



The New Zealand Gazette.

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A PROCLAMATION.

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.

IN pursuance and in execution of the power and authority in me for this purpose vested, under and by virtue of the "Nelson Trust Funds Act, 1861," and the "Nelson Trust Fund Act, 1854, Amendment Act, 1863," and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor as aforesaid, do hereby make and proclaim the following provisions for the registration and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be holden in pursuance of the provisions of the first-named Act, and for the appointing of Returning Officers, and the conducting of such elections, and for determining the validity thereof, and otherwise for ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of the same.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the above recited Act, every trustee to be elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and every auditor to be elected as hereinafter mentioned, are to be elected by the votes of the owners and occupiers of land actually residing within the Provinces of Nelson and Marlborough, and qualified as hereinafter mentioned, and such owners and occupiers respectively are entitled to a vote or votes in the propor-

tions and manner hereafter mentioned in that behalf (that is to say)—

Every owner of land of the value of £100 sterling, or of the annual rental of £15, shall have one vote.

Every owner of land of the value of £500 sterling, or of the annual rental of £50, shall have two votes.

Every owner of land of the value of £1,000 or upwards, or of the annual rental of £100 or upwards, shall have three votes, which shall be the maximum.

Every occupier of land paying a rent not less than £15 per annum, shall have one vote.

Every occupier of land paying a rent of £50 and upwards, shall have two votes, which shall be the maximum; but no person shall be entitled to record his vote or votes in any such election in the double capacity of owner and occupier.

2. No person shall be qualified to vote at the election of any member of the Board of Trustees, or of any Auditor, unless he shall prefer a claim to the right of voting, and unless such claim shall be duly enrolled as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Every such claim shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the claimant or by some other person in his name, and on his behalf, and shall state the place of abode and calling or business of the claimant, and where the property or holding is situated in respect of which such claim may be made, and the number of acres comprised within such property or holding, and the number of votes

claimed, and whether the claim is made as owner or occupier.

4. No claim shall be received unless it shall be made before the twenty-fifth day of March next, or in the month of October in some succeeding year.

5. Every person claiming a right to vote for the election of the members of the Board of Trustees, or of the Auditors, shall deliver his claim, or cause the same to be delivered, at the Resident Magistrate's office, at Nelson.

6. On the tenth day of March next, and on the tenth day of November in every succeeding year, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the said Resident Magistrate shall cause a list to be prepared of the claims which have been delivered at the places appointed for that purpose as aforesaid, in pursuance of this proclamation, setting forth the Christian and surname of every claimant at full length, together with his place of abode, calling, or business, and the ground on which his claim may be made, and the number of votes claimed, and arranging the names in alphabetical order.

7. The said Resident Magistrate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after such list of claims shall be prepared, cause a copy thereof, and in every succeeding year shall cause a copy of such list of claims which may have been preferred in pursuance of this Proclamation, together with a copy of the Electoral Roll then in force, to be posted in some conspicuous place in the towns of Nelson and Blenheim, and to be published in a newspaper having circulation within the Provinces, and shall ~~subject thereto a notice that all objections thereto will be heard and determined at a meeting of the Justices, open to the public, and to be held on a day to be specified in such notice, not being more than one calendar month after the date thereof.~~

8. The said Resident Magistrate shall call a special meeting of the Justices of the Peace residing within the Provinces, to be held at the Court-house, Nelson, on the day so to be specified as aforesaid, for the purpose of hearing and determining objections to such list and roll as aforesaid, and of forming the roll for the ensuing year of persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the said recited Act.

9. Any person whose name shall be on any such list or roll may object to any other person as not entitled to have his name retained on the Electoral Roll. But the person so objecting shall, six days at least before the day appointed for the formation of such Electoral Roll, cause notice in writing of such objection, and of the ground thereof, to be given to the said Resident Magistrate, or other person as aforesaid, and also a similar notice to be given to, or left at the usual place of residence of, the person objected to.

10. At the meeting to be held for the formation of the said Electoral Roll, or at some adjournment of such meeting, the Justices (any two being a quorum) shall retain on the

list of claims, and on such roll then in force, the names of all persons to whom no objection shall have been duly made, and shall also retain on the said lists and rolls the names of every person who shall have been objected to, unless the party objecting shall prove due service of his notice of objection.

11. In case the party objecting shall prove such service of notice as aforesaid, the Justices shall require proof of the qualification of the person so objected to, and in case the qualification of such person shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the name of such person shall be expunged from the list or roll. The Justices shall also expunge therefrom the name of every person who shall be proved to be dead, and shall correct any mistake or shall supply any omission which shall be proved to have been made therein respectively, in respect of the name or place of abode of any person who shall be included therein, or in respect of the local description of his property. And the lists and rolls so corrected shall form the Electoral Roll for the ensuing year, and shall be signed by the person presiding at such meeting of Justices as aforesaid.

12. The persons whose names shall be so enrolled thereon shall be the electors until the completion of the next Electoral Roll, and every person whose name shall appear upon such Electoral Roll shall be deemed and taken to be duly qualified to vote, without any further or other enquiry, revision, or scrutiny whatever. And when the name of any person claiming to be placed on such roll shall have been duly enrolled thereon, such name shall ~~from year to year continue to be published as aforesaid, and be retained on the Electoral Roll for the time being, without any further claim, until such name be objected to and shall be duly expunged in manner hereinbefore prescribed.~~

13. As soon as conveniently can be after the annual revision of such roll, the Resident Magistrate shall cause copies thereof to be published for general information, and the original roll shall be preserved by him as long as it shall remain in force, open to the inspection of any elector at reasonable times, on payment of one shilling.

14. The polling places shall be at some convenient places in the towns of Nelson and Blenheim, to be specified by the Returning Officer, and at such other convenient places as the Returning Officer shall from time to time by public notice appoint.

15. The Returning Officer shall be the Resident Magistrate at Nelson, who shall have such assistant Returning Officers at Blenheim and elsewhere, as he may from time to time appoint.

16. When and so often as any vacancy shall occur in the Board of Trustees, the remaining or continuing Trustees shall signify the same to the Resident Magistrate at Nelson, and the Resident Magistrate shall, by notice in the *Government Gazette* of the Province, appoint some day (not being less than

thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of such notice), on which day some person or persons, duly qualified and registered as aforesaid, shall be elected to fill up such vacancy during the remainder of the term of the continuance of such Board, and no longer.

17. Whenever an election of a Trustee or an Auditor shall be necessary, the Resident Magistrate shall appoint polling places, and fix the day on which the voting, if necessary, shall take place, and shall give not less than fourteen days' public notice thereof respectively.

18. On the day of nomination, to be fixed by the Resident Magistrate, the Resident Magistrate shall preside at a meeting, to be holden at noon, at such place in the town of Nelson as shall be appointed for that purpose by him, and shall declare the purpose for which such meeting is held.

19. And if at such meeting there be no more candidates proposed than the number of Trustees or Auditors to be returned, the Resident Magistrate shall declare such candidate or candidates to be duly elected, and shall make his return accordingly.

20. In the event of there being more candidates than the number to be elected, the Resident Magistrate shall call for the show of hands separately in favour of each candidate, and after such show of hands shall declare the person or persons on whom the election has fallen, and shall return the same accordingly, unless a poll be demanded by one of the candidates, or by not less than three electors on his behalf.

~~21. On such demand as aforesaid being made for a poll, the polling shall be taken on the day so to be fixed as aforesaid; the voting to commence at nine o'clock of the said day, and to close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.~~

22. The polling shall take place before the Returning Officer, or his assistant, and the voting shall be conducted in the manner following, that is to say—

23. Every elector may vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number of persons then to be chosen, by delivering to the Returning Officer, or his assistant, a voting paper, containing the Christian names and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, together with their places of abode and descriptions, and signed with the name of the elector so voting, and setting forth his own place of abode and description, and the number of votes to which he is entitled.

24. No inquiry shall be permitted at any such election as to the right of any person to vote, except only as follows, that is to say—The Returning Officer, or his assistant, shall, if required by any elector, put to any voter, at the time of his delivering in of his voting paper and not afterwards, the following questions, and no others:—

1. Are you the person whose name is signed as (A. B.) to the voting paper now delivered in by you?

2. Are you the person whose name appears as (A. B.) on the roll of persons entitled to vote under the Nelson Trust Funds Acts, now in force?

3. Have you already voted at the present election?

And no person required to answer any of the said questions shall be permitted or qualified to vote until he shall have answered the same, the first two affirmatively and the last negatively.

25. As soon as conveniently may be after the voting for the election of members of the Board of Trustees or Auditors has closed, the Assistant Returning Officer shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the Returning Officer, and such Returning Officer, as soon as he has received such copies from his several assistants, shall openly declare and publicly notify the names of the persons who may have been duly elected at such election by a majority of votes to be members of the Board of Trustees, or to be Auditors, as the case may be; and in the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for any two or more candidates, such Returning Officer shall, by his casting vote, declare which of the said candidates shall be elected, but such Returning Officer shall not vote at such election except in the case of an equality of votes as aforesaid.

26. The name or names of the person or persons so elected as members of the Board of Trustees, or as Auditors, shall be published in the *Gazette* of each of the said Provinces.

27. The voting papers at such election shall be kept for the space of six calendar months after such election by the Returning Officer, who shall permit any elector to inspect the same upon payment of one shilling.

28. In case any election shall be invalid, the Resident Magistrate shall proceed to a fresh election, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinbefore prescribed.

29. In case no Auditor shall be elected as aforesaid, or if only one such Auditor be elected, or if any Auditor shall die or become incapable of acting, or shall decline to act at the prescribed period, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint an Auditor or Auditors to act as aforesaid, and such Auditor or Auditors shall continue to act until the next election of Auditors.

30. All complaints of the undue return of members of the Board of Trustees or of Auditors, shall be addressed in the form of a petition to the Governor, stating the grounds of objection. But no petition shall be noticed, nor any proceedings had thereon, unless it be signed by some person who was a candidate at the election whereof it may be alleged that an undue return was made, or by a number of electors, amounting to not less than one-twentieth of the whole number on the electoral roll; and no such petition shall be noticed which shall not be delivered to the Governor within twenty-one days from the day of election, nor unless a copy thereof shall have been served upon the party whose

return shall be objected to, within such period of twenty-one days as aforesaid. Within ten days after any such petition shall have been received by the Governor, he shall cause the same to be referred to the Board of Trustees, and the validity of the return so complained of shall be decided by such board.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

G. GREY,
Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM FOX.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WARRANT.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander 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.

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.

And whereas by an Act of the General

Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act Amendment Act 1863," 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 convicts under sentence of penal servitude, and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month at any one time, or for three months in periods of one month at intervals of at least one month each, by placing in irons, whipping, not exceeding 50 lashes at one time, by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months in addition to the original sentence; 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 New Zealand Government Gazette.

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, under and by virtue of the provisions in the said Ordinance and Acts 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 New Plymouth.

As witness my hand this twelfth day of February, 1864.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. WHITAKER.

Proposed Rules and Regulations for the Gaol at New Plymouth.

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 when necessary shall have their hair cut close, if sentenced for a longer period than one week.

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

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

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

7. Fifteen minutes to be allowed for dressing.

8. Prisoners having washed and dressed themselves, the Gaoler is to call over the roll.

9. After roll-call, breakfast; at noon, dinner; at a quarter past five, supper; at which meals each prisoner shall appear with clean hands and face.

10. Each prisoner to be furnished with a Bible and Prayer-book, and after supper such prisoners as have conducted themselves well shall be allowed to read such books as may be approved of by the Visiting Justices for the space of one hour, after which the prisoners are to be locked into their appointed cells for the night.

11. 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.

12. 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 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.

13. The hours for labour shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; one hour's cessation for dinner.

14. When prisoners have been sentenced to more than forty-eight hours' imprisonment, their day's labour on Saturdays shall cease at noon; the afternoon of that day shall be spent by the prisoners in washing and mending their clothes, and clearing the prison.

15. Prisoners who have been sentenced to imprisonment for forty-eight hours, or less, shall continue their labour on Saturdays as on other days.

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 Clergymen at service 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 N. P. 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 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 anyone 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. Conniving 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 III. of the "Secondary Punishment Act Amendment Act, 1863."

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 re-captured, shall be put in irons, for safe custody, 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. Any unconvicted prisoner may have private interviews with his legal adviser any day of the week (Sunday excepted) between the hours of ten and four.

29. 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.

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

31. 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.

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

33. 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.

34. 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 make an entry of such visit with his remarks in the journal.

35. 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.

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

37. 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.

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

39. 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 a Visiting Justice, by whom the matter shall be investigated and dealt with.

40. 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.

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

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

43. 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.

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

45. Any officer of the Gaol seen in the prison in a state of intoxication, or seen gambling, will be immediately dismissed.

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

47. In case of escape, the officer in charge shall be liable for the cost of recapture.

48. 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.

49. All officers and 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.

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

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

52. 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.

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

54. They are to prevent passers-by from addressing the prisoners.

55. They are never to be without firearms and ammunition.

56. 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, imprisonment for any period not exceeding three calendar months, with hard labour.

57. 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.

58. 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.

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

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

61. The guard of the 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.

62. 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.

63. Female prisoners to be employed under the direction of the Gaoler but not for his own use or benefit.

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

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

JUVENILE PRISONERS.

66. 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 cir-

cumstances of the Gaol shall permit be strictly prohibited.

67. The Sheriff or Visiting Justices may appoint some prisoner of sufficient acquirements to teach juvenile prisoners for two hours a day some useful trade, or to read and write. Neglect or inattention on their part to such instruction shall subject them to punishment.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

68. 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.

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

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

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

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

73. Tobacco, spirits, and all intoxicating liquors are strictly forbidden to the prisoners.

74. 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.

75. Any person who shall introduce or who shall attempt to introduce into the Gaol, any money, clothing, letters, tobacco, or any articles whatsoever not allowed to be 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, be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months, with hard labor.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. In the 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.

79. The ordinary daily Gaol allowance shall for each prisoner be:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Bread

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Potatoes
2 oz. Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soap.

80. But such prisoners as shall be sentenced to hard labor 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.

81. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement shall, during such sentence, be allowed daily:—

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

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

83. Unconvicted prisoners will be supplied with the same rations as the prisoners not at labor, but may in preference support themselves at the discretion of the Gaoler. They may also be allowed to work on their own behalf.

84. Unconvicted prisoners may, by permission of one of the Visiting Justices, be allowed to use a light in their cells until 9 p.m.

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 inquire 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 duly reported to or observed by them 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.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 9th Feb., 1864.

THE following Rules, made by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, touching the Examination and proof of qualification of Candidates for admission as Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court, are published for general information.

FRED. WHITAKER.

LAW PRACTITIONERS' EXAMINATIONS.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

Regula Generales, 9th November, A.D. 1863.
Touching the examination and proof of qualification of Candidates for Admission as Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

BY VIRTUE of the power conferred upon the Judges of the Supreme Court by the "Law Practitioners Act, 1861," and in pursuance of the provisions of that Act and of the "Law Practitioners Act, 1862."

We, the Judges of the said Court, do hereby Order that the following General Rules shall be in force on and after the 1st day of March, A.D. 1864.

I. RULES APPLICABLE GENERALLY.

(a) *The Examiners.*

Rule 1. Each judge to whom a separate Judicial District has been assigned shall act as Examiner of all Candidates for admission as Barristers or Solicitors applying within his District for admission, and may associate with himself for that purpose any one Law Practitioner and any one Literate person, or either of such persons if he shall think fit so to do, but such Judge shall himself decide upon the competency of every such candidate.

Provided that in case of the illness of such Judge or his absence from his judicial district, any other Judge of the Court may act as such Examiner within such district.

Provided also, that the Examining Judge may defer his decision respecting the admission of any Candidate till he has consulted one or more of the other Judges respecting the same.

(b) *Time, Place, and Notice of Examinations.*

Rule 2. The Judge in each Judicial District shall give (6) six months' notice, in such way as he shall think most convenient, of the times and places at which he will be prepared to examine Candidates, and twelve months' notice of the subjects and books on which such Candidates will be examined.

Provided such examinations shall be held not less often than twice a year at the place where such Judge usually resides, and not less often than once a year in each circuit town within his district.

Rule 3. Every Candidate for admission shall give notice to the Registrar of the Court at the place where he intends to apply for admission at least two months before the

time appointed for an Examination, of his desire to be examined, and shall at the same time pay the proper fee in respect of such examination.

(c) *Mode and Character of Examination Generally.*

Rule 4. The examinations shall be conducted both *viva voce* and by written questions and answers, and shall be sufficiently comprehensive to enable candidates to show a much more extensive and precise acquaintance with the various subjects, or some of them, than will be deemed indispensable merely to ensure admission.

N.B.—A much greater amount of proficiency will be expected of Candidates for admission as Barristers than from those who apply for admission as Solicitors.

The age of Candidates for admission must appear on affidavit.

Rule 5. The examining Judge may make such enquiries into and require such evidence of the character of Candidates as he may think fit.

Rule 6. The Judge of each District may make such rules respecting the mode of examination before him as he may think fit, the same not being inconsistent with these rules.

(d) *Examinations before Rule 2 has come into force.*

Rule 7. Any Candidate entitled to apply to be examined and who shall be desirous of being examined and admitted before the expiration of Twelve months after the examining Judge has given notices under Rule 2 as above, may apply to such Judge for leave to be examined, and such Judge may appoint such time and place for the examination of such Candidate as he may think fit, and may conduct the examination of such Candidate in the matters in respect of which he is liable to be examined in such manner as he may think fit.

II. EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS A BARRISTER.

(a) *Barrister or Advocate previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 8. A Barrister or Advocate previously admitted in Great Britain or Ireland, Australian Colonies or Tasmania, must produce to his examining Judge his admission or some Certificate or other document duly verified proving his admission, and make an affidavit that he is the person named therein and was admitted as therein stated.

Rule 9. Every such Barrister or Advocate as last aforesaid shall be examined in the Law of New Zealand so far as the same differs from the Law of England, and such examination shall comprise the Imperial Acts affecting Colonies in general and New Zealand in particular, and the provisions of the Ordinances and Acts of the Legislature of the Colony, and their effect in modifying and altering the Law of England as applicable to the Colony.

(b) *Candidates for admission as Barristers not previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 10.—Every candidate for admission as a Barrister who has taken a degree in Arts or Law from any University or other body in Great Britain or Ireland, Australia or Tasmania, having power to grant such degree, shall produce his diploma, or some duly authenticated certificate, or other documentary evidence, of his having taken such degree, with an affidavit verifying the same, and proving his identity with the person mentioned in such document; and thereupon such candidate shall be examined only in Law, as provided in Rule 12, and not in general knowledge.

Rule 11.—Every Candidate for admission as a Barrister who has not been admitted elsewhere, shall produce to the Examining Judge an affidavit made by a Barrister on the Roll of the Court as such (or who during the time hereinafter specified was on the Roll of the Court as such) or an affidavit by the Candidate accounting for the absence of such affidavit, from which it shall appear that such Candidate was *bonâ fide* exclusively engaged in the study of the Law as a pupil of such Barrister for three years at least before his application to be admitted.

Rule 12.—The Examination in Law of every such candidate shall comprise generally the theory and practice of the Civil and Criminal Law of England, and of the Colony of New Zealand the Law of Nations and the Conflict of Laws.

Rule 13.—The examination in general knowledge of every such Candidate shall include Ancient and Modern History, the Feudal System, the British Constitution, the Latin Classics, and the Greek, French, or German Language, the Etymology of the English Language and English Composition, and some portion of Euclid's Elements and of Algebra.

III. EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS A SOLICITOR.

(a) *Solicitors previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 14.—Every Candidate for admission as a Solicitor, who has been admitted as a Solicitor, Attorney, or Writer in any of the Superior Courts of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or as a Proctor in any Court in England or Ireland, or as a Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor in any Supreme Court of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, must produce documentary evidence of such admission purporting to emanate from proper authority, and an affidavit verifying the same, and proving his identity with the person named therein.

Rule 15.—Every such last mentioned Candidate shall be examined in Law generally and in the Law of New Zealand, so far as it differs from the Law of England "specially," but in cases where the Law of England is in force generally in the place where the Candidate was previously admitted, the examina-

tion in General Law will not be so extensive or minute as in the case of Candidates not previously admitted elsewhere.

(b) *Candidates previously admitted to practice in Sheriff's Court, in Scotland.*

Rule 16.—Every Candidate for admission as a Solicitor, who has been previously admitted to practice in any of the Sheriff Courts of Scotland shall pass the same examination in Law and general knowledge as are hereinafter required for Candidates not previously admitted.

(c) *Candidates not previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 17.—Every Candidate for admission as a Solicitor who has not previously been admitted elsewhere must produce to the examining Judge at his first and second Examination, such Articles, Contracts, Assignments, or Appointments as he may rely upon, duly authenticated, or must give satisfactory secondary evidence of the same, if the originals cannot be produced, and the same and the contents thereof must be verified by affidavit, and where any such documents are required by Law to be filed, the filing thereof must be proved in like manner.

Rule 18.—An affidavit must be made by the person or persons, under whom such Candidate has served, of the *bona fide* and exclusive service of such clerk under such articles, and of the conduct of such Candidate during such service, or the absence of such affidavit must be accounted for, and the service sworn to, by the affidavit of the Candidate.

Rule 19.—Such Candidate as last mentioned shall produce at each examination, evidence to the satisfaction of the examining Judge, from the place where the past service of such candidate has taken place, of the good character and conduct of such Candidate, and in no case where the service, or part of the service, relied on has taken place in any part of New Zealand not within the Judicial District of the examining Judge, will a Candidate be admitted till the examining Judge has communicated with the Judge of such other district.

Rule 20.—There shall be two examinations of this class of Candidates, the first of which shall take place not less than twelve months before the time at which the service of the candidate under articles can expire.

The second examination will take place after the expiration of the service upon which the Candidate relies for his admission.

At the first examination, an intimation will be given by the examining Judge to the Candidate of the matters, if any, in respect of which the Candidate seems to be deficient, and the Candidate will be expected to give evidence at the second examination of progress in respect of such matters.

Provided that this rule shall not affect Candidates who shall be in a position to apply for admission within two years from the day on which these rules come into force, but such person may, if he please, be admitted on passing one examination only after the expiration of his service.

Rule 21.—The examination of Candidates in this class in general knowledge shall comprise Ancient and Modern History, the British Constitution, the Feudal System, English Composition and Etymology, Writing from Dictation, the Latin Language, Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry and Algebra.

N.B.—The examining Judge will, from time to time give specific notice under Rule 2 of the particular subjects, and books on which he will examine Candidates, but in the meantime Candidates may give notice of books relating to the above subjects, in which they will be prepared to be examined.

Rule 22.—The examination of this class of Candidates in law will be generally on the theory and practice of the Laws of England and of New Zealand; and a general acquaintance will be expected with Stephen's, Blackstone, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Law and Practice, Sir J. Jervis's Acts, the Ordinances and Acts of New Zealand, and the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY, C.J.
ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, J.
H. B. GRESSON, J.
C. W. RICHMOND, J.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, Feb. 15, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel the commission held by
Captain IVER MACIVER,
of the Auckland Militia.

T. RUSSELL.

POSTAL.

Letter Boxes placed on board Mail Steamers.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for fixing a Letter Box on the poop (in such place as will be most accessible to the public) of each of the steamers belonging to the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Company and the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company, for the reception of inter-provincial letters, prepaid by postage stamps, after Mails are closed at the Post Offices.

G. ELLIOTT ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all Balances paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the 1st day of October, 1863, on account of Deceased Persons' Estates administered by THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as Official Administrator.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family	Moneys Received.	Payments Made.	Balance in hands of the Registrar.	Balance paid into Treasury.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Robert Torrens	Auckland	Unknown	9 17 6	5 13 9	...	4 3 9	
William Robinson	Auckland	"	50 10 3	5 3 10	...	45 6 5	
William Murray	Coromandel, near Auckland	"	13 11 9	6 19 6	...	6 12 3	
Duncan McCaul	Auckland	"	23 2 4	6 2 6	...	16 19 10	
Thomas Fidge	Auckland	"	4 18 6	2 15 8	...	2 2 10	
Charles Frederick Leggett	Auckland	Sydney	80 5 9	24 7 3	...	55 18 6	
			£182 6 1	51 2 6	...	131 3 7	

I, THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and faithful Return of all Balances paid by me into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1863, (both days inclusive,) on account of Deceased Persons' Estates officially administered by me.

THOS. OUTHWAITE.

Made and declared at Auckland, this Fifteenth day of January, 1864, before me

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY,

Chief Justice.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Union Bank of Australia, within the Colony of New Zealand, during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1863.

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LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	193,187	7	9	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	300,210	14	8
Bills in Circulation	39,460	19	1	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	14,944	17	3
Balances due to other Banks				Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,542	10	2
Government Deposits	19,397	15	3	Balances due from other Banks	32,834	15	7
Other Deposits { Not Bearing Interest	550,588	7	2	Landed Property	17,000	0	0
{ Bearing Interest	194,181	9	8	Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	696,794	18	11
				2. Colonial Government Securities			
				3. Other Funded Securities			
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	218,919	5	6
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	7,842	18	9
Total Average Liabilities	£996,815	18	11	Total Average Assets	£1,291,090	0	10

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1863 £1,000,000 per annum.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 16 per cent. per annum.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared £80,000.
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend £288,871 8s. 11d.

JOHN SIMPSON, Assistant Inspector.

J. HOWARD, Accountant.

Dated at Auckland, this 3rd day of February, 1864.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of New South Wales, in New Zealand, during the
Quarter ended 28th December, 1863.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Notes in Circulation	£189,236	0	4	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metal	£150,143	19	11
Bills in Circulation	72	3	10	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	38,989	9	0
Balances due to other Banks	17,106	9	1	Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,417	1	8
Government Deposits	64	12	1	Balances due from other Banks	3,297	17	8
Other Deposits {				Landed Property	7,945	18	9
				Not bearing Interest	367,977	3	4
Bearing Interest	149,182	9	0	Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	585,890	13	0
				2. Colonial Government Securities	80,859	13	10
				3. Other Funded Securities—			
				4. Debts due to Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	255,823	13	11
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	102,964	17	4
Total Average Liabilities	£ 723,638	17	8	Total Average Assets	£ 1,227,333	5	1

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 28th December, 1863 . £750,000
 Rate of the last Dividend to the Shareholders, 15 per cent. and Bonus, equal to 20 per cent.
 Amount of last Dividend declared 75 000
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 329,801 17 3

J. WOODHOUSE, Manager.

JAS. STIRLING, Accountant.

Dated at Auckland this 20th day of January, 1864.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of New Zealand, within the Colony, during the Quarter ended 31st December, 1863.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Notes in Circulation	316,794	18	6	Coined Gold and Silver, and other Coined Metal	23,3824	13	4
Bills in Circulation	19,279	6	11	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	28,966	7	10
Balances due to other Banks	88,005	18	5	Notes and Bills of other Banks	5,743	12	9
Government Deposits	211,356	18	9	Balances due from other Banks	15,774	17	4
Other Deposits {	619,473	12	8	Landed Property	17,023	18	11
				{ Not bearing Interest			
{ Bearing Interest	184,909	1	2	1. Notes and Bills discounted	852,129	12	0
				2. Colonial Government Securities	142,843	18	5
				3. Other Funded Securities			
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	384,160	9	1
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	103,875	6	7
Total Average Liabilities	£ 1,439,819	16	5	Total Average Assets	1,784,342	16	3

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st December, 1863 . . . £265,351
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 10 per cent. per annum
 Amount of the last Dividend declared 12,468 13 0
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 74,192 13 6

A. KENNEDY, General Manager.
 HENRY B. MACNAB, Accountant.

Dated at Auckland this 18th day of January, 1864

Printed and published by ROBERT J. CRIGGON and ALFRED SCARLE, for the New Zealand Government at the Printing Office, O'Connell-street.