



The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION

Bringing into operation "The Auckland Waste Lands Act Amendment Act, 1862."

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable 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 Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "An Act to Amend the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that the said Act shall come into operation on and from a day after Her Majesty's assent has been given to that Act, to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of the Colony, and Her Majesty's assent had been given to the said Act :

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby fix the First day of September next ensuing as the day on which the said Act shall come into operation.

(L.S.) Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

A PROCLAMATION

Constituting Hundreds in the Province of Southland.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable 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.

(L.S.)

WHEREAS it is enacted by the "Definition of Districts Act, 1858," that it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to divide the Colony into Counties, Hundreds, Parishes, or such other divisions as he may deem expedient, which shall have such limits, and shall have and be known by such names or designations as in and by the Proclamation constituting the same shall be prescribed :

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise of the power in me in this behalf vested by the said recited Act, do hereby proclaim and declare as follows :

There shall be within the Province of Southland, in the said Colony, the several Hundreds bounded by the limits and known by the names or designations hereunder written ; that is to say,

Mataura Hundred

Comprises all that area, estimated to contain 13,000 acres, bounded on the South by a line running due West, in continuation of the North boundary line of the Oteramika Hundred, on

the East by the Mataura from its intersection by South boundary of the junction of Otu stream, on the North by the said Otu stream, and by a line running due East from the North East corner of Block 66 of the 2000 acre Block, on the West by a line commencing at the said North East corner of Block 66, and running 187° 48' to the Oteramika stream until it meets the South boundary line.

Aparima Hundred

Comprises all that area estimated to contain 46,000 acres. Bounded on the South by Jacob's River Hundred and by a line running West (true) in continuation of the Northern boundary thereof, on the West by a meridional line running through the summit of Ferndunlaw Hills, on the North by a line running West (true) in continuation of the North boundary of the Block under the Land Sales and Leases Ordinance, on the East by the Aparima River.

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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 Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New Zealand intituled "An ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," Session 7, 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 Southland.

As witness my hand, this seventeenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

G. GREY.

By his Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GAOL AT INVERCARGILL.

1. Every person entering the Gaol as prisoner is to be searched in the presence of the Gaoler and of the officer in whose charge he is brought into the Gaol. His name age religion country height and general description and whether he can read and write are to be entered into a book kept for the purpose.

2. All money property and effects are to be taken from the prisoner on entering the Gaol a true list specifying the particulars and certified by the Gaoler shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose and such property shall be kept in charge of the Gaoler until the discharge of the prisoner unless other disposition thereof shall be ordered or permitted by competent authority.

3. All persons entering the Gaol as prisoners shall be obliged to wash themselves thoroughly and shall have their hair cut close if sentenced for a longer period than one week.

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

5. Every cell to be opened at 6 a.m. from the 1st day of September to 1st day of April and at daylight during the remainder of the year.

6. Prisoners on rising to wash and dress themselves and fold up their bedding.

7. Prisoners weather permitting to suspend their bedding in the airing yard at least twice a week.

8. Fifteen minutes to be allowed for dressing.

9. Prisoners having washed and dressed themselves and the roll having been called prayers are to be read to them by the Gaoler or by such other person as the Superintendent may appoint.

10. After prayers breakfast, at noon dinner, at a quarter past five supper, at which meals each prisoner shall appear with clean hands and face.

11. Each prisoner to be furnished with a Bible and prayer book and after supper such prisoners as are well conducted shall be allowed to read such books as may be approved of by the visiting Justices for the space of one hour after which prayers are to be read as in the morning and the prisoners are to be locked into their appointed cells for the night.

12. All the cells to be thoroughly searched before the prisoners are locked up for the night the prisoners to be thoroughly searched before they are locked into the cells and at any other time that the Gaoler may consider advisable.

13. 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 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 taken from him on committal and if not taken away by him the same may be disposed of in such manner as the Visiting Justices may direct.

Labour.

14. From 1st day of October to the 1st day of April the hours for labour shall be from half-past seven a.m. to six p.m. From the 1st day of April to 1st day of October from eight a.m. to five p.m. One hour's cessation for dinner.

15. On Saturdays the day's labour shall cease at noon the afternoon of that day shall be spent by the prisoners in washing and mending their clothes and cleaning the prison.

16. During wet weather the hard labour men to be employed inside the Gaol.

17. On Sundays every prisoner shall attend at the services held by clergymen visiting the prison or if there be no visiting clergyman at services held by any person appointed by the Superintendent for that purpose.

Clothing.

18. Every prisoner on entering the Gaol to be supplied with the following articles of clothing:—1 blue serge shirt or jacket, 2 pairs trousers, 2 cotton shirts, 1 pair boots, 1 rug, 1 pair blankets, 1 hat or cap, the whole of which shall be numbered with the prisoner's number and marked (the outside clothing in a conspicuous manner) with the Government brand and the letters S.J.

19. If a prisoner shall be found to be wearing under clothing when brought to the gaol he shall be supplied with two flannel waistcoats in addition to the clothing above enumerated and the same shall be done in any other case on the recommendation of the medical officer attending the gaol.

Punishment Regulations.

20. Any prisoner,

I. Being insolent or threatening violence to any person whatsoever.

II. Injuring or destroying the property of the Government.

III. Or being guilty of any misconduct not provided against in these rules subversive of the peace, order, or good

management of the gaol, shall be punishable by being placed in solitary confinement for any period not exceeding seven days, with in addition thereto (at the option of the acting Visiting Justice) a diminution of his rations, and in addition in case of any injury to or destruction of any property belonging to the Government or to any one else by a prisoner who shall have money or property in the hands of the gaoler such property may be wholly or partially forfeited by order of a Visiting Justice to repay such injury or destruction.

21. Any prisoner who shall be guilty of a repetition of any of the offences above mentioned, or who shall be guilty of any of the offences next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

I. Attempting to escape.

II. Connaiving at or concealing another prisoner attempting to escape.

III. Or assaulting any officer of the gaol shall in addition to any other punishment to which he may by law otherwise be sentenced be punishable by close confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days and by diminished rations. Provided that if such confinement be solitary the terms and periods of such confinement shall not be longer nor at shorter intervals than those authorized by section x. of the "Secondary Punishment Act, 1854."

22. Any prisoner who shall be guilty of a repetition of any of the offences immediately before mentioned, or who shall be guilty of any of the offences immediately hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

I. Mutiny or outbreak.

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

III. Setting on fire or attempting to set on fire the gaol buildings or other property, shall in addition to any punishment to which he may by law be otherwise sentenced be punishable by close confinement for any period not exceeding one calendar month and by diminished rations.

23. 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 of the Visiting Justices.

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

Attempts to Escape.

25. Every 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 every prisoner is hereby cautioned that if he makes any such attempt he does so at his own risk and peril.

26. Any prisoner attempting to escape, or threatening to escape, or who, having escaped,

shall be recaptured, shall be put in irons for such time as the Visiting Justices shall direct.

Visiting and Letters.

27. No person shall be allowed to visit any prisoner except in presence of an officer of the Gaol; no visit shall exceed twenty minutes, and every visitor must have obtained an authority from the Superintendent, Sheriff, or Visiting Justice.

28. The friends of any convicted prisoner shall be allowed to visit such prisoner on Saturdays between the hours of twelve and two upon application to the Gaoler, and at no other time whatever.

29. Any unconvicted prisoner may have private interviews with his legal adviser any day of the week (Sundays excepted) between the hours of ten and four.

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

31. All letters and communications from the legal adviser of any prisoner may be delivered sealed, provided such letters and communications be superscribed by such legal adviser.

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

Officers of the Gaol.

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

34. He shall every day inspect every yard cell and other part of the Gaol and see that the cells have been kept clean and ventilated.

35. He shall see every prisoner at least once in twenty-four hours and shall at least once a week go through the prison at an uncertain hour and shall enter the same with his remarks in the journal.

36. He shall also examine the locks and bolts of all the cells daily and shall also examine the irons of all such prisoners as shall be in irons twice daily namely every morning before going to work and at night before they are locked up.

37. The most exact order discipline and cleanliness is to be enforced by the Gaoler.

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

39. Upon the occasion of any irregularity or breach of discipline by any prisoner the Gaoler is to report the same forthwith to a Visiting Justice.

40. 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 he same shall be reported by him within

twenty-four hours to a Visiting Justice by whom the matter shall be investigated and dealt with.

41. Every turnkey or other officer of the Gaol whether on duty or off duty is to report to the Gaoler every defect or neglect or breach of discipline connected with the prisoner immediately that the same falls under his notice.

42. No officer of the Gaol shall strike (except in self-defence) or illtreat a prisoner.

43. No officer of the Gaol shall receive visitors inside the Gaol without the Gaoler's permission.

44. 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.

45. No officer of the Gaol shall receive directly or indirectly any fee either from contractors of the establishment or from prisoners or visitors or from any person whatsoever.

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

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

48. In case of escape the officer in charge shall be liable for the costs of recapture.

49. 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.

50. All officers or servants not on night duty shall retire to bed at 10 p.m. The Gaoler or officer in charge shall always attend upon any visiting clergyman or magistrate inspecting the prison.

51. No officer or servant shall sit as juror on any inquest on the body of any person who has died in the Gaol.

52. No officer or servant shall use spirits within the Gaol.

53. No person whatever shall use tobacco inside the Gaol excepting at a time and place to be appointed for that purpose by the Gaoler.

Duties of Guards.

54. Officers acting as guards are not to hold any communication with prisoners excepting on matters of discipline.

55. They are to prevent passers by from addressing the prisoners.

56. They are never to be without fire arms and ammunition.

57. Any person who shall hold or attempt to hold any communication with any prisoner after having been warned by the Gaoler or any other Officer of the Gaol or by any guard in charge of prisoners shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace who shall have power to hear and determine such complaint and upon conviction any such offender shall for such offence pay a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds and in default of payment or in the discretion of such Justice be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three calendar months with hard labour.

58. When on duty guards are not to allow any prisoner to approach nearer to them than twelve paces nor to permit any prisoner to go beyond the prescribed limits without the overseer's order.

59. 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," on the prisoner refusing or neglecting 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.

60. On the escape of a prisoner the guard shall give the alarm but on no account shall he leave the gang unless there be another guard with them.

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

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

63. The guard of a gang shall receive from the Gaoler the number and names of the gang he shall count the same every half hour and he shall report to the Gaoler any irregularity in the conduct of the prisoners.

Female Prisoners.

64. Female prisoners shall be kept in separate cells apart from cells occupied by male prisoners and shall be under the immediate custody of the Gaoler until such time as a Matron be actually appointed.

65. Female prisoners to be employed in washing and mending for the Gaol under the direction of the Gaoler but not for his own use or benefit.

66. Female prisoners to take exercise in the yard (when unoccupied by male prisoners) morning and afternoon.

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

Juvenile Prisoners.

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

69. Juvenile prisoners shall devote two hours a day to learn some useful trade or to read and write and for that purpose the Sheriff or Visiting Justices may appoint some prisoner and sufficient acquirements to teach them and neglect or inattention on their part to such instruction shall subject them to punishment.

General Regulations.

70. No prisoner shall be allowed to visit or go into any cell other than that in which he sleeps unless by order of the Gaoler or other officer of the Gaol.

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

72. As little conversation as the circumstances of the Gaol will permit shall be allowed among the prisoners.

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

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

75. Tobacco and spirits are strictly forbidden to the prisoners.

76. A notice 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.

77. Any person who shall introduce, or who shall attempt to introduce into any Gaol, any money, clothing, letters, tobacco, or any article whatsoever not allowed to be so introduced by these regulations, shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, who shall have power to hear and determine such complaint, and upon conviction any such offender shall, for every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and in default of payment, or in discretion of such Justice, be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months, with hard labour.

78. A proper register, defaulters' book, Visiting Justices book, medical report book, day book, and account books to be regularly kept, and to be open to the inspection of the Sheriff and Visiting Justices. All food to be locked up beyond access of the prisoners.

79. 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 that of any other private person.

80. In case of the death of any prisoner, notice shall be forthwith given to the Coroner, and to the relations of the deceased, if they can be ascertained.

Rations.

81. The ordinary Gaol allowance shall for each prisoner 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.

82. 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.

83. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement shall, during such sentence, be allowed—

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

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

Visiting Justices.

85. 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.

86. They shall enquire of the prisoners whether they have any complaint or application to make.

87. They shall inspect the books, reports, and journals, and shall sign their initials at the last entry made on the day of visitation, up to that occurrence.

88. There shall be a book called the Visiting Justices book, in which shall be entered any remarks on the state of the Gaol, or any circumstances of sufficient importance, together with the date of each visit.

89. The Visiting Justices shall report to the Superintendent (when necessary) the state of the buildings whether requiring repairs or alterations also any abuses which may have been heard of or observed connected with the prison.

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

91. They shall visit weekly in turns but the monthly visit shall be from at least two Magistrates.

92. Copies of these rules shall be posted on conspicuous places within the prison.

93. These rules and regulations shall be read to every prisoner on entry and to all the prisoners assembled at least once a week.

The restriction regarding Warlike Stores not to apply to Friendly Natives.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 19th August, 1863.

WHEREAS by a proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 6th August, 1863, it was declared the undermentioned were (among others) to be considered as Warlike Stores, viz:—

Hayforks, scythes, adzes, and all other edged tools of whatsoever description capable of being used as weapons
Iron of all kinds capable of being converted into weapons.

Now it is hereby notified for general information that the above restrictions are only to apply to those districts in which the Natives are in arms against Her Majesty's Government.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 20th August, 1863.

THE following Proclamation issued by His Honor the Superintendent of Otago admitting Cattle into that Province from certain places is published for general information.

ALFRED DOMETT.

PROCLAMATION.

Admitting Cattle into the Province of Otago from certain places.

By the Honorable John Hyde Harris, Esquire, Superintendent of the said Province.

I, JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, by virtue of the powers vested in me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the date hereof until further notice, the district of South Australia, and so much only of the District of Gipps' Land as lies south and west of the rivers M'Alister, Thomson, and La Trobe, according to the description annexed hereto, shall not be deemed Infected Districts, within the meaning, and for the purposes of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861." And that I do hereby rescind the Proclamations of the Superintendent of the Province of Otago, bearing date the 5th day of June 1862, and 2nd day of June 1863, so far as the same relate to the District of South Australia, and the before-mentioned portion of the District of Gipps' Land.

SCHEDULE.

Commencing at a point on the sea coast, on the south side Lake Reeves, and bearing north-westerly to the south east angle of Lake Wellington near Seacombe Township; thence bounded on the north by the south side of Lake Wellington, bearing westerly to the junction of Lake Wellington and La Trobe River; thence bounded on the north-east by the La Trobe River, bearing westerly to the junction of the La Trobe and M'Alister Rivers; thence bounded on the north-east by the M'Alister River; bearing north-westerly, and by a line bearing north-westerly to a mountain range between Mount Bulger and Jamieson Township; thence bearing south-westerly along the summit of said range to the northern boundary of the County of Evelyn; thence bounded on the west by the County of Evelyn, and bearing south-easterly and westerly to the junction of the Counties of Evelyn, and Mornington; thence bounded on the west by the County of Mornington, bearing southerly to the sea coast; thence bounded by the sea coast and Corner Inlet, bearing south-easterly, northerly, and north-easterly to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Province, at Dunedin, this eleventh day of July, in the year (L.S.) of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's Command,
THOMAS DICK,
Provincial Secretary.

BLUFF HARBOUR & INVERCARGILL RAILWAY & EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the ensuing session of

the General Assembly of the Colony, for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Superintendent of the Province of Southland to take and purchase compulsorily, for the purpose of the Bluff Harbour and Invercargill Railway, authorised to be constructed under and by virtue of the Bluff Harbour and Invercargill Railway Ordinance, 1863, of the Provincial Council of the said province of Southland, certain lands lying and being within the line of the said Railway and the limits of deviation thereof; and also to authorise the said Superintendent to make and maintain extensions of the said Railway, as follows,— that is to say:—

1. An extension leaving the present line of Railway at a distance of four chains North-West from its intersection with the Eastern boundary of Section 17, Block 7, Campbelltown district, and skirting the line of beach with a radius of forty chains, will be carried along it parallel to and in close proximity with line shewn on the Campbelltown plan as the exterior boundary of North-street, to a point opposite the North-West corner of Block No. 5, Campbelltown, from which point it will be continued with a radius of forty chains, to a point opposite the North-East corner of Block No. 4, from which point it will be continued along the beach, parallel to and in close proximity with the line shewn as the exterior boundary of Gore-street, to the termination of this extension, at the line shewn on the Campbelltown plan as Palmer's boundary. On this extension there will be one gradient only descending at an inclination not exceeding that of one vertical to 150 horizontal to the level of 4 feet above the level of high water spring tides.

2. An extension leaving the present line of railway 20 chains south of the Southern Town Belt and entering Annan-street by reverse curves of 40 chain radius, will be continued down the centre of that street and crossing Crinan, Eltrick, Tweed and Findham-streets, on the level will be continued in the reserve distinguished on the town plans as the public Esplanade, to the site of the proposed goods station in that reserve at the back of the Government Buildings in Dee-street.

There will be no gradients in this extension.

And notice is hereby further given that copies of the said Bill will be deposited in the private Bill office in pursuance of the Standing Orders of the General Assembly of New Zealand relative to private Bills, within fourteen days from the commencement of the said Session.

And further that the plans, sections, and books of reference relating to so much of the land proposed to be taken for the said undertaking as are Crown Lands and Tidal Lands will be deposited before the commencement of the said session in the office of the Colonial Secretary of the Colony. And that the plans, sections and books of reference relating to other lands proposed to be taken for the said undertaking will be deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Invercargill in the said Province of Southland within twenty days from this date.

Dated at Invercargill aforesaid
this fifth day of August,
1863.

J. A. R. MENZIES,
Superintendent.

