



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

G. GREY, Governor.

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 VII., No. 7, the Governor is empowered from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him may 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 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 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 fifty lashes at one time; by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, in addition to the original sentence; and by such

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 Gazette*:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, 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 Auckland.

As witness the hand of 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, at the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-seventh day of June, 1866.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Prisoners.

1. Coercive labor is the consequence of crime. The first duty of the prisoner is obedience, which will be most rigorously enforced. Prisoners while undergoing a just punishment for their offences must bear in mind that it is the desire of those to whose charge they are entrusted to see them raised to a better position, and that consequently, while undergoing penal discipline, they will be afforded an opportunity of showing by industry, and orderly and regular behaviour, that they have acquired such sense of the duties owing to society, and of the obedience due to its laws, as will qualify them at the close of their term of imprisonment, to enter on a new career, with a fair prospect of being able to make their way as honest and useful members of society.

2. One uniform system of discipline will prevail. Prisoners of less than average intellect will not on that account be more rigorously dealt with than others; but men of a restless disposition will be placed at such description of labor as requires the closest and

most unvarying attention, and will be kept apart in the prison when possible.

3. All prisoners on entering the gaol shall be searched in the presence of an officer, and all articles taken from them.

4. They will then be required to thoroughly wash themselves before they put on the prison clothing, &c.; and if sentenced for a longer period than one week, their hair will be cut short, and their whiskers and beard shaved.

5. A list of their clothes, with all money and other property taken from them, will be entered in a book kept for the purpose, with the signatures of the officer who has charge of them, and of the prisoner from whom they are received.

6. Every prisoner is to be kept steadily and constantly at labor. No relaxation of such labor will be permitted until the prisoner shall have completed at least one-third of his sentence with good conduct, when any of them may be selected by the gaoler to act as wardsmen, cooks, or in other such office.

7. They are to pay implicit obedience to all lawful commands they may receive, and they are, on all occasions, to pay proper respect to all persons placed in authority over them.

8. They are at all times and in all places, to conduct themselves with order and regularity, and silence must be strictly observed when marching to and from their place of labor. At no time is any conversation to be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary.

9. Prisoners having any matter to represent or complain of, must address themselves to the gaoler, whose duty it will be to see justice done to them. They are not, however, precluded from addressing themselves to the visiting Justices; but they should remember that for making idle or frivolous complaints they will render themselves liable to punishment.

10. They must appear on all occasions clean in person and in dress. Clothing and bedding will be marked with a number, and the wilful loss or damage of any of these articles will be visited with severe punishment.

11. They shall attend Divine service of the denomination to which they belong at the appointed times, and shall behave themselves with due propriety.

12. The religious denomination of each prisoner is to be determined by his own statement upon his reception into the prison; and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a clergyman of a different denomination, unless extraordinary circumstances should require it, such as immediate prospect of death.

13. The Sunday shall be kept holy, and as a day of rest. Whenever a clergyman does not attend the prison on that day, prayers will be read by the gaoler.

14. Prisoners of the Jewish denomination will not be compelled to labor on their Sabbath, but may be employed on any necessary duty on a Sunday.

15. Each prisoner will be provided with a Bible and Prayer Book, and books of a secular character will also be provided for instruction. The defacing or damaging of any book will be visited with severe punishment.

16. Prisoners behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before a visiting Justice, who will inflict such lawful punishment as the case may demand. They will on all such occasions be placed in separate confinement to await trial, and, if necessary, in irons.

17. They are not to have in their possession any article of food, clothing, &c., except such as shall have been issued to them, and sanctioned by the medical officer or gaoler. All articles of luxury, such as tobacco, are strictly prohibited.

18. Gaming, dancing, swearing, fighting, singing, and loud conversation, are strictly prohibited.

19. Prisoners must not leave their place of work without authority.

20. Any person sleeping out of his own berth will be punished for misconduct.

21. Prisoners may upon reception write one letter. Afterwards they will not be allowed to send or receive any letters oftener than once in three months, except through the gaoler, who will inspect them, and exercise his own discretion as to their delivery; and they must not hold any communication whatever with any person, without his authority. They may however, if well conducted, be permitted to see their friends on the first Saturday in each quarter.

22. Any prisoner conniving at a breach of the regulations will be considered as an accessory, and punished for misconduct.

23. A copy of the regulations shall be suspended in each ward, and shall be read to the prisoners, or explained to them once a month.

24. There shall also be suspended in each ward a list of the names of all prisoners belonging to it, in which will be noted the offence, sentence, and date of reception into the establishment, and a record of conduct whilst therein.

25. Each prisoner to have his hair kept close cut; to be shaved on Tuesdays and Saturdays; to wash his feet on the latter day; and to put on a clean shirt on Sunday.

26. Prisoners about to be discharged will be allowed to let their hair grow for a month previously. On the day of discharge they shall deliver to the gaoler the prison clothing in their possession in a clean and neat state, and will be placed in possession of all effects taken from them on committal.

27. Every prisoner not employed at hard labor shall take exercise for two hours every morning, and for two hours every afternoon, weather permitting.

Prisoners in Solitary or Separate Confinement.

28. Every prisoner, before being placed in a cell, shall be strictly searched.

29. He shall then be shown the cell, and caused to examine it carefully, in order that any marking or defacing may be at once thereafter detected.

30. Prisoners undergoing separate treatment are not to be released without the special authority of a visiting Justice.

31. Prisoners shall not, upon any pretence whatever, communicate, either by words or signs, with each other, or with the men employed in cleaning their cells, nor sing, whistle, dance, or make any noise whatever during their confinement. They are forbidden to stop any of the ventilating apparatus, or to deface the walls of their cells.

32. Should any prisoner wish to see a visiting Justice, chaplain, medical officer, or the gaoler, he is to inform the visiting officer; but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

33. When prisoners are taken out to exercise, which will not be until the third day after their admission, they are to be kept marching in line, five yards apart, and facing in the same direction.

Cooks.

34. The Cooks shall be in such proportion as may from time to time be directed, and shall be selected from the best conducted men among those who shall have completed one-third of their sentence.

35. They will be held responsible that the prisoners' rations are properly cooked, and distributed according to the directions of the gaoler.

36. They will be required to have the cook-house, cooking utensils, tables, mess-kits, pails, &c., at all

times properly cleansed, and kept in their proper places.

37. They are to be employed during spare time in such work as the gaoler may allot to them.

Wardsmen.

38. There will be such wardsmen employed in the prison as may be considered necessary, for the clean state and the general order of which they will be held responsible.

39. The night tubs in use in the prison are to be emptied by them every morning, thoroughly cleansed, and purified with lime.

40. They will be required to wash the floors of the different divisions as often as they may be directed, and also to whitewash the walls of the interior part of the prison.

41. They will have to attend to the trimming of the lamps, and see that they are properly supplied with oil.

General Routine.

42. The bell will be rung, in summer two hours, and in winter one hour and a half before the time to commence labor.

43. When the first bell rings, the prisoners will rise and fold their bedding neatly. At the second bell, which will be fifteen minutes after the first, the ward or cell will be unlocked, and they will place their bedding in the place set apart for its reception. They will then wash, after which prayers will be read during which time they shall remain uncovered and attentive.

44. They will then breakfast and proceed to labor, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, at 8 a.m., and during the remaining six months at 7 a.m. They will return from labor at 5. From April to September they will return from labor at 4. One hour's cessation for dinner. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labor, and should employ themselves in mending their clothes, &c. Prayers will be read every evening, after which, should there be no facilities for attending school, they will be locked up for the night.

45. Lamps will be kept burning in the different divisions of the prisons during the night, and any prisoner interfering with or extinguishing any lamp will be severely punished.

46. At 8 p.m., the bell will be rung, after which silence must be strictly observed.

47. The bedding of the prisoners is to be aired at least three times a week, weather permitting.

Juvenile Prisoners.

48. Juvenile prisoners will occupy separate cells or wards, exclusively set apart for their use, and will be employed in work about the gaol.

Unconvicted Prisoners.

49. Will be subject to the general rules of the prison. They will not, however, be required to dress in the prison clothing, to be shaved, or to have their hair cut off.

50. If such prisoners be discharged, the property taken from them shall be restored, if not held under legal advice. If admitted to bail, such property as may be directed by the magistrate admitting to bail shall be retained until they are discharged.

51. They will be supplied with the same rations as the prisoners not at hard labor, but may, in preference, support themselves, at the discretion of the gaoler.

52. They may be visited by and may correspond with their legal advisers at all reasonable times, and may be visited by their friends on Tuesdays and

Fridays, on application to the gaoler, and in the presence of an officer.

53. They shall be cautioned that any remarks they may make respecting the offence with which they are charged may be used against them.

Juvenile Unconvicted Prisoners.

54. Will be subjected to the same rules as the adult unconvicted prisoners.

Female Prisoners.

55. Female prisoners will be subject to all rules and regulations laid down for the ordering of male prisoners, so far as such rules and regulations are applicable.

Punishment Regulations.

56. Any prisoner

I. Being insolent to, or threatening any officer of the gaol;

II. Injuring or destroying the property of the Government;

III. Fighting or assaulting a prisoner;

IV. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officers of the gaol;

V. Holding, or attempting to hold, intercourse with others than officers of the gaol, without lawful permission;

VI. Profane swearing, or obscene language, playing at any games, or gambling;

VII. Smoking, or in any way making use of tobacco, unless by special permission;

VIII. Or being guilty of any other misconduct not provided against in these rules, subversive of the peace, order, and 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 the visiting Justice, to repay such destruction or injury.

57. 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 solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month, by diminished rations, and by being placed in irons.

58. 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 buildings or other property, shall,

in addition to any punishment to which he may by law otherwise be sentenced, be punishable by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month at any one time, or for three months in periods of one calendar month at intervals of at least one calendar month each, by placing in irons, whipping, not exceeding fifty lashes at one time, by imprisonment, not exceeding twelve calendar months, and by diminished rations, in addition to the original sentence.

59. 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.

60. Females guilty of repeated breaches of gaol regulations shall be liable to have their hair cut close in addition to any other punishment to which they may be subject.

61. Every sentence of punishment, with the nature of the offence, shall be entered in the Defaulters' Book, and signed by the visiting Justice.

Attempt to Escape.

62. 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.

63. Any prisoner attempting to escape, or who, having escaped, shall be re-captured, shall be put in irons for such term as a visiting Justice shall direct.

Gaoler.

64. He shall reside in the establishment, from which he shall not absent himself for a longer period than six hours, without the written authority of the Superintendent. He shall be responsible for the discipline, entire management, and safe custody of the prisoners, the impartial enforcement of penal discipline, and the introduction and maintenance of habits of industry, cleanliness, order and obedience among them and in the establishment generally.

65. He shall duly ascertain that the prisoners are correctly instructed in labor, and so placed as to preclude their carrying on conversation unheard by the officer in charge. He will therefore frequently, and at uncertain hours, visit the working parties.

66. He shall see that all the officers under his charge perform their duties in strict accordance with the Regulations issued for their guidance.

67. He shall be at all times ready to receive any complaint or application made by any of the prisoners, and to report the same to a visiting Justice.

68. He shall use all necessary measures of precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and with that view frequently visit and inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and every division of the establishment by day and by night, and shall see every prisoner once, at least, in twenty-four hours.

69. He shall see that the utmost economy be observed throughout the establishment, and that the labor of the prisoners be made as productive as possible.

70. He shall not allow prisoners, under any pretence whatever, to be employed either singly or in detached parties, without being under the charge and personal observation of an officer.

71. He shall not permit any stranger to sleep in the apartments of the officers, nor shall any visitors be allowed unless by permission of a visiting Justice.

72. He shall keep a journal, in which he will enter every extraordinary occurrence, and remark upon any irregularities which may take place in the discipline of the establishment, as also upon all matters of importance bearing upon the health, discipline, and employment of the prisoners.

73. He shall specially report to the medical officer the case of any prisoner whose condition, mental or bodily, requires particular attention.

74. He shall furnish the medical officer with a list of all prisoners who may be undergoing separate

treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.

75. He shall immediately report the death of any prisoner to a visiting Justice and to the Coroner for the district.

76. In case of misconduct on the part of any officer, he is empowered to suspend such officer, who will not however be permitted to leave the establishment, and he shall immediately report to the Superintendent, or in case of urgency he may apply to a visiting Justice for advice and assistance.

77. He shall keep an order book, in which he will enter such orders as he may from time to time find it necessary to issue.

78. In visiting the female division of the gaol he shall be attended by the matron or some female officer.

79. He shall visit the various messes at their meals, and see that their food is of a proper quality, and properly cooked.

80. He shall have the keys of the outer gate delivered to him at 10 p.m. all the year round, and he shall ascertain that the officers are all present. He will keep the keys until 6 a.m., in summer, and until sunrise at other seasons, and he shall not allow egress or ingress during the night, except on special occasions, to be noted in his journal.

81. He shall as soon as possible after the reception of a prisoner into the establishment, cause to be entered in the Prison Register, the name of such prisoner, with his offence, sentence, personal description, and any particulars he may discover as to his previous history. Every offence the prisoner may commit whilst in custody shall also be entered in the Defaulters' Book.

82. He will be held responsible for the correct issue of the stores and provisions, and that no improper appropriation of them is permitted.

83. Should the storekeeper at any time report the receipt of an inferior description of rations, the gaoler shall call upon the medical officer to inspect them, and should the contractor, after one warning, fail to supply a better quality, the gaoler will obtain the articles required elsewhere, at the contractor's risk.

84. He shall make a Yearly Report on the state of the establishment, and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

85. He shall cause the Rules of the establishment to be read to the prisoners on entry, and as occasion may require.

86. He may place any refractory prisoner in irons, immediately reporting the case to a visiting Justice.

87. He shall cause to be kept such Registers, Books, or Records, and shall furnish such returns as may be ordered by the Superintendent.

Chief Warder.

88. This officer is next in rank to the gaoler, in whose absence he will assume charge of the establishment.

89. He shall see the provisions issued daily from the store, taking care that they are of a good and wholesome kind, and according to the contract quality. He shall be present at every meal.

90. He shall minutely inspect the wards, separate apartment cells, and the establishment generally, daily, frequently at irregular hours, and pay great attention to ventilation and cleanliness.

91. He shall see that the prisoners are shaved twice a week; that they put on clean shirts; that their hair be kept cut close by, and that no prisoner be permitted to wear whiskers; and that the clothing is at all times clean and in thorough repair. He shall also inspect the bedding and men's utensils weekly.

92. When clothing is to be issued, he will draw

the quantity required from the storekeeper, and shall be responsible for proper distribution to the prisoners.

93. He shall, under the gaoler, have the management of prisoners undergoing solitary confinement, and he shall be responsible for the proper enforcement and carrying out all orders relating to the refractory prisoners.

94. He shall each evening visit the wards, and see that the prisoners are quiet and orderly and the warders on the alert. He will receive the keys from the lockers at evening parade, handing over the same to the officer in charge for the night, who will be held responsible for their safe custody, and the correct locking of each cell and corridor gate throughout the gaol. He shall also muster the prisoners morning and evening, seeing that all answer to their names.

95. The senior and other wardens will be immediately under his charge, and he shall apportion to each his hour of duty, subject to the approval of the gaoler.

96. He will also have charge of the arms, ammunition, &c., and shall be responsible that they are kept in serviceable condition.

97. He shall see that the warders are dressed in uniform on all occasions.

98. He shall see that no tobacco, food, clothing, spirituous or fermented liquors, or any improper articles are admitted into the establishment, and he shall not allow anything to be carried out, without the authority of the gaoler.

Overseers.

99. The duty of the Overseer will be to accompany the prisoners to their work, and to remain with them during the whole time they are at work, to place them in such positions as will ensure complete supervision, and generally to direct their labor.

100. They shall render every assistance in their power to the chief warden in carrying on the duties of the establishment.

Storekeeper.

101. He shall be responsible for all stores, clothing, bedding, fuel, oil, &c., delivered into his charge.

102. He will receive the rations from the contractor, and deliver them to the chief warden daily, reporting to the gaoler when any article is not in accordance with contract, or when the quantity is deficient. For this purpose he shall prepare a daily requisition on the contractor to be countersigned by the gaoler.

103. He must be careful that no stores are issued without being properly marked, and that every repairable article be kept in repair, and he must pay the strictest attention to economy in their distribution. The men's clothing and bedding must be numbered.

104. All unserviceable stores must be received by him before any others are issued to replace them, and be kept in store to await condemnation by a Board to be appointed for that purpose.

105. He shall also render all assistance in his power, when not engaged in other duties, to the chief warden, in carrying on the duties of the establishment.

Sergeant Warden.

106. The sergeant warden will have charge of the keys of the prison during the day.

107. He shall see that the prisoners employed as wardens, cooks, or in other such office, perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

108. He shall carefully superintend the searching of all prisoners upon arrival at the prison, taking care that they are thoroughly cleaned before being allowed to assume the prison clothing.

109. He shall, morning and evening, in the presence of the chief warden, carefully examine the wards and cells, for the purpose of detecting any defacing of the walls, or any attempt to tamper with the fastenings. He shall, also, twice a day, examine all prisoners' rooms.

110. He shall, under the orders of the chief warden, see that the discipline of the warders is maintained, and that the prisoners preserve due order and obedience.

Warders.

111. They shall strictly conform to all rules and regulations promulgated for their guidance, and to all the rules of the establishment, obey their superior officers, and assist them in maintaining order and discipline.

112. They will be dressed in uniform and armed, and they must at all times present a neat and cleanly appearance, and keep their arms in servicable condition.

113. The general and special duties of each warden will be inserted in a book under the direction of the gaoler.

114. A book will be kept, in which they shall enter the name and rank of the officer, and the hours at which they were visited by him on their posts, during the night.

115. They shall without delay, report the names of prisoners who may desire to see a minister of religion, visiting Justice, medical officer, or the gaoler.

116. They shall seize all prohibited articles and deliver them to the gaoler forthwith, and shall immediately report the wanton destruction of any article the property of the Government.

117. It will be their special duty, when on guard in the prison, to prevent all irregularities, to see that the regulations and orders are complied with in all points, to enforce strict silence in the wards, cells, &c.; to see that each prisoner sleeps in his own bed-place, that the lamps are kept burning during the night, and the inspection apertures in the doors kept clear.

118. They must bear in mind, that although armed, they must exercise great forbearance in the use of their arms, and that in the event of a prisoner attempting to escape, on no account are they to fire on such prisoner, until all other available means shall have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after the prisoner shall have been challenged repeatedly to stand.

119. When guarding prisoners at labor they must not allow them to approach nearer than fifteen paces.

Matron.

120. The matron shall reside in the establishment, from which she shall not absent herself without authorization.

121. The matron is charged with the immediate care and superintendence of the female prisoners, and shall conform to all rules and regulations laid down for the ordering of the male division of the gaol, so far as such rules and regulations are applicable.

122. The matron shall be present at the searching of female prisoners on their admission; also, when they leave the gaol, and at all inspections by whomsoever made.

123. The matron, or a female warden, shall attend Divine service with the female prisoners.

General Instructions.

124. No officer will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially to the Superintendent, and the application forwarded

through the gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, he may leave at once, but the fact shall be immediately reported for approval, with statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

125. Officers going on leave of absence shall state the time at which they leave the prison, and when they return to duty shall report themselves to the officer in authority immediately over them.

126. All officers shall be sworn in as constables on appointment, and shall be subject to such penalties and punishments, by stoppage of pay and allowances for any dereliction of duty or misconduct, as His Honor the Superintendent, the visiting Justice, or Justices may direct.

127. All officers and warders must attend Divine service with the prisoners, or when prayers are read. They will also be required to attend school with the prisoners in turn.

128. The use of tobacco or spirits is prohibited within the prison.

129. In every case of emergency the officers of the establishment will promptly report the circumstances to the gaoler, and in the event of its appearing that any officer has allowed any irregularities to pass unreported, his neglect will be brought under the notice of a visiting Justice.

130. No male officer will be permitted to enter the female division of the gaol except on duty, and in all cases he must be attended by the matron or a female officer.

131. All applications or representations made to His Honor the Superintendent must be forwarded through the gaoler, who will accompany them with such observations as may be necessary.

132. The officers will keep watch at night, relieving each other as may be directed by the gaoler. This is a most important duty, requiring unceasing vigilance, and they should, by visits at irregular hours, observe that order is maintained by the prisoners, and that the warders are alert on their posts.

133. An officers' visiting book will be kept, in which they will enter the hours at which they visited the different parts of the establishment.

134. A servant will be allowed to the gaoler, and one or more to the officers, as may be required for the purpose of cooking and cleaning their apartments. Such servants to be employed only with the sanction of a visiting Justice, and to be selected from the well-conducted prisoners serving short sentences.

135. Harsh or irritating language must not be used by any person in authority, for calmness and firmness will be found best calculated to ensure obedience. No communication is to be held with the prisoners, except such as is indispensable, and on such occasions officers should so demean themselves as in no way to irritate or annoy.

136. A monthly inspection of the prisoners, prison buildings, bedding and stores, for which the officers of the establishment shall have everything in readiness, will be held by the visiting Justices and the medical officer.

Scale of Rations.

137. All rations to be according to the following scale:—

No. 1.—FOR CONVICTS AND ALL PRISONERS AT HARD LABOR.

	Males.	Females.
Oaten meal or maize	8 oz.	6 oz.
Bread	24 "	16 "
Meat, with its own liquor, flavored with 4 oz. mixed vegetables, 1 lb. 8 oz. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. pepper, per 100 rations	16 "	8 "

Potatoes	16 oz.	12 oz.
Sugar	1 "	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

No. 2.—FOR PRISONERS NOT AT HARD LABOR, AND FOR CHILDREN OF FEMALE PRISONERS OVER EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

	Males.	Females.
Oaten meal or maize	8 oz.	6 oz.
Bread	16 "	12 "
Meat	6 "	6 "
Potatoes	8 "	8 "
Sugar	1 "	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

No. 3.—PRISONERS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Bread	24 oz.
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No. 4.—CHILDREN OF FEMALE PRISONERS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.

Milk	1 pint.
Bread	6 oz.
Sugar	1 "

No. 5.—CHILDREN ABOVE TWO YEARS AND UNDER EIGHT.

Milk	1 pint.
Bread	8 oz.
Meat	4 "
Sugar	1 "

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st June, 1866.

THE following report, by Dr. Hector, on the Petroleum recently found at Taranaki, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Geological Survey of New Zealand,
Wellington, 18th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to furnish the following information respecting the Rock oil, or Petroleum, that is found at Taranaki, various specimens of which, along with the associated rocks, have been sent to this department for examination.

It appears that an exhalation of gas, and bubbles of bituminous matter, has been observed since the earliest days of the settlement, at about half-a-mile from high water mark, between the main-land and Moturoa, the highest of the Sugarloaf islands; and, according to Dieffenbach, was whimsically attributed by the Maoris to the decomposition of an Atua, or spirit, who was drowned there.

It was not, however, until November last, that any attempt appears to have been made to search for this oil, by boring or sinking wells on land, and as these experiments have to a certain extent proved successful, much attention has been recently attracted to this natural production, which it is hoped may yet prove a valuable and important article for export.

The petroleum is described as oozing in small drops from cracks and fissures in the rock that forms the Sugarloaf promontory, but it does not appear that the solid rock itself contains any appreciable traces of oil.

All the rock specimens sent are either of the common superficial sand beds of the coast, or of a hard gray rock that proves to be the same trachytic breccia which forms the Sugarloaves, and which can be traced only a short distance inland towards Mount Egmont. This rock is of volcanic origin, being composed of fragments of still older igneous rocks, ejected under the sea in the tertiary period, and

cemented together by the feldspathic mud which usually accompanies such eruptions.

Trachytic breccia of similar character is of frequent occurrence in other parts of New Zealand, encircling the districts where energetic volcanic action once prevailed, either as rudely stratified masses of immense thickness, which overlie the deposits that were forming in the sea at the time of their eruption, or as massive dykes that have pierced through and consolidated among these same strata.

When the nature and origin of this rock is taken into consideration, it is evident that the petroleum it contains can only be accidentally present and must have been originally derived from some other source, and indeed it is probable that this rock has only acted as a condenser and absorber of gaseous vapour produced by the natural distillation of deep-seated strata of carboniferous matter.

It should be remarked that among the recent superficial deposits along the same coast, there are found considerable beds of lignite and decomposing vegetable matter, and though such deposits cannot account for the dissemination of the oil in the rock to a depth of 115 feet (at which depth I understand decided indications of its presence have been obtained), still it is well to bear in mind the existence of such superficial deposits, as it is quite possible that they may give rise to small quantities of bituminous oil, and to other indications that might tend to mislead explorers in searching for true oil wells.

The real source of the oil is most probably to be looked for in the coal seams that belong to the Brown Coal Formation, that is believed to form the base of the series of tertiary strata that extends under Mount Egmont, and the valleys of the Wanganui and other rivers which enter the sea along the coast between Mokau and Otaki.

This coal formation, which is probably not a continuous sheet but occupies isolated depressions in the Paleozoic rocks, is overlaid by marine strata of various kinds, comprising clay shales, sandstones, and limestones that were accumulated during a gradual depression of the land beneath the sea.

The volcanic eruptions seemed to have commenced at the period of the greatest depression, most probably with the eruption of volcanic rock, like that which forms the trachytic breccia that now yields the petroleum.

The volcanic action, at first submarine, was continued with the re-emergence of the land, becoming gradually more feeble and more localized, until the great cone of Mount Egmont was piled up in the atmosphere.

The total thickness of the submarine strata which in the deepest part of the basin overlie the brown coal formation, cannot be less than 2,000 feet, and to this must be added at least an equal thickness of submarine volcanic formations, above which rises the true volcanic cone of Mount Egmont to a height of 8,270 feet, composed principally of lavas and scoria beds of recent date.

Under this immense accumulation any brown coal beds that exist in the deeper part of the basin must have been subject throughout a lengthened period of time to the combined action of heat from the frequent injection of igneous dykes, and moisture from the percolation of water to supply that which was carried off in the form of steam during the volcanic eruptions; and one of the most probable results of the chemical action produced would be the formation of bituminous vapours that would ascend through the strata along lines occupied by dykes and fissures until they reached rocks sufficiently cool to cause their condensation into the form of oil.

In the foregoing endeavour to account for the

remarkable fact of the presence of petroleum in the volcanic rock at Taranaki, it has been necessary to rely greatly on the analogy of geological structure which may reasonably be expected to exist between the district in question and other parts of New Zealand where similar superficial features prevail, as the information which has been derived from actual observation of the district is yet very limited.

It must be distinctly understood that there is no similarity between the mode of occurrence of the rock oil, so far as it has yet been found at Taranaki, to that which prevails in the oil-bearing districts in the United States of America and Canada; for although it is held by some geologists that in these countries the oil has also been produced by destructive distillation of coal seams, which are now represented by seams of anthracite coal, or have been wholly removed by denudation; still the nature and arrangement of the condensing rock has been very different, and this, of course, will completely alter the case so far as the practical search for petroleum is concerned.

In the United States the wells are sunk principally in very ancient strata—older, perhaps, than many of the slate rocks of New Zealand, but lying in an undisturbed and nearly horizontal manner over immense areas.

In Oil Creek Valley, according to Professor Draper, these strata consist of clay shale in beds of about one hundred feet in thickness, separated by layers of sandstone of twenty to thirty feet.

The borings are carried through alternate beds of this description to a depth of 400 feet before the oil is obtained plentifully, although it also exists in the upper strata in small quantity.

In this case it undoubtedly percolates through the more porous layers of sand rock, so that the process for obtaining it is like ordinary well-sinking, and a continued supply can be calculated on with considerable certainty.

In Canada the oil is also obtained much in the same way by piercing horizontal beds of limestone and shale of Silurian and Devonian age, the oil being found in the cracks and fissures of the former rock.

In that district there are also surface wells sunk in the superficial gravel and clays that have been saturated with the oil rising to the surface by natural springs.

The steady supply of rock oil from the American wells is no doubt due to the great extent and regularity of the porous strata in which it has been accumulated, and through which it percolates in the same manner as water supplying artesian wells.

The petroleum wells of Italy, Asia Minor, and the Crimea, have more resemblance to what may be expected in New Zealand, in so far that the oil escapes from strata of tertiary age and is always more or less distinctly connected with active or extinct volcanic agency.

Professor Ansted in a recent article on this subject, describes the petroleum in the Crimea as springing from blue clay shales that underlie a crust of marine limestone of recent tertiary formation.

The petroleum wells up in the bottom of valleys that have been eroded through the limestone and so exposed the shales, and evidence of deep-seated chemical action is indicated by mud volcanoes from which liquid mud accompanied with an escape of gas, slowly oozes and forms conical mounds and hillocks.

In these tertiary strata we have a marked resemblance to the older tertiary rocks of New Zealand which overlie the brown coal formation, and as I have already described, underlie the eruptive rocks of such volcanic centres as Mount Egmont; and I am inclined to think that the proper place to expect petroleum to occur in large quantities may be in connection with lines of dislocation at some distance

from the centre of disturbance, and where the older tertiary rocks come up to the surface.

In the Taranaki district this would be to the north of New Plymouth, and in localities where perhaps there might be no surface indications excepting those which everywhere mark dislocations of the strata.

From the above considerations it is probable that, in the neighbourhood of Sugarloaf Point, where these explorations are being made, the boring will have to be carried to a very great depth before a constant or abundant supply of oil can be looked for, unless, as is extremely probable, when sinking through a rock which appears to be in parts saturated with oil, an open cavity or fissure be accidentally struck in which a large quantity of oil has accumulated.

Such natural cavities are frequently struck when boring in the sandstone in America, the result being a sudden and forcible discharge of gas, oil, or water, according to whether the upper, lower, or middle part of the cavity be first tapped; but before long this spontaneous overflow always ceases, and then the ordinary method of pumping has to be resorted to.

If, however, the oil has been condensed in the fissures that traverse the trachyte breccia at Taranaki, from the form of vapour, and if it does not percolate freely through the substance of the rock, as it does between the layers of sandstone and shale in America, I fear that the pumping will not be of much avail.

The specimens of petroleum submitted have been carefully analysed in the laboratory of this department, by Mr. Skey, and from the result of his examination it would appear that the nature and value in relation to other petroleum oils, of the samples as yet obtained, has been somewhat over-estimated, and that they must only be looked upon as a good indication that really valuable oils may exist in the neighbourhood.

All the various samples which have been submitted have the same physical characters, having a dirty green color by reflected light and being opaque, except in thin films, when it has a deep red color by transmitted light.

At 60° Fah. it is quite limpid, and though at lower temperatures it has considerable consistency, yet when reduced to 25° Fah. it does not become solid.

It has a mawkish but not unpleasant odour, being very different in this respect from most rock oil, and is especially free from all traces of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Minute flakes of a white substance, probably allied to paraffine, float in the oil, and are gradually deposited, when it is allowed to remain quiet at a low temperature, nearly the whole of this solid substance becoming dissolved when the oil is gently heated.

The temperature at which the oil boils is 340° Fah., and it does not appear to evaporate at ordinary temperature for when exposed to the air it remains unchanged, neither thickening nor acquiring a skin on the surface.

Its temperature requires to be raised to 260° Fah. before its vapour inflames; and even with a wick it does not burn so freely as common animal oils.

The specific gravity is very high as compared with other hydro-carbons, being no less than 962 (water being 1000) or 14½ degrees of Gesner's hydrometer scale.

There does not appear to be any instance on record of a rock oil having so high a specific gravity, the usual range being from 814 to 930 for crude oil.

It may be explained that all the varieties of petroleum are composed of carbon and hydrogen and only differ in their quality according to the proportion which these two elements bear to one another, the

heavier, and inferior oils for illuminating purposes having the larger proportion of carbon.

There is therefore no test of the quality of the oil which is so reliable and so easy of application as that of the specific gravity, and the above results are quite sufficient to show that the samples of oil examined have a much larger proportion of carbon in their composition than the common petroleum from which the kerosene of commerce is manufactured. This was still further proved by the examination of the oil by distillation as in the production of kerosene.

A measured quantity of the crude oil was distilled with a very gentle heat which was gradually raised until 80 per cent of the original quantity was obtained in the receiver, which is about the average proportion of kerosene obtained from the American petroleum.

The oil obtained which had a faint yellow color and pleasant odour, was of specific gravity 930, which is denser than the commercial proof that has been fixed for heavy lubricating oils (927).

As the lighter oil would distil over first and at a lower temperature, the experiment was repeated and the process stopped when 25 per cent. of the original quantity operated on had been obtained in the condenser.

The distilled oil obtained on this occasion had a specific gravity of 889 or slightly over the proof fixed for light lubricating oils (881).

By further experiments it was found that the lightest oil that could be drawn over had the specific gravity of 874 and of this quality only a ¼ oz. could be obtained from 12 oz. of the crude oil after it had been carefully purified by filtration.

The next 1½ oz. obtained had a specific gravity of 893, and the next ounce 917, which would give to the remainder of the 80 per cent. of distilled oil obtained in the first experiment a specific gravity of 941.

The first two samples were quite clear and colorless, but the last had a pale yellow tinge.

The average specific gravity of the 2½ oz. thus obtained from the original quantity of 12 oz. was 900, or that of a lubricating oil of medium quality, while the oil left in the retort had a consistency of tar.

The ordinary density of the kerosene of commerce should be 819 (although it is often made lighter, in order to improve its color, which however renders it liable to explode), and it has been found impossible to obtain oil of this low density from Taranaki petroleum.

The lightest distilled oil which was obtained burns freely with a wick, but has a lurid flame, and though not adapted for use in the ordinary kerosene lamp, might possibly be used in a lamp suitable for paraffine oil.

The residuum left in the retort when 80 per cent. of oil was drawn over was a hard brittle pitch, which can be obtained from the crude oil in the proportion of 73 grs. to the fluid ounce.

This pitch when further examined gave 28 per cent. of hydro-carbon evolved at a high temperature, and 62 per cent. of a lustrous vesicular coke, which contains 7.77 per cent. of ferruginous ash.

The general results of these experiments may be tabulated as follows:—

One hundred parts of the crude oil, as obtained from the wells, having a specific gravity 962, gives—

Distilled oil of specific gravity 874	...	2
" " " 893	...	10
" " " 917	...	8
" " " 941	...	60

Solid bitumen	...	...	...	...	6.1
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	12.4
Ash	...	...	...	...	1.5
					100.0

It may perhaps be considered premature to form an opinion as to the prospect of these wells from the result of the analyses of the small samples yet obtained, which, I understand, are only collected as drippings from the boring rods and pumps; but it must be remembered that it is usual to strike the lightest oils first when boring, and it may be expected with more certainty if it is the case that this oil has been condensed in the rock from a state of vapour, that the lightest and most valuable oils should be met with nearest the surface.

It, however, occasionally happens that petroleum obtained in one part of an oil-bearing district is much denser than in others, and sometimes even passes gradually into semi-solid bitumen, so that the occurrence of this heavy description of oil at Taranaki does not necessarily indicate the total absence of the finer oils, but only that the locality in which the borings have been made may not be the most favorable.

A remarkable instance of this gradual change of the quality of the oil occurs at Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, where the petroleum is obtained over a tract of country twelve square miles in extent, the strata being a porous argillaceous sandstone, full of fossil shells of the tertiary period.

The oil obtained from the centre of this district is very light and colorless, and accompanied by quantities of inflammable vapour; while towards the sides of the district it becomes darker in color and more dense, and gradually passes into asphaltum.

In concluding these remarks, I would remind explorers for oil wells in New Zealand that petroleum is to be found in nearly all parts of the world, and has been recognized and worked from time immemorial for illuminating purposes.

The only novelty in connection with it in the present age is the discovery of large natural reservoirs, that seem to yield an inexhaustible supply, of a quality that can be purified by an inexpensive process, in districts where its presence had not been previously expected. The occurrence of mineral oil in New Zealand must not, therefore, be looked upon as an exceptional and uncommon phenomenon, but as one of the productions natural to a country where extensive deposits of carbonaceous matter have been involved in volcanic disturbances.

Whether mineral oil of fine quality has been accumulated in accessible positions and in sufficient quantity to exert a marked influence on the future prosperity of this country, is the problem now being solved, and even if the boring now carried on at Taranaki should not prove successful, the question will not be set at rest.

The presence of petroleum has been reported, and may be expected, in many other parts of New Zealand; and now that attention has been directed to the subject I have no doubt it will be found, at least in small quantities, throughout both islands, wherever volcanic disturbances have affected deep basins containing tertiary strata overlying the brown coal formation.

Mention should not be omitted, however, of the circumstance that in the lower secondary rocks of New Zealand, which consist of sandstones and shales that have undergone great mechanical disturbance and chemical change, there are thin seams of graphite and anthracitic coal, and probably from these also there has been produced a certain amount of bituminous oils.

These beds, as yet discovered, are of very insigni-

ficant extent and cannot have yielded a large quantity of oil in their conversion to their present state.

As I intended in the present report merely to furnish general information respecting the origin and mode of occurrence of the petroleum at Taranaki, and to give the results of the chemical examination which has been made of it, I have deferred attempting to give any detailed description of the workings or the immediate locality where they are being carried on, as all the information I possess regarding what is to be seen on the spot since the workings were commenced has been gathered from the newspapers or from Mr. Grayling's letter (copy herewith enclosed) forwarded for my information along with a box of specimens which were only received a few days since.

I have also to acknowledge with thanks information which I have received verbally from Mr. Balfour, C.E., and Mr. James Hackett, both competent observers, who have recently visited the locality of the oil wells.

I have, &c.,
JAMES HECTOR, M.D., F.G.S.,
Director of New Zealand
Geological Survey.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Grayling.

Taranaki, 30th May, 1866.

SIR,—Having been requested by Mr. Hackett to forward you a box of specimens from the neighbourhood of the Sugarloaves, I write to inform you that a small box has been placed in the hands of the agent, with directions to forward the same by the first vessel, and should the weather moderate it will in all probability reach you by the "Storm Bird."

You will see by the enclosed index that oil is to be met with on the eastern side of the Sugarloaves, for some half-a-mile in distance, wherever a fissure is perceptible. At such a spot, a blow from the hammer will cause water, when poured on the fractured portion immediately to be coated with a film of petroleum, which is easily recognized by its smell.

I would particularly ask your attention to the fact that the more solid portions of the reef yields no appearance of oil. This, coupled with the fact that out at sea, where the water is upwards of 100 feet in depth, large bubbles of the diameter of an ordinary tumbler, are constantly bursting on the surface, induces the belief that petroleum is to be found in large quantities by deep boring. I might ask your attention to another significant fact. Carter, prior to boring, sunk a shaft between fifty and sixty feet in depth, this is now nearly filled with water, from which gas is constantly evolved, some thousands of cubic feet being daily given off, whilst the surface of the water has a layer of oil some inches in thickness.

Again, during the time the men were engaged in sinking, the gas at times disenabled them from continuing operations.

Another point worthy of record is, that the quantity of oil in the tube down which the boring rods work varies with the weather. I have only found surface indications where the rocks are exposed to view, by being protected from the prevailing winds which would otherwise cover them with sand.

On the westward side of the Sugarloaves the reef is covered with several feet of sand.

In an unstratified country such as Taranaki actual experiment alone can throw light on the lay of the rock.

It will give me great pleasure to send you at any time specimens of rocks; and would it be of any service to send you a gallon or more of oil.

I have, &c.,

W. E. GRAYLING.

The specimens referred to in Mr. Grayling's letter were found to be as follows:—

No. 1. Gray trachyte breccia, containing fragments of gray and blue trachyte, with crystals of feldspar and hornblende imbedded in a feldspathic ash. Some of the surfaces were stained with petroleum.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Decomposed feldspathic sand containing rolled gravel, evidently from superficial deposits.

No. 5. Fragments of trachytic breccia from the bottom of the deep bore, contains fragments of crystals of hornblende.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8. All trachyte fragments from the breccia rocks.

These rocks, with the exception of 2, 3, and 4, are of volcanic origin.

JAMES HECTOR.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES FULTON, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of West Taieri, in the Province of Otago.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Marriages, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Mohaka, in the Province of Hawke's Bay.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st June, 1866.

NOTICE.—Whereas a person of the name of GEORGE DOBSON, Civil Engineer in the service of the Provincial Government of Canterbury, has mysteriously disappeared in the neighbourhood of Grey River, Province of Canterbury: Notice is hereby given that, should the said George Dobson have been murdered, His Excellency the Governor will grant a Free Pardon to anyone implicated in such murder, except the actual murderer, who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

E. W. STAFFORD.

NOTICE.

£200 Reward, or a Free Pardon to an Accomplice.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch,)

Wellington, 26th June, 1866.

WHEREAS persons of the names Felix Mathews, John Kempthorne, James Dudley, and James Pontius, have mysteriously disappeared, and whereas it is supposed that they have been murdered, on the road between Nelson and Marlborough:

This is to notify that should these persons, or any of them, have been murdered, a reward of two hundred pounds (£200) will be given to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators; or His Excellency the Governor will grant a free pardon to any person implicated in such murder, except to the actual murderer or murderers, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction aforesaid.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that Letters Patent should be issued, appointing

WILLIAM GILBERT MAIR, Esq.,

a Judge of the Compensation Court of New Zealand.

T. M. HAULTAIN,

(In the absence of the Native Minister.)

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that Letters Patent should be issued, appointing

WILLIAM CHARLES LYON, Esq.,

a Judge of the Compensation Court of New Zealand.

T. M. HAULTAIN,

(In the absence of the Native Minister.)

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz.:—
In the Taranaki Militia.

Ensign Charles James Messenger to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commission, 20th June, 1866.

Ensign Martin George Roddy to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commission, 21st June, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned Officers, viz.:—

Captain Howard Hutton, Royal Cavalry Volunteers.
Captain John Fuller, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.
Ensign R. Dawson, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 23rd June, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM MILLS, Esq., Collector of Customs at Lyttelton; and

HENRY SCOTT MCKELLAR, Esq., Acting Collector of Customs at Auckland;

to be Licensing Officers under the provisions of the "Arms Act, 1860."

E. W. STAFFORD.

I, the undersigned, ROBERT SCHOFIELD, hereby make application to register "The Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company" under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865;" and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular:—

1. The name and style of the Company is "The Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company."
2. The place of operations is at Ross.
3. The nominal capital of the Company is fifteen thousand pounds in scrip of five pounds each.
4. The amount of capital paid up is three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds.
5. The name of the manager is Robert Schofield.
6. The office of the Company is at Ross.
7. The names and several residences of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each at this date are as follows:—

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
Alexander McLroy	Ross	1
Richard Jones	Ditto	1
William Muckart	Ditto	1
Joseph Grimmond	Ditto	1
John Hardy	Ditto	1
Matthew Sharley	Ditto	1
William Thackray	Ditto	1
Robert Hughes	Ditto	1
Alexander McLoud	Ditto	1
James Brice	Ditto	1
Richard Lemain	Ditto	1
James H. Gribble	Ditto	1
Michael Aynsley	Ditto	1
Richard Gribble	Ditto	1
William Ryan	Ditto	1
William Riley	Ditto	1
Joseph Gundry	Ditto	1
Abraham Mitchell	Ditto	1
John Morran	Ditto	1
Samuel G. Vaughan	Ditto	1
Henry S. G. Brown	Ditto	1
James Illingworth	Ditto	1
James E. Smith	Ditto	1
John Sale	Ditto	1
John Hannan	Ditto	1
Robert Schofield	Ditto	5

Dated this thirteenth day of June, 1866.

ROBERT SCHOFIELD, Manager.

We, the above named, being the whole of the shareholders in "The Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company," hereby consent to the registration of such Company under the provisions of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865."

ROBERT SCHOFIELD, Manager.

Witness—JUSTIN AYLMEY, J.P.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with the Estate of DANIEL WOLFF, deceased, intestate

1861.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 9.	By cash from Patrick Bydon, found on person of deceased	32	6	0
" 20.	By cash from Paterson and Co., proceeds sale of effects	65	10	9
1862.				
Feb. 26.	By cash, proceeds of bill of exchange on Bank of New South Wales	100	0	0
		£197	16	9

1862.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Apl. 7.	Paid advertising notice to creditors in <i>Daily Times</i>	0	7	0
July 28.	Paid filing affidavit and order	0	8	0
	Paid letters of administration	3	0	0
	Paid administrator's commission	9	17	0
1864.				
Aug. 15.	Paid advertising balance sheet	0	7	6
1865.				
March.	Paid postages	0	1	0
	Balance in administrator's hands	183	16	3
		£197	16	9

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with the Estate of JOHN McLEAN, deceased, intestate.

Supplementary Account.

1864.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 8.	By balance on previous account	22,350	8	6½
" 11.	By cash from Dalgety, Rattray and Co.	61	12	1
" 11.	By interest accruing on moneys lying at interest	741	19	7
		£23,154	0	2½
1864.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 10.	Paid Mr. McCombe for reporting on claim disputed by Dalgety Rattray & Co.	5	5	0
" 20.	Paid James Little, claim	7	9	6
" 20.	Paid Frederick Schluter, do.	7	5	6
" 20.	Paid F. Schluter and Co.	5	9	0
July 21.	Paid J. B. Gillies, law costs in McLean, deceased	13	0	6
" 21.	Paid Gillies and Turton, law costs in McLean, deceased	1	11	0
" 21.	Paid J. B. Gillies, law costs in McLean v. Chapman	8	0	2
" 21.	Paid Gillies and Turton, law costs in McLean v. Chapman	10	0	10
Sept. 9.	Paid Douglas, Alderson and Co., proportion of assessment on run and stock	27	3	3
1865.				
Jan. 18.	Paid Gillies and Turton, law costs	21	12	0
Feb. 4.	Paid advertising balance sheet	0	7	6
" 4.	Paid administrator's per centage, 2½ on £803 11s. 6d.	20	0	0
	Balance	23,026	15	11½
		£23,154	0	2½

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates, in Account with the Estate of WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, intestate.

1862.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	By cash from Bank of New Zealand, for bill of Exchange	50	0	0
" 29.	By cash for Victorian Bank notes	23	0	0
		£73	0	0
	Less discount	0	11	6
		£72	8	6

1862.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 1.	Paid David Ross and Benjamin, for attendance on deceased	1	0	0

1863.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 10.	Paid advertising for claims in <i>Times</i>	0	5	6
May 11.	Paid advertising for claims in <i>Telegraph</i>	0	4	0
Nov. 13.	Paid Court fees of administration	3	16	0
" 13.	Paid advertising balance sheet	0	7	6
" 13.	Paid administrator's commission	3	12	0
" 13.	Balance in administrator's hands	63	3	6
		£72	8	6

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator
of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with
the Estate of SAMUEL GRETTON, of the Arrow, miner,
deceased, intestate.

1863.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 8.	By cash proceeds sale of effects	8	10	7½
		£8	10	7½

1863.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 8.	Paid auctioneer's account	0	17	3½

1864.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 30.	Paid swearing and filing two affidavits, 10s.; order, 6s.	0	16	0
	Paid letters of administration, 5s.; balance sheet, 7s. 6d.	0	12	6
	Paid postage to Mr. Dufty	0	0	6
	Paid administrator's commission, 8 per cent.	0	13	7
	Balance	5	10	9
		£8	10	7½

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Official Administrator
of Intestate Estates at Otago, in Account with
the Estate of EDWARD LANG, of North Taieri, de-
ceased, intestate.

1864.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Apl. 25.	By cash from Samuel Hunter for carting on behalf of administrator	32	14	1
" 29.	By cash, proceeds sale of farm stock, &c.	1007	3	5
	By James Shand's bill for purchases at sale	98	17	0
June 13.	By cash recovered from Union Bank of Australia	106	15	6
		£1245	10	0

1864.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Apl. 13.	Paid William Macalister	14	12	6
" 30.	Paid Edward Shepherd	20	13	0
" 30.	Paid Richard Libby	21	18	0
May 3.	Paid Colin Gordon	21	10	0
" 14.	Paid C. D. Ferguson	18	6	0

1864.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
May 14.	Paid Samuel Hunter	23	6	0
" 28.	Paid W. Geddes, funeral expenses, &c.	32	14	0
June 11.	Paid advertising for claims in <i>News</i>	1	7	6
" 13.	Paid Gillies and Turton, law costs of recovering money in bank	16	6	0
	Paid William Horan	10	16	0
" 21.	Paid advertising in <i>Daily Times</i>	0	8	0
Sept. 17.	Paid swearing and filing two affidavits, 10s.; order, 6s.	0	16	0
	Paid letters of administration	3	0	0
	Paid advertising balance sheet	0	7	6
	Paid administrator's commission, at 2½ per cent.	31	2	9
	Balance in administrator's hands	1028	6	9
		£1245	10	0

REAL Estate Administration Act, 1860.—ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq., Registrar of Real Estates of deceased persons for the Otago and Southland District of New Zealand, in Account with the Real Estate of ROBERT MCINTYRE, deceased, intestate.

1862.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 5.	By cash from George Mathew, rent to 21st February last	5	0	0

1863.		£	s.	d.
May 20.	By cash ditto, due 21st February last	5	0	0

1864.		£	s.	d.
July 25.	By cash from G. Mathew, rent to 21st February last	5	0	0
" 28.	By cash from Mr. T. B. Gillies, two years' rent	10	0	0
		£25	0	0

1865.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 18.	Paid registrar's per centage on £25 at 5 per cent.	1	5	0
	Paid advertising balance sheet	0	7	6
	Balance	23	8	6
		£25	0	0