



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1868.

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, by proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to constitute throughout the Colony, or in any part thereof, districts, to be called Resident Magistrates' Districts, and such districts from time to time to abolish, and the boundaries to define and alter, and in such proclamation to fix a time on and from which any such district shall be constituted or abolished, as the case may be. And whereas by a proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the twenty-first day of December of the same year, certain districts were constituted under the said Act, amongst others, the "Coromandel District," and the "Hauraki District." And whereas it is expedient that the said districts should be constituted one district under the said Act:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority so vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare that from the first day of April next, the territory comprised within the said "Coromandel District" and the said "Hauraki District," shall be one single district, within the meaning and for the purposes of "The Resident Magistrates' Act, 1867," and shall be called the

HAURAKI DISTRICT.

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 twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. C. RICHMOND,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.  
 A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in me vested in this behalf by "The Resident Magistrates' Act, 1867," I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the first day of April next, the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts for the

HAURAKI DISTRICT,

as the same is defined by a proclamation bearing even date herewith, shall be extended to fifty 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 twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. C. RICHMOND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by the one hundred and thirty-third section of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," it is enacted that it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of every borough as soon as con-

veniently may be after every election of a mayor for such borough to give notice to the Colonial Secretary for the time being of such election and of the person elected, and it shall be lawful for the Governor if he shall think fit, and if such person shall not then be a Justice of the Peace, by warrant under his hand published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to appoint such person to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, and it is also thereby enacted that in every such appointment it shall be expressed that it is made under the one hundred and thirty-third section of the said Act. And it is in the said Act declared that such appointment shall continue in force only during the mayoralty of such person, and the person so appointed shall not by virtue of such appointment be authorized to sit or act as a Justice of the Peace elsewhere than within the borough:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority in me vested in this behalf, do hereby appoint

WILLIAM SHAW, Esq.,

the person elected to be mayor of the Borough of Hokitika, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand, under the one hundred and thirty-third section of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

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 March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. C. RICHMOND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by the tenth section of "The Native Lands Act, 1867," it is enacted that any notification published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and purporting to be made by the authority of the Governor, and stating that the Native Title over any land therein described had been extinguished previously to a date therein specified, shall be received in the Native Lands Court, and by and before every Judge thereof, in all matters which shall at any time be depending in or before such Court, or before any Judge thereof, as conclusive proof that the Native Title over the land described in such notice had been extinguished at some time previously to the date therein specified, and that such land on such date had ceased to be Native land within the meaning of the said Act. And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries within which the Native Title has been extinguished should be accurately defined between the summit of Pukemoremore and the Puniu River:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby give notice that the Native Title over the block of land contained within the boundaries mentioned or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed had been extinguished previously to the third day of September, 1865.

SCHEDULE.

All the land lying within the following lines, that is to say, Commencing at Pukorokoro, in the Gulf of the Thames, thence proceeding southward in a straight line to the Hapuakohe Pass, thence in a straight line

to the summit of Pukemoremore, thence in a straight line to a conical hill named Kopuahau (otherwise called the summit of Maungakawa), thence to the summit of a peak called Takinga-Wairua (Pukekura), and from thence to the southern point of section 55, otherwise known as Orakau, in the parish of Puniu, and thence by a straight line to the south-eastern point of section 48, on the Puniu River, thence following the Puniu River to its junction with the Waipa River, thence in a straight line to the summit of Pirongia, thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the Waitetuna River, thence by the Waitetuna River to Whaingaroa Harbour, thence by the harbour to the sea, thence by the sea to Waikato Heads, thence by the Waikato River to the junction of the Mangatawhiri River, thence by the Mangatawhiri River to the southern angle of the District of East Wairoa (being a district under the provisions of "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863,") thence in a straight line to the Surrey Redoubt, thence in a straight line to the Esk Redoubt, thence in a straight line to the commencing point at Pukorokoro.

Dated this nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Wellington.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. C. RICHMOND.

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 gaol at Hokitika, in the County of Westland.

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 eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. C. RICHMOND.

PRISON REGULATIONS FOR HOKITIKA GAOL.

OFFICERS' REGULATIONS.

*Gaoler.*

1. The gaoler will reside in the establishment, from which he will not absent himself for a longer period than twelve hours without the written authority of one of the Visiting Justices, and will be responsible for the discipline, management, and safe custody of the prisoners, the impartial enforcement of penal discipline, the introduction and maintenance of habits of industry, cleanliness, order, and obedience among the prisoners 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 a Visiting Justice.

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 during the day as well as the night, 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 suffer any person to have intercourse with the prisoners without authority 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; and 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 under-

going separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.

12. He will immediately report the death of any prisoner to one of the Visiting Justices and to the Coroner, unless such Coroner shall be the Medical Attendant of the gaol, in which case the notice shall be given to some Justice of the Peace.

13. In case of misconduct on the part of any of the officers, he may suspend such officer, (who is not to leave the establishment), and report on the subject, or should the urgency of the case demand it, is to apply to the Visiting Justices, or to one of them, 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 meal-times, and see that the 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 p.m. at other seasons, and will ascertain that the officers are all present. He will keep the keys until six a.m. in summer, and until sunrise at other seasons, and will not allow ingress or egress during the night except on special occasions which he will note 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 description, 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, apply to 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 the co-operation of all the officers of the gaol, 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 to the Chairman of the County Council on the state of the establishment, and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge. A copy of this report must be sent to the Visiting Justices.

23. He will cause the rules of the establishment to be read to the prisoners on their being admitted into gaol, and as often thereafter 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 may place any refractory prisoner in irons, immediately reporting the case to one of the Visiting Justices.

25. He will cause to be kept such registers, books, &c., and shall furnish such returns as shall be directed by the Chairman of the County Council.

*Chief Warder.*

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 take care that they are of a good and wholesome kind and according to contract quality. He will be present at every meal of the prisoners.

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

29. He will see that the prisoners are shaved twice a week, that they put on clean shirts at the appointed times, that their hair is cut monthly, 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 be responsible for the proper enforcement and carrying out of 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, and ascertain 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 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 will not allow anything to be carried out without the authority of the gaoler.

#### *Overseers.*

37. The duty of overseers 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 supplied, or when they are inferior in quality. 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 repaired, 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 must be kept in store to await condemnation by a Board to be appointed for that purpose.

44. He will 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.

#### *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 wardsmen, 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 observe order and are obedient.

#### *Warders.*

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

51. They will be dressed in uniform and armed, and must at all times present a neat and cleanly appearance, and keep their arms in clean and serviceable condition.

52. A statement of the general and special duties of each warden will be entered 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 by whom they may have been visited on their posts during the night, and the hours at which such visits took place.

54. They will without delay report the names of prisoners who may desire to see the Chaplain, Visiting Justices, 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, except in cases of extreme emergency, abstain from the use of their arms. In the event of a prisoner attempting to escape, they are on no account to fire on such prisoner until every other available means shall have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after he has been challenged repeatedly to stand. They will however hardly ever be 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; and for any lengthened absence, leave must

be applied for to a Visiting Justice, and forwarded through the gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, such officer may leave at once, on obtaining the consent of the gaoler, but the fact will be immediately reported for approval, with a statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary. Any officer offending against this regulation shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

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

61. All officers and warders are 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 Chairman of the County Council may 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 Chairman of the County Council.

65. A male officer or warder will not be permitted to be within the precincts of the female division of the gaol except on duty, and in all cases must be attended by the matron or a female officer.

66. All applications or representations made to the Chairman of the County Council 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.

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 Government of an amount per diem to be fixed by the Chairman of the County Council; but they must not be employed for any purpose whatever after the ordinary 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, and no communication is to be held with the prisoners except such as is indispensably necessary.

72. A monthly inspection of the prisoners, prison buildings, bedding, stores, &c., will be held by one or more of the Visiting Justices and the Medical Officer, for whom the officers of the establishment are to have everything in readiness.

#### *Visiting Justices.*

73. It will be the duty of one of these officers to visit the establishment at least once in each week, on which occasion he will visit and inspect the different divisions, and especially prisoners in solitary confinement or under separate treatment. 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. A book will be kept, to be called "The Visiting Justices' Minute Book," in which they will record all visits and

observations made by them. Should they consider that sufficient attention is not paid to the cleanliness, ventilation, or order of the prison, they will report accordingly to the Chairman of the County Council. They will cause a correct report of the trial and punishment of offenders brought before them to be kept. They will make a quarterly report to the Chairman of the County Council on the state of the establishment as it falls under their observation, together with any suggestions they may offer as to the discipline enforced therein, inspecting it for this purpose with the Medical Officer. Where the prisoners are employed without the precincts of the establishment, they will visit them occasionally at uncertain hours, and see that they are properly employed. Any observations they may have to make are to be noted in "The Visiting Justices' Minute Book."

#### *Chaplain.*

74. 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.

75. They may, if they wish, see in private any prisoner of the same religious denomination as that to which they belong.

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

#### *Medical Officer.*

77. The Medical Officer 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 or removal to the hospital ward.

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

79. 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 Chairman of the County Council.

80. 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.

81. 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 diet used, 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. He will be required to give directions in writing for secluding such prisoners as have infectious or contagious 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.

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

86. 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.*

87. 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.

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

89. 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.

90. 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 signature of the officer who has charge of such property, &c., and of the prisoner from whom it is received.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

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

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

98. 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.

99. 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 Sunday.

100. 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.

101. Prisoners behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before the Visiting Justice on duty, 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.

102. Prisoners 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.

103. Gaming, dancing, swearing, and immoral songs, are strictly prohibited.

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

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

106. 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.

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

108. The regulations will be read to the prisoners, or, if necessary, explained to them once a month, and a copy thereof will be suspended in each ward.

109. 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.

110. Prisoners 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.

111. 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.

112. 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 under Separate Treatment.*

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

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

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

116. 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.

117. Should any prisoner wish to see a Visiting Justice, the Chaplain, Medical Officer, or gaoler, he

is to inform the warden on duty accordingly, but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

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

#### *Cooks.*

119. The cooks are 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.

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

121. 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.

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

#### *Wardsmen.*

123. There will be such wardsmen employed in the prison as may be considered necessary, who will be held responsible for its cleanliness and general order.

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

125. 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 parts of the prison.

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

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

128. 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 the prisoners 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.

129. 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 are to 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.

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

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

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

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

#### *Juvenile Prisoners.*

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

#### *Unconvicted Prisoners.*

134. Unconvicted prisoners will be subject to the general rules of the prison; but will not be required to dress in the prison clothing, nor to be shaved, nor have their hair cut off.

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

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.*

139. Such prisoners will be subject to the same rules as the adult unconvicted prisoners.

#### *Matron.*

140. The matron will reside in the establishment from which she will not be absent without authority.

141. She will be 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.

142. 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.

143. The matron or female warden is required to attend Divine Service with the female prisoners.

#### *Female Prisoners.*

144. 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.*

145. 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 other 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.) 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 seven days, and in addition thereto (at the option of a Visiting Justice), by a diminution of rations.

146. 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.

147. 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, by being placed in irons, by being whipped (not exceeding fifty lashes at one time), and by diminished rations.

148. 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.

149. 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.

150. 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 about to be inflicted, and such surgeon, medical officer, or medical practitioner, if he be of opinion that the prisoner is not at the time able to bear the whole or any part of the said punishment, shall certify the same in writing to the Visiting Justices, or to any two of them, and in such case the infliction of the whole or of such part of the said punishment as he shall certify the prisoner is unable 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.

RATION SCALE.

No. 1

For prisoners employed at hard labour.

	Male.	Female.
Oaten meal	8 ounces	6 ounces
Bread	20 "	12 "
Meat	12 "	8 "
Potatoes	16 "	12 "
Sugar	1 "	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

No. 2.

For prisoners not employed at hard labour.

Oaten meal	8 ounces	6 ounces
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.

For prisoners in solitary confinement.

Bread	24 ounces
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No. 4.

For children of female prisoners under two years of age.

Milk	1 pint
Bread	4 ounces
Sugar	1 "

No. 5.

For children of female prisoners above two years of age.

Bread	8 ounces
Meat	4 "
Milk	1 pint
Sugar	1 ounce

In scales 1 and 2 the following substitutes may be made at the discretion of the Visiting Justices, viz. :—In lieu of 8 oz. of meal : 6 oz. of bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar ; in lieu of 6 oz. of meal : 4 oz. of bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has in Her Majesty's name summoned

The Hon. WILLIAM SPENCE PETER, of Ashburton, in the Province of Canterbury, to the Legislative Council of New Zealand, by Writ of Summons under the seal of the Colony.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 19th March, 1868.

THE following Bills passed by the Provincial Council, and assented to by the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, intituled

- "The Education Act, 1868 ;"
- "The Education Act Repeal Act, 1868 ;"
- "The Hospital Endowment Empowering Act, 1868 ;" and
- "The Auckland Saltwater Bath Company Lease Act, 1868 ;"

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of them.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

THE following Bill, passed by the Provincial Council, and assented to by the Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, intituled—

- "The Limitation of Patronage Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1868,"

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of it.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

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

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS ARTHUR CLOWES, Esq., to be Deputy of the Returning Officer for the election of Members of the Provincial Council for the Electoral District of Mount Cook, in the Province of Canterbury.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

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

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by



SAMUEL ATHANASIOUS CUSACK, F.R.C.S.I.,  
of his appointment as Medical Assessor in the  
Province of Nelson, under "The Medical Practi-  
tioners Act, 1867."

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

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

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to  
appoint the following gentleman to be a Medi-  
cal Assessor, in the Province of Nelson, under the  
provisions of "The Medical Practitioners Act,  
1867," in the room of Samuel Athanasius Cusack,  
F.R.C.S.I., resigned, viz. :—

FRANCIS WEMYSS IRVINE, M.D.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

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

IT is hereby notified that His Honor Mr. Justice  
Johnston has reported that he has appointed

GEORGE ANDREW OLIVER, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of  
Napier and Clive; and

JAMES GORDON ALLAN, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of  
the City of Wellington, Hutt, Wairarapa, Wanganui,  
Rangitikei, and Porirua.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 24th March, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. Justice Moore has  
reported that he has appointed

LAUGHLIN O'BRIEN, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of  
Mongonui, Bay of Islands, Marsden, Northern  
Division, City of Auckland East, City of Auckland  
West, Parnell, Newton, Pensioner Settlements,  
Town of Onehunga, Franklin, and Raglan.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 20th March, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to  
appoint

JAMES MACKAY, jun., Esq., J.P., and  
HENRY CHARLES LAWLOR, Esq., J.P.,

to be Resident Magistrates under "The Resident  
Magistrates Act, 1867," for the District of Hauraki,  
as the same is defined in a proclamation of even  
date herewith.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch.)  
Wellington, 19th March, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to  
appoint

HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, Esq., J.P.,

to be a Resident Magistrate under "The Resident  
Magistrates Act, 1867," for the District of New  
Plymouth, from and after the 1st April next.

J. C. RICHMOND,  
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

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

*In the New Zealand Volunteer Force.*

Captain Donald Hay McBarnet, (No. 1 Company  
Wellington Rifle Volunteers,) to be Major.  
Date of commission, 29th February, 1868.

*In the Wairoa (Hawke's Bay) Rifle Volunteers.*

Clement T. Saunders, to be Captain. Date of com-  
mission, 14th February, 1868.

*In the Patea Light Horse Volunteers.*

George Stuart O'Halloran, to be Captain. Date of  
commission, 17th March, 1868.

Robert Campbell, to be Cornet. Date of commis-  
sion, 17th March, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

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

Ensign W. Ryde, No. 10 Company Canterbury  
Rifle Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

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

The 1st Westland Rifle Volunteers. Date of accep-  
tance, 13th March, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 23rd March, 1868.

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

Lieut.-Colonel George Stoddart Whitmore, to be  
Commandant. Date of commission, 29th  
October, 1867.

Lieut.-Colonel William Moule, to be Inspector.  
Date of commission, 26th October, 1867.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas McDonnell, to be Inspector.  
Date of commission, 27th October, 1867.

Major John Henry Herbert St. John, to be  
Inspector. Date of commission, 28th October,  
1867.

Major James Fraser, to be Inspector. Date of  
commission, 29th October, 1867.

Major Gustavus Ferdinand Von Tempsky, to be  
Inspector. Date of commission, 7th January,  
1868.

Captain William Magee Hunter, to be Inspector.  
Date of commission, 15th February, 1868.

Captain William St. Clair Tisdall, to be Sub-  
Inspector. Date of commission, 21st October,  
1867.

Captain William Clare, to be Sub-Inspector.  
Date of commission, 22nd October, 1867.

Captain William Newland, to be Sub-Inspector.  
Date of commission, 23rd October, 1867.

Captain George Imlach Cumming, to be Sub-  
Inspector. Date of commission, 24th October,  
1867.

Captain Duncan Michie Brown, to be Sub-  
Inspector. Date of commission, 25th October,  
1867.

Captain Frederick Ross, to be Sub-Inspector.  
Date of commission, 26th October, 1867.  
Lieutenant Cholwell Dean Pitt, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 27th October, 1867.  
Lieutenant John McIntosh Roberts, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 28th October, 1867.  
Lieutenant Arthur Tuke, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 29th October, 1867.  
Lieutenant William Airy Richardson, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 30th October, 1867.  
Ensign Forster Yelverton Goring, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 22nd January, 1868.  
George Annesley McDonnell, to be Sub-Inspector. Date of commission, 23rd January, 1868.  
John Carey, to be Assistant Surgeon. Date of commission, 31st October, 1867.  
Thomas Franklyn Baker, to be Assistant Surgeon. Date of commission, 1st November, 1867.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Native Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 10th March, 1868.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN KNOWLES, Esq.,

of Wellington, to be a Surveyor under "The Native Lands Act, 1865."

J. C. RICHMOND.

**N**OTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as sheep-farmers, &c., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be paid to and by the undersigned Henry Philip Hill.

As witness our hands this 4th day of March 1868.

FREDK. NAPIER BROOME.

HENRY PHILIP HILL.

Witness—LEONARD HARPER.

**N**EW ZEALAND STATUTES, 1867.—Parties desirous of purchasing the volume of New Zealand Statutes for 1867 are informed that copies can be had on application to the Government Printer, at the following prices:—

Bound copies ... .. Thirty Shillings.  
Loose copies ... .. Sixpence per sheet.

All orders for the same must be accompanied by a remittance; and when ten or more copies are purchased, twenty per cent. discount will be allowed. No payments above five shillings to be made in stamps.

GEO. DIDSBURY,  
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,  
Wellington, 23rd December, 1867.

**N**EW ZEALAND GAZETTE and STATUTES.—

The Public are informed that an extra yearly subscription of ten shillings to the *New Zealand Gazette*, will entitle each subscriber to the Acts of the General Assembly as published in each year. All Orders to be accompanied by a remittance, in cash, or in Post Office Money Orders, and addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington.

GEO. DIDSBURY,

Government Printer

Government Printing Office,  
Wellington, 7th January, 1868.

**T**HE Public are informed that bound copies of the Parliamentary Debates, with an Index, Title Page, and Appendix, are now ready for issue, and that orders for the same, accompanied by a remittance, should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington.

The prices for the bound volumes are as follows:

Half-bound calf, cloth sides ... 23s.  
Cloth backs, paper sides ... 20s.

GEO. DIDSBURY,

Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,  
Wellington, 20th December, 1867.

**T**ERMS of Subscription and Advertising in the *New Zealand Gazette* are as follows:—

**SUBSCRIPTION.**

(to be paid in advance)

	£	s.	d.
Per Annum ... ..	2	0	0
Per Quarter ... ..	0	10	6
Price for single copies of <i>Gazette</i> ... ..	0	1	0

Applications for subscription to the *Gazette* should be addressed and pre-payment made, to the Government Printer, Wellington.

**ADVERTISING.**

	£	s.	d.
For the first fifty words and under ...	0	3	0
For every four words after the first fifty ...	0	0	2
Headings, date lines, signatures, &c., requiring to be printed in separate lines, to be charged at, per line ... ..	0	0	4
Intestate Estate Balance Sheets ... ..	0	7	6

All advertisements should be written on *one side* of the paper, and signatures, &c., should be written in a legible hand.

The number of insertions required must be written across the face of the advertisement.

All applications for the insertion of private advertisements in the *New Zealand Gazette* should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington, and at the same time, pre-payment (by money order when necessary) at the above rates must be made to him. No advertisement will be inserted in the *Gazette* unless the whole amount due on account of the same is pre-paid.

All sums so received by the Printer will be duly acknowledged through the medium of the *Gazette*.