



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

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WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Approved in Council, this twenty-second day of March, 1867.

Present:

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Bay of Islands Settlements Act, 1858," the Governor was empowered to set apart, on the western side of the Bay of Islands, an eligible site for colonization, and to take for such Settlement certain land in the said Act specified, and within such Settlement to cause a town to be surveyed and laid out, and also suburban and rural allotments; and it is further provided by the said Act that all such town, suburban, and rural lands shall be let, sold, occupied, and disposed of, for such prices, in such manner, for such purposes, upon such laws, and subject to such regulations, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time prescribe for that purpose.

And whereas by an Order in Council, made at the Government House, at Auckland, on the nineteenth day of April, 1864; and by another Order in Council, made at the Government House, at Wellington, on the eleventh day of January, 1866, certain regulations were made under the said recited Act.

And whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the sale of town, suburban, and rural lands in the said Settlement:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the above power, doth, by this present Order, make the following additional regulations for the purposes hereinbefore recited; and such regulations shall be held and deemed to apply to lands comprised in the aforesaid Settlement.

TOWN LANDS AND SUBURBAN LANDS.

1. Town lands and suburban lands, excepting such as shall be reserved for public purposes, or for any

purpose in "The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858," specified, shall be from time to time set apart and offered for sale by public auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof.

2. The Superintendent shall, from time to time, notify in the *Government Gazette* of the Province of Auckland, and in such newspapers in the Colony of New Zealand, or elsewhere, as to him shall seem meet, what lands are to be sold at such public sales, and the upset prices thereof respectively; and such lands shall not be so offered for sale until at least one calendar month shall have elapsed after the first publication of such notification.

3. Such public sales shall be held and conducted by such person, at such times, and in such places within the said Province, as the Superintendent shall by notification in the *Government Gazette* for the Province of Auckland from time to time nominate and appoint.

4. The purchase money of each allotment of land sold at such sale shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, or his agent, to a Receiver of Land Revenue as follows, namely, one-fourth of the price thereof at the time of sale, by way of deposit, and the remaining three-fourths at any time within one calendar month after the sale. In the event of the second payment not being made to such Receiver within the said period of one calendar month, the sale shall be void and the deposit forfeited.

5. It shall be lawful for any person, within twelve calendar months after any such auction to purchase any land in respect of which the deposit shall have been forfeited as aforesaid, by paying for the same in cash the sum for which such land was knocked down at the auction.

6. It shall be lawful for any person within twelve calendar months after any auction to become the purchaser, by private contract, of any land so put up for sale as aforesaid, and not knocked down to any bidder, on paying for the same in cash the upset price at which the same was put up for sale.

ERRATA.—The words "per annum" concluding the Order in Council under the Intestate Estates Acts, on page 144 of *Gazette* No. 21 of the 8th instant, were inserted in error. For the word "part" in the twentieth line of the proclamation dated 8th January, 1867, regulating the shipment of gold coastwise read "port."

7. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, instead of permitting any land to be purchased as authorized by the last two clauses, to cause any lands which shall not already have been applied for under the said clauses, to be put up again to auction, giving such notice thereof as is hereinbefore provided in respect of land to be offered at at auction.

#### I.—RURAL LAND.

8. The Superintendent may from time to time reserve such rural land as he may think fit for sale by auction, and the same shall be sold in like manner as is prescribed for the sale of town and suburban land.

9. The Superintendent shall from time to time notify a certain day on and after which any rural land shall be open for selection and sale, and, previous to that day, any person desirous of purchasing any of the same shall send in a written application, during office hours, under a sealed cover directed to the Waste Lands Commissioner or his Deputy, at such place as shall be stated in such notification. Every such application shall have legibly written thereon the words "Application for Land," and the name of the intending purchaser, and the number of acres he proposes to purchase.

10. Every such application shall state the number of acres the applicant is desirous of purchasing, and shall describe the same as accurately as may be, so that the same may be identified and marked on a plan of the district to be provided by the Commissioner.

11. The purchase money, after the rate of ten shillings an acre, for the quantity of land applied for, shall be paid to a Receiver of Land Revenue, who shall give a receipt in duplicate, and no application shall be entertained unless one of such duplicate receipts shall be annexed to the application.

12. The Commissioner or his Deputy shall, on receipt of such application, (and in the presence of the intending purchaser or his agent, if such purchaser or agent should desire the same,) enter into a minute book to be kept for that purpose, a minute of the receipt of such application.

13. The minutes to be entered in such book shall be consecutively numbered, from one upwards, and shall set forth the date of the reception of every such application, the name of the intending purchaser, the number of acres which he proposes to purchase, and the amount which he shall have so paid as purchase money thereof.

14. Such book shall be open to the public for inspection at all times in office hours, during which time any person may take a copy of or extract from any minute entered therein, on payment of a fee of one shilling.

15. The applications so received shall not be opened until noon of the first day appointed in the manner aforesaid by the Superintendent for the sale of such rural land, on which day no further application shall be received.

16. The Commissioner or his Deputy shall, on the day so appointed, and in presence of such of the intending purchasers or their agents as may attend for that purpose, proceed to open all such applications so received.

17. When it shall appear, on opening the said applications, that but one person has in manner aforesaid applied to purchase any land, and that he has duly paid the purchase money thereof, such person shall be deemed the purchaser of such land.

18. If it should at any time appear before the decision of the Commissioner that two or more intending purchasers have made application for the same land and that each of them, has duly paid the purchase money thereof, such land shall be put up to

auction in such blocks as the Commissioner may determine, at an upset price of ten shillings an acre, on a day to be decided by the Commissioner or his Deputy.

19. The Commissioner or his Deputy shall, immediately after such auction, give to each of the unsuccessful persons or his agents an order on the Receiver of Land Revenue for the purchase money so paid by him in respect of such allotment, and such Receiver shall pay the same on demand accordingly.

20. After the day fixed for opening the applications sent in as aforesaid, all the unsold portions of such rural lands shall be open for sale to the first applicant for same.

21. Every such subsequent application must be made in writing to the Commissioner or his Deputy during office hours, and must state the quantity and situation of the land, and describe the same as accurately as may be, so that the same may be identified and marked on a plan of the district, to be provided by the Commissioner, and no such application shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by a receipt for the purchase money signed by a Receiver of Land Revenue, or by some person authorized by him.

22. The Commissioner or his Deputy, immediately on receipt of such application, shall, in the presence of the intending purchaser or his agent, if such purchaser or agent desire it to be done, enter in the minute book to be kept for that purpose, the day and hour of the receipt of the application, the name of the purchaser, the quantity, situation, and description of the land, and the amount paid as the purchase money of the same.

23. As soon as such entry shall have been made so in conformity with these regulations, the land to which the same shall refer shall be deemed to be sold, and the purchaser thereof entitled to a Crown Grant.

24. Provided always that every application for general country land shall comprise not less than forty acres, and shall, so far as the features of the country will permit, be of a rectangular form, and when fronting on a road, river, lane, or coast, be of a depth, when practicable, not less than three times the length of the frontage, and no application which does not comply with these requirements shall be granted; but it shall be competent for any applicant, with the consent of the Commissioner, to amend his application, so that any such alteration in no way interferes with any other application duly made at the time.

25. The Commissioner, at the time of any application being granted or as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, shall inform the applicant that the land selected will be surveyed by and at the expense of the Government, or that the applicant must have the same surveyed at his own expense, by a surveyor to be approved of in writing by the Commissioner.

26. When land is surveyed by the applicant at his own expense, he shall be entitled to an allowance according to a scale to be from time to time fixed by the Commissioner, for the cost thereof, not exceeding in any case after the rate of one shilling an acre.

27. Every survey to be made at the expense of the applicant must be completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and the plans thereof delivered to him with as little delay as possible, and within a time to be fixed by him, which shall in no case exceed six calendar months; and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the Commissioner either to have the land surveyed at the applicant's cost, which shall be repaid by him within one month of the completion of the survey, or it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to sell the land to some other person, and in such latter case the purchase money paid by the first

applicant shall be returned to him on demand, after deducting therefrom one-fifth part as a forfeiture for the default.

28. When rural land shall be purchased in a district in which lines of road shall not be determined on and laid out, a right of laying out roads over the said land shall be reserved in the grant, but not more than five per cent. of the land shall be taken for such purpose without payment of compensation for the excess, to be fixed by arbitration in the usual way.

29. It shall be at any time competent for the Superintendent, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to offer for sale by auction any rural land which shall be deemed to possess especial value as containing minerals, and the regulations hereinbefore contained relating to auction sales shall apply thereto.

30. The regulations made under the said Orders in Council dated respectively, the nineteenth day of April, 1864, and the eleventh day of January, 1866, are hereby revoked, except so far as may be necessary to complete any contract, promise, or engagement heretofore made or entered into.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

IN exercise of the power vested in me by "The Otago Harbour Loan Ordinance, 1862," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby nominate and appoint the persons hereinafter named to be Trustees under "The Otago Harbour Loan Ordinance, 1862."

EDWARD BOWES CARGILL, and  
JOHN JONES, Esquires.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, at the Government House, at Wellington, this twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved in Council, 12th January, 1867.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons, Session VII., No. 7," the Governor is empowered from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him may seem fit, touching the duties of the Officers of any Public Gaol, the classification, diet, instruction, treatment and correction of the Prisoners therein, and generally to prescribe all such rules as may be necessary for the good discipline of any Public Gaol, and the safe custody of the prisoners therein.

And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act Amendment Act, 1863," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him shall seem meet for the employment, safe custody, management and discipline of Convicts under sentence of Penal Servitude, and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month at any one time, or for three months in periods of one month at intervals of at least one month each; by placing in irons; whipping, not exceeding fifty lashes at one

time; by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, in addition to the original sentence; and by such prison discipline as may be prescribed in that behalf: provided always that no rule or regulation awarding any such punishment as aforesaid shall come into operation until a copy thereof shall have been first published in the New Zealand Government Gazette:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, under and by virtue of the provisions in the said Ordinance and Acts respectively contained, do hereby make the following regulations for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and do publish the same to be in force within the Province of Southland.

As witness the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, at the Government House, at Wellington, this ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

#### *Prisoners.*

1. Coercive labor is the consequence of crime. The first duty of the prisoner is obedience, which will be most rigorously enforced. Prisoners, while undergoing a just punishment for their offences, must bear in mind that it is the desire of those to whose charge they are entrusted to see them raised to a better position, and that consequently, while undergoing penal discipline, they will be afforded an opportunity of showing, by industry and orderly and regular behaviour, that they have acquired such sense of the duties owing to society, and of the obedience due to its laws, as will qualify them at the close of their term of imprisonment to enter on a new career with a fair prospect of being able to make their way as honest and useful members of society.

2. One uniform system of discipline will prevail. Prisoners of less than average intellect will not on that account be more rigorously dealt with than others; but men of a restless disposition will be placed at such description of labor as requires the closest and most unvarying attention, and will be kept apart in the prison when possible.

3. All prisoners on entering the gaol shall be searched in the presence of an officer, and all articles taken from them.

4. They will then be required to thoroughly wash themselves before they put on the prison clothing, &c., and if sentenced for a longer period than one week their hair will be cut short, and their whiskers and beard shaved.

5. A list of their clothes, with all money and other property taken from them, will be entered in a book kept for the purpose, with the signature of the officer who has charge of them, and of the prisoner from whom they are received.

6. Every prisoner is to be kept steadily and constantly at labor. No relaxation of such labor will be permitted until the prisoner shall have completed at least one-third of his sentence with good conduct, when any of them may be selected by the gaoler to act as wardsmen, cooks, or in other such office.

#### *Complaints by Prisoners.*

7. They are to pay implicit obedience to all lawful commands they may receive, and they are, on all occasions, to pay proper respect to all persons placed in authority over them.

8. They are at all times and in all places to conduct

themselves with order and regularity, and silence must be strictly observed when marching to and from their place of labor. At no time is any conversation to be permitted beyond what is necessary.

9. Prisoners having any matter to represent or complain of must address themselves to the gaoler, whose duty it will be to see justice done to them. They are not however precluded from addressing themselves to the visiting Justices; but they should remember that for making idle or frivolous complaints they will render themselves liable to punishment.

10. They must appear on all occasions clean in person and in dress. Clothing and bedding will be marked with a number, and the wilful loss or damage of any of those articles will be visited with severe punishment.

11. They shall attend Divine service with the denomination to which they belong at the appointed times, and shall behave themselves with due propriety.

12. The religious denomination of each prisoner is to be determined by his own statement upon his reception into the prison; and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a clergyman of a different denomination unless extraordinary circumstances should require it, such as immediate prospect of death.

13. The Sunday shall be kept holy, and as a day of rest. Whenever a clergyman does not attend the prison on that day, prayers will be read by the gaoler.

14. Prisoners of the Jewish denomination will not be compelled to labor on their Sabbath, but may be employed on any necessary duty on a Sunday.

15. Each prisoner will be provided with a Bible and Prayer Book, approved by the Religious Denomination to which he belongs, and books of a secular character will also be provided for instruction. The defacing or damaging of any book will be visited with severe punishment.

16. Prisoners behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before a visiting Justice, who will inflict such lawful punishment as the case may demand. They will on all such occasions be placed in separate confinement to await trial, if necessary in irons.

17. They are not to have in their possession any article of food, clothing, &c., except such as shall have been issued to them, and sanctioned by the medical officer or gaoler. All articles of luxury, such as tobacco, are strictly prohibited.

18. Gaming, dancing, swearing, fighting, singing, and loud conversation, are strictly prohibited.

19. Prisoners must not leave their place of work without authority.

20. Any person sleeping out of his own berth will be punished for misconduct.

21. Prisoners upon reception write one letter; afterwards they will not be allowed to send or receive letters oftener than once in three months, except through the gaoler, who will inspect them, and exercise his own discretion as to their delivery; and they must not hold any communication whatever with any person without his authority. They may however, if well conducted, be permitted to see their friends on the first Saturday in each quarter.

22. Any prisoner conniving at a breach of the regulations will be considered as an accessory, and punished for misconduct.

23. A copy of the regulations shall be suspended in each ward, and shall be read to the prisoners, or explained to them once a month.

24. There shall also be suspended in each ward a list of names of all prisoners belonging to it, in which will be noted the offence, sentence, and date of reception into the establishment, and a record of conduct whilst therein.

25. Each prisoner to have his hair kept close cut, to be shaved on Tuesdays and Saturdays, to wash his feet on the latter day, and to put on a clean shirt on Sundays.

26. Prisoners about to be discharged will be allowed to let their hair grow for a month previously. On the day of discharge they shall deliver to the gaoler the prison clothing in their possession in a clean and neat state; and will be placed in possession of all effects taken from them on committal.

27. Every prisoner not employed at hard labor shall take exercise for two hours every morning, and for two hours every afternoon, weather permitting.

*Prisoners in solitary or separate confinement.*

28. Every prisoner before being placed in a cell shall be strictly searched.

29. He shall then be shown the cell, and caused to examine it carefully, in order that any marking or defacing may be at once thereafter detected.

30. Prisoners undergoing separate treatment are not to be released without the special authority of a visiting Justice.

31. Prisoners shall not, upon any pretence whatever, communicate, either by words or signs, with each other, or with the men employed in cleaning their cells, nor sing, whistle, dance, or make any noise whatever during their confinement. They are forbidden to stop any of the ventilating apparatus, or to deface the walls of their cells.

32. Should any prisoner wish to see a visiting Justice, chaplain, medical officer, or the gaoler, he is to inform the visiting officer; but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

33. When prisoners are taken out to exercise, which will not be until the third day after their admission, they are to be kept marching in line, five yards apart, and facing in the same direction.

*Cooks.*

34. The cooks shall be in such proportion as may from time to time be directed, and shall be selected from the best conducted men among those who shall have completed one-third of their sentence.

35. They will be held responsible that the prisoners' rations are properly cooked, and distributed according to the directions of the gaoler.

36. They will be required to have the cook-house, cooking utensils, tables, mess-kits, pails, &c., at all times properly cleansed, and kept in their proper places.

37. They are to be employed during spare time in such work as the gaoler may allot them.

*Wardsmen.*

38. There will be such wardsmen employed in the prison as may be considered necessary, for the clean state and the general order of which they will be held responsible.

39. The night-tubs in use in the prison are to be emptied by them every morning, thoroughly cleansed and purified with lime.

40. They will be required to wash the floors of the different divisions as often as they may be directed, and also to whitewash the walls of the interior part of the prison.

41. They will have to attend to the trimming of the lamps, and see that they are properly supplied with oil.

*General routine.*

42. The bell will be rung, in summer two hours, and in winter one hour and a half before the time to commence labor.

43. When the first bell rings the prisoners will rise and fold their bedding neatly. At the second bell, which will be fifteen minutes after the first, the ward or cell will be unlocked, and they will put their

bedding in the place set apart for its reception. Then they will wash, after which prayers will be read, during which time they shall remain uncovered and attentive.

44. They will then breakfast and proceed to labor, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, at 8 a.m., and during the remaining six months at 7 a.m. They will return from labor at five. From April to September they will return from labor at four. One hour's cessation for dinner. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labor, and should employ themselves in mending their clothes, &c. Prayers will be read every evening. After which, should there be no facilities for attending school, they will be locked up for the night.

45. Lamps will be kept burning in the different divisions of the prison during the night, and any prisoner interfering with or extinguishing any lamp will be severely punished.

46. At 8 p.m. the bell will be rung, after which silence must be strictly observed.

47. The bedding of the prisoners is to be aired at least three times a week, weather permitting.

#### *Juvenile Prisoners.*

48. Juvenile prisoners will occupy separate cells or wards, exclusively set apart for their use, and will be employed in work about the gaol.

#### *Unconvicted Prisoners.*

49. Will be subject to the general rules of the prison. They will not however be required to dress in the prison clothing, to be shaved, or to have their hair cut off.

50. If such prisoners be discharged, the property taken from them shall be restored, if not held under legal advice. If admitted to bail, such property as may be directed by the Magistrates admitting to bail shall be retained until they are discharged.

51. They will be supplied with the same rations as the prisoners not at hard labor, but may, in preference, support themselves, at the discretion of the gaoler.

52. They may be visited by and may correspond with their legal adviser at all reasonable times, and may be visited by their friends on Tuesdays and Fridays on application to the gaoler, and in the presence of an officer.

53. They shall be cautioned that any remarks they may make respecting the offence with which they are charged may be used against them.

#### *Juvenile Unconvicted Prisoners.*

54. Will be subjected to same rules as the adult unconvicted prisoners.

#### *Female Prisoners.*

55. Female prisoners will be subject to all rules and regulations laid down for the ordering of male prisoners, so far as such rules and regulations are applicable.

#### *Punishment Regulations.*

56. Any prisoner—

- (1.) Being insolent to or threatening any officer of the gaol;
- (2.) Injuring or destroying the property of the Government;
- (3.) Fighting or assaulting a prisoner;
- (4.) Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officer of the gaol;
- (5.) Holding or attempting to hold intercourse with others than the officers of the gaol, without lawful permission;
- (6.) Profane swearing, or obscene language, playing at any games, or gambling;
- (7.) Smoking, or in any way making use of tobacco, unless by special permission;
- (8.) Or being guilty of any other misconduct

not provided against in these rules, subversive of the peace order and good government of the gaol,

shall be punishable by being placed in solitary confinement for any period not exceeding seven (7) days, and, in addition thereto (at the option of a visiting Justice) a diminution of his rations; and, in addition, in case of destruction or injury to any property of Government by a prisoner who shall have money or property in the hands of the gaoler, such money or property may be wholly or partially forfeited by order of the visiting Justices, to repay such destruction or injury.

57. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereafter mentioned (*i.e.*), that is to say—

- (1.) Attempting to escape;
- (2.) Conniving at and concealing a prisoner or prisoners attempting to escape;
- (3.) Assaulting any officer of the gaol,

shall, in addition to any punishment to which he may by law otherwise be sentenced, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month, by diminished rations, and by being placed in irons.

58. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of the offences next hereafter 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 buildings or other property,

shall, in addition to any punishment to which he may by law otherwise be sentenced, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month at any one time, or for three months, in periods of one calendar month, at intervals of at least one calendar month each, by placing in irons, whipping not exceeding fifty lashes at one time, by imprisonment not exceeding twelve calendar months, and by diminished rations, in addition to the original sentence.

59. Complaints touching the above, and all other offences committed by prisoners, shall be heard and determined, upon due proof upon oath, by one or more visiting Justice or Justices.

60. Females guilty of repeated breaches of gaol regulations shall be liable to have their hair cut close, in addition to any other punishment to which they may be subject.

61. Every sentence of punishment, with the nature of the offence, shall be entered in the Defaulter's Book, and signed by the visiting Justice.

#### *Attempt to Escape.*

62. Any prisoner leaving his allotted place while at work with intent to escape, or otherwise making any attempt, 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.

63. Any prisoner attempting to escape, or who, having escaped, shall be re-captured, shall be put in irons for such term as a visiting Justice shall direct.

#### *Gaoler.*

64. He shall reside in the establishment, from which he shall not absent himself for a longer period than six hours, without the written authority of the Superintendent. He shall be responsible for the discipline, entire management, and safe custody of the prisoners, the impartial enforcement of penal discipline, and the entire introduction and maintenance of habits of industry, cleanliness, order, and obedience among them, and in the establishment generally.

65. He shall duly ascertain that the prisoners are correctly instructed in labor, and so placed as to preclude their carrying on conversation unheard by the officer in charge. He will therefore frequently and at uncertain hours visit the working parties.

66. He shall see all the officers under his charge perform their duties in strict accordance with the regulations issued for their guidance.

67. He shall be at all times ready to receive any complaint or application made by any of the prisoners, and to report the same to a visiting Justice.

68. He shall use all necessary measures of precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and with that view frequently visit and inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and every division of the establishment, by day and by night, and shall see every prisoner once at least in twenty-four hours.

69. He shall see that the utmost economy be observed throughout the establishment, and that the labor of the prisoners be made as productive as possible.

70. He shall not allow prisoners, under any pretence whatever, to be employed singly or in detached parties, without being under the charge and personal observation of an officer.

71. He shall not permit any stranger to sleep in the departments of the officers, nor shall any visitors be allowed unless by permission of a visiting Justice.

72. He shall keep a journal in which he will enter every extraordinary occurrence and remark, and remark upon any irregularities which may take place in the discipline of the establishment, as also upon all matters of importance bearing upon the health, discipline, and employment of the prisoners.

73. He shall specially report to the Medical Officer the case of any prisoner whose condition, mental or bodily, requires particular attention.

74. He shall furnish the Medical Officer with a list of all prisoners who may be undergoing separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement.

75. He shall immediately report the death of any prisoner to a visiting Justice, and to the Coroner for the district.

76. In case of misconduct on the part of any officer he is empowered to suspend such officer, who will not however be permitted to leave the establishment, and he shall immediately report to the Superintendent, or, in case of urgency, he may apply to a visiting Justice for advice and assistance.

77. He shall keep an order book in which he will enter such orders as he may from time to time find it necessary to issue.

78. In visiting the female division of the gaol he shall be attended by the matron or some female officer.

79. He shall visit the various messes at their meals and see that their food is of a proper quality and properly cooked.

80. He shall have the keys of the outer gate delivered to him at 10 p.m. all the year round, and shall ascertain that the officers are all present; he will keep the keys until 6 a.m. in summer and until sunrise at other seasons, and he shall not allow egress or ingress during the night, except on special occasions, to be noted in his journal.

81. He shall as soon as possible after the reception of a prisoner into the establishment cause to be entered in the prison register the name of such prisoner, with his offence, sentence, personal description, and any particulars he may discover as to his previous history; every offence the prisoner may commit whilst in custody shall also be entered in the Defaulters Book.

82. He will be held responsible for the correct issue

of the stores and provisions, and that no improper appropriation of them is permitted.

83. Should the storekeeper at any time report the receipt of an inferior description of rations, the gaoler shall call upon the medical officer to inspect them, and should the contractor, after one warning, fail to supply a better quality, the gaoler will obtain the articles required elsewhere at the contractor's risk.

84. He shall make a yearly report on the state of the establishment and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

85. He shall cause the rules of the establishment to be read to the prisoners on entry, and as occasion may require.

86. He may place any refractory prisoner in irons, immediately reporting the cause to a visiting Justice.

87. He shall cause to be kept such register-books, or records, and shall furnish such returns as may be required by the Superintendent.

#### *Chief Warder.*

88. This officer is next in rank to the gaoler, in whose absence he will assume charge of the establishment.

89. He shall see the provisions issued daily from the store, taking care that they are of a good and wholesome kind and according to the contract quality. He shall be present at every meal.

90. He shall minutely inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and the establishment generally daily frequently, at irregular hours, and pay great attention to ventilation and cleanliness.

91. He shall see that the prisoners are shaved twice a week, that they put on clean shirts, that their hair be kept cut close, and that no prisoner be permitted to wear whiskers, and that the clothing is at all times clean and in thorough repair. He shall also inspect the bedding and men's utensils.

92. When clothing is to be issued he will draw the quantity required from the storekeeper, and shall be responsible for proper distribution to the prisoners.

93. He shall, under the gaoler, have the management of prisoners undergoing solitary confinement, and he shall be responsible for the proper enforcement and carrying out of all orders relating to the refractory prisoners.

94. He shall each evening visit the guards, and see that the prisoners are quiet and orderly, and the warders on the alert. He will receive the keys from the lockers at evening parade, handing over the same to the officer in charge for the night, who will be held responsible for their safe custody, and the correct locking of each cell and corridor grate throughout the gaol. He shall also muster the prisoners morning and evening, seeing that all answer to their names.

95. The senior and other warders will be immediately under his charge, and he shall apportion to each his hour of duty, subject to the approval of the gaoler.

96. He will also have charge of arms, ammunition, &c., and shall be responsible that they are kept in serviceable condition.

97. He shall see that the warders are dressed in uniform on all occasions.

98. He shall see that no tobacco, food, clothing, spirituous or fermented liquors, or any improper articles are admitted into the establishment without the authority of the gaoler.

#### *Overseers.*

99. The duty of the overseers will be to accompany the prisoners to their work, and to remain with them during the whole time they are at work, to place them in such positions as will ensure complete supervision, and generally to direct their labor.

100. They shall render every assistance in their

power to the chief warden in carrying on the duties of the establishment.

*Storekeeper.*

101. He shall be responsible for all stores, clothing, bedding, fuel, oil, &c., delivered into his charge.

102. He will receive the rations from the contractor, and deliver them to the chief warden daily, reporting to the gaoler when any article is not in accordance with contract, or when the quality is deficient. For this purpose he shall prepare a daily requisition on the contractor, to be countersigned by the gaoler.

103. He must be careful that no stores are used without being properly marked, and that every repairable article be kept in repair, and he must pay the strictest attention to economy in their distribution. The men's clothing and bedding must be numbered.

104. All unserviceable stores must be received by him before any others are issued to replace them, and be kept in store to await condemnation by a board to be appointed for that purpose.

105. He shall also render all assistance in his power, when not engaged in other duties, to the chief warden in carrying on the duties of the establishment.

*Sergeant Warden.*

106. The sergeant warden will have charge of the keys of the prison during the day.

107. He shall see that the prisoners employed as wardens, cooks, or in other such office, perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

108. He shall carefully superintend the searching of all prisoners upon arrival at the prison, taking care that they are thoroughly cleaned before being allowed to assume the prison clothing.

109. He shall morning and evening, in the presence of the chief warden, carefully examine the wards and cells, for the purpose of detecting any defacing of the walls, or any attempt to tamper with the fastenings. He shall also twice a day examine all prisoners' rooms.

110. He shall, under the orders of the chief warden, see that the discipline of the wardens is maintained, and that the prisoners preserve due order and obedience.

*Warders.*

111. They shall strictly conform to all rules and regulations promulgated for their guidance, and all the rules of the establishment; obey their superior officers; and assist them in maintaining order and discipline.

112. They will be dressed in uniform and armed, and they must at all times present a neat and cleanly appearance, and keep their arms in serviceable condition.

113. The general and special duties of each warden will be inserted in a book under the direction of the gaoler.

114. A book will be kept in which they shall enter the name and rank of the officer, and the hours at which they were visited by him on their posts during the night.

115. They shall without delay report the names of the prisoners who may desire to see a minister of religion, visiting Justice, medical officer, or the gaoler.

116. They shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the gaoler forthwith, and shall immediately report the wanton destruction of any article the property of the Government.

117. It will be their special duty, when on guard in the prison, to prevent all irregularities, to see that the regulations and orders are complied with in all points, to enforce strict silence in the wards, cells, &c.,

to see that each prisoner sleeps in his own bedplace, and that the lamps are kept burning during the night, and the inspection apertures in the doors kept clear.

118. They must bear in mind that although armed they must exercise great forbearance in their use of their arms, and that in the event of a prisoner attempting to escape, on no account are they to fire on such prisoner until all other available means shall have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after the prisoner shall have been challenged repeatedly to stand.

119. When guarding prisoners at labor, they must not allow them to approach nearer than fifteen paces.

*Matron.*

120. The matron shall reside in the establishment, from which she shall not absent herself without authorization.

121. The matron is charged with the immediate care and superintendence of the female prisoners, and shall conform to all rules and regulations laid down for the ordering of the male division of the gaol, so far as such rules and regulations are applicable.

122. The matron shall be present at the searching of female prisoners on their admission; also when they leave the gaol, and all inspections by whomsoever made.

123. The matron, or female warden, shall attend Divine service with the female prisoners.

*General Instructions.*

124. No officer will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially to the Superintendent, and the application forwarded through the gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, he may leave at once, but the fact shall be immediately reported for approval, with statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

125. Officers going on leave of absence shall state the time at which they leave the prison, and when they return to duty shall report themselves to the officer in authority immediately over them.

126. All officers shall be sworn in as constables on appointment, and shall be subject to such penalties and punishments, by stoppage of pay and allowances for any dereliction of duty or misconduct, as His Honor the Superintendent, the visiting Justice or Justices may direct.

127. All officers and warders must attend Divine service with the prisoners, or when prayers are read. They will also be required to attend school with the prisoners in turn.

128. The use of tobacco or spirits is prohibited within the prison.

129. In every case of emergency the officers of the establishment will promptly report the circumstances to the gaoler, and in the event of its appearing that any officer has allowed any irregularities to pass unreported, his neglect will be brought under the notice of a visiting Justice.

130. No male officer will be permitted to enter the female division of the gaol except on duty, and in all cases he must be attended by the matron or a female officer.

131. All applications or representations made to His Honor the Superintendent, must be forwarded through the gaoler, who will accompany them with such observations as may be necessary.

132. The officers will keep watch at night relieving each other as may be directed by the gaoler. This is a most important duty, requiring unceasing vigilance, and they should by visits at irregular hours, observe that order is maintained by the prisoners, and that the warders are alert on their posts.

133. An officers' visiting book will be kept in

which they will enter the hours at which they visited the different parts of the establishment.

134. A servant will be allowed to the gaoler, and one or more to the officers, as may be required for the purpose of cooking, and cleaning their apartments, such servants to be employed only with the sanction of a visiting Justice, and to be selected from the well conducted prisoners serving short sentences.

135. Harsh or irritating language must not be used by any person in authority, for calmness and firmness will be found best calculated to ensure obedience. No communication is to be held with the prisoners except such as is indispensable, and on such occasions officers should not so demean themselves as in any way to irritate or annoy.

136. A monthly inspection of the prisoners, prison buildings, bedding, and stores, for which the officers of the establishment shall have everything in readiness, will be held by the visiting Justices and the medical officer.

*Scale of Rations.*

137. All rations to be according to the following scale:—

*No. 1.—For Convicts and all Prisoners at Hard Labor.*

	Males.	Females.
Oaten meal or maize	8 oz.	6 oz.
Bread	24 "	16 "
Meat with its own liquor, with 4 oz. mixed vegetables, 1 lb 8 oz. flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper, per 100 rations	16 "	8 "
Potatoes	16 "	12 "
Sugar	1 "	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

*No. 2.—For Prisoners not at Hard Labor and for Children of Female Prisoners over eight years of age.*

	Males.	Females.
Oaten meal or maize	8 oz.	6 oz.
Bread	16 "	12 "
Meat	6 "	6 "
Potatoes	8 "	8 "
Sugar	1 "	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

*No. 3.—Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.*

Bread	24 oz.
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*No. 4.—Children of Female Prisoners under two years of age.*

Milk	1 pint.
Bread	6 oz.
Sugar	1 "

*No. 5.—Children above two years and under eight.*

Milk	1 pint.
Bread	8 oz.
Meat	4 "
Sugar	1 "

G. GREY, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "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 places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof:

Now know ye, that I, the Governor of New Zealand in pursuance of the power and authority in

me vested by the said Act, do hereby appoint the following place to be a Polling Place for the Electoral District hereinafter specified, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, namely—

For the District of Manuherikia,—The Police Station, Black's No. 1.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, this ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

G. GREY, Governor.

Governor's Order No. 78.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof, there shall be within the Province of Nelson a Port at the entrance of Fox's River, to be called "The Port of Brighton," the limits whereof shall be as follows:—An arc of a circle drawn with a radius of one mile on land and another arc drawn with a radius of one mile and a half on sea, the cave known as the Cave of Adullam being centre of both arcs.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and dated at Wellington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

G. GREY, Governor.

Governor's Order No. 79.

IN exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof: 1st. Either bank of the Fox's River for the distance of half a mile from the Cave of Adullam; 2nd. The sea beach in Woodpecker Bay for a length of one quarter of a mile, shall be deemed and taken to be legal landing places for the lading and unlading of goods at the Port of Brighton under "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and dated at Wellington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

G. GREY, Governor.

IN exercise of the power vested in me by "The Savings Bank Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby nominate and appoint the persons hereinafter named to be Trustees of the Invercargill Savings Bank, namely:—

WILLIAM PANTHON GREGOR,  
 JABEZ HAY,  
 JOHN HARE,  
 JOSEPH STOCK,  
 DONALD L. MATHESON,  
 JOHN DALGLEISH,  
 FREDERICK MOORE,  
 JOHN FIELD DECK, and  
 EDWARD DRURY BUTTS, Esquire.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, at the Government House, at Wellington, this ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

Private Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 5th April, 1867.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has this day accepted the resignation by

The Hon. JOHN JOHNSTON,

of his seat in the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

FRED. THATCHER,  
 Private Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**I**T is hereby notified that GEORGE CUTFIELD, Esq., has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and that His Excellency the Governor has in Her Majesty's name, accepted such resignation.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor, has in Her Majesty's name, summoned

The Hon. JOHN LARKINS CHEESE RICHARDSON,  
 of Willowmead, Molyneux, and

The Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of Morven Hills,  
 Lindis,

to the Legislative Council of New Zealand, by Writs of Summons under the Seal of the Colony.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**I**T is hereby notified that

The Hon. DANIEL POLLEN,  
 has been appointed Agent, at Auckland, of the General Government of New Zealand in the room of Frederick Whitaker, Esq., resigned.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**T**HE following Proclamation issued by His Honor the Superintendent of Marlborough under "The Diseased Cattle Act," is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

PROCLAMATION

*Rescinding Proclamation of 13th November, 1861, under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," so far as it relates to the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.*

By His Honor WILLIAM HENRY EYES, Esq., Superintendent of the Province of Marlborough, in the Islands of New Zealand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in him in that behalf, by "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," William Douglas Hall Baillie, Esquire, the then Superintendent of the Province of Marlborough, did, by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* of the said Province, and dated the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, declare that after the date thereof, the several Colonies of Australia, as well as the Colony of Tasmania and the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, should be deemed to be for the purposes of the above recited Act, infected districts within the meaning of the said Act, and that no cattle should be imported from the above-mentioned districts: That is to say, the Colony of Victoria, of New South Wales, of Queensland, of South Australia, and Western Australia: And whereas it has seemed to me expedient that the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland should no longer be considered to be infected districts, and that the importation of cattle from thence should no longer be restrained:

Now therefore, I, William Henry Eyes, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Marlborough, by virtue of the powers delegated to and vested in me in this behalf, do hereby revoke and cancel the aforesaid proclamation of the thirteenth November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in so far as it relates to the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland: And I hereby further declare that this proclamation shall take effect on and after the first day of May next ensuing.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Marlborough, at Blenheim, this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

W. H. EYES,  
 Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,  
 JAMES BALFOUR WEMYSS,  
 Provincial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**T**HE following Proclamation issued by His Honor the Superintendent of Canterbury, under "The Diseased Cattle Act," is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor WILLIAM SEFTON MOORHOUSE, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, under "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861."

WHEREAS by "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," it was provided that the Governor in Council might, by warrant under his hand, from time to time delegate to the Superintendent of any Province within the said Colony, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or Governor in Council by the said Act, subject to such regulations as he might think fit, and might from time to time rescind such delegation.

And whereas the said Governor hath, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to William Sefton Moorhouse, Esquire, so long as he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, the several

powers vested in the said Governor by the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth sections of the said Act, subject to be rescinded as in the said Act provided, and subject to the Regulations issued by the Governor on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to any other Regulations to be from time to time duly made.

And whereas by a proclamation dated the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, all that portion of the Province of Canterbury to the west of the dividing range was appointed a quarantine ground under the said Act:

Now therefore, I, the said William Sefton Moorhouse, by virtue of such power in me vested, do hereby make the following Regulations for the management of the said quarantine ground, to take effect from and after Tuesday the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:—

1. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Cattle or police constable to destroy or cause to be destroyed any diseased cattle which shall pass from the said quarantine ground into any other portion of the Province of Canterbury.
2. If any person shall willfully impede or obstruct any inspector or police constable acting under the authority of the foregoing Regulation, every person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds.

Given under my hand, this twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,  
Superintendent of Canterbury.

By His Honor's command,  
F. E. STEWART,  
Provincial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

THE following Ordinances passed by the Provincial Council and assented to by the Superintendent of Canterbury, intituled—

“The Gibson Quay Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1867;”

“The English Agent's Ordinance, 1867;”  
having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their option.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

THE following Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council, and reserved by the Superintendent of Taranaki for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, intituled—

“The Waiwakaiho Bridge Loan Ordinance, 1867;”

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to withhold his assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

THE following Ordinances passed by the Provincial Council, and reserved by the Superintendent of Southland for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, intituled—

“The Fires Ordinance, 1867;”

“The Roads Ordinance, 1862, Amendment Ordinance, 1867;”

“The Cattle Trespass Ordinance, 1866, Amendment Ordinance, 1867;”

“The Education Ordinance, 1867;”  
having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that Writs issued for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Hawke's Bay, have been returned with certificates to the effect that

*For the District of Waimarama:*

John Weston;

*For the District of Mohaka:*

Philip Dobel;

*For the District of Napier Town:*

Donald McLean, Frederick Sutton, Alexander Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy Newton, and Samuel Locke;

*For the District of Te Aute:*

Edward Augustus Carlyon, and Thomas Tamer;

*For the District of Havelock:*

James Wood;

*For the District of Porangahau:*

John Davis Ormond;

*For the District of Petane:*

John Parsons;

*For the District of Clive:*

Joseph Rhodes;

*For the District of Napier Country:*

Henry Stokes Tiffen, and John Buchanan;

*For the District of Wairoa:*

George Stoddart Whitmore;

*For the District of Hampden:*

John A'Deane;

*For the District of Waipukurau:*

Charles Lambert,  
have been duly elected.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS WILLIAM MAUDE, Esq.,

to be Registration Officer and Returning Officer for the election of Members of the House of Representatives for the Electoral Districts of Christchurch (City), Kaiapoi, Heathcote, and Avon.

Also Registration Officer for the formation of Provincial Rolls for the Province of Canterbury.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that His Honor Mr. Justice Gresson has reported that he has appointed

EDWARD JAMES LEE, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of City of Christchurch, Town of Lyttelton, Cheviot, Ashley, Kaiapoi, Avon, Heathcote, Mount Herbert, Akaroa, Selwyn, Coleridge, Timaru, Gladstone, and Westland.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN DUNN,

of Taranaki, to be an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to be a person with whom shall be deposited certain copies or models of the standard weights and measures of the Colony of New Zealand.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
MICHAEL KEOGH, Esq., J.P.,  
of Waimea, in the Province of Canterbury, to be a Resident Magistrate.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
DAVID STARK DURIE, Esq.,  
to be Deputy-Sheriff for the District of Wanganui.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by  
HUGH ROSS, Esq.,  
of his appointment as Crown Prosecutor under "The District Courts Act, 1858," for the District of Wanganui, and to appoint  
HENRY JOHN PERHAM, Esq.,  
of Wanganui, to be his successor.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand:—  
JAMES FARMER, Esq., Auckland;  
JOHN CHAPMAN ST. GEORGE, Esq., Napier;  
ARCHIBALD MCMURDO THOMSON, Esq., Northcote, Canterbury; and  
JAMES ALEXANDER BONAR, Esq., Hokitika.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
GEORGE EDWARD GORDON RICHARDSON, Esq.,  
to be Curator of Intestate Estates for the District of Hawke's Bay.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

JOHN ALEXANDER WILSON, Esquire, is appointed Agent for the Crown at the Compensation Court to be held at Opotiki.  
T. M. HAULTAIN,  
(In the absence of Mr. Stafford.)  
Opotiki, 7th March, 1867.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 5th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned officers, viz.:—  
Captain W. F. Moore, Canterbury Engineer Volunteers.

Lieutenant Charles J. Hutchinson, Taranaki Militia.  
Lieutenant Ed. D. Byrne, Lyttelton Artillery Volunteers.

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,  
(in the absence of Colonel Haultain.)

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 5th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz.:  
*In the Wakapauaka Artillery Volunteers.*  
Daniel Slater to be 1st Lieutenant. Date of commission, 7th May, 1866.  
Arthur Shuckburgh Collins to be 2nd Lieutenant. Date of commission, 7th May, 1866.  
J. L. C. RICHARDSON,  
(in the absence of Colonel Haultain.)

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 5th April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
Lieut.-Colonel MAXWELL LEPPER,  
to command the Militia and Volunteers in the Patea District.  
E. W. STAFFORD,  
(in the absence of Colonel Haultain.)

Native Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 29th March, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license  
HORACE GEORGE FORD, Esq.,  
to be a Surveyor under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."  
E. W. STAFFORD,  
(in the absence of Mr. Richmond.)

Native Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 29th March, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint  
PAIRAMA NGUTAHI, and  
MATINI MURUPAENGA,  
to be Assessors under "The Native Lands Act 1865."  
E. W. STAFFORD,  
(in the absence of Mr. Richmond.)

Native Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 2nd April, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license  
EDWIN JAMES CAMPION, Esq.,  
to be a Surveyor under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."  
E. W. STAFFORD,  
(in the absence of Mr. Richmond.)

Native Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

THE following Judgment by the Compensation Court in the case of Papakura Block, is published for general information.  
E. W. STAFFORD,  
(in the absence of Mr. Richmond.)

YESTERDAY the Court sat at the usual hour, and the evidence of Mr. Rogan was taken in reference to Ihaka's case, after which they adjourned to consider their decision. Upon re-assembling the Chief Judge gave the following judgment:—

This grant was made on the 25th day of February, 1863, and assured to Ihaka Takaanini Te Tihi, his heirs and assigns, an estate near Papakura, containing 1120 acres. The grantee died in the month of February, 1864, seized of these lands, without having made a valid disposal thereof by will or otherwise, leaving three children born in wedlock surviving him, named Erina, Te Wirihana, and Ihaka, one girl and two boys. The widow, on behalf of herself and these children, asks for an order of the Court declaring them entitled to succeed to the above estate, and the right to do so is contested by Heta Te Tihi, a cousin of the deceased, and other members of the tribe. The section of "The Native Lands Act, 1865," under which the jurisdiction of the Court in these matters arises, directs the Court to ascertain who, according to law, as nearly as it can be reconciled with Native custom, ought in the judgment of the Court to succeed to the hereditaments the subject of the investigation. The intention of the Legislature appears to be that English law shall regulate the succession of real estate among the Maoris, except in a case where a strict adherence to English rules of law would be very repugnant to Native ideas and customs. The leaning of the Court will always be to uphold Crown grants and the rules of law applicable to them, and will decline to consider the particular circumstances under which the grant was originally obtained, or the equities which might have been created or understood to have been created at the time thereunder, unless the evidence shall disclose strong reasons for deviating from so obvious and desirable a rule. It would be highly prejudicial to allow the tribal tenure to grow up and affect land that has once been clothed with a lawful title, recognized and understood by the ordinary laws of the country. Instead of subordinating English tenures to Maori customs it will be the duty of the Court in administering this Act to cause as rapid an introduction amongst the Maoris, not only of English tenures, but of the English rules of descent, as can be secured without violently shocking Maori prejudices. In this case we think that the evidence discloses no equities in favor of the tribe, and we see no reason to make any interference with the ordinary law, except in one particular. The Court does not think the descent of the whole estate upon the heir-at-law could be reconciled with Native ideas of justice or Maori custom; and in this respect only the operation of the law will be interfered with. The Court determines in favor of all the children equally. The judgment of the Court, therefore, is unanimous that Erina Takaanini, Te Wirihana Takaanini, and Ihaka Takaanini, ought to succeed to the hereditaments above mentioned in equal shares as tenants in common.

This decision was communicated to the claimants by Mr. Munro.

SCHEDULE A.

Hata Rio  
Maka Taiapiti  
Paramena Tumahuki  
Reihana Terekuku  
Erueti Te Pawa  
Wahanga  
Mohi Rahui  
Heteraka Ria  
Nikorima Taiaroa  
Herewini Tumina  
Riria Tutere  
Emira Ronginga  
Anairi Te Auripo  
Wi Turaki  
Te Hemara Rangawhenua  
Horomona Tutewhiwhia

Nakora Te Manukarioi  
Rio's Children (one share)  
Ihaia Te Hokoiti  
Rawera Perangi  
Tini Pahewa  
Koroneho Te Ika amau  
Hariata Te Rapu  
Raimapaha Kapui  
Mata Hihina  
Te Omaoma  
Rihari Mokaikereru  
Hera Tuawhenua  
Rahera Te Kou  
Horopapera Pukeke  
Herona Hineihara  
Karo Hinehau  
Mere Awatea  
Mere Hotene Terawaitu  
Ani Teatea  
Harieta Mariaio  
Ihaia Te Horopitau  
Rahera Tiwai  
Rina Rerekaipuke  
Hori Ruatuna.

SCHEDULE B.

Horima Katene  
Haimona Hiroti  
Hare Te Opa  
Mohi Nuimatua  
Wirape Takarangiatua  
Jahia Apaparangi  
Wikiriwhi Te Whakaoru  
Ihipera Rangitatai  
Henerete Uruhina  
Pere Tamati  
Ahipane Marangai  
Heta Te Manurua  
Hakaraia Te Poho  
Araperu  
Te Keene  
Henare Pumipi  
Hurita Kewahoro  
Tare Teretiu  
Harirota  
Arona Poutini  
Pouaru Rakorako  
Ihikiera Te Waikapoariki  
Hemi Kara  
Harata Rimutahi  
Rangipupu  
Wikitoria Tamumu  
Hare Tamumu  
Pirihira Te Arohoro  
Hoani Parao  
Natanahira Taiariki  
Haira Kahutararoa  
Rewi Horomona  
Pomaparie Haunui  
Te Hirata Te Poti  
Rini Hemicata  
Katera Te Hiri  
Ruihi  
Wiripo Ngatoa  
Matiu to Mata  
Rora Pona  
Ruhia Te Pare  
Rora Hawea  
Children of Peina (one share)  
Watikini Mowhitu  
Kararaina Pukeroa  
Erina Pirihira  
Ani Hoka  
Ripeka  
Ani Ngawai  
Hori Kerei Paipai

Reupena Tauria  
 Kawana Tawhitorangi  
 Mete Kingi Paetahi  
 Ripeka Kerei  
 Ropiha Haungenge  
 Hori Ngapuka  
 Haimona Te Rangiteki  
 Hariata Tangiharoa  
 Reihana Kawekairangi  
 Te Mere Te Matau  
 Paora Mete  
 Anita Pikia  
 Erana Tomoaka  
 Mihipera Rukuha  
 Raheza Poari  
 Pango  
 Hiria Rukau  
 Ani Waca  
 Rora Mete Kingi  
 Haromi Te Makawe  
 Poni Terangitapuaenui  
 Wiari  
 Hariata Taukawe  
 Ramarihi Taukari  
 Maraea Hira  
 Ripeka Hone  
 Raima Rae  
 Riheta Paihi  
 Wikitora Raurewa

Office of the Commissioner of Customs,  
 Wellington, 30th March, 1867.

**I**N exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, the Commissioner of Customs, do hereby approve and appoint the undermentioned Warehouses at Ports in the Province of Otago, viz. :—

A brick building, with roof part slate, part iron, situate between Bond and Crawford Streets, Dunedin, known as

THE UNIVERSAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A stone building, with iron roof, situate in Bond Street, Dunedin, known as

REYNOLDS' BONDED WAREHOUSE, No. 1.

A wooden building, with iron roof, situate in Bond Street, Dunedin, known as

REYNOLDS' BONDED WAREHOUSE, No. 2.

A wooden building, with iron roof, situate in Bond Street, Dunedin, known as

REYNOLDS' BONDED WAREHOUSE, No. 3.

A brick building, with slate roof, situate in Hope Street, Dunedin, known as

THE PHENIX BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A stone and brick building, with iron roof, situate in High Street, Dunedin, known as

TURNBULL'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A stone building, with slate roof, situate in High Street, Dunedin, known as

MARTIN'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A brick building, with slate roof, situate in Moray Place, Dunedin, known as

PATERSON AND McLEOD'S BONDED WAREHOUSE;

A brick and stone building, with iron roof, situate in Prince's Street, Dunedin, known as

CARGILL'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A brick building, with slate roof, situate in Stafford Street, Port Chalmers, known as

DODSON'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A wooden building, with iron roof, situate in Pendenis Street, Molyneux, known as

BRIGGS' BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A stone building, with iron roof, situate between Tyne and Tees Streets, Oamaru, known as

FRANCE'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,  
 (for Commissioner of Customs.)

**C**USTOMS NOTICE.—The undermentioned persons have been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agents at the Port of Timaru, for the period ending 31st December, 1867, viz. :—

HENRY JOHN LECREN, Strathallan Street.

GEORGE GRAY RUSSELL, George Street.

FRANCIS WORCESTER STUBBS, Great South Road.

FREDERIC LECREN, Great South Road.

CHAS. E. COOPER,  
 Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Timaru,  
 14th March, 1867.

**C**USTOMS NOTICE.—The undermentioned persons have been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agents at this Port, for the year ending 18th March, 1868.

Akersten, William

Askew, Thomas

Beit, John

Bennett, George

Buckeridge, Henry

Cawthorn, Thomas

Curtis, Herbert E.

Davis, Hyam

Fisher, Thomas R.

Levien, Joseph Henry

Levien, Robert

Lockhart, Ninian T.

Moore, David

Percy, John

Selanders, Alexander

Webster, Malcolm M.

D. ROUGH,

Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Nelson,  
 18th March, 1867.

**N**OTICE.—The undermentioned person has been duly licensed to act as a Custom House Agent at the Port of Wanganui for the year ending 30th March, 1868:—

ROBERT AITKEN.

JAS. G. WOON,

Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Wanganui,  
 This first day of April, 1867.

**N**OTICE.—The following persons have been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agents at the Port of Wanganui for the year ending 31st December, 1867:—

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND WATT,

MESSRS. POWELL, SON AND CO.,

MR. EDWARD LEWIS,

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS OWEN,

MR. JAMES FINDLATER,

MR. THOMAS WAYTH GUDGEON.

JAMES G. WOON,

Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Wanganui,  
 27th March, 1867.

Registrar-General's Office,  
 Wellington, 10th April, 1867.

**P**URSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act,

1854," the following Names of OFFICIATING MINISTERS within the meaning of the said Act are published for general information:—

*United Church of England and Ireland.*  
The Reverend JAMES O'BRYEN HOARE.

*Free Church of Scotland.*  
The Reverend ROBERT SCRIMEGEOUR.  
The Reverend JOHN RYLEY.

*Wesleyan Methodist Society.*  
The Reverend JOSEPH BERRY.  
The Reverend JOHN WHEWELL.

*Congregational Independents.*  
The Reverend RICHARD CONNEBEE.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAMES of OFFICIATING MINISTERS within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," have been sent in to me, in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 7, of the 29th of January, No. 9, of the 11th of February, and No. 12, of the 28th of February, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Wellington, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN B. BENNETT,  
Registrar-General.

**B**ALANCE Sheet of the Hercules Quartz Mining Company (Registered), Sandhills, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1866.—Nominal capital of the Company, £10,080, in 2016 shares of £5 each.

1866.	<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.
To capital called up	...	255	0	0
„ Bank of Otago...	...	11	16	11
		£266	16	11

	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
By timber and labor	...	201	0	0
„ tools and materials	...	13	5	11
„ Water race	...	36	10	0
„ Advertising, stationery, and salaries	...	16	1	0
		£266	16	11

H. MANDERS, Manager.

**L**AUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Auckland, in account with the Real Estate of EDWARD KING, deceased.

1866.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 20.	To rent from Henry Greenacre, from 12th October to 12th December, 1865, two months at £2 per month	4	0	0
Feb. 8.	To cash from Provincial Government, for six months rent of police barracks at Papakura, to 1st January	13	0	0
May 14.	To cash received from Mr. King, druggist, Otahuhu, balance of rents in his hands of house at Otahuhu, from 13th September to 11th May	9	5	6
July 10.	To cash from Provincial Government, rent of police barracks, Papakura, to 1st July	13	0	0

Sept. 29.	To rent from H. Greenacre, eight months from 12th December to 12th August, of cottage at Papakura, at £1 12s.	12	16	0
	To rent from Mr. Cole, one month (per H. Greenacre)	1	12	0
Oct. 20.	To cash from Mr. Melsop, for thirty-seven weeks rent of cottage at Papakura, from 6th September, 1865, to 26th May, 1866, at 15s.	27	15	0
Dec. 20.	To cash from H. Greenacre, balance due for rent	1	12	0
		£83	0	6

1866.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Apl. 17.	By amount paid into Sub-Treasury under Judge's order	17	0	0
Aug. 1.	By amount paid W. Hale on account of his charges as caretaker of property at Mount Eden, under authority of Mr. Justice Moore	15	0	0
Dec. 15.	By amount paid W. Hale further sum on account of same	25	0	0
„ 20.	By amount paid W. Hale, balance of same	16	5	0
1867.				
Feb. 21.	By Registrar's commission	4	3	0
	By amount for adverting balance sheet in <i>Gazette</i>	0	7	6
	By balance to credit of Real Estate Administration Account of E. King, in Treasury	22	5	0
		£83	0	6

**R**OBERT ABBOTT, Esq., Registrar at Hokitika of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; and Official Administrator, in account with the Estate of THOMAS FRUIT or PRUETT, deceased, intestate.

1865.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 16.	Cash from police	1	12	6
1866.				
Apl. 19.	Wages from R. Packer, Esq.,	21	19	0
		£23	11	6

1866.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3.	Swear and file two affidavits, notice, order, letter, postage	2	8	8
	<i>West Coast Times</i>	1	6	6
	<i>Grey River Argus</i>	1	0	0
	Commission	1	17	8
Apl. 28.	Inventory, swear and file	0	5	0
	Account swear and file	0	5	0
	<i>Gazette</i> fee	0	7	6
	Balance to Treasury	16	1	2
		£23	11	6

**R**OBERT ABBOTT, Esq., Registrar at Hokitika of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and Official Administrator, in account with the Estate of JAMES ROSSITER, deceased, intestate.

1865.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 27	Proceeds sale of horses, draft from police	45	7	6
		£45	7	6

1865.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 16.	Expenses to Totara ...		0	13	6
„ 18.	Swear and file two affidavits, notice, order, letters ...		2	8	0
1866.					
Jan. 12.	<i>West Coast Times</i> ...		1	6	6
	<i>Grey River Argus</i> ...		1	10	0
	Commission ...		3	12	7
Apl. 18.	W. J. Patterson ...		10	7	9
„ 23.	Alcorn and Co. ...		3	0	0
„ 28.	Rea and Jack ...		3	7	4
„ 30.	Austin Daly ...		12	4	6
	Inventory, swear and file ...		0	5	0
	Account, swear and file ...		0	5	0
	<i>Gazette</i> fee ...		0	7	6
	Balance to Treasury ...		5	19	10
			£45	7	6

**L**AUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Auckland, in account with the Estate of FRANCIS WILLIAM PRITTE, deceased, intestate.

1866.		Dr.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 16.	To cheque received from Hunter and Co., for net proceeds of sundry effects of deceased sold by auction ...		257	5	9
„ 21.	To balance to credit of deceased drawn from Bank of Australasia ...		167	3	3
	To letter of credit on same, received this date, honored ...		202	0	5
	To cash on premises ...		0	9	2½
	To cash received for dairy produce ...		11	12	0
	To cash effects sold ...		3	13	0
			£642	3	7½

1866.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
July 12.	Paid Supreme Court fees on application for letters of administration, viz., swearing two affidavits, 4s.; filing same, 6s.; setting down application, 2s.; order, 6s. ...		0	18	0
Aug. 9.	Paid William Connor for looking after premises ...		3	12	0
„ 14.	Paid Carson funeral expenses ...		14	2	6
„ 22.	Paid letters of administration ...		3	0	0
Sept. 8.	Paid Edward Nobles' account in full ...		6	7	10
Oct. 13.	Paid Thomas Paton his account ...		0	16	0
„ 15.	Paid D. K. Clarkson amount due him for oats ...		10	12	9
„ 17.	Paid McNeil, baker, amount due him ...		1	1	6
„ 17.	Paid Carter his account ...		0	5	6
	Paid advertising notice to creditors in <i>Southern Cross</i> and <i>Herald</i> ...		0	2	3
„ 23.	Paid Bassett his account for plants ...		1	0	0
	Paid Canham his account in full ...		1	6	0
	Paid Eustace his account in full ...		1	18	6
„ 31.	Paid Thomas Lanard his account in full ...		1	17	6
Nov. 12.	Paid Hurst and Co. their account in full ...		10	1	4

1866.		£	s.	d.	
Nov. 29.	Paid Morrin and Co. their account in full ...	24	6	7	
Dec. 5.	Paid Graham and Co. their account in full ...	4	19	7	
1867.					
Jan. 23.	Paid Scotter his account in full ...	1	0	2	
	Paid servants' wages ...	3	5	1	
	Paid Robert Brown for seven and a half days' work on farm ...	1	10	0	
	Paid food for caretakers ...	2	5	11½	
	Paid for firewood ...	0	4	0	
	Paid hay and oats for sundries ...	2	1	9	
	Paid Pemberton for sundries ...	0	13	9	
	Paid Wills for table ...	0	14	0	
	Paid Cunies and Barnes preparing and arranging effects for sale ...	2	8	6	
	Paid Dr. Tomlinson fee ...	2	2	0	
	By amount of Messrs. Vailes' account paid them ...	17	6	3	
„ 26.	By Crombie, paid his account ...	2	15	3	
„ 30.	By W. Graham, paid his account ...	2	13	9	
	Advertising balance sheet in <i>Gazette</i> ...	0	7	6	
Feb. 15.	Administrator's commission ...	40	5	7	
	Paid F. H. Lewisson his account ...	1	5	0	
	Balance paid into under Judge's order to the credit of the Estate ...	474	17	3	
			£642	3	7½

**L**AUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Auckland, in account with the Estate of JAMES MCKENZIE, deceased, intestate.

1866.		Dr.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	To cash balance of wages due deceased, received from Joseph Sullivan, master of the cutter "Aspasia" ...		5	15	0
Oct. 16.	To cash proceeds of bag and contents sold by auction ...		0	1	0
			£5	16	0
1866.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 1.	Paid Supreme Court fees on application for letters of administration, viz., swearing two affidavits, 4s.; filing same, 6s.; notice of application, 2s.; Judge's order, 6s. ...		0	18	0
	Paid for letters of administration ...		0	5	0
	Paid advertising notice to creditors in <i>Southern Cross</i> and <i>New Zealand Herald</i> newspapers ...		0	3	0
1867.					
Jan. 18.	Paid Mrs. Leatham her account for board, &c. ...		1	9	0
	By advertising balance sheet ...		0	7	6
	By administrator's commission ...		0	9	3
	By balance paid into Treasury under Judge's order ...		2	4	3
			£5	16	0

THE following Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Trust Funds for the Three Quarters ended 31st December, 1866, is published for general information.

Treasury, 29th March, 1867.

J. WOODWARD,  
Assistant Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS,  
FOR THE THREE QUARTERS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<i>June Quarter, 1866.</i>					
Intestate Estates—					
Auckland	3,749	6 5	3,061	10 7	
Taranaki	260	5 6	...	...	
Wellington	185	4 9	...	...	
Nelson	398	11 8	630	1 2	
Canterbury	1,124	19 8	...	...	
Otago	...	...	415	11 1	
Southland	53	14 0	...	...	
Real Estates—					
Auckland	32	10 0	...	...	
Canterbury	24	0 4	...	...	
Southland	31	9 6	...	...	
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	148	13 7	39	13 7	
Auckland 10 per cent. Refunds to Natives	120	6 0	...	...	
Patriotic Fund	...	...	372	10 0	
Native Lands Court Account	282	18 0	1,876	11 6	
Native Reserves, Wellington	...	...	45	6 1	
Savings Bank	1,660	0 4	1,554	9 0	
Law Practitioners Act	4	4 0	130	4 0	
Unclaimed Property	87	13 0	4	3 0	
Miscellaneous	360	5 0	340	5 0	
		8,524	1 9	8,470	5 0
<i>September Quarter, 1866.</i>					
Intestate Estates—					
Auckland	11	8 4	134	9 0	
Hawke's Bay	323	8 10	156	19 11	
Wellington	347	13 3	80	12 7	
Nelson	901	10 4	5	13 5	
Canterbury	3,006	18 4	48	16 4	
Otago	1,017	11 3	...	...	
Southland	239	9 4	...	...	
Real Estates—					
Auckland	4	0 0	17	17 1	
Canterbury	17	4 4	...	...	
Southland	100	19 2	...	...	
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	12	7 6	74	18 4	
Patriotic Fund	...	...	43	14 6	
Native Lands Court Account	999	13 10	1,050	2 5	
Native Reserves, Wellington	84	0 0	71	3 0	
Savings Bank	351	2 6	...	...	
Supreme Court Account	108	19 10	...	...	
Land Assurance Fund	33	6 4	...	...	
Wairau Memorial Fund	17	15 3	...	...	
Unclaimed Property	5	0 0	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	150	0 0	
		7,582	8 5	1,834	6 7
<i>December Quarter, 1866.</i>					
Intestate Estates—					
Auckland	144	19 1	7	7 6	
Hawke's Bay	...	...	44	15 8	
Wellington	24	3 6	...	...	
Nelson	3,361	10 9	42	16 11	
Canterbury	1,433	12 11	958	10 1	
Southland	197	19 10	251	11 6	
Real Estates—					
Canterbury	34	17 0	...	...	
Southland	76	8 0	16	19 9	
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	181	7 0	12	4 8	
Patriotic Fund	...	...	13	13 0	
Native Lands Court Account	761	13 3	1,626	10 8	
Native Reserves, Wellington	...	...	210	4 8	
Savings Bank	...	...	264	17 7	
Land Assurance Fund Account	0	12 2	...	...	
Unclaimed Dividend Fund Account	7	0 5	...	...	
Miscellaneous	386	0 0	305	0 0	
		6,610	3 11	3,754	12 0
		£22,716	14 1	£14,059	3 7

Treasury, 29th March, 1867.

C. T. BATKIN,  
Accountant to Treasury.