



AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By His Honor John Logan Campbell,
Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

UNDER and in pursuance of the powers vested in me in that behalf by "The Impounding Act, 1836" of the Local Legislature of the Province of Auckland, I hereby appoint the two places hereinafter described to be and to be used as public pounds respectively, for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say;

1. All that enclosure situate between Queen street and Gaol street in the Town of Auckland, in the rear of the Auckland Lock-up, and now in the charge and keeping of Edward Leary, the keeper of the said Lock-up, and hitherto used by the Police of the town aforesaid for the impounding of cattle found straying in the streets thereof.

2. And all that enclosure situate at Newmarket in the suburbs of the said Town, known by the name of "The Newmarket Public Pound," and used hitherto as a public pound for the impounding of cattle.

Given under my hand at Auckland the 13th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

BREAK-WATER, NORTH SHORE.

THE following tenders for a Breakwater at the North Shore have been received and are published for general information.

TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED.

P. Lorigan 6s. 6d. per yard
Jerome Cadman 8s. "

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

KAIPARA PORTAGE.

THE following Tenders have been received for a Bridge over the Waikoukou Creek and forming Causeways on the Road between the Waitemata and Kaipara Rivers, and are published for general information.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

	Bridge.	Causeways.
W. F. Blake	£100 0 0	
R. Collins,		105L cutting 1s. 9d. per cubic yard

NOT ACCEPTED.

	Bridge.	Swamp.
P. Callan,	£238 0 0	
Wilson, Kirkland, and David Muir,		410 0 0
R. Collins,	£123 0 0	
W. Blake,		140 0 0
Erasmus Brierton	140 0 0	140 0 0

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

WAIUKU ROAD.

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

ACCEPTED TENDER.

James McAnulty, £180 0 0

NOT ACCEPTED.

James Whitaker, £200 0 0
" " 187 0 0

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

LANDING STAGE, NORTH SHORE.

THE following Tenders for a Landing Stage at the North Shore, have been received, and are published for general information.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

Phillip Callan, £328 0 0

NOT ACCEPTED.

Jerome Cadman, £476 0 0

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTH ROAD.

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

ACCEPTED TENDER.

W. J. Young, £85 0 0

NOT ACCEPTED.

J. Foley, £99 0 0

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.

Superintendent's Office, Auckland,
5th May, 1856.

IN conformity with the provision contained in the 8th Clause of the "Auctioneers' Ordinance" the names of the persons to whom Auctioneers Licenses have been issued for the year ending 24th April, 1857, are published below for general information.

A. W. Hansard & Co., Shortland-st., Auckland
Connell & Ridings, Queen street, Ditto
Alfred Buckland, Otahuhu, near Auckland
Thos. Weston & Co., Shortland-st., Auckland
Robt. Schultz & Co., Queen street, Ditto
McGauran & Hunter, Newmarket, near Auckland
David Nathan, Shortland street, Auckland

R. F. PORTER,
Provincial Treasurer.Superintendent's-office, Auckland,
May 8th, 1856.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to allow the undermentioned Acts, passed during the fifth session of the Provincial Council to be left to their operation.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the allowance of the Impounding Act, is published for general information.

The Interpretation Act, 1856,

The Sheep Act, 1856

The Impounding Act, 1856.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's-office,

SIR,—

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting an "Impounding Act" (Session 5, No. 4) passed by the Provincial Council, and assented to by your Honour.

With reference to the 31st, 32nd, and 33rd sections of that Act, his Excellency is advised that the 2nd sub-section of 19th clause of the Constitution Act, precludes the Provincial Council from altering the constitution, jurisdiction, or practice "of any court of civil jurisdiction." Those clauses apparently contravene that section.

His Excellency does not, however, in this case feel called upon to exercise his power of disallowing this Act, which will accordingly, be left to its operation.

I have &c.,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.His Honour,
the Superintendent of
Auckland.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

By his Honour JOHN LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

WHEREAS by the *Impounding Act*, 1856, of the Local Legislature of the Province of Auckland, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any cattle belonging to him, or under his charge to stray, or go about, or to be tethered, or depastured in any highway, or public place, or un-enclosed land, within the limits of such of the towns or villages in the said Province, as the Superintendent thereof shall from time to time, by notification in the Auckland "Provincial Government Gazette, declared to be and to come within the operation of the provisions of such Act, in respect of cattle so straying, going about, being tethered or depastured in such highway or public place or un-enclosed land; and also, that the said Superintendent may, from time to time, define and alter and vary, for the purposes of such Act, the limits of such towns and villages. Now, therefore, I, the Superintendent of the said Province, do hereby, under and in pursuance of the power vested in me in that behalf, by the said Act, notify and declare that the town of Auckland, in the said Province, shall from the sixteenth day of the month of May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, come within the operation of the provisions of the said Act, in respect of such matters as aforesaid, and that the limits thereof for the purposes of such Act, shall be the following, until altered or varied, as and in manner aforesaid; that is to say,—All that part of the said town, or of the said town and its suburbs (as the case may be) situate and lying between and being bounded by the Waitemata from the western side of the northern terminus of Union-street in Freeman's Bay, to the place in Mechanics' Bay where the Mechanics' Bay Creek joins the said Waitemata, and by the western side of such creek from its junction aforesaid to the southern side of the Strand, and by southern side of the Strand from the Creek aforesaid to the junction of the said Strand with Symonds-street, and by the eastern side of Symonds-street aforesaid, from the junction last mentioned, to the junction of Symonds-street aforesaid, with the Karangahape-road, and by the southern side of the said road from the junction last mentioned, to the junction of the said road with Pitt-street, and by the western side of Pitt-street aforesaid, from the junction last mentioned, to the junction of Pitt-street aforesaid with Wellington-street, and by the southern side of Wellington-street aforesaid, from the junction last mentioned, to the junction of Wellington-street aforesaid, with Union-street aforesaid, and by the western side of Union-street aforesaid, from its said junction with Wellington-street, to the Waitemata aforesaid.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, May 16th, 1856.Superintendent's Office, Auckland,
12th May, 1856.

THE following Opinion of the Law Officer for the Province of Auckland, respecting the issue of Writs by Superintendents of Provinces, is published for general information.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.Princes-street, Auckland,
April 30, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 1st ultimo, enclosing copies of two letters addressed to your

Honor by the Colonial Secretary, respecting the issuing of a Writ by your Honor, under the 12th section of the Constitution Act, for the election of a member to serve in the Provincial Council for the Pensioner Settlements in the place of Captain Powditch; and requesting that I would report upon the various matters therein contained.

1. The first of these letters informs your Honor that his Excellency the Governor, to whom you had made application to cause the public Seal of the Colony to be affixed to the form of writ which, in this case, I had made out, had been advised that it was not contemplated by that Act "that a writ issued by a Superintendent should be sealed with the public Seal of the Colony, and that it would not be proper for his Excellency to allow it to be so affixed."

The novelty of this advice renders it necessary for me to make an observation or two on the nature of the public instruments called writs, and whereof there is a great variety.

Writ, in Norman-French, *Bref*, in Law-Latin, *Breve*, is a technical term, having a meaning as fixed and definite as the word *King*, or any other used in legal phraseology. It is a letter or writing, in the name and under the Seal of the Sovereign, commanding some act to be done, or conferring some right or privilege. The name and the seal of the person or persons in whom the Sovereign power resides, are essential requisites of the instrument, and if either should be wanting, it cannot be a *Writ*. There are two classes of writs, namely, writs *patent* and writs *close*. The former, better known by the name of *letters patent*, are addressed to all persons indiscriminately: they are not sealed up, but have the Queen's seal attached to them. The latter are directed to particular persons, for particular purposes, and are sealed up, or, at least, supposed to be so.

"And therein they [*letters patent*] differ from certain other letters of the Queen, sealed also with her great seal, but directed to particular persons, and for particular purposes, which, therefore, not being proper for public inspection, are closed up and sealed on the outside, and are thereupon called writs *close*, *litera clause*: and are recorded in the *close-rolls* in the same manner as the others are in the *patent-rolls*."—Bl. ii., 463.

Peers may be created by either class of instruments; but when the creation is by writ *close*, the dignity conferred has no descendible qualities until the person thereby ennobled has taken his seat in the Upper House. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is created by writ *close*; but the other Judges of that Court are appointed by letters patent.

Whether writs were in use before the Norman conquest, has been a subject of learned controversy. It is probable that they were, although not in their present form. Bacon, in his Abridgment of the Law, informs us (ii., 449) that the Court of Chancery was erected for the issuing of writs, for the reasons following—1. That it might appear that all power of judicature whatsoever flowed from the King. 2. That the Crown might have its proper fines or fees for the administration of justice, which formed then, as now, a part of its ordinary revenue. 3. To preserve uniformity in the law; for whether the writs went to the Sheriffs or to the Judges of the Superior Courts, they were in one form; and limited the jurisdiction which they conferred.

In the latter Courts no private suits could be instituted without the authority of the King's writ out of chancery; and if any of them adjudicated in any such case, without having been first thereunto authorised by writ, the proceedings would be regarded as *coram non iudice*.

The same author writes, in another part of his work, "The Parliament commences by the

King's writ of summons, agreeably to that rule which was established before the Conquest, viz., that all judicature proceeded from the King. William the Conqueror seems to have been more jealous of this part of his prerogative than of any other; and from his time this rule has been regularly observed."

In all statutes in our Statute Book, the terms *breve*, *bref*, *writ* have but the one signification, viz., the Sovereign's letter, sealed with his seal. Thus, in the most ancient of them, the Magna Charta of Henry the Third, we find *breve* used as a term whose meaning was then well defined. "*Breve quod vocatur Precipe*," &c. (the writ that is called *Precipe*); and "*Nihil detur de cetero pro brevi inquisitionis*," &c. (nothing shall henceforth be given for a writ of Inquisition, &c.)

The first writ of summons extant upon record, is that of 49 Hen. iii; and it is in the name and under the Seal of that Sovereign, and tested by him. A copy of the instrument is given by Dwaris in his work on Statutes.

During the Commonwealth, all writs were issued in the name of the person or persons in whom the sovereign power resided, viz., the Lord Protector, and the Keepers of the Liberty of England. The writs for the election of members to serve in the Parliament which recalled Charles the Second, were issued in the names of the *Keepers of the Liberties of England*, in pursuance of the Ordinance in that behalf passed by the preceding Parliament in March, 1659. But as that Monarch did not acknowledge that the sovereign power resided in any person but himself, during the time of his exile, from the death of his father, he could not recognise as writs the instruments so issued. For which reason, it was necessary to legalize them in Parliament. By the first Act passed during his reign, 12 Car. ii. c. 1, it was declared and enacted "That the Lords and Commons now sitting at Westminster, in this present Parliament, are the two Houses of Parliament, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding any want of the King's Writ of Summons, or any other defect." In the same manner, it was deemed necessary to legalize the letters issued by the Prince of Orange (afterwards William the Third) for holding the Convention Parliament in 1688. By the first act of his reign, it was enacted that "this Convention is declared to be the two Houses of Parliament to all intents and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding any want of Writ of Summons, or other defect."

The Constitution Act (the 15 & 16 Vict. C. 72) provided (S. 14) that the Governor should cause the first writs for the election of members of the Provincial Council of every Province to be issued within a certain time, and that he should (S. 5) by Proclamation make provision *inter alia* for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections. It further provides (S. 12) that whenever a seat shall become vacant in any such Council, the Superintendent of the Province shall forthwith issue a writ for the election of a new member.

To issue a writ has the same meaning in law as to cause a writ to be issued. It simply implies to give instructions to the proper officer, for the making out and delivering of such instrument. The Chancellor of England issues writs of election in the same manner as does the Speaker of the House of Commons, viz., by warrant directed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—the proper officer for making out such instruments.

If we refer to Acts of Parliament on the subject of elections, we shall find that the words to issue a writ have the same meaning as to cause a writ to be issued.

"The Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, shall issue out the writs for election of members to serve in the same Parliament, with as

much expedition as the same may be done." (7 and 8 William iii. c. 25. s. 1.)

"Writs for the election of members, &c., shall be issued by the Governor," &c.—Canada Constitution Act, the 31, Geo. iii. c. 31, s. 18.

"And be it enacted that writs for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada shall be issued by the Governor of the said Province, &c. (Canada Constitution Act, the 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 35, s. 24.)

"And be it enacted, that whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Colony, that the seat of any elective member of the Legislative Council hath become vacant, the Governor, unless other provision in that behalf be made by the Governor and Legislative Council, as hereinbefore provided, shall forthwith issue a writ for the election of a member to serve in the place so vacated, during the remainder of the term of the continuance of the said Council, and no longer." (Constitution Act of New South Wales, the 5th and 6th Vict. c. 76, s. 11.)

It is a maxim of Law, that incidents are always supplied in Statutes, by intendment; in other words, that whenever a power is thereby given, everything necessary to the making of it effectual, is given by implication. (Dwarris on Statutes, 517.)

The Governor of a Colony is not keeper of the public Seal thereof by virtue of his office; he is usually appointed to that charge, but the appointment must be by express provision in his Commission, or in some other Instrument. The Queen may appoint any other person to that office. The Custos or Regent of Great Britain is not Keeper of the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom; nor is the Viceroy of Ireland Keeper of the Great Seal of that country.

When, therefore, the Constitution Act gave to the Superintendents the power of issuing writs, in certain cases, for the election of members to serve in the Provincial Councils, it impliedly gave to them powers similar to those given by the Royal Warrant and Orders in Council to the Chancellors of England and Ireland, or given by Statute to the Speaker of the House of Commons, or to the Governors of Canada and New South Wales. It invested them with the right of giving instructions to the Keeper of the Colonial Seal to affix the same to the Bills or writings made out by them, in the Queen's name, for the holding of such elections, and which, on such affixture being made, and being subsequently tested by them, in due form, would become what in law are termed writs. Whether issued by the Governor of the Colony, or the Superintendent of a Province, the instruments authorizing the election of persons, under the Constitution Act, to exercise legislative functions, must have the same essentials: they must be issued in the name and under the Seal of the reigning sovereign.

In his work on Colonial Law, Clark informs us (p. 28) that all elections for members to serve in the houses of Assembly in the North American and West Indian Colonies, are holden by the King's writs, and that the Assemblies are convoked by royal proclamations. And in the Royal Instructions of July 26, 1832, issued to the Governor of Newfoundland, his attention is particularly called to the subject; "You are to take care that all writs be issued in our name throughout our said island under your government." (Clark, C. L. 442.)

When the mode, manner, time, or place, of holding an election is prescribed by statute, such election, if not holden as prescribed, will be void.

Thus, by the 53 Geo. iii., c. 95, it was enacted that in the election of a Coroner for any County in England or Wales, the Sheriff of the County should cause the election to take place at the next

County Court, unless the Court should happen to be holden within six days after the receipt of the writ. The Sheriff of the County of Stafford having received the writ for the election of a Coroner more than six days before the next County Court, did not, on the day when the next County Court was held, proceed to the election, but gave notice that it would take place at a County Court to be holden, by adjournment, fourteen days afterwards. Such election took place accordingly; but it was holden that the same was void, as not having been holden in conformity with the Act, at the next County Court after the receipt of the writ, such instrument having been received by the Sheriff more than six days before the holding of that Court. (*In re Coroner of Stafford*, 2 Russ., 475.)

For the two Provinces (New Ulster and New Munster) abolished by the Constitution Act, her Majesty provided seals; but for the present Provinces, her Majesty has made no such provision. The seals now in use by the Superintendents were provided under Acts of the respective Provincial Legislatures. But these bodies not only have no power to make such provision, but their attempting to do so is a contempt of the royal prerogative. Such seals can, therefore, have no more efficacy in law than those of private persons; indeed, not even so much. All writs of election, in colonies, are issued under the seals thereof respectively, and the seal of this colony has been committed by her Majesty to the custody of his Excellency the Governor.

I am of opinion that the writ to be issued by the Superintendent of a Province, in case of a vacancy in the Provincial Council thereof, must be of the same nature, and have the same essentials, as the writs which the Governor is empowered to issue for holding general elections, of persons to serve as members of such Councils. I am further of opinion that no instrument can be a writ which is not made out in the name and under the seal of the Sovereign for the time being and that no election of a person to serve in the Provincial Council, as a member thereof, can be valid, unless the same be holden by virtue of a writ, i.e. a mandatory letter in the name and under the Seal of the Queen.

2. In the second letter, your Honor is informed that his Excellency had been advised that the directing of the writ to Captain Haultain, as a Resident Magistrate, residing in the Pensioners Settlements would be a valid appointment of that gentleman to the office of Returning-officer for that electoral district.

The Governor, as already mentioned, was empowered to make provision, by proclamation, for the appointing of Returning Officers. By the Proclamation of March 5th, 1853, the late Governor provided (S. 37) that the Returning Officer of each electoral district should be the Resident Magistrate residing therein, or such other person as the Governor or his deputy should in that behalf appoint. In the Pensioners Settlements there were two Resident Magistrates, and no person had been appointed by the Governor or his deputy to act as Returning Officer. This Regulation does not meet the case of there being two or more Resident Magistrates, at the same time, in the one district: it can only apply to districts having within them, respectively, but one such Magistrate. As applied to the case of a district in which there were two Resident Magistrates, the rule would be void for uncertainty, as no person could say which of them was the Resident Magistrate referred to by such rule.

The simple fact of the Superintendent having directed a writ to any person could not make that person a Returning Officer. Such person might, with impunity refuse to execute it, on the ground that he was not such officer. By the Constitution Act, the Governor of the Colony,

and not the Superintendents of the Provinces, is to make provision for the appointment of such officers. Under the power of *issuing a writ*, the Superintendent of a province has the implied power of directing it to the proper Returning Officer, to be executed; but he has not the power of appointing to that office.

That great particularity is required in the directing of writs will appear from the following cases.

A writ to be executed within a franchise in a county should be directed to the Sheriff of that county, but should, except in certain cases provided for, be executed by the *bailiff* of the franchise: "therefore a writ directed to the bailiff of the Borough of Southwark was holden *void*, and the defendant was discharged out of custody" (Arch. Prac. 508). By the Act for the better administration of Justice in England and Wales passed in the first year of the late King, it was provided, that all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester should cease and determine. Up to that time, all writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for that County, were issued to the Chamberlain, in pursuance of an Act passed in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The practice was continued, notwithstanding the abolition of the Chamberlain's power, authority, and jurisdiction, by the Act mentioned, until the year 1846, when it was discovered that all such elections were void, owing to the continuance of the practice of so directing the writs, after the abolition of the Chamberlain's functions. An Act had to be passed by Parliament (the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 44) to legalize the elections holden under the writs.

"And be it enacted that all elections heretofore held since the passing of the said Act shall be deemed to be valid, notwithstanding that the writs for such elections shall have been directed to the Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester," &c.

I am of opinion that even if a *writ*, and not an order or precept, had been directed to Captain Haultain for holding the election in question, that such election would have been nevertheless, void, owing to the writ not having been directed to the proper Returning Officer.

I am, sir,
Your Honor's obedient servant,
SINGLETON ROCHFORD,
Law Officer, for the Province
of Auckland.

His Honor the Superintendent
of the Province of Auckland.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered at the
Public Slaughter House, Newmarket, for
the week ending 26th April, 1856.

- April 21. ANDREWS.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, poley, like
TS off ribs.
- " 21. WILSON.
Ox, 4 years, white, open horns, like IC
off rump.
- " 21. YOUNG.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, hoop horns,
TS off ribs WC near rump.
- " 21. HOLMES.
Ox, 3 years, red and white, hoop horns,
notch off ear, like O off ribs, WR
(conjoined) off rump.
- " 21 WELLS.
Ox, 4 years, red and white, open horns,
slit off ear, G (within circle) off ribs.

- " 21. STONE.
Heifer, 2 years, red and white, small
short horns, SK off rump, illegible
brand off ribs.
- " 22. DAY.
Heifer, 2 years, red, short horns, off
ear topped, O off shoulder No. 7
under.
- " 22. WELLS.
Heifer, 2 years, black and brown, short
horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder,
No. illegible.
- " 23. HOLMES.
Heifer, 2 years, white, open horns. O
off rump, O off shoulder, DB off
thigh.
- " 23. ANDREWS.
Heifer, 3 years, red, white belly, open
horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder.
- " 23. WILSON.
Heifer, 2 years, red and white, short
horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder,
O off rump.
- " 24. CHISHOLM.
Ox, 2 years, red and white, poley, No
brand.
- " 24. STONE.
Heifer, 3 years, red and white, open
horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder,
DB off thigh.
- " 24. WELLS.
Heifer, 3 years, black and white, hoop
horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder,
MAB off ribs, T off rump.
- " 24 WILSON.
Ox, 4 years, white, open horns, red
spots on neck, TC off rump.
- " 25. GEORGE.
Ox, 4 years, red, white back, poley, No
brand.
- " 25. GEORGE.
Bull, red and white, calf, No brand.
- " 25. YOUNG.
Heifer, 3 years, black and white back,
small horns, O off shoulder, DB off
thigh.
- " 25. CHISHOLM.
Ox, 2 years, brindle and white, poley,
No brand.
- " 25. CHISHOLM.
Ox, 3 years, yellow and white, open
horns, No brand.
- " 25. HOLMES.
Ox, 4 years, white, red ears, open horns,
No brand.
- " 25. DAY.
Cow, 5 years, red, open horns, white
belly, [] off rump.
- " 25. ANDREWS.
Heifer, 3 years, white, red neck, one
horn, off ear topped, O off
shoulder, MAB off ribs.

" 25 **ANDREWS.**
Heifer, 2 years, brown, poley, off ear topped, O off rump, O off shoulders, DB off thigh.

" 26 **ANDREWS.**
Ox, 3 years, red and white, poley, TS off ribs.

F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered within the Auckland Country District, for the week ending 26th April, 1856.

AT ELLERSLIE.

April 21. **WALTERS.**

Ox, 3 years, strawberry poley notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.

Cow, aged, yellow and white, cock horns, W and illegible braud off ribs.

Ox, 3 years, red, white belly, wide horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.

" 22. Ox, 3 years, blue, white back, wide horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.

Ox, 3 years, strawberry, wide horns, notch off ear, JF (conjoined) off ribs.

Ox, 3 years, strawberry, open horns off ear notched, JF (conjoined) off ribs.

" 23. Heifer, 3 years, strawberry, cock horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder, T off rump, ET off ribs.

Heifer, 2 years, red and white, off ear topped, small horns, O off shoulder, T off rump, ET off ribs.

Cow, 4 years, brown and white, white flanks open horns, [] off rump.

Ox, 2 years, red and white, small horns, illegible brand off ribs.

" 24. Cow, aged, strawberry down horns, red ears, like SH off thigh.

Ox, 3 years, red and white, small cocked horns, TC off rump.

Ox, 2 years, white rump and belly, stag horns, star in face, No brand.

Heifer, 2 years, brown, open horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

AT ONEHUNGA.

" 24. **DONOVAN.**
Ox, 4 years, red and white, cock horns, PD off rump, 1 off shoulder.

AT OFAHUHU.

" 24. **RECKET.**
Ox, 1 year, red and white, poley, V near rump.

" 24. **RECKET.**
Cow, aged, black and white, open horns, JH (conjoined) near rump, WTB off ribs.

" 24. **J. HALL.**
Ox, 3 years, red and white, open horns, JW off rump.

" 21. **BADLY.**
Heifer, 2 years, white, hooped horns, O near shoulder.

AT ONEHUNGA.

" 24. **DONOVAN.**
Ox, 4 years, red, white back and belly, poley, PD off rump, 4 off shoulder.

AT ELLERSLIE.

" 24 **WALTERS.**
Cow, aged, red and white, one horn broken, one cocked, JF off ribs.

Heifer 2 years, yellow, poley, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

Heifer, 3 years, white, poley, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

Heifer, 3 years, red, white spots on neck, short horns, DB off thigh, O off shoulder.

F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses,

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, Newmarket, for the week ending 3rd May, 1856.

April 28. **WELLS.**

Heifer, 3 years, red, white belly, open horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

" 28. **STONE.**
Heifer 3 years, brown and white, poley, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

" 28. **GEORGE.**
Ox, 4 years, white, yellow spots neck and ear, open horns.

" 28. **HOLMES.**
Ox, 3 years, white, open horns. TC off rump, illegible brand off ribs

" 28. **DAY.**
Heifer, 3 years, red and white, open horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

" 28. **YOUNG.**
Heifer, 2 years, white, red ears, open horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder.

" 29. **DAY.**
Heifer, 3 years, red and white, open horns, off ear topped, O off shoulder O off rump, O off neck.

" 29. **ANDREWS.**
Heifer, brown, calf. No brand.

" 29. **WELLS.**
Ox, 2 years, strawberry, open horns. No brand.

" 29. **BADDLEY.**
Ox, 5 years, red white and black, small horns, N off shoulder.

" 29. **WILSON.**
Ox, 2 years, red and white, wide horns, No brand.

" 29. **WILSON.**
Bull, brindle and white, calf No brand.

" 30. **HOLMES.**
Bull, red, calf, No brand.

" 30. **ANDREWS.**
Ox, 4 years, red, star in face, open horns, O off rump.

- " 30. **WELLS.**
Ox, 4 years, yellow and white, open horns, illegible brand off rump.
- " 30. **WILSON.**
Ox, 4 years, white, open horns, like TS off ribs.
- May 1. **HOLMES.**
Ox, 3 years, white, red ears, open horns, No brand.
- " 1. **CHISHOLM.**
Ox, 4 years, snail horns, yellow, KB off rump, Z under.
- " 1. **CHISHOLM.**
Heifer, 3 years, brindle and white, down horns, illegible brand off rump.
- " 1. **YOUNG.**
Ox, 3 years, red and white, horns forward, like CB off rump.
- " 1. **ANDREWS.**
Cow, aged, yellow and white back, hoop horns, cocked, notch near ear, M off rump, hatchet off ribs.
- " 1. **ANDREWS.**
Ox, 3 years, white, open horns, like W off shoulder.
- " 1. **WILLIAMS.**
Cow, 4 years, strawberry, red spots, neck and ear, open horns, like P off rump.
- " 1. **HOLMES.**
Ox, 4 years, red, down horns, white flanks, anchor off rump.
- " 2. **WILSON.**
Ox, 3 years, red and white spots, open horns, No brand.
- " 2. **GEORGE.**
Ox, 4 years, red and white, small hoop horns, like CB near rump.
- " 2. **STONE.**
Cow, 5 years, yellow, poley, No brand.
- " 2. **DAY.**
Ox, 3 years, white, poley, TS off ribs.
- " 2. **WELLS.**
Ox, 5 years, red, brindle neck, cock horns, G (within circle) off ribs.
- " 2. **CHISHOLM.**
Bull, brindle, calf, No brand.
- " 2. **STONE.**
Heifer, strawberry, calf, No brand.
- " 2. **STONE.**
Cow, aged, red and white spots, small horns, illegible brand near rump.

F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter Houses.

RETURN of Cattle slaughtered within the Auckland Country District, for the week ending 3rd, May, 1856.

AT ELLERSLIE.

April 28. **WALTERS.**

- Ox, 4 years, strawberry, open horns, slit ears, No brand.
- Ox, 4 years, white, swallow near ear, hoop horns, JD (conjoined) near rump.
- Ox, 3 years, red and white, down horns off ear topped, near ear slit, MW off ribs, illegible brand near ribs.
- Ox, 5 years, red and white, wide cocked horns, notched near ear, JD (conjoined) near rump.
- Ox, 4 years, yellow and white, open horns, and swallow near ear, JD (conjoined) near rump.
- Ox, aged, brindle and white, cocked horns, like GG off rump, illegible brand off ribs, ditto off thigh.
- Ox, 5 years, red and white belly and tail, swallow off ear, open horns, JD (conjoined) near rump.
- Cow, 4 years, red and white, slit ears, poley, MW near rump.

AT ONEHUNGA.

" 29. **DONOVAN.**

- Ox, aged, red, white belly and flanks, cocked horns, PD off rump.

AT ELLERSLIE.

" 29. **WALTERS.**

- Cow, aged, white, hoop horns, notch off ear, triangle off ribs.
- Ox, 4 years, white, drooping horns, like TG off rump.
- Ox, 4 years, white, one horn cocked and one down, TG off rump.
- Ox, 4 years, strawberry, open horns, TG off rump.
- Cow, 3 years, black, small horns, O off thigh, O off shoulder.
- Ox, 5 years, white, wide horns, No brand.
- Ox, 4 years, brindle and white, open horns, illegible brand off rump.
- Ox, aged, red, wide spreading horns, like anchor near rump.

AT OTAHUHU.

" 29. **RECKET.**

- Heifer, 2 years, red and white, hooped horns, No brand.

AT OTAHUHU.

" 29. **J. HALL.**

- Heifer, 2 years, red, fine horns, JW off rump.

F. D. RICH,
Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

