



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857.

[No. 7.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1856," it is enacted that no land acquired from the Aboriginal inhabitants after the passing thereof shall be open for sale or disposal until the Governor shall have notified by Proclamation in the New Zealand Government Gazette that the Native Title has been extinguished over such land.

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, do hereby *proclaim and notify* that the Native Title has been extinguished over the five several blocks of land, the boundaries whereof are mentioned or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
FREDK. WHITAKER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

BOUNDARIES OF THE WAIKIEKI BLOCK.

Estimated to contain 12,000 acres.

The boundaries are these:—Commencing at Ngawaha at the confluence of Tauraroa and Manganui, thence on in the Tauraroa creek till it joins the boundary of Ruarangi, being the land sold by Te Manihera on the East, that is, the boundary of Ruarangi cut by the Surveyors. The boundary of the South commences at Ngawaha at the confluence of Tauraroa and Manganui, thence on in the Manganui Creek until it joins the boundary of Ruarangi, being the land sold by Te Manihera, that is, the Ruarangi boundary as cut by the Surveyors.

No. 2.

BOUNDARIES OF THE RANGITAWHIRI BLOCK.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

Estimated to contain 15,000 acres.

The boundaries of the land are these:—Commencing at Matahoroa on the sea-coast at the land formerly sold to Messrs. Whitaker and Du Moulin, thence running along the sea-coast to Whakatautuna, thence on to Harataunga and as far as the Whangati, this is the termination on the Eastern Coast. On the Western Coast it commences at Whangati, at the land bought formerly by Messrs. Whitaker and Du Moulin, running along the sea-coast to Kohatupaopao and to Parahake, until it reaches Akatarere; there it ends. The boundary on the South is at the land bought by Messrs.

Whitaker and Du Moulin; the boundary on the North is at the land which was bought by the Company of Europeans.

No. 3.

BOUNDARIES OF THE TARAIRE BLOCK.

Estimated to contain 2,700 acres.

The boundaries are these:—They commence on the Eastern side at a stream called or known as *Katiaka* on the side adjoining Mr. King's boundary line, taking a turn at the stream known as *Waipukakaho*, it then crosses over the open fern ground until it joins the *Tarairé River*, it then follows the course of the *Tarairé River* in a northerly direction; it follows up the stream called *Whakapirau* until it reaches the mark of the boundary of *Spickman's* land, thence in a westerly direction towards *Tupare*; it follows the ridge until it joins *Te Uhu*, here it descends to the stream or water known as *Te Poti*; from thence in a south-westerly direction to the stream known as *Pongaheka*, it follows the ridge of the *Tauapuku* until it reaches the main river of *Kaeo*; thence in a south-easterly direction following the course of the river *Kaeo* until it joins or unites again at the starting or commencing point called *Katiaka*.

The Burial Grounds or Places.

These two Burial Places, that is to say, the spots themselves only where persons have been interred, are excluded from this sale of land. Their names are *Orotere* and *Tauaki*.

The portion of land belonging to *Toro* te *Taua* is excepted from this purchase of land. It begins at the stream called *Okaihau*, the ridge being the boundary above and the *Kaeo* River the boundary below, until it meets at the *Waipukakaho* stream, comprising in the whole 270 acres.

No. 4.

BOUNDARIES OF THE WHAKAPAKU BLOCK.

Estimated to contain 2,688 acres.

The boundaries, which are these, commence on the south-eastern side at a stream called *Wairakau*, near the heads of the *Wangaroa* Harbour; from the stream of *Wairakau* it ascends the high ground at a point known as *Te Umukiwi*, from thence it follows the ridge near some land slips until it reaches *Pukeahua-hu*, and from thence until it reaches the stream of water known as *Te Rere* on the sea-side. (The Settlement of *Taupo* is excepted or left out of this purchase.) From the stream *Te Rere* it follows the sea-coast to *Matanehanehu*, *Uiaakukupa*, *Tupou*, *Ohairiao*, *Motukahakaha* (this last named settlement is left out or excepted from the purchase, the boundary of which is on the top of the ridge), from thence to *Taurua* *Kowhitiwahine* it takes an ascent in an inland direction to the mountain known as *Te Kapara*, from thence to the *Atuanui* stream

which is crossed, and proceeds until it joins or approaches the land sold to *James Berghan*, from thence in a south-easterly direction towards *Parahuhua*, *Otuhi*, the hill called *Wai-kukupa*, until it descends to the stream of *Te Tahua*, and from thence to the Harbour of *Whangaroa*, where it unites or joins the boundary from which it first commenced.

The settlements of *Taupo* and *Motukahakaha* are excepted from this purchase—*Taupo*, 400 acres; *Motukahakaha*, 180 acres.

No. 5.

BOUNDARIES OF THE ONEWHEREO-WHEREO BLOCK.

Estimated to contain 300 acres.

The boundaries of the land are these:—Commencing on the North at the boundary of the *Pukeharakeke* purchase, thence in an easterly direction till it reaches the boundary of the *Whatati* purchase, where it turns and runs along the said boundary till it reaches the boundary of the *Kaipakau* purchase, where it turns again and runs along the said boundary to the boundary of the *Pukeharakeke* purchase, along which it proceeds to the bend of the *Pukeharakeke* boundary where it joins.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled the "Waste Lands Act, 1856," I, the Governor, do hereby notify to the Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, in the said Colony, that all that allotment or parcel of Waste Land of the Crown situate within the said Province, and being an Island in the Harbour of Port Victoria, containing four acres (more or less) as the same is delineated on maps deposited in the office of the Colonial Secretary, at Auckland, in the said Colony, and in the Waste Lands Office of the said Province of Canterbury, is required for the use of the General Government of the said Colony, for the purpose of Military Defence. And I do accordingly except the said allotment or parcel of land from sale, and reserve the same to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors.

Given under my hand this third day of March, in the year 1857.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,

Governor.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof; Sess. 7, No. 7, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," and also by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled the "Secondary Punishment Act, 1854," I, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby make and publish the Rules and Regulations following for the classification, diet, instruction, treatment, correction and discipline of prisoners under confinement in Public Gaols and for the em-

ployment, safe custody, management and discipline of convicts under sentence of penal servitude within the Province of Canterbury in the Colony of New Zealand.

Dated at Government House,
Auckland, this 11th day of
March, 1857.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

General Rules respecting the Prisoners.

1. Prisoners to whom the following Regulations apply include four classes.

1. Prisoners awaiting trial or commitment by the Magistrates' Court.
2. Prisoners committed for trial in the Supreme Court.
3. Prisoners under sentence of the Magistrates' Courts.
4. Prisoners under sentence of the Supreme Court.

2. EVERY prisoner on first entering the Gaol, and before being locked up, is to be searched in the presence of the Gaoler or Turnkey; his name, age, country, religion, height, and general description, are to be entered in the Register kept for that purpose. The prisoner is to be reported to the Sheriff in the evening of the day of his entry.

3. All money, property, instruments, &c., are to be taken from prisoners entering the Gaol; a minute, specifying particulars, and signed by the gaoler, is to be entered in the Register. Such money, property, &c., shall remain in the custody of the gaoler, unless otherwise directed, until such time as the prisoner shall be discharged or otherwise entitled to a return of his property, or until other disposition thereof shall be ordered by competent authority.

4. All prisoners of class 4, and prisoners of class 3 under sentence for longer than one week, will have their hair cut close on entering the Gaol.

5. Every cell is to be opened at 6 A.M., between the 1st September and the 10th April, and at daylight during the remainder of the year.

6. Fifteen minutes is to be allowed for dressing.

7. The cells are then to be swept and dusted; the bedding, weather permitting, to be suspended in the airing-yard, and afterwards put away and folded in the smallest possible compass. This duty to be performed by such of the prisoners as may be told off for that purpose by the Gaoler.

8. The prisoners are then to wash themselves thoroughly, and make themselves as clean as possible.

9. The prisoners are then to be assembled, and their names called over, after which prayers will be read by the gaoler, or such other person as the Sheriff shall appoint. Disorderly conduct during prayers will be punished under Clause 42 of these Regulations.

10. After prayers the prisoners will take their breakfast.

11. At 10 minutes before 8 o'clock the hard-labor men are to muster, and to be called over by the gaoler.

12. The hard-labor men are then to proceed to their work in couples, and in an orderly manner, and guarded by a police constable. Each man will be set to his task by the overseer. The prisoners will return from their work in like manner.

13. During work the Constable on guard and overseer are to prevent all idling and talking, and on no account to allow speaking to passers by.

14. No prisoner is to go to the rear unless the constable on guard is satisfied that it is necessary, nor on any pretence is he to leave the constable's sight.

15. At 12 o'clock all the prisoners are to dine, at which time the hard-labor men are to be brought in, if at labor at a reasonable distance from the Gaol: they will resume their work at 1 P.M., and continue at work, except as hereafter specified, until 5 P.M.

16. At dinner in the Gaol each prisoner will appear with clean hands and face.

17. On their return from work the hard-labor men will be assembled, and the names of all the prisoners will be called over.

18. Each prisoner will then wash himself, make his bed, and prepare for the night.

19. The prisoners will then be locked up in their appointed cells, and their supper will be given them. Before being locked up, each prisoner is to be searched by the constable on duty in the presence of the gaoler.

20. During weather too wet to admit of out-door work, the prisoners will be employed in the performance of such work as shall be provided by orders of the Sheriff.

21. Prisoners of classes 1 and 2 are not compelled to labor but they may volunteer to work with the hard-labor men by permission of the Sheriff.

22. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour may be put to work, not severe.

23. The above regulations respecting hard-labor men apply to all prisoners working in the gang either under sentence or voluntarily.

24. On one day of the week, to be appointed by the sheriff, the prisoners are to attend Divine Service.

25. Each prisoner (unless specially excused) is to attend Divine Service and prayers at the appointed times, and to behave himself with the greatest propriety.

26. Each prisoner is to be provided with a Prayer-book and Bible, which he is hereby prohibited from in any way injuring or defacing.

27. Unless otherwise ordered, on Saturdays out-door work is to cease at noon. From one to 5 o'clock each prisoner is to be employed in mending and washing his clothes, and assisting in cleaning the prison for Sunday. Each prisoner is to have a clean shirt and a clean pair of trowsers once a week.

28. Prisoners of class 4, and prisoners of class 3 under sentence for longer than one week, are to have their hair cut close once a month, and to be close-shaved once a week.

29. No prisoner, on any pretence, is to be allowed to converse with any of the officers of the gaol.

30. Prisoners in health are on no account to be allowed to lie in bed during the day.

31. Singing, conversation, and angry expressions are strictly forbidden.

32. Games and amusements of any kind are strictly forbidden.

33. Tobacco, unless by especial permission, is strictly prohibited.

34. Any prisoner desirous of making any application or complaint to the Sheriff or Visiting Justices will be allowed to do so at their visit to the Gaol.

35. Every prisoner is to receive notice from the gaoler the evening before his discharge, and upon leaving the prison is to be strictly searched.

36. Whatever articles he was deprived of on entering the Gaol are, unless forfeited by competent authority, to be returned to him on leaving.

37. The provisions of these regulations are to be applied to female prisoners so far as circumstances will admit. Females sentenced to penal servitude will be kept to suitable hard labour within the precincts of the Gaol.

38. The provisions of these regulations, excepting those having especial reference to hard-labor men, are applicable to prisoners.

39. Every prisoner awaiting trial will be allowed two hours exercise in the airing yard in the course of the morning, and two hours in the afternoon of every day, and when there are more than two such prisoners they will exercise in parties as the gaoler shall see fit.

40. At the hour of exercise each prisoner shall be watched by the gaoler, turnkey, or other officer on duty, and shall on no pretence leave his sight; the rule relating to an attempt to escape from the hard-labor gang will apply to an attempt to escape under any other circumstances.

Punishment Regulations.

41. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officer of the gaol.
2. Holding or attempting to hold intercourse with others than officers of the gaol.
3. Assaulting a prisoner.
4. Insolence or threatening violence to any officer or officers of the gaol.
5. Injuring or destroying the property of the Government.
6. Profane swearing, or using obscene language, or playing at games or gambling, or making noises to the disturbance of the other prisoners.
7. Smoking, or supplying to or leaving in

the way of a prisoner, tobacco, pipes, or other articles forbidden.

8. Any other conduct subversive of the peace, order, or good government of the gaol

shall be punishable by being placed in solitary confinement for any period not exceeding six days, and a diminution of his rations.

42. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Attempting to escape.
2. Conniving at, and concealing prisoners in attempting to escape.

3. Assaulting any officer of the gaol shall, in addition to any punishment to which on trial in the Superior Courts for such offence he may be sentenced, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days at any one time, and not to be repeated at a less interval than forty-two days, and not exceeding in the whole four weeks, and by diminished rations as mentioned in the former regulations.

43. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Mutiny or outbreak.
2. Assaulting an officer, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
3. Setting on fire, or attempting to set on fire, the gaol-building, or other property

shall, in addition to any punishment to which he may be sentenced as above, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days at any one time, and not to be repeated at a less interval than forty-two days, and not exceeding six calendar months in the whole, and to diminished rations.

44. The above punishments may be inflicted by the Sheriff, or any Visiting Justice, upon due proof upon oath of the commission of the offence in respect of which such punishment is awarded.

45. Every sentence of punishment, with the nature of the offence, shall be entered in the Special Report Book, and signed by the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. Such sentence of punishment shall also be recorded in the Journal.

Attempt to Escape.

46. Any prisoner leaving his allotted place, while at work, with intent to escape, or otherwise making any attempt to escape, will render himself liable to be shot by the guard or other person in whose charge he may be; and each prisoner is hereby cautioned that if he makes any such attempt he does so at his own risk and peril.

Rations.

47. The scale of rations is to be as follows:—

No. 1.—2lbs. of bread, water *ad libitum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap.

" 2.—1lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap.

- 3.—1lb. of bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.
- 4.—1lb. of bread, 1lb. of potatoes, 1lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.

48. No. 1 ration will be given as punishment.

No. 2 will be the ordinary ration for prisoners not on hard labour.

No. 3 is the ordinary hard labour ration.

No. 4 is the extra hard labour ration, to be given only by special authority.

49. No rations are to be supplied, except as above, without an order from the Sheriff or Visiting Surgeon. Additional rations and indulgences may be ordered by the Sheriff, as a mark of approval for good conduct, and by the Visiting Surgeon, when necessary for health. But all such orders shall be given in writing to the gaoler, and preserved by him.

Visiting Days.

50. Relations and friends of any prisoner awaiting trial will be permitted to visit such prisoner on Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M., upon application at such times to the gaoler; but on no other day and at no other time, under any pretence whatever. This privilege may be forfeited by misconduct on the part of the prisoner.

51. Any prisoner awaiting trial is at liberty, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day of the week, excepting Sunday, to have private interviews with his legal adviser.

52. Except as above, no person will be allowed to visit any prisoner without an order from the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. Every such visit must be in the presence of the gaoler, and must not last more than twenty minutes.

Letters.

53. All letters from the legal adviser of any prisoner awaiting trial will be received and delivered sealed to such prisoner, provided such letters are signed on the outside by such legal adviser.

54. Except as above, prisoners will not be allowed to send or receive letters without the permission of the Sheriff. All letters so sent or received by any prisoner must pass unsealed through the hands of the gaoler, who is at liberty, if he thinks fit, to open such letters.

Officers of the Gaol.

55. The gaoler shall every day inspect every yard, cell, gallery, &c., of the Gaol, and shall see that the cells are kept clean and well whitewashed.

56. The gaoler shall see every prisoner once in 24 hours; and once a week shall go through the prison at uncertain hours of the night, entering the same in the Journal.

57. The gaoler shall examine the locks and bolts of all the cells, wards, gates, &c., daily.

58. The most exact order and cleanliness is to be enforced by the gaoler; every turnkey or other officer on duty is to report to the gaoler

every defect or neglect connected with the prison.

59. The gaoler is to attend upon the Clergy and Visiting Justices, during their visits to the Gaol.

60. The gaoler shall never sleep out of the Gaol without a written authority from the Sheriff.

61. Upon occasions of any irregularity, or breach of discipline by any prisoner, the gaoler is to report the same forthwith to the Sheriff or a Visiting Justice.

62. No officer of the Gaol shall strike (unless in self-defence) or shall ill-treat a prisoner.

63. No officer of the Gaol shall receive visitors inside the Gaol.

64. No officer of the gaol shall sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of, any article to any prisoner, nor have any pecuniary dealing or transaction whatever with a prisoner, or employ one in any way in a private capacity.

65. No officer of the Gaol shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any fee or gratuity, either from contractors for the establishment, or from prisoners, or from any person visiting the prison.

66. No officer of the gaol shall use tobacco or spirits within the gaol-yard or walls.

67. Any officer of the Gaol seen in the prison in the least degree intoxicated, or seen gambling, will be immediately dismissed.

68. No officer of the Gaol is to converse with prisoners except in discharge of his duty, or on subjects connected therewith.

69. On an alarm being heard, all police constables and officers of the Gaol are to turn out fully armed to assist the orders of the officer in charge.

Duties of Constables on Guard.

70. Constables on guard, ~~and~~ as overseers, are not to hold any communication with prisoners except on matters of discipline.

71. Constables on guard are never to be without arms—to consist of a musket, bayonet, and pistols, with six rounds of ball and wad.

72. Constables on guard are never to allow any prisoner to approach any ~~prisoner~~ more than ten paces, nor to permit any prisoner to go beyond the prescribed limits without the overseer's order.

73. On any prisoner passing, or attempting to pass, the prescribed bounds, it is the duty of the constable on guard to challenge him by calling out "stand prisoner," with the prisoner's name or number. On this challenge being repeated twice, and the prisoner neglecting or refusing to stand, then it shall be lawful for the constable on guard, or other officer, to use his weapons, and in case of inability to prevent escape by other means, to fire on the prisoner to prevent his escaping.

74. On the escape of any prisoner the constable on guard shall give an alarm, but on no account shall he leave the gang without the orders of the gaoler.

75. Constables on guard are justified in using their arms to prevent prisoners from assaulting each other, or any other person.

76. The constable on guard is to cause a sufficient supply of pure water to be kept near the prisoners for drink.

77. Constables on guard with each gang are to receive from the gaoler the number of the gang. They are to count the same at least every half hour. They are to report to the gaoler any irregularity in the conduct of the prisoners.

General Regulations connected with the Gaol.

78. A Notice-board is to be fixed in some conspicuous place inside and outside the prison, cautioning persons against bringing spirits, liquor, tobacco, pipes, or other forbidden articles into the prison, or within the gaol yard.

79. A proper Register, Journal, Special Report Book, Account Books, &c., are to be regularly kept, and to be open to the inspection of the Sheriff and Visiting Justices.

80. Every cell is to be washed out at least every other day.

81. The greatest cleanliness is to be enforced throughout the Gaol buildings and yards, and with respect to the prisoner's clothing, bedding, &c.

82. All food is to be locked up beyond access of the prisoners; every person within the Gaol is strictly prohibited from giving additional food to any of the prisoners.

83. No dog (except a guard dog) or other animal shall be kept on the Gaol premises.

84. The gaoler may, with the sanction of the Sheriff, employ one or more prisoners in the service of the prison, but not in his own service, or in that of any private person.

85. All cases of sickness, or reputed sickness, are to be at once reported to the visiting Surgeon.

86. No servant of the Gaol, nor any prisoner, can sit as a Juror on an inquest held upon the body of any person who has died in prison.

87. Notice of the death of a prisoner must be given to the Coroner, and to the relations of the deceased when these can be ascertained.

88. The rules of the prison are to be read to all the prisoners once a week.

Visiting Magistrates.

89. Should visit the Gaol weekly in turn. Once a month two Visiting Justices should visit the Gaol together.

90. At each visit Visiting Justices should inspect the different classes of offenders, the yards, solitary cells, and every other division or department of the prison.

91. Visiting Justices should hear any complaint or application of any kind which any prisoner may have to make.

92. Visiting Justices should report any matter of importance to the Superintendent.

93. Visiting Justices should report refractory offenders, and may, for the purpose of punishment, order prisoners to be placed on reduced rations, in solitary confinement, or in dark cells, and in urgent cases may order the use of irons.

94. Visiting Justices should report quarterly upon the state of the Gaol-building, and upon

any repairs lately done, or which require to be undertaken. Also upon any abuses connected with the Gaol, and upon the general condition of the prisoners especially as to health, morals, discipline, and observance of the rules.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all UNCLAIMED BALANCES of DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES, administered by LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as Official Administrator, and paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of December, 1856.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Moneys Received.	Payments made.	Balance in the hands of the Registrar.	Balance in Treasury.	Remarks.
William Young	Auckland	London	£ 407 4 11	£ 8 17 1	£ 398 17 10	98 7 10	
Horatio John Saxby and George Curtis	Waikato	Leominster Herefordshire	35 12 0	32 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	
John Kingdon	Waikato	Exeter	83 12 6	6 2 4	77 10 2	77 10 2	
Robert Dalrymple	Auckland	London	6 12 3	2 9 11	4 2 4	4 2 4	
			233 1 8	49 17 4		183 9 4	

I, Laughlin O'Brien, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and faithful Return of all Unclaimed Balances belonging to Deceased Persons' Estates, administered and paid by me into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of December, 1856.
L. O'BRIEN.
Made and declared at Auckland, this thirty-first day of January, 1857, before me, EDWIN STEPHEN, C.J.
I certify the above Returns to be correct. C. W. RICHMOND, Colonial Treasurer.

LAUGHLIN, O'BRIEN ESQUIRE, RECEIVER of INTERSTATE ESTATES for the Northern Division of the Colony of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of GEORGE BATES, Deceased Intestate.

1856.		£ s. d.	1856.		£ s. d.
March—By cash from Dr. Davis		2 10 0	May 3—Paid advertising notice to creditors	0 1 0	
April 21—Ditto from Turbulla balance of wages		8 9 0	Do.—Paid advertising balance sheet	0 7 6	
May 8—Ditto sale of watch		0 7 0	Do. 31—Paid Letters of Administration	1 10 0	
			Do.—Administrator's Commission	0 10 6	
			Ditto—Balance	8 8 0	
		£10 17 0			£10 17 0

I, LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a just and true Account of all the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the above Estate of George Bates, deceased, intestate.

L. O'BRIEN,

Sworn at the Supreme Court Office, Auckland, this sixteenth day of February, 1857, before me,

SEDNEY STEPHEN, C. J.

I hereby certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the above estate of George Bates. Dated at Auckland this sixteenth day of February, 1857.

SEDNEY STEPHEN,
Chief-Justice.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, March 11th, 1857.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, on the recommendation of His Honor the Superintendent of New Plymouth, to appoint

WILLIAM HALSE

to conduct the sale of Waste Lands of the Crown within that Province, under the New Plymouth Land Regulations, and to receive the moneys arising from the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of such lands, vice Richard Chilton, resigned.

By his Excellency's command,

F. WHITAKER,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, March 11th, 1857.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Rev. HENRY H. LAWRY, and
Mr. CHARLES SYLVES VOLKNER,

to be Registrars under "The Marriage Act, 1854," and Deputy-Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, under the Registration Ordinance, Sess. 8, No. 9, for the districts of Hokianga and Tauranga respectively.

By his Excellency's command,

F. WHITAKER,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

FIREWOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, March 11th, 1857.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on Monday, the 30th instant, for furnishing the General Government with Firewood, in such quantities as may be required during the six months commencing the 1st April next.

At per ton, for the usual size, and also for such as may be required to be cut and split to a size to suit the fireplaces in the Public Offices, to be delivered at the several Public Offices.

By his Excellency's command,

F. WHITAKER,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

PRINTING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, March 11th, 1857.

NO eligible Tender having been received for the Printing required by the General Government, as called for by the notice in the *Government Gazette* of 5th February last, No. 3, fresh Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on Monday, the 23rd instant, for such Printing as the General Government may require for the period ending 31st March, 1858.

The Printing will be divided into the following portions:—

- 1st. The Government Gazette, Bills, Acts, and Estimates.
- 2nd. Votes and Proceedings and Daily Notices of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.
- 3rd. Blank Forms and other Jobs not included in the above portions.

Tenders for the 1st portion to specify a price per sheet of demy 8vo, and 10 per sheet of foolscap folio.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any portion of the work.

Further particulars may be obtained by application at this Office.

By his Excellency's command,

F. WHITAKER,

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary.

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