



The New Zealand Gazette.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859.

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 its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council of the Colony, intituled "An Ordinance for establishing Standard Weights and Measures and for the prevention of the use of such as are false and deficient," Session 7, No. 10, the Governor is empowered from time to time by proclamation to appoint and define the Towns and Districts to which the operation of the said Ordinance should extend.

Now therefore I, Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony in exercise of the said power and authority do hereby proclaim and appoint that from and after the twenty-sixth day of December, 1859, the operation of the said in part recited Ordinance shall extend to all that territory situate in the Province of Wellington in the said Colony, known and defined as the Electoral Districts of the City of Wellington, the Wellington Country, and the Hutt.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at

Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

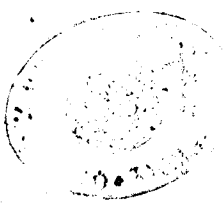
T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,
HENRY JOHN TANCRED.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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 its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony, dated the 14th day of December, 1846, certain places within the Port of Auckland, in the said Colony, were appointed to be legal Quays or Landing Places for the unloading of goods. And whereas by the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," it is enacted that the Governor may appoint any Port or Sub-Port and declare the limits thereof and appoint proper places within the same to be legal Quays or Wharves, for the lading and unloading of goods, and declare the boundaries and extent of any such Quays or Wharves, or annul the



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limits of any Port, Sub-Port, or legal Quay, Wharf, or Landing Place already appointed or to be hereafter set out and appointed, and declare the same to be no longer a Port or Sub-Port, or legal Quay, Wharf, or Landing Place, or alter or vary the names, bounds, and limits thereof. And it is provided that all Ports and the respective limits thereof and all legal Quays, Wharves, or Landing Places appointed, set out, or existing as such at the time of the commencement of the now reciting Act, should continue to be such Ports, Quays, and Landing Places until annulled, varied, or altered, and any Port or Quay or Landing Place, or the limits thereof, then annulled or altered should continue so annulled or altered until otherwise varied or altered as aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority for this purpose vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby annul the limits of the Quays or Landing Places appointed by the said Proclamation, and do declare the said Quays and Landing Places to be no longer legal Quays or Landing Places. And in further pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority I do hereby declare that the said Port of Auckland shall be and comprise the City of Auckland, with the waters of the Waitemata River, the Harbour of Auckland, and the Rangitoto Channel, respectively, inside of a line drawn due West from the extremity of Rangitoto reef to the mainland, and of a line drawn due north from West Tamaki Head to the Island of Rangitoto, and to the Eastward of a line drawn due South from Kauri Point in the Waitemata River to the opposite shore; Also the waters of Manukau Harbour inside of a line drawn from the Island of Paratutai to the South Head. And I do hereby in further pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority appoint that, on and after the day of the date hereof, the following places shall be and be deemed and taken to be the legal Quays or Landing Places for the lading and unlading of all goods under the said "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," viz.,—

1. The Queen-street Wharf, Auckland.
2. The Beach at Onehunga, from the East end of Lot 9, of Section 33, in the Village of Onehunga, to and including the Wharf at the West point of the entrance to the Basin of Onehunga.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this eighteenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

Customs G.O., No. 4.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT AUCKLAND,
THE 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1859.

Present :—

His Excellency the Governor.

Col. Gold, | Mr. Whitaker,
Mr. Richmond, | Mr. Tancred.

WHEREAS by the Harbour Regulations Ordinance, No. 15, of Session 2, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make all such Regulations respecting Pilots and Pilotage, Quarantine, and Harbours, as in the said Ordinance provided :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, doth hereby make the following Regulations for the Port and Harbour of Port Victoria.

Pilot and Masters of Vessels.

1. No person shall be deemed a Pilot unless he be duly licensed by His Excellency the Governor.

2. All persons so licensed shall be provided with a license according to the form hereto annexed.

3. Every Pilot shall carry his license with him, and shall produce it to the Master of any ship or vessel on its being demanded, or forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. The Master of any vessel employing any other than a duly licensed Pilot, if such shall have offered his services, shall forfeit double the amount of pilotage.

5. The Master of any vessel requiring a Pilot to conduct her to sea must make an application at the Harbour Master's office, 24 hours previously to sailing.

6. The rate of pilotage into or out of Port Victoria, from or to the distance of one league from the pilot station, is two-pence per ton inwards or outwards, and one penny per ton upon each occasion that a vessel is shifted from one part of the harbour to another.

7. Pilots are not bound to conduct any vessel to sea until payment of the pilotage has been satisfactorily secured.

8. Pilots on being appointed to outward-bound vessels, before taking charge, are to ascertain that their decks are clear, and that they are sufficiently manned, and in a proper state for working as regards masts, rigging, sails and anchors, and boats.

9. Any Master who shall make a signal for a Pilot, or cause a Pilot to be sent for to take his vessel to sea, and shall not, within 12 hours from the time of the arrival of the Pilot on board such vessel, proceed to sea, shall pay a sum at the rate of one pound per day for every day such Pilot may be detained on board such vessel, in addition to the regular pilotage. And the Pilot shall not be compelled to conduct such vessel to sea until such additional payment and pilotage shall have been paid or satisfactorily secured.

10. Every Pilot detained on board a vessel longer than 48 hours, whether by stress of weather, quarantine, or otherwise, is to be paid eight shillings per day in addition to the regular pilotage.

11. Pilots refusing or neglecting their duty to forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

12. The Master of every vessel (except as hereinafter mentioned), arriving from beyond seas, and not being a coasting vessel, shall pay the full amount of pilotage, whether taking a pilot or not.

13. All vessels trading to or from the neighbouring colonies shall be exempted from taking a Pilot, upon paying half the usual rate of pilotage, whatever that may be; if a Pilot is taken, however, full pilotage is to be paid.

14. All vessels under 100 tons trading from or to the neighbouring colonies shall, upon the Master proving himself qualified, be furnished with a Certificate of Exemption from pilotage, but shall in lieu thereof, pay one full pilotage inwards and outwards per annum.

15. Every Master so qualified and not requiring a Pilot shall, on approaching the harbour within two leagues, hoist a white flag at the main, or forfeit a sum not exceeding full pilotage.

16. The Master of every vessel shall anchor or moor where the Harbour Master or Pilot may direct, and he shall not unmoor or quit the anchorage until notice be given in writing at the Harbour Master's office, and any Master offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

17. All vessels moored or at anchor are to have both cables clear and in readiness to slack away when required. And in default thereof the Master shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

18. All vessels are when it is so ordered by the Harbor Master or Pilot to have buoys and and buoy ropes to their anchors, to shew their position, and to hoist a conspicuous light at their peak end from dark to daylight, and in default thereof the Master shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

19. And any anchor, kedge or cable, slipped or cut from, if not weighed within twenty-four hours, may be weighed by order of the Harbor Master or Pilot, at the risk of and the expense of the owner. And when no buoy rope has been attached, the anchor, kedge, or cable shall be forfeited.

20. After a vessel has been unloaded and properly ballasted, it will be at the option of the Harbor Master to remove her out clear of the shipping, to make room for vessels requiring berths to unload, and if there shall not be on board any vessel which has been unloaded, sufficient men or ballast or requisite tackle to enable her to be removed, the Harbor Master or Pilot may remove such vessel at the expense and risk of the owner thereof.

21. Any person obstructing or impeding the navigation of any channel, river, inlet or creek, or obstructing any public landing place by placing a vessel, cable, boat, or warp, or other ar-

ticle in the way, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; and in case any person causing such obstruction or impediment, will not remove or cause to be removed the same when ordered by the Harbor Master or Pilot, the Harbor Master or Pilot may cast off or cut such obstruction.

22. The owner or part owner in, or the commander of, any vessel or boat which has been sunk, stranded, or run on shore, or the owner of any baulk of timber, or other bulky article which is in the water, who does not clear the Harbor of such vessels or boats, or remove such baulk of timber or other bulky article upon being required so to do, by notice in writing under the hand of the Harbor Master, or any Justice of the Peace, within such reasonable time as may be mentioned for the purpose in such notice shall, for every such offence, forfeit a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

23. And any Justice upon the complaint of the Harbour Master, or any other person may, issue his warrant for the clearing of the Harbour or removing of such baulk of timber, or other bulky article in such manner as such Justice shall direct, and for causing such vessel or boat, baulk of timber, or other bulky article to be sold, and out of the money arising from such sale, may pay the charges of such clearing or removal as the case may be, paying the surplus to the Harbour Master to be accounted for as fees collected by him.

24. Any person who makes any vessel, boat, timber, or other article fast to any buoy, beacon, or sea mark, and any Master or owner of a vessel being navigated without having a Pilot on board, or the owner of any boat by which any such buoy, beacon, or sea mark, is accidentally removed, injured, or destroyed, who does not forthwith make good such damage, or pay to the Harbour Master, a sum sufficient to cover the expense of so doing, shall for every such offence, forfeit a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

25. Whenever a vessel not employed in coasting only, arrives within the Harbour, the Harbour Master shall appoint the place where she is to cast anchor or be moored; and as often as the Master of any vessel is desirous of removing her from one place of anchorage to another, he shall notify in writing such his desire to the Harbour Master, who shall thereupon, unless he sees sufficient reason to the contrary, direct the removal accordingly; and the Harbour Master may remove any vessel, timber, or any other article from any berth alongside any Wharf or elsewhere, if such removal is, in the opinion of the Harbour Master, desirable and proper for the general accommodation of the shipping; and for any such service so to be performed by such Harbour Master there shall be paid by the Master, or Owner of such vessel to such Harbour Master, the sum of 7s. 6d. for each vessel under 100 tons register, and for each other articles; and a sum at the rate of 1d. per ton register for each vessel above 100 tons register, to be accounted for as aforesaid.

26. In the performance of any such service by the Harbour Master, the Master of the vessel and the crew thereof are required to give and afford to such Harbour Master all possible aid, and assistance, to effect the same, and in effecting any such service, or any other service in the execution of his duty, the Harbour Master is empowered to make fast and attach any rope or other tackle to any other vessel, and if there is no crew of the vessel to be removed or the crew thereof refuse or fail to aid and assist as aforesaid, or if the crew or tackle or quantity of ballast on board of such vessel is not sufficient to enable the Harbour Master to effect such removal, he is empowered to hire and employ such other assistance and tackle and to purchase and put on board such vessel such other quantity of ballast as to him seems requisite, at the cost or charges of the Master or Owner of such vessels, and such cost and charges such Master or owner is required to pay to the Harbour Master to be accounted for as aforesaid, and if any person without the consent or authority of the Harbour Master cuts or casts off any such rope or tackle so made fast and attached to any other vessel as aforesaid, or in any other manner infringes this regulation such person shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

27. Any person without due authority, resisting, impeding or obstructing the Harbour Master, Pilot, or other person deputed by either of them in the execution of his duty, or using threatening or abusive language to them, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

28. No rubbish or filth is to be landed on any lands belonging to the Crown, except in such places as the Harbour Master may point out, under a penalty of five pounds, to be paid by any person landing such rubbish or filth.

29. No ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stones, earthenware, glass, or filth is to be thrown overboard from any vessel or boat, but is to be landed and placed at such place as the Harbour Master may direct; and no gravel, earth, stones, earthenware, glass bottles, filth or rubbish, is to be placed by any other means at any place below the high water mark within the Harbour, and proper tarpaulins are to be used in discharging or taking in ballast, coals, rubbish, gravel, earth, or filth of any kind, so as to prevent any part thereof falling into the Harbour; and any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

30. No pitch, tar, rosin, or other combustible matter, shall be lighted or heated on board any vessel or boat whilst lying alongside or near any wharf or vessel in the harbour; and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

31. No wreck is to be left standing in any part of the harbour, but must be conveyed on shore above high-water mark; and if any wreck is so left, the owner thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

32. Any person throwing a dead animal into the harbour, or placing any dead animal below high-water mark within the limits of the anchorage, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds, and to an additional penalty of One pound for every day during which any such animal remains in the harbour, or below high-water mark, or unburied on the beach above high-water mark. Provided that no such penalty and additional penalty shall together exceed the sum of Twenty pounds.

33. All vessels unless specially permitted by the Harbour Master, are prohibited from firing guns between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on (Sunday) except in cases of distress, and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds.

34. Any person removing shingle, stones, shells, or any part of the soil below high-water mark without the permission of the Harbour Master, or in the absence of the Harbour Master, of a Resident Magistrate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Five pounds.

35. No waterman, or other person in charge of any boat, shall go alongside, or board, or suffer or permit any person to board any vessel arriving at port from beyond sea, until such vessel is properly secured at her anchorage; and any person offending against this Regulation shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds; Provided that this Regulation shall not be construed to prevent the boarding of any vessel by the Owner or Agent, or any other person having the written permission of the Owner or Agent, or by any Immigration Agent, Pilot, Boarding Officer, Officer of Customs, or Health Officer, or other person acting in the execution of his duty.

36. All vessels carrying ballast for shipping shall have the stem and stern post of such vessel marked with a plate of iron in inches, showing its tonnage, according to the draught of water when laden.

Gunpowder.

37. The Master of every vessel arriving with gunpowder on board, exceeding the quantity necessary as ship's stores, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Pilot on his boarding the vessel, and shall land the same at the Powder Magazine before anchoring at the usual anchorage ground, or forfeit a sum not exceeding Twenty pounds.

38. No gunpowder is to be either received or issued by the Keeper of the Magazine, ex-

cept between the hours of seven in the morning, and five in the afternoon.

39. The Master of every vessel shall cause all gunpowder to be conveyed to the Magazine immediately after its being landed, or forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

40. All gunpowder so landed to be packed in barrels containing not more than one cwt. each, closely joined and hooped, without any iron about the packages, and so secured that no portion of the gunpowder be in danger of being scattered in the passage; and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty of any sum not exceeding Ten pounds.

Signals

To be made from all Vessels in Harbour when a Pilot is required—

Sea Pilot—Union Jack at the fore.

Police Boat—Ensign at the main.

Ditto ditto—At Night, two lights vertical at the peak, four feet between each.

Customs' Boat—Union Jack at the peak.

Medical Assistance—Union Jack over the Ensign at the peak end.

Pilot's License.

By virtue of the power in me vested you are hereby authorized and directed to act as Pilot for the Port of
and you are enjoined to use your best skill and knowledge in all duties appertaining to that office, strictly conforming to the Regulations of the Harbour aforesaid, and obeying such Orders and Instructions as you may from time to time receive from me.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1859, at Government House, at Auckland, New Zealand.

T. GORE BROWNE.

IN exercise of the powers in me vested by an Act, of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Sheriff's Act, 1858," I hereby fix and declare the following to be the fees and poundage to be paid and taken by any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff's Officer, Bailiff, or other person employed under any Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff upon any proceedings in the Supreme Court, or otherwise in respect of his office or employment:—

	£	s.	d.
For every Warrant on execution or other Writ or process against the person	0	5	0
For executing any Warrant on execution or other writ or process against the person if within one mile of the Sheriff's office.....	0	10	0
If beyond, for every extra mile, one way	0	1	0
And also, for conveying the defendant from the place of arrest; per mile	0	1	0
For receiving money under the Statute, upon deposit for arrest, and paying the same into Court	0	10	0

For an undertaking to give a Bail-bond	£	s.	d.
For Bail-bond; viz.,	0	10	0
If the debt shall not exceed £50 ...	0	10	0
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100.....	1	0	0
Exceeding £100 and not exceeding £200.....	2	0	0
And a further sum of one shilling upon every £10 or fractional part of £10 for which a defendant shall be held to bail above £200			
For filing the Bail-bond	0	5	0
Assignment of Bail-bond or of other bond	0	5	0
For every Warrant against the goods	0	5	0
For executing same, if within one mile of the Sheriff's office.....	1	0	0
If beyond, for every extra mile, one way	0	1	0
Drawing Inventory	0	10	0
If the inventory exceed two folios, for every folio above two	0	0	6
Drawing advertisement of sale, if required, and inserting same.....	0	5	0
Paid for inserting same.....	0	0	0
For each man left in possession, per diem, the amount actually paid, not exceeding	0	8	0
For every sale by auction under execution, or other process against the goods; where the property sold does not produce more than £100, £5 per cent., and a further sum of 6d. upon every 20s. or fractional part of 20s., which the property sold shall produce in excess of £100.			
For every bond of Indemnity	1	10	0
Poundage on the sum levied or for which the body shall be taken in execution, viz:—			
For every 20s. of the sum levied—up to and including £100.....	0	1	0
For every 20s. over and above that sum	0	0	6
In case of execution against the goods the poundage is to be calculated upon the actual proceeds of the execution.			
For executing any Warrants on Extent, Elegit, Writ of Possession, or other like matters for each, if the distance do not exceed one mile from the Sheriff's office	1	0	0
For every extra mile, one way	0	1	0
Attending to strike special Jury ...	1	1	0
Summoning special Jury	1	7	0
Summoning common Jury	0	12	0
For every search for detainers	0	1	0
For any certificate	0	5	0
Where there are several defendants in a Writ of Capias, and Warrants are issued thereon by the Sheriff against more than one defendant, no more shall be charged in any case for each Warrant, after the first, than two shillings and sixpence.			

<i>On Trial or Inquisition.</i>	£	s.	d.
Sheriff for presiding each Trial or Inquisition	1	1	0
If any trial or inquisition extends beyond the day on which it is commenced, extra	0	10	6
Bailiff for summoning Jury, for each juror	0	1	0
Attending in Court, each day	0	10	0
Hire of room, when required, the sum paid.			
Travelling expenses of Sheriff from his office to place where the trial or inquisition is held, per mile ...	0	1	0
Bailiff's travelling expenses from his residence to do. per mile ...	0	1	0
For drawing and engrossing inquisition, when required, per folio	0	1	6
For a summons for attendance of a witness	0	5	0
Serving same, if within one mile ...	0	5	0
For every extra mile one way	0	1	0
The travelling expenses of the Sheriff from his office, and of the Bailiff from his residence, to the place where the trial or inquisition is held; are to be apportioned rateably to the parties, if more than one trial or inquisition is held at the same time and place.			

In Replevin.

Precept to Bailiff	0	5	0
Notice for service on Defendant ...	0	5	0
Serving same, if by Sheriff or Bailiff, same as for serving summons to witness, on an Inquisition.			
Broker, if employed; where the sum demanded and due shall exceed £20, and shall not exceed £50, for appraisalment and affidavit of value	0	10	6
Where it shall exceed £50	1	1	0
And his travelling expenses from his residence to the place where the goods are; per mile	0	1	0
Replevin Bond	1	1	0
Inventory annexed thereto	0	5	0
If the Inventory exceed two folios, for each folio above two	0	0	6
Bailiff for summoning parties and delivering goods to tenant	1	0	0
And his travelling expenses from his residence to the place where the goods are; per mile	0	1	0

On a view.

For summoning the Jurymen	1	4	0
Travelling expenses to the Sheriff, Shewers, and Jurymen, reasonable expenses actually paid.			
Fee to the Sheriff, where the distance does not exceed five miles from his office	1	1	0
Where it exceeds five miles, per mile, one way	0	1	0
And in case he shall be necessarily absent more than one day, then for each day after the first, a further fee of	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
For each special jurymen per diem	1	1	0
For each common jurymen per diem	0	10	0
For the return to any Writ or process, and filing the same, exclusive of any Court fee paid on filing...	0	5	0
For any duty, not herein provided for, such sum as a Judge of the Supreme Court may, upon special application, allow.			

In any case, wherein any Sheriff, Sheriff's Officer, Bailiff, or other person employed under the Sheriff, shall be necessarily put to and incur extra trouble and expense in the discharge of any duty incident to his office or employment, he and they shall be entitled to such reasonable payment extra, as a Judge of the Supreme Court may, upon special application, allow.

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY,
Chief Justice

Approved by the Governor in Council, this 25th day of October, 1859.

F. G. STEWARD,
Clerk of Executive Council.

Attorney General's Office,

Auckland, 25th October, 1859.

THE following Prison Regulations for the Public Gaol at Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, have been issued at the request of the Provincial Government.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

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

And whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act, 1854," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him shall seem meet for the employment, safe custody, management, and discipline of the convicts under sentence of penal servitude, and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations by solitary confinement as in the said Act provided, and by such other prison discipline as may be prescribed in that behalf: Provided always that no rule or regulation awarding any such punishment as aforesaid shall come into operation until a copy thereof shall have been first published in the Government Gazette.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS GORE BROWNE, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby, under and by virtue of the provisions in the said Ordinance and Act respectively contained, do hereby make the following regulations for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and do publish the same to be in force within the Province of Otago.

As witness my hand this 25th day of October, 1859.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. WHITAKER.

Rules for the Lock-up.

1. Every prisoner on entering the Lock-up, and before being confined to a cell, to be searched in the presence of not less than two officers; and his name, country, religion, height, and general description to be entered in the register to be kept for that purpose; and when a prisoner is committed to Gaol the Chief Constable shall deliver to the Gaoler a copy of the above description for entry in the Gaol register and journal.
2. All money, instruments, and other property on the person of any prisoner, to be taken from him; and a minute thereof specifying particulars, and signed by the Chief Constable, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.
3. If a prisoner shall be discharged, the property so taken from him to be restored. If a prisoner be admitted to bail, the Chief Constable shall detain all or such part of such property as the Judge or Justice admitting to bail may instruct him to retain, which shall remain in the custody of the Chief Constable until the prisoner shall be discharged. If a prisoner shall be committed to Gaol, the property, or such part of it as truly belongs to the prisoner, shall be handed over at the same time to the Gaoler with a minute thereof, signed by the Chief Constable or other officer on duty.
4. Each prisoner shall be supplied with No. 1 Ration; but he shall be entitled to procure at his own expense; or from his friends, other provisions, excepting ale, beer, wine, spirits, or tobacco; provided such provisions shall be delivered to the prisoner through the hands of the officer on duty.
5. Each prisoner may correspond with his legal adviser, and may be visited privately by such legal adviser; and by his friends, in the presence of the officer on duty.
6. Each prisoner shall be allowed two hours exercise in the airing yard in the course of the morning, and two hours exercise in the afternoon, of every day; and during such exercise such prisoner shall be under the charge of an officer.
7. Each prisoner on entry shall be cautioned that any remarks made by him whilst in the Lock-up may be taken in evidence.
8. Each cell shall be supplied with a towel, soap, and a comb; and each prisoner, if confined for more than twelve hours, shall wash himself every morning and evening.

9. Each prisoner, previous to his discharge or committal to Gaol, shall be taken from the Court House to the Lock-up, in order that his property may be handed over to him if discharged, or obtained and handed over to the Gaoler along with him if committed, and along with a list thereof, in terms of Rule 3.

General Rules for the Criminal side of the Gaol.

10. Each prisoner on entering the Gaol shall be searched in presence of the Gaoler, and of the officer in whose charge he is brought to the Gaol; and articles of a dangerous character if discovered are to be taken away.
11. A copy of a list of each prisoner's effects, and a copy of each prisoner's general description, as supplied by the Chief Constable, to be inserted in the Gaol books.
12. Each prisoner shall wash himself on entry; and shall be supplied with two suits of prison clothing; his own clothes being taken into the custody of the Gaoler.
13. Every cell to be opened at 6 in the morning, between the first September and the tenth April; and at daylight during the remainder of the year.
14. Prisoners on rising, to wash and dress themselves, and to fold up their bedding.
15. Prisoners, weather permitting, to suspend their bedding in the airing yard at least three times a week, for the space of four hours.
16. At seven in the morning, and at a quarter-past seven in the evening, prayers to be read.
17. After Morning Prayers, breakfast, at 12 noon, dinner; at ten minutes after five, supper; at which meals each overseer and prisoner shall appear with clean hands and face.
18. After Evening Prayers, prisoners to make their beds, and afterwards to be locked up in their appointed cells.
19. Prisoners in good health are on no account to lie in bed during the day.
20. Each prisoner to be supplied with a Bible and Prayer Book.
21. The prisoners, under the charge of an officer, are to attend Public Divine Service at the appointed times, and to behave themselves with the greatest propriety. The Gaoler shall have discretionary power to excuse from attendance any person who does not conform to any of the Churches in Dunedin; but such prisoner shall, if possible, attend the Divine Service of the denomination to which he professes to belong.
22. Any prisoner swearing, using obscene language, or behaving disrespectfully to any officer of the Gaol, shall be liable to such of the Gaol punishments as the Gaoler may deem necessary.
23. Any prisoner behaving in a refractory manner may be ordered to solitary confinement on bread and water for any term not exceeding seven days, and in extreme cases to be put in irons by order of the visiting Justices.

24. All games of chance are strictly prohibited.

25. Spirits are strictly prohibited.

26. Tobacco (unless allowed by medical officer) is strictly prohibited.

27. No rations but those of scale No. 2 to be given to any prisoner without the order of the Superintendent or of a medical officer.

28. Every prisoner shall wash and mend his clothes once a week.

29. Every prisoner is to receive notice from the Gaoler the morning before his discharge, and every prisoner before leaving is to deliver to the Gaoler the two suits of Gaol clothing received on entry, in a clean and neat state, to be strictly searched by the Gaoler, and to be put in possession of all effects he was deprived of on committal, and if not taken away by him the same may be disposed of in such manner as the visiting Justices may direct.

Particular Rules for the Criminal Side of the Gaol—Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour.

30. At ten minutes before 8 o'clock every hard labor man is to be mustered by the overseer, and at 8 marched to the place of labor, there to be set to work by the overseer, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

31. At 12 o'clock each hard labor prisoner is to be marched back to the Gaol for dinner, at which meal each hard labor man is to receive an extra ration of 3 lb. of meat during his good behaviour, any inattention to the rules will cause such extra allowance to be stopped.

32. At 1 o'clock the hard labor prisoner shall be marched by the overseer to the place of labor to resume work until 5; when having carefully delivered over the implements in use to the custody of the Chief Constable, they shall be marched to Gaol.

33. On Wednesdays hard labor shall cease at 4 o'clock, and on Saturdays there shall be no afternoon hard labor. Such extra time to be employed in washing and mending clothes, or in rational and quiet conversation or reading.

34. During wet weather hard labor men to be employed at the discretion of the Gaoler on work inside the Gaol.

Convicted Prisoners not sentenced to hard labor.

35. Every prisoner not sentenced to hard labor to take exercise two hours every morning and two hours every afternoon, under the charge of the Gaoler or an Overseer.

Juvenile Unconvicted prisoners.

36. Every such prisoner to take exercise as by Rule 35.

37. Every such prisoner may procure for his own use, at his own expense, such articles as he may require (Spirits, Ale, Beer, Wine, or Tobacco excepted), and all such articles must be inspected on entry by the Gaoler; and every such prisoner may wear his own private apparel.

Female Convicted Prisoners.

38. Female prisoners to occupy separate cells, and to be kept apart from male prisoners, and to be under the immediate custody of the Gaoler until such time as a matron be actually required.

39. Female prisoners to be employed in washing and mending, for the Gaol under the direction of the Gaoler.

40. Female prisoners to exercise as by Rule 35, but not at same time with male prisoners.

41. The other rules to be applied to female prisoners except in so far as exclusively applicable to male prisoners.

Juvenile Convicted Prisoners.

42. Such Juvenile prisoners to occupy separate cells and to be employed on work about the Gaol, under the superintendence of Gaoler.

Cooking.

43. For the purpose of cooking the rations for all the prisoners (convicted, unconvicted, or debtors), and for cooking the meals for the Gaoler and the Overseers, one cook for every six prisoners or fractional part of six shall be allowed.

44. Every cook shall be selected by the Gaoler, and, if possible from Prisoners sentenced to hard labor.

45. Every cook to prepare meals in a clean and proper manner, to wash up all plates and kitchen utensils, and to keep all the tables and forms in a clean and proper state.

46. The cooks to sweep out the entire Gaol and all the cells every morning.

47. The cooks to be responsible that all bedding or clothes hung out to dry or air are brought in during wet weather, if at the time the prisoners to whom such clothes or bedding belong are at hard labor.

48. The cooks to be employed during spare time in such work about the Gaol as the Gaoler may allot to them.

49. The cooks to wash the Gaol and all floors twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter.

50. The cooks, if not hard labor prisoners, to be allowed the same extra ration of meat as if they were hard labor men.

Officers and Servants of the Gaol.

51. The Gaoler shall never sleep out of the Gaol, without a written authority from the Superintendent.

52. Proper Registers, Journals, Account Books, &c., to be kept regularly, and to be open to the inspection of the visiting Magistrates.

53. The Gaoler to read the rules to the prisoners on entry, and as occasion may require.

54. The Gaoler to enforce great cleanliness throughout the entire buildings, and to see that the overseers enforce the same.

55. Gaoler shall daily inspect the Gaol yards, doors, locks, bolts, and the bedding of every cell in order to see that everything is correct and clean.

56. Gaoler to see every prisoner once in the 24 hours.

57. Gaoler to report extreme cases of refractory conduct to the visiting Magistrates, and to enter all inflicted punishment in the Journal, with the accompanying circumstances.

58. Gaoler to report all cases of sickness or reputed sickness to the Medical Officer.

59. Gaoler to give notice of death to Coroner; and to the relations of the deceased when the same can be ascertained.

60. Gaoler may authorise the employment of any prisoner in the service of the Gaol; but not in his own service, nor in that of any private individual.

61. Gaoler to admonish, advise, and encourage prisoners, stimulating them to good conduct.

62. Gaoler may inflict at his own discretion the following punishments:—he may stop smoking (when permitted by Medical Officer) for any time not exceeding 48 hours; he may reduce prisoners' rations to No 1 scale, for any time not exceeding 48 hours; or if a hard labor man may stop the extra ration of meat.

63. Gaoler to see that rations are distributed according to scale; and that all food is locked up beyond the access of prisoners.

64. No officer or servant shall sit as a Juror on any inquest held on the body of any person who has died in prison.

65. No officer or servant shall strike or illuse a prisoner.

66. All officers and servants not on night duty shall retire to bed at 10 p.m.

67. No officer or servant shall receive visitors within the Gaol.

68. No officer or servant shall have any pecuniary dealings or transactions with any prisoner.

69. No officer shall keep any animal (a yard dog excepted) within the Gaol precincts.

70. No officer or servant shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any sum or gratuity from any Government Contractor, or from any visitor to the Gaol.

71. No officer or servant shall use tobacco or spirits within the Gaol; and any officer or servant seen in the least degree intoxicated, or seen gambling, shall be immediately dismissed.

72. No officer or servant shall make use of improper language.

73. An officer of the gaol shall always attend on any visiting clergyman or magistrate inspecting the Prison.

74. The officer on duty with hard labour men shall see that such prisoners, during their work, be supplied with pure water for drinking, and shall not allow a prisoner to leave his sight on any account whatever, and also shall see that the tools in use are

correctly delivered over to the Chief Constable's department.

75. The officer on duty with hard labor men to prevent passers by from talking to the prisoners.

Visiting Days.

76. No person shall be allowed to visit any prisoner but in the presence of an officer of the Gaol; no visit shall exceed 20 minutes; and every visitor must have obtained an authority from the Superintendent's office, or from a visiting Justice.

77. The friends of any unconvicted prisoner shall be permitted to visit such prisoner on Saturdays, between the hours of 12 and 2, upon application to the Gaoler, and at no other time whatever.

78. Any unconvicted prisoner may have private interviews with his legal adviser any day of the week (Sunday excepted) between 10 and 4.

79. All letters and communications (except as hereafter specified) intended for any prisoner must be addressed, unsealed to the care and pass through the hands of the Gaoler, who is at liberty to open such letters and communications.

80. All letters and communications from the legal adviser of any prisoner shall be delivered sealed; provided such letters or communications be superscribed by such legal adviser.

81. Any prisoner may at the discretion of the Gaoler write to his or her friends or relations, provided that all such letters be inspected by the Gaoler.

Visiting Justices.

82. At each visit the visiting Justices shall inspect the different classes of offenders, the yards, solitary cells, and every other division or department of the prison.

83. They shall enquire of prisoners whether they have any complaints or applications of any kind to make.

84. They shall inspect the Books, Reports, and Journals, &c., and shall sign their initials at the last entry made on the day of visitation up to that occurrence.

85. They shall report any circumstances or occurrences of importance to the Superintendent.

86. They shall report refractory offenders and may order any such prisoners to be confined in a solitary cell on Bread and Water for any term not exceeding seven days, and in urgent cases may order the use of irons.

87. They shall report quarterly what is the state of the buildings, if requiring repairs, or if any repairs lately done, also any abuses which may have been heard of, or observed, connected with the prison.

88. They shall also report what has been the general state of the prisoners as to morals, discipline, and observance of the rules.

89. They shall visit weekly in turn, but the monthly visit shall be from three Magistrates.

Sickness.

90. Any prisoner in ill health to be entirely under the superintendence of the Medical Officer and to be confined in a separate cell.

91. All prisoners in ill health to be most particular in obeying all instructions received from the Medical Officer, and the Gaoler shall see to this rule being enforced.

Rations.

92. All rations to be according to the following scale, as at present:—

No. 1 scale is for lock-up and refractory prisoners.

No. 2 scale is the ordinary ration for all prisoners.

No. 3 is to be used only under the special order of the Superintendent, Visiting Magistrates, or Medical Officer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that his Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmitting a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet authorising the Governor to Summon to the Legislative Council of the General Assembly, the undermentioned gentleman, namely:—

The Honorable JOHN CURLING, Esq.
HENRY JOHN TANCRED.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

IN pursuance of the "Militia Act, 1858," His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Resident Magistrate, Napier, to receive the corrected Militia Lists for the Militia District of Napier.

H. J. TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES HENRY MARIOTT,

to be Inspector of Weights and Measures under the "Weights and Measures Ordinance," Sess. 7, No. 10.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

IN pursuance of the 3rd clause of the "Weights and Measures Ordinance," Sess. 7, No. 10, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES HENRY MARIOTT,

to be the person with whom the approved copies or models of the Standard Weights and Measures of the Colony shall be deposited, at Wellington.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

IN pursuance of the 8th clause of the "Weights and Measures Ordinance," Sess. 7, No. 10, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the "BROAD ARROW" as the proper mark or stamp to be affixed on Weights and Measures compared with the approved copies or models of the Standard Weights and Measures of the Colony, and found true.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES BLACKLOCK, Esquire,

to be the Deputy of the Registrar of Marriages and of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the District of Invercargill.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

STEPHEN CARKEEK, Esq., Collector of Customs, Wellington,

to be a Trustee of the lands granted as an endowment for a College and Grammar School in the Town of Wellington.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Treasury,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

STEPHEN L. MULLER, Esq.,

to be Sub-Treasurer for the Province of Marlborough.

C. W. RICHMOND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch, with its enclosures, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Downing-street,
July 23rd, 1859.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information and guidance, the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, with the Copy of a Circular which their Lordships have issued to the Shipping Masters at the various Ports of the United Kingdom, instructing them to warn Coloured Seamen, and the Masters who may engage them, of the state of the Law with respect to free Negroes who may land in the Southern States of America, and of the necessity of such Coloured Seamen being prepared with evidence of their place of birth and nationality; and I have to request that you will cause similar instructions to be issued to Shipping Masters and others in the Ports of the Colony under your government.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

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

Office of Committee of Privy Council
for Trade.

Whitehall, 23rd June, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with its inclosures relative to the difficulties which occur in ascertaining and proving the nationality of British Coloured Seamen landing in the Southern Ports of the United States.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that copies of the papers forwarded in your letter have already been submitted to my Lords by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom my Lords have stated their opinion that it would not be possible in this country to furnish Coloured Seamen with certificates of nativity as proposed by Mr. Barclay, as the Shipping Masters before whom they are engaged could have no means of ascertaining their nationality.

It would be practicable in cases where Coloured Seamen are shipped in a British ship for any voyage from a port in the United Kingdom to a port in the United States, to furnish certificates that they have been so shipped, but it is doubtful whether any advantage would be derived from granting such certificates.

It has appeared to my Lords that the only remedy for the evil complained of would be to instruct all Shipping Masters before whom Coloured Seamen are engaged for voyages to the Southern Ports of the United States to warn such Seamen and the Masters who engage them, of the inconvenience and risk they run from the operation of the laws concerning the admission of Free Negroes into the Slave States of that Republic, and to point out the precautions which it is desirable that Masters who determine to ship Free Negroes should take.

With this view, my Lords have issued a Circular (a copy of which is inclosed) to the Shipping Masters in the various ports of the United Kingdom, and they desire me to suggest for the consideration of the Duke of Newcastle whether a Circular to the same effect might not with advantage be issued to Shipping Masters or officers of Customs in those Colonies from which Coloured Seamen are in the habit of shipping to the United States.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BOOTH.

H. Merivale, Esq., C.B., &c., &c.
Colonial Office.

Board of Trade, 14th June, 1859.

Instructions to Shipping Masters.

The attention of my Lords has been directed to the stringent laws in force, in the Southern States of America, with regard to the admission of Free Negroes.

It has happened that Coloured Seamen serving in British Merchant ships have suffered in American ports from the operation of these laws, and when the British Consul has endeavoured to protect them he has been embarrassed by the difficulty of producing proof of their nationality.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any means available in this country of furnishing Coloured Seamen with official certificates of birth, my Lords think, that all Shipping Masters before whom Coloured Seamen are engaged for voyages to the Southern Ports of the United States should warn such Seamen, and the Masters who engage them, of the inconvenience and risk to which they may be exposed through the operation of the laws above mentioned, and should point out to them, in case the Masters determine to carry Free Coloured Seamen to such ports, that they should be prepared with full evidence of their place of birth and their nationality.

T. H. FARRER,
Assistant Secretary,
Marine Department.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following notice respecting a shoal recently discovered off the Quarantine Ground, near the western entrance to the South Channel Port Phillip Bay, Melbourne.

H. J. TANCRED,
For the Colonial Secretary.

Shoal off the Quarantine Ground.

Two additional Buoys in Port Philip Bay.

A small ridge of sand having recently formed off the Quarantine Ground, near the western entrance of the South Channel:

Notice is hereby given that a black and white chequered buoy has been placed on the shallowest part of the ridge.

The buoy lies in 19 feet at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

Upper Lighthouse N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Beacon on Point Nepean W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

Flagstaff on eastern end of Quarantine Ground S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Nepean Rock kept open of Point Nepean clears the ridge.

A black buoy has also been placed on the outer edge of the long flat between Shortlands' Bluff and Swan Spit.

The buoy lies in 18 feet at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Point Lonsdale flagstaff a little open, to the southward of the lower lighthouse, bearing S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Swan Spit Beacon N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

CHARLES FERGUSON,

Chief Harbor Master.

Department of Ports and Harbors,

Williamstown, 26th September, 1859.

WHEREAS by the "Coroners' Act, 1858" the Governor is empowered in the manner therein mentioned to appoint fit persons to be Coroners of the several districts of the Colony, of New Zealand, and from time to time to define the districts within which such Coroners shall respectively have jurisdiction, and every such definition to revoke or amend, and the limits of such districts to alter as occasion may require.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the said power and authority, do hereby define the District of

MASSACRE BAY,

in the Province of Nelson, to be all the territory comprised in, and proclaimed to be a Gold Field, by a Proclamation made under the "Gold Fields Act, 1858," and bearing date the fourth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Given under my hand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By his Excellency's command,

FREDK. WHITAKER.

Attorney General's Office,
Auckland, 25th October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES MACKAY, junr., Esq.,

to be Coroner under "the Coroners' Act, 1858," for the district of Massacre Bay.

FRED. WHITAKER.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 24th October, 1859

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatch for general information.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA
AND TRIESTE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Via *Marselles*.

General Post Office,
London, 14th August, 1859.

SIR.—Referring to my Circular dated the 13th May last, notifying the suspension of the service of the Austrian Packets between Alexandria and Trieste, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that this line has been re-established, and that Letters, &c., can again be forwarded to the United Kingdom, and to the Continent of Europe, *via* Trieste, if specially so addressed.

This correspondence should be forwarded, as formerly, in a Mail addressed to the Austrian Post Office at Alexandria, the British Postage as far as Alexandria being in all cases collected in advance.

I am, &c., &c.,

J. TILLEY,

The Postmaster General,

&c., &c., &c.,

Auckland, New Zealand.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Auckland, 22nd October, 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

Mr. ROBERT SCHULTZ,

to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of Mongonui, *vice* W. B. White, Esquire, appointed to hold Courts under the "Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858";

and Mr. H. N. BREWER,

to be Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of Kawhia, *vice* Mr. Robert Schultz.

C. W. RICHMOND.