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[No. 19.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honour Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight
Commander of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath, Superintendent of
the Province of Auckland.

BY virtue of the powers in me vested under section 16 of "The Protection of Animals Act, 1873," I do hereby proclaim and declare that, in all that part of the Province of Auckland hereunder described, Game shall not be hurted, shot, taken, or killed.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal
of the said Province, at Auckland,
this 10th day of May, 1876.

G. GREY,
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land bounded by highwater mark of the sea from the south head of the Okura River to the north head of Auckland Harbour, thence by the waters of Auckland Harbour aforesaid to Lucas' Creek, thence by Lucas' Creek aforesaid to Lucas' Creek Bridge, thence by a right line to the Okura River at the north-eastern angle of allotment No. 3 of the parish of Okura, and thence by the Okura River to the south head of the Okura River first mentioned, the place of commencement.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By His Honour Sir GEORGE GREY,
Knight Commander of the Most
Honourable Order of the Bath,
Superintendent of the Province of
Auckland.

UNDER and in pursuance of the powers in me vested by "The Impounding Act, 1867," I do hereby appoint those premises situated near the Karawa Bridge, on the south side of the Waipaoa River, within the POVERTY BAY Highway District,

and known as the "Karawa Hotel," to be and be used as a Public Pound for the purposes of the said Act.

Given under my hand at Auckland,
this 5th day of May, 1876.

G. GREY,
Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 5th May, 1876.

IT is hereby notified that the Chairman of the POVERTY BAY District Board has, with the approval of His Honor the Superintendent appointed MR. JAMES EDWARD GREEN, to be the Keeper of the Public Pound at Karawa within the said District.

And it is hereby further notified that His Honor has authorized the Fees and Prices set forth in the following Schedule to be taken and charged by the said keeper.

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FEES AND PRICES TO BE TAKEN AND CHARGED BY
POUNDKEEPERS.

1.—Poundage Fees

	s.	d.
For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, foal, mule, or ass	2	0
For every bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	2	0
For every ram, ewe, wether, or lamb—		
For the first fifty, per head...	0	2
For the next fifty, per head...	0	1
For all others above one hundred ...	0	0½
For every boar, sow, or other pig ...	0	1
For every goat or kid... ..	0	1

The above Fees to be paid for each day, or part of a day, during which the animal is kept in Pound.

II.—Driving Fees.

For Horses and Cattle, any distance under five miles, per head	...	...	1	0
For Horses and Cattle, any distance beyond five miles, per head	...	...	2	0
For Sheep, under five miles, per head	...	...	0	0½
For Sheep, beyond five miles, per head	...	...	0	1

III.—Charges for Food.

For every Entire Horse or Bull, aged six months and over	...	...	1	6
For every Gelding, Mare, Colt, Filly, Foal, Mule, or Ass (excepting Foals and Fillies under six months old)	...	...	1	0
For every Cow, Ox, Steer, or Heifer (excepting Calves under six months old)	...	...	1	0
For every Sheep (excepting Lambs under six months old)	...	...	0	0½
For every Ram, aged six months and over	...	...	0	3
„ Goat or Kid	...	...	1	0
„ Boar, Sow, or other Pig	...	...	1	0
„ Foal, Filly, Calf, or Lamb, under six months old	...	...	...	Nil.

The above charges to be paid for each day, or part of a day after the first twenty-four hours, during which the animal is supplied with food and water by the Poundkeeper; but the owner may supply food and water, in which cases these charges are not to be made. No charge to be made during the first twenty-four hours.

III.—Charges for giving Notice of Impounding.

The charge for giving notice of the Impounding of cattle to the owner thereof, or his agent, shall be computed at the rate of one shilling for every mile or part of a mile of the distance between the Public Pound and the usual place of residence of such owner or agent, as the case may be, up to five miles, and at the rate of sixpence for every additional mile or part of a mile.

IV.—Charges for giving Public Notice under the 20th Section of the said Act.

	s.	d.
For posting notice of Impounding on Pound	0	6
For posting Notice of Impounding on the nearest Post-office or Police-station	2	6
For inserting Notice of Impounding in the Provincial Gazette, or any other local paper: The usual charges for such advertisements.		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 9th May, 1876.

IN pursuance of the 6th clause of "The Slaughter-house Act, 1866," it is hereby notified, for general information, that application has been made to His Honour the Superintendent by

Messrs. Fisher & Co.,

of Queen and Durham-streets, Auckland, for a Private Slaughter-house License for their premises known as "Banks' Farm," and situated between St. Ann's Bridge and Otahuhu.

Objections against the granting of such License must be lodged at this Office within one calendar month from the date of publication hereof.

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

THE following Letter is published by direction of His Honour the Superintendent.

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—

I understand from Mr. Wood, with whom you had an interview yesterday, upon the subject of your mission here, that you propose to obtain from the Provincial Auditor information upon the following points:—

1. The names of Provincial officers employed, with statement of salaries, duties, &c.
2. Amounts expended on Public Works during the last Provincial financial year, and amount of unexpended balances at the end.

The information you thus desire is of a very simple and very ordinary nature, and would have been furnished with pleasure by me to the Honourable Colonial Secretary if he had asked for it by letter in the usual way, as information upon the subject of the finances of the Province has been supplied by me from time to time during the last few months upon the request of Ministers to me to do so. I cannot understand why it should be thought necessary to send three gentlemen at great expense from Wellington to obtain that which could have been had with much greater ease and rapidity by the ordinary course of post. I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that so costly a proceeding is entirely unnecessary. I object to it as entailing serious expense upon the country, its proportion of which this Province must bear, at a time when the revenue is falling largely below the estimate of the late Colonial Treasurer, made in the last session of the Assembly, and when the people are threatened by the present Colonial Treasurer with an Income and Property tax in addition to all the other taxes they have to bear; and I protest against it as substituting a cumbrous and expensive machinery in the place of the simple and well understood means of ordinary official communication with the Provincial authorities as constituted by law.

I have, etc.,
G. GREY.

Messrs. Wm. Gisborne,
Wm. Seed,
John Knowles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 4th May, 1876.

THE following Correspondence is published by direction of His Honour the Superintendent.

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

General Government Offices,
Auckland, 31st March, 1876.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of yesterday's date.

The proposals for the authorization of the expenditure of the sum of £800 for the erection of a

wharf at Mangapai, in the Electoral District of Marsden, and a sum of £400 for the erection of a wharf at Matakana, in the Electoral District of Rodney, for neither of which services had appropriation been made by the Auckland Provincial Council, required careful consideration, regard being had to the financial condition of the Provincial Government; your Honor will be advised as soon as a decision has been arrived at. The exigency of the case in respect to the wharves did not appear to demand the instant attention of Ministers as did that of the temporary distress at the Thames, and I hope that your Honor will accept this explanation as sufficiently accounting for the delay which has taken place in dealing finally with the wharf question, and answering your letters.

Before replying to the request with which your Honor concludes the letter now before me, I desire to point out some errors into which you appear to have fallen. Your Honor's hypothesis that I am determined "to understand the Provincial Appropriations Extension Act of last session in the sense that the Governor and the Superintendent alone are to agree upon the expenditure of the Provincial revenues, and that the money so expended should be deemed to have been appropriated by the Legislature of the Province, whilst the Executive Council will not aid in the matter" is fallacious. I have arrived at no such determination. The "remarks" thereupon, which you kindly offer for my consideration, are therefore not appropriate.

Your Honor is pleased also to say that this Government "have professed to prevent you from convening the Provincial Council for the purpose of constitutionally providing for the expenditure of their revenues."

The 25th section of the Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875, enacts, "That it shall not be lawful for the Superintendent of any province to convene the Provincial Council thereof, or for any Provincial Council to meet in session before the day next after the last day of the first session of the next or sixth Parliament of New Zealand." This Act, as your Honor knows, was passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses of the General Assembly in last session, and it is the will of the people of the Colony thus expressed through their representatives that restrains you in this matter, and not merely the will of Government.

Your Honor says, "You now tell me that these revenues, contributed by the taxation of upwards of 73,000 people, are to be expended at the discretion of two persons—the Governor and myself—and by our mutual agreement, secretly, in breach, I may say, of every law and traditional custom of the Empire, and of rights which ought to be most dearly cherished by the people of this Province." I have nowhere told your Honor anything of the kind; the contingency which you picture, imaginatively, fills me with constitutional horror. I am fully persuaded that if your Honor had been asked to undertake such duties, you would certainly not discharge them: but as your Honor has *not* been asked, the expression of your objections to such "an unconstitutional and improper proceeding," as you term it, is at least premature.

I regret very much that your Honor has failed to understand a subject which appears so simple; the terms of the Provincial Appropriation Extension Act are explicit, and must be observed if any action is desired to be taken under it; no difficulty has arisen in any other province but this, or with any other Superintendent in carrying them out in practice. With regard to your request that I should advise the Governor to arrange meetings with you "for the

purpose of agreeing on the necessary expenditure, to which meetings the public and the representatives of the press may be admitted," I would respectfully remind your Honor that this is happily no longer "a Crown Colony, of a severe type," in which such a course of dealing with Her Majesty's representative might have been desirable. His Excellency has responsible advisers accountable to Parliament, and is a constitutional Governor, "thoroughly acquainted with the traditional customs of the Empire, and who discharges his high functions with scrupulous observance of, and fidelity to, constitutional customs, and who is at all times easily accessible to those who desire to see him, and I feel assured that if I could be induced to offer such advice as you suggest, his Excellency would decline to accept the challenge to single combat in presence of "the public and representatives of the press," which your Honor so chivalrously offers. The question, whether or not your Honor shall be authorised to erect wharves at Mangapai and Matakana, for which there has been no appropriation, and for which there is no money, admits of an easier solution.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL POLLEN.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Auckland.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 5th April 1876.

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo.

It does not appear to me that you have at all touched the point under consideration, namely, the appropriation of a portion of the revenues contributed from the taxation of 73,000 people by persons from whose deliberations the public are excluded, so that the inhabitants of this Province have no knowledge of the principles on which their revenues are disbursed.

All constitutional practice would throw around me, as the Superintendent of the Province, the right of a fair public discussion of any recommendations for expenditure which I had made, lest malicious individuals might avail themselves of the public ignorance upon this subject to accuse me of a malversation of trust. The same protection should be thrown around the General Government.

I must repeat that, where an Executive Council deals with such subjects as the appropriation of the revenues, the rule has been that its meetings should be open to the public on the occasion when revenues are so disposed of; and the Commission issued by Her Majesty to her Governor makes careful provisions by which this could be most efficiently and satisfactorily done. I understand you, however, now to state positively that this shall not be permitted to be done in the case of the disposal of the revenues of the Province of Auckland.

This resolution on your part forced on me the necessity of proposing, as an alternative, that the Governor and myself should meet for the purpose of openly disposing of the revenues of this Province. Had we so met I feel sure that these meetings would have been of the most friendly and cordial character; that the Governor would have learned much of the necessities and wants of this Province, and would have attached its people to him by the care which he would have evinced that their interests should be properly considered. In all these objects I should have given him an assistance so friendly and so com-

plete that I feel confident he would, in after years, have looked back with pleasure upon the public intercourse which had taken place between him, myself, and those who were present at our deliberations.

You state that the Abolition Bill represents the will of the people of the colony. Last session, you, as the then Premier, prevented its people from expressing fairly an opinion upon the subject. You declined, on a great Constitutional question of this kind, to allow any useful appeal to be made to the constituencies of the country.

But there is another serious error on this point. A people with a legislature of its own cannot, without their own consent, have that legislature destroyed and their liberties annihilated by other persons who have no right in law to do this, and the greater part of whom have also no knowledge of the wants, necessities, or desires of the people whom they are depriving of rights which all men but the basest have everywhere valued.

A perusal of the Commission of the Governor, authorising him to summon, prorogue, or dissolve any legislative body now, or to be hereafter established in this colony, would seem to show that her Majesty never intended her Governor to abolish legislatures she had graciously caused to be established here.

Any Provincial Council in New Zealand is no more dependent upon the General Assembly than that legislature is upon the British Parliament. The laws of the General Assembly can over-ride those of any Provincial Council, and the laws of the British Parliament over-ride those of the General Assembly; yet that great British Parliament, so illustrious for its actions, its laws, and its wisdom, and so powerful, would not venture to rob so weak and comparatively unimportant a legislature as the General Assembly of New Zealand of one iota of its rights, much less would it dare, such is its wise and prudent respect for constitutional rights, to give the example of abolishing it and destroying it, without its own consent to such action having been previously obtained, and the shadow of its authority should fall on us, and the General Assembly, following the great and generous example thus given to it, should not venture to destroy or abolish the Provincial Council of this Province, without first obtaining the consent of that Legislature.

The people of Auckland cannot, therefore, have their legislature taken from them against their will. They have yet had no opportunity of expressing their views upon this subject. If the federation established by the British Parliament, and now existing in this Colony, is abolished by the General Assembly, it will then be for the people of Auckland, when they know what is to be set up in place of the Constitution which the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain bestowed upon this Colony, to determine whether they will or will not accept what is offered to them in place of that Constitution, and whether, abandoning their existing rights, they will enter under the new form of Government proposed to them.

As the elected Superintendent of this province, charged to provide with the Provincial Legislature for its peace, order, and good government, it will be my duty, if such a time arrives as to render it necessary for the people to make a choice upon the subject, to take care that they have the most unrestricted liberty, by representatives properly chosen, of expressing their will upon it. To that effect must necessarily be given, but I ought not to submit to the rights they have under the existing Constitution being violently taken from them against their consent and until they are satisfied (and this is a most important point) that the past and prospective finan-

cial wrongs they have suffered, or may suffer, under any new form of government are to be justly compensated. At the present crisis, they hold in their hands the power of obtaining justice in these respects as a condition precedent to their relinquishing the rights which the law now secures to them.

You must remember that their revenues are raised from themselves, and are their own, and that the General Assembly has been authorised to raise those revenues for certain specific purposes, and to carry on a Constitution established by law. If the Constitution so established, under which, and for the support of which, those revenues have been raised, is destroyed, then the revenues would necessarily appear to become the property of the people here, and it will be for themselves, and not for a Parliament constituted to carry out a totally different Constitution, to which the people of this province may not have assented, to receive and to expend those revenues. You will see, therefore, how necessary it is that the inhabitants of this Province should, after they have been informed of the precise nature of the new Constitution which it is intended to impose upon them, give their intelligent assent to it before they relinquish the great liberties they now enjoy.

If you will not agree to the appropriations out of the revenues of this Province, which I, as its Superintendent may make, being openly appropriated, I shall refrain from making any recommendations for the appropriation of such revenues.

The time has now come when the people of this Province must accustom themselves to make pecuniary sacrifices for great public principles. A habit of taking what can be got for fear of suffering loss, rather than the system of refusing anything but what is lawful and right, has led to great losses to the Province of Auckland. We must, therefore, now say, "We will have what we are entitled to, and that, accompanied by all the becoming incidents of law and constitutional principles; we will have nothing else, and we will take it in no other way. It will be only a small pecuniary sacrifice to wait for two or three months for the small pittance now offered to us. It would be a serious moral sacrifice to aid in secretly appropriating the least portion of the revenues taken from us by taxation." From apparently small sacrifices of principles constantly repeated, a system may be established which would render it easy to plunder and deeply injure the interests of the people. I consider that, in advising the people to part with their lawful and constitutional rights, in order to secure an expenditure of public money, I should act as wrongly as if I advised a man to accept a bribe on condition of neglecting his duty.

Did I accept an appropriation of public money on the conditions you offer, I believe, from the delays which have already taken place, that probably the money obtained would not be expended until after a longer delay than will occur from the course I intend to pursue; but, whether this may be the case or not, I believe that the whole Province will support me in the course I have thought it my duty to pursue, and that the very men who may temporarily suffer from the want of employment they may have hoped to gain, will feel pride in submitting to inconvenience in support of a principle which they will recognise as a great and true one, will learn that there is a pleasure in making a sacrifice for the maintenance of public rights, and will hereafter value more dearly privileges which they have purchased by a personal loss.

I have, &c.,

G. GREY.

The Hon. Dr. Pollen,
Colonial Secretary, Auckland.

General Government Offices,
Auckland, 8th April, 1876.

SIR,—

I have received your Honor's letter of date April 5th, instant.

The real subject of the correspondence which has recently passed is contained in your letter of date February 7th, in which your Honor requests me "to move His Excellency the Governor to sanction the expenditure of about £1,200 for two most necessary public works North of Auckland." These works are a wharf at Mangapai, to cost £800, and a wharf at Matakana, to cost £400.

You proposed to pay for these works out of the unexpended balance (£4,000) of the sum of £40,000 authorised to be advanced to the Province of Auckland by "The Provincial Public Works Advances Act, 1874."

Later in the same month the question of providing means of alleviating the temporary distress amongst the unemployed at the Thames was mooted, and it was then suggested that the £4,000 might be made available for that purpose; to this your Honor's assent was given by letter of date 22nd February.

With reference to the last-mentioned letter, I asked you on the 28th February whether you still desired to have the expenditure for the wharves authorised, to which you replied on the following day, recommending the appropriation of £2,000 out of the balance of £4,000, to specified works in the Thames district, and, in answer to the direct question, your Honor said, "With regard to that part of your letter referring to the proposed expenditure upon wharves at Mangapai and Matakana, I am still of opinion that these works would be of great public utility, and I should be much obliged by His Excellency the Governor being advised to assent to the expenditure proposed."

I have desired thus to disentangle this matter, which is of a purely administrative and financial character, from the political and constitutional questions, arising out of your Honor's mistake as to the meaning of section 27 of "The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875," with which in the subsequent correspondence it has been overlaid and confused, and I now communicate to your Honor the decision arrived at, which is, that the expenditure of £800 for the construction of a wharf at Mangapai, and of £400 for the construction of a wharf at Matakana, cannot be approved. There has not been any legal appropriation for either work by the Auckland Provincial Council; the provisions of the Public Works Advances Act, 1874, have not been complied with in respect to them, or indeed to any past expenditure of that advance, and there is, I regret to find, no ground to hope that the revenues of this Province, receivable before the 30th September next, shall so exceed the expenditure by law chargeable thereon, as to bring the case within the view of section 4 of the Provincial Appropriation Extension Act, by which the Governor is authorised to consent to expenditure of a surplus.

Your Honor, I hope, will not think me wanting in consideration if I abstain from noticing in detail the constitutional questions raised in your letter now under reply. It appears to me that the Parliament of the Colony is the proper place for such discussions, and that they are not germane to the question whether or not, as I have before said, your Honor should be authorised to construct two wharves for which there has been no lawful appropriation by the Provincial Council, and for which there is no money.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL POLLEN.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Auckland.

ADDITIONAL LICENSES TO KILL GAME.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

ADDITIONAL Licenses to Kill Game have been issued to the undermentioned persons, in accordance with the provisions of "The Protection of Animals Act, 1873."

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

- 240. Colonel A. B. Steinberger, Auckland.
- 241. William Earl, Auckland.
- 242. C. C. Wood, Hamilton.
- 243. James W. H. Wood, Hamilton.
- 244. Hugh Reynolds, Mongonui.
- 245. Richard Cossell "
- 246. George Wrathall "
- 247. Henry Hart, Papakura.
- 248. J. H. Witheford, St. George's Bay.
- 249. Henry Steele, Hamilton.
- 250. J. R. Hill, Auckland.
- 251. Richard Hill "
- 252. F. Hill "
- 253. C. W. Lawson "
- 254. H. McQuade "
- 255. R. M. Morten "

ADDITIONAL LICENSES TO SELL GAME.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

ADDITIONAL Licenses to Sell Game have been issued to the undermentioned persons, in accordance with the provisions of "The Protection of Animals Act, 1873."

READER WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

- 3. John Allen, Auckland Market.
- 4. William Head, Auckland Market.

AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.

Provincial Treasury,
Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

THE following is a List of persons to whom Auctioneers' Licenses have been issued up to the present date for the year ending 14th April, 1877.

R. B. LUSK,
Acting Provincial Treasurer.

TOWN.

- Arthur, Richard, Auckland
- Binney, George William, Auckland
- Buckland, Alfred, Auckland
- Buckland, John Segar, Auckland
- Carr, Robert Charles, Auckland
- Dacre, James Marwell, Auckland
- Eaton, Levi W., Auckland
- Grant, Alexander Gray, Auckland
- Greenwood, Robert Charles, Auckland
- Hunter, William, Auckland
- Isaacs, Alfred Edward, Auckland
- Jones, Morton, Auckland
- Sibbin, George, Auckland
- Tonks, Benjamin, Auckland

COUNTRY.

- Bates, Stewart, Opotiki
- Binney, Edwin, Grahamstown

Bodell, James, Tauranga
 Craig, James, Grahamstown
 Gudgeon, Thomas Wayth, Grahamstown
 Hill, Kennedy, Hamilton
 Hull, Francis, jun., Kaiwaka
 Jordan, Richard Coles, Tauranga
 Knox, John, Hamilton
 Marriner, Frederick, Mangawhare
 Marshall, James H., Kawa Kawa, Bay of Islands
 Maynard, John, Gisborne
 McDonald, D. B., Coromandel
 Randerson, John R., Coromandel
 Wakelin, Thomas, Whangarei

NOTICE.

IMPOUNDED in Public Pound of Auckland, Abercrombie Street, on 7th day of May, 1876, by C. W. Cooke, one Red and Black Poley Cow astray in Grafton Road, owner unknown; if not claimed within 14 days, application will be made to a Justice of the Peace to sell the same at Public Auction at noon on Tuesday, 23rd day May, 1876, in accordance with the Impounding Act, 1867.

CORBETT WILLIAM COOKE,
 Pound Keeper,
 Auckland Public Pound.

Dated 11.45 a.m.
 May 9th, 1876.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND,
 NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Between WILLIAM HASKAYNE JONES, Trustee of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE THORNE, junior, trading as "JOHN ROBERTSON AND COMPANY," a Bankrupt, Plaintiff, and WILLIAM WHITAKER ARIELL, Defendant.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued herein, ordering me that of the real and personal property of the above-named defendant, William Whitaker Ariell, I should cause to be made the sum of twenty-two pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence, together with interest on the said sum at the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum, from the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, with costs of the said Writ and Warrant thereon, besides Sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and other fees and expenses of execution: And whereas by virtue of another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued herein, ordering me that of the real and personal property of the said defendant

I should cause to be made the further sum of twenty-three pounds ten shillings and tenpence, together with interest on the said sum at the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum from the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, with costs of the said writ and warrant thereon, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and other fees and expenses of execution. Now, I, Henry Colin Balneavis, Sheriff of the District of Auckland, do hereby give notice that I shall cause to be sold by public auction, by Richard Arthur, at his Auction Mart, Queen-street, Auckland on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, unless the said sums of twenty-two pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence, and twenty-three pounds ten shillings and tenpence, and interest thereon respectively, as aforesaid, with costs of writ and warrant, Sheriff's poundage, officers fees, and other fees and expenses thereon as aforesaid, be sooner paid, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William Whitaker Ariell, in and to all that piece or parcel of land in the province of Auckland, in the colony of New Zealand, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, being northern portion of allotment one hundred and twenty-nine, of the Parish of Matakohē, in the County of Marsden, and being the whole of the land comprised in a certificate of title under the Land Transfer Act, 1870, and the several Acts amending the same, volume four, folio fifteen. And in and to all that piece or parcel of land, containing seventy-seven acres, more or less, being north-eastern portion of allotment number twenty-eight of the Parish of Paparoa, in the County of Marsden, in the Province of Auckland aforesaid, being the whole of the land comprised in a certificate of title under the said Land Transfer Acts, volume eight, folio fifty-six, with all the buildings erected upon the said pieces or parcels of land or either of them. And I further give notice that the estate or interest of the said William Whitaker Ariell, in respect of the aforesaid lands so intended to be sold, consists in his being the registered proprietor of an estate of freehold in fee simple in possession of the said lands under the provisions of the said Acts. And all the said lands and all the estates and interests of the said William Whitaker Ariell therein and thereto have been taken by me in execution at the suit of the said William Haskayne Jones, the execution creditor. The name and address of the solicitor for William Haskayne Jones, the said execution creditor, is Edmund Augustus Mackechnie, of Wyndham-street, in the City of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland, aforesaid.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1876.

H. C. BALNEAVIS,
 Sheriff.

MacCormick and Mackechnie, Solicitors, Wyndham street, Auckland.