



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Resident Magistrates' Act, 1867," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, or at any time, by proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to declare that the limit of jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court of any district, shall be extended to fifty pounds, or to one hundred pounds, as he may think proper, and thereupon such Court shall have power to hear and determine any case in which the amount of the debt or damage claimed shall not exceed the limit fixed by such proclamation, and which might have been lawfully tried in such Court, in case the amount of the debt or damage claimed therein had not exceeded twenty pounds.

And whereas by proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of January last, the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court at Timaru, in the Province of Canterbury, and of the Resident Magistrate's Court in the District of Okarita, in the County of Westland, were respectively extended to fifty pounds, and it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of the said Courts respectively to one hundred pounds:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in me vested in this behalf by the said recited Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the first day of March next, the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court of the District of Timaru, and of the Resident Magistrate's Court of the District of Okarita, shall be extended to one hundred pounds.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," it is provided that it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, from time to time, as to him shall seem meet, by proclamation, to declare any house, building, enclosure, or place to be a public gaol:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the said power, do hereby proclaim and declare

The Police Lock-up situated on Reserve 441, in the Town of Hokitika, in the County of Westland, to be a public gaol.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the seventeenth day of February, 1868.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Deeds Registration Amendment Act, 1863," it is enacted that every Province of the Colony shall be a District for the purposes of the several Ordinances and Acts therein referred to relating to the Registration of Deeds: Provided that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, define and alter the limits of any

such district, and may create new districts. And whereas by another Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The County of Westland Act, 1867," a portion of the territory comprised within the Deeds Registration District, known as the Province of Canterbury, has been separated from the Province of Canterbury. And whereas it is expedient that the aforesaid Deeds Registration District, comprising the whole of the territory heretofore known as the Province of Canterbury, should be divided into two Registration Districts:

Now therefore, I, George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited Act, do hereby order that the aforesaid Deeds Registration District shall, on and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be divided into two Registration Districts, for the purposes of the said Ordinances and Acts. The one to be designated—

THE DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY,

and to comprise the territory included within the boundaries of the Province of Canterbury, as the said Province is now constituted. The other Registration District to be designated—

THE DISTRICT OF WESTLAND,

and to comprise the territory included within the boundaries of the County of Westland, as the same are defined in the Schedule to "The County of Westland Act, 1867."

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FURTHER RULES UNDER "THE NATIVE LANDS ACT, 1865."

Approved this nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," that it shall be lawful for the Chief Judge of the Court, established by the said Act, from time to time to make rules, and the same from time to time to revoke or alter, for regulating the sittings, practice, forms, and procedure of the Court, and for the government of all surveyors and other officers officially connected with the Court; and all rules so made or altered, shall, when approved by the Governor, have the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in the said Act. And whereas under the said recited power, certain rules were made by me on the twenty-sixth day of January last, and approved by the Governor on the twenty-eighth day of March last, and it is expedient to alter one or more of the rules so made, and to make other and additional rules:

Now therefore, I, Francis Dart Fenton, Esq., the Chief Judge of the said Court, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, do hereby revoke the rule numbered fifty of the rules made as hereinbefore recited, and do make the following rules in lieu thereof:—

Transmission of Plan.

50. Immediately on the completion of a plan the surveyor shall transmit the same to the Chief Judge, or to the agent of the inspector of surveys appointed by him under "The Native Lands Act, 1867," resident in the Province in which the land is situate, or otherwise, as the Chief Judge shall from time to time direct, and shall mark on the plan the date of such transmission.

50A. The person who shall receive a plan under the preceding rule shall immediately give notice

thereof to the chief surveyor of the Province in which the land is situate, and shall inform him where the plan may be inspected.

And in further pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority, I do hereby make the following rule, in addition to those already made as aforesaid:

VI.—*Practice in Chambers.*

The practice of the Chief Judge in Chambers shall be the same as that of a judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers, as nearly as circumstances will admit.

Witness my hand this eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

F. D. FENTON,
Chief Judge, Native Lands Court.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," 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 it is by the said Ordinance provided that, for the purpose of giving effect to the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be made by the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor by any such regulations to enforce any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for any offence against such rules and regulations to be recovered in a summary way.

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 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 Gazette*:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 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 and with respect to the public gaols in the Province of Nelson.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New

Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

PRISON REGULATIONS IN NELSON GAOLS.

OFFICERS' REGULATIONS.

Gaoler.

1. He will reside in the establishment, from which he will not absent himself for a longer period than twelve hours without the written authority of the Superintendent of Nelson, and he is responsible for the discipline, 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.

2. It will be an important part of his duty to ascertain that the prisoners are correctly instructed in labour, and so placed as to preclude their carrying on improper conversation, unheard by the officer in charge. He will therefore frequently, and at uncertain hours, visit the working parties.

3. He is to see that all the officers under his charge perform their duties in strict accordance with the regulations issued for their guidance.

4. He will be at all times ready to receive any complaint or application made by any of the prisoners, and report the same to the Visiting Justice when appointed.

5. He will use all precautionary measures to prevent the escape of prisoners, and with that view will visit and inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and every division of the establishment frequently daily and nightly, and will see every prisoner once, at least, in twenty-four hours.

6. He will see that the utmost economy is observed throughout the establishment, and that the labour of the prisoners is made as productive as possible.

7. He will 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.

8. He will not permit any strangers to sleep in the apartments of the officers without written permission, nor such or any person to have intercourse with the prisoners without authority also in writing, and then only in the presence of an officer.

9. He will 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 connected with the health, discipline, and employment of the prisoners.

10. He will specially report to the Chaplain and Medical Officer the case of any prisoner whose condition, mental or bodily, requires particular attention.

11. He will furnish the Chaplain and Medical Officer with a list of all prisoners who may be undergoing separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.

12. He will immediately report the death of any prisoner to the Visiting Justice on duty, and Coroner of the District.

13. In case of misconduct on the part of any of the officers, he is empowered to suspend such officer, who will not however be allowed to leave the establishment, and he will immediately make a report on the subject, or should the urgency of the case demand such a course, he may apply to the Visiting Justice for advice and assistance.

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

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

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

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

18. He will as soon as possible after a prisoner is received into the establishment, cause to be entered in the Prison Register the name of the prisoner, with his offence, sentence, personal descriptions, and any particulars he may discover as to his previous history, and every offence the prisoner may commit whilst in custody must also be entered therein.

19. He will be responsible for the correct issue of the stores and provisions, and that no improper appropriation of them by the storekeeper or any other officer is permitted.

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

21. He will use his best endeavours on all occasions to secure co-operation of the Visiting Justice, the Medical Officer, Chaplain, and of all the subordinate officers in the execution of the duties entrusted to them, in order that by their united exertions, the service may be performed in the most efficient manner possible.

22. He will make a monthly and half-yearly report on the state of the establishment, and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

23. He will cause the rules of the establishment to be read to the prisoners on entry, and as occasion may require.

24. He may inflict summary punishment on any prisoner for minor breaches of discipline, by solitary confinement on bread and water for any period not exceeding three days, and if necessary he may place any refractory prisoner in irons, immediately reporting the case to the Visiting Justice.

25. He will cause to be kept such registers, books, &c., and shall furnish such returns as shall be directed by the Superintendent of the Province of Nelson.

Chief Warden.

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

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

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

29. He will see that the prisoners are shaved twice a week, and that they put on clean shirts, that their hair is cut monthly, and that none of them are permitted to wear whiskers, and that their clothing is at all times clean and in thorough repair. He

will also inspect the bedding and men's utensils weekly.

30. When clothing is to be issued, he will draw the quantity required from the storekeeper, and will be responsible that it is properly distributed to the prisoners.

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

32. He will each evening visit the wards, and see that the prisoners are quiet and orderly and the warders on the alert. He will also muster the prisoners morning and evening, seeing that all answer to their names.

33. The senior and other warders will be immediately under his charge, and he will apportion to each his tour of duty, subject to the approval of the gaoler.

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

35. He will see that the warders are becomingly dressed in uniform on all occasions.

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

Overseers.

37. Their duty will be to accompany the prisoners to and 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 labour.

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

Storekeeper.

39. This officer will act also as clerk to the gaoler, and will keep all registers, account books, &c., and prepare all returns which may be required.

40. He will be held responsible for all stores, clothing, bedding, fuel, oil, &c., delivered into his charge.

41. He will receive the rations from the contractor and deliver them to the chief warden daily, reporting to the gaoler when any articles are not properly tendered, or when the quality is deficient. For this purpose he will prepare a daily requisition on the contractor, to be countersigned by the gaoler.

42. He must be particular that no stores are issued without being properly marked, and that every article that can be repaired, is so, and he must pay the strictest attention to economy in their distribution. The men's clothing and bedding are to be numbered.

43. 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.

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

Senior Warders.

45. The senior warders will have charge of the keys of the prison during the day, and will be the only persons entrusted with the duty of unlocking the doors of the wards, cells, separate apartments, &c.

46. They will see that the prisoners employed as wardmen, cooks, &c., perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

47. They will carefully superintend the searching

of all prisoners upon arrival at the prison, taking care also that they are thoroughly cleaned before being allowed to assume the prison clothing.

48. They will, morning and evening, in the presence of the chief warden, carefully examine the wards, cells, &c., for the purpose of detecting any defacing of the walls, or any attempt to tamper with the fastenings.

49. They will, 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.

50. They will 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.

51. 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 clean and serviceable condition.

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

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

54. They will without delay report the names of prisoners who may desire to see the Chaplain, Visiting Justice, Medical Officer, or Gaoler.

55. They will seize all prohibited articles and deliver them to their officers forthwith, and will immediately report the wanton destruction of any article the property of the Government.

56. It will be their especial 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.

57. They must bear in mind that although armed, they must carefully abstain from the use of their arms, and in the event of a prisoner attempting to escape that on no account are they to fire on such prisoner until every other available means have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after he had been challenged repeatedly to stand. They will hardly, however, be ever placed in such a position as to be required to act without a superior officer to direct them.

58. When guarding prisoners at labour they must not allow them to approach nearer than forty paces.

General Instructions.

59. No officer or warden will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the gaoler; any lengthened absence must be applied for specially and forwarded through the gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, he may leave at once, on obtaining the leave of the gaoler, but the fact will be immediately reported for approval, with statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary. Any officer offending against this regulation shall forfeit and pay a penalty of ten pounds.

60. Officers or warders going on leave of absence will state the time at which they leave the prison, and when they return to duty report themselves for that purpose to the officer immediately in authority over them.

61. All officers and warders to be dressed in

uniform, to be sworn in as constables on appointment, and to be subject to such penalties and punishments, by stoppage of pay and allowances for any dereliction of duty or misconduct, as the Superintendent of Nelson may think meet to authorize.

62. 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.

63. The use of tobacco or spirits is prohibited within the prison, and any officer or warder seen intoxicated will be liable to a fine of five pounds.

64. In every case of emergency the officers of the establishment will promptly report the circumstances to the gaoler, and in the event of its transpiring that any officer has allowed any irregularity to pass unreported, his neglect will be brought under the notice of the Superintendent of Nelson.

65. No male officer or warder will be permitted to be within the precincts of the female division of the gaol except on duty, and in all cases they must be attended by the matron or a female officer.

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

67. 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.

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

69. Officers and warders may be allowed to employ prisoners who are mechanics, on payment to the Superintendent of Nelson of an amount per diem to be fixed; but they must not be employed for any purpose whatever after the hours of labour are over.

70. Servants will be allowed to officers and warders to be selected from the well conducted prisoners serving short sentences.

71. Harsh or irritating language must not be used by any person in authority, calmness and firmness will be found best to secure obedience. No communication is to be held with the prisoners, excepting such as is indispensably necessary; and on such occasions officers and warders should so demean themselves as on no account to irritate or annoy.

72. A monthly inspection of the prisoners, prison buildings, bedding, stores, &c., will be held by the Visiting Justice and the Medical Officer, and for which the officers of the establishment will have everything in readiness.

Visiting Justice.

73. It will be the duty of this officer to visit the establishment at least twice in each week, on which occasions he will visit and inspect the different divisions, and especially prisoners undergoing sentence to solitary confinement or in separate treatment.

74. He will not, however, be required to interfere with the interior and moral discipline of the establishment: for these the Gaoler is held especially responsible.

75. He will keep a book, to be called "The Visiting Justice's Minute Book," in which he will record all visits and observances made by him.

76. Should he consider that sufficient attention is not paid to the cleanliness, ventilation, or order of the prison, he will be required to report accordingly to the Superintendent of Nelson.

77. He will cause a correct report of the trial and

punishment of offenders brought before him to be kept.

78. He will make a quarterly report to the Superintendent of Nelson on the state of the establishment as it falls under his observation, together with any suggestions he may offer as to the discipline enforced therein, inspecting it for this purpose with the Medical Officer.

79. Where the prisoners are employed without the precincts of the establishment, he will visit them occasionally at uncertain hours, and see that they are properly employed. Any observations he may have to make to be noted in "The Visiting Justice's Minute Book."

Chaplain.

80. Clergymen of all denominations will be allowed to visit the prisoners at such hours as, after conference with the gaoler, may be found convenient, so as not unnecessarily to interfere with the hours of labour.

81. They may, if they wish, see any of the prisoners under their charge in private.

82. They will record their visits in the Visiting Book.

Medical Officer.

83. He will visit the establishment not less than twice in each week, and if possible at a fixed hour, and will at these visits report to the gaoler the case of any prisoner requiring an alteration of diet; he will also, when necessary, direct their removal to the hospital ward.

84. He will on these visits specially inspect the prisoners in solitary or separate confinement.

85. He will make a monthly inspection in company with one of the Visiting Justices and the gaoler, of the whole establishment, and will report thereon for the information of the Superintendent of Nelson.

86. He will enter his visits in a book to be kept for the purpose, with any observations which may occur to him in the performance of his duty.

87. He will also enter, in the English language, in a register to be kept for that purpose, an account of the state of the sick, the names of their diseases, a description of the medicines, and their diet, and any other treatment he may order in such case; and no medicines or medical comforts are to be issued without his order or authority.

88. His attention will be directed to the scale of diet, and he will, when necessary, increase or diminish the quantity of food with reference to the bodily health and constitution of the prisoners in separate or solitary confinement, and generally in all cases which require a relaxation of the regulation as to diet, noting, however, such changes in his Visiting Book.

89. He will direct a supply of flannel in cases in which he may consider it desirable, as well as of such articles as he may deem necessary in particular cases.

90. He will be required to give directions in writing for secluding such as have infectious complaints, or are suspected thereof; for cleansing, disinfecting, and whitewashing any apartments occupied by such prisoners, and for washing, disinfecting, or destroying, as he may think necessary, their apparel and bedding.

91. He will examine all prisoners about to be removed to any other establishment, and certify to their being in a fit state for removal.

92. Upon the death of any prisoner he will insert in his register a report of the circumstances attending the illness of such prisoner, his opinion before the Coroner as to the cause of death, and the verdict of the jury.

PRISONERS.

General.

93. Coercive labour is the consequence of crime. Obedience is the prisoner's first duty, and will be most rigorously enforced. They must remember that although undergoing a just punishment for their offences, it is the desire of those to whose charge they are entrusted to see them raised to a better position, and 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 a 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 thereof.

94. One uniform system of discipline will prevail. Prisoners of inferior capacity will not on that account be more rigorously dealt with than those of superior attainments; but men of a restless disposition will be placed at such description of labour as requires the closest and most unvarying attention, and will be kept apart in the prison when it is possible to do so.

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

96. They will then be required to thoroughly wash themselves before they put on the prison clothing; their hair will be cut short, and their whiskers and beard shaved.

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

98. Every prisoner is to be kept steadily and constantly at labour. No relaxation of such labour 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, &c.

99. 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.

100. 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 places of labour; at no time is any conversation to be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary.

101. 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.

102. They must appear on all occasions clean in person and in dress; their clothing and bedding will be marked with a number, and should any of these articles be wilfully damaged, or lost through carelessness, they will be severely punished.

103. They shall attend Divine Service of the denomination to which they belong at the appointed times, and shall behave themselves with the greatest propriety.

104. The religious denomination of each prisoner is to be determined by his voluntary statement upon his receipt into the prison; and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a clergyman of a different denomination, unless extraordinary circum-

stances should require it, such as the immediate prospect of death, &c.

105. The Sunday must be kept holy and as a day of rest, and whenever a clergyman or other member of religion does not attend the prison on that day, prayers will be read by an officer of the gaol.

106. Any prisoner who is a Jew is not to be compelled to labour on his Sabbath, but may be employed on any necessary duty on the Christian Sabbath.

107. Each prisoner will be provided with a Bible and a Prayer Book approved of by the religious denomination to which he belongs, and books of a secular character will also be provided for their instruction, such books shall not be defaced or damaged, and any wilful defacing or damaging of such books shall be deemed a breach of this regulation, and punished accordingly.

108. Prisoners behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before the 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.

109. 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.

110. Gaming, dancing, swearing, immoral songs and conversation, are strictly prohibited.

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

112. Any prisoner sleeping out of his own berth will be punished for misconduct.

113. Prisoners are not to 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 Thursday in each quarter.

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

115. A copy of the regulations will be suspended in each ward, and they will be read to them, or, if necessary, explained, once a month.

116. There will 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.

117. They are to be shaved on Tuesdays and Saturdays, to wash their feet on the latter day, and to put on clean shirts on Wednesdays and Sundays.

118. Prisoners about to be discharged will be allowed to let their hair grow for a month previous, and on the day of discharge 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.

119. Every prisoner not employed at hard labour shall exercise for two hours every morning and for two hours every afternoon, weather permitting.

Prisoners in Solitary Confinement or Separate Confinement.

120. Every prisoner before being placed in a cell must be strictly searched.

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

122. Prisoners undergoing separate treatment are

not to be released without the special authority of two Visiting Justices.

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

124. Should any prisoner wish to see the Visiting Justice, Chaplain, Medical Officer, or gaoler, he is to inform the visiting officer accordingly, but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

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

NOTE.—These Rules to be suspended in separate and solitary cells, and to be read to prisoners on being placed therein.

Cooks.

126. The cooks to be in such proportion as may from time to time be directed, to be selected from the best conducted men who have completed one-third of their sentence.

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

128. 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.

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

Wardsmen.

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

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

132. 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

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

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

135. 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 they will remain uncovered and be attentive.

136. They will then breakfast and proceed to labour: during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, at eight a.m., and during the remaining six months at six a.m.; during the latter months they will proceed to labour before breakfast, returning for that purpose at eight o'clock. The dinner hour during these months will be one o'clock, and they will return from labour in the evening at five; from April to September the dinner hour will be twelve, and they will return from labour at four. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labour, and should employ themselves in repairing and 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.

137. Lamps will be kept burning in the different divisions of the prisons during the night, and any prisoner extinguishing them will be severely punished.

138. At eight p.m. the bell will be rung, after which silence will be strictly observed.

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

Juvenile Prisoners.

140. Juvenile prisoners to occupy separate cells, or a ward exclusively set apart for their use, and to be employed on work about the gaol.

Unconvicted Prisoners.

141. Will be subject to the general rules of the prison; they will not, however, be required to dress in the prison clothing, nor to be shaved, or to have their hair cut off.

142. If such prisoners shall 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.

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

144. 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.

145. They will be cautioned that any remarks they may make, respecting the offence with which they are charged, may be used as evidence against them.

Juvenile Unconvicted Prisoners.

146. Will be subject to the same rules as the adult unconvicted prisoners.

Matron.

147. Will also reside in the establishment from which she will not be absent without authority.

148. The matron is charged with the immediate care and superintendence of the female prisoners, and will conform to all Rules and Regulations laid down for the guidance of the male division of the gaol, in so far they may be found applicable.

149. The matron will be present at all inspections of the female prisoners, by whomsoever made; and especially when they are searched on their admission, and when they leave the establishment.

150. The matron or female warder is required to attend Divine Service with the female prisoners.

Female Prisoners.

151. Female prisoners will be subject to all Rules and Regulations laid down for the guidance of male prisoners, so far as they may be applicable to them.

Punishment Regulations.

152. Any prisoner

- (1.) Being insolent to, or threatening any officer of the gaol;
- (2.) Injuring or destroying any property in the gaol;
- (3.) Fighting or assaulting a prisoner;
- (4.) Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officer of the gaol;
- (5.) Holding, or attempting to hold, intercourse with others than officers of the gaol, without lawful permission;
- (6.) Profane swearing, or obscene language, playing at any games, or gambling;
- (7.) Smoking, or in any way making use of tobacco, unless by special permission;

(8.) 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.

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

- (1.) Attempting to escape;
- (2.) Conniving at and concealing a prisoner or prisoners attempting to escape;
- (3.) 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.

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

- (1.) Mutiny or outbreak;
- (2.) Assaulting an officer, with intent to do grievous bodily harm;
- (3.) 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 or 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.

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

156. 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.

157. In all cases where the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted under these regulations the surgeon or medical officer of the gaol, or if there be none, then some legally qualified medical practitioner shall be present when the punishment is inflicted, and such surgeon, medical officer, or medical practitioner, if he be of opinion that the prisoner is not at any time able to bear the whole or any part of the said punishment, shall certify the same in writing to the Visiting Justices, or any two of them, and in such case the infliction of the whole or of such part as he shall certify that the prisoner is not able to bear shall be altogether forborne, or shall be postponed for such time as the Visiting Justices, or any two of them, shall think fit.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint polling places for each electoral district, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal polling place for the district, and all or any of such polling places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof:

Now therefore, I, the Governor of New Zealand, in

pursuance of the power and authority in him vested by the said Act, do hereby appoint the following places to be polling places for the electoral districts hereinafter specified, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, namely—

District of Westland North:

The Court House, Westport.
The Police Camp, Mohikinui.
The Police Camp, Addison's Flat.
The Court House, Charleston.
The Court House, Brighton.
The Court House, Cobden.
The Police Camp, Ahaura.

District of Westland South:

Warden's Court, Greymouth.
Police Buildings, Rutherglen.
Fox's Store, Maori Gully.
Police Buildings, Chesterfield.
Police Buildings, Stafford Town.
Warden's Court, Waimea.
Mandle's Store, Big Paddock.
Warden's Court, Kanieri.
Warden's Court, Ross.
Gardner's Store, Donohue's.
Warden's Court, Okarito.
Warden's Court, Hokitika.
Card's Store, Junction of North Branch, New River.

District of Westland Boroughs:

Warden's Court, Hokitika.
Warden's Court, Greymouth.

And doth further appoint the polling places hereinafter specified to be the principal polling places for such districts, namely—

District of Westland North:

The Court House, Westport.

District of Westland South:

Warden's Court, Hokitika.

District of Westland Boroughs:

Warden's Court, Hokitika.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN exercise of the power vested in me by "The Savings Bank Act, 1858," I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby nominate and appoint the persons hereinafter named to be Trustees of the Dunedin Savings Bank, namely:—

LATHAM OSBORNE BEAL,
THOMAS HILL,
HENRY DRIVER,
WILLIAM DICK MURISON, and
FREDERICK PANTLIN, Esquires.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New

Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. RICHARDSON.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN pursuance of the powers in me vested, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby appoint you,

GEORGE WINTER, Esq.,

to be a Commissioner of the Waste Lands Board of the County of Westland, and to act as Treasurer thereof, on behalf of the General Government of New Zealand.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. RICHARDSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 18th February, 1868.

IN conformity with the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," the following Petition from ratepayers of Lyttelton for the Town of Lyttelton to be constituted a Borough, and a letter of assent from the Superintendent of Canterbury, are published for general information, and it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor will consider the Petition on the twelfth of March next.

E. W. STAFFORD.

To 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.

WE, the undersigned ratepayers of the Borough of the Town of Lyttelton, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the district bounded on the North by the ridge of hills lying on the North side of Lyttelton, on the East by the spur of the hill running down to the sea immediately on the East side of Gollan's Bay, on the South by the sea, and on the West by the eastern boundary of the Native Reserve at Rapaki, which has been incorporated by virtue of "The Lyttelton Municipal Council Ordinance, 1863," be now constituted a Borough under the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

E. A. Hargreaves, M.P.C.

D. Davis, M.P.C.

Miles and Co.

Pro H. P. Murray—Aynsley, M.P.C.

Taylor and Co.

Frederick D. Gibson.

J. Beaumont.

W. Rayner.

Charles Littlecott.

Edward S. Ellison.

Robert Forbes.
George Thomas Clark.
H. J. A. Perrin.
Thomas Kellaway.
R. B. Wylie.
William Davies.
Evan Griffiths.
Benjamin Mather.
George Cooper.
H. Hawkins.
W. Pitcaithley.
H. B. Lissiman.
Charles Baker (x his mark, E. A. H.)
Richard Bunker.
Richard Brook.
Henry Dunsford.
Isabella Trounce.
Robert Allan.
John Hunter.
Richard Rogers.
H. J. Hewstone.
T. McDonald.
James Miller.
John Waterhouse (x his mark, E. A. H.)
W. Priston.
James William Ross.
Matthew Bamford.
John Wishart.
H. Salt.
Peter Fox.
William Walker.
J. A. Morgan.
J. F. Hindley.
John Collier.
John Percy.
W. C. Pearce.
William Young.
Joseph William Julian.
J. Burrill.
Frederic Fielder.
Thomas Grange.
Thomas Wright.
William Bailey.
H. Allwright.
J. S. Cameron.
H. J. V. Rogers.
William Graham.
Alexander Joyce.
John Hodgson.
George Hislop.
James T. W. Wilkin.
Alexander Heron.
John Milnes.
Samuel Webb.
E. W. Roper.
T. Merson.
Albert Cuff.
R. W. D'Oyley.
C. W. H. Woledge.
H. C. Lanauze.
J. Ward.
George Tayler.
Charles Moore Igglesden.
John Grubb.
Sydney Evelyn Wright.

Lyttelton Municipal Council Office,
18th January, 1868.

I, Henry Cooke Lanauze, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures, as well as the marks (x) of Charles Baker, and John Waterhouse, initialed E. A. H., affixed to the above petition, are the genuine signatures of the persons whose they purport to be, and that such persons are

inhabitant householders of the district therein referred to.

H. C. LANAUZE,
Town Clerk.

Superintendent's Office,
Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand,
6th February, 1868.

SIR,—A Petition praying Your Excellency to constitute the Town of Lyttelton, in this Province, a Borough, under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," having been transmitted to me by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of the provisions of the twenty-second section of the said Act, I have the honor to signify to Your Excellency that I do not dissent to the prayer of that Petition.

I have, &c.,

W. S. MOORHOUSE,
Superintendent of Canterbury.
His Excellency the Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Returning Officers for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, for the districts set opposite their names respectively, viz. :—

Joseph Giles, Esq., Westland North.
Gerard George FitzGerald, Esq. { Westland South,
Westland Boroughs.
E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue Letters of Naturalization under "The Aliens Act, 1866," in favour of the undermentioned persons, viz. :

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Date.
Charles Antoine Thomas	Wellington ...	Cook ...	1868. 20 Feb.
Franz David Siedberg	Alexandra, Otago	Architect ...	20 Feb.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch,)
Wellington, 14th February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES ALEXANDER BONAR, Esq., J.P.
to be a visiting Justice of the Hokitika Gaol.
E. W. STAFFORD.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq.,
to be Telegraph Engineer for the Colony of New Zealand, from 1st March, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN,
(in the absence of Mr. Hall).

General Post Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ALFRED SHEATH, Esq.,
to be District Inspector of Telegraphs for the Northern District of the Colony of New Zealand, from 1st March, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN,
(in the absence of Mr. Hall).

General Post Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

THE following Notice received from the General Post Office, Melbourne, respecting the extension of the Money Order System in the Colony of Victoria, is published for general information.

T. M. HAULTAIN,
(in the absence of the Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Melbourne, 3rd February, 1868.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that on and after the 1st February, Money Orders may be issued and made payable at the Post Offices named below :—

Baringhup,
Footscray,
Heywood,
Kew,
Lillydale,
Melton.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

POST Office Savings Banks.—Notice is hereby given that a Savings Bank will be opened by Government at

CHARLESTON,
in the Province of Nelson, on the 1st of March next.
T. M. HAULTAIN,
(in the absence of the Postmaster-General).

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 18th February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MITAI PENE TAUI,
RAPATA NGARONGOMATE,
TAHANA TE PAPAAWAKA,
TE KEPA RANGIHIWINUI, and
POARI KURAMATE,

to be Assessors under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

J. C. RICHMOND.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

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

In the Waikari Rangers Volunteers.
Louis Marshall to be Ensign. Date of commission, 30th December, 1867. Vice Tough, whose commission has lapsed, having left the Colony without leave.

In the Auckland Naval Artillery Volunteers.
Henry Edward Featon to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 4th February, 1868.

In the Auckland Naval Volunteers.
Emelius Le Roy to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 4th February, 1868.

In the Auckland Naval Artillery and Naval Volunteers.

Augustus George Merritt, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. Date of commission, 4th February, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned Corps, viz. :—

The Christchurch Artillery Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 31st December, 1867.

The Auckland Naval Artillery Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 16th January, 1868.

The Waikouaiti Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 18th January, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

INSTRUCTIONS for collecting Marine Animals on the New Zealand Coast. The following apparatus is required :—

1. Large dredge.
2. Small dredge.
3. Cradle and sieves.
4. One hundred fathoms of Manilla $3\frac{1}{2}$.
5. Two hundred and sixty fathoms of Manilla whale line.
6. Bullock chain.
7. Jars and bottles in cases.
8. Methylated spirit.
- *9 Goadby salt, I. and II., in 2lbs. packets.
10. Gauze muslin.
11. Tin foil.
12. Fishing lines.
13. Tow net.
14. Trawl.

First: Dredging with large dredge.—If less than 20 fathoms water, attach the Manilla line (No. 4) to the large dredge. From 20 to 50 fathoms make the bullock chain fast to the dredge, and the line to the chain as extra weight is required. Let go from on board the steamer, or sailing vessel, on the weather side and make fast by a turn round a belaying pin so as to regulate the strain by slacking away according to the nature of the bottom. Length of line to be paid out is about double the depth of the water. If the dredge fouls, pay out, bring the vessel round, and capsize it by a back strain. By keeping the hand on the line it is easily felt whether the dredge is "biting" well.

Second: When the dredge feels heavy and strains the rope, pass the rope on a "hatch block" and heave up. Place the cradle opposite a scupper so that the water may run away freely. Bring the dredge over the hopper of the cradle, and by draining the thongs in the bottom of the dredge, let the contents gradually fall on the hopper; wash as in ordinary gold washing, picking out by hand any good specimens that are seen on the upper sieve. A few minutes is sufficient to empty the dredge, which is then put over for another cast.

Third: Sorting the specimens.—The cradle does this so far as size is concerned, into four classes :—

- (a) Large shells, star fish, crabs, sea urchins and the like, on the first or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch bars.
- (b) Smaller shells, worms, sea mice, &c., on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sieve.
- (c) Small shells on the wire comb.

* Solution No. I.—Bay salt, 5 oz.; alum, 3 oz.; corrosive sublimate, 3 grs. Solution No. II.—Bay salt, 8 oz.; arsenic, 20 grs.; corrosive sublimate, 2 grs. For use, dissolve in boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to a quart, and allow to cool.

(d) The fine silt on the ripple bars will generally be full of microscopic shells.

Have a case of jars close by the cradle, partly filled with Goadby's solutions and partly with spirits. Select all shells from which the animal can be extracted by boiling for a few minutes, and put them in a calico bag marked with the number of the cast, which is entered on the "return." Put them aside for boiling and sorting after the dredging is over. When the animal has been extracted, tie them up and pack them carefully, preserving the loose opercula.

N.B.—The same distinguishing number is to be retained for all specimens and dredgings from the same locality, so long as the depth or nature of the bottom does not alter.

Select all crabs, first rinsing them in fresh water, place them in a jar containing Goadby's solution, No. 2.

Starfishes in the same way to be placed in a different jar. Small sea urchins ditto.

N.B.—As a rule all hard shelled animals go in Solution No. 2, and soft bodied or horny shelled animals in No. 1.

Squids, worms, sea mice, &c., may be placed together in a jar of Solution No. 1. Any delicate, rare, or beautiful specimen, and one or two of each thing brought up, should be put in a bottle with spirit, to ensure their perfect preservation, besides those in the cheaper solution. All corals, corallines, zoophytes, are to be put in weak spirit.

Fish (if any small ones are got in the dredge, as is frequently the case) are to be wrapped in gauze, with a number marked on tin foil, and put in the fish keg, with specimens of the fish caught by lines and otherwise. (See fish keg.)

Lastly, a sample of the mud from the ripple bars is to be tied up hard in a piece of calico, dried, numbered, and put past. All the jars used at the same time should have the same number, but if any are not full, by placing a piece of gauze in to separate the contents and using tin foil tickets, they may be filled up with other dredgings. When the sorting is over, wash down the cradle before introducing a fresh dredging.

Second: Small Dredge.—This is to be used from a row boat, in places where the large vessel cannot work; the whale line is to be used for it, and the contents of the dredge may be washed over the side of the boat in the No. 1 sieve, by hand, without the cradle, or the cradle may be placed athwart the boat. In deeper water than 50 fathoms, the small dredge and line will be found sufficient to work from the large vessel. The deeper the dredging, the more interesting the results. From deep dredging always preserve samples of the whole bottom as it comes up.

Third: Tow Net.—In fine weather a cheese cloth bag, distended by a hoop, is to be towed behind the vessel, and the contents (which are small jelly fish and the like) are to be transferred to a bottle of spirit. All specimens from about the same part of the coast may be put together. Fishes caught either in the dredge, by lines, or in the trawl, are to be plunged into solution No. 1, in an open pickle keg. This at once kills them without injury. They are then to be wrapped in gauze, with a number on tin foil, and replaced in the keg. After soaking a few days they must be transferred to a small keg or jar of fresh solution, in which it is better to pack them pretty tightly, using clean tow for filling up. Large fish must, of course, be skinned or otherwise preserved. Six specimens of each kind of fish met with should, if possible, be obtained.

In dissolving the Goadby Salts for use, the pro-

portion of each is half-a-pound to the quart of rain water.

Specimens to be sent to the Museum, with corresponding returns.
JAMES HECTOR.

IN the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Otago and Southland District.

In the matter of the Petition of Solomon Joseph, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, merchant, trading there under the style or firm of S. Joseph and Co., a debtor, and in the matter of the petition of George Turnbull, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago aforesaid, creditor of the said Solomon Joseph to the extent of not less than fifty pounds; and in the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," and "The Debtors and Creditors Acts Amendment Act, 1866." Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

UPON reading the petition, and schedules, and affidavits filed herein, and the order made herein on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, directing that George Brodie, of Dunedin, Inspector in Bankruptcy, should be appointed sole Trustee of the estate and effects of the said debtor, and that all the real and personal estate of the said debtor which should vest in the said George Brodie by virtue of his said appointment should be held by him upon and for the trusts and purposes in the said order, set forth and upon hearing Mr. Dempsey, of counsel for the above-named debtor: It is ordered that the said Solomon Joseph be, and he is hereby declared to be absolutely released and discharged from all his debts and engagements set forth in the schedule of debts annexed to his said petition.

By the Court,
(L.S.) ALFRED A. CATOMORE,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities of the Ida Valley Quartz Mining Company, Registered, to thirty-first January, 1868.

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.
Outstanding accounts ...	3	0	0
Original cost ...	2,800	0	0
Sundries accounts ...	548	12	3
Cartage ...	542	7	10
Wages ...	2,244	8	10
Plant ...	1,490	17	0
Interest ...	25	6	10
Bank of New Zealand ...	130	15	9
Cash ...	0	6	3
	£7,785	14	9
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.
Advances from shareholders ...	1,467	3	0
Capital account ...	5,150	0	0
Transfer fees ...	57	17	6
Produce account ...	1,110	14	3
	£7,785	14	9

FRED. L. MIEVILLE,
Manager Ida Valley Quartz Mining
Company, Registered.

ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esq., Official Administrator of Intestate Estates, in account with the Estate of JAMES HAYNE, deceased, intestate.

1865.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
June 24. To cash found in deceased's box ...		4	12	6
" 29. To cash found in deceased's purse at Hospital ...		0	1	1
Sep. 16. To cash from Bethune and Hunter's gross proceeds sale of effects ...		2	9	0
" 23. To cash from Colonial Treasury, salary due to the deceased ...		12	15	6
		£19	18	1

1865.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
June 24. Paid F. Cooper, cartage of box ...		0	1	0
Paid Court fees—filing two affidavits, 6s.; order, 6s.; letters of administration (under £20), 5s. ...		0	17	0
" 29. Paid carriage of effects of deceased from Hospital ...		0	2	0
Aug. 14. Advertising notice to creditors, <i>Advertiser</i> ...		0	4	0
" 15. Advertising notice to creditors, <i>Independent</i> ...		0	3	6
" 16. Paid Bethune and Hunter's charges on sale of effects ...		0	17	0
Sep. 25. Paid claim of Wellington Hospital attendant		5	11	0
Paid claim of Jesse Huett ...		3	15	0
Paid claim of Leonard Boor, Esq. ...		2	2	0
Paid claim of A. Boughton, Esq. ...		1	0	0
" 26. Paid postage and registration of packet of letters to father of deceased ...		0	9	0
Official Administrator's commission on £2 9s. at 8 per cent. ...		0	3	10
Official Administrator's commission on £17 9s. 1d. at 5 per cent. ...		0	17	5
Advertising balance sheet ...		0	7	6
Balance paid into Colonial Treasury ...		3	7	9
		£19	18	1

HAROLD HENRY DE BOURBEL, Esq., Curator of Intestate Estates for the Province of Canterbury, in account with the Estate of ISLES GASH, late of Ross Town, storekeeper, deceased, intestate.

1867.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 10. To cash received from agent, E. W. Jones, at Hokitika ...		120	0	0
Feb. 25. To cash received from agent, E. W. Jones, at Hokitika ...		100	0	0
Apr. 1. To cash received from agent, E. W. Jones, at Hokitika ...		15	17	0
" 5. To cash received on commission, 2½ per cent. on £120 ...		3	0	0
" 30. To cash received from agent, E. W. Jones, at Hokitika ...		6	15	8
Balance due to me and carried down ...		15	5	1
		£260	17	9

1867.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 11. By cash paid into Colonial Treasury ...		120	0	0
By my commission 2½ per cent. on £120 ...		3	0	0
Feb. 25. By cash paid into Colonial Treasury ...		100	0	0
By my commission 2½ per cent. due on £100 ...		2	10	0
Apr. 4. By cash paid into Colonial Treasury ...		15	17	0
By my commission 2½ per cent. due on £15 17s. ...		0	7	11
" 30. By cash paid into Colonial Treasury ...		6	15	8
By my commission, 2½ per cent. due on £6 15s. 8d. ...		0	3	5
By cash paid postage ...		0	1	2
By my commission 5 per cent. due on total amount, viz., £242 12s. 8d. ...		12	2	7
		£260	17	9
Balance due to me and brought down ...		£15	5	1