



AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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THE following opinions of the Provincial Law Officer are published for general information.

REPORT UPON ACTS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Princes Street, Auckland,
September 21, 1855.

SIR,—In reply to your Honor's communication of the 1st ultimo, requesting my opinion as to whether any and what alterations might be required in the Acts of the Local Legislature of this Province, passed during its first and second sessions, I have the honor to transmit the following Report.

1. I am of opinion that all those Acts are void. The late Governor of the Colony, Sir George Grey, took his departure hence for England, on or about the 1st day of January, 1854, upon which, by virtue of certain provisions contained in the Commission of Governor, previously issued to him by Her Majesty, the office of Administrator of the Government devolved upon the Chief Officer in command of the Military forces in these Islands; and that officer was Colonel Wynyard, who then held the civil and elective office of Superintendent of this Province. The Provincial Council, which was then holding its first session, had been convened about two months previously, by Colonel Wynyard, in his capacity of Superintendent; but all the Bills which it passed, both in that and the subsequent session, were assented to by Colonel Wynyard as Superintendent, after he had become and taken upon himself the duties of Administrator.

By virtue of the provisions just mentioned and other provisions contained in the Constitution Act, the 15 and 16 Vict. c. 72, all the powers and authorities, both Executive and Legislative, conferred on the late Governor, vested on his departure in the Administrator.

All public offices in the Colony, whether elective or non-elective, are subordinate to that of the Governor, just as similar offices in England are subordinate to that of the Queen. Although the Governor cannot, at his pleasure, suspend or dismiss an elective officer, such as the Superintendent of a Province, or the member of a Council, yet he may institute proceedings at law (and it is his duty to do so) against any such officer, for misuser or non-user of his office, an offence for which elective officers in England, such as the Coroner of a county, or the member of a corporation, are subject to removal, at the suit of Her Majesty.

Independent of this consideration, the office of Superintendent of any Province in the Colony is, under the Constitution Act, subordinate to that of the Governor. Thus the Governor may, within three months after the election of a Superintendent, disallow such election (s. 4); or he may accept his resignation at any time during his tenure of office (Ibid); or he may issue instructions to him for his guidance in assenting to bills or in withholding such assent (s. 31.); or if the power of removing the Superintendent of a Province, at the request of the majority of the Council thereof conferred on Her Majesty (s. 4), and which she is authorized to delegate to the Governor (s. 79), has been so delegated; he might remove him from his office on receiving an address to that effect, from the majority of such Council.

Where one office is subordinate to another, they are said to be incompatible; and they cannot, according to a principle of common law, be holden, at the one time, by the same person: and the rule holds in the case of elective officers, as well as in that of those that are non-elective. And where offices are incompatible, the one which the party first held is impliedly surrendered or vacated, by his acceptance of the other. (Chitty, Pre. 83; 2 Term, Rep. 87.) Thus if a person elected coroner should be subsequently appointed sheriff or

chosen verderor, the former office would become *ipso facto* vacant.

As Colonel Wynyard, on becoming Administrator, ceased to be Superintendent, according to the principle laid down; we can regard the Acts in question as the Acts of the Provincial Council only; and since that body, except conjointly with the Superintendent of the Province legally holding such office, has no legislative functions, those Acts can have no binding force.

2. During the two sessions, 26 Acts were passed, whereof nine are such as, in my opinion, the Provincial Legislature has no power to enact; while three others contain certain provisions that are equally beyond its power and jurisdiction.

Of the nine, the following six purport to constitute corporations or councils and to regulate their powers, viz.; *The Auckland City Council Act*; *The Auckland City Council Amendment Act*; *The Auckland Harbour Act*; *The Auckland Harbour Land Act*; *The Auckland Steam Navigation Company's Act*; and, *The Auckland Local Steam Navigation Company's Act*.

Corporations whether instituted for the good government of towns or cities, or of companies engaged in trade or commerce, or in other pursuits, have, as incident to them, not only the legislative power of making laws and ordinances, but also the executive power of compelling persons within their jurisdiction to observe them when made.

The powers of the Provincial Legislature are very limited, and (with one solitary exception) of a nature purely legislative. It may enact laws, but it cannot appoint judges to administer them, nor officers to enforce their observance. That can be done by the Governor only, to whom, by her Royal Commission, Her Majesty has delegated her executive power within these Islands.

On this ground alone, the Provincial Legislature could not, even if authorized to delegate its powers, create a municipal or other corporation; since it could not confer upon the persons intended to be incorporated, nor convey to them, that which it does not possess itself, and which is essential to the existence of a body politic,—the executive power of enforcing obedience to their own ordinances. But hardly any point of law is better established than this,—that no corporation can be legally instituted, save by or under the authority of the Queen, or the Parliament. The Corporation of the City of London has powers much more extensive than those of the Provincial Legislature; yet it was adjudged, after solemn deliberation, that that body could not incorporate a guild or fraternity within the City, although all its rights, privileges, franchises, and customs had been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

"And this body politic, or incorporate, may commence and be established three manner of ways, viz.; by prescription, by letters patent, or by Act of Parliament." (Co. Lit 1, 183.)

"A corporation can only be created by Act of Parliament, or the King's charter; for though some corporations are said to be by prescription, yet such prescription always supposes an original grant from the Crown, which being lost or worn out by time, yet having run out into a prescription, still continues to unite them." (Ibid.)

"The exclusive right of the Crown to institute corporations, and the necessity for its express or implied consent to their existence, is undoubted; and was, so far back as the reign of Edward III. allowed to have been long settled as clear law." (Chitty on the Prerogative, 123.)

"The King, by virtue of his prerogative, is the only person that can erect, either an ecclesiastical or lay corporation." (Bacon II., 253.)

"The Pope could not have founded or incorporated a college, &c., here; but it ought to have been done by the king himself." (Ibid.)

There are two classes of corporations: 1, those

which the Queen can institute by her prerogative; 2, those possessing greater powers, such as that of having courts not proceeding according to the forms of the common law, and which cannot be instituted but by or under an Act of Parliament.

Her Majesty is empowered by the Constitution Act (Sections 70, 79) to establish within the Colony, or, to delegate to the Governor the power of establishing, municipal corporations of the latter class; which power has been so delegated. (Vide Sect. 23 of Sir John Packington's Despatch of July 16, 1852.)

According to the 62nd Section of the Royal Instructions which accompanied Her Majesty's Letters Patent of November 16, 1840, such Instructions are to be understood as addressed to the Governor or Administrator of the Colony, for the time being, although addressed in terms to Captain Hobson, the then Governor. They are recited in the Constitution Act, and are repealed thereby, only so far as they may interfere with the operations thereof. The 42nd Section is of the tenor following.

"And we do further authorize and require you, in and by any such letters patent as aforesaid, in our name and on our behalf, to grant to our loving subjects resident within any such county, hundred, or parish, all such franchises, immunities, rights, and privileges whatever as, consistently with the circumstances, situation, laws, and usages of our Colony of New Zealand, may be properly granted to such our loving subjects in that behalf; provided that such franchises, immunities, rights, and privileges shall, as far as the circumstances of the said Colony may admit, be such as are and of right may be claimed, held, enjoyed, and exercised by our subjects inhabiting and residing in any county, hundred, or parish in that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, and not otherwise."

All franchises are derived from the King; and to be a corporation is a franchise. (Chitty Pre. 119.)

By virtue of the power of instituting municipal corporations conferred on the Queen, and delegated by Her Majesty, as just mentioned, to the Governor: and also, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by this Section of the Royal Instructions, His Excellency has full power and authority to institute municipal corporations of either class, and to incorporate companies for the purposes of trade, commerce, science, or other matters, when and whosoever within the Colony, it may please him to do so. It is therefore to the Governor of the Colony who has the power of instituting corporations, and not to the Provincial Legislatures which have it not, that communities or companies wishing to be incorporated, ought to apply.

The observations which I shall make respecting officers, will apply with equal force to Councils; since a council may be regarded as a number of persons appointed to discharge the duties of one office.

With respect to the land alleged to have been conveyed, by grant, to the Auckland Harbour Commissioners, and of which the Auckland Harbour Land Act purports to regulate the disposal, I would observe that if that body were a legally-constituted corporation, and if no other exceptions could be taken to the alleged transfer, the fact that it did not obtain a royal license authorizing it to acquire and hold such land, would be fatal to the validity of its title.

"All corporations must have an express and positive license from the King to take in mortmain, to enable them to purchase and hold any real estate." (Wooddeson I, 494.)

Land is said to be purchased when the title thereto vests in a man or body politic by his or its own act and agreement. A purchase, as that

term is understood in law, does not necessarily imply a money consideration. (Bl. II, 571.)

By its charter, the New Zealand Company was empowered to purchase and hold land to its own use. Nevertheless, all grants of land issued to it, in the name and on the behalf of the Queen, by the respective Governors of the Colony, previous to the passing, in July 1847, of the Imperial Act the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 112, were void; because the power of issuing such grants had not been delegated to the Governor. In consequence, it was found necessary to introduce into that Act, a provision legalizing all such grants. (Vide s. 14.) I may mention that those grants had been issued to the Company, by the orders and direction of the Secretary for the Colonies.

3. The remaining three of the nine acts mentioned, viz.: *The Provincial Government Act*; *The Transfer of powers Act*; and *The Audit Act*, were passed for the purpose of constituting what is usually called "the Provincial Government" of the Province of Auckland. By the first of them, the Superintendent is appointed Governor, with power to appoint all officers required in the public service of the Province, and an Executive Council is created to aid and advise him in discharging the functions of that high office: the second transfers from the Governor of the Colony and vests in such Superintendent nearly the whole of the executive power appertaining to the government of the Province, and which, by her Royal Commission, the Queen had, in express terms, delegated to the Governor to be by him exercised as therein prescribed; and the third provides for the auditing of the accounts of such Provincial Government, and may be regarded as an accessory to the two former.

The Supreme executive power is, by our Constitution, vested in the Queen, and extends to all parts of the British dominions. It includes the prerogative of erecting offices and appointing officers to fill them; and the law has ordained by whom, and in what manner, such appointments shall be made.

"The King's prerogative of power in civil affairs cannot so properly be termed multifarious as universal; for all the occupations of government are performed by his authority and influence. He confers honours and privileges; creates corporations; and, generally speaking, appoints all the judicial and executive magistrates of the state."

"All executive power, all enforcement of the laws in being, is derived, mediately or immediately, from the Crown. Whatever the law requires to be done, can only be done, ultimately, by royal authority." (Wood. I, 78.)

"Doubtless, those fundamental rights and principles on which the King's authority rests, and which are necessary to maintain it, extend even to such of his Majesty's dominions as are governed by their own local and separate laws. The King would be nominally and not substantially a sovereign over such his dominions, if this were not the case." (Chitty Pre. 25.)

"The grant of an office should be regularly under the Great Seal." *Ibid.*, 84.

"Ancient offices must be granted in such form and manner as they have used to be; unless the alteration be by act of Parliament. Offices held immediately from the Crown must be granted by letters patent. Each office must be granted with all its ancient rights and privileges, and everything incident to it. For if any office incident to that which is granted is reserved, the reservation is void." (Cruise iii, 110.)

"All new offices, in which the jurisdiction or authority of the offices is not ascertained and specified in the grant, are, on that account merely, invalid." (Ch. Pre. 80.)

The powers of the Provincial Legislature are of the legislative kind, and very similar to those

granted by royal charters, to municipal corporations. Like them, it may make laws and ordinances for the governance of all within its jurisdiction; but it has not the executive powers with which they are invariably invested. The words "to make laws" do not, in any case, imply or confer the power of appointing officers for the administration of law or of government, which, being a part of the royal prerogative, can never be delegated, except in express and distinct terms.

Although every municipal corporation has both by its charter and as being incident to it as a body politic, the power of making laws and ordinances, yet it could not institute a court, or create another corporation, or appoint a sheriff, a coroner, a magistrate, a clerk of the market, or claim waifs, estrays, wrecks, fairs, markets, or other franchises, except such powers and rights were conferred by the charter and distinctly specified therein. (Bacon, ii, 261.)

The Company incorporated in 1609, for planting colonies in that part of the United States in America then known by the name of South Virginia; the one incorporated in 1629 for colonizing Massachusetts; the inhabitants of the colony of Rhode Island incorporated in 1663; Lord Baltimore, the palatine of Maryland; James, Duke of York, the palatine of New York; William Penn, the palatine of Pennsylvania; the Board of Proprietors of the two Carolinas, and the Board of Trustees for planting colonies in Georgia; were, each, empowered to make laws for the peace, order and governance of the respective colonies over which they had jurisdiction; they had therein all such powers of legislation as the local legislatures in this hemisphere have in the colonies for which they have been respectively constituted; and they had, in addition, the power of erecting courts, instituting corporations, appointing governors, judges and other officers necessary for the administration of the law and of the civil government. But these executive powers were not claimed as part of the legislative power of *making laws and ordinances*, they were conferred by the respective royal charters in express and distinct terms;—in language that could not be misunderstood. Thus, in the royal charter issued in 1664, granting the territory of New York to the Duke of York, as a palatinate, that prince was empowered "to make, ordain, and establish all manner of orders, laws, directions, instruments, and forms of government, and magistrates fit and necessary for the territory aforesaid."

That none of these corporations, palatines, or boards, although invested with both executive and legislative powers, was regarded as above the laws of the land, or as being an *imperial parliament* over the colony subject to its jurisdiction, we may fairly infer from the termination of the career of the major part of them. By a suit in the King's Bench, at the instance of the Crown, in 1624, the charter of the Virginia Company was adjudged to be forfeited, whereupon all its powers and jurisdiction re-vested in the King; a similar decision of that Court with regard to the Massachusetts company, annulled its charter, in 1684. A *quo warranto* issued against the colony of Rhode Island in 1685, and its government was dissolved in the year following: James the Second commenced proceedings against the Palatine of Maryland, and William the Third took the government of that province out of his hands; and it was not until 1716 that the patent was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore; Penn was suspended, during some years, from the government of his palatinate, but a patent was passed in 1694 for his restoration: and the boards of proprietors and trustees for the Carolinas and Georgia surrendered, each, its charter.

By the 10 Geo. iv, c. 22, the King was authorised to appoint certain persons in Western Australia to make laws and ordinances for its governance, and, in addition, to erect courts, found institutions, and appoint officers, chaplains, and clergy-

men; and by the 4 & 5 Wm. iv, c. 95, the King was empowered to appoint certain persons in South Australia to exercise therein similar powers and authority: and when it was found inconvenient, some years after the founding of that province, that the Commissioners should have the appointing of officers and clergymen, the act was repealed and re-enacted with amendments; but the clause giving such power was omitted. Whereupon the Queen's right of making such appointments which had been previously suspended by the operation of the act, revived and was exercised.

By her Majesty's letters patent of Nov. 16, 1840, erecting these islands into a colony, a legislative council was constituted with power to make laws and ordinances; but in a subsequent part of the same instrument, the Governor is authorized to appoint all judges, magistrates and other officers necessary for the purposes of government: and in the Royal Instructions accompanying the same, the Governor is empowered to erect corporations and confer a variety of franchises, privileges, and immunities, upon the inhabitants: and similar provisions are to be found in the Charter of Dec. 23, 1846.

New Zealand is not the only colony wherein the one governor had delegated to him the power of governing two provinces and of enforcing the laws enacted by more than one council or assembly, within his jurisdiction. From 1702 to 1708 New York and New Jersey had the same person for governor, but each had its own assembly: and in the case of Pennsylvania and the territory called Delaware, each had its separate legislature from 1703 until the commencement of the American Revolution, but the one person uniformly presided over both, as governor.

The power given to the Local Legislature of this Province of making laws for its peace, order, and governance, does not include that of constituting a government for it; whilst full power and authority to govern New Zealand and its provinces have been delegated, by her Majesty, to His Excellency the Governor.

I am of opinion that what is called the Provincial Government of this Province does not exist by lawful authority, and that it is a usurpation of the Queen's prerogative of governing; and that no person can *legally* hold any public office therein connected with the administration of justice or of the civil government, unless appointed thereunto, not by His Honor the Superintendent of the Province, but by His Excellency the Governor of the Colony.

His Excellency may, if he should deem it advisable, confer upon the Superintendent, or upon any other person, the privilege of nominating to such offices; but the legal appointments thereto can be conferred by none, save His Excellency. This was the course pursued in the District of Port Phillip (now the colony of Victoria) when it formed part of New South Wales. Its Superintendent *nominated*, but the Governor *appointed*, to offices therein. And when these islands were an integral part of that colony, the Governor in Sydney appointed to offices herein, on the recommendation or nomination of the lieutenant-governor.

The present position of His Excellency the Governor, with respect to the so-called Provincial Governments, is a very singular one; and probably such as no governor has ever been placed in before.

The right, when legally conferred, of discharging certain duties of a public nature, whether fees or emolument appertain thereunto, or not, constitutes a public office; and when the same is to be exercised within a particular district, it is deemed real property. The bearer of such office has an estate therein, just as a landholder has in the lands whereof he is seised or possessed. A man may have an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, or at will, in an office; and when it is of inheritance, it is subject, like similar estates in land,

to curtesy and dower. The Duke of Norfolk holds the office of earl marshal of England, in fee simple. Like other real property, an office is subject to forfeiture for treason or felony; but, as the condition is implied in the grant of every office, that the grantee shall faithfully and diligently execute the same, it is further liable to forfeiture for misuser or non-user.

The one office may be granted to two persons to hold *jointly*, in which case, the concurrence of both is requisite to the validity of every official act. Thus, in some incorporated towns, the office of chief magistrate is granted to two bailiffs, instead of, as in others, to one mayor. But as two persons cannot be *severally* seised in fee-simple of the same parcel of land, so two persons cannot hold in *severality* the same identical office. It would be contrary to policy that they should do so, since the one might order that to be done which the other had previously inhibited. The office of Governor, whether of a colony or province, cannot be holden in *severality* by two persons.

If the Imperial Parliament has conferred upon the local legislatures of the provinces the power of constituting governments for the same, respectively, her Majesty's prerogative of governing therein is necessarily suspended, and His Excellency will not be justified in acting as Governor, although appointed to such office, by Royal commission. But, if those bodies have no such power, His Excellency, by allowing the present anomalous state of things to continue, becomes a party to their illegal acts; and his office is subject to forfeiture at law for misuser or non-user, as the case may be. He is bound, not only to appoint officers for the administration of justice and of the civil government of the colony, but further to take measures for the removal of all persons acting as such, without lawful authority.

The Merchant Seamen's act having been disallowed by the late administrator, it will be unnecessary to make any comment respecting its provisions.

The Foreign Seamen's Act purports to punish as a criminal offence the non-fulfilment of a civil contract entered into by two foreigners, as shipmaster and seaman, in their own country. The Imperial Parliament itself could not, without a breach of International Law, exercise or delegate such power.

The third section of The Deeds Act purports to render valid certain deeds previously executed and supposed to be void or voidable. A power of confirming that which is voidable, much less that which is void, is not comprised in delegated power but is incompatible therewith. None but the person or body having original power and the constituting of the delegate, whether the same be one or many persons, can confirm that which is *voidable*. That which is *void* cannot be rendered valid but by Act of Parliament.

The remaining Acts might be re-enacted with some alterations, particularly by substituting in many of them the word "*Governor*" for the word "*Superintendent*."

I have the honor to be,
&c.,

SINGLETON ROCHFORD,

Law Officer of the Province of Auckland.
His Honor W. Brown, Esq.,
Superintendent of the Province
of Auckland.

NATIVE LAND PURCHASE ORDINANCE.

Princes street, Auckland,
March 13, 1856.

SIR,—I left at your Honor's office yesterday the draft of a Bill for the repeal of the Native Land Purchase Ordinance, and I have now the honor of transmitting the following opinion respecting that measure of the late Legislative Council of this colony.

Considering that ordinance in its legal bearings, I am of opinion that the passing of a Bill to repeal it is wholly unnecessary, since it never had any force or validity at law. It is void for the reasons following:

1. It is repugnant to the Treaty of Waitangi, which guaranteed to the aboriginal natives of the Colony their lands and other properties together with all the rights and privileges of British subjects. That Treaty has, like the Treaty of Paris, made in 1763 and under which the inhabitants of Lower Canada hold at this day their lands, and like all other treaties entered into by the Crown, the force of an Act of Parliament, and none of its provisions can be repealed but by the Imperial Parliament, or under its authority.

2. It is repugnant to the provisions contained in the 15th Section of the Royal Instructions accompanying the charter of November 16, 1840. By the Imperial Act, the 3 & 4 Vic. c 62, the Legislative Council to be erected or constituted under its provisions for these Islands was bound (s. 3) to conform to and observe, in the enacting of laws, all such instructions not being repugnant to the law of England as should be issued from time to time in that behalf by the Queen in Council; and by those Instructions, no ordinance was to be passed by the Council subjecting persons not of European birth to any liabilities or restrictions from which persons of European birth were exempt. As the ordinance in question subjected the Maories to restrictions from which their European fellow subjects settled in the same colony were exempt, its provisions contravene the Act of Parliament under which the Royal Instructions were issued.

3. It is repugnant to the law of England which confers upon all the subjects of the realm the right of disposing of their private properties to such persons as they may deem meet, and by the 3rd Section of the Act mentioned, the Legislative Council was inhibited from making laws repugnant to the law of England.

I have the honor to remain,
&c.,

SINGLETON ROCHFORD.

His Honor the Superintendent of
the Province of Auckland.

PORT OF AUCKLAND.

Princes-street, Auckland,
January 15, 1856.

SIR,—Adverting to the request of your Honor that I should prepare the draft of a measure, to be submitted to the Provincial Council at its next sitting, for the management of the port of Auckland, I have the honor to inform your Honor that it is, in my opinion, beyond the jurisdiction of that body to legislate in the matter.

A port, according to the highest authority on the subject (Lord Hale), consists not only of the waters wherein ships lie and are sheltered from the winds, but also of "something that is artificial, as quays and wharfs, and cranes and warehouses, and houses of common receipt; and something that is civil, namely, privileges and franchises, viz, *jus applicandi*, *jus mercati*, and divers other additaments, given to it by civil authority." The Queen alone has the power of appointing and erecting ports, and of taking dues from the ships frequenting the same, in consideration of the shelter afforded, as well as for the use of the quays, wharfs, cranes, &c. These dues must not, however, be excessive or arbitrary. According to the Constitution Act, the Local Legislature is inhibited from making laws imposing dues or other charges on shipping, in any of the ports in the province; and wharfage dues, whether the vessel goes alongside the wharf to discharge her cargo, or merely sends it thither in her boats, are dues or charges on shipping.

The Queen is, by law, the Guardian or Superintendent of ports and havens, and all matters of a public nature are, in a special matter, under her care and protection. If the Local Legislature should appropriate a sum of money to the construction of works in the port of Auckland, or to any other branch of the public service, the Governor could, if so disposed, as the Queen could, under similar circumstances in the mother country, obtain, by proceedings at law, the money appropriated, and expend it for that purpose.

Under these circumstances, your Honor will perceive how desirable it is that some understanding should be arrived at, between your Honor and His Excellency, as to the appointment of a Board of Works for the province, or (if it should be found requisite) a Board of Commissioners for the Port of Auckland.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

SINGLETON ROCHFORD.

His Honor the Superintendent of
the Province of Auckland.

BRIDGES, GREAT NORTH ROAD,

NEAR

MR. PARTRIDGE'S.

THE following tenders for two Bridges, Great North Road, near Mr. Partridge's, have been received and are published for general information.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| Michael Calinan, | 130l. 0 0 | Cutting. | 1s. 6d. per yard. |
|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|

NOT ACCEPTED.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| William Prior, | 300l. 0 0 | 2s. 6d. per yard. |
| R. Collins, | 282l. 0 0 | 1s. 9d. " |
| D. Donohoe, | 257l. 0 0 | 1s. 8d. " |

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

BRIDGE NEAR RUNCIMAN'S, GREAT SOUTH ROAD.

Superintendent's Office, Auckland,
1856.

THE following tenders for a Bridge near Runciman's, on the Great South Road, have been received, and are published for general information.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| J. Runciman, | £61 0 0 |
|--------------|---------|

NOT ACCEPTED.

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Alexander Muir, | £100 0 0 |
| Henry Snelzar | 100 0 0 |
| James Whitaker, | 83 0 0 |
| Wm. J. Young, | 95 0 0 |
| Daniel Egan, | 79 0 0 |

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

Board of Works Office, Auckland,
April 24th, 1856.

THE following Tenders have been received, and are published for general information.

SHINGLING HOSPITAL.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Thomas Haynes, | £120 0 0 |
|----------------|----------|

NOT ACCEPTED.

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| George Appleton, | £158 0 0 |
|------------------|----------|

John Finlay, per qr., 39s. Saddle Boards 6 3 0
 William Hay, do. 45s.

FASCINES HOWICK ROAD.

ACCEPTED TENDER.
 Thomas Smyth, 50s. per chain.
NOT ACCEPTED.
 D. T. Turner, 35s. per chain.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
 Superintendent.

SIX BRIDGES GREAT SOUTH ROAD.

Board of Works Office, Auckland,
 April 24th, 1856.

THE following Tenders have been received for Bridges on the Great South Road, and are published for general information.

ACCEPTED TENDER.
 James Whitaker, 157l. 6s. 0d. 11s. per lineal foot.

NOT ACCEPTED.
 W. J. Munday, and others, £273 0 0
 J. Whitaker, 164 0 0
 270 0 0
 J. Runciman, 500 0 0
 J. Middlemas, 315 10 0
 J. McAnulty, 207 17 6

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
 Superintendent.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, Newmarket, for the week ending 12th April, 1856.

April 7. **HOLMES.**
 Ox, 4 years, brindle and white, cocked horns, J S near rump.
 " 7. **YOUNG.**
 Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, wide horns, D off rump.
 " 7. **GEORGE.**
 Heifer, 2 years, white, small hoop horns, JD (conjoined) near rump, like 3 near cheek.
 " 7. **CHISHOLM.**
 Ox, 4 years, strawberry, hoop horns, like H I off rump, illegible brand near rump.
 Ox, 3 years, white, hoop horns, like B near rump.
 " 7. **HOLMES.**
 Heifer, 2 years, strawberry, poley, W T B off ribs, illegible brand off rump.
 " 7. **ANDREWS.**
 Ox, 4 years, red and white, open horns, O G near rump, HN (conjoined) near ribs.
 " 7. **STONE.**
 Cow, 3 years, red and white, notch near ear, white face, small hoop horns, HD (conjoined) near rump.

" 8. **W. P. WELLS.**
 Ox, 3 years, red and white, wide horns, like A B off ribs.
 " 8. **STONE.**
 Cow, 3 years, red, white back, small horns, illegible brand off rump.
 " 8. **WILSON.**
 Ox, 3 years, strawberry, open horns, like H H near ribs, like T H underneath.
 " 8. **DAY.**
 Bull, strawberry. No brand—calf.
 " 9. **WILSON.**
 Cow, 3 years, brindle and white, notch near ear, hole in off ear, poley, T B near rump.
 " 9. **ANDREWS.**
 Heifer, 2 years, yellow and white, open horns, hole near ear, like A B off ribs.
 " 9. **CHISHOLM.**
 Bull, strawberry, calf. No brand.
 " 10. Cow, aged, brindle and white, cock horns, swallow off ear, illegible brand off rump.
 " 10. **WELLS.**
 Ox, 3 years, strawberry, hoop horns, T S off ribs, H near rump.
 " 10. **YOUNG.**
 Cow, 4 years, red and white, cock horns, T S off ribs, G near rump.
 " 11. **HOLMES.**
 Ox, 3 years, black, wide horns, T S off ribs.
 " 11. **ANDREWS.**
 Cow, 4 years, strawberry, small cock horns, A O C off rump, like R O underneath.
 " 11. **GEORGE.**
 Cow, 3 years, strawberry, small horns. No brand.
 " 11. **STONE.**
 Heifer, 2 years, red, small cock horns, like JH (conjoined) off rump.
 " 11. **DAY.**
 Cow, 4 years, yellow and white, poley, JD (conjoined) near rump.
 " 11. Bull, red, calf. No brand.
 " 11. **CHISHOLM.**
 Ox, 3 years, red and white, hoop horns, A B off ribs.
 " 11. **WELLS.**
 Ox, 3 years, white, yellow spots, off ear topped, [] off rump, T D off ribs, 2 off thigh.
 " 11. **HOLMES.**
 Ox, 3 years, white, red ears, hoop horns, illegible brand off ribs.
 F. D. RICH,
 Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered within the Auckland Country District, for the week ending 12th April, 1856.

- AT OTAHUHU.
- " 4. J. HALL.
Ox, 4 years, yellow and white, hoop horns, J W off rump.
- " 4. RECKET.
Cow 5 years, red and white, hoop horns, V near rump.
- AT ELLERSLIE.
- " 7. WALTERS.
Cow, 4 years, red and white, slit ears, poley, M W near rump.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, slit ears, cock horns, M W off ribs, illegible brand near ribs.
- " 8. Cow, 4 years, strawberry, poley, M G near rump, like JH (conjoined) off rump.
Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, slit ears, wide horns, M W near rump.
Ox, 4 years, strawberry, poley, notch off ear, D off ribs.
Ox, 3 years, red, wide horns, K B off rump.
- " 9. Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, hoop horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, notch off ear, hoop horns, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
Cow, aged, white, one horn cocked, one down, JF (conjoined) off ribs, H I under, W underneath.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, hoop horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, wide horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
Ox, 3 years, brindle and white, notch off ear, short horns, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
Cow, 4 years, white, blue neck, small horns, one broken, JF (conjoined) off ribs.
- " 11. Cow, aged, brindle, slit near ear, one horn cocked one down, W near rump.
Cow, 5 years, yellow, hoop horns, slit near ear, W near rump.
Cow, 4 years, yellow and white, half near ear off, open horns, half tail off M W near rump.
Cow, aged, yellow, one horn cocked, one down, O W near rump.
- AT OTAHUHU.
- " 11. J. HALL.
Cow, aged, brindle, open horns, D X N, near rump, M L off rump.
- AT OTAHUHU.
- " 11. RECKET.
Cow, 5 years, brindle, open horns, M L off rump.
Heifer, strawberry, calf. No brand.
- AT ONEHUNGA.
- " 11. DONOVAN.
Ox, 5 years, red, white belly, snail horns, P D off rump, W near rump.
F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered within the Auckland Country District, for the week ending 19th April, 1856.

- AT ELLERSLIE.
- April 14. WALTERS.
- Ox, 3 years, grey, slit ears, open horns, M W near rump.
Cow, aged, yellow and white, cocked horns, slit ears, M W near rump.
Ox, 4 years, red, open horns, slit ears, M W near ribs, D C near rump.
Cow, aged, strawberry, poley, slit off ear, W near rump.
Cow, 4 years, brindle and white, slit off ear, horns, topped. No brand.
- " 16. Ox, 4 years, strawberry, open horns. No brand.
Ox, 3 years, red, cock horns, [] off rump.
Ox, 4 years, dark brown, down horns, M L off rump.
Ox, aged, brindle and white, hoop horns, [] off rump.
Ox, 5 years, yellow and white, wide horns. No brand.
- " 17. Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, poley, T S off ribs, like J S above.
Ox, 4 years, strawberry, short horns, like J J off ribs, like T G off rump.
Cow, aged, brindle, white belly, small horns, O off rump.
- " 18. Ox, 3 years, red, stag horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs, JF (conjoined) near cheek.
Cow, 3 years, red, short horns, swallow off ear, B near ribs, like R under like [] off ribs.
- AT ONEHUNGA.
- " 18. DONOVAN.
Cow, aged, white and red, hoop horns, P D off rump.
- AT OTAHUHU.
- " 18. J. HALL.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, open horns, R B near rump, J W off rump.
- AT OTAHUHU.
- " 18. RECKET.
Heifer, 2 years, red and white, V near rump.
F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses.
-
- R**ETURN of Cattle slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, Newmarket, for the week ending 19th April, 1856.
- April 14. GEORGE.
- Heifer, 2 years, red and white, cock horns, HD (conjoined) near rump, 3 near cheek.
- " 14. STONE.
Cow, 3 years, red, white belly, small hoop horns, W W with some illegible brand between off ribs.
- " 14. ANDREWS.
Cow, aged, red and white, cocked horns, D off rump.

- " 15. DAY.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, small short horns, illegible brand of rump.
- " 15. ANDREWS.
Heifer, 2 years, white and red, wide horns, R O near rump.
- " 15. YOUNG.
Ox, 3 years, white and red, poley. No brand.
- " 15. WILSON.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, down horns, C B off rump.
- " 16. HOLMES.
Ox, 4 years, black and white, poley, like T C off rump.
- " 16. WILSON.
Bull, red, calf. No brand.
- " 15. GEORGE.
Heifer, red and white, calf. No brand.
- " 16. WELLS.
Cow, 4 years, strawberry, hoop horns, near one topped, G (within circle) off ribs, illegible brand above.
- " 16. CHISHOLM.
Ox, 4 years, white and red, hoop horns, illegible brand off ribs.
- " 17. DAY.
Ox, 4 years, red, white belly, wide horns, T S off ribs.
- " 17. STONE.
Cow, 3 years, poley, W C near rump, W off ribs.
- " 17. CHISHOLM.
Ox, 4 years, red and white, thick horns. No brand.
- " 17. ANDREWS.
Ox, 2 years, red and white, wide horns, T S off ribs.
- " 18. YOUNG.
Cow, 4 years, strawberry, poley, slit near ear, off ear topped, W T B off ribs, O off rump.
- " 18. WILSON.
Bull, red, calf. No brand.
- " 18. GEORGE.
Cow, 4 years, red and white, hoop horns, illegible brand rear rump.
- " 18. WILSON.
Cow, 3 years, red, white back, wide horns. No brand.
- " 18. ANDREWS.
Ox, 4 years, brindle and white, hoop horns, V off rump.
- " 18. WELLS.
Heifer, red and white, calf. No brand.
Cow, 3 years, yellow and white, cock horns, slit off ear, like G (within circle) off ribs.
- " 18. HOLMES.
Ox, 4 years, strawberry, hoop horns, T S off ribs illegible brand above it.
- " 18. CHISHOLM.
Ox, aged, red and white, stag horns, A C near ribs.
Ox, 4 years, red, white belly, like A C near ribs.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, wide horns, illegible brand off rump.

F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses.

A RETURN of Exports (Coastwise), the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of HOKIANGA, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1856.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Bacon - - - | $\frac{1}{4}$ ton | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Fruit—Apples - - - | 11 cases, 50 kits | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| Grain—Wheat - - - | 820 bushels | 205 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey - - - - - | 60 lbs. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Jams - - - - - | 2 kegs | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Onions - - - - - | $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Pigs - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Piles—Totara - - - | 180 | 360 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes - - - - - | $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Shingles - - - - - | 1700 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Timber—Sawn - - - | 7828 feet | 58 | 12 | 0 |
| Wool - - - - - | $\frac{3}{4}$ ton | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | | £ 770 | 7 | 6 |

H. R. AUBREY,
Sub-Collector.

H. M. Customs, Hokianga, April 1, 1856.

A RETURN shewing the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Coasters reported Inwards and Outwards; and of the Imports Coastwise of New Zealand Produce, at the Port of RUSSELL, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1855.

| INWARDS. | | | OUTWARDS. | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
| 37 | 1417 | 159 | 37 | 1464 | 162 |

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|------------------|------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Apples | 3 bushels | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bacon | 5 cwt. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Bricks | 150 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle | 21 head | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| Flour | 9½ tons | 285 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum, Kauri | 21 do. | 420 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | 60 lbs. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hides | 25 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Maize | 60 bushels | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Onions | 20 tons | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 222 tons | 1554 | 9 | 0 |
| Ram | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Shingles | 17,000 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Timber | 20,828 | 208 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... £ | | 3305 | 14 | 0 |

THOS. BATEMAN,
Sub-Collector.

A RETURN of Exports, the Produce of NEW ZEALAND, from the Port of RUSSELL, from the 1st of January to the 31st March, 1856.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Apples | 205 bushels | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon | 13 cwt. | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle | 45 head | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Fruit | 50 bushels | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum, Kauri | 100 bags, 4½ tons | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | 60 lbs. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Houses | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork | 1 cask, 200 lbs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Shingles | 17,000 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Timber | 22,000 feet | 220 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1086 | 3 | 0 |
| There has been consumed and taken as stores by whale ships, in number 54, from 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1856— | | | | |
| Fresh Meat | 30,240 lbs. | 756 | 0 | 0 |
| Onions | 27 tons | 756 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 324 do. | 2268 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL £ | | 4866 | 3 | 0 |

THOS. BATEMAN,
Sub-Collector.

AN ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the PROVINCE

| REVENUE. | | | |
|--|--|------------|--------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| <i>From the General Revenues of the Colony—</i> | | | |
| Customs—moiety of Net Receipts, Auckland, 1st December, 1855 to 29th February, 1856 | | 4,536 3 7 | |
| Land—From Receipts at Auckland, 1st December, 1855, to 29th February, 1856 | | 1,409 6 5 | |
| | | 5,945 10 0 | |
| Surplus Revenues to 30th June, 1855— | | | |
| Payments on account | | 6,301 8 11 | |
| Total from General Revenue | | | 12,246 18 11 |
| <i>Provincial Revenue—</i> | | | |
| Fees Registry of Deeds, 1st Dec., 1855, to 29th Feb., 1856 | | 220 17 8 | |
| “ Dog Nuisance Act, ditto ditto | | 4 0 0 | |
| “ Public Pound, Newmarket, 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.... | | 49 4 0 | |
| “ Public Slaughter-house, ditto ditto | | 50 1 0 | |
| “ Publicans' Licenses, special | | 71 13 4 | |
| “ Slaughter-house ditto | | 1 17 6 | |
| Total Provincial Revenue | | | 397 13 6 |
| <i>Reimbursements—</i> | | | |
| Hospital—Fees from patients treated, 1st Oct. to 31st December, 1855 | | 14 3 6 | |
| Lunatic Asylum—Ditto ditto ditto | | 13 16 0 | |
| Gaol, maintenance of Military Prisoners, ditto | | 2 15 6 | |
| Public Works—On account of subscription towards the expense of cutting Parnell hill | | 50 0 0 | |
| Ditto unexpended balance of vote for Waitemata survey returned by Captain Drury, R.N. | | 6 10 0 | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Horses, Carts, and Harness | | 111 6 2 | |
| | | | 198 11 2 |
| <i>Immigration—</i> Repayments on account of Assisted Passages | | | 355 10 0 |
| | | | 13,198 13 7 |
| <i>Advances</i> accounted for | | | 594 16 6 |
| <i>Deposits—</i> Hospital Trust | | | 24 0 0 |
| Grammar School Trust | | | 7 10 0 |
| | | | 13,825 0 1 |
| Balance on the 31st December, 1855 | | | 7,453 0 8 |
| | | | 21,278 0 9 |

of AUCKLAND during the Quarter ending the 31st March, 1856.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| | | | | £ | s. d. |
| <i>Establishments—</i> | | | | | |
| His Honour the Superintendent | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 2 3 |
| Provincial Council | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 5 0 |
| Superintendent's Office | ... | ... | ... | 466 | 3 6 |
| Waste Land Board | ... | ... | ... | 487 | 19 0 |
| Public Works | ... | ... | ... | 333 | 5 11 |
| Harbour—Auckland | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 12 0 |
| “ Manukau | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 9 1 |
| “ Russell | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 12 0 |
| “ Hokianga | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 0 0 |
| “ Kaipara | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 0 0 |
| Police—Auckland | ... | ... | ... | 1,167 | 5 0 |
| “ Bay of Islands | ... | ... | ... | 143 | 5 9 |
| “ Mongonui | ... | ... | ... | 131 | 19 0 |
| “ Contingencies | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 5 6 |
| Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 532 | 15 8 |
| Lunatic Asylum | ... | ... | ... | 220 | 15 5 |
| Law Officer | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 0 0 |
| Resident Magistrate and Visiting Justice | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 0 0 |
| Sheriff and Gaol | ... | ... | ... | 525 | 2 6 |
| Registry of Deeds | ... | ... | ... | 268 | 15 0 |
| Inspector of Sheep and Slaughter-houses | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 12 6 |
| Slaughter-house Establishment, Newmarket | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 0 0 |
| Coroner | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 6 |
| | | | | | 5,316 13 7 |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | |
| Printing and Stationery | ... | ... | ... | 108 | 11 11 |
| Relief of Sick and Destitute | ... | ... | ... | 253 | 5 11 |
| North Shore Ferry | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 10 0 |
| Panmure Ferry | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 16 0 |
| Rent of Offices | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 10 0 |
| Postages | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 19 8 |
| Wardens Hundred of Auckland | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 4 0 |
| Carting Stones for Gaol labour | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 7 0 |
| City of Auckland | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 4 10 |
| Repairs of Public Buildings | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 19 2 |
| Education | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 0 0 |
| Immigration | ... | ... | ... | 478 | 12 1 |
| Government House | ... | ... | ... | 1,299 | 7 6 |
| Local Steam Communication | ... | ... | ... | 750 | 0 0 |
| Sydney ditto | ... | ... | ... | 1,250 | 0 0 |
| | | | | | 5,016 8 1 |
| <i>Special Works—</i> | | | | | |
| Great South Road | ... | ... | ... | 767 | 16 7 |
| Great North Road | ... | ... | ... | 919 | 2 8 |
| Onehunga Branch Road | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 15 5 |
| Onehunga, Queen-street | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 6 3 |
| Onehunga to Otahuhu | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 0 |
| Kyber Pass | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 10 2 |
| Waiuku Road | ... | ... | ... | 525 | 4 3 |
| Howick Road | ... | ... | ... | 341 | 16 8 |
| Wairoa Road | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 0 |
| Panmure Scoria Road | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 0 |
| Cutting Parnell Hill | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 15 0 |
| Roads, &c., North Shore | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 3 0 |
| Roads generally | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 8 0 |
| Pilot Station House, Auckland | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 5 3 |
| Buoys for Kaipara | ... | ... | ... | 281 | 3 8 |
| Iron Pipes for introducing water | ... | ... | ... | 1,600 | 0 0 |
| Reservoir for sea water | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 0 0 |
| City Survey | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 8 0 |
| Stockade for Hard-labor Men | ... | ... | ... | 510 | 0 0 |
| Mechanics' Bay Bridge | ... | ... | ... | 212 | 1 0 |
| Panmure to Otahuhu Road... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 12 0 |
| Waste Land Surveys | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 1 0 |
| | | | | | 5,948 16 11 |
| Interest on Debentures | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185 3 11 |
| | | | | | 16,467 2 6 |
| <i>Advances</i> | | | | | 391 14 0 |
| | | | | | 16,858 16 6 |
| Balance on the 31st of March, 1856 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,419 4 3 |
| | | | | | 21,278 0 9 |

R. F. PORTER,
Provincial Treasurer.

A RETURN shewing the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Coasters reported Inwards and Outwards, and of the Imports Coastwise of New Zealand Produce, at the port of AUCKLAND, for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1856.

| INWARDS. | | | OUTWARDS. | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
| 211 | 6,840 | 576 | 221 | 8,034 | 692 |

IMPORTS COASTWISE.

| ARTICLES | QUANTITY. | VALUE. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Bran | 160 bushels | 12 0 0 |
| Butter, salted | 3,360 lbs. | 294 0 0 |
| Cattle | 63 head | 630 0 0 |
| Cheeses | 969 lbs. | 60 11 3 |
| Copper Ore | 91 tons | 910 0 0 |
| Do. Regulus | 5 tons | 20 0 0 |
| Cordage and Woollashing | 5 tons | 400 0 0 |
| Firewood | 2001 tons | 1000 10 0 |
| Flax | 5 tons, 4 cwt. | 93 12 0 |
| Flour | 8 tons | 200 0 0 |
| Fruits, Green | 2365 bushels | 59 2 6 |
| Grain, Barley | 35 bushels | 10 10 0 |
| Maize | 3120 do. | 624 0 0 |
| Oats | 49 do. | 8 11 6 |
| Wheat | 5397 do. | 2968 16 4 |
| Gum, Kauri | 35 tons, 19 cwt. | 503 16 0 |
| Hams and Bacon | 1 ton, 3 cwt., 2 qrs. | 87 14 8 |
| Hides | 7 | 2 2 0 |
| Honey | 60 lbs. | 2 0 0 |
| Horse | 1 | 25 0 0 |
| House Blocks | 575 feet | 57 10 0 |
| Houses, Wood | 2 | 100 0 0 |
| Laths | 10,000 | 7 10 0 |
| Leather | 3 cwt. | 16 16 0 |
| Oil, Black | 7 7-10ths tuns | 256 10 0 |
| Sperm | 25 tuns | 2000 0 0 |
| Onions | 21 tons, 15 cwt. | 609 0 0 |
| Posts and Rails | 9140 | 411 10 0 |
| Pork, Salted | 3 tons, 3 cwt., 1 qr., 14 lbs. | 236 12 0 |
| Pigs | 113 | 141 15 0 |
| Potatoes | 46 tons, 2 cwt. | 161 14 0 |
| Seed, Grass | 255 bushels | 127 10 0 |
| Sheep | 1213 | 1213 0 0 |
| Shells | 2600 bushels | 65 0 0 |
| Sheepskins | 120 | 93 0 0 |
| Slush | 3 tons | 60 0 0 |
| Shingles | 75,470 | 7 19 0 |
| Timber, Sawn | 224,700 feet | 2247 0 0 |
| Do. Spars | 250 | 375 0 0 |
| Do. Piles | 180 | 270 0 0 |
| Wool | 3548 lbs. | 147 16 8 |
| TOTAL | | 16,697 2 7 |

H. M. Customs, Auckland,
April 1st, 1856.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Collector.

A RETURN shewing the Number of LIVE STOCK and Quantities of the principal kinds of Provisions Imported into Auckland, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1856.

| DESCRIPTION. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Cattle | 229 head | 1485 | 0 | 0 |
| Horses | 104 ditto | 2472 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep | 2704 ditto | 2400 | 0 | 0 |
| Beef—salted | 150 tierces, 15 barrels | 831 | 0 | 0 |
| Biscuit | 9 tons, 6 cwt., 1 qr., 27 lbs. | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| Coffee | 7 “ 4 “ 2 “ 20 “ | 348 | 0 | 0 |
| Flour | 125 “ 7 “ 2 “ | 3911 | 0 | 0 |
| Mutton—salted | 19 tierces | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | 29 tons, 12 cwt., 3 qrs. | 541 | 10 | 0 |
| Sugar—raw | 1770 cwt. | 2795 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto—refined | 233 cwt. | 481 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea | 21,171 lbs. | 1416 | 0 | 0 |
| Butter | 220 lbs. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | | £ | 17,028 | 10 0 |

H. M. Customs, Auckland,
1st April, 1856.

WM. YOUNG,
Collector.

RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Goods, the Produce of New Zealand, exported from the Port of Auckland, during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1855.

| DESCRIPTION. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|--------|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Cheese | 1120 lbs. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper Ore | 82½ tons | 1650 | 0 | 0 |
| Regulus | 89 tons | 3950 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax | 8 “ | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum—Kauri | 81 “ | 1229 | 0 | 0 |
| Hides | 270 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Horse | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil—Black | 8½ tons | 376 | 0 | 0 |
| Sperm | 13¾ “ | 1170 | 0 | 0 |
| Onions | 5 tons, 1 cwt. | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 1557 tons | 8446 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep (Rams) | 40 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheepskins | 12 dozen | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Slush | 1 ton. | 30 | 0 | 6 |
| Tallow | 15 cwt. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool | 56,707 lbs. | 2960 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool Lashing | 5 tons | 232 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | | £ | 20,687 | 0 0 |

H. M. Customs, Auckland,
8th April, 1855.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Collector.

RETURN of EXPORTS, the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of HOKIANGA from the 1st day of January to the 31st March, 1856.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Boat Knees - - - | 4000 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum—Kauri - - - | 70 tons | 840 | 0 | 0 |
| Rickers - - - | 133 | 39 | 10 | 0 |
| Timber—Squared - - | 60,000 feet | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Sawn - - - | 7,000 “ | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Total - - - | | 1382 | 8 | 0 |

H. R. AUBREY,
Sub-Collector.

H. M. Customs, Hokianga, April 1, 1856.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of COASTERS reported Inward and Outwards; and of the IMPORTS Coastwise of New Zealand Produce, at the Port of HOKIANGA, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1856.

| INWARDS. | | | OUTWARDS. | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
| 6 | 464 | 31 | 5 | 263 | 21 |

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Clover Seed | 3 cwt. | £ s. d. 9 0 0 |
| | TOTAL | 9 0 0 |

H. R. AUBREY,
Sub-Collector.

H. M. Customs, Hokianga, April 1, 1856.

RETURN, showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of COASTERS reported Inwards and Outwards; and of the IMPORTS, Coastwise, of New Zealand Produce, at the Port of KAWHIA, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1856.

| INWARDS. | | | OUTWARDS. | | |
|----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crew. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crew. |
| 6 | 184 | 16 | 4 | 130 | 12 |

| IMPORTS COASTWISE. | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. |
| Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |

RETURN of EXPORTS, the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of KAWHIA for the Quarter ended the 31st March, 1856.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Apples | 490 bushels | £ s. d. 175 0 0 |
| Pork, salted | 1 ton | 50 0 0 |
| Wheat | 80 bushels | 30 0 0 |
| | TOTAL | £ 255 0 0 |

GEORGE M. MITFORD,
Sub-Collector.

A RETURN shewing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of COASTERS reported Inwards and Outwards; and of the Imports, Coastwise, of New Zealand Produce, at the port of MONGONUI, for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1856.

| INWARDS. | | | OUTWARDS. | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
| 27 | 788 | 108 | 30 | 824 | 113 |

IMPORTS COASTWISE.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Apples .. . | 6 boxes | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Kauri Gum | 21 tons, 13 cwt. | 308 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | 30 lbs. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Maize | 30 bushels | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Onions | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons | 310 | 5 | 0 |
| Palings | 10,000 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons | 643 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat | 810 bushels | 486 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood | 8 cords | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | £ 1792 | 14 | 0 |

H. M. Customs, Mongonui,
April 1, 1856.

W. B. WHITE,
Sub.-Collector.

A RETURN of Exports Coastwise, the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of MONGONUI, from the 1st of January to the 31st day of March, 1856.

| ARTICLES. | QUANTITY. | VALUE. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Apples - - - | 7 bags and 24 cases, 45 bushels | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum, Kauri - - - | 8 tons | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| Onions - - - | 7 tons | 119 | 0 | 0 |
| Palings - - - | 10,000 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes - - - | 20 tons | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep - - - | 252 | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep Skins - - - | 4 bundles | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat - - - | 50 bushels | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool - - - | 5 bales, 1 package 2,200 lbs | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 796 | 4 | 0 |

H. M. Customs, Mongonui,
April 1, 1856.

W. B. WHITE,
Sub.-Collector.

NOTICE.

Superintendent's Office, Auckland,
30th April, 1856.

I HEREBY notify that, in accordance with the Provisions of the "City of Auckland Building Act, 1856," I have appointed WILLIAM MASON, Esq., the President of the Board of Works, to examine and inspect all buildings and chimneys in course of erection within that portion of the City coming under the provisions of the said Act.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

IMPOUNDED at the Public Pound, Hobson's Bridge, Newmarket, by Mr. Taylor and Oroke, for trespassing in an enclosed garden at Onehunga.

- 1 Cow branded D M off rump.
- 1 Strawberry Bull Calf, no brand, 9 months old.
- 1 Poley Heifer, no brand, one ear notched 15 months old.

If not claimed to be sold at the Public Pound at noon, on the 26th instant, agreeable to the provisions of the Impounding Ordinance, Vict. 11, Sec. 8, No. 6.

JOSEPH OSBORNE,
Poundkeeper.

Public Pound, 19th April, 1856,