



# NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

[No. 17.]

## 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 Ordinance enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, Sess. 6, No. 1, intituled "An Ordinance to empower the Governor of New Zealand to regulate the Importation and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and other Warlike Stores," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor from time to time by proclamation to prohibit, and also to make provision for regulating and restricting throughout the Colony of New Zealand the importation or sale, or both the importation and sale, of arms, gunpowder, and other warlike stores: And whereas it is expedient that the several regulations now in force in different parts of the said Colony should be superseded, and other provisions to be in force throughout the said Colony substituted for the same: Now, therefore, I, the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in me in that behalf, do hereby prohibit throughout the said Colony the importation and sale of arms, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, except in conformity with the regulations and restrictions following, that is to say:—

1. On and after the days on which this proclamation shall come into operation as hereinafter provided, no person shall import into or land in, the said Colony, or shall sell, or otherwise dispose of therein, any arms, gunpowder,

or other warlike stores, without having first obtained a license for the purpose from the Governor, or some person authorised by him to grant the same as hereinafter provided. Every warrant of appointment to grant such licenses may contain such restrictions and conditions as the Governor may think fit.

### ARMS, &c.

2. If there do not appear to be any sufficient objection, a license specially applicable to each particular case will be granted by the Governor or other person authorised to grant such licenses, for the importation, landing, sale, or disposal of any arms, and other warlike stores not hereinafter specifically mentioned, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed in such license. A fee of 2s. 6d. will be charged for each license for the importation, landing, sale, or disposal of any arms.

### GUNPOWDER, SHOT, AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

3. Persons will from time to time be appointed by the Governor at convenient places throughout the Colony with authority to grant general licenses (to the effect of the Form 'A. in the Schedule hereunto annexed) to import, land, sell, and dispose of gunpowder, shot fit for sporting purposes, and percussion caps. A fee of £2 will be charged for every such license, and the same will continue in force for twelve calendar months from the date thereof.

4. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, at any time to revoke any such license by notice to that effect to be left at the usual, or last known place of abode or

business of the licensee in the Colony, and in such case the amount received for the license so revoked shall be returned to the person who paid the same.

5. Special licenses may be granted by any person authorized to grant a general license on payment of a fee of 5s., authorizing one importation, landing, sale, or other, disposal to be particularly described in every such license.

6. Every person to whom any such license shall be granted shall, on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October, or within fifteen days after every such day, make a return, in writing, to some one of the persons who shall have been empowered to grant general licenses as aforesaid stating the particulars in respect of all the gunpowder, shot, and percussion caps sold or disposed of by such person during the three calendar months immediately preceding such days respectively, according to the Form B. in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and every license-holder who shall neglect to make such return, or who shall wilfully make a false return, shall, in addition to any penalties he may incur for want of compliance with the terms of this proclamation, be deemed to have forfeited his license, which shall thenceforth be null and void; and no license shall be again granted to him without the special authority of the Governor first obtained.

**ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR PERSONAL DEFENCE, &c.**

7. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person coming into the Colony from landing such arms and ammunition as he may carry for personal defence, or for purposes of sporting, or shall apply to the importation and landing of supplies for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces.

**HALF PENALTIES TO PERSONS PROCURING CONVICTIONS.**

8. And I do hereby proclaim and declare, that for the more effectually detecting and preventing the unlawful importation, landing, sale, and disposal of arms, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, I will cause to be awarded to any person or persons who shall have been active in or towards the procuring of any conviction under the provisions of the said recited Ordinance, one half of the penalty which may be recovered by virtue thereof.

9. This proclamation shall come into force in the Provinces of Auckland and New Plymouth on the 1st day of August next, and in the other four Provinces of the Colony on the 1st day of October next.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

By his Excellency's command,  
E. W. STAFFORD.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FORM A.

*License to Import and Sell.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in me in that behalf by the Governor of New Zealand, I, A. B., do hereby LICENSE C. D., (he having paid the sum of £2.) to Import, Land, Sell, and Dispose of Gunpowder, Shot fit for sporting purposes, and Percussion Caps, during twelve calendar months from the date hereof. Provided always that this License may be revoked by the Governor, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, by notice to that effect, to be left at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the licensee, and in such case the fee paid for the license so revoked will be returned.

Dated the            day of            185            C. D.

The above license is granted, subject to the following conditions, viz.—

[Insert here special conditions, if any.]

NOTE.—A return in the Form prescribed by the Proclamation of the twenty-fifth day of June, 1857, must be made to some person authorized to grant Licenses on the first days of January, April, July, and October, or within fifteen days of every such day, or this License will be void, and penalties incurred under the "Arms Importation Ordinance." A copy of the Form in which the return is to be made is printed at the back of this License.

\* \* This Proclamation does not affect the provisions of the "Arms Ordinance," Sess. 7, No. 18. Under that Ordinance, the following Licenses will still be required, (the Governor having no power under its provisions to dispense with them) viz:—

1. A License from a Justice of the Peace to authorize the removal of any Arms, or Warlike Stores, or Gunpowder exceeding the weight of two pounds, from one part of the Colony to another.

2. A License to make, construct, amend, or repair any Arms, Gunpowder, or other Warlike Stores.

FORM B.

*A Return of all Gunpowder, Shot, and Percussion Caps sold by the undersigned, between the 1st day of            185 , and the 1st day of            185 .*

Date of each sale.	Name and residence of each purchaser.	Quantity and description of articles, also stating whether Gunpowder, sporting or blasting.
2nd December, 1857.	E. F.	3lbs. of sporting gunpowder 8lbs. of shot 500 percussion caps 20lbs. of Blasting Powder

(Signed) A. B.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, June 24th, 1857.

**T**HE following additional Regulation, made upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Stockade at Mount Eden, is, in conformity with the provisions of the Secondary Punishment Act, 1854, published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 10th Section of the "Secondary Punishment Act, 1854," I do hereby make the Rule and Regulation following, that is to say—

In addition to the Rations allowed to the Prisoners confined in the Stockade at Mount Eden under the General Rules and Regulations made and published by me on the 8th day of September and the 4th day of October, 1856, each of the said Prisoners shall be entitled daily to

Half-a-pound of Bread, and  
Half-a-pound of Mixed Vegetables.

Dated at Auckland this sixteenth day of June, 1857.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, June 24th, 1857.

**I**N pursuance of the 20th clause of the "Resident Magistrates' Courts Ordinance," Session 7, No. 16, I hereby select and appoint the undermentioned Aboriginal Native to be an Assessor for settling disputes, along with the Resident Magistrate for the District of Waikato,

WAATA KUKUTAI,  
of Tihorewaru, Lower Waikato.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

By His Excellency's command,  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, June 24th, 1857.

**T**HE following Despatches received by His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, sanctioning the return to Austria of the Chevalier Stanislas de Chojecki, are published for the information of the person interested.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Foreign Office,  
15th January, 1857.

**SIR,**—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith a copy of a note from the Austrian Minister at this Court, requesting that Chevalier Stanislas de Chojecki, an Austrian Political Refugee, now in Australia, may be informed that he has been pardoned, and may obtain a passport from the Imperial Legation in London; and I am to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Labouchere to cause the necessary steps to be

taken for conveying this information to M. de Chojecki.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) SHELBURNE,

H. Merivale, Esq.,  
&c., &c.

(Copie)

Londres,  
le 11me Janvier, 1857.

MONSR. LE COMTE,—

Le Gouvernement Imperial vient de m' informer que le réfugié politique Chevalier Stanislas de Chojecki, natif de Galicie, venant d' être amnistié est autorisé à retourner dans sa patrie et pourra être muni à cet effet d' un passeport de cette Legation Imperiale et Royale.

Comme j'ai appris que ce sujet Autrichien séjourne actuellement en Australie, je me permets Monsr. le Comte, d' avoir recours à votre obligeance, en priant V. E. de vouloir bien, à défaut d' un Agent Consulaire Imperial en Australie, faire communiquer à M. Chojecki l' information qui précède par l' entremise des autorites Royales Britanniques à Melbourne.

En offrant par avance à V. E. mes remerciemens empressés, je saisis cette occasion, pour vous renouveler M. le Comte l' assurance de ma plus haute consideration.

(Signed) APPONY.

à J. E.

M. le Comte de Clarendon,  
&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, June 24th, 1857.

**T**HE following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the erection of Light-houses in the Colonies, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing-street,  
8th January, 1857.

**SIR,**—You have already been apprized that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have undertaken the duty, as far as the Home Government is concerned, of superintending the erection of Colonial Light-houses.

In cases where Funds are to be found for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such Light, by levying tolls under the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, or by means of a Grant from the Imperial Parliament, applications will of course be made to the Board of Trade, and they will then have an opportunity of considering the character and position of the Light in question, with reference to other Lights in the neighbourhood. But when a Light is erected in a Colony without application to the Lords of the Committee, it may happen that their Lordships receive no notice of the Light until the completion is notified to the public in the usual way.

It is evident that this may in some cases lead to great difficulty and confusion. It is of course of the utmost importance that all the Lights on a coast should be arranged on one system, and with reference to each other, and if, whilst one Colony is erecting a Light on its own coast, the Board of Trade are erecting a second Light on the coast of an adjoining Colony without notice of the former Light, the result may be that the Lights are made similar in character, and may thus prove impediments instead of aids to safe navigation.

The benefits to be derived from an arrangement under which the Colonial authorities may obtain the advantage of the experience of the nautical advisers of the Board of Trade, and of the three Lighthouse Boards of the United Kingdom, are so fully adverted to in previous correspondence on the subject, that it is unnecessary to advert to them further.

But I am especially desirous of impressing upon you that, in all cases where the Colony under your Government intends or wishes to erect Lighthouses, or to alter Lights already erected, without assistance or advice from the Home Government, it is most desirable that a full intimation of such intention, and of the plans by which it may be proposed to carry it into effect, should be transmitted to the Board of Trade at the earliest possible period.

I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor GORE BROWNE,  
&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, June 24th, 1857.

THE attention of the respective Postmasters throughout New Zealand is directed to the following Despatches, with respect to the first of which it is hereby notified that the fee to be charged on all letters registered for transmission to the United Kingdom will for the present be one shilling, a double fee being charged in the case of letters sent through Great Britain to any other Colony.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing-street,  
31st January, 1857.

SIR,—With the view of providing increased security, during their transmission through the Post, for Letters of importance, or Letters containing valuable Enclosures, the Postmaster-General is very desirous of affording to the public the opportunity of registering Letters, forwarded in the Mails between the United Kingdom and all the British Colonies, with which a regular exchange of Mails takes place.

In those Colonies, the Posts of which are under the control of the British Post Office, the privilege of registering Letters sent to the United Kingdom has been enjoyed for some time past, and Letters, professedly registered, are constantly received from other Colonies. But, as regards these last, Registration has not yet been placed upon any proper footing.

I have, therefore, to propose to you the following arrangements:—

1. That any Letter or Packet of printed papers sent from the United Kingdom to New Zealand, or from the Colony to the United Kingdom, may be registered at the wish of the sender, provided the entire postage and the Registration fee be paid in advance.

2. That Letters, but only Letters, forwarded through the United Kingdom from New Zealand to any other British Colony, or to any foreign Country to which Letters can be paid to destination, may also be registered at the wish of the sender, under like conditions.

3. That the amount of the fee to be levied for Registration, shall be fixed by the Dispatching Office; that is to say, that the British Post Office shall fix the amount of the fee for the Registration of Letters sent to New Zealand, and that your Government shall be at liberty to fix the amount of the Fee for the Registration of Letters sent to the United Kingdom.

4. That the fee charged for the Registration of Letters sent from the United Kingdom to New Zealand or *vice versa*, shall be equally divided between the Imperial and the Local Post Office.

5. That in the case of Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom from New Zealand to another Colony, or from New Zealand to any foreign Country with which there is a provision for Registering Letters, two fees shall be collected from the sender of the Letters, one for the Registration as far as the United Kingdom, and the other for the Registration from the United Kingdom to the place of destination.

6. That upon this last class of Letters your Government shall account to the British Post Office for one-half of the fee levied for Registration as far as the United Kingdom, and for the entire fee levied for the Registration from the United Kingdom to the place of destination. For example, supposing a Registered Letter be sent from Sierra Leone to Nova Scotia, and the Government of Sierra Leone to have fixed sixpence as the amount of its fee for Registration, the Post Office of Sierra Leone would collect on the Letter referred to, over and above the postage,

	s.	d.
For the Registration Fee to the United Kingdom .....	0	6
For the Registration Fee from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia .....	0	6
Total.....	1	0

and would account to the British Post Office for nine pence, that is, three pence for half the Registration fee to the United Kingdom, and six pence, the entire fee for the Registration from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia, and, on sending the Letter to Nova Scotia, the British Post Office would account to the Nova Scotia Post Office for three pence, half the fee

for the Registration from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia.

I annex a Table showing the several British Colonies and the Foreign Countries to which Letters sent from the United Kingdom may at present be registered, and the amount of the fee in each case.

I request that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether your Government is willing to assent to these proposals.

I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHERE,

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.

TABLE showing the several British Colonies and Foreign Countries to which letters, sent from the United Kingdom, may at present be registered, and the amount of the fee in each case:—

Colony or Foreign Country.	Registration Fee from United Kingdom.	Observations.
Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbice, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Tortola and Tobago	s. d. 0 6	
France and Algeria, or the following countries, the correspondence of which is forwarded, as a rule, through France, viz., the places in Turkey (A) Syria, or Egypt, at which France maintains Post-Offices, Luxemburg, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Sardinia, Switzerland, Salonica, Tunis, and Tangiers, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, Papal States, Two Sicilies, and Greece		(A) Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli in Syria, Latakia, Alexandretta, Mersina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mytilene, Datdanelles, Gallipoli, and Constantinople, including Scutari
Any of the following countries, if specially addressed via France, viz., the Netherlands, Prussia, (B) German States, Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Brunswick, Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), Anhalt, Austrian Dominions, Servia, Denmark, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe (the places at which France maintains Post-Offices excepted) via Austria, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia	An additional amount equal to the amount of postage British and Foreign.	(B) Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe-Detmold, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Nassau, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar-Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck
Prussia, or any of the following countries, when not addressed via France, (C) German States, Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Brunswick, Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), Anhalt, Austrian Dominions, Servia, the Ionian Islands, Denmark, Moldavia, Wallacia, Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted), via Austria, Sweden and Norway	0 9	(C) Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe-Detmold, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Nassau, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar-Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck

Any of the following countries, if specially addressed via Prussia, via Luxemburg, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Sardinia, Switzerland, Papal States and Greece	0 7
Belgium and the Netherlands	0 6
Russia and Poland	(D) 1 0
United States	0 6

(D) a registered letter for Russia and Poland is liable to three fees, viz.,

d.  
British .. 6  
Prussian 3  
Russian 3½  
but this last (the Russian fee) increases according to the weight of the letter, 3½d. being charged when the letter does not exceed half an ounce; 7d when it weighs more than half an ounce, but does not exceed one ounce, and so on; according to the British scale

Note—This Table is only applicable to Letters addressed to the several places specified when sent through the United Kingdom.

General Post Office, London,  
20th February, 1857.

SIR,—The Postmaster-General considers it desirable that, under the new plan of compulsory prepayment of postage, some general rule should be laid down with respect to re-directed Letters.

A Letter arriving from New Zealand addressed to this country, and redirected back to the Colony, should now, in the ordinary course, be treated as a Dead Letter, in consequence of the postage due for its conveyance hence to New Zealand not being prepaid, and should be returned with other Dead Letters to Auckland.

As this course, however, would only lead to the return of the Letter to the writer instead of to its delivery to the person addressed, while neither the Revenue of this Office nor of the Colonial Post Office would benefit by this proceeding, it seems advisable to come to some understanding on the subject.

The Postmaster-General proposes that, instead of treating such Letters as Dead Letters, they should, in future, be forwarded in the Mails without charge, leaving your Office to collect and retain the postage due for their conveyance.

At the same time, His Grace desires me to request that you will be so good as to cause a like course to be adopted at your Office with respect to Letters originating in England,

which, after reaching New Zealand, may be redirected to this country.

I am, &c.,  
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,  
&c., &c.,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

General Post Office, London,  
23rd February, 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you that he has received a letter, dated the 16th instant, from the Director General of the Posts of France, in which he requests that measures may be adopted for separating in Australia, into two divisions, the correspondence forwarded via Suez addressed to France, and to Countries the correspondence of which is transmitted through France; one division which should be made up in a mail addressed to the Post Office at Marseilles, to comprise the letters, &c., for Marseilles; and the other division to comprise letters, &c., for all other parts of France, and for Foreign Countries bordering on France, and to be addressed to "the Travelling Post Office from Marseilles to Lyons."

His Grace ventures to hope that you will be enabled to carry out the arrangement so far as relates to your Department.

I am, &c.,  
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,  
&c., &c.,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT, NEW ZEALAND.**

*In the Estate of BRUCE MCGLEIVIE, of Waiheke, WILLIAM WALKER, of Patumahoe, and DENIS CAMPBELL, of Coromandel, deceased intestates.*

PURSUANT to the Rule of this Honorable Court, the creditors of the above-named intestates are, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, to come in and prove their debts before LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., at his Office in the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit arising from the said estate.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1857.

L. O'BRIEN,

Receiver of Intestate Estates.

Supreme Court Office, Auckland.

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 January, to the 31st day of March, 1857.

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.
George Bates .....	Auckland.	Swamp Wiltshire	£ s. d. 10 17 0	£ s. d. 2 9 0	£ s. d. 8 8 0	£ s. d. 8 8 0	
			10 17 0	2 9 0		8 8 0	

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 January to the 31st day of March, 1857.  
L. O'BRIEN.  
Made and declared at Auckland, this nineteenth day of May, 1857, before me, SIDNEY STEPHEN, C.J.  
I certify the above Return to be correct, C. W. RICHMOND, Colonial Treasurer.

## NOTICE OF HEARING.

Court of Claims, Auckland, June 19th, 1857.

**P**URSUANT to the "Land Claims Settlement Act, 1856," the Claims specified in the annexed Schedule will be investigated in open Court, at Coromandel Harbour, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, and following days, at which time and place the Claimants and all parties intersted are required to attend, with their witnesses and the original deeds or documents relating to the respective claims.

F. D. BELL.

## SCHEDULE.

Claimant.	No. of Acres claimed.	Where situated.	Nature of Claim.
Archibald Wilson	211	Kitahi Bay, Coromandel.	This was an Original Land Claim, No. 266. Commissioners Godfrey and Richmond reported, 18th December 1843, in favour of A. Wilson for 594 acres. Grant signed accordingly, but cancelled by Governor Fitzroy, and Scrip for £383 issued to T. S. Conway. This claim conflicts with W. McGregor's, under Preemption Certificate 206.
William Benjamin Moores	300	Pipitiwai, Coromandel.	This was an Original Land Claim, No. 168. Commissioners Godfrey and Richmond reported 18th December 1843, in favour of W. B. Moores for 300 acres, with certain provisoes. Grants prepared accordingly, but cancelled by Governor Fitzroy, and Scrip credit for £300 granted 23rd September 1844, which was not exercised.
William Benjamin Moores.	400	Industry Bay, Coromandel.	This was an Original Land Claim, No. 173a. Commissioners Godfrey and Richmond reported, 18th December, 1843, in favour of W. B. Moores for 400 acres, with certain provisoes. Grants prepared accordingly, but cancelled by Governor Fitzroy, and Scrip credit for £400, granted 23rd September, 1844; which was not exercised.
Alexander Miller (late J. Thorp).	50	Oruaiti, Coromandel.	This was an Original Land Claim, No. 342. Commissioner Godfrey reported 17th June, 1844, that claimant had not appeared pursuant to notice, and recommended No Grant. The excuse for non-appearance now deemed sufficient, and A. Miller admitted to prove his derivative claim.
William McGregor	600	Kitahi Bay, Coromandel.	This was a Preemptive Land Claim No. 206. Commissioner Matson reported, 2nd May 1848, claimant not sent in plan of survey. Claim disallowed 12th June 1848; now admitted under the Act. Claim conflicts with A. Wilson, No. 266.

**P**URSUANT to the provisions of the "Land Claims Settlement Act, 1856," all persons interested in or claiming title under any of the Crown Grants specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby, on behalf of Her Majesty, required to produce, or cause to be produced, such Crown Grants before the Commissioner of Land Claims, at Coromandel Harbour, on the fifteenth day of July next.

In default of the above Grants being produced on the day and at the place above mentioned, (unless the non-production thereof be accounted for to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner,) the said Grants will, under the provisions of the aforesaid Act, be declared null and void, and become so to all intents and purposes in like manner as if the same had been repealed in the Supreme Court by process of *scire facias*.

Auckland, 19th June, 1857.

FRED. WHITAKER,  
Attorney-General.

## SCHEDULE.

Grantee.	Date of Issue of Grant.	Locality of Land Granted.
Duncan McLellan and Archibald Wilson ...	October 22, 1844.	400 acres, Tuhitoto Bay, Coromandel
Gavin Houston .....	September 12, 1844	200 acres, Oahuru Bay, Coromandel
William Benjamin Moores .....	February 15, 1845	978 acres, Waiau River, Coromandel
Cornelius Prout .....	October 22, 1844	100 acres, Tiki, Coromandel
James Preece .....	October 22, 1844	50 acres, Tiki, Coromandel
James Preece .....	October 22, 1844	1400 acres, Kauri, Coromandel
William Webster .....	May 1, 1844	125 acres, Makariri, Coromandel
Henry Downing .....	May 1, 1844	125 acres, Makariri, Coromandel
William Webster .....	May 1, 1844	125 acres, Island of Wanganui, Coromandel
Peter Abercrombie .....	May 1, 1844	125 acres, Island of Wanganui, Coromandel
William Webster .....	May 1, 1844	400 acres, Taupiri, Coromandel
Henry Downing .....	May 1, 1844	400 acres, Taupiri, Coromandel
George William White .....	October 22, 1844	200 acres, Puhirahi, Coromandel.

