



The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1858.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS the land hereinafter mentioned has been acquired by purchase, from the Aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, and it is expedient that the acquisition thereof should be notified by Proclamation accordingly.

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and notify that the Native Title has been extinguished over the Block of Land whereof the boundaries 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 Government House, at Auckland, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE:

By His Excellency's command,

E. W. STAFFORD:

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

DISTRICT OF KAIPARA.

Matakohe Block.

68,000 Acres.

BOUNDARIES.

A line commencing at the South West corner of the Tokatoka purchase, on the left bank of Te Wairoa river, thence along the left bank of the river to the mouth of the Kowai Creek, thence by a line bearing $55^{\circ} 15'$ 1622 links, thence by a line bearing $58^{\circ} 35'$ 5271 links thence by a line bearing $53^{\circ} 17'$ 4957 and 5770 links, crossing Arapukeaka, Kukakore, and Aporotini Creeks, thence by a line bearing $54^{\circ} 4'$ 8825 links, crossing Kotirine Creek and running into the Matatitu river, Arapaoa, thence by the water's edge to Te Awamutu, and on to Matakohe and to the mouth of Paparoa, thence on in a northerly direction along the zigzag line surveyed by Mr. Buchanan, which crosses Otara, Matakohe, Poauau, Mahinahina, Manga-whakairito, Puketotara, Mangatawa, Pukekohe, Pureheha Creeks on to the Mangonui river, thence in the course of that river to the boundary line of Okahu purchase which bears $31^{\circ} 35'$ 62,693 links, thence by a line bearing $51^{\circ} 0'$ 5077 links, thence by a line bearing $320^{\circ} 25'$ 9800 links, thence by a line bearing $54^{\circ} 5077$ and 25,935 links to the S.W. corner of the Tokatoka purchase where the boundaries meet.

DISTRICT OF WHANGAREI.

Kaiwha Block.

1,258 Acres.

BOUNDARIES.

Bounded on the North West by a Stream called Waitangata, and by the Waikare Block 558 links, bearing $129^{\circ} 27'$, on the South East by the Manaia Block 628 links, bearing $252^{\circ} 0'$, and 3,874 links, bearing $234^{\circ} 20'$, and by the Whangarei Harbour, and on the West by Parau Bay and by Natiye land, and the Waikare Block 7,080 links, bearing $44^{\circ} 24'$.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

THE following Act passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Wellington, intituled

"Executive Government Amendment Act,"
Session 6, No. 2,

having been laid before the Governor, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution Act, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to its operation.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that a Writ issued for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Representatives for the Waimea District has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

DAVID MONRO, of Bearcroft, Esq.,
has been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that a Writ issued for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Representatives for the Wairau District has been returned with a certificate to the effect that

FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, of Flaxbourne,
Esq.,
has been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the New Plymouth Militia.

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles Stapp; date of Commission June 3rd, 1858.

Henry Robert Richmond; date of Commission June 4th, 1858.

William McKechney; date of Commission June 5th, 1858.

Alfred McKellar; date of Commission June 6th, 1858.

Walter John Morrison; date of Commission June 7th, 1858.

ENSIGNS.

John Blackett; date of Commission June 3rd, 1858.

John Henry Armstrong; date of Commission June 4th, 1858.

James Hirst; date of Commission June 5th, 1858.

Robert Chesenhill Hammerton; date of Commission 6th June, 1858.

SURGEON.

William Byres Sealy; date of Commission June 3rd, 1858.

QUARTER-MASTER.

James Ritchie; date of Commission June 3rd, 1858.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint,

ANGUS MORRISON,

to be Postmaster at Waipu, district of Whangarei.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June 1858.

THE attention of the various Postmasters is directed to the following Letter from the General Post Office, London, respecting the transmission of Registered Letters by way of France.

E. W. STAFFORD.

General Post Office, London,
26th February, 1858.

SIR,—In a Circular Letter dated the 19th July, 1855, I informed you that, under the terms of the Postal Convention between this Country and France, the postage to *destination* was required to be paid upon all *Registered Letters* addressed to France or to Countries the correspondence of which is transmitted by the route of France, and that no Letter could thenceforward be treated as a Registered Letter unless the whole postage to destination had been paid in advance.

The Director-General of the French Post Office has again drawn the attention of the Postmaster-General to the circumstance that Letters from New Zealand marked as "Registered" are still occasionally forwarded to France in the Mail from your Office, and he points out that, as such Letters cannot be paid to destination, his Office has no alternative but to treat them, on arrival in France, as ordinary Letters. He has requested the Postmaster-General, under these circumstances, to communicate with you on this subject, and to beg that, with the view of avoiding misconception on the part of the officers of the French Post Office, you will discontinue to mark as Regis-

tered any Letters forwarded in the *direct* Mail to France.

In bringing this matter under your notice, with the request that you will give instructions to your officers not to send Registered Letters in the direct Mails for France, I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to observe that Letters for France, and for Countries beyond France, may still be sent *through the United Kingdom* as paid to destination, and that, when so sent, they may be Registered; and I am to suggest, therefore that all Letters so addressed, and which the senders desire to have Registered, may be forwarded in the Mails to this Country, the postage to destination being of course collected in advance. The Letters thus forwarded will be subjected to some little delay in arriving at their destination, but they will obtain the security of Registration throughout their conveyance by Post.

The annexed Table shows the Rates of Postage, (including the British and Foreign charges) which must be accounted for to this Office upon Registered Letters sent to the United Kingdom for transmission to France, or to those Countries the correspondence of which is sent for the most part through France.

I am, &c.,
F. HILL.

P. S.—The rates given in the annexed Table comprise only the postage and registration fee from the *United Kingdom to the respective Foreign Countries mentioned*; and in addition to such rates, therefore, the Post Office of New Zealand must account to this Department for half the registration fee from New Zealand to this Country.

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight.		Exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		Exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.		Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
FRANCE	0	8	1	4	2	0	2	8	3	4
SARDINIA	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0
TUSCANY	1	6	2	1	2	8	3	3	3	10
BAVARIA	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0
BADEN	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0
PARMA	1	5	1	11	2	5	2	11	3	5
MODENA	1	6	2	1	2	8	3	3	3	10
PAPAL STATES	1	10	3	8	5	6	7	4	9	2
GREECE	1	10	3	8	5	6	7	4	9	2
TWO SICILIES	1	10	3	8	5	6	7	4	9	2
SWITZERLAND	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0

The Postmaster-General,
of New Zealand.

Treasury,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Instructions regarding relief to be afforded to shipwrecked foreigners; and the attention of the Collectors of Customs is called to the same.

C. W. RICHMOND.

(Circular No. 53)

20th February 1857.

Board of Trade.

Instructions to Officers in the British Possessions abroad concerning their Duties with respect to the Masters and Crews of British Merchant Ships.

As a correction of Paragraphs 24 and 28.

Foreigners who have served in British Ships, and who in the course of such service are, by reason of shipwreck or otherwise, left in distress at Ports situate in British Possessions abroad, may be relieved and sent back either to their own country or to the country in which they were shipped, whichever may be the cheapest or most convenient, in the same manner as British Seamen, provided that they cannot obtain relief from their own Consuls, to whom application should always be made.

H.R.W.

T. H. FARRER,

Assistant Secretary,
Marine Department.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 14th June, 1858.

THE following Notice, respecting a New Light House, on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson, together with sailing directions for the Harbour, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

NEW LIGHT HOUSE ON THE INNER SOUTH HEAD, AT THE ENTRANCE OF PORT JACKSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1858, a bright, fixed catoptric light, will be exhibited between sunset and sunrise, from the Lighthouse recently erected on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson.

The Lighthouse stands on the edge of the cliff forming the Inner South Head, at an elevation of 60 feet above the sea level. It consists of a tower 30 feet in height, which is painted in vertical stripes of red and white.

The light is of the first order, and will be visible within the arc of its range from an 18 feet elevation, at a distance of 15 miles.

On and after the same date, a fixed red Harbour light will be exhibited from the Tower on Fort Denison, formerly known as "Pinchgut Island."

The following sailing directions are also published for general information, copies of

which, in a pamphlet, together with a coast chart, shewing the soundings within the range of the lights, may be obtained at the Harbour Master's Office.

By order of the Board,

H. H. BROWNE,
Chairman.

JOHN CROOK,
Harbour Master.

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Secretary.

Steam Navigation and Pilot Board Office,
Sydney, 6th May, 1858.

APPROACH AND ENTRANCE.

Vessels approaching the Harbour having made the High Light House should keep it within bearings from N.W. to S.S.W., which will leave the Low Light House open, and ensure its being seen when within its radius. Care must be taken not to shut the High Light House in with the Cliffs south of it, which it will do if brought to the northward of N.W. by N., nor close it in with the North Head, which it will do if brought to the south of S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., the latter bearing being the guide to clear the extremity of Long Reef. The entrance of the Harbour lies betwixt the Signal Station Cliff and the North Head, the distance between them $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which contracts betwixt the Inner North Head and the reef extending from the base of the Low Light House erected on the Inner South Head to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and is further contracted about 300 yards in the channel between the tail of the reef and the precipitous Middle Head, which bears W.N.W. from it.

WESTERN CHANNEL.

To preserve a weather gauge, ships entering with winds from the southward or eastward should pass as close as possible to the tail of the reef, which extends 450 feet from the base of the Low Light House. On this reef the sea always breaks. With a commanding breeze the breakers may be passed within a cable's length, in 8 fathoms, care being taken not to close the High Light House with the Cliffs north of it (which it does on the bearing of S. by E.) until the Low Light House bears S.W., and the two white Obelisks on the western shore are brought in one, on a bearing of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., which course will clear a dangerous 16 feet patch, lying 800 yards west of the Lower Light House, and should be steered until Elizabeth Mansion, an imposing white square building with round dome, closes behind Bradley's Head, bearing S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. A S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. course must then be steered, (carefully keeping Elizabeth Mansion just closed over the low part of Bradley's Head, and leaving the Light Ship at about a cable's length on the port hand) until the High Lighthouse has opened its own breadth north of the red and white

chequered obelisk below it, on the bearing of S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., when the ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms, and may safely proceed up the Harbour and choose her anchorage by giving either shore a berth of a couple of cables' length. Beating up the Western Channel the deep water will be found on the western shore with the exception of a small shoal patch, having 18 feet on it, which lies in Obelisk Bight, in a line betwixt George's Head and Middle Head, 500 yards from the former. Avoiding this patch, you may make free with the western shore to within half a cable's length, but in standing over to the opposite eastern side, beware of the 16 feet patch before alluded to as lying West of the Low Lighthouse; to avoid it do not bring the Lightship to the westward of S. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. Betwixt George's Head and the upper south-western tail of the Sow and Pigs Shoal, the channel is contracted by an 18 feet detached bank to the width of about 350 yards; to clear this the Lightship must not be brought so far to the westward as to bring her and the obelisk on the North Head in line until the High Lighthouse is open at least its own breadth north of the chequered obelisk below it; when you will be past the shoal and be able to work up with plenty of room in from 9 to 16 fathoms water.

Vessels of lighter draught than 15 feet can pass over these two shoal patches, and the upper portion of the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and stretch right across from shore to shore by not, when passing to the southward of the Lightship, coming nearer to her than two cables' length, or not before the line from George's Head to the north Obelisk on the eastern shore bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. is passed, remembering that the deepest water over the Sow and Pigs, 22 feet, is obtained by closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head and keeping the high windmill which stands on the heights east of the Elizabeth Mansion a sail's breadth open of the Head.

Having cleared the Sow and Pigs Shoal the navigation up the Harbour is free from obstructions, with the exception of a ledge extending a cable's length from Bradley's Head, and a reef of the same extent off Shark Island, the first island that will be approached. A knoll, which lies 500 yards west of the Bottle and Glass (conspicuous rocks forming the south boundary of Watson's Bay), having $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it cannot, of course, impede a ship which has passed through either of the channels. It is, therefore, only necessary to keep at a cable's length from the shore, and when anchoring to take a berth which will admit of a long scope being veered to southerly squalls.

The following schedule of courses, distances, and soundings, will show at a glance, the nature of the navigation in the Western Channel, commencing from the position where the Lighthouse touches the cliffs north of it, and the two western obelisks are in one.

COURSES.	DISTANCES.	SOUNDINGS.
1st.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 100 yards	From 8 to 7 fathoms. } 7 fathoms to 4 fathoms, and then suddenly to 21 feet. } 21 and 20 feet, and deepening rapidly to 6, 10 and 13 fathoms } Gradually shoal from 13 fathoms to 7. }
2nd course—S. W. by S.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile	
3rd course—S. S. W. to abreast Bradley's Head...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles ...	
4th course—to Sydney West, passing Fort Denison on either hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles	

EASTERN CHANNEL.

Now that Obelisks have been erected as leading marks for the Eastern Channel, it may, in particular cases, be advisable to pass through it, although on account of its limited width in several parts, and the necessity when entering it from seaward, for suddenly changing the course at right angles, it presents less advantages than the Western Channel. It may, however, be safely navigated by attending to the following instructions :—

First, as in the case for the Western Channel, to clear the South Reef you must pick up the line of the two western obelisks in one, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and immediately after passing two cables' length on that course westward of the meridian of the Low Lighthouse two obelisks, at high water level, on the strand of the eastern shore will suddenly unmask, bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., when they come in one, which they will do very rapidly, haul sharp up for them carefully preserving them in line for the first quarter of a mile, until on your port quarter you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking, when you may edge off and pass the northermost of the two obelisks at half a cable's distance, taking care not to open the obelisk on the slope of the North Head (after having once closed it with the Inner South Head) until you observe the spire of St. James' Church, (the only spire which makes out in Sydney), its breadth open of Bradley's Head S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. When the high Lighthouse is seen to the northward of the chequered obelisk you are above the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and may bring up in safe anchorage, or proceed up the Harbour, there being no obstructions to the navigation except the Reefs off Bradley's Head and Shark Island, mentioned in the directions for the Western Channel.

ENTERING IN THE NIGHT.

Vessels approaching in the night with southerly or westerly winds should keep the sea until daylight, but with winds from the northward or eastward, and favorable weather, they may safely enter, observing the following directions :—

The revolving light having been made, it should be kept between the bearings of N.W. and S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., until the lower fixed light appears in sight, this light being brought to bear W. by S., a course should be shaped to

pass a cable's length to the northward of the breakers on the reef extending from it, in 9 fathoms water which depth is found at a distance of about 450 yards from the Lighthouse. After the meridian of the Low Light is passed, and it has been brought to bear to the eastward of south, a W. by S. course may be steered until the Floating Light bears S. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., when a course should be shaped so as to leave the Light Ship a cable's length on the Port hand. After passing the Light Ship the course is S.W. by S., until the Revolving Light bears E.S.E., when you will be above the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and have deepened the water to 10 fathoms, and by hauling up S.E. for a quarter of a mile will find convenient anchorage in 8 or 9 fathoms, sandy bottom; or may proceed further up the Harbour, taking care to avoid vessels and boats lying in the way.

ANCHORAGE WITHIN THE HEADS.

Ship of large tonnage, or drawing more than 18 feet, ought not, with a fresh head wind to attempt to work through the narrow channels between the Sow and Pigs Shoal and the shore, neither should they anchor to the northward of the Light Ship with the Heads open, but rather bear up for Spring Cove, or North Harbour, in which safe anchorage may be found. Spring Cove, where the Quarantine Station is established, is a small bay (capable of containing four or five moderate sized ships) on the western side of the promontory forming the North Head of Port Jackson, and lies due north from the Inner South Head Lighthouse. Vessels seeking shelter in it should bring this Lighthouse to bear S. by E. before the North Head is closed with the Inner North Head about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S when they must steer a course about N. by W., passing at a cables length distance the hummocky point, with a flagstaff upon it, which forms the southern boundary of Spring Cove, when they will be abreast of the anchorage, and may shoot into the Bay until the Inner South Head Lighthouse just touches the hummocky point before mentioned, and anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms sandy bottom.

If a ship which has run for Spring Cove should find its limited space so filled by vessels as to prevent her taking up a berth, she may proceed on a course about N. by W. until a quarter of a mile to the northward of the north point of Spring Cove, and then anchor in 6 fathoms at a cable's length from the eastern shore of North Harbour. Here a ship will be sheltered from the sea which S. E. winds send into the middle and western portion of this harbour.

Strangers to the Port may deem it objectionable to run to leeward for a confined anchorage, and those who have not got a Pilot had better stand out again till one can be obtained, unless they feel confident of being able to take in sail smartly and bring up quickly.

Between Grotto Point and Middle Head, and due west of North Head, lies Middle Harbour, an arm of the sea extending several miles in a North West direction. It is open to the eastward, and not navigable for vessels drawing

more than 9 feet, a bar of that depth running across its mouth. Neither does Hunter's Bay situated at the entrance to Middle Harbour, afford good anchorage, being open to easterly winds, and the bottom foul.

TIDES.

The tides in the Harbour of Port Jackson do not run with great velocity, the maximum rate of the ebb being two, and of the flood one-and-a-half knots. Their course is generally that of mid-channel, except at the entrance,

where the ebb tide, running strong near the North Head leaves a considerable space of slack water to the southward, of which vessels working in can avail by tacking to the southward whenever the Floating Light Ship is seen open of the Inner South Head. The times of high water, full, and change, are at the Heads 8h. 15m., and at Sydney, 8h. 30m.; rise and fall 6 feet.

All bearing herein given are magnetic, and the soundings those at low water spring tides.

Treasury, Auckland, 10th June, 1858.

THE following Return is published for general information.

C. W. RICHMOND.

RETURN of the Quantity and Estimated Value of GOLD DUST exported from New Zealand during the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1858.

To London.	To Sydney.	To Melbourne.	Total.	Value.
ozs. dwt. gr.	ozs. dwt. gr.	ozs. dwt. gr.	ozs. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.
2,537 16 0	1,091 16 4	33 1 23	3,662 14 3	14,192 19 9
Estimated Net Quantity and Value exported from } 5th April, 1857, to 31st December, 1857... }			10,436 14 12	40,442 5 7
Grand Total			14,099 8 15	54,635 5 4 .

Besides a considerable quantity exported privately, which cannot be ascertained.

Treasury,
4th May, 1858.

R. F. PORTER,
Accountant to the Treasury.

THOMAS OUTHWAITE, ESQUIRE, RECEIVER OF INTESTATE ESTATES for the Northern Division of the Colony of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of WILLIAM MCKENZIE, deceased intestate, (Supplemental Account).

1858.	£ s. d.	1858.	£ s. d.
April 13—By cash interest from 20th August 1855, to 13th April inst., John Commons mortgage	148 0 0	April 19—Paid Advertizing Supplemental Account	0 7 6
April 13—By cash principal ditto ditto	700 0 0	April 19—Do, Administrator's Commission	42 8 0
		April 19—Do, Balance	805 4 6
	£348 0 0		£348 0 0

I, THOMAS OUTHWAITE, do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a just and true account of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the above Estate of William McKenzie,

THOS. OUTHWAITE.

Sworn at Auckland, this nineteenth day of }
April, 1858, before me,

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY, C. J.

I do hereby certify that I have examined, and allowed this account of the Official Administrator, of the above Estate of William McKenzie, Dated the nineteenth day of April, 1858.

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY,
Chief Justice.