



The New Zealand Gazette.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

ty-eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,
E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WHEREAS by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, Session 2, No. 15, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Regulation of Harbours," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Governor shall, from time to time, by proclamation, appoint stations or places for the performance of Quarantine, by vessels bound to the several harbours of the colony; *And whereas* it is expedient to alter the station appointed by Proclamation dated the 16th day of December last, for the performance of such Quarantine at the Bay of Islands, *Now therefore*, in pursuance of the authority in me vested by the recited Ordinance, I, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and appoint that the station for the performance of such Quarantine at the Bay of Islands, shall be between Motu Arohia and the Mainland, in lieu of the Station for that purpose appointed by the recited Proclamation.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twen-

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand, Sess. 7, No. 8, intituled "An Ordinance to Amend the Customs Ordinance," Sess. 1, No. 3, and the "Customs Amendment Ordinance," Sess. 3, No. 6, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by Proclamation, to appoint and define proper places within the several Ports of the Colony to be legal Quays or Landing-places for the lading and unlading of goods, and to appoint the hours within which such goods shall be so laden or unladen.

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, in pursuance of the Authority vested in me in that behalf,

do hereby Proclaim and Declare that the legal Quay or Landing-place at the Port of Collingwood in Massacre Bay, shall be the Beach at Collingwood, between the North side of Washington Street and a line produced to low water mark from the North side of Copenhagen Street as the same is delineated on the Map of the Town of Collingwood authenticated by the Chief Surveyor of the Province of Nelson, and that all goods shall be laden and unladen at the said Quay or Landing-place and not elsewhere in the said Port.

And I do further Proclaim and Declare that at the Port of Collingwood aforesaid goods shall be laden and unladen only within the hours herinafter specified and not otherwise, viz:

All goods not being goods entered to be warehoused, between the hours of eight in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, on and from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of March inclusive, and between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon on and from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September inclusive. All goods entered to be warehoused between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon on and from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of March inclusive and between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon on and from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September inclusive.

~~Provided that no goods shall be laden or unladen on Sundays or holidays, and no goods shall be laden or unladen on Saturdays after the hour of 2 p.m.~~

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent the lading or unlading of any such goods at any other time or place at the said Port of Port Collingwood with the permission of the principal Officer of the Customs.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,
E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

At Government House, at Auckland, the third day of February, 1858.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by an Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand, Sess. 7, No. 7, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," and also by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the session holden in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty, No. 9, intituled the "Secondary

Punishment Act, 1854," I, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby make and publish the Rules and Regulations following for the classification, diet, instruction, treatment, correction and discipline of prisoners under confinement in Public Gaols and for the employment, safe custody, management and discipline of convicts under sentence of penal servitude within the Province of Nelson in the Colony of New Zealand.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

General Rules respecting the Prisoners.

1. Prisoners to whom the following Regulations apply include four classes.

1. Prisoners awaiting trial or commitment by the Magistrates' Court.
2. Prisoners committed for trial in the Supreme Court.
3. Prisoners under sentence of the Magistrates' Courts.
4. Prisoners under sentence of the Supreme Court.

2 EVERY prisoner on first entering the Gaol, and before being locked up, is to be searched in the presence of the Gaoler or Turnkey; his name, age, country, religion, height, and general description, are to be entered in the Register kept for that purpose. The prisoner is to be reported to the Sheriff in the evening of the day of his entry.

3. All money, property, instruments, &c., are to be taken from prisoners entering the Gaol; a minute, specifying particulars, and signed by the gaoler, is to be entered in the Register. Such money, property, &c., shall remain in the custody of the gaoler, unless otherwise directed, until such time as the prisoner shall be discharged or otherwise entitled to a return of his property, or until other disposition thereof shall be ordered by competent authority.

4. All prisoners of class 4, and prisoners of class 3 under sentence for longer than one week, will have their hair cut close on entering the Gaol.

5. Every cell is to be opened at 6 A.M., between the 1st September and the 10th April, and at daylight during the remainder of the year.

6. Fifteen minutes is to be allowed for dressing.

7. The cells are then to be swept and dusted; the bedding, weather permitting, to be suspended in the airing-yard, and afterwards put away and folded in the smallest possible compass. This duty to be performed by such of the prisoners as may be told off for that purpose by the Gaoler.

8. The prisoners are then to wash themselves thoroughly, and make themselves as clean as possible.

9. The prisoners are then to be assembled, and their names called over, after which prayers

will be read by the gaoler, or such other person as the Sheriff shall appoint. Disorderly conduct during prayers will be punished under Clause 42 of these Regulations.

10. After prayers the prisoners will take their breakfast.

11. At 10 minutes before 8 o'clock the hard-labor men are to muster, and to be called over by the gaoler.

12. The hard-labor men are then to proceed to their work in couples, and in an orderly manner, and guarded by a police constable. Each man will be set to his task by the overseer. The prisoners will return from their work in like manner.

13. During work the constable on guard and overseer are to prevent all idling and talking, and on no account to allow speaking to passers by.

14. No prisoner is to go to the rear unless the constable on guard is satisfied that it is necessary, nor on any pretence is he to leave the constable's sight.

15. At 12 o'clock all the prisoners are to dine, at which time the hard-labor men are to be brought in, if at labor at a reasonable distance from the Gaol; they will resume their work at 1 P.M., and continue at work, except as hereafter specified, until 5 P.M.

16. At dinner in the Gaol each prisoner will appear with clean hands and face.

17. On their return from work the hard-labor men will be assembled, and the names of all the prisoners will be called over.

18. Each prisoner will then wash himself, make his bed, and prepare for the night.

19. The prisoners will then be locked up in their appointed cells, and their supper will be given them. Before being locked up, each prisoner is to be searched by the constable on duty in the presence of the gaoler.

20. During weather too wet to admit of out-door work, the prisoners will be employed in the performance of such work as shall be provided by orders of the Sheriff.

21. Prisoners of classes 1 and 2 are not compelled to labor but they may volunteer to work with the hard-labor men by permission of the Sheriff.

22. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour may be put to work, not severe.

23. The above regulations respecting hard-labor men apply to all prisoners working in the gang either under sentence or voluntarily.

24. On one day of the week, to be appointed by the Sheriff, the prisoners are to attend Divine Service.

25. Each prisoner (unless specially excused) is to attend Divine Service and prayers at the appointed times, and to behave himself with the greatest propriety.

26. Each prisoner is to be provided with a Prayer-book and Bible, which he is hereby prohibited from in any way injuring or defacing.

27. Unless otherwise ordered, on Saturdays out-door work is to cease at noon. From one to 5 o'clock each prisoner is to be employed in

mending and washing his clothes, and assisting in cleaning the prison for Sunday. Each prisoner is to have a clean shirt and a clean pair of trowsers once a week.

28. Prisoners of class 4, and prisoners of class 3 under sentence for longer than one week, are to have their hair cut close once a month, and to be close-shaved once a week.

29. No prisoner, on any pretence, is to be allowed to converse with any of the officers of the gaol.

30. Prisoners in health are on no account to be allowed to lie in bed during the day.

31. Singing, conversation, and angry expressions are strictly forbidden.

32. Games and amusements of any kind are strictly forbidden.

33. Tobacco, unless by especial permission, is strictly prohibited.

34. Any prisoner desirous of making any application or complaint to the Sheriff or Visiting Justices will be allowed to do so at their visit to the Gaol.

35. Every prisoner is to receive notice from the gaoler the evening before his discharge, and upon leaving the prison is to be strictly searched.

36. Whatever articles he was deprived of on entering the Gaol are, unless forfeited by competent authority, to be returned to him on leaving.

37. The provisions of these regulations are to be applied to female prisoners so far as circumstances will admit. Females sentenced to penal servitude will be kept to suitable hard labour within the precincts of the Gaol.

38. The provisions of these regulations, excepting those having especial reference to hard-labor men, are applicable to prisoners awaiting trial.

39. Every prisoner awaiting trial will be allowed two hours exercise in the airing yard in the course of the morning, and two hours in the afternoon of every day, and when there are more than two such prisoners they will exercise in parties as the gaoler shall see fit.

40. At the hour of exercise each prisoner shall be watched by the gaoler, turnkey, or other officer on duty, and shall on no pretence leave his sight; the rule relating to an attempt to escape from the hard-labor gang will apply to an attempt to escape under any other circumstances.

Punishment Regulations.

41. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officer of the gaol.
2. Holding or attempting to hold intercourse with others than officers of the gaol.
3. Assaulting a prisoner.
4. Insolence or threatening violence to any officer or officers of the gaol.
5. Injuring or destroying the property of the Government.

6. Profane swearing, or using obscene language, or playing at games or gambling, or making noises to the disturbance of the other prisoners.
7. Smoking, or supplying to or leaving in the way of a prisoner, tobacco, pipes, or other articles forbidden.
8. Any other conduct subversive of the peace, order, or good government of the gaol

shall be punishable by being placed in solitary confinement for any period not exceeding six days, and a diminution of his rations.

42. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Attempting to escape.
2. Conniving at, and concealing prisoners in attempting to escape.
3. Assaulting any officer of the gaol shall, in addition to any punishment to which on trial in the Superior Courts for such offence he may be sentenced, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days at any one time, and not to be repeated at a less interval than forty-two days, and not exceeding in the whole four weeks, and by diminished rations as mentioned in the former regulations.

43. Every prisoner who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

1. Mutiny or outbreak.
2. Assaulting an officer, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
3. Setting on fire, or attempting to set on fire, the gaol-building, or other property

shall, in addition to any punishment to which he may be sentenced as above, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days at any one time, and not to be repeated at a less interval than forty-two days, and not exceeding six calendar months in the whole, and to diminished rations.

44. The above punishments may be inflicted by the Sheriff, or any Visiting Justice, upon due proof upon oath of the commission of the offence in respect of which such punishment is awarded.

45. Every sentence of punishment, with the nature of the offence, shall be entered in the Special Report Book, and signed by the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. Such sentence of punishment shall also be recorded in the Journal.

Attempt to Escape.

46. Any prisoner leaving his allotted place, while at work with intent to escape, or otherwise making any attempt to escape, will render himself liable to be shot by the guard or other person in whose charge he may be; and each prisoner is hereby cautioned that if he makes any such attempt he does so at his own risk and peril.

Rations.

47. The scale of rations is to be as follows:—

No. 1.—2lbs. of bread, water *ad libitum*, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.

“2.—1 lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.

“3.—1 lb. of bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.

“4.—1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 lb. of meat, 6 ozs. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. soap.

48. No. 1 ration will be given as punishment.

No. 2 will be the ordinary ration for prisoners not on hard labour.

No. 3 is the ordinary hard labour ration.

No. 4 is the extra hard labour ration, to be given only by special authority.

49. No rations are to be supplied, except as above, without an order from the Sheriff, or Visiting Surgeon. Additional rations and indulgences may be ordered by the Sheriff, as a mark of approval for good conduct, and by the Visiting Surgeon, when necessary for health. But all such orders shall be given in writing to the gaoler, and preserved by him.

Visiting Days.

50. Relations and friends of any prisoner awaiting trial will be permitted to visit such prisoner on Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M., upon application at such times to the Gaoler: but on no other day and at no other time, under any pretence whatever. This privilege may be forfeited by misconduct on the part of the prisoner.

51. Any prisoner awaiting trial is at liberty between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day of the week excepting Sunday, to have private interviews with his legal adviser.

52. Except as above no person will be allowed to visit any prisoner without an order from the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. Every such visit must be in the presence of the gaoler and must not last more than twenty minutes.

Letters.

53. All letters from the legal adviser of any prisoner awaiting trial will be received and delivered sealed to such prisoner, provided such letters are signed on the outside by such legal adviser.

54. Except as above, prisoners will not be allowed to send or receive letters without the permission of the Sheriff. All letters so sent or received by any prisoner must pass unsealed through the hands of the gaoler, who is at liberty, if he thinks fit, to open such letters.

Officers of the Gaol.

55. The gaoler shall every day inspect every yard, cell, gallery, &c., of the Gaol, and shall see that the cells are kept clean and well white-washed.

56. The gaoler shall see every prisoner once in 24 hours; and once a week shall go through the prison at uncertain hours of the night, entering the same in the Journal.

57. The gaoler shall examine the locks and bolts of all the cells, wards, gates, &c., daily.

58. The most exact order and cleanliness is to be enforced by the gaoler; every turnkey or other officer on duty is to report to the gaoler every defect or neglect connected with the prison.

59. The gaoler is to attend upon the Clergy and Visiting Justices during their visits to the Gaol.

60. The gaoler shall never sleep out of the Gaol without a written authority from the Sheriff.

61. Upon occasions of any irregularity, or breach of discipline by any prisoner, the gaoler is to report the same forthwith to the Sheriff or a visiting Justice.

62. No officer of the Gaol shall strike (unless in self-defence) or shall ill-treat a prisoner.

63. No officer of the Gaol shall receive visitors inside the Gaol.

64. No officer of the Gaol shall sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of, any article to any prisoner, nor have any pecuniary dealing or transaction whatever with a prisoner, or employ one in any way in a private capacity.

65. No officer of the Gaol shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any fee or gratuity either from contractors for the establishment, or from prisoners, or from any person visiting the prison.

66. No officer of the Gaol shall use tobacco or spirits within the gaol yard or walls.

67. Any officer of the Gaol seen in the prison in the least degree intoxicated, or seen gambling, will be immediately dismissed.

68. No officer of the Gaol is to converse with prisoners except in discharge of his duty, or on subjects connected therewith.

69. On an alarm being heard, all police, constables, and officers of the Gaol are to turn out fully armed to await the orders of the officer in charge.

Duties of Constables on Guard.

70. Constables on guard, unless when acting as overseers, are not to hold any communication with prisoners except on matters of discipline.

71. Constables on guard are never to be without arms—to consist of a musket, bayonet and pistols, with six rounds of ball-cartridge.

72. Constables on guard are not to allow any prisoner to approach any nearer to them than ten paces, nor to permit any prisoner to go beyond the prescribed limits without the overseer's order.

73. On any prisoner passing, or attempting to pass, the prescribed bounds, it is the duty of the constable on guard to challenge him by calling out "stand prisoner," with the prisoner's name or number. On this challenge being repeated twice, and the prisoner neglecting or refusing to stand, then it shall be lawful for the constable on guard, or other officer, to use his weapons, and in case of inability to prevent escape by other means, to fire on the prisoner to prevent his escaping.

74. On the escape of any prisoner the constable on guard shall give an alarm, but on no

account shall he leave the gang without the orders of the gaoler.

75. Constables on guard are justified in using their arms to prevent prisoners from assaulting each other, or any other person.

76. The constable on guard is to cause a sufficient supply of pure water to be kept near the prisoners for drink.

77. Constables on guard with each gang are to receive from the gaoler the number of the gang. They are to count the same at least every half-hour. They are to report to the gaoler any irregularity in the conduct of the prisoners.

General Regulations connected with the Gaol.

78. A Notice-board is to be fixed in some conspicuous place inside and outside the prison, cautioning persons against bringing spirits, liquor, tobacco, pipes, or other forbidden articles into the prison, or within the gaol yard.

79. A proper Register, Journal, Special Report Book, Account Books, &c., are to be regularly kept, and to be open to the inspection of the Sheriff and Visiting Justices.

80. Every cell is to be washed out at least every other day.

81. The greatest cleanliness is to be enforced throughout the Gaol buildings and yards, and with respect to the prisoner's clothing, bedding, &c.

82. All food is to be locked up beyond access of the prisoners; every person within the gaol is strictly prohibited from giving additional food to any of the prisoners.

83. No dog (except a guard dog) or other animal shall be kept on the gaol premises.

84. The gaoler may, with the sanction of the Sheriff, employ one or more prisoners in the service of the prison, but not in his own service, or in that of any private person.

85. All cases of sickness, or reputed sickness, are to be at once reported to the Visiting Surgeon.

86. No servant of the gaol, nor any prisoner, can sit as a Juror on an inquest held upon the body of any person who has died in prison.

87. Notice of the death of a prisoner must be given to the Coroner, and to the relations of the deceased when these can be ascertained.

88. The rules of the prison are to be read to all the prisoners once a week.

Visiting Magistrates.

89. Should visit the gaol weekly in turn. Once a month two Visiting Justices should visit the gaol together.

90. At each visit Visiting Justices should inspect the different classes of offenders, the yards, solitary cells, and every other division or department of the prison.

91. Visiting Justices should hear any complaint or application of any kind which any prisoner may have to make.

92. Visiting Justices should report any matter of importance to the Superintendent.

93. Visiting Justices should report refractory offenders, and may, for the purpose of

punishment, order prisoners to be placed on reduced rations, in solitary confinement, or in dark cells, and in urgent cases may order the use of irons.

94. Visiting Justices should report quarterly upon the state of the Gaol-building, and upon any repairs lately done, or which require to be undertaken. Also upon any abuses connected with the gaol, and upon the general condition of the prisoners especially as to health, morals, discipline, and observance of the rules.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, February 1st, 1858.

THE following Despatches are published for the information and guidance of the respective Postmasters throughout New Zealand.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Downing Street,
9th September, 1857.

SIR,—Referring to my Circular Despatch of the 11th of August, on the subject of the establishment of a Book Post between India and the Colony under your government, I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of a further communication which has been received from the General Post Office, stating that his Grace the Postmaster-General has obtained the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the establishment of a Book Post between the Australian Colonies and Ceylon and Mauritius; and that the measure will take effect from the 1st October next.

I have, &c.,
W. LABOUCHERE,

Governor G. Browne, C. B.,
&c., &c.

General Post Office,
2nd September, 1857.

SIR,—In continuation of my Letter of the 1st ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that his Grace has further obtained the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury for the establishment of a Book Post between the Australian Colonies and Ceylon and Mauritius; and that the 1st October next has been fixed as the date for bringing the measure into operation.

The postage to be charged upon books sent by the Post between the above-mentioned Colonies will be as follows:—

	s.	d.
For a Packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight	0	3
Do. above 4 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	6
Do. above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	1	0
Do. above 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1	6
Do. above $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2	0

And so, increasing sixpence for each additional half-pound or fraction of half-pound.

With regard to the mode of accounting for the postage, I am desired by his Grace to state that, according to the terms of the agreement under which the Mail Packet Service between this country and Australia has been established, the entire postage upon all Letters, Newspapers, and Books despatched from Australia, is to be collected in advance and retained by the Colonial Post Office. No share of the postage collected upon Book Packets sent from Australia to Ceylon and Mauritius will, therefore, be accounted for to the Post Offices of the latter Colonies.

To meet this difficulty, the Postmaster-General is of opinion, that, as it may fairly be assumed that the number of Books sent in each direction, between Australia and Ceylon, and between Australia and Mauritius, will be about equal, an arrangement should be made that the Offices of Ceylon and Mauritius, instead of accounting to this Office upon Book Packets sent to Australia for two-thirds of the postage and retaining the remaining one-third, shall account to this Office upon such Book Packets for one-third of the postage only, and retain the remaining two-thirds for their share, respectively: thus obtaining double the Colonial share of postage in one direction only, and no postage in the other direction.

In acquainting you with the course intended to be pursued, the Postmaster-General desires me to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Labouchere to cause the Officers administering the governments of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Ceylon, to be informed of the arrangements which will be carried out on the date above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

F. HILL.

H. Herivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office, S.W.

General Post Office,
London, 9th Sept., 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, that, henceforth, Book Packets may be sent by the Post between New Zealand, on the one side, and India, Hong Kong, Ceylon, and Mauritius, on the other side, under the same regulations as those of the Book Post between New Zealand and this Country.

The following are the rates of postage, British and Colonial combined, chargeable in the several Colonies above mentioned upon Book Packets despatched to Australia, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For a Book Packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0	3
Do. above 4 ozs. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	6
Do. above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	1	0

Do. above 1 lb. and not exceeding	
1½ lb.	1 6
Do. above 1½ lb. and not exceeding	
2 lbs.	2 0

and so on, increasing sixpence for each additional half pound, or fraction of half a pound.

I am, Sir, &c.,
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Auckland.

General Post Office,
London, 10th Sept., 1857.

SIR,—With reference to the arrangement which was announced to you in my letter of the 20th February, 1855, in regard to the mode of treating insufficiently paid Books transmitted from the United Kingdom to New Zealand, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, that an alteration has taken place in the scale of weight regulating the postage of Book Packets addressed from this country to New Zealand, and that the following are the rates of postage, British and Foreign combined, now chargeable upon such Book Packets, viz.:—

	s. d.
For a Book Packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 4
Do. above 4 ozs. and not exceeding ½ lb.	0 8
Do. above ½ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	1 4
Do. above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	2 0
Do. above 1½ lbs and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2 8

and so on, increasing eight pence for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

It is necessary to communicate to you this alteration of the scale, for your guidance in charging the deficiency and fine upon insufficiently paid Book Packets from this Country.

I am, Sir, &c.,
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Auckland, New Zealand.

General Post Office,
London, 21st Sept., 1857.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 9th instant,* I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, that in addition to the places therein mentioned, Book Packets may in future be sent, under the ordinary Book Post regulations, between New Zealand and the Colonies of Malta or Gibraltar.

The rates of postage, British and Foreign combined, chargeable in Malta and Gibraltar on Book Packets sent to New Zealand will be the same as those upon Books from this country to Australia, viz.:—

* See Despatch from Mr. Labouchere of 11th August, 1857, with its enclosure from the General Post Office, dated 1st August, published in the Gazette of 15th Decr., 1857., No. 34.

For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 4
Do. exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	0 8
Do. exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	1 4
Do. exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	2 0
Do. exceeding 1½ lbs., and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2 8

And so on, increasing 8d. for every additional half pound, or fraction of half a pound.

I am, Sir, &c.,
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Auckland.

General Post Office, London,
28th September, 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you that the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have authorised British Postage Stamps to be used in payment of the Postage of Letters posted at the British Post Office at Constantinople.

Letters, therefore, despatched from that Office, bearing British Postage Stamps of an amount equal to the postage with which such ~~Letters are chargeable~~, should henceforth be treated in the same manner as if the postage had been prepaid in money.

I am, Sir, &c.,
ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

The Postmaster-General,
Auckland, New Zealand.

General Post Office,
London, 6th Oct., 1857.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that with the view of enabling the Admiralty Agents, and other persons through whose hands the Mails pass, to distinguish more readily the boxes containing the Mails despatched via Suez from this country to the Australian Colonies respectively, the Postmaster-General has given directions that the stripe upon each box shall vary in colour, according to its destination.

The stripes upon the boxes for Victoria will be *red*;

- Those for New South Wales *blue*;
- Those for Tasmania *black*;
- Those for South Australia *brown*;
- Those for Western Australia *drab*;
- Those for New Zealand *yellow*.

Measures have been adopted, at the same time, for the better protection, by means of a groove made in the lid, of the labels, with the letter L affixed to the boxes containing *letters*; and, as it has been found that the paper labels, bearing the words "via Marseilles," pasted upon the boxes intended to be sent through France, have in some cases been rubbed off, moveable zinc labels will be substituted for the paper labels hitherto employed.

I request that you will give directions that similar labels may be used for the return Mails.

I am, Sir, &c.,
F. HILL.

The Postmaster-General,
Auckland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, February 2, 1858.

THE following Act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand in the Session held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled

THE DEBENTURE ACT, 1856,

having been laid before the Queen in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution Act, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to leave the same to its operation.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, February 2nd, 1858.

THE following Ordinances passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury, Session 8, intituled—

“The Canterbury Association's Reserves Amendment Ordinance,” No. 11,
“The Public House Amendment Ordinance,” No. 12,

having been laid before the Governor, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution Act, his Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their operation.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, February 2nd, 1858.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 36.]

*SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILLIP.

TEMPORARY LIGHT VESSEL IN GEELONG HARBOUR.

The Harbour Authorities at Geelong, Port Phillip, have given notice that a Light-vessel has been temporarily moored opposite the Bird Rock, on the port side of the channel leading into Corio Harbour, Geelong, near the position hitherto occupied by the second black buoy which has been removed.

The light is *white, fixed*, and elevated 27 feet above the sea; and it may be seen from the deck of a small vessel at a distance of 9 miles in clear weather.

* For South Australia read Victoria.

The Light-ship lies in 12 feet at low water, with the following bearings:—Outer red dolphin, upon which a red ball has been placed N. 82° W.; beacon on Bird Rock S. 89° E.; white buoy off Bird Rock S. 54° E.; red buoy off Point Wilson S. 87° E.; white buoy off Point Wilson S. 52° E.; and Point Henry S. 4° W.

Should the Light-vessel break adrift or be otherwise shifted from her moorings, the white light will be discontinued, and two red lights exhibited instead by night, and a large white flag by day.

The following tidal Signals will be made from the Light-vessel by day to indicate the depth of water on the bar:—

One blue flag	-	-	10 feet
One ball	-	-	10½ ”
Ball with blue flag over	-	-	11 ”
Ball with blue flag under	-	-	11½ ”
Two balls	-	-	12 ”
Two balls with blue flag under	-	-	12½ ”
Two balls with blue flag over	-	-	13 ”
Two balls with red flag under	-	-	13½ ”
Two balls with red flag over	-	-	14 ”
Two balls with red flag between	-	-	14½ ”
Red flag	-	-	15 ”

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 8° East in 1857.]

By command of their Lordships;

JOHN WASHINGTON,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
29th September, 1857.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australian, General, No. 1042; Bass Strait, No. 1695; Port Phillip, No. 1171. Also Australia Directory, Vol. 1, p. 127, and Art. 26. of Appendix; and Australia Lights List, No. 91.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sitting of the Supreme Court, for the despatch of Criminal business, will be holden at the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland, on Monday, the First day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that a Sitting for the despatch of Civil business will be holden at the Court House aforesaid on Monday, the eighth day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which times and place all persons under Recognizance to appear as Prosecutors, Defendants, or Witnesses, are required to give their attendance.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,

Registrar.

Supreme Court Office, Auckland,
2nd February, 1858.