



The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the most Honourable 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.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING :

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling places for each Electoral District within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the Principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof: AND WHEREAS by another Act of the General Assembly intituled "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions therein contained, every Election of the Superintendent or of a Member of the Provincial Council of a Province shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," aforesaid, and all the provisions of the said last mentioned Act shall apply to the Elections of Superintendents and Members of Provincial Councils.

NOW KNOW YE that I, Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me

vested by the said Acts, do hereby appoint the undermentioned places to be Polling Places for the respective Districts hereinafter specified for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Hawke's Bay, namely,—

- For the *Napier District*—The School-house, Hastings-street, Napier.
- For the *Napier Country District*—Mr. Alexander's Farm, Puketapu; Mr. J. McCarthy's Residence, Petane; and Mr. McLean's Wool-shed, Maraehakaho.
- For the *Clive District*—Mr. J. B. Ferguson's Store, Clive.
- For the *Te Aute District*—Rev. Samuel Williams' Barn, Te Aute; and Mr. Tiffen's Wool-shed, Otamatiti.
- For the *Waipukurau District*—Mr. H. R. Russell's Wool-shed, Waipukurau; and Lamb's Accommodation House, Porangahau.
- For the *Mohaka District*—Mr. R. Riddel's Residence, Mohaka; and Messrs. Spooner and Mitchell's Store, Wairoa.

And I do further appoint the several Polling Places hereinafter specified to be the Principal Polling Places for their respective Districts, namely,—

- For the *Napier District*—The School-house, Hastings-street, Napier.
- For the *Napier Country District*—Mr. Alexander's Farm, Puketapu.
- For the *Clive District*—Mr. J. B. Ferguson's Store, Clive.
- For the *Te Aute District*—Rev. Samuel Williams' Barn.

For the *Waipukurau District*—Mr. H. R. Russell's Wool-shed, Waipukurau.
 For the *Mohaka District*—Mr. R. Riddel's Residence, Mohaka.

Given under my hand, at Government House, at Auckland, this 7th day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 8th Feb., 1859.

THE following Report of an examination of a sample of the Hunua Coal at the Royal Mint, Sydney, is published for general information.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
 (For the Colonial Secretary.)

Royal Mint, Sydney,
 14th December, 1858.

Report on a Sample of New Zealand Coal, received for examination, November 16.

DESCRIPTION.—A peculiar dull black Coal, of clean surface, so as not to soil the fingers, and bearing some slight resemblance to the Cannel Coal of England. Remarkably splintery, owing to numerous minute cracks which penetrate the Coal in all directions. Water quickly finds its way into these capillary fissures, producing a very distinct and comparatively loud decrepitating noise, and causing the Coal to become very rotten, and even to fall to pieces afterwards of its own accord. The Coal, however, is not particularly hygrosopic, that is does not abstract much moisture from the air, since a portion of it confined in moist air, above water did not increase in weight more than five or six per cent.

The fracture is very irregular and partially conchoidal, separation also taking place along the lines of bedding which are often marked by thin streaks of calcareous matter, or by very slight deposits of iron pyrites in minute crystals.

NUMERICAL RESULTS.

NEW ZEALAND COAL.

Ash.	Coke.	Carbon in Coke.	Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.	Gas per 100 grs.
℥ cent	℥ cent	℥ cent	℥ cent		cubic in.
2.84	44.26	41.42	.26	1.30	152.

COKE.—In coking this Coal gives off a large quantity of gas, but does not show the least signs of bituminous fusion or caking together. The mass remaining is scarcely distinguishable from the original Coal except that it is of less density and more broken and lustrous. It is rather incombustible.

ASH.—The Coal burns readily with a clear bright flame leaving light yellow ashes. With a stronger heat these easily run into a dark rusty coloured *chüker*. The components were found to be silica, alumina, iron, magnesia, and a considerable proportion of lime, which last communicates the very objectionable quality of fusibility. *Specific gravity*, was found to vary thus :—

In bulk 1.297.
 In small fragments 1.301.
 After standing ten days
 in water 1.311.

In the last case the air was completely expelled from the minute cracks.

GAS.—The quantity of gas given off by the coal was determined by heating about 120 grains in a small iron tube retort to a full red heat. The result in the above table is at the rate of about 14,000 cubic feet to the ton of Coal.

The following results were also obtained from other specimens by the same process for the sake of comparison.

BELLAMBI COAL.

	Cubic in.	Cubic ft.
	℥ 100 grs.	per ton. about
(Specimen 1 of Report, Nov. 15, 1858).	116	10,500
Newcastle (N. S. W.) Coal	129	11,700

It would thus appear that the New Zealand Coal gives from one fourth to one third more gas than ordinary Coal; the gas is also more clean and free from tarry matters.

These experiments, however, being on a small scale and quickly accomplished give higher results than those obtained in practice; they are only useful for comparison.

REMARKS.—This Coal would probably be useful for gas-making, or, provided it were kept away from water, for house purposes. Its tendency to break up into small stuff, would not prevent its employment in furnaces, but the fusibility of its ash is an objection in this respect.

(Signed) W. S. JEVONS.

The Deputy Master.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 8th Feb., 1859.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 28th instant, for furnishing the General Government with firewood, in such quantities as may be required for the six months commencing the 1st May next.

The rates per ton to be specified for the usual size, and also for such as may be required to be cut and split to suit the fire places in the

Public Offices, to be delivered at the several Public Offices.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 8th Feb., 1859.

THE following copy of a letter from the Harbour Master, Auckland, respecting the bearing of Takatou Point, is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Harbour Master's Office,
Auckland, 21st Jan., 1859.

STR.—My attention having been directed by the Master of the barque "Mousam," arrived this morning from Hobart Town, to an error which appears in the "New Zealand Pilot" respecting the bearing of Takatou Point from Point Rodney, viz., S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., instead of the correct one S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., as laid down at page 54, and as such error may seriously mislead strangers in the night time, having no chart, I have the honor to request that the matter may be brought under the notice of His Excellency's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. J. BURGESS,
Harbour Master.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Auckland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 8th February, 1859.

THE following Notice, received from the Government of South Australia, is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MACDONNELL LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 5° E.

The Master and Wardens of the Trinity House, Port Adelaide, hereby give notice that the "Macdonnell Light," on Cape Northumberland, in lat. 38° 3' 0" S., long. 140° 37' 45" E., will be *Exhibited Nightly* on and after the 1st of January, 1859, from Sunset to Sunrise.

The Lighthouse Tower, which is 28 feet in height, stands on a rocky headland elevated 103 feet above high-water mark.

The Light which is catoptric and revolving, consists of three faces, and exhibits alternately every minute a White, Red, and Green Light, on an arc visible from seaward from N. 74° E. to N. 66° W. round by south (by compass).

The White Light may be seen from the deck of a moderate sized vessel about 18 miles, and

from aloft at a distance proportionate to the elevation attained.

The Red Light will not be seen, under the most favourable circumstances, at a greater distance than 15 miles.

The Green Light will not generally be distinguished beyond a range of 8 miles.

During hot weather and N.E. Winds, when there is often much refraction, the White Light will frequently be observed at a great distance.

Vessels approaching from the eastward should not bring the White or Red Light to bear to the westward of W.N.W., and when the Green Light becomes visible on that bearing should steer more southerly, in order to give the reef, which stretches to the eastward of Cape Northumberland, a wide berth.

Vessels from the northward should never sight the White or Red Light on a bearing more southerly than E $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and on distinguishing the Green Light should immediately alter the course so as to give the outlying reefs, to the westward of the Cape running parallel to the coast a mile from the shore, an offing.

In bad weather with the wind hanging from the southward, it will be advisable to give the Cape such an offing as will enable a ship to pass the Lighthouse without sighting the Green Light, and should the weather, which is occasionally the case, be thick, or it be blowing hard, it will be prudent not to sight the Red Light, which under such circumstances, would not be seen at the distance first given.

The coast to the north-westward of the Cape soon becomes low, and owing to the heavy ocean swell, which sets directly on the shore, should be very carefully avoided.

To the eastward of the Cape is a deep bight, which offers no shelter from the prevailing winds and swell, or inducement to enter.

The Lightkeepers are provided with a nine-pounder carronade, and a code of Marryat's Signals, which will be used to warn vessels if observed to be standing into danger.

B. DOUGLASS,
Master of the Trinity House, South Australia.
Trinity House, Port Adelaide,
South Australia, 30th Nov., 1858.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 8th Feb., 1859.

THE following Notification received from the Government Resident at Moreton Bay, is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Government Resident's Office,
Brisbane, 13th December, 1858.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A DANGEROUS ROCK nearly midway between the Lighthouse at Cape Moreton and Flinders' Rock, has been discovered by the officers of H.M.S. Herald, the relative position of which is—1.97 miles N. 23° E. true, or N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (easterly) from the Lighthouse; or 1.7 miles from the nearest part of land under the Lighthouse; and 1.3 miles from Flinders'

Rocks; which places it one third of a mile outside a line drawn from the Lighthouse to Flinders' Rocks.

This Rock is conical, with as little as 7 (seven) feet water upon it at Low Water, and never more than 13 over it. Its position is temporarily marked by a small cask buoy with a blue and white flag, until a more permanent beacon can be obtained.

J. C. WICKHAM,
Government Resident.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 8th Feb., 1859.

THE following notification received from the Government of New South Wales, is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Steam Ship "Tynemouth,"

Saturday, 7th August, 1858. 1.20 P.M.
IN TORRES STRAITS, about latitude 11.50 S. and longitude 143° 32' 30" E, passed over a coral patch of apparently about 100 yards diameter, with the following bearings, not laid down in any of the charts:—

Sands of Middle Bank, bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	} True.
East end of Cockburn Spit, S.W. by W.	
Cockburn Islands, W.S.W.	
Sir C. Hardy's, North Island, S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	

A clear passage appeared at the Spit end of Cockburn Reef, carried four fathoms water on the north end of it in the port chains, and in the starboard saw eight fathoms. The coral bunches were plainly visible under the ship's bottom and about the centre of the patch were just under water.

It was not observed from the topsail yard nor the jib-boom end, the sun being before the beam, and was only seen from alongside the ship; it was nearly low water at the time. I have christened the bank "Tynemouth Bank," and consider it highly dangerous, being right in the track of ships, and should recommend all vessels after passing the Middle Banks to haul well to the Southward and make the Spit end of Cockburn Reef, and haul close round it to the north if they intend proceeding through that passage.

JOHN WAKE,
Commander S. S. "Tynemouth."
Singapore, 1st September, 1858.

The American ship "Aleyai," wrecked on the extreme east end of the north-west reef in Prince of Wales' Channel; she is well up on the reef and will make an excellent mark for ships entering that channel, if not broken up; mainmast and mizenmast standing and yards all across. The ship "Chesterholme" lies on the great detached barrier on her beam end, with mizen mast gone. The wreck of a paddle steamer lies on the Spile Rocks in Prince of Wales' Channel, paddle-wheel, shaft, and cranks lying on the top of the rocks, all connected.

JOHN WAKE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 8th February, 1859.

THE following notification received from the Government of the Mauritius is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MAURITIUS.

All the Bearings are Compass Bearings.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

It is by no means generally known, that the tides along the edge of the reef, and between the Islands to the north of Mauritius, run at times with a velocity of from 5 to 6 miles on the springs, they are equally strong off the Morne, and along the Southern Coast, their direction is from S. E. to N. W., the flood running to the S. E., and the ebb to the N. W., varying a point or two according to the wind.

Wherever the reefs extend to a distance from the land, the lead if carefully attended to will be a tolerably safe guide in the night; but should the lead be overhove when standing towards the Shore, haul off immediately whilst preparing for a fresh cast, or you may run your Ship aground; from 14 to 20 fathoms is generally a safe distance from the reef, but the soundings vary considerably; of all the Vessels that have been run ashore, or lost on the Coast of Mauritius during the last few years, it is not too much to say, that the neglect of the lead was without exception the principal cause; the strength of the Currents had also something to do with these accidents, but the neglect of the lead was the most important fact elicited in each enquiry.

Where there is no Coast Reef marked on the Chart, the Shore is generally bold, having deep water to within a cable's length of it.

SAILING DIRECTIONS.

Vessels arriving from the Eastward and S. Eastward, should be careful not to bring the light on Flat Island to the Northward of N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. until Gunners Quoin bears West, when they may pass midway between it and Flat Island, this course will lead about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles clear of the reefs that extend from the N. E. end of Mauritius.

On passing Gabriei Island, be careful to give a good berth to a reef that extends about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the S. S. E. of it; this warning applies more particularly to *Cooly Ships*, which having to be visited by the Surgeon Superintendent at the Lazaret at Flat Island, frequently pass much too close to this reef without being aware of its existence, as in very fine weather the sea does not always break on its extreme point.

When to the Westward of the Quoin, Cannonier Point Light will be seen; steer with Flat Island Light astern bearing N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. until the Cannonier Point Light bears S.

E. b. S., (which will carry you clear of the dangerous reef that extends from the Point) you may then haul up S. W. b. S. till the Red Light at Grand River is seen, bring it to bear S. S. W., and steer for it on that course, until the Green Light on Tonneliers Island bears S. E., when being on the best ground you may anchor in from 12 to 16 fathoms; a nearer approach to the Red Light at Grand River would bring a Vessel too near the reefs to the S. Westward of the entrance of the Harbour.

Should the night be clear when running down the Coast, the Western Shoulder of the Corps de Garde Mountain will be seen in line with the Grand River Red Light when the latter bears S. S. W.

Remember especially that after passing Cannonier Point on your way to the Bell Buoy, the Cannonier Point Light changes from *white* to *red* if it be brought to bear more northerly than N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., this change will warn you that the Vessel is too near the reefs that skirt the Coast between Cannonier Point and Point Piment.

But this change from *white* to *red* is only intended as a guide as far as *Point Piment*, after passing *which*, the red light at Grand River will be your mark to the Anchorage: It is not well however for a large Vessel *ever to approach* so near the reef as to change the Cannonier Point Light from white to red; the great object in view in thus arranging the Light was the convenience of the numerous coasting Vessels belonging to the Colony, to whom (knowing the ground as they do) it is most useful. The best mark for keeping clear of the reefs between Cannonier Point and Point Piment *by night*, is to keep the Flat Island Light open to the Westward of Cannonier Point Light until the red light at Grand River is seen.

Should you be approaching the Cannonier Point Light from the Westward when it shows *white*, and steering *directly for it*, there can be *no change of colour*; but by attending to the bearing of Flat Island Light it will be impossible for you to run on the reef; the Barque "Cornwall" of 947 Tons steering E. N. E. for Cannonier Point Light was wrecked on the reef within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Light House, because it was erroneously supposed that the light changed colour on approaching it whenever a Vessel was to the Southward of it, whereas it is only when it is brought to bear N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and to the Northward of that that the light changes colour.

When running for the Anchorage by day, after passing Cannonier Point with Flat Island Light House bearing N. E. b. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., bring Tamarind Mountain (a conical hill to the Westward of all the other high land) to bear S. W. b. S., and steer for it until the Martello Tower on the South side of the Mouth of Grand River is seen in a line with the Western Shoulder of the Corps de Garde Mountain bearing S. S. W.; this will lead clear of all danger to the Anchorage, which is indicated by a floating beacon painted red and white,

generally called the Bell Buoy, which lays in 12 fathoms on the North side of the mouth of the Harbour; anchor to the Northward of this beacon in from 12 to 20 fathoms.

When approaching by night from the S. Westward, Flat Island Light bearing N. E. b. E., will lead between 2 and 3 miles to the Westward of the reefs to the Southward of the Port, and when the green light on Tonnelier Island bears E. S. E., steer for it if the wind be favourable under easy sail; if the night be clear the Shipping at the Bell Buoy will be seen and afford a good mark; keep the lead going and bring the two Harbour Lights to bear as already described, and anchor.

During the day the Gunner's Quoin bearing N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. is the best mark.

It is most inadvisable to attempt anchoring at the Bell Buoy after dark unless well acquainted with the localities; it is far better with the admirable advantages afforded by the lights for ascertaining a Vessel's exact position, to keep under weigh till daylight; considerable risk will thus be avoided, and as no communication with the Shore is permitted till Vessels have received Pratique, no time is gained by anchoring in the night.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Louis,
September 23rd, 1858.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
8th February, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

STEPHEN LUNN MULLER, Esq.,

to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of Wairau.

This appointment to bear date from the 1st January, 1859.

C. W. RICHMOND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Warehouses have been duly licensed and approved, under the 11th Clause of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," as general Warehouses for the reception of goods under Bond:—

Brown & Campbell's, situated in O'Connell street, Shortland Crescent.

Bain, Grahame & Co's., situated in Fort street.

Gilfillan & Co's., Lower Queen street.

S. Jones, Queen street.

D. Nathan & Co's., High street.

Connell & Ridings, Queen street.

J. Salmon & Co's., Lower Queen street.

C. Davis', Lower Queen street.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Auckland, 12th January, 1859.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sitting of the Supreme Court for the despatch of Criminal business, will be holden at the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland, on Tuesday, the first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that a Sitting for the despatch of Civil business will be holden at the Court

House on Monday, the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which times and place all persons under Recognizance to appear as prosecutors, defendants, or witnesses, are required to give their attendance.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Auckland, 4th February, 1859.

New Zealand Company's Land Claims Commission,
Wellington, 31st December, 1858.

I WILLIAM FOX, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance No. 15, Session 11, of the Legislative Council of the Islands of New Zealand, to hear and decide Claims to land by persons claiming Title from, through, or under the New Zealand Company, report that the claims of the undermentioned persons having been duly referred to me, I do hereby decide that the said persons are respectively entitled to the Crown Grants set opposite their names.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's decision.
1152	1343	Robert Richard Torrens	Entitled to a grant of Section numbered 8, in the Lower Hutt district, and also of Section numbered 50 in the Porerua district.
1153	1278	John Russell	Entitled to a grant of twenty acres more or less, part of Country Section numbered 39 in the Valley of the Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
1154	1279	Henry Russell	Entitled to a grant of twenty acres more or less, part of Country Section numbered 39 in the Valley of the Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
1155	1280	Edward Russell	Entitled to a grant of twenty acres more or less, part of Country Section numbered 39 in the Valley of the Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
1156	1281	Henry Russell Edward Russell John Russell Samuel Weston and Daniel Peck	Entitled to a grant of seven acres more or less, part of Country Section numbered 39 in the Valley of the Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
1157	1282	Samuel Weston	
1158	1283	Daniel Peck	Entitled to a grant of twenty acres more or less, part of Country Section numbered 39 in the Valley of the Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
1159	1300	David Anderson	Entitled to a grant of part of Section numbered 179 in the City of Wellington.
1160	1324 & 1325	James Coutts Crawford	Entitled to grants for the Sections numbered 373, 676, 677, and 78, in the City of Wellington, and also for the Country Sections numbered 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, Watt's Peninsula.
1161	1359	Francis Dillon Bell	Entitled to a grant of the Rural Section numbered 76 on the right bank of the Wanganui river.
1162	1377	Isaac Earl Featherston	Entitled to a grant of Section numbered 656 in the Town of Wellington.
1163	1232	Thomas Ballardie Taylor and William Hogg Watt	Entitled to a grant of two hundred acres of Rural land, being Sections numbered 157 and 158 on the Right Bank of the Wanganui River.
1164	1233	William Hogg Watt	Entitled to a grant of Sections numbered 47 and 59 in the Town of Wanganui.
1165	1234	John Wallace	Entitled to a grant of Sections numbered 241 and 244 in the Town of Wanganui.
1166	1357	Joseph Mitchell Henry Mitchell and Eli Allen	Entitled to grants of Rural Sections numbered 1 Upper Kaiwarra district and 10 Ohiro district.

WILLIAM FOX,
Commissioner.

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Province of NELSON, in account with the Estate of CHARLES AYERS, deceased, intestate.

1857.	£	s.	d.	1858.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 4. Cash from U. B. A. Bank	1057	6	0	March 8. Paid Kingdon	4	16	4
1858.				" 8. " C. Palmer, acct.	1	0	0
Mch. 19. Edwards & Co., proceeds of effects	113	3	9	" 19. " Edwards and Co., acct.	15	18	0
April 27. Do. do. of mare and saddle	24	2	9	" 22. " W. G Shipley, do.	1	14	6
May 12. Schroder, interest	3	6	8	" 22. " Do. storage of goods	4	10	0
July 13. Schroder, his acceptance	200	0	0	" 24. " J. Poynter, his acct.	12	15	0
Sept. 21. Edwards & Co., their acceptance	520	9	10	" 24. " Share of expenses of sch. " Ann"	7	18	0
				" 31. " Affidavits and filing, 8s.; Order of Court, 5s.	0	13	0
				April 3. " Letters of Administration	3	0	0
				" 13. " Elliot, advertising	0	6	8
				" 29. " H. Hargreaves, his acct.	8	15	6
				May 1. " Armstrong acct.	0	6	0
				" 3. " Taylor	0	5	0
				June 16. " W. W. Nicholson	0	4	0
				Oct. 1. " Fell and Seymour (last instalment for land)	15	15	0
				Dec. 31. " Balance Sheet	0	7	6
				" 31. " Receiver's Commission	51	7	6
				" 31. " Balance due Estate	1788	17	0
	£1918	9	0		£1918	9	0

I, John Sharp, 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 Charles Ayers, deceased, intestate.

JOHN SHARP.

Sworn at Nelson, this seventeenth day of January, }
1859, before me,

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

I certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the late Charles Ayers.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

To John Sharp, Esquire,—

Pay the above balance of £1788 17s. to the Colonial Treasurer.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Province of NELSON, in account with the Estate of ALFRED BROOKES, deceased, intestate.

1857.	£	s.	d.	1858.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 19. Cash found on person	0	6	0	Mar. 13. Paid Expenses to Motueka, and wharfage, &c., of goods to Nelson	1	13	0
1858.				" 31. " Affidavits and filing, and Order of Court	0	11	0
Mar. 22. Cash from Commissioner Native Reserves for attendance on Natives	10	0	0	April 1. " Washing clothes	0	15	6
April 27. Edwards & Co., account sales of effects	25	17	10	" 3. " Letters of Administration	3	0	0
June 24. Mr. Sutcliffe, Medical attendance on Lodge	3	16	5	" 13. " Elliott, advertising	0	6	8
Miss Hitchin's account	1	10	0	June 16. " Do. notice of dividend	0	4	0
				" 16. " Thos. Sullivan, 13s. 4d. in the £1 on his account	1	15	3
				" 16. " Thos. Askew, ditto	2	0	0
				" 16. " W. W. Nicholson, ditto	4	16	3
				" 17. " J. Wilkie, ditto	1	6	10
				" 24. " J. Sutcliffe, ditto	5	7	10
				" 24. " J. Parker, ditto	7	18	10
				" 24. " J. Nolan, ditto	3	6	8
				July 2. " W. Watts, ditto	3	18	8
				Dec. " G. Everett	1	10	0
				" 31. " Receiver's Commission	2	0	0
	£41	10	3		£41	10	6

I, John Sharp, 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 Estate of Alfred Brookes, deceased, intestate.

JOHN SHARP.

Sworn at Nelson this seventeenth day of January, }
1859, before me,

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

I certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the late Alfred Brookes. Dated this seventeenth day of January, 1859.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Province of NELSON, in account with the Estate of JOHN FRAZER, deceased, intestate.

1858.	£	s.	d.	1858.	£	s.	d.
June 1. Cash from Gilbertson, on person	57	0	0	June 22. Paid Postages	0	1	6
Sept. 27. " Edwards & Co., proceeds of effects	167	6	3	Aug. 18. " Affidavits and filing, 8s.; Order of Court, 5s.	0	13	0
Nov. 9. " Gilbertson, share of earnings of vessels	1	11	2	Oct. 7. " C. & J. Elliott, advertising	0	4	6
				Nov. 5. " Renwick, his account	9	2	6
				" 9. " Gilbertson do.	22	16	0
				" 9. " Thibing do.	10	8	6
				" 15. " G. F. Bush do.	0	10	0
				" 30. " Letters of Administration	3	0	0
				" 31. " Balance sheet	0	7	6
				" 31. " Receiver's Commission	9	17	0
				Balance due Estate	168	16	11
	£225	17	5		£225	17	5

I, John Sharp, 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 John Frazer, deceased, intestate.

JOHN SHARP.

Sworn at Nelson this seventeenth day of January, }
1859, before me,

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

I certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the Estate of John Frazer. Dated this seventeenth day of January, 1859.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

To John Sharp, Esquire,—

Pay the above balance of £168 16s. 11d. to the Colonial Treasurer.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Province of NELSON, in account with the Estate of ALEXANDER STEWART, deceased, intestate.

1857.	£	s.	d.	1857.	£	s.	d.
July 19. Cash found on person	35	12	6	July 31. Paid Rout, funeral	5	10	0
1858.				Aug. 7. " Washing clothes	0	7	0
Mar. 19. Edwards & Co., account sales of effects	5	17	2	Nov. 12. " Crowther, use of room for body	1	0	
				1858.			
				March 5. " Taylor, carting	0	15	0
				" 31. " Affidavits and filing, 6s.; Order of Court, 5s.	0	11	0
				April 3. " Letters of Administration	3	0	0
				" 13. " C. and J. Elliott, advertising	0	6	8
				Dec. 31. " Balance Sheet	0	7	6
				" 31. " Receiver's Commission	1	3	8
				" 31. " Balance due Estate	28	8	10
	£41	9	8		£41	9	8

I, John Sharp, 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 Alexander Stewart, deceased, intestate.

JOHN SHARP.

Sworn at Nelson, this seventeenth day of January, }
1859, before me,

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

I certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the late Alexander Stewart. Dated this seventeenth day of January, 1859.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.

To John Sharp, Esquire,—

Pay the above balance of £28 8 10 to the Colonial Treasurer.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, Judge.