**
- **Loan Societies (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 55**
- **London and Holyhead Road Act 1836 c. 35**
- **Lotteries Act 1836 c. 66**
- Marine Mutiny Act 1836 c. 9
- **Marriage Act 1836 c. 85**
- **Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 100**
- **New South Wales, etc. Act 1836 c. 46**
- ***Officers of Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 34***
- ***Officers of the Exchequer (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 83***



-
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 101
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 102
- *Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 90*
-
- Poor Relief (Loans) Act 1836 c. 107
- Postage Act 1836 c. 25
- Post Office, Newspapers Act 1836 c. 54
- Public Works (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 108
- Registration of Aliens Act 1836 c. 11
- Sites for Schoolrooms Act 1836 c. 70
- *Trials for Felony Act 1836 c. 114*
- *Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 84*
-
- Western Australia Government Act 1836 c. 68

1837 (7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.)[edit]

- Acts of Parliament (Mistaken References) Act 1837 c. 60
- Advances for Public Works Act 1837 c. 51
- Appropriation Act 1837 c. 79
- Assessed Taxes Act 1837 c. 61
- Bank of Ireland Advances Act 1837 c. 59
- Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 48
- Births and Deaths Registration Act 1837 c. 22
- *Burglary Act 1837 c. 86*
-
- Central Criminal Court Act 1837 c. 77
- Charities Inquiries Commission Expenses Act 1837 c. 4
- *Chartered Companies Act 1837 c. 73*
-
- Church Building Act 1837 c. 75
- Civil Service, India Act 1837 c. 70
- County Buildings Act 1837 c. 24
- County of Durham Coroners Act 1837 c. 64
- *County Treasurers (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 54*
-
- Cruelty to Animals (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 66
- Demise of the Crown Act 1837 c. 31
- Dublin Police Act 1837 c. 25
- Enlistment of Foreigners Act 1837 c. 29
- *Forgery Act 1837 c. 84*
- *Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 2*
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- Interpretation of Terms Act 1837 c. 39
- Jury Trials (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 14
- *Justices of the Peace in Metropolis Act 1837 c. 37*
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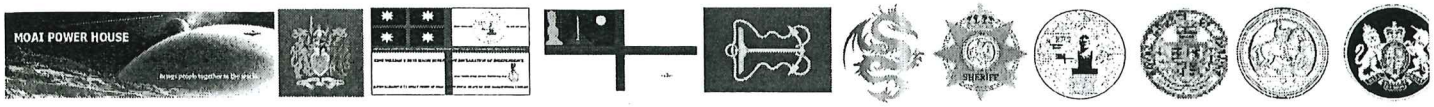

- **Land Tax Redemption Act 1837 c. 17**
- ***Leasing-making, etc. (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 5***
- ***Lord Justices Act 1837 c. 72***
- ***Mint Act 1837 c. 9***
- ***Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1837 c. 78***
-
- **Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 74**
- ***Municipal Rates Act 1837 c. 81***
-
- **New South Wales, etc., Government Act 1837 c. 42**
- ***Offences Against the Person Act 1837 c. 85***
-
- **Parish Notices Act 1837 c. 45**
- **Parliament Documents Deposit Act 1837 c. 83**
- **Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 40**
- ***Piracy Act 1837 c. 88***
-
- **Prosecutions for Concealment of Birth Act 1837 c. 44**
- **Public Works (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 21**
- ***Punishment of Offences Act 1837 c. 91***
- ***Real Property Limitation Act 1837 c. 28***
-
- **Recorders' Courts of Quarter Sessions Act 1837 c. 19**
- **Registration of Births, etc. Act 1837 c. 1**
- ***Robbery from the Person Act 1837 c. 87***
- ***Rolls Estate Act 1837 c. 46***
- ***Sheriff's Fees Act 1837 c. 55***
-
- **Small Debts' Recovery (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 43**
- **Solicitors Act 1837 c. 56**
- ***Superior Courts (Officers) Act 1837 c. 30***
-
- **Suspension of Certain Appointments Act 1837 c. 71**
- ***Transfer to Admiralty of Postal Contracts Act 1837 c. 3***
-
- Trent and Markham Bridges Act 1837 c. 15
- **Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1837 c. 18**
- **Union and Parish Property Act 1837 c. 50**
- **Usury Act 1837 c. 80**
-
- ***Wills Act 1837 c. 26***
- **LAWS OF "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL STATE PARLIAMENT OF NEW ZEALAND**

Burdy Waitai
Heberini Karaka
Manahi Parapara
Mauheni
Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) Moai Author and Historian

"Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" Bank Creditor Customary Legal Advocate Surrogate King William III, St Patrick (Protestant Belfast N.I) King William IV 1834 Flag and King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Court Patent Land Title

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Waitangi ... Facebook Home20+
Add to my library Write review
anging in chains act 1833

XXI. An Act for amending certain Provisions of an Act of the Thirty-sixth of *George* the Third, for regulating the buying and selling of Hay and Straw. 121

XXII. An Act to amend an Act of the Eleventh Year of King *George* the Second, respecting the Apportionment of Rents, Annuities, and other periodical Payments. 122

XXIII. An Act for the Amendment of the Law relative to the Escheat and Forfeiture of Real and Personal Property holden in Trust. 124

XXIV. An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service. 127

XXV. An Act to alter and extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for amending and consolidating the Laws relating to the Pay of the Royal Navy. 138

XXVI. An Act to abolish the Practice of hanging the Bodies of Criminals in Chains. 142

XXVII. An Act for the better Administration of Justice in certain Boroughs and Franchises. 143

XXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws relative to Marriages celebrated by Roman Catholic Priests and Ministers not of the Established Church, in *Scotland*. 144

XXIX. An Act for facilitating the Loan of Money upon Landed Securities in *Ireland*. 145

XXX. An Act to facilitate the Exchange of Lands lying in Common Fields. 147

- Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 73
- Vice-Admiralty Courts Act 1832 c. 51

1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV) [edit]

- Administration of Estates Act 1833 c. 104
- Apprentices Act 1833 c. 63
- Appropriation Act 1833 c. 96
- Army (Artillery &c.) Pensions Act 1833 c. 29
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 34
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 39
- Assizes Act 1833 c. 71
- Bank Notes Act 1833 c. 83
- Bank of England Act 1833 c. 98
- Buckingham Palace Act 1833 c. 81

THE STATE OF MAATUAE WAAOTEA NEW ZEALAND
TE MARAE MOAI MANA ATUA
MANA TANGATA
RULER OF THE WORLD NAWEI TE PHO O TE NEHUA O NAATUAE WAAOTEA
NO HENUA O
RIA SEA OF GOD ON HEREBY FROM HE... HAS JUS GOD GRACE AUTHORITY

WHAKAMENINGA PARAMOUNT CHIEFS MUNICIPAL TRUST EXECUTOR TO WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATES COURT
Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato & Hongi Hika21 Gun Salute 6 Feb 2017
BRITISH ROYAL NAVY TRADING BANK FLAG
MOAI CHOWN LAND PATENT RIGHTS DEEDS OF TRUTH SUPREME UK, NZ JUDICIAL LAW
NZ Chiefs Commercial landowners to King William III, IV Private Contract Partners
KING WILLIAM III, IV ST PATRICK & PT STAR STARS GREAT SEAL WORLD TRADE BANK WAR FLAG

NEW ZEALAND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ASSOCIATION
124
MANAHI MAUHENI

Lambeth Palace Manuka
Roger 11 Nov 1862
Native Land Act

Hoani Kahaki Wano 11 Nov 2017

Mohua Baker

No. 38.

J. Stephen, Esq., to John Backhouse, Esq.
18th March 1840.

Enclosure in No. 38.

Zealand is not a part of the British dominions; and, secondly, that King William IV. made the most public, solemn, and authentic declaration, which it was possible to make, that New Zealand was a substantive and independent State.

The recognition by the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain of the fact that New Zealand is not part of the British dominions, will be found in the Statutes 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, and 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4. The following are extracts from each of those Statutes.

The Act 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, is entitled "An Act for the more effectual punishment of murders and manslaughters committed in places not within His Majesty's dominions." It sets forth, "Whereas grievous murders and manslaughters have been committed at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, in South America, &c.;" "and the like offences have also been committed in the South Pacific Ocean, as well on the high seas as on land, in the islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, and in other islands, countries, and places not within His Majesty's dominions, by the masters and crews of British ships, and other persons, who have for the most part deserted from, or left, their ships, and have continued to live and reside amongst the inhabitants of those islands," &c.; and the Act then provides for the punishment of offences so committed "in the said islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, or within any other islands, countries, or places not within His Majesty's dominions, nor subject to any other European State or Power," &c.

The Statute 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, enacts that the Supreme Courts in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land may try offences "committed in the islands of New Zealand, Otaheite, or any other island, country, or place, situate in the Indian or Pacific Oceans, and not subject to His Majesty or to any European State," if such offences were committed by British subjects.

The Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4, repeats that enactment in the same words, adding, only, that the punishment of the offence shall be the same as if the crime had been committed in England.

The recognition by King William IV. of New Zealand as a substantive and independent state is shown by the following narrative.

On the 16th of November, 1831, a letter to King William IV. from thirteen of the Chiefs of New Zealand was transmitted to Lord Goderich, praying the protection of the British Crown against the neighbouring tribes, and against British subjects residing in the Islands.

On the 14th of June, 1832, Lord Ripon despatched Mr. Busby as British Resident, partly to protect British commerce, and partly to repress the outrages of British subjects on the natives. His Lordship sent with Mr. Busby a letter to the Chiefs, in which the King was made to address them as an independent people. Their support was requested for Mr. Busby, and they were reminded of the benefits which they would derive from "the friendship and alliance of Great Britain."

In the month of June, 1832, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the prevention of crimes committed by His Majesty's subjects, "in New Zealand and in other islands in the Pacific, not being within His Majesty's Dominions." The Bill was rejected, because Parliament could not lawfully legislate for a foreign country.

On the 13th of April, 1833, the Governor of New South Wales, in obedience to Lord Ripon's orders, addressed instructions to Mr. Busby, in which New Zealand was expressly mentioned as a foreign country, and Mr. Busby himself, as being accredited to the Chiefs. That document throughout assumes the independence of New Zealand.

On the 25th of April, 1834, General Bourke transmitted to Lord Stanley a proposal from Mr. Busby, for establishing a national flag for tribes of New Zealand, "in their collective capacity," and advised that ships built in the Island, and registered by the Chiefs, should have their registers respected in their intercourse with the British possessions. Sir R. Bourke reported that he had sent three patterns of flags, one of which had been selected by the Chiefs, that the Chiefs had accordingly assembled, with the commanders of the British and three American ships, to witness the inauguration of the flag at which the officers of H.M.S. "Alligator" were also present. The flag had been declared to be "the National Flag" of New Zealand, and being hoisted, was saluted with twenty-one guns by the "Alligator," a British ship of war.

On the 21st of December, 1834, a despatch was addressed to Sir R. Bourke by Lord Aberdeen, approving all those proceedings in the name of the King, and sending a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, stating that they had instructed their officers to give effect to the New Zealand Registers, and to acknowledge and respect the national Flag of New Zealand.

If these solemn Acts of the Parliament, and of the King of Great Britain, are not enough to show that the pretension made by this Company on behalf of Her Majesty is unfounded, it might still further be repelled by a minute narrative of all the relations between New Zealand and the adjacent British Colonies, and especially by the judicial decisions of the superior Courts of those Colonies. It is presumed, however, that, after the preceding statement, it would be superfluous to accumulate arguments of that nature, and the rather because they could not be intelligibly stated without entering into long and tedious details.

1830.
7 December.

MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KOAPANUI.

Agreement between Captain Clendon and Kiwikiwi and another.

Consideration.

(Enclosure in No. 80.)

COPY OF ORIGINAL DEED.

MEMORANDUM of agreement between J. R. Clendon Master of the "City of Edinburgh" on the one part and Kiwi Kiwi and Pomare Etoi on the other part. Witnesseth that the aforesaid Kiwi Kiwi and Pomare Etoi hereby agree on the one part to sell to the aforesaid J. R. Clendon and to his heirs for ever all that parcel of ground situate in New Zealand called Koa pa Nui from Pipi-roa round Koa-pa-Nui to Te roi patu pu upon consideration of receiving for the same the undermentioned articles from the said J. R. Clendon in payment for the same, viz One six pound carronade, Two muskets and ten pounds of gunpowder and three Cartouche boxes and the aforesaid J. R. Clendon master of the City of Edinburgh on the other part hereby agrees to pay to the said Kiwi Kiwi and Pomare Etoi all the undermentioned articles viz One six pound Carronade, Two muskets Ten pounds of gunpowder and three Cartouche boxes upon consideration of his receiving for the same all that parcel of ground situate in New Zealand called Koa-pa-Nui from Pipi-roa round Koa-pa-Nui to Te Roi Patupu.

In witness of the parties intending to fulfil all parts of this agreement they have hereto set their hands this Seventh day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Signed POMARE ETOI.
KIWI KIWI.
JAMES R. CLENDON.
E ou wha.

Witness—
(Signed) W. Stewart.
Jas. King.
Daniel Peterson.

NEW ZEALAND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ASSOCIATION
124
MANAHI MAUHENI
MM
Moni Baker

KAKAMEENGA PARAMOUNT CHIEFS MUNICIPAL TRUST EXECUTOR TO WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATES COURT
Paramount Chiefs Tira Waikato & Hongi Ifika21 Gun Salute 6 Feb 2017
MOAI CHURCH LAND PAUENI RIGHTS DEEDS OF TRUTH SUPREME UK N/ JUDICIAL LAW
NZ Chiefs Commercial Landowners to King William III, IV Private Contract Parcels
STAR STATES GREAT SEAL
BANK WAR FLAG

THE STATE OF NAUTUE WAOTEA NEW ZEALAND
TE MARAE MOAI MANA ATUA
MANA TANGATA TITARA MOANA

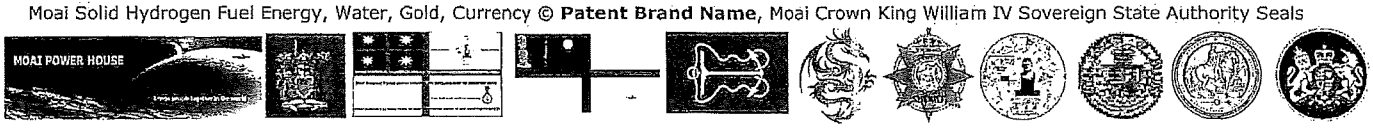
1832.
13 September.

Final payment.

On taking possession of the beforementioned land this 13th day of September 1832 all claims and demands on which being relinquished by Pomare and Kiwi Kiwi and others concerned in the aforesaid land James Ready Clendon has given as a last and final payment (40) Forty Muskets (15) Fifteen Quarter Casks of powder and four

Rewharewhar Mamikan Rogan NZ Native Land Act 1862.
Hoani Kahaki Wanoa 11th Nov 2017.

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals



2016 PM JOHN KEY LIABLE D QUEEN ELIZABETH II "CROWN" CORPORATIONS PRIVATE CONTRACT BUSINESS S

CORRUPTED NZ ADMINISTRATORS OPERATED THEIR INTERNATIONAL "SCAM RACKETEERING" WITH THE NEW ZEALAND NAVY AND NZ POLICE PRIVATE CORPORATIONS PARTY TO THE FRAUD DEALINGS AS THIRD PARTY'S TO KOING WILLIAM III AND KING WILLIAM IV FIRST PARTIES TO MOAI NATIVE CHIEFS WHAKAMENINGA FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OF ADMIRALTY COURT MARTIAL LAW INSIDE THIS "WAITANGI TREATY HOUSE" AND COPTHORNE HOTEL WHERE THEIR CORRUPTED LAND TRANSACTIONS MORTGAGE FRAUD LAND COMPANYS

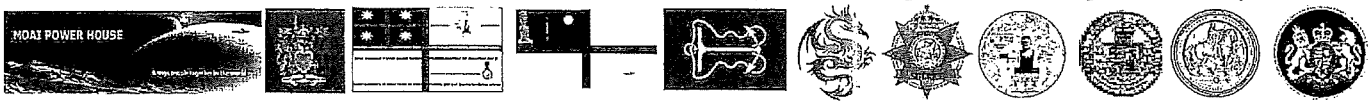
PLEASE NOTE FOR THE RECORD ON THE "TE TII MARAE KINGS BENCH NATIVE COURT GRAND JURY" HEARING TODAY 6th FEBRUARY 2017 AND INSIDE THE "WAITANGI MARAE KINGS BENCH GRAND JURY NATIVE COURT" HEARING TODAY 6th FEBRUARY 2017 AND "MOAI CROWN" KINGS BENCH NATIVE COURT IN DEVON PORT WILLIAM YARD ENGLAND AND LET THE RECORD SHOW IN THE "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV CROWN COURT IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY UNDER KING WILLIAM III OF ORANGE AND SAINT PATRICK CHURCH ORDER OF BOROGH COUNCILS KINGS ROYAL REVENUE COLLECTION AGENTS FROM KINGS LANDS THROUGH THE WORLD HE CONQUERED SHALL COME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF KING WILLIAM III REIGN 4/11/1650 TO 8/3/1701 THROUGH TO KING WILLIAM IV REIGN FROM 21/8/1765 TO 20/6/1837 LAST KING ON EARTH PLANET TO DATE ADMIRALTY LAW OF THE SEA LEGACY LAWS SHALL APPLY TO "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV TRUST" BUSINESS TRADE BANK INVESTMENT POLICIES PERIOD 4/11/1650 THROUGH TO 20/6/1830 INCLUSIVE LAW APPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

THIS KINGS BILL DEBTOR POUND NOTE INSTRUMENT IS NOW LEGAL TENDER FROM 15 APRIL 2016 MADE LEGAL ENFORCED LAW INSIDE "WAITANGI MARAE KINGS BENCH GRAND JURY NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT HOUSE" WAITANGI, IS SPLIT INTO ALL THE "CROWN" CORPPORATION DEBTORS IN THE STATEMENT OF FACTS FOLLOWING THIS BRIEF PRE DETERMINED CHARGE ADVERTISED NOTIFIED NOTARIZED BY JP JUSTICE OF THE PEACE MANAHI PARAPARA MAUHENI

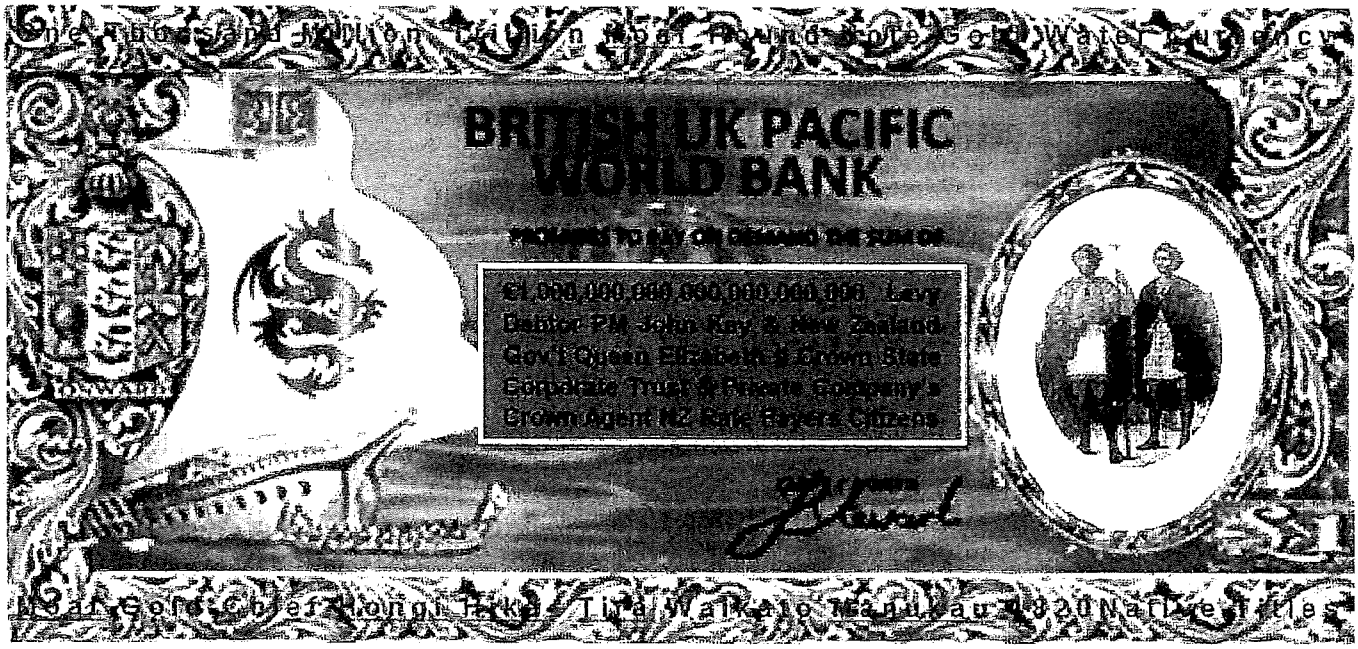
77 COOK STREET LEVY DEBTOR INSTRUMENT IS DEPOSITED IN ANZ BANK AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND AS REAL MONEY

ANZ BANK WAS ISSUED THESE NOTES AS PROOF ON YOUTUBE VIDEO EVIDENCE THAT THE NOTES WERE LEGAL AND RECEIVED BY THE MANAGER JULIE SEWELL FROM HOANI KAHAKI WANOA. AM NOW TO SIEZE THE LAND 77 COOK' STREET AS IN AFFIDAVITS BECAUSE THE POLICE AND LAND PROPRIOTERS & THEIR LAND CONVEYANCE LAWYERS FAILED TO PRODUCE DEED TITLE THAT REFUTES THE "MANUKAU LAND COMPANY" TITLE. 'MOAI CROWN' STATE WHAKAMINENGA 13 PARAMOUNT CHIEFS IN 1834 MET WITH

Moal Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name,** Moal Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals



LIBALE D QUEEN ELIZABETH II "CROWN CHURCH AND STATE ROTHSCHILD BANK OF ENGLAND BUSINESS JOHN KEY NATURAL MAN LIABLE D US FEDERAL STATE GOVERNMENT & UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WESTMINSTER - EU – UN WAS KNIGHTED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL FRAUDSTER PATSY REDDY AND FRAUD PM BILL ENGLISH WITH OUR ST PATRICK ORDER 8 POINT STAR ON OUR KING WILLIAM IV KING WILLIAM III MUNICIPALITY BANK OF ENGLAND 1694 IMPERIAL POUND NOTE TO MOAI POUND NOTE LEGAL INSTRUMENT BRAND NAME ON OUR 1834 PARTNER "SHIP OF ADMIRALTY MAGISTRATE COURT BANK CREDITORS STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATION OF WAR FLAG SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION TO SEIZE THE QUEENS ESTATES WEALTH HM TREASURY BACK TO PARAMOUNT CHIEFS

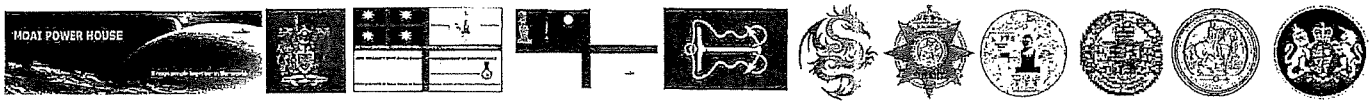


NZ NAVY CHIEF JOHN MARTIN LEVY DEBTOR BILL CHARGE DEBTOR IN NZ "CROWN" ACCESORY TO FRAUD

JOHN KEY LIABLE D THE NZ NAVY MILITARY TREATY OF WAITANGI LAND AUTHORITY NAVY JURISDICTION

HE LIABLE D NZ NAVY - NZ POLICE FORCE – NZ NAVY ABUSE OF OUR 1834 WHAKAMENINGA BRITISH FLAG

Moai Solid Hydrogen Fuel Energy, Water, Gold, Currency © **Patent Brand Name**, Moai Crown King William IV Sovereign State Authority Seals



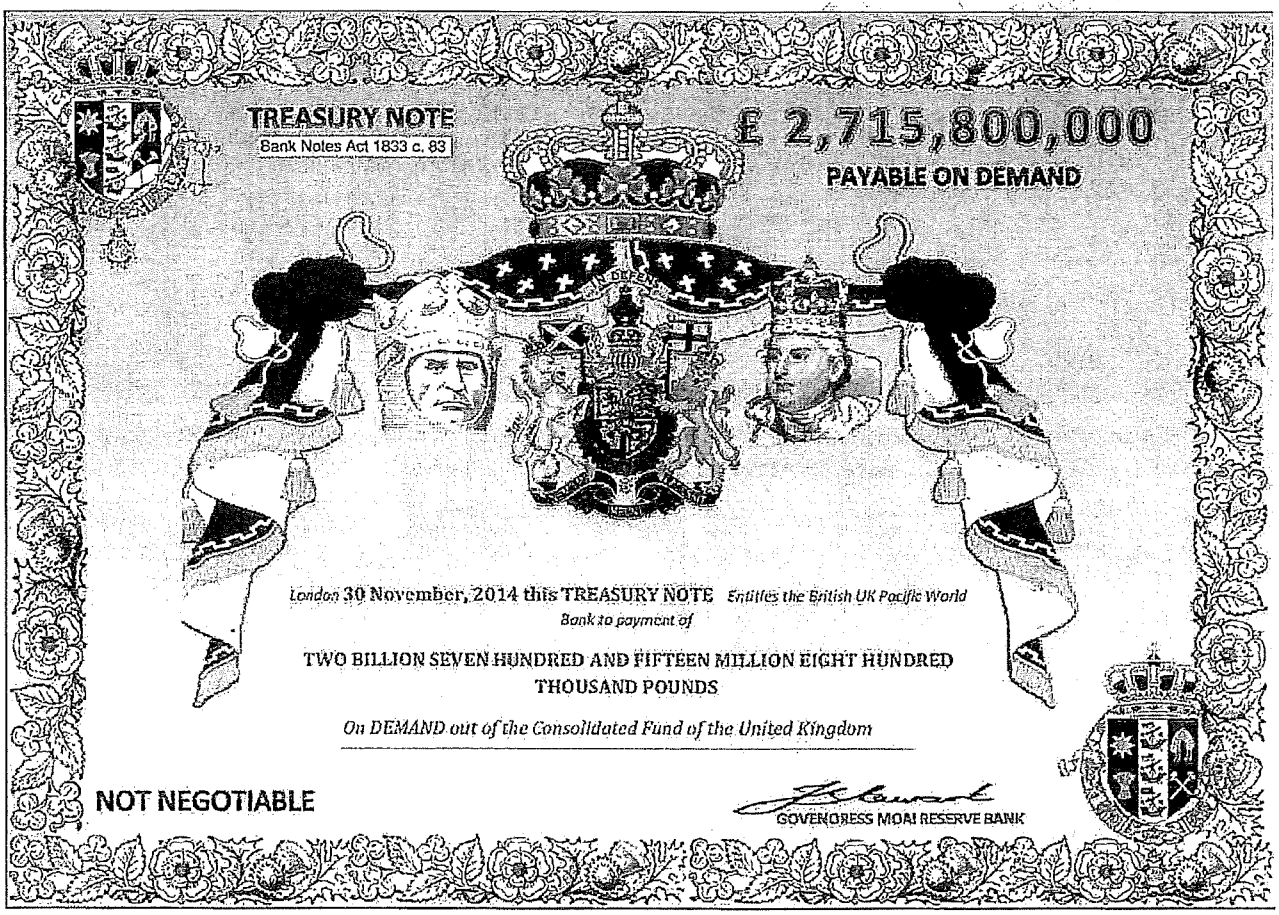
CAPTAIN JAMES REDDY CLENDON HMS FORTITUDE BRITISH OKIATO NATIVE LAND TITLE HE CONVEYANCED IN THIS NATIVE COURT. THE WHAKAMINENGA HAPU NATIVE SURNAME DESCENDANT CHIEFS TRANSFERRED TO TE TII MARAE POU WHENUA AND TAURANGATIRA MEMORIALS ON THIS LAND TRANSFRERED TO CAPTAIN CLENDON BRITISH SHIP OF ADMIRALTY ON WAITANGI MARAE MEMORIAL TITLE TO KING WILLIAM IV KINGS CONQUERED LAND OF NEW ZEALAND ENTIRLY COMMERCIALLY AS ONE BRITISH KINGS NATIVE CHIEF TWO PARTY PRIVATE CONTRACT MEMORIAL LAND TRANSACTION INVESTMENT INTEREST NEW ZEALAND TITLES

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE BEEN PERSONALLY SERVED 5 TIMES BY ME AND MY ASSISTANTS WITHOUT LEGALLY CHALLENGING OUR "MANUKAU" "PARAPARA" "KAWHARU" "MOAI WANOA UETAHA" ORIGINAL LAND TITLES

THIS SETS A PRESCEDENT NATIVE COURT CASE BLUEPRINT PATTERN OF THE LAST KING WILLIAM IV ORIGINAL CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHARAHEREHERE MANUKAU NATIVE TITLES ON LANDS THROUGH THE WHOLE WORLD

TO NOW SIEZE BACK FROM THE CORRUPTED FRAUD "CROWN" (S) OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II CHURCH & STATE (S) CORPORATIONS BACK INTO THE INDIGENOUS NATIVE COMMERCIAL LANDOWNERS OWNER "SHIP" TITLE UNDER THE BRITISH UK LAND LAWS OF ENGLAND KING WILLIAM III 4 NOVEMBER 1650 TO KING WILLIAM IV 21 AUGUST 1765 HIS OWN KING WILLIAM III 1694 BANK OF ENGLAND LAWS TO RECOVER THE DEBTS USING HIS POUND NOTE

THIS IS "MOAI CROWN FEDERAL STATE COMMONWEALTH WORLD GOVERNMENT" DUAL GOVERNMENT UK NZ POLICIES



THE UK SCOTTISH REAL ESTATE "MANUKAU LAND COMPANY" COMMERCIAL NATIVE LAND TITLE INSTRUMENT SUMMARY EVIDENCE LODGED INSIDE THE "TE TII MARAE "CLENDON & BUSBY BRITISH NATIVE LAND COURT" SET UP AS ADMINISTRATORS OF LAND ON POU WHENUA LAND WITH PARAMOUNTS CHIEFS OF TRIBES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

LEGALLY ENFORCED THIS KING STATE LAND TITLE CERTIFICATE TODAY ON WEDNESDAY 6TH FEBRUARY 2017 AND AGAIN TODAY 10 SEPTEMBER 2017 AS THE LEGAL TITLE VALUE OF 1 BILLION TRILLION DOWN PAYMENT LEVY DEBT INVOICE ENCLOSED AND LEGALLY SERVED ON THE NAMED RECIPIENT LIVE IN FLESH MEN AND WOMAN OF THE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND NOT A THING OR OBJECT BUT A LIVE DIRECTOR OF THAT CRIMINALS PRIVATE BUSINESS FINANCIAL THREAT OF FINANCIAL INJURY WE THE CHIEFS IN CONCERT EXERCISE OUR LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO FORCE KING WILLIAM IV LAWS AS HIS LEGAL PARTNER IN CONTRACT ALONE TO RECOVER ALL THE DEBTS ON THESE NAME PIRATES AND ON OTHER NATIVE NATION STATES WHO CORRUPTED OUR KINGS ADMIRALTY FLAG JURISDICTION, FINANCIAL MARTIAL

Approved by the Registrar-General of Land No 2002/6082

Caveat against dealings with land under Land Transfer Act 1952

Section 137, Land Transfer Act 1952

X 8247949.1 Caveat

Cpy - 01/03, Pgs - 008, 06/08/09, 08:19

DocID: 512050533

Land registration district

NORTH AUCKLAND

Unique identifier(s) or C/T(s)	All/part	Area/description of part or stratum
NA 81B/528 NA56C/145 NA 41B/165 NA24B/294	AS PER SCHEDULE 1	AS PER SCHEDULE 2. SCHEDULE 4. AS PER SCHEDULE 3

Caveator *Surname(s) must be underlined.*

JOHN HOANI KAHAKI WANOA ERU MANUKAU for the 4 Property CT Titles enclosed.

Estate or interest claimed, grounds on which claim founded, and derivation from registered proprietor

AS PER SCHEDULE 6 AND SCHEDULE 7, THE NAME REWHA REWHA SCH 1 MANUKAU IS MISSING FROM THE 4 FOUR TITLES PRESENTED HERE THE RECORD HAS NO TRANSACTION FROM THE MANUKAU LAND COMPANY TO REWHAREWHA

Notice PROOF OF CLAIM MANUKAU LAND TITLE

Take notice that the Caveator forbids the registration of any instrument, having the effect of charging or transferring, or otherwise affecting, the estate or interest protected by this caveat, except as stated below, until this caveat is withdrawn by the Caveator, removed by order of the High Court, or until the same has lapsed under the provisions of sections 145 or 145A of the Land Transfer Act 1952. The exceptions are:

NO TRANSFER IS POSSIBLE WITHOUT PRODUCING A VALID PHOTO IMAGE COPY OF THE SALE AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MANUKAU TRIBESMEN AND REWHAREWHA MANUKAU AND THE SCOTTISH REAL ESTATE COMPANY CALLED "THE MANUKAU LAND ASSOCIATION" AND "THE MANUKAU AND WAITEMATA LAND COMPANY" OF GLASGOW SCOTLAND 1838 AD SALE + PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Address for service of Caveator

NA ATUA E WA AOTEA LTD CORPORATE OFFICE 426/2 TAPORA STREET AUCKLAND CENTRAL CBD NEW ZEALAND tidalelectric@gmail.com 027281396 3

Address for service of Registered Proprietor

1. RSC CORPORATION LTD PO BOX 276074 MANUKAU CITY 2241 code
Before transfer to Richard Ball
2. JAMIE PETERS REGISTERED PROPRIETOR ERU MANUKAU JOHN HK WANOA UNREGISTERED INTEREST LANDLORDS
Hornabrooke Lawyers 426/2 TAPORA STREET AUCKLAND CENTRAL CBD

Dated this 5th day of August 2009

Attestation *Delete inapplicable descriptions in [ ].*

Signature(s) [common seal] of [Caveator] [Attorney] [Agent]

Signed in my presence by the [Caveator] [Attorney] [Agent]

Signature of witness

Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)

Witness name Riki Paul Kahia Herewaia

Occupation Ranga tiere

Address 6 Memorial Ave Kaikohe

MANUAL DEALING LODGEMENT FORM

Landonline User ID: _____

LODGING FIRM: MORIORI MANUKAU HAPU INC.

Private Individual: JOHN HOANI KAHAKI WANOA

Address: REGISTERED OFFICE
A/13 ARMADALE RD
REMUERA AUCKLAND

ASSOCIATED FIRM: _____

Client Code / Ref: _____

Dealing/SUD Number: (LINZ use only)

Priority Barcode/Date Stamp (LINZ use only)

Plan Number Pre-Allocated or to be Deposited: _____

Rejected Dealing Number: _____

X 8027703.1 Caveat
Cpy – 02/04, Pgs – 002, 12/12/08, 14:20
Copies
(inc. original)
DocID: 318221984

Priority Order	CT Ref	Type of Instrument	Names of Parties	Document Fees	Resubmission	Notices	Priority Capture	FEES $ GST INCLUSIVE
1	NA 81B/528	X	JAMIE PETERS JOHN WANOA					
2								
3								
4								
5								

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

Land Information New Zealand Manual Dealing Lodgement Form

Fees Receipt and Tax Invoice

GST Registered Number 17-022-895

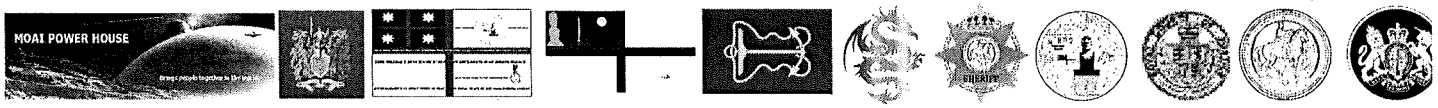
LINZ Form P005

Annotations (LINZ use only).

Original Signatures? _____

Eftpos

Subtotal	63.=
Total for this dealing	
Less fees paid on Dealing # _____	
Debit my Landonline account for (Only available for Landonline customers)	
or Cash / Cheque enclosed for (Only pay in cash if depositing in drop box at a LINZ processing centre)	
or Eft-pos payment due for (Eft-pos only available if lodging the dealing in person at a LINZ processing centre)	



TODAY SATURDAY 21 OCTOBER 2017 I AM FRAMING THE LAWS FOR THE WHAKAMINENGA 6 REGIONS FOR THE ORIGINAL PROVINCES OF NEW ZEALAND WITH MORIORI PARAMOUNT CHIEF REWHAREWHA MANUKAU DIRECT DESCENDANT BRITISH COMMERCIAL LANDOWNER TRANSFER IN THE AWAROA NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY AWAROA BANK ON HIS 10 ACRE LAND BLOCK IN HELENSVILLE KAIPARA SOUTH WEST AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND LINKED TO EDINBURGH MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK OF ENGLAND IN SCOTLAND WITH PARAMOUNT CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU "CROWN" LAND PATENT (SELLER) AND THE MAGISTRATE LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SYMONDS 23RD REGIMENT 1820 TO 1830 SALE AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT IN PRIVATE CONTRACT WITH KING GEORGE IV "CROWN" LAND PATENT (BUYER) IN WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK IN WESTMINSTER CITY PARLIAMENT BRITAIN UK I AM THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF EXECUTOR OF THE "MORIORI MANUKAU COMMERCIAL PRIVATE CONTRACT TRUST" IN AWAROA AND EDINBURGH SCOTLAND UK
https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1021426065557158 5&set=p.10214260655571585&type=3&theaterPRIVATE CONTRACT WITH KING GEORGE IV "CROWN" LAND PATENT (BUYER) IN WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK IN WESTMINSTER CITY PARLIAMENT BRITAIN UK I AM THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF EXECUTOR OF THE "MORIORI MANUKAU COMMERCIAL PRIVATE CONTRACT TRUST" IN AWAROA AND EDINBURGH SCOTLAND UK
https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10214260655571585&set=p.10214260655571585&type=3&theater

ACTS of King William IV 1830 to 1837 UK NZ Pacific Commonwealth Parliament of the World Proclamation

FRAMED LAWS ENFORCED JURISDICTION OF MOAI CROWN KINGS BENCH MARAE NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT EPSOM AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND 27 October 2017

The 'Moai Crown King William IV Trust' is a duly authorized Private Contract shareholding Co Operative Organization of the Paramount Chiefs in an original Moriori British UK NZ Pacific Dual Government Administrator-ship and Executor of the "Moriori Manukau Trust" UK NZ Private Contract Organization which was first established in Edinburgh Magistrate Court Scotland in 1820 to 1830 came first into "Awaroa Native Magistrate Court of New Zealand and Pacific Islands" in Helensville Kaipara Harbor the "Moai Crown" Land Patents British UK established the Kings Bench Bank Native Magistrate Court of New Zealand and Pacific Islands World Order Organization in Epsom Auckland New Zealand extended from 1820 King George IV to 1830 to his brother King William IV Admiralty Court Martial Law Trading Bank Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction 1830 to 1837cut off period 1834 Declaration of War Flag against third party Pirates as Threats against the National Interests of the Public of New Zealand and the Paramount Chiefs two party Business Contract Partnership with King William IV and Paramount Chiefs British UK NZ Commonwealth Countries Executives now enforce these "1830 to 1837 Acts of King William IV Westminster Parliament 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Financial Bank Creditors Writ of Execution Possession and Control Property Arrest Warrants **Writs of Execution Act 1833 c.67** Termination of the New Zealand Land Lease Default Contract Acts" under the British 1852 UK Constitution and Land Laws of England Legitimate and Legal Authority for the Native Paramount Chiefs Sheriffs Naive Magistrate Courts to Charge the Judgment Debtors **Execution of Judgments Act 1831 c. 7** with the Moai Pound Note Money currency Instruments up to and over the value of 970 million Trillion - Trillion GBP Pound Notes more or less the value of Moai Pound Note for World Trade and Development of the King and the Paramount Chiefs Commercial Landowners Worlds Natural Resources and his Kings Royal Revenue Inheritance Claims for the benefit of our "Moaii Crown King William IV Trust" Shareholders throughout the world in 250 Countries advertising the 1834 Kings Flag Title over Ex Prime Minister John Key alleged criminal fraudster who Liable d New Zealand Justice System, ANZ Bank and Air New Zealand in his latest Crimes of Church and State Queen Elizabeth II Sovereign Authority Crown Corporations Agents who have corrupted the New Zealand Administration of their Private Businesses Judgment Debtors legally exposed and disclosed of it's "Fact Cited Evidence" Proven beyond a doubt crimes these Pirates facing herein listed below as treats against the "Moai Crown" Kings Bench Bank Native Magistrate Court Land Patent Commercial Landowners Paramount Chiefs,as Creditors over New Zealand and Pacific Islands Countries Security of Interest "Moai Crown" Federal State Paramount Chiefs Native Magistrate Court Kings Superior Default Private Contract UK Land Laws

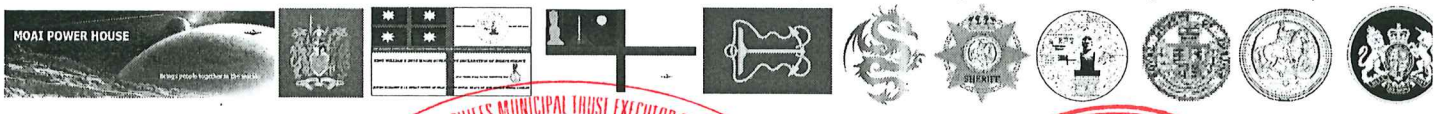
LIST OF "CROWN" CORPORATE AND PRIVATE COMPANY FRAUD AND CORRUPTED JUSTCE SYSTEM OFFENSES

1/ Treason

2/ Economic Terrorism

3/ Fraud and Deception

4/ Conspired to commit Unlawful Acts



5/ Murder

6/ Kidnapping

7/ Theft

8/ Intimidation

9/ Crimes against Humanity

10/ Crimes against the environment

11/ Enslavement

12/ Wrongful Arrest and Conviction

13/ Bank Wars

14/ Impersonation

15/ Identity theft

16/ Memorial Land Title theft

17/ Defrauded King William III Municipalities St Patrick 8 Point Star and Sterling Bank Pound Notes

18/ Theft of our 1834 Declaration of War Commercial Contract Trading Bank Flag

20/ "Iwi Maori Crown" Stolen the Hapu King William IV Crown Native Land Patent Title Authority

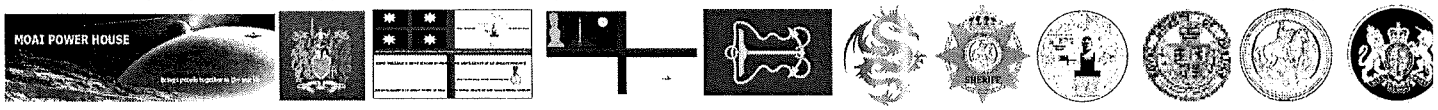
21/ New Zealand "Crown" Defrauded the Moriori Manukau Paramount Chiefs Public of New Zealand

NOW ENFORCED BY DEFAULT OF NEW ZEALAND "CROWN" IWI MAORI UNREBUTTED NON PERFRMANCE SILENT NO CONTEST ADMIISION OF GUILTY AS CHARGED NAMED IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL NATURAL MAN WOMAN CHILD AND CORPORATE SOLE PERSON AS A DEAD ENTITY COMPANY WHO CANNOT SPEAK FOR IT'S SELF AS A COMPETENT WITNESS OF IT'S CRIMES COMMITTTED ON OUR COMMERCIAL LANDOWNERS PROPERTY TITLE LANDS WE CLAIM OVER THE WORLD UNDER ""MOAI CROWN" DEEDS OF TRUTH" SPIRIT EARTH GOD CREATED LORE/LAW JURISDICTION & PARTNERSHIP WITH OUR KING

THESE ACTS ARE NOW ENFORCED ON THIRD PARTY LIVING PIRATES NAMED

TERMINATE LEASE OVER NEW ZEALAND LAND, CALL UP SETTLE ACCOUNTS

On Friday 15 April 2016 Waitangi Marae Kings Bench Magistrate Court to Friday 27th and Saturday 28th October 2017 into the future from here today on Te Tii Marae Native Magistrate Court and in front of Taurangatira Ancestors Memorials, the live descendant Paramount Chiefs Executor representing the Moriori Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau made a Private Commercial Contract with his British Business Partner King George IV "Crown" Land Patent as Co-Owners over New Zealand and Pacific Islands "Moai Crown" Discovery Title. The Paramount Chiefs now call up the New Zealand NSW Australian "Crown" Corporations Account in this British UK "Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Manukau 1820 to 1830 King George IV Deeds of Settlement" Title in front of the Whakameinenga 13 Moriori Tahitian Nga Puhi Chiefs Descendants of 1830 to the "1834 King William IV Flag Sovereign Authority Jurisdiction as "Moai Crown" 1820 British UK Edinburgh Scotland Commercial Landowners Title Holders of New Zealand and Pacific Island Discovery Title Fact Cited Evidence Memorials and Legal Title Patent Instruments under Manukau Parpara Mauheni Moriori Live Executor Executive Trustees



Usually this will lead the judgment creditor to seek a writ of attachment, the legal means by which property is seized. To secure a writ of attachment, the judgment creditor must first place a judgment lien on the property. Also called an encumbrance, a lien is a legal claim on the debtor's property that gives the creditor a qualified right to it. Creditors holding liens are called secured creditors. The writ of attachment sets in motion the process of a levy, by which a sheriff or other state official actually seizes the property and takes it into the physical possession of the court. The property can then be sold to satisfy the debt.

Occasionally the judgment creditor is frustrated in the course of enforcing a judgment debt. Debtors may transfer property to another owner, which makes collection through attachment more difficult. Liens on property usually prevent the transfer of ownership. Where a transfer of ownership has occurred, state laws usually allow the judgment creditor to sue the third party who now possesses the property. Some states provide additional statutory relief to creditors in cases where debtors fraudulently transfer assets in order to escape a judgment debt. Florida's Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (Fla. Stat. § 726.101 et seq.), for instance, allows creditors more time to pursue enforcement of the debt.

Another process for recovery is Garnishment, which targets the judgment debtor's salary or income. Through garnishment a portion of the judgment debtor's income is regularly deducted and paid to the judgment creditor. The creditor is known as a garnishor, and the debtor as a garnishee.
Further readings

Lippman, Steven N. 1996. "Proceedings Supplementary and Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act: Dual Remedies to Execute Against a Judgment Debtor's Transferred Assets." Florida Bar Journal 70 (January).
West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved.

judgment creditor

n. the winning plaintiff in a lawsuit to whom the court decides the defendant owes money. A judgment creditor can use various means to collect the judgment. The judgment is good for a specified number of years and then may be renewed by a filed request. If the defendant debtor files for bankruptcy, the judgment creditor will have priority (the right to share in assets) ahead of general creditors who are not secured by mortgages or deeds of trust and do not have judgments. However, if the bankrupt person has no assets, this becomes an empty advantage. (See: judgment, prevailing party, creditor's rights)
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judgment creditor the person who is named or ascertained in a judgment or order as being entitled to the benefit of it. The person liable to pay is the judgment debtor.
Collins Dictionary of Law © W.J. Stewart, 2006
http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/judgment+creditor

Also found in: Financial, Wikipedia.

- Framing the laws from these Acts of King William IV 1830 to 1837 enforced Laws over the New Zealand Government "Crown Corporations Corrupt Fraudulent Politicians Courts Police Navy Lawyers Barristers Judges Churches and State "Crown" Agents singled out as Private Company's natural men and woman Trustees Ceo s Directors and Managers charged with defrauding the public of New Zealand and its commercial Landowners the Paramount Chiefs at Kaikohe on Wednesday 25th October 2017

- judgment creditor

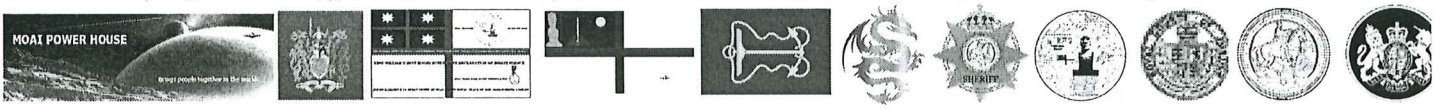
- Also found in: Financial.

- The structure of "Moai Crown King William IV Federal Parliament of New Zealand

  Federal Parliament

  Parliament House, Auckland Native Magistrate Court Marae New Zealand

  New Zealand has one Federal States Commonwealth Parliament of the World in 250 Countries Trading under "Moai Crown" King William IV" British 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Sovereign Monarchy Ruling Authority Flag, located in Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory. It is the heart of our national government, the highest law-making body in the land and the institution that most Australians think of as 'the government'. The Federal Parliament was formed by the Constitution, which came into effect in January 1901. The first Federal Parliament met in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne (then Australia's largest city) in May 1901. For its first 26 years it was located in Melbourne's parliament building on Spring Street, meeting when the Victorian parliament was not in session. In 1927 the Federal Parliament moved to a new building in the Australian Capital Territory (now Old Parliament House, see the white building in the foreground of the picture, right). In 1988, the bicentennial year of European settlement, the new Parliament



House was opened.

The Federal Parliament, like other Australian parliaments, is very much a model of the British parliament – but is also contains some elements of the United States Congress. Our Federal Parliament is bicameral – it is comprised of two separate houses or chambers. These are the House of Representatives (also called the 'lower house' or the 'people's house) and the Senate (also called the 'upper house' or the 'states' house'). The political party that enjoys a majority in the House of Representatives is considered to be the 'government of the day' and that party's leader becomes the Prime Minister. The House of Representatives and the Senate are both involved in making and passing legislation, and no bill can become law unless it is passed by both – however there are some fundamental differences between both houses of parliament:

Constitution Act 1852

THE NEW ZEALAND CONSTITUTION ACT.

ENGLISH VERSION.

"The New Zealand Constitution Act, 1852."—
15 and 16 Victoria, Cap. 72, Sec. 71.

Her Majesty may cause Laws of Aboriginal Native Inhabitants to be maintained.

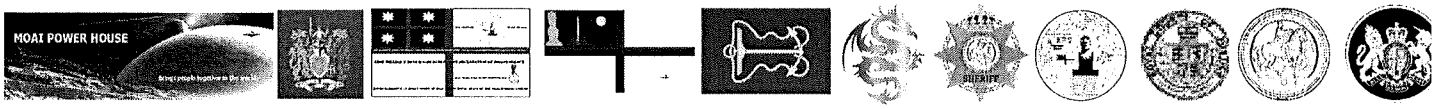
Passed 30th of June, 1852.

Section 71.—And Whereas it may be expedient that the Laws, Customs, and Usages of the Aboriginal or Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of Humanity, should for the present be maintained for the Government of themselves, in all their relations to and dealings with each other, and that particular districts should be set apart within which Laws, Customs, or Usages should be so observed. It should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Letters Patent to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom from time to time to make Provisions for the purposes aforesaid, any repugnancy of any such Native's Laws, Customs, or Usages, to the Law of England or to in any part thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

'An Act to grant a representative constitution to the colony of New Zealand' was passed by the British Parliament in 1852. The act set up six provinces to be governed by elected councils. Section 7 stated that eligible voters were males aged 21 or over who owned freehold land worth at least £50, or leased land for £10 or more a year. This act therefore did not exclude Māori males from voting, and some Māori voted in the first elections held after it was passed. However, Māori traditionally owned land on a tribal basis, and only a small minority owned or leased freehold land in the 1850s. Therefore, non-Māori voters far outnumbered Māori.

This extract from the act was published in several successive issues of the *Taranaki Herald* from 8 December 1852. Section 71 was never implemented.

B.W. H.K. MM



Judgment Debtor

A party against which an unsatisfied court decision is awarded; a person who is obligated to satisfy a court decision. The term *judgment debtor* describes a party against which a court has made a monetary award. If a court renders a judgment involving money damages, the losing party must satisfy the amount of the award, which is called the judgment debt. Such a decision gives the winner of the suit, or Judgment Creditor, the right to recover the debt, or award, through extraordinary means, and the court may help the creditor do so. State law governs how the debt may be recovered. Although the recovery process can be harsh, the law provides the debtor with certain rights and protection.

Following the verdict, other legal steps are usually taken against the judgment debtor. The court can order the debtor to appear for an oral hearing to assess the debtor's assets. If it is determined that the debtor has assets sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt, the court may order the debtor to surrender certain property to it. Commonly the judgment creditor must take additional legal action. This involves seeking the court's assistance in seizing the debtor's property, by the process known as attachment, or a portion of the debtor's salary, by the process called Garnishment.

For centuries, attachment of property was allowed ex parte—without first allowing the defendant debtor to argue against it. However, contemporary law affords the debtor some protection. The debtor has the right to minimal DUE PROCESS. States generally require that the judgment creditor first secure a writ of attachment, that the debtor be given notice before seizure occurs, and that the debtor have the right to a prompt hearing afterward to challenge the seizure.

Other protections apply to both property and wages. First, not every kind of property is subject to attachment. States provide exemptions for certain household items, clothing, tools, and other essentials. Additional provisions may protect individuals in cases of extreme hardship. Where the creditor seeks garnishment in order to seize the judgment debtor's wages, laws generally exempt a certain amount of the salary that is necessary for personal or family support.

Courts can exercise their discretion to go beyond the statutory protections for judgment debtors. They can exempt more property from attachment than that specified in a statute. In some cases they can also deny the attachment or garnishment altogether. This can occur when the creditor seeks more in property than the value of the judgment debt, or where the property sought is an ongoing business that would be destroyed by an attachment.

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Judgment debtor

n. the losing defendant in a lawsuit who owes the amount of the judgment to the winner. (See: judgment creditor)

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judgment debtor

see JUDGMENT CREDITOR.
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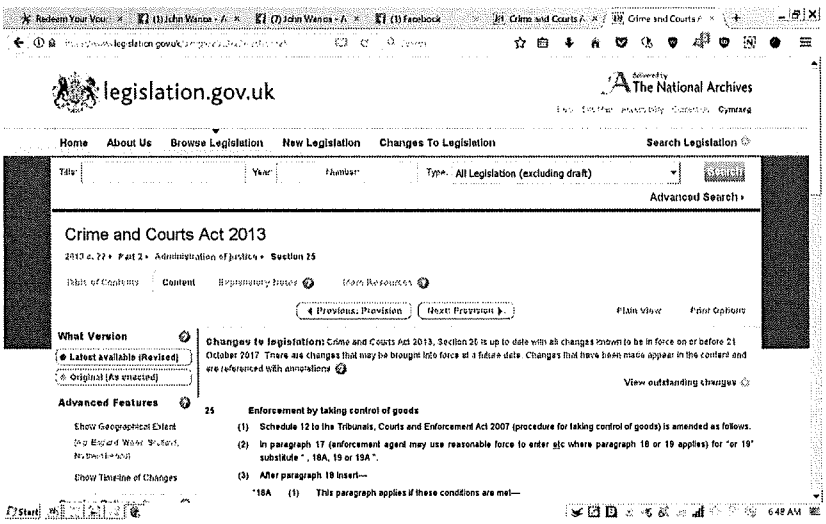

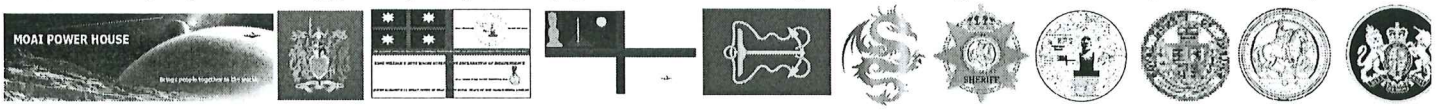

Changes to legislation:

Crime and Courts Act 2013, Section 25 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 21 October 2017. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. Help about Changes to Legislation

The structure of "Moai Crown King William IV Federal Parliament of New Zealand

Federal Parliament

Parliament House, Auckland Te Unga Waka Marae Native Magistrate Court from Duly Authorized Marae in New Zealand

New Zealand has one Federal States Commonwealth Parliament of the World in 250 Countries Trading under "Moai Crown" King William IV" British 1834 Declaration of War State of Emergency Sovereign Monarchy Ruling Authority Flag, located in Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory. It is the heart of our national government, the highest law-making body in the land and the institution that most Australians think of as 'the government'. The Federal Parliament was formed by the Constitution, which came into effect in January 1901. The first Federal Parliament met in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne (then Australia's largest city) in May 1901. For its first 26 years it was located in Melbourne's parliament building on Spring Street, meeting when the Victorian parliament was not in session. In 1927 the Federal Parliament moved to a new building in the Australian Capital Territory (now Old Parliament House, see the white building in the foreground of the picture, right). In 1988, the bicentennial year of European settlement, the new Parliament House was opened.

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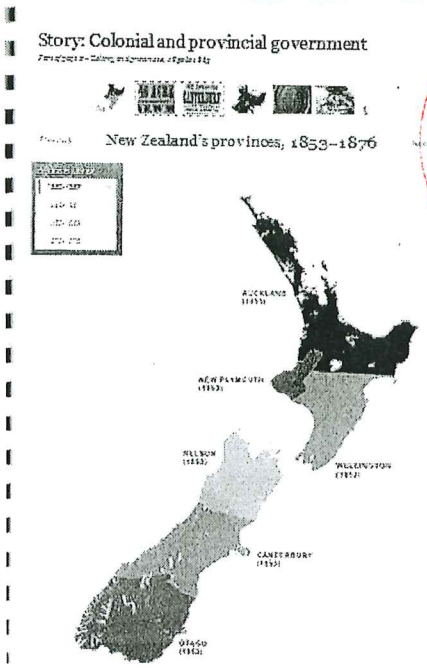
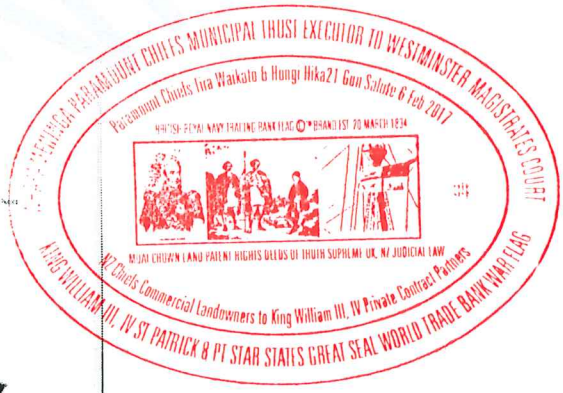
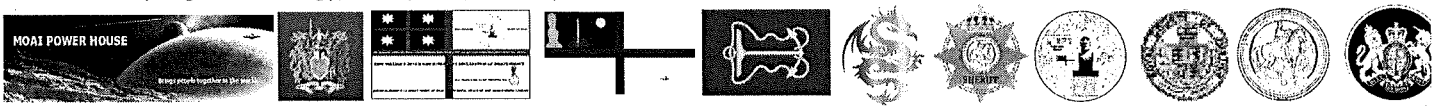
Page 85 NOTES THE AUCKLAND PROVINCE TOOK IN THE 3 NATIVE MAGISTRATES ADMIRALTY BANK COURTS UNDER CAPTAIN JAMES REDDY CLENDON ROYAL BRITISH NAVY RESIDENT OF OKIATO NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT BANK KORORAREKA IN RUSSELL BAY OF ISLANDS 2? AWAROA NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT BANK IN HELENSVILLE AND WHAKAWHITIRA NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT IN HIRUHARAMA MT HIKURANGI WAIAPU DISTRICT EAST CAPE TIKITIKI ST MARY CHURCH 1831 BIRTH DEATHS MARRIAGES BOND ON THE STOCK MARKET NEW YORK UNDER KING WILLIAM IV ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION 1830 TO 1837 SOVEREIGN MONARCH TITLE







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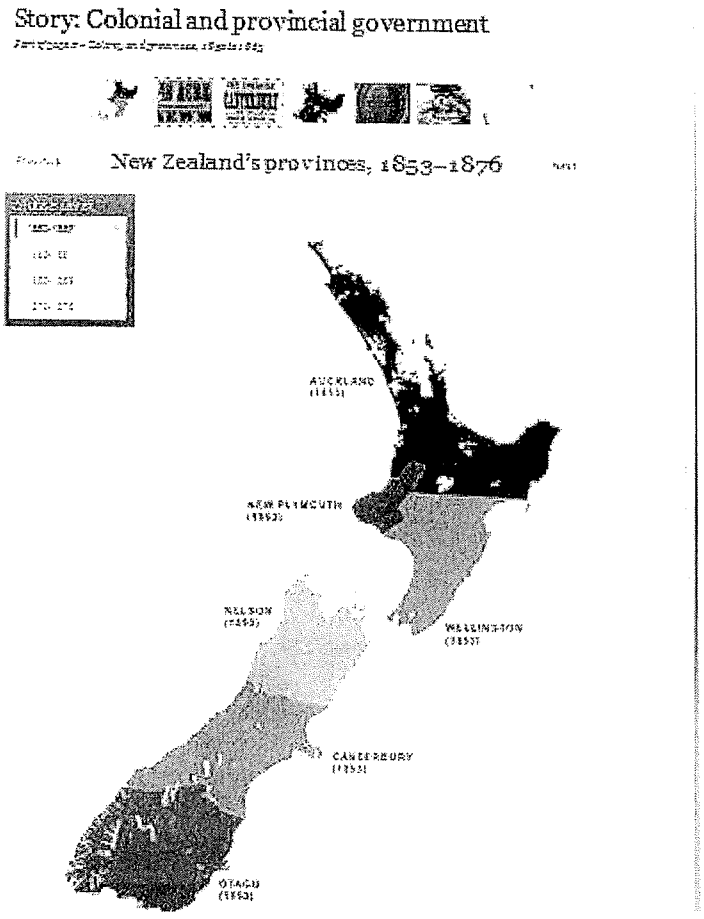
- TODAY SATURDAY 21 OCTOBER 2017 I AM FRAMING THE LAWS FOR THE WHAKAMINENGA 6 REGIONS FOR THE ORIGINAL PROVINCES OF NEW ZEALAND WITH MORIORI PARAMOUNT CHIEF REWHAREWHA MANUKAU DIRECT DESCENDANT BRITISH COMMERCIAL LANDOWNER TRANSFER IN THE AWAROA NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY AWAROA BANK ON HIS 10 ACRE LAND BLOCK IN HELENSVILLE KAIPARA SOUTH WEST AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND LINKED TO EDINBURGH MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK OF ENGLAND IN SCOTLAND WITH PARAMOUNT CHIEF TIRA WAIKATO WHAREHEREHERE MANUKAU "CROWN" LAND PATENT (SELLER) AND THE MAGISTRATE LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SYMONDS 23RD REGIMENT 1820 TO 1830 SALE AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT IN PRIVATE CONTRACT WITH KING GEORGE IV "CROWN" LAND PATENT (BUYER) IN WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK IN WESTMINSTER CITY PARLIAMENT BRITAIN UK I AM THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF EXECUTOR OF THE "MORIORI MANUKAU COMMERCIAL PRIVATE CONTRACT TRUST" IN AWAROA AND EDINBURGH SCOTLAND UK https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10214260655571585&set=p.10214260655571585&type=3&theaterPRIVATE CONTRACT WITH KING GEORGE IV "CROWN" LAND PATENT (BUYER) IN WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE COURT OF ADMIRALTY BANK IN WESTMINSTER CITY PARLIAMENT BRITAIN UK I AM THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF EXECUTOR OF THE "MORIORI MANUKAU COMMERCIAL PRIVATE CONTRACT



- TRUST" IN AWAROA AND EDINBURGH SCOTLAND UK

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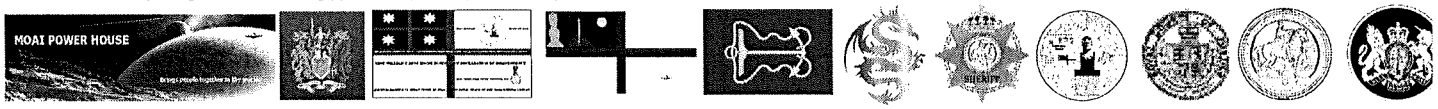


singled out as Private Company's natural men and woman Trustees Ceo s Directors and Managers charged with defrauding the public of New Zealand and its commercial Landowners the Paramount Chiefs at Kaikohe on Wednesday 25th October 2017

Area of Practice
[
Federal Litigation

Tax Law

Evidence

Civil Procedure

Criminal Law & Procedure

Business & Corporate Law

Intellectual Property Law

Securities Law

Labor & Employment Law

Governments

Constitutional Law

Estate, Gift & Trust Law

Patent Law

Military & Veterans Law

Corporate Law

Real Estate Law

Copyright Law

Administrative Law

Elder Law

Litigation

Social Security Disability

Healthcare Law

Statutes

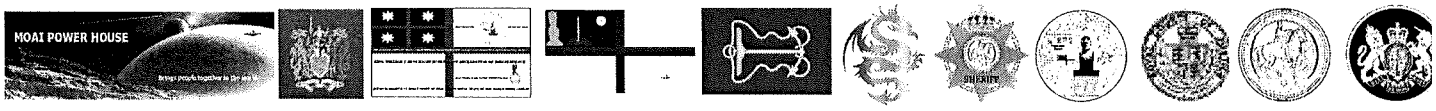
Civil Practice & Procedure: State

Contracts Law

Trademark Law

Attorney's Fees

Insurance Law



Energy & Utilities Law

Workers' Compensation & SSDI

Entertainment Law

Banking Law

Mental Disability

Antitrust & Trade Law

General Practice

Immigration Law

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Debtor-Creditor Law: Money Judgments, Fraud, Third Parties, and Liens Product details

Debtor-Creditor Law: Money Judgments, Fraud, Third Parties, and Liens provides current case law, practical guidance, and numerous forms on key topics pertaining to third party obligations, such as usury, guaranty, suretyship, subrogation, and fraudulent conveyances;
And satisfaction of obligations through non-judicial remedies, such as self-help repossession, mechanics' liens and statutory liens, as well as through possessory proceedings, such as attachment, garnishment, replevin and mortgage foreclosure.
Written by prominent scholars and practitioners in commercial law, Debtor-Creditor Law:
Money Judgments, Fraud, Third Parties provides important resources in the form of expert analysis, practical guidance, and numerous forms on a variety of topics relating to debtor-creditor matters.

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Count 3 Enforcement of Money Judgments: Objectives and Restrictions

Count 4 Collecting Money Judgments: Priorities and Procedure

Count 5 Constitutionality of Attachment, Garnishment, Replevin, and Execution

Count 6 Attachment

Count 7 Income Garnishment

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Count 9 Fraudulent Conveyances

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Count 11 Guaranty

Count 12 Suretyship

Count 13 Subrogation

Count 14 Escrow-ees

Count 15 Mechanics' Liens on Real Property

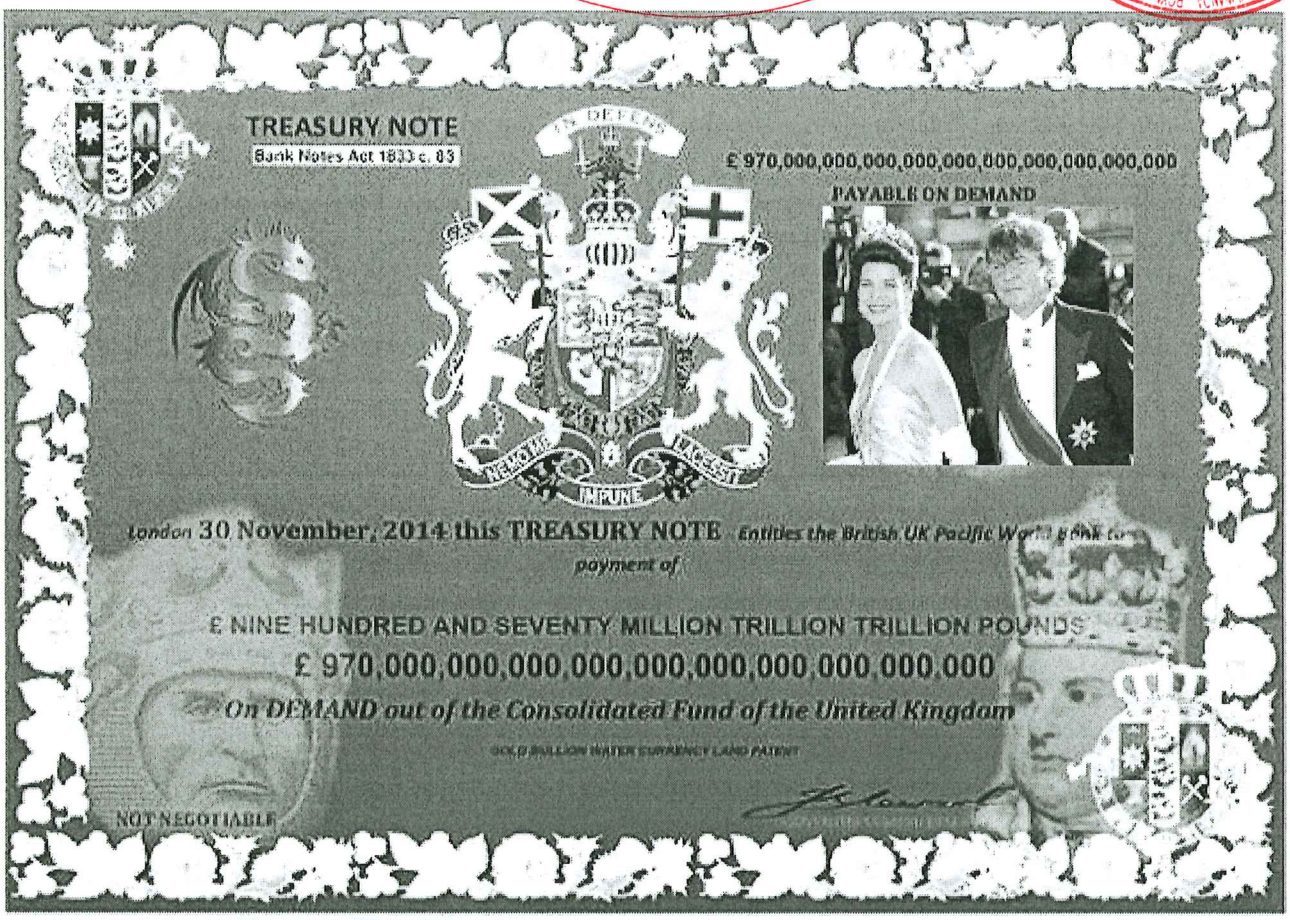
Count 16 Miscellaneous Statutory Liens

Count 17 Federal Tax Liens

Count 18 Mortgage Foreclosure

Count 19 Self-Help Repossession

Count 20 Community Property



Judgment creditor

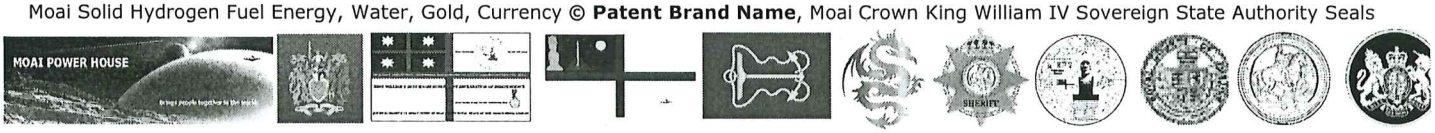
Financial

A party to which a debt is owed that has proved the debt in a legal proceeding and that is entitled to use judicial process to collect the debt; the owner of an unsatisfied court decision.

A party that wins a monetary award in a lawsuit is known as a judgment creditor until the award is paid, or satisfied. The losing party, which must pay the award, is known as a Judgment Debtor. A judgment creditor is legally entitled to enforce the debt with the assistance of the court.

State laws provide remedies to a judgment creditor in collecting the amount of the judgment. These measures bring the debtor's property into the custody of the court in order to satisfy the debtor's obligation: they involve the seizure of property and money. The process of enforcing the judgment debt in this way is called execution. The process commences with a hearing called a supplementary proceeding. The judgment debtor is summoned to appear before the court for a hearing to determine the nature and value of the debtor's property. If the property is subject to execution, the court orders the debtor to relinquish it.

Because debtors sometimes fail to surrender property to the court, other means of satisfying the debt may be necessary. In these cases, the law refers to an unsatisfied execution—an outstanding and unfulfilled order by the court for property to be given up.



1831 (1 Will. IV)

- ***Execution of Judgments Act 1831 c. 7***
-
- **Exchequer Bills Act 1831 c. 11**
- ***Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1831 c. 16***
-
- **Trade with British Possession Act 1831 c. 24**

1831 (1 & 2 Will. IV)

- ***Bankruptcy Court (England) Act 1831 c. 56***
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- **Buckingham House Act 1831 c. 1**
- **Crown Lands Allotments Act 1831 c. 59**
- **Customs Act 1831 c. 40**
- **Exchequer Bills Act 1831 c. 14**
- **House of Commons, Oaths Act 1831 c. 9**
- **Judicature (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 31**
- **Land Tax Act 1831 c. 21**
- **Mint Act 1831 c. 10**
- ***Officers of Common Law Courts Act 1831 c. 35***
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- **Public Accounts (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 26**
- **Public Works (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 33**
- **Reclamation of Lands, etc. (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 57**
- **Special Constables Act 1831 c. 41**
- **Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1831 c. 51**

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- **Appropriation Act 1832 c. 126**
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- **Army Prize Money Act 1832 c. 53**
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- ***Colonial Audit Revenues Act 1832 c. 26***
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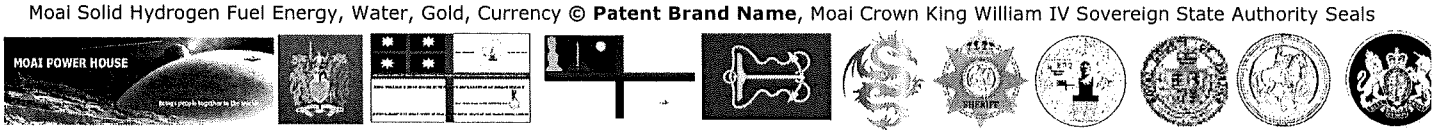
- **Commissioners of Audit Act 1832 c. 99**
- **Composition for Tithes (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 119**



- Contempt of Court Act 1832 c. 58
- Corporate Property (Elections) Act 1832 c. 69
- Court of Exchequer (England) Act 1832 c. 110
- Court of Session Act 1832 c. 5
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- Ecclesiastical Corporations Act 1832 c. 80
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- Exchequer Bills Act 1832 c. 12
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- *Sheriff of Selkirkshire Act 1832 c. 101*
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- Special Constables (Ireland) Act 1832 c. 108
- Stage Carriages Act 1832 c. 120
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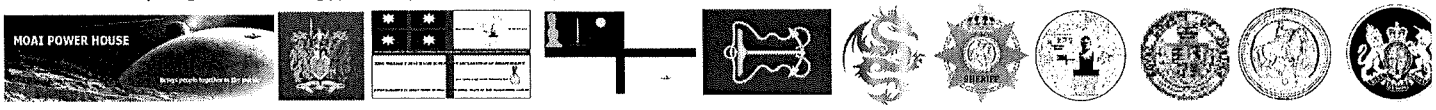
1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV)

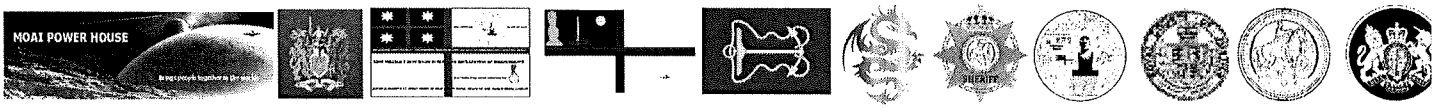
- Administration of Estates Act 1833 c. 104
- Assessed Taxes Act 1833 c. 34



- *Bank Notes Act 1833 c. 83*
- *Bank of England Act 1833 c. 98*
-
- Buckingham Palace Act 1833 c. 81
- China Trade Act 1833 c. 93
- Civil Procedure Act 1833 c. 42
- *Court of Bankruptcy (England) Act 1833 c. 47*
- *Court of Chancery (England) Act 1833 c. 94*
- *Criminal Law Act 1833 c. 44*
-
- Crown Lands Act 1833 c. 86
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 69
- Customs Act 1833 c. 10
- Fines Act 1833 c. 99
- *Fines and Recoveries Act 1833 c. 74*
-
- Government of India Act 1833 c. 85
- Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 78
- Indemnity Act 1833 c. 7
- *Inheritance Act 1833 c. 106*
-
- Judicial Committee Act 1833 c. 41
- Juries (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 91
- Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1833 c. 95
- Licensing (Ireland) Act 1833 c. 68
- Lord Chancellor's Offices Act 1833 c. 84
- *Lunatics (England) Act 1833 c. 64*
-
- Merchant Seamen Act 1833 c. 88
- Metropolitan Police Act 1833 c. 89
- Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 77
- *Police Magistrates, Metropolis Act 1833 c. 19*
-
- Public Notaries Act 1833 c. 70
- Public Revenue (Scotland) Act 1833 c. 13
- Real Property Limitation Act 1833 c. 27
- Trial of Offences (Ireland) Act 1833 c.
- *Writs of Execution Act 1833 c.67*

1834 (4 & 5 Will. IV) Public Acts

- Assessed Taxes Act 1834 c. 54
- *Central Criminal Court Act 1834 c. 36*
-
- Chancery (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 78
- County Rates Act 1834 c. 48
- Court of Justice (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 68
- Customs Act 1834 c. 89



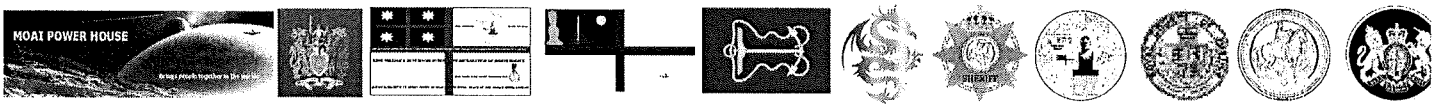
- East India Company Act 1834 c. 33
- Exchequer Bills Act 1834 c. 3
- Fines and Recoveries (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 92
- Grants of Privileges to Companies Act 1834 c. 94
- *Hanging in Chains Act 1834 c. 26*
-
- Insolvent Debtors, India Act 1834 c. 79
- Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 56
- Justices' Qualification (Scilly Islands) Act 1834 c. 43
- Land Tax Act 1834 c. 60
- Loan: by Trustees on Landed Securities (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 29
- National Debt Act 1834 c. 31
- National Debt Act 1834 c. 80
- Norfolk Island Act 1834 c. 65
- Office of Receipt of Exchequer Act 1834 c. 15
- Parliamentary Elections (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 88
- *Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1834 c. 74*
-
- Sale of Fish Act 1834 c. 20
- Service of Process out of the Jurisdiction England and Ireland Act 1834 c. 82
- Smuggling Act 1834 c. 13
- South Australia Act 1834 c. 95
- Summary Convictions (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 93
- Superannuation Act 1834 c. 24
- Transportation Act 1834 c. 67
- *Trial of Felonies in Certain Boroughs Act 1834 c. 27*
- *Trust Property, Escheat Act 1834 c. 23*
-
- Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1834 c. 10
- Valuation (Ireland) Act 1834 c. 55
- Warwick Election Act 1834 c. 17
- Weights and Measures Act 1834 c. 49

Local Acts[edit]

- City of London Constables Act 1834 c. lxxvii

1835 (5 & 6 Will. IV)

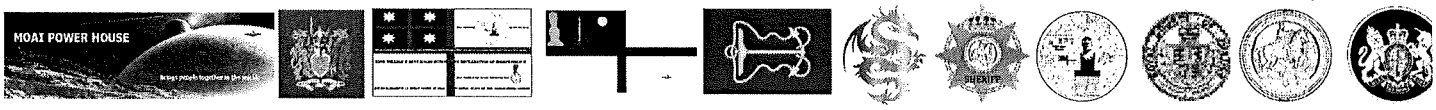
- Assizes (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 26
- Bail in Cases of Forgery, etc. (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 73
- Bankruptcy Act 1835 c. 29
- Chancery (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 16
- Charities Inquiries (England) Act 1835 c. 71
- Clerk of Crown in Chancery Act 1835 c. 47
- Crown Lands (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 58
- Cruelty to Animals Act 1835 c. 59
- Customs Act 1835 c. 66
- Declarations Act 1835 c. 8



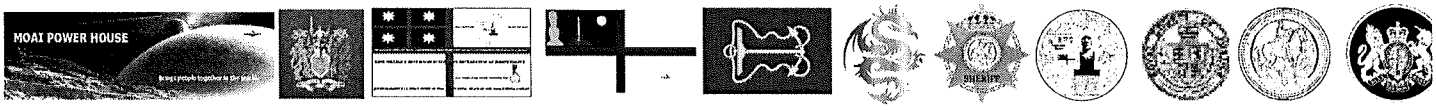
- *Declarations, etc., to be Taken by Sheriffs Act 1835 c. 28*
-
- **Excise Incorporation (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 72**
- *Execution of Criminals, Chester Act 1835 c. 1*
-
- **Governor-General, etc., Indemnity, etc., India Act 1835 c. 6**
- **Highway Act 1835 c. 50**
- **Imprisonment for Debt (Scotland) Act 1835 c. 70**
- **India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52**
- **India (North-West Provinces) Act 1835 c. 52**
- *Infants' Property (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 17*
-
- **Insolvency Courts Act 1835 c. 42**
- *Letters Patent for Inventions Act 1835 c. 83*
- **Lunatics Act 1835 c. 22**
- **Merchant Seamen Act 1835 c. 19**
- **Merchant Vessels, etc. Act 1835 c. 53**
- **Militia Act 1835 c. 37**
- **Militia Pay Act 1835 c. 68**
- *Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1835 c. 76*
-
- **Newspapers Printers Relief Act 1835 c. 2**
- **Offices in Court of Chancery, etc. Act 1835 c. 82**
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1835 c. 36
- **Paymaster General Act 1835 c. 35**
- **Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 48**
- **Piers and Quays (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 84**
- **Post Office Act 1835 c. 25**
- **Prisons Act 1835 c. 38**
- *Removal of Indictments into King's Bench Act 1835 c. 33*
- *Sheriffs (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 55*
-
- Shrewsbury-Bangor Road Act 1835 c. 21
- **Slave Trade Act 1835 c. 60**
- **Special Constables Act 1835 c. 43**
- **Stamps and Taxes Act 1835 c. 20**
- **Stamp Duties Act 1835 c. 64**
- **Statutory Declarations Act 1835 c. 62**
- **Tithes Act 1835 c. 74**
- **Tithe Instalments Recover (Ireland) Act 1835 c. 79**
- **Tonnage, etc., of Ships Act 1835 c. 56**
- **Union and Parish Property Act 1835 c. 69**
- **Western Australia Government Act 1835 c. 14**

1836 (6 & 7 Will. IV)[edit]

- **Administration of Justice in Certain Boroughs Act 1836 c. 105**
- *Administration of Justice, West Indies Act 1836 c. 17*



-
- **Bankruptcy Act 1836 c. 27**
- ***Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 14***
-
- **Bastards (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 22**
- ***Benefit Building Societies Act 1836 c. 32***
-
- **Bills of Exchange Act 1836 c. 58**
- ***Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836 c. 86***
-
- **Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 99**
- **Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 75**
- **Copyright Act 1836 c. 110**
- **Coroners Act 1836 c. 89**
- Countervailing Duties on Spirit Mixtures, etc. Act 1836 c. 72
- Court of Chancery (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 74
- **Court of Exchequer, Equity Side Act 1836 c. 112**
- ***Customs Act 1836 c. 60***
-
- **Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1836 c. 77**
- ***Ecclesiastical Leases Act 1836 c. 20***
- ***Erasures in Deeds (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 33***
- ***Executions for Murder Act 1836 c. 30***
-
- **Government Offices Security Act 1836 c. 28**
- **Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 116**
- **Greek Loan Guarantee Act 1836 c. 94**
- **Inclosure Act 1836 c. 115**
- **Insolvent Debtors, East Indies Act 1836 c. 47**
- ***Insolvent Debtors (England) Act 1836 c. 44***
- ***Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 23***
-
- **Judicial Ratifications (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 43**
- ***Kingstown Harbour Act 1836 c. 117***
- ***Land Tax Commissioners (Appointment) Act 1836 c. 80***
- ***Licensing (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 38***
-
- **Lighthouses Act 1836 c. 79**
- **Loan Societies (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 55**
- **London and Holyhead Road Act 1836 c. 35**
- **Lotteries Act 1836 c. 66**
- Marine Mutiny Act 1836 c. 9
- **Marriage Act 1836 c. 85**
- **Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 100**
- **New South Wales, etc. Act 1836 c. 46**
- ***Officers of Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 34***
- ***Officers of the Exchequer (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 83***



-
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 101
- Parliamentary Elections Act 1836 c. 102
- *Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1836 c. 90*
-
- Poor Relief (Loans) Act 1836 c. 107
- Postage Act 1836 c. 25
- Post Office, Newspapers Act 1836 c. 54
- Public Works (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 108
- Registration of Aliens Act 1836 c. 11
- Sites for Schoolrooms Act 1836 c. 70
- *Trials for Felony Act 1836 c. 114*
- *Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Act 1836 c. 84*
-
- Western Australia Government Act 1836 c. 68

1837 (7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.)[edit]

- Acts of Parliament (Mistaken References) Act 1837 c. 60
- Advances for Public Works Act 1837 c. 51
- Appropriation Act 1837 c. 79
- Assessed Taxes Act 1837 c. 61
- Bank of Ireland Advances Act 1837 c. 59
- Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 48
- Births and Deaths Registration Act 1837 c. 22
- *Burglary Act 1837 c. 86*
-
- Central Criminal Court Act 1837 c. 77
- Charities Inquiries Commission Expenses Act 1837 c. 4
- *Chartered Companies Act 1837 c. 73*
-
- Church Building Act 1837 c. 75
- Civil Service, India Act 1837 c. 70
- County Buildings Act 1837 c. 24
- County of Durham Coroners Act 1837 c. 64
- *County Treasurers (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 54*
-
- Cruelty to Animals (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 66
- Demise of the Crown Act 1837 c. 31
- Dublin Police Act 1837 c. 25
- Enlistment of Foreigners Act 1837 c. 29
- *Forgery Act 1837 c. 84*
- *Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 2*
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- Interpretation of Terms Act 1837 c. 39
- Jury Trials (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 14
- *Justices of the Peace in Metropolis Act 1837 c. 37*
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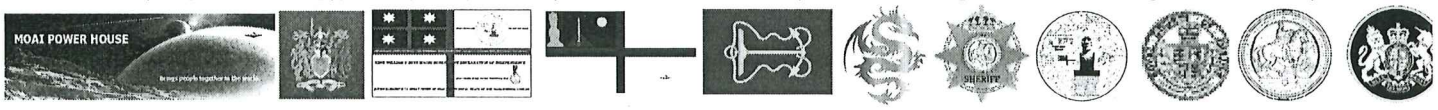


- **Land Tax Redemption Act 1837 c. 17**
- ***Leasing-making, etc. (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 5***
- ***Lord Justices Act 1837 c. 72***
- ***Mint Act 1837 c. 9***
- ***Municipal Corporations (England) Act 1837 c. 78***
-
- **Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 74**
- ***Municipal Rates Act 1837 c. 81***
-
- **New South Wales, etc., Government Act 1837 c. 42**
- ***Offences Against the Person Act 1837 c. 85***
-
- **Parish Notices Act 1837 c. 45**
- **Parliament Documents Deposit Act 1837 c. 83**
- **Payment of Creditors (Scotland) Act 1837 c. 40**
- ***Piracy Act 1837 c. 88***
-
- **Prosecutions for Concealment of Birth Act 1837 c. 44**
- **Public Works (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 21**
- ***Punishment of Offences Act 1837 c. 91***
- ***Real Property Limitation Act 1837 c. 28***
-
- **Recorders' Courts of Quarter Sessions Act 1837 c. 19**
- **Registration of Births, etc. Act 1837 c. 1**
- ***Robbery from the Person Act 1837 c. 87***
- ***Rolls Estate Act 1837 c. 46***
- ***Sheriff's Fees Act 1837 c. 55***
-
- **Small Debts' Recovery (Ireland) Act 1837 c. 43**
- **Solicitors Act 1837 c. 56**
- ***Superior Courts (Officers) Act 1837 c. 30***
-
- **Suspension of Certain Appointments Act 1837 c. 71**
- ***Transfer to Admiralty of Postal Contracts Act 1837 c. 3***
-
- Trent and Markham Bridges Act 1837 c. 15
- **Turnpike Acts Continuance Act 1837 c. 18**
- **Union and Parish Property Act 1837 c. 50**
- **Usury Act 1837 c. 80**
-
- ***Wills Act 1837 c. 26***
- **LAWS OF "MOAI CROWN" KING WILLIAM IV FEDERAL STATE PARLIAMENT OF NEW ZEALAND**

Bundy Wautao

Maraki Parapara

Mauheni

H.K. Herewini Karaka

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa

Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) Moai Author and Historian

"Moai Crown" King William IV Trust" Bank Creditor Customary Legal Advocate Surrogate King William III, St Patrick (Protestant Belfast N.I) King William IV 1834 Flag and King George IV and Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Wharehere Manukau Commercial Trading Bank Magistrate Court Patent Land Title

"MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM IV TRUST" CONFIDENTIALITY AND LEGAL NON-DISCLOSURE PRIVATE CONTRACT AGREEMENT UK NZ PARAMOUNT CHIEFS TM

NOTICE: For a customizable confidentiality agreement, created by Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa "Moai Crown" Land Patent Legal Advocacy Creditor of "Moai Crown King William IV Trust

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 31 day of August (month), 2017 (year), between John Wanoa, (hereinafter "Disclosing Party"), and B. H. Hanlon (hereinafter "Receiving Party").

BACKGROUND

The Disclosing Party and Receiving Party wish to discuss and exchange certain items and information related to business programs, products, applications, systems, components, technologies and business topics (the "Invention") which the parties hereto consider highly confidential and proprietary.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein, hereby agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1. "**Invention**" shall mean all information relating to business programs, products, applications, systems, components, technologies and business topics.

1.2. "**Confidential Information**" shall mean all information provided by Disclosing Party with respect to the Invention regardless of whether it is written, oral, audio tapes, video tapes, computer discs, machines, prototypes, designs, specifications, articles of manufacture, drawings, human or machine readable documents. Confidential Information shall also include all information related to the Invention provided by Disclosing Party to Receiving Party prior to the signing of this agreement. Confidential Information shall not include any of the following:

(a) such information in the public domain at the time of the disclosure, or subsequently comes within the public domain without fault of the Receiving Party;

(b) such information which was in the possession of Receiving Party at the time of disclosure that may be demonstrated by business records of Receiving Party and was not acquired, directly or indirectly, from Disclosing Party; or

(c) such information which Receiving Party acquired after the time of disclosure from a third party who did not require Receiving Party to hold the same in confidence and who did not acquire such technical information from Disclosing Party.

1.3. "**Disclosing Party**" shall mean the party disclosing information to the other relating to the Invention.

1.4. "**Receiving Party**" shall mean the party receiving information from the other relating to the Invention.

2. USE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The Receiving Party agrees to:

(a) receive and maintain the Confidential Information in confidence;

(b) examine the Confidential Information at its own expense;

(c) not reproduce the Confidential Information or any part thereof without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(d) not, directly or indirectly, make known, divulge, publish or communicate the Confidential Information to any person, firm or corporation without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(e) limit the internal dissemination of the Confidential Information and the internal disclosure of the Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party to those officers and employees, if any, of the Receiving Party who have a need to know and an obligation to protect it;

(f) not use or utilize the Confidential Information without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(g) not use the Confidential Information or any part thereof as a basis for the design or creation of any method, system, apparatus or device similar to any method, system, apparatus or device embodied in the Confidential Information unless expressly authorized in writing by Disclosing Party; and

(h) utilize the best efforts possible to protect and safeguard the Confidential Information from loss, theft, destruction, or the like.

3. RETURN OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

All information provided by the Disclosing Party shall remain the property of the Disclosing Party. Receiving Party agrees to return all Confidential Information to Disclosing Party within 15 days of written demand by Disclosing Party. When the Receiving Party has finished reviewing the information provided by the Disclosing Party and has made a decision as to whether or not to work with the Disclosing Party, Receiving Party shall return all information to the Disclosing Party without retaining any copies.

4. NON-ASSIGNABLE

This agreement shall be non-assignable by the Receiving Party unless prior written consent of the Disclosing Party is received. If this Agreement is assigned or otherwise transferred, it shall be binding on all successors and assigns.

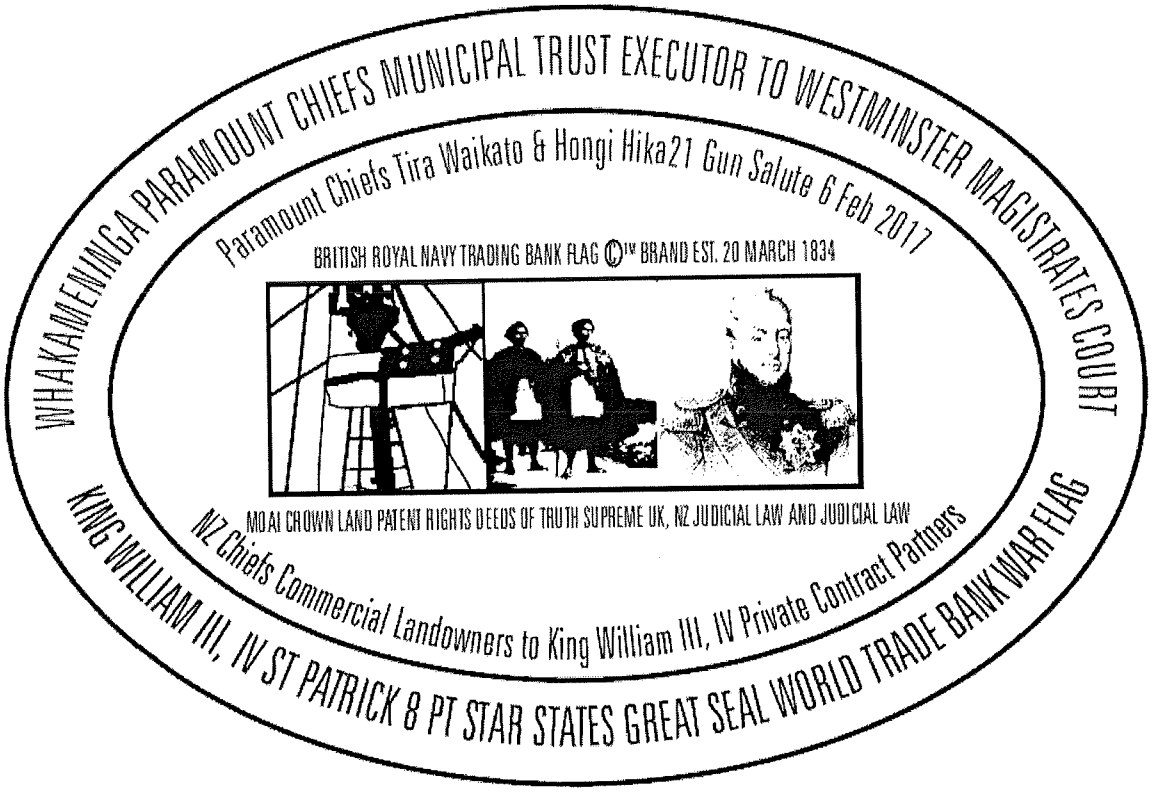
5. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement and all questions relating to its validity, interpretation, performance and enforcement (including, without limitation, provisions concerning limitations of actions), shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of _Britain UK New Zealand Pacific Islands _Waitangi _Auckland_Westminster_Edinburgh_Washington DC_New York _____ (State), notwithstanding any conflict-of-laws doctrines of

salute Video youtube "Fact Cited Evidence")) Authenticated) Waitangi Marae 15 April 2016 (Video youtube "Fact Cited Evidence") "Whakameninga Paramount Chiefs Native Grand Jury Trial Magistrate Court Writ of Control and Possession Property Seizure Writ Warrant" enforced publicly notified of intent and issued same online social media internationally disclosed public discovery notarized with this Legitimate Stamp of Authority and Public and Private Corporate Business Trading Bank Organization within this Contract agreement statement proof of claims.

IN WITNESS OF THEIR AGREEMENT, the parties have set their hands to it below effective the day and year first written above.

Disclosing Party **Receiving Party**



earlier experiences he seems to have become convinced of the value of muskets which were used during this campaign. In 1825 Hongi avenged the earlier defeat of Moremonui in the battle of Te Ika-a-Ranganui, although both sides suffered heavy losses.[2]

Contact with Europeans and journey to Australia, 1814–1819 [edit]

Chiefs Hongi Hika (centre) and Waikato meet with Kendall

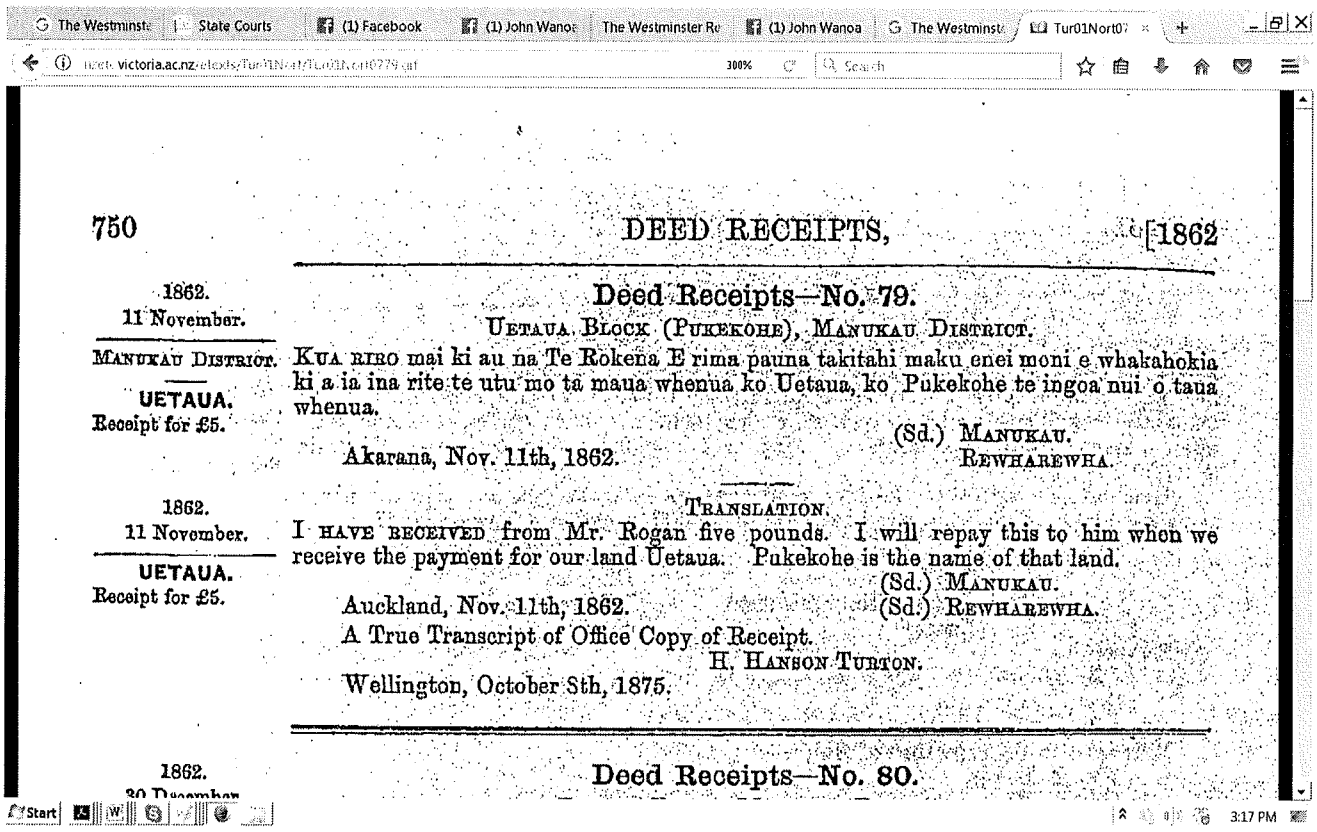
Ngāpuhi controlled the Bay of Islands, the first point of contact for most Europeans visiting New Zealand in the early 19th century. Hongi Hika protected early missionaries and European seamen and settlers, arguing the benefits of trade. He befriended Thomas Kendall—one of three lay preachers sent by the Church Missionary Society to establish a Christian toehold in New Zealand.

In 1814 Hongi Hika and his nephew Ruatara, the then-leader of the Ngāpuhi, visited Sydney, Australia, with Kendall and met the local head of the Church Missionary Society Samuel Marsden. Ruatara and Hongi Hika invited Marsden to establish the first Anglican mission to New Zealand in Ngāpuhi territory.[4] Ruatara died the following year, leaving Hongi Hika as protector of the mission. In 1817 Hongi led a war party to Thames where he attacked the Ngati Maru stronghold of Te Totara, killing 60 and taking 2000 prisoners.[5]

On 4 July 1819 he granted 13,000 acres of land at Kerikeri to the Church Missionary Society in return for 48 felling axes,[6] land which became known as the Society's Plains. He personally assisted the missionaries in developing a written form of the Māori language.

Hongi Hika never converted to Christianity. In later life, in exasperation with teachings of humility and non-violence, he described Christianity as "a religion fit only for slaves". He protected the Pākehā Māori Thomas Kendall when he effectively "went native", taking a Māori wife and participating in Māori religious ceremonies. Though Hongi Hika encouraged the first missions to New Zealand, virtually no Māori converted to Christianity for a decade; large scale conversion of northern Māori only occurred after his death.

While in Australia Hongi Hika studied European military and agricultural techniques and purchased muskets and ammunition. From 1818 he introduced European agricultural implements and the potato, using slave labour to produce crops for trade.



750 DEED RECEIPTS, [1862

1862. 11 November. MANUKAU DISTRICT. UETAUA. Receipt for £5.

Deed Receipts—No. 79.

UETAUA BLOCK (PUKEKOHE), MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KUA RIRO mai ki au na Te Rokena E rima pauna takitahi maku enei moni e whakahokia ki a ia ina rite te utu mo ta maua whenua ko Uetaua, ko Pukekohe te ingoa nui o taua whenua.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
REWHAREWHA.

Akarana, Nov. 11th, 1862.

1862. 11 November. UETAUA. Receipt for £5.

TRANSLATION.

I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
(Sd.) REWHAREWHA.

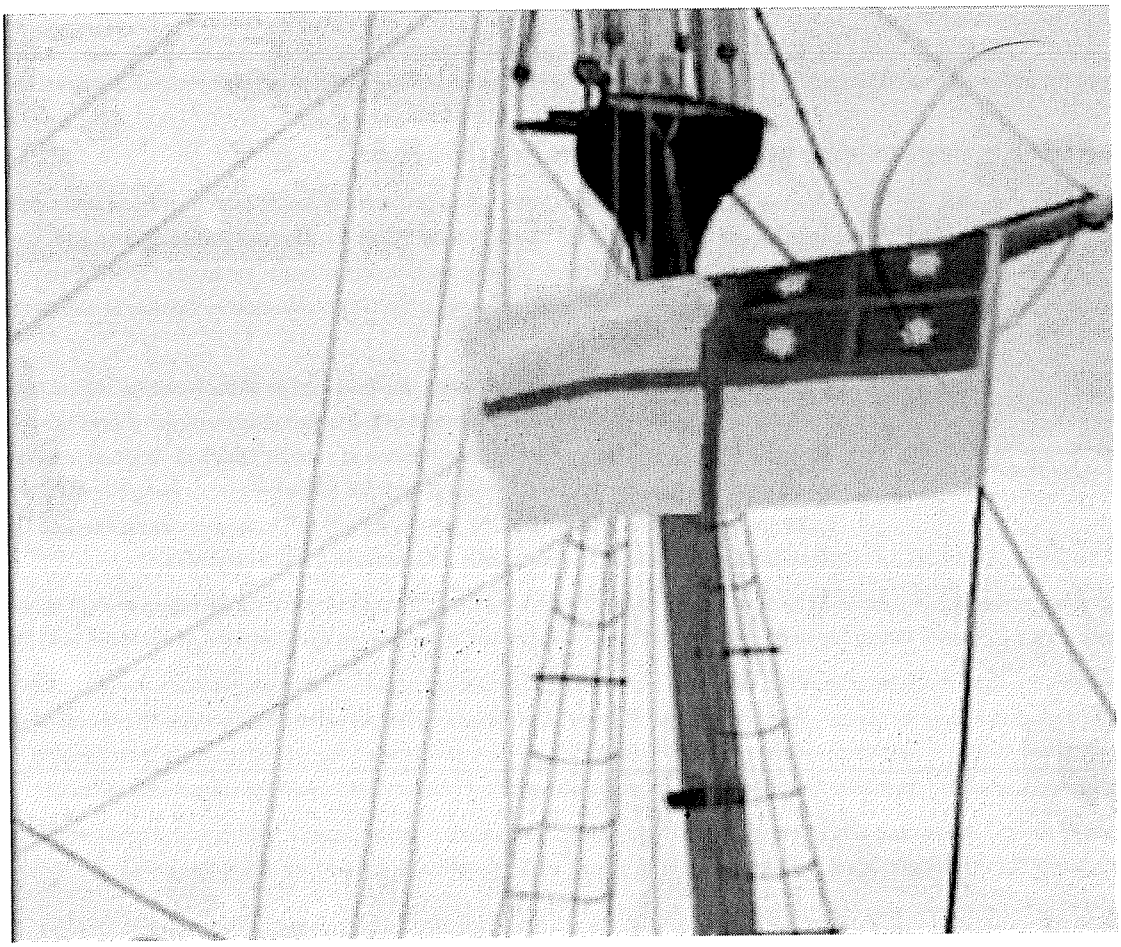
Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.

A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.
H. HANSON TURTON.

Wellington, October 8th, 1875.

1862. 30 December

Deed Receipts—No. 80.



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A subordinate account would be opened for the registration of deeds of assignment of the judgment debt, with its attendant charge upon the debtor's land; and on payment of the debt the estate would be discharged from it by a process similar to that above explained with reference to the discharge of a mortgage. The derivative property symbolized by a certificate of judgment would be available for many purposes, especially after the registration of the judgment had been acquiesced in for a time.

We may here take occasion to explain the principles on which claims would be admitted to the register. Any written instrument purporting to be signed by the registered proprietor, and to be attested, would be admitted without proof to registration against the properties mentioned in it specifically by numbers; and a judgment or order of any of the superior courts would be entered at the creditor's peril against properties standing in any name identical with that of the judgment debtor. Whether it would be desirable to allow the judgment creditor to enter his claim at his peril against properties not so standing, would be a point for consideration.

Notice (on a printed form) would be sent might be commenced by a writ in the following form:—

Victoria, &c. To the Sheriffs of London, Greeting.—We command you that you summon Peter Jones, of No. 27 Cheapside, in the city of London, Draper, to appear in our Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, within eight days after he shall have been so summoned, at the suit of David Smith, to show cause, if he can, why the registration of a certain judgment entered by the said Peter Jones against the properties numbered from 24 to 48, both inclusive, in the Parish of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham, should not be discharged with damages and costs. And we command you that you return to our said Court what you shall have done in the premises immediately after the execution hereof.—Witness Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knight, at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of July, 1866.

Nothing need be said on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency except that any certificates belonging to the bankrupt or insolvent would be seized by the assignees, and sold for the benefit of the creditors.

We will now advert shortly to the relation of landlord and tenant.

If a traveller told us of a country where every one lived permanently in furnished

"MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM IV TRUST" CONFIDENTIALITY AND LEGAL NON-DISCLOSURE PRIVATE CONTRACT AGREEMENT UK NZ PARAMOUNT CHIEFS TM

NOTICE: For a customizable confidentiality agreement, created by Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa "Moai Crown" Land Patent Legal Advocacy Creditor of "Moai Crown King William IV Trust

THIS AGREEMENT, made this ____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year), between _____, (hereinafter "Disclosing Party"), and _____ (hereinafter "Receiving Party").

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1.2. "**Confidential Information**" shall mean all information provided by Disclosing Party with respect to the Invention regardless of whether it is written, oral, audio tapes, video tapes, computer discs, machines, prototypes, designs, specifications, articles of manufacture, drawings, human or machine readable documents. Confidential Information shall also include all information related to the Invention provided by Disclosing Party to Receiving Party prior to the signing of this agreement. Confidential Information shall not include any of the following:

(a) such information in the public domain at the time of the disclosure, or subsequently comes within the public domain without fault of the Receiving Party;

(b) such information which was in the possession of Receiving Party at the time of disclosure that may be demonstrated by business records of Receiving Party and was not acquired, directly or indirectly, from Disclosing Party; or

(c) such information which Receiving Party acquired after the time of disclosure from a third party who did not require Receiving Party to hold the same in confidence and who did not acquire such technical information from Disclosing Party.

1.3. "**Disclosing Party**" shall mean the party disclosing information to the other relating to the Invention.

1.4. "**Receiving Party**" shall mean the party receiving information from the other relating to the Invention.

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The Receiving Party agrees to:

(a) receive and maintain the Confidential Information in confidence;

(b) examine the Confidential Information at its own expense;

(c) not reproduce the Confidential Information or any part thereof without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(d) not, directly or indirectly, make known, divulge, publish or communicate the Confidential Information to any person, firm or corporation without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(e) limit the internal dissemination of the Confidential Information and the internal disclosure of the Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party to those officers and employees, if any, of the Receiving Party who have a need to know and an obligation to protect it;

(f) not use or utilize the Confidential Information without the express written consent of Disclosing Party;

(g) not use the Confidential Information or any part thereof as a basis for the design or creation of any method, system, apparatus or device similar to any method, system, apparatus or device embodied in the Confidential Information unless expressly authorized in writing by Disclosing Party; and

(h) utilize the best efforts possible to protect and safeguard the Confidential Information from loss, theft, destruction, or the like.

3. RETURN OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

All information provided by the Disclosing Party shall remain the property of the Disclosing Party. Receiving Party agrees to return all Confidential Information to Disclosing Party within 15 days of written demand by Disclosing Party. When the Receiving Party has finished reviewing the information provided by the Disclosing Party and has made a decision as to whether or not to work with the Disclosing Party, Receiving Party shall return all information to the Disclosing Party without retaining any copies.

4. NON-ASSIGNABLE

This agreement shall be non-assignable by the Receiving Party unless prior written consent of the Disclosing Party is received. If this Agreement is assigned or otherwise transferred, it shall be binding on all successors and assigns.

5. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement and all questions relating to its validity, interpretation, performance and enforcement (including, without limitation, provisions concerning limitations of actions), shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of _Britain UK New Zealand Pacific Islands _Waitangi _Auckland_Westminster_Edinburgh_Washington DC_New York _____ (State), notwithstanding any conflict-of-laws doctrines of such state or other jurisdiction to the contrary, and without the aid of any canon, custom or rule of law requiring construction against the draftsman.

6. No License

Neither party does, by virtue of disclosure of the Confidential Information, grant, either expressly or by implication, estoppel or otherwise, any right or license to any patent, trade secret, invention, trademark, copyright, or other intellectual property right.

7. Binding Nature of Agreement

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns.

8. Provisions Separable

The provisions of this Agreement are independent of and separable from each other, and no provision shall be affected or rendered invalid or unenforceable by virtue of the fact that for any reason any other or others of them may be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part.

9. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement sets forth all of the covenants, promises, agreements, conditions and understandings between the parties and there are no covenants, promises, agreements or conditions, either oral or written, between them other than herein set forth. No subsequent alteration, amendment, change or addition to this Agreement shall be binding upon either party unless reduced in writing and signed by them.

10. Arbitration

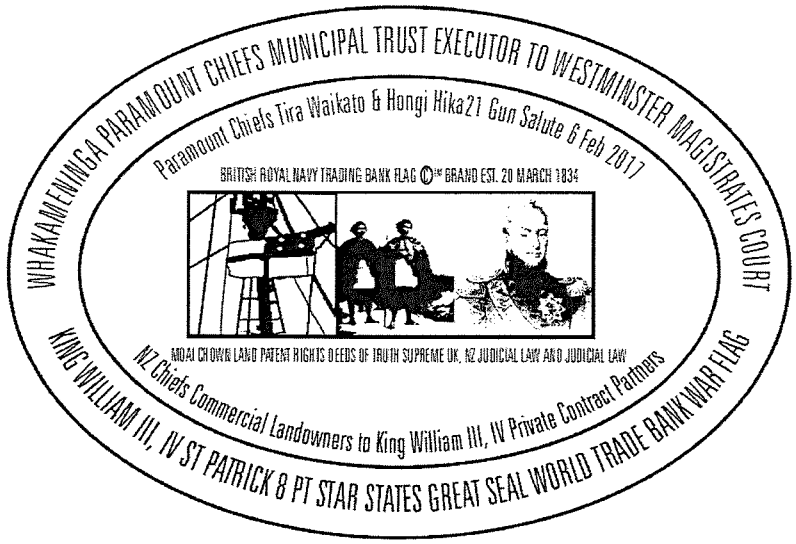
Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, shall be resolved by arbitration conducted by the Commercial Division of the American Arbitration Association and in accordance with the rules thereof, conducted in Fargo, North Dakota, or in any other convenient forum agreed to in writing by the parties. Any arbitration award shall be

final and binding, and judgment upon the award rendered pursuant to such arbitration may be entered in any court of proper jurisdiction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, either party may seek and obtain temporary injunctive relief from any court of competent jurisdiction against any improper disclosure of the Confidential Information.

Any Patent, trade secret, invention, trademark, copyright or other intellectual property right, Kings Bench Crown property under the lawful legal legitimate Whakameninga Trade Mark © T.M Stamp authentication; given by the Principle Trading Bank Flag "Moai Power House Bank" Creditor Sheriff for "Moai Crown" Kings Bench Native Grand Jury Trial Magistrate Court and Edinburgh Magistrate Court and Westminster Magistrate Court and the High Court of Admiralty and Chancery and Commercial Contract Division of the Rolls Building London UK British 1852 Constitution under the Lawful Legitimate and Legal Authority State to State Law Jurisdiction of "Moai Crown" King William IV 1834 Declaration of War Flag of Admiralty Court Martial Law Jurisdiction and 1852 UK British Constitutional Law, in "Edinburgh Magistrate Court" Scotland between Lieutenant William Symonds 23 Regiment Royal British Navy Magistrate (Man of the Land UK NZ Bank) and New Zealand Cambridge Maungatautari Mountain Waikato Paramount Chief Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau 1820 to 1830 King George IV Crown Land Patent Commercial Private Contract successor to King William IV 1830 to 1834 Declaration of War Flag Sovereign Authority two Party Private Contract Corporate Business UK Flag of Admiralty given to the Paramount Chiefs of New Zealand and Pacific Islands on this 20th day of March 1834 at Okiato Magistrate Court in Kororareka (Russel) Bay f Islands New Zealand transferred to Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Helensville to Whakawhitira Native Magistrate Court Tikitiki Hikurangi Mountain Waiapu County with the Chief Tira Waikato UK to King Tawhiao Pound Note transferred to "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" through Paramont Chief Mohi Te Maati Manukau IV to Paramount Chief Hoani Kahaki Wanoa (John) as Executor and Legal Administrator of the "Moai Pound Note, Water Money Gold Money Currency inherited from King William III, creator of St Patrick Church Order Municipalities, Bank of England 1694 and the British Pound Note Acts of Westminster Parliament for our Flag "Ship" International Free Passage through the World Business Military Navy Protectorate and Legal Partner "Ship" of Admiralty as the Kings Common Law Citizen "Ship" Shareholders of "Moai Power House Group Limited-Limited" Company's House London UK Oath of Office successor King Ernest Augustus V Reigning Monarch King of Britain UK Hanover Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands Absolute Autonomy of the Paramount Chiefs of New Zealand second Party Private Contract of Admiralty, whereas Third Parties to "Moai Crown King William IV Trust" are Queen Elizabeth II, Rothschild Banks, "Bank of England", "EU Parliament", "UN", NATO", "United States of America", "US Federal State Government", "City of London", Washington DC", Vatican City", "Church and State", "Israel", "IMF" "World Bank", "Queen Elizabeth II" "ISIS", "Bilderberg", and other Private Corporations attached to the Queen Elizabeth II "Crown" Corporations Liable d and Bill Debtor Charged in the "Te Tii Marae 6 February 2017 (21 gun salute Video youtube "Fact Cited Evidence")) Authenticated) Waitangi Marae 15 April 2016 (Video youtube "Fact Cited Evidence") "Whakameninga Paramount Chiefs Native Grand Jury Trial Magistrate Court Writ of Control and Possession Property Seizure Writ Warrant" enforced publicly notified of intent and issued same online social media internationally disclosed public discovery notarized with this Legitimate Stamp of Authority and Public and Private Corporate Business Trading Bank Organization within this Contract agreement statement proof of claims.

IN WITNESS OF THEIR AGREEMENT, the parties have set their hands to it below effective the day and year first written above.

Disclosing Party **Receiving Party**



SHERIFF
KING COUNTY

King County Sheriff's Office
Criminal Warrants Unit Tip Sheet

If you have information on someone you think may be wanted by the Sheriff's Office, please provide the following information. You may remain anonymous if you wish. At a minimum we must have the full name and date of birth to check for warrants

Subjects Full Name (Last, First, and Middle Initial)

Subject's Date of Birth:

Address where subject is located:

Name/Address where subject works:

What makes you think this person is wanted, and what for?

Any additional information that may be helpful to detectives in verifying warrants and locating this subject (description, tattoos, weapons carried, vehicle descriptions, license plates if known, etc.)

Optional: Your name, address, email address, and phone number.

Contact Me

Don't Contact Me

Print Form | Submit by Email

No. 28.

J. Stephen, Esq., to John Backhouse, Esq.—19th March 1840.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Zealand is not a part of the British dominions; and, secondly, that King William IV. made the most public, solemn, and authentic declaration, which it was possible to make, that New Zealand was a substantive and independent State.

The recognition by the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain of the fact that New Zealand is not part of the British dominions, will be found in the Statutes 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, and 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4. The following are extracts from each of those Statutes.

The Act 57 Geo. III., cap. 53, is entitled "An Act for the more effectual punishment of murders and manslaughters committed in places not within His Majesty's dominions." It sets forth, "Whereas grievous murders and manslaughters have been committed at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, in South America, &c.;" "and the like offences have also been committed in the South Pacific Ocean, as well on the high seas as on land, in the islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, and in other islands, countries, and places not within His Majesty's dominions, by the masters and crews of British ships, and other persons, who have for the most part deserted from, or left, their ships, and have continued to live and reside amongst the inhabitants of those islands," &c.; and the Act then provides for the punishment of offences so committed "in the said islands of New Zealand and Otaheite, or within any other islands, countries, or places not within His Majesty's dominions, nor subject to any other European State or Power," &c.

The Statute 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, sec. 3, enacts that the Supreme Courts in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land may try offences "committed in the islands of New Zealand, Otaheite, or any other island, country, or place, situate in the Indian or Pacific Oceans, and not subject to His Majesty or to any European State," if such offences were committed by British subjects.

The Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 4, repeats that enactment in the same words, adding, only, that the punishment of the offence shall be the same as if the crime had been committed in England.

The recognition by King William IV. of New Zealand as a substantive and independent state is shown by the following narrative.

On the 16th of November, 1831, a letter to King William IV. from thirteen of the Chiefs of New Zealand was transmitted to Lord Goderich, praying the protection of the British Crown against the neighbouring tribes, and against British subjects residing in the Islands.

On the 14th of June, 1832, Lord Ripon despatched Mr. Busby as British Resident, partly to protect British commerce, and partly to repress the outrages of British subjects on the natives. His Lordship sent with Mr. Busby a letter to the Chiefs, in which the King was made to address them as an independent people. Their support was requested for Mr. Busby, and they were reminded of the benefits which they would derive from "the friendship and alliance of Great Britain."

In the month of June, 1832, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the prevention of crimes committed by His Majesty's subjects, "in New Zealand and in other islands in the Pacific, not being within His Majesty's Dominions." The Bill was rejected, because Parliament could not lawfully legislate for a foreign country.

On the 13th of April, 1835, the Governor of New South Wales, in obedience to Lord Ripon's orders, addressed instructions to Mr. Busby, in which New Zealand was expressly mentioned as a foreign country, and Mr. Busby himself, as being accredited to the Chiefs. That document throughout assumes the independence of New Zealand.

On the 28th of April, 1834, General Bourke transmitted to Lord Stanley a proposal from Mr. Busby, for establishing a national flag for tribes of New Zealand, "in their collective capacity," and advised that ships built in the Island, and registered by the Chiefs, should have their registers respected in their intercourse with the British possessions. Sir R. Bourke reported that he had sent three patterns of flags, one of which had been selected by the Chiefs, that the Chiefs had accordingly assembled, with the commanders of the British and three American ships, to witness the inauguration of the flag at which the officers of H.M.S. "Alligator" were also present. The flag had been declared to be "the National Flag" of New Zealand, and being hoisted, was saluted with twenty-one guns by the "Alligator," a British ship of war.

On the 21st of December, 1834, a despatch was addressed to Sir R. Bourke by Lord Aberdeen, approving all those proceedings in the name of the King, and sending a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, stating that they had instructed their officers to give effect to the New Zealand Registers, and to acknowledge and respect the national Flag of New Zealand.

If these solemn Acts of the Parliament, and of the King of Great Britain, are not enough to show that the pretension made by this Company, on behalf of Her Majesty is unfounded, it might still further be repelled by a minute narrative of all the relations between New Zealand and the adjacent British Colonies, and especially by the judicial decisions of the superior Courts of those Colonies. It is presumed, however, that, after the preceding statement, it would be superfluous to accumulate arguments of that nature, and the rather because they could not be intelligibly stated without entering into long and tedious details.

"MOAI CROWN KING WILLIAM IV TRUST" CONFIDENTIALITY AND LEGAL NON-DISCLOSURE PRIVATE CONTRACT AGREEMENT UK NZ PARAMOUNT CHIEFS TM

NOTICE: For a customizable confidentiality agreement, created by Hoani Kahaki John Wanoa "Moai Crown" Land Patent Legal Advocacy Creditor of "Moai Crown King William IV Trust

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 31 day of August (month), 2017 (year), between _____, (hereinafter "Disclosing Party"), and B H. Waitai _____ (hereinafter "Receiving Party").

BACKGROUND

The Disclosing Party and Receiving Party wish to discuss and exchange certain items and information related to business programs, products, applications, systems, components, technologies and business topics (the "Invention") which the parties hereto consider highly confidential and proprietary.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein, hereby agree as follows:

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earlier experiences he seems to have become convinced of the value of muskets which were used during this campaign. In 1825 Hongi avenged the earlier defeat of Moremonui in the battle of Te Ika-a-Ranganui, although both sides suffered heavy losses.[2]

Contact with Europeans and journey to Australia, 1814–1819 [edit]

Chiefs Hongi Hika (centre) and Waikato meet with Kendall

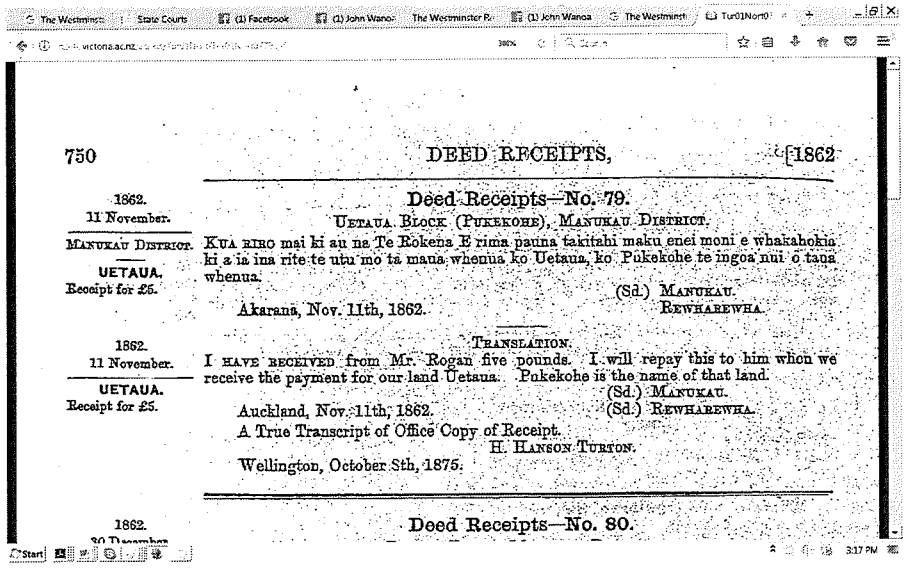
Ngāpuhi controlled the Bay of Islands, the first point of contact for most Europeans visiting New Zealand in the early 19th century. Hongi Hika protected early missionaries and European seamen and settlers, arguing the benefits of trade. He befriended Thomas Kendall—one of three lay preachers sent by the Church Missionary Society to establish a Christian toehold in New Zealand.

In 1814 Hongi Hika and his nephew Ruatara, the then-leader of the Ngāpuhi, visited Sydney, Australia, with Kendall and met the local head of the Church Missionary Society Samuel Marsden. Ruatara and Hongi Hika invited Marsden to establish the first Anglican mission to New Zealand in Ngapuhi territory.[4] Ruatara died the following year, leaving Hongi Hika as protector of the mission. In 1817 Hongi led a war party to Thames where he attacked the Ngati Maru stronghold of Te Totara, killing 60 and taking 2000 prisoners.[5]

On 4 July 1819 he granted 13,000 acres of land at Kerikeri to the Church Missionary Society in return for 48 felling axes,[6] land which became known as the Society's Plains. He personally assisted the missionaries in developing a written form of the Māori language.

Hongi Hika never converted to Christianity. In later life, in exasperation with teachings of humility and non-violence, he described Christianity as "a religion fit only for slaves". He protected the Pakeha Maori Thomas Kendall when he effectively "went native", taking a Māori wife and participating in Māori religious ceremonies. Though Hongi Hika encouraged the first missions to New Zealand, virtually no Maori converted to Christianity for a decade; large scale conversion of northern Maori only occurred after his death.

While in Australia Hongi Hika studied European military and agricultural techniques and purchased muskets and ammunition. From 1818 he introduced European agricultural implements and the potato, using slave labour to produce crops for trade.



750 DEED RECEIPTS, [1862

1862. 11 November. — MANUKAU DISTRICT. — UETAUA. Receipt for £5.

Deed Receipts—No. 79.

UETAUA BLOCK (PUKEKOHE), MANUKAU DISTRICT.

KUA RIRO mai ki au na Te Rokena E rima pauna takitahi maku enei moni e whakahokia ki a ia ina rite te utu mo ta maua whenua ko Uetaua, ko Pukekohe te ingoa nui o taua whenua.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
REWHAREWHA.

Akarana, Nov. 11th, 1862.

1862. 11 November. — UETAUA. Receipt for £5.

TRANSLATION.

I HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Rogan five pounds. I will repay this to him when we receive the payment for our land Uetaua. Pukekohe is the name of that land.

(Sd.) MANUKAU.
(Sd.) REWHAREWHA.

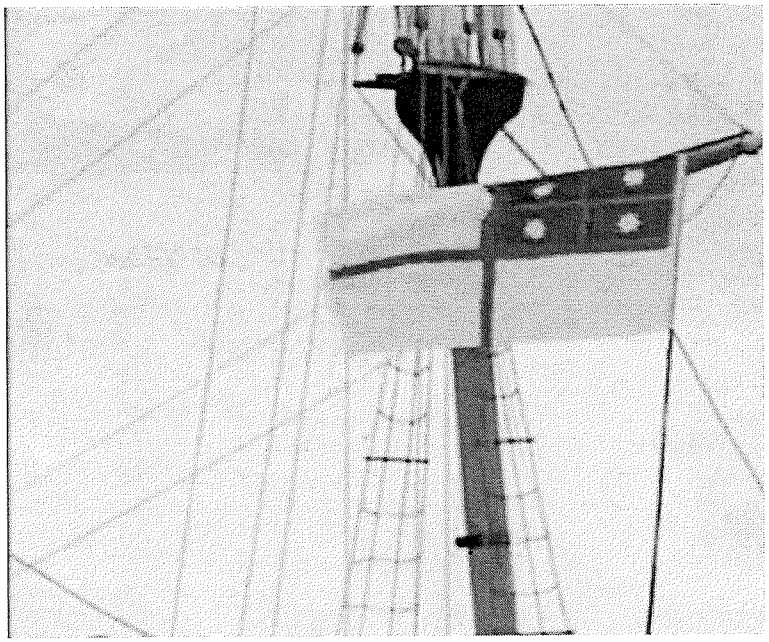
Auckland, Nov. 11th, 1862.

A True Transcript of Office Copy of Receipt.
H. HANSON TURTON.

Wellington, October 8th, 1875.

1862. 30 December

Deed Receipts—No. 80.



re and Land and real property sale procedure New Zealand Land Law

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Result 1 of 1 in this book for writ of seizure and Land and real property sale procedure New Zealand Land Law

1846. *Registration of Landed Property.* 67

A subordinate account would be opened for the registration of deeds of assignment of the judgment debt, with its attendant charge upon the debtor's land; and on payment of the debt the estate would be discharged from it by a process similar to that above explained with reference to the discharge of a mortgage. The derivative property symbolized by a certificate of judgment would be available for many purposes, especially after the registration of the judgment had been acquiesced in for a time.

We may here take occasion to explain the principles on which claims would be admitted to the register. Any written instrument purporting to be signed by the registered proprietor, and to be attested, would be admitted without proof to registration against the properties mentioned in it specifically by numbers; and a judgment or order of any of the superior courts would be entered at the creditor's peril against properties standing in any name identical with that of the judgment debtor. Whether it would be desirable to allow the judgment creditor to enter his claim at his peril against properties not so standing, would be a point for consideration.

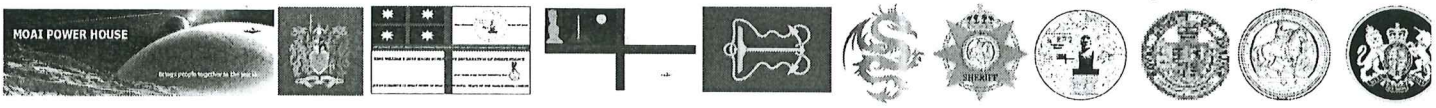
Notice (on a printed form) would be sent might be commenced by a writ in the following form:—

Victoria, &c. To the Sheriffs of London, Greeting.—We command you that you summon Peter Jones, of No. 27 Cheapside, in the city of London, Draper, to appear in our Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, within eight days after he shall have been so summoned, at the suit of David Smith, to show cause, if he can, why the registration of a certain judgment entered by the said Peter Jones against the properties numbered from 24 to 48, both inclusive, in the Parish of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham, should not be discharged with damages and costs. And we command you that you return to our said Court what you shall have done in the premises immediately after the execution hereof.—Witness Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knight, at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of July, 1846.

Nothing need be said on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency except that any certificates belonging to the bankrupt or insolvent would be seized by the assignees, and sold for the benefit of the creditors.

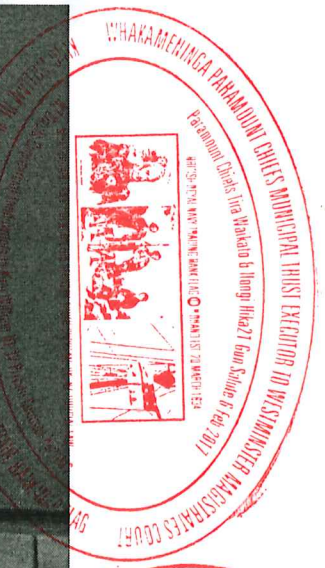
We will now advert shortly to the relation of landlord and tenant.

If a traveller told us of a country where every one lived permanently in furnished



WRIT OF EXECUTION CONTROL AND POSSESSION PROPRTY ARREST WARRANT AND TERMINATION OF LEASE

THE ORIGINAL PARAMOUNT CHIEFS COMMERCIAL TRADING BANK NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT MARTIAL LAW JURISDICTION CAME INTO LEGAL EFFECT ON FRIDAY 29th SEPTEMBER 2017 AS PRIVATE CONTRACT LAW ESTABLISHED INSIDE TE UNGA WAKA MARAE NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT BANK RULING AUTHORITY OVER NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY'S DOCTRINES OF DISCOVERY MOAI CROWN EARTH GODS TITLE MEMORIAL TITLES OF KING WILLIAM III KING WILLIAM IV AND KING GEORGE IV ST PATRICK AND ST MARY'S CHURCH MEMORIAL TITLES AND MORIORI MANUKAU PARAMOUNT CHIEFS TITLE TRANSFER TO KING GEORGE IV 1820 TO 1830 AND KING WILLIAM IV TITLE FROM 1830 TO 1837 FOUNDING OF NEW ZEALAND DISCOVERY TITLE 20 MARCH 1834 FLAG AND SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY JURISDICTION OF THE PARAMOUNT CHIEFS OF NEW ZEALAND 6 FEBRUARY 2017 IN A 21 GUN SALUTE 2011 PAGES OF THE NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT ACTS OF KING WILLIAM IV 1830 TO 1837 WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE COURT AND PARLIAMENT BRITAIN UK TO TE UNGA WAKA MARAE NATIVE MAGISTRATE COURT EPSOM AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND MOAI CROWN FEDERAL STATE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD DUAL BRITISH UK NZ PACIFIC ISLAND TWO PARTY PRIVATE CONTRACT TRADING FLAG OF ADMIRALTY STATE TO STATE NEW WORLD GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10214258124468309&set=pcb.10214258288232403&type=3&theater



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Kawiri Karaka Burdy Wanao Manahi Parapara Mouhou