



The New Zealand Gazette.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AT AUCKLAND,
THE 23RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862.

Present,—

His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by the Marine Board Act, 1862, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make Regulations relating to the safe and commodious navigation of any Port, Harbour, or River, and the order and management of vessels resorting thereto.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby make the following Regulations for the Port and Harbour of Otago.

And doth declare that this Order shall take effect from and after the 15th day of November next.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of Executive Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORTS AND HARBOURS OF OTAGO.

General Rules and Regulations.

1. 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.

2. All vessels must have buoys and buoy ropes to their anchors to show their position; and must hoist a conspicuous light at their peak end, and keep the same burning from

sunset to sunrise, or forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

3. All vessels moored or at anchor are to have both cables clear, and in readiness to slack away when required, and any Master offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

4. No boat shall go alongside of any vessel entering any Port, except those duly authorised by Government, before the vessel is properly secured at her anchorage, and has been declared free by the Immigration or other proper Officer, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

5. Masters of vessels arriving from Ports beyond the Australasian Colonies are not allowed to let their steerage passengers leave their vessels for the purpose of landing at Dunedin after twelve o'clock noon during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, nor after two o'clock, p.m., during the remaining months, unless with the consent of the Immigration Officer, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

6. All vessels are to unshot their guns before they anchor, and no guns or firearms, except in self-defence or in cases of distress, are to be discharged from any vessel or from any boat unless permission in writing has been obtained from the Harbour Master, and any person who shall offend against this regulation (including as well any sportsman or any other offender), shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, and moor or clear hawse, when called upon by the Harbour Master or other competent authority to do so,

and are generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the Port or River, or other circumstances may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety and interest of the whole shipping, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

8. All Masters of Vessels exceeding one hundred tons burthen lying in the Harbour shall cause a sufficient guard or watch to be kept on deck both by day and night, of one man if the vessel is under three hundred tons, and of two men if over three hundred tons burthen; all other descriptions of deck vessels must have at least one man on board by day and by night, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

9. In the event of an alarm of fire in the Harbour, each vessel in the Harbour shall send to where the fire is, her buckets, axes, mauls, and whatever else she may have on board that may be useful in such cases, also as many men to assist in extinguishing the fire as can be spared, such men and means to be under the command of one of the Officers of the vessel to which they belong, and to be placed at the disposition of the Harbour Master whose lawful order they shall be bound to execute, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

10. Smoking vessels in the Harbour for destruction of vermin is prohibited, without permission from the Harbour Master, under whose inspection, or that of some other person duly authorised by him in that behalf, the operation is to be performed, and after proper precautions have been taken for the extinction of fire in the event of accident; and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

11. No pitch, tar, resin, 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.

12. Any anchor or kedge slipped, parted, or cut from, if not weighed within twenty-four hours, may be weighed by order of the Harbour Master, at the risk and expense of the owner; and when no buoy has been attached the anchor or kedge shall be forfeited.

13. No wreck is to be left standing in any part of the Harbour, but must be conveyed on shore above high water mark; and any wreck so left after notice given by the Harbour Master, for the removal of such wreck, may be removed by order of the Harbour Master, at the risk and expense of the owner, who shall be further liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

14. 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 Harbour of such vessel or boat, 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 Harbour 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 be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, 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 vessel, boat, 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.

15. Any person wilfully removing, wilfully injuring or destroying any buoy, beacon, or sea-mark, is guilty of felony. (Marine Board Act, Sec. 71.)

16. Any person drowning any animal in or throwing a dead animal into the Harbour, or placing any dead animal below high water mark, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to an additional penalty of one pound per 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 shall together exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

17. To the Master of every vessel, or in the absence of the Master, to the principal officer on board, a copy of the Harbour Regulations shall be delivered by the Harbour Master or other officer, provided however, that it shall not be necessary in any case to issue a second copy of the Regulations to the Master or officer in charge of the same vessel, unless on demand of such Master or officer, and in such case only on the payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence, to be accounted for by the Harbour Master.

18. Every Master or other officer of a ship or vessel to whom a copy of the Harbour Regulations shall have been delivered, shall give on demand an acknowledgment thereof to the Pilot or other officer delivering the said copy, and any Pilot failing to demand, and any Master of a ship or vessel refusing on demand to give such acknowledgment, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than five pounds.

19. It shall be competent at any time for the Harbour Master, or a person deputed by him, to order any ship, lighter, boat, or timber to be removed from any berth alongside any wharf or anchorage, from or to any part of the harbour, whenever such removal shall, in his opinion, for the general accommodation of the shipping, be proper. And any person, who shall fail to obey such order or otherwise offend against this regulation, shall

be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

20. No vessel, not being a mail steamer, shall be unmoored on Sunday from her anchorage, or from her berth alongside any wharf or jetty, and no work is to be done on board any vessel in Harbour on Sundays (except such as may be necessary for the cleanliness and safety of the vessel) without the express permission in writing of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

21. Any person without due authority resisting, impeding, or obstructing the Harbour Master, Pilot, or person deputed by either of them, in the execution of his duty, or using threatening or abusive language to them, or any of them, is liable to a penalty of £50. (Marine Board Act, Sec. 66.)

Wharves and Jetties.

22. The time allowed vessels to occupy berths at quays, for the purpose of discharging cargo, shall be (exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and the day or removal):—

For ships under 100 tons	2 days.
“ from 100 to 150 tons...	4 “
“ “ 150 “ 200 “ ...	5 “
“ “ 200 “ 250 “ ...	6 “
“ “ 250 “ 300 “ ...	7 “

And so on at the rate of two days for every additional hundred tons register.

23. Ships discharging cargo at outside berths to be allowed two days for one of the foregoing scale.

24. Cargo may be discharged from any ship lying outside, over and across the deck of any ship lying alongside of any quay. Vessels taking in cargo to have an unoccupied berth, which is to be given up when required for other purposes by the Harbour Master.

25. All goods landed on any wharf or jetty are to be so placed as to keep the mooring posts or rings free, and allow a clear passage of at least eight feet from the edge of the wharf nearest the vessel, upon which space no goods are allowed to remain, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

26. Any vessel whose time at a discharging berth has expired, or which the officer or Harbour Master considers it necessary to remove, and on board of which there shall not be sufficient men or ballast, or the requisite tackle, to enable her to be removed therefrom, may be removed by the Port Officer or Harbour Master at the expense of the owner.

27. No timber or any other article shall be left on any public jetty, wharf or landing-place, or the approach thereto, for a longer period than six hours, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master, when in his opinion the public convenience requires it, at any time, during or after the expiry of such period, to cause such timber or other article immediately to be removed from any such jetty, wharf, or landing-place, or approach thereto, to any place he may think proper, at the expense and risk of the

owner, or his agent, or the person in charge of such timber or other article.

Ballast.

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, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

29. No ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stone, or filth, is to be thrown overboard from any vessel or boat, but is to be landed at any place the Harbour Master may direct, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

30. Any person removing shingle, stone, or any part of the soil below high water mark, without permission from the Harbour Master, or in the absence of the Harbour Master a Resident Magistrate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

31. Proper tarpaulins are to be used in discharging or taking in ballast, coals, rubbish, gravel, earth, or filth, so as effectually to prevent any part thereof falling overboard, and no ballast is to be taken on board or discharged from any vessel after dusk, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

32. All vessels carrying ballast for shipping shall be decked, and not less than twelve tons burthen, and shall have the stem and stern post of such vessel marked with a plate of iron in inches, shewing its tonnage, according to the draught of water when laden, such marks and corresponding draughts of water to be endorsed upon their license, which is to be produced when asked for, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Lighters and Boats.

33. No lighter or boat when detained shall anchor in the channel between Acheron Head and the Quarantine Island, nor in the middle of any fair-way, but shall anchor within the Bays, abreast of the aforesaid channel, and close over on either side of any Fair-way, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

34. No boats whatever are to be made fast to any steps or landing place, or to lay longer than required for landing their passengers, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

35. The Harbour Master or other competent authority is empowered to take such means, and to give such orders and direction, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of preventing risk, or accident, confusion or over crowding of boats alongside of vessels or landing places, and any person wilfully disobeying any orders so given as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Rules to be observed by vessels passing each other.

36. Whenever any vessel proceeding in one direction meets a vessel proceeding in another direction, and the Master or other person having charge of either such vessel, perceives that if both vessels continue their respective courses they will pass so near as to involve a risk of

collision, he shall put up the helm of his vessel to port so as to pass on the port side of the other vessel, due regard being had to the tide, and to the position of each vessel with respect to the dangers of the channel, and as regards sailing vessels to the keeping of each vessel under command; and the Master of any steam vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall keep, as far as is practicable, to that side of the fairway or mid channel thereof which lies on the starboard side of such vessel. And if the Master or any other person having charge of any steam vessel neglects to observe these regulations, or either of them, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

37. Steamers, when steering the same course in the river, or harbour, either with or without vessels in tow, and one overtaking the other, the vessel gained upon shall slack her speed if practicable until the other has passed her.

38. When steamers have vessels in tow and are steering opposite courses, the steamer bound up the river shall, before meeting the vessel coming down the river, slack her speed, when practicable, until the other has passed her.

39. Steam vessels when passing or near to sailing vessels, are always to be considered in the light of vessels navigating with a fair wind.

40. Steamers shall, on nearing any vessel aground, slack their speed until safely passed.

41. Steamers at all times when under weigh, must have a responsible person on the bridge to look out.

42. No lower square-sails shall be set on board of any steamer whilst navigating amongst the shipping.

43. Sailing vessels and ships having the wind fair shall give way to ships on a wind.

44. When two ships are going by the wind, the ship on the starboard tack shall keep her wind, and the one on the port tack bear up, thereby passing each other on the port hand.

45. When two ships have the wind large or a beam, and meet, they shall pass each other in the same way on the port hand, the helm of each being put a port.

Gunpowder.

46. The Master of every vessel arriving with Gunpowder on board, exceeding fifty pounds in weight, 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.

47. No Gunpowder is to be either received or issued by the Keeper of the Magazine, except between the hours of seven in the morning and five in the afternoon.

48. 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.

49. All Gunpowder so landed shall be packed in barrels containing not more than one hundred-weight each, closely joined and

hooped without any iron about the packages, and so secure 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.

50. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be deemed to apply to any Ship, Boat, or Gunpowder, the property of Her Majesty, nor to any Ship of War of any Foreign Nation, nor to any Gunpowder in charge of the Government of the Colony.

Power to Resident Magistrate in certain cases.

51. The Resident Magistrate at any Port for which no Harbour Master is appointed shall have all such powers as are hereinbefore given to Harbour Masters.

All penalties hereby imposed shall be recoverable in a summary way.

NOTE.—Provision has been made for the application to this Colony of the Passengers' Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 119), by Proclamation dated the 19th day of March, 1856.

SIGNALS AT THE FLAGSTAFF, OTAGO HEADS.

Blue Peter.—Keep to sea, the Bar is not fit to take.

Red Flag—Take the Bar, there is no danger.

Blue, with a white St. Andrew's cross—Ebb tide, and Bar fit to take.

White Flag—First quarter flood.

The following Signals are in use at the Port.

Pilot—The Union Jack at the fore.

Customs Boat—The Union Jack at the Peak.

Gunpowder on board—The Union Jack at the main.

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

Government Emigrants on board—Ensign at the mizen mast head.

Mails on board—White flag at the fore.

Boarding Officer—Blue flag at the main.

Clearing Officer—White flag at the main.

Police—The Ensign at the main.

Do. at night—Two lights vertical at the peak, having five feet between the two.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Naturalization of certain persons.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander 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.

WHEREAS by "The Naturalization Act, 1862," it is enacted that every person who shall be declared to come within the operation of that Act by any Proclamation

to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor, shall, as from the time in such Proclamation specified, be deemed and taken until the termination of the next Session of the General Assembly, to be, and to have been from such specified time, a Natural-born subject of Her Majesty within the Colony of New Zealand, as fully to all intents and purposes as if his name had been inserted in the Schedule to that Act annexed. Provided always that every such Proclamation shall contain the description, occupation or calling of every person therein named, and his place of residence at the date of such Proclamation:

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that the persons hereinafter mentioned shall come within the operation of the said Act from the dates hereinafter specified, viz. :—

CARL MUHLBERG,

From the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, native of Saxony, Shoemaker, residence Auckland, in the Province of Auckland.

JOSEPH DELMAS,

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, native of France, Farmer, residence Waikouwaiti District, Province of Otago.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

F. D. BELL,
For the Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

A PROCLAMATION

For the Naturalization of John Christian.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander 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 the "Naturalization Act, 1862," it is enacted that every person who shall be declared to come within the operation of that Act by any Proclamation to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor shall as from the time in such Proclamation specified, be deemed and taken until the termination of the next Session of the General Assembly to be and to have been from such specified time a natural born subject of

Her Majesty within the Colony of New Zealand, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if his name had been inserted in the Schedule to that Act annexed. Provided always that every such Proclamation shall contain the description, occupation or calling, of every person therein named, and his place of residence at the date of such Proclamation.

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that the person hereinafter mentioned shall come within the operation of the said Act, from the date hereinafter specified, viz. :—

JOHN CHRISTIAN,

From the fourteenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Native of Denmark, Seaman, residence Christchurch in the Province of Canterbury.

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this thirty-first day of October, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

F. D. BELL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

WARRANT.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander 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.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:—

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, Sir GEORGE GREY, 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 Hawke's Bay.

As witness my hand this 4th day of November, 1862.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

F. D. BELL,

In the absence of Mr. Domett.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GAOL AT NAPIER.

1. Every prisoner on entering the Gaol 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 a register, in which shall also at the same time be entered whether or not he can read or write.

2. All money, property, and effects, are to be taken from the prisoner on entering the Gaol; a minute specifying the particulars and signed by the Gaoler is to be entered in the register. Such property shall remain in the custody of the Gaoler until the discharge of the prisoner, unless other disposition thereof shall be ordered or permitted by competent authority.

3. All prisoners sentenced for a longer period than one week shall have their hair cut close on entering the Gaol.

4. Prisoners sentenced for a less period than one week shall have their hair cut close if it shall be found necessary for the purpose of cleanliness.

5. Every cell is to be opened at 6 a.m. from the first day of October to the first day of April, and at daylight during the remainder of the year.

6. Fifteen minutes are to be allowed for dressing.

7. The cells shall then be swept and dusted. The bedding (weather permitting) shall be suspended in the airing yard and afterwards put away and folded in the smallest compass. This duty shall be performed by such of the prisoners as shall be told off for that purpose.

8. Prisoners shall then wash themselves thoroughly and make themselves as clean as possible.

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

shall be read by the Gaoler or such other person as the Sheriff or Visiting Justices may appoint.

10. On the return of the prisoners from labour they shall be assembled and their names called over.

11. After supper, prisoners shall be locked up in their cells—before being locked up each prisoner is to be searched by the Turnkey on duty in the presence of the Gaoler.

Labour.

12. From the first day of October to the first day of April the hours for labour shall be from half-past seven a.m. to 6 p.m.; from the first day of April to the first day of October from eight a.m. to five p.m. One hour's cessation for dinner.

13. On Saturdays, however, the day's labour shall cease at noon, to enable the prisoners to wash their clothes and clean the Prison.

14. Prisoners shall proceed to work in an orderly manner, in charge of at least one overseer and one sentry.

15. During work no talking or idling shall be permitted, nor shall any prisoner leave his allotted spot without permission, nor unless accompanied by an Overseer or Sentry.

Rations.

16. The ordinary Gaol allowance for each prisoner shall be

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. bread
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap

17. But such prisoners as shall be sentenced to hard labour shall have

1 lb. bread
1 lb. meat
1 lb. potatoes
2 oz. sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap

18. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement shall, during such sentence, only be allowed

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. bread
Water, *ad libitum*

19. No prisoner shall be allowed to receive provisions of any kind from his friends, but is to live exclusively on the Gaol allowance.

20. Every prisoner shall take his meals in the mess room—on no account shall he be permitted to eat them in his cell.

21. No prisoner in receipt of a superior ration or medical comfort shall supply another prisoner with any portion thereof, on penalty of being reduced to an inferior ration, in addition to such punishment as he may be liable to for so doing.

Divine Service.

22. On Sundays every prisoner (unless specially excused) shall attend at the service performed within the Prison by the clergyman of the denomination to which prisoner belongs.

Cleanliness.

23. Each prisoner to have one clean shirt twice a week; trousers to be washed once a week; blankets and rugs to be washed every two months.

24. Each prisoner to have his hair cut close once a month, and to be close shaved twice a week.

25. At every meal prisoners shall appear with clean hands and face.

26. They shall also wash themselves before being locked up for the night.

27. The prison shall be washed out every week, and every cell is to be washed out at least every other day.

28. The greatest cleanliness is to be enforced throughout the Gaol buildings and yards, and with respect to the prisoners' bedding and clothes.

Clothing.

29. Every prisoner shall be supplied with the following articles of clothing:—2 pairs trousers, 2 cotton shirts, 1 blue serge shirt, 1 rug, 1 pair boots, 2 blankets, 1 hat or cap, the whole of which shall be marked and numbered with the prisoner's number, the Government brand, and the letters N. G.

30. No prisoner will be allowed to wear any private clothing whatever, except under clothing, by order of the medical officer.

31. Each pair boots and trousers, and each cotton shirt, must last six months. Each serge shirt, and hat or cap, twelve months.

Punishment Regulations.

32. Any prisoner

I. Being insolent or threatening violence to any person whomsoever, other than an officer of the Gaol.

II. Injuring or destroying the property of the Government.

III. Or being guilty of any other misconduct not provided against in these rules, 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 (7) seven days, and in addition thereto, (at the option of a Visiting Justice), a diminution of his rations, and in addition, in case of destruction or injury to any property of Government by a prisoner who shall have money or property in the hands of the Gaoler, such money or property may be wholly or partially forfeited by order of a Visiting Justice, to repay such destruction or injury.

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

I. Attempting to escape.

II. Conniving at and concealing a prisoner or prisoners attempting to escape.

III. Assaulting any officer of the Gaol,

shall, in addition to any punishment to which he may by law otherwise be sentenced, be punishable by close confinement for any period

not exceeding (14) fourteen days, and by diminished rations.

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

I. Mutiny or outbreak.

II. Assaulting an officer with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

III. 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 by law otherwise be sentenced, be punishable by close confinement for any period not exceeding one calendar month, and by diminished rations.

35. Complaints touching the above, and all other offences committed by prisoners shall be heard and determined upon due proof upon oath by one or more Visiting Justice or Justices.

36. Every sentence of punishment, with the nature of the offence, shall be entered in the defaulter's book, and signed by the Visiting Justice.

Attempts to Escape.

37. 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.

38. Any prisoner attempting to escape, or who, having escaped, shall be recaptured, shall be put in irons for such term as the Sheriff or Visiting Justices shall direct.

Visiting and Letters.

39. No prisoner shall be permitted to receive visits, except by express permission from the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. The permission shall be in writing: and visits shall only be permitted on Saturdays, unless otherwise stated in the permission.

40. Visitors shall be admitted one at a time, and each in his turn.

41. Every such visit must be in the presence of the Gaoler or a Turnkey, and must not last more than twenty minutes.

42. Prisoners shall not be permitted to send or receive letters without permission from the Sheriff or Visiting Justice. All letters so sent or received must pass unsealed through the hands of the Gaoler, who is at liberty, if he thinks fit, to open and read them.

Officers of the Gaol.

43. The Gaoler shall every day inspect every yard, cell, and portion of the Gaol and see that the cells are kept clean.

44. He shall see every prisoner at least once in twenty-four hours, and once a week shall go through the prison at uncertain hours of the night, entering the same in the day book.

45. He shall also examine the locks and bolts of all the cells, wards, and gates, daily, and shall also examine the irons of such prisoners

as shall be in irons, at least twice every day, viz., every morning before going to work, and at night before they are locked up.

46. The most exact order and cleanliness is to be enforced by the Gaoler. Every turnkey or officer on duty is to report to the Gaoler every defect or neglect connected with the Prison.

47. The Gaoler shall be particularly attentive to see that all tools, ladders, and implements, shall be kept securely locked up except when in actual use; and he is required to keep an exact account of all such, and at least daily see that the list is correct.

48. Upon the occasion 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.

49. The Gaoler will have power in case of attempted escape or flagrant breach of any of these rules, to place at once in close confinement, and in irons, if necessary, the prisoner or prisoners so offending: *Provided always* that the same shall be reported by him within twenty-four hours to the Sheriff or a Visiting Justice, by whom the matter shall be investigated and dealt with.

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

51. No officer of the Gaol shall receive visitors inside the Gaol without permission from the Gaoler.

52. 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.

53. 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 Gaol.

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

55. No officer of the Gaol is to converse with prisoners except in discharge of his duty.

56. Any officer of the Gaol from whose charge a prisoner shall escape, shall be summarily dismissed, if such escape shall have happened through any default, neglect, or mismanagement on the part of such officer.

57. In all cases of escape the officer in charge shall be liable for the costs of recapture or pursuit.

58. On an alarm being given, all guards and officers of the Gaol are to turn out fully armed to await the orders of the Gaoler.

Duties of Guard.

59. Soldiers or Constables on guard are not to hold any communication with prisoners, except on matters of discipline.

60. When on Guard they are never to be without arms, to consist of a musquet, bayonet, and pistol, with six rounds of ball cartridge.

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

62. On any prisoner passing or attempting to pass the prescribed limits, it is the duty of the Guard to challenge him by his name, 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 guard or other officer to use his weapons, and in case of inability to prevent his escape by other means, to fire on the prisoner to prevent his escaping.

63. On the escape of any prisoner, the guard shall give an alarm, but on no account shall he leave the gang without the orders of the Gaoler.

64. Guards are justified in using their arms to prevent prisoners assaulting each other, or any other person.

65. The guard shall cause a sufficient supply of fresh water to be kept near the prisoners for drink.

66. The guard of each gang shall receive from the Gaoler the number of the gang. He shall count the same at least every half hour. He shall report to the Gaoler any irregularity in the conduct of prisoners.

General Regulations.

67. Juvenile prisoners shall be confined in cells separate and apart from adults, and all communications between such juvenile prisoners and the other prisoners (except as hereinafter provided) shall, so far as the circumstances of the Gaol will admit, be strictly prohibited.

68. Every adult prisoner of good conduct may, by instructions from the Sheriff or Visiting Justice, be allowed to devote one hour every day after his daily labour to self improvement, and for that purpose be supplied with such books as shall be approved by the Sheriff or a Visiting Justice.

69. Juvenile offenders shall devote two hours every day to learn some useful trade or to read and write, and for that purpose the Sheriff or Visiting Justice may appoint some prisoner of good conduct and sufficient acquirements to teach them; and neglect or inattention on their part to such instructions shall subject them to punishment.

70. No prisoner shall be allowed to visit or go into any cell other than that in which he sleeps.

71. Nor shall he hold intercourse with others than the officers of the Gaol without permission.

72. No singing, loud conversation, or angry expressions, or noises will be allowed; games and amusements of all kinds are strictly forbidden.

73. The most strict subordination and obedience to the Gaoler and the officers of the Gaol shall be enforced.

74. No prisoner shall make use of disrespectful or abusive language to any person whomsoever.

75. Tobacco, unless by special permission, is strictly prohibited.

76. Every prisoner, before leaving the Gaol, is to be strictly searched. Whatever articles he was deprived of on entering the Gaol shall be then returned to him, unless they shall have been forfeited by competent authority.

77. A notice 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.

78. A proper register, defaulter's book, visiting book, medical report book, day book, and account books, are to be regularly kept, and to be open to the inspection of the Sheriff and Visiting Justices.

79. 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.

80. The Gaoler may, with the sanction of the Sheriff or Visiting Justices, employ one or more prisoners in the service of the Prison, but not in his own service or in that of any private person.

81. In case of the death of any prisoner, notice thereof shall be forthwith given to the Coroner, and to the relations of the deceased when these can be ascertained.

82. Copies of these rules shall be posted in conspicuous places within the Prison.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Establishing Chief Marine Board.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the thirty-first day of October, 1862.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled the "Marine Board Act, 1862," it is enacted that the Governor in Council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the said Act, establish a Board to be called "The Chief Marine Board of New Zealand;"

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby establish the said Chief Marine Board of New Zealand, and doth appoint

CHARLES SHARP, Esquire,

to be President of Marine Boards and Master Warden of the said Chief Marine Board of New Zealand, and doth also appoint

The Hon. READER GILSON WOOD,
ROBERT JOHNSON, Esquire,
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esquire,
ROBERT GREAVES, Esquire,

And

WILLIAM CRUSH DALDY, Esquire,

to be Wardens of the said Chief Marine Board.

And doth also appoint the said

ROBERT GREAVES, Esquire,

to be the Treasurer of the said Chief Marine Board.

And doth further appoint and declare that this Order shall take effect on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of Executive Council.

CUSTOMS.

Governor's Order No. 33.

Extending Limits of Port of Lyttelton.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander 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.

I exercise of the power in me for this purpose vested by the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint that on and from the day of the date hereof the limits of the Port of *Lyttelton*, as appointed by an Order given under my hand at Auckland, on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, No. 24, shall further include—

All that portion of land situate in the Town of Kaiapoi commencing at the junction of the South-eastern side of Cookson-street with the South-western side of Sewell-street; thence South-westerly along the South-eastern side of Cookson-street, and a line in continuation thereof until it meets the Southern bank of the Waimakariri or River Courtenay; thence South-easterly along the said Bank to a point two (2) chains ten (10) links from and measured at a right angle to the last described boundary; thence North-easterly in a line parallel to the North-western boundary, a distance of about six (6) chains seventy (70) links to the Southern corner of land now in the occupation of Captain Beswick, thence North-easterly along the Southern boundary of said land to Sewell-street before mentioned, and returning North-westerly along the South-western side of said street to the commencing point.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this twenty-third day of October, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's Command,

READER WOOD.

Despatch respecting Cabinet of New Zealand Wood presented to the Queen.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

F. D. BELL,

In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Downing-street, August 20, 1862.
New Zealand, separate.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th April (separate), forwarding an Address to Her Majesty from the inhabitants of the Province of Auckland, praying Her Majesty's acceptance of a Cabinet, made of New Zealand woods.

I have much pleasure in informing you that Her Majesty has signified Her intention of making an exception in this case to the general rule, and will accept this gratifying mark of the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Province of Auckland.

Yours, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Justices of the Peace resigned.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 29th October, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by BINGHAM ARTHUR FERARD, Esq., of Wellington, and CHARLES MANNERS GASCOIGNE, Esq., of Motueka, in the Province of Nelson, of their appointments as Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand, and has directed their names to be removed from the Commission of the Peace accordingly.

F. D. BELL,

In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Nelson Acts left to their operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

THE following Acts passed by the Provincial Council of Nelson—

- "The Auditors Salary Act," Session IX, No. 1,
- "The Government Wharf Act," Session IX, No. 2,
- "The Education Amendment Act," Session IX, No. 3,
- "The Auctioneers Licensing Amendment Act," Session IX, No. 4,
- "The Poison Act," Session IX, No. 5,
- "The Fencing Amendment Act," Session IX, No. 6,

- "The Dog Nuisance Act," Session IX, No. 7,
- "The Nelson Improvement Amendment Act," Session IX, No. 8,
- "The Appropriation Act," Session IX, No. 9,

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their operation.

F. D. BELL,

For the Colonial Secretary.

Taranaki Ordinances left to their operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

THE following Ordinances passed by the Provincial Council of Taranaki—

- "The Compensation for Roads Ordinance, 1862,"
- "The Municipal Police Ordinance, 1862,"

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their operation.

F. D. BELL,

For the Colonial Secretary.

Wellington Acts left to their operation.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

THE following Acts passed by the Provincial Council of Wellington—

- "The Trigonometrical Stations Act," Session IX, No. 3,
- "The Wanganui Cemetery Act," Session IX, No. 4,
- "The Educational Reserves Act," Session IX, No. 7,
- "The Wanganui Streets Sewerage and Drainage Act," Session IX, No. 8,
- "The Wanganui and Rangitiki Race Courses Act," Session IX, No. 9,
- "The District Highways Amendment Act," Session IX, No. 10,
- "The Management of City Reserves Act," Session IX, No. 14,
- "The Wellington Town Board Act," Session IX, No. 15,

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to their operation.

F. D. BELL,

For the Colonial Secretary.

Enquiries respecting John Hartnett.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 31st October, 1862.

ENQUIRIES having been made respecting the person named below, any one who can give any information concerning such a person is requested to communicate the same to this office.

F. D. BELL,

For the Colonial Secretary.

Christian and Surname—John Hartnett.
Age—Not known.

Occupation—Formerly a soldier in the 58th Regiment, and stationed at Auckland, (No. 2463, No. 5 Company).

Married or Single—Not known.

When last heard from by friends—About five years since, had then obtained his discharge; is reported since to have been drowned in the Ranatatae River.

Holiday at Public Offices.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd Nov., 1862.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Monday next, the 10th instant, will be observed as a Holiday at the Public Offices, in commemoration of the coming of age of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

F. D. BELL,
In the absence of Mr. Domett.

Resignation of J. Newman as Provincial Auditor.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 3rd Nov., 1862.

IT is hereby notified that JOSEPH NEWMAN, Esq., has informed the General Government that on the 4th October, 1862, his resignation of the office of Provincial Auditor of the Province of Auckland was forwarded to the Speaker of the Provincial Council of that Province.

F. D. BELL,
In the absence of Mr. Domett.

POSTAL.

Appointment of Postmasters.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

IN virtue of the powers delegated to me by His Excellency the Governor, the following appointments have been made in the service of the Colony.

CROSBIE WARD.

Auckland.

JOHN MCKAY,

to be Postmaster at Henderson's Mill, from 1st October, 1862.

JAMES JOHN PIERCY,

to be Postmaster at Maketu, from the 1st October, 1862.

JOHN WOOD,

to be Postmaster at Muddy Creek, from the 15th of July, 1862.

Wellington.

WILLIAM DAVIES,

to be Postmaster at Otaki.

Nelson.

JAMES GROVE,

to be Postmaster at Appleby.

Otago.

NEIL MCLEOD,

to be Postmaster at Goodwood, from the 1st October, 1862.

JOHN BRIGHTON,

to be Postmaster at Gabriel's Gully, from the 1st September, 1862.

Marlborough.

JOHN BAGGE,

to be Postmaster at Blenheim.

Hawke's Bay.

WILLIAM HEASLOP,

to be Postmaster at Te Aute, from the 1st October, 1862.

POSTAL.

Money Order Branch.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Post Office at Weatherstone has ceased to be a Money Order Office.

CROSBIE WARD.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

In the Estate of John Fulloon, late of Whakatane, in the Bay of Plenty, deceased intestate.

PURSUANT to the rule of this Honorable Court, the Creditors of the above-named Intestate are, on or before the 20th day of January next, to come in and prove their Debts before Thomas Outhwaite, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, at his office in the Court House, Queen street, Auckland; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit arising from the said Estate.

THOMAS OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Auckland, 20th October, 1862.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

In the Estate of Robert Craig, of Auckland, Deceased Intestate.

PURSUANT to the Rule of this Honorable Court, the Creditors of the above-named Intestate are, on or before the twenty-seventh day of January next, to come in and prove their debts before Thomas Outhwaite, Esq., Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit arising from the said Estate.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office, Auckland,
27th October, 1862.

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 December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and that a sitting of the Supreme Court for the despatch of Civil Business will be holden at the Court House on Monday the eight day of December next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which times and place all persons under recognizances to appear as prosecutors, defendants or witnesses are required to give their attendance.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office, Auckland,
30th October, 1862.

Notice under "Joint Stock Company's Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, October 28th, 1862.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, (with limited liability of the shareholders therein), entitled—

"THE VICTORIA QUARTZ MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED,"

the objects of which are "the working and mining of a gold bearing quartz reef at Coromandel, in the Province of Auckland, belonging to the Company and contained in the claim

known as the Victoria Quartz Mining Company's, and such other claims and shares of claims as the Company may from time to time acquire, and obtaining or extracting gold and other minerals from the same with or without machinery, and by any means that may be considered proper, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects":—

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made by Charles Martin, in accordance with "The Patents Act, 1860," for the issue to him of Letters Patent granting to him the exclusive use and right to manufacture an alloy or alloys of Titanium and Iron. And further notice is hereby given that any person or persons who may wish to prefer any objections to the granting of such Letters Patent, are hereby required, within four months from the publication hereof, to forward to Charles Knight, of Auckland, Esquire, M.D., (being the person appointed for that purpose under the provisions of the said Act) a statement in writing setting forth the grounds of such objections subscribed with his, her or their proper name or names and address.

W. H. TURNER,
Agent and Solicitor for the said Charles Martin, Auckland, New Zealand.

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Registrar of Intestate Estates, Nelson, in account current with the Estate of JOHN ROY, deceased, intestate.

DR.			CR.		
1862.		£ s. d.	1862.		£ s. d.
Feb. 5—	To Cash on person	- - - 2 19 0	June 30—	By Commission-	- - - 0 5 0
" "	" " Edwards & Co., account sales	- 1 5 0	" "	" " Advertising of Balance Sheet	- 0 7 6
			" "	" " Balance due estate	- 3 11 6
		£4 4 0			£4 4 0

JOHN SHARP, Esquire, Registrar of Intestate Estates, Nelson, in account current with the Estate of ALFRED CHARLES BERRY, deceased, intestate (Collingwood).

DR.			CR.		
1861.		£ s. d.	1861.		£ s. d.
Feb. 14—	To Gold dust-	- - - 1 10 7	Feb. 15—	By paid freight and cartage of effects	- - - 0 8 6
" "	" " Sale of claim	- - - 10 0 0	March 13—	By paid Cother, Funeral	- 10 0 0
March 28—	" Account sales effects	- - - 3 10 7	May 23—	" Letters of administration	- 0 5 0
Aug. 1—	" Sale of Lease	- - - 4 10 0	July 5—	" Elliott, advertising	- 0 5 9
			1862.		
			June 4—	" Allen & Co., dividend	- 5 3 4
			" 4—	" Skilton	- - - 0 10 0
			" 4—	" York	- - - 0 8 4
			" 4—	" Kingdon	- - - 0 9 6
			" 4—	" Elliott	- - - 0 2 0
			" 30—	" Commission	- - - 1 11 3
			" "	" Advertising Balance Sheet	- 0 7 6
		£19 11 2			£19 11 2