



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868.

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 June next, the jurisdiction to be exercised by Thomas Windle Parker, Esq., within the Resident Magistrate's Court for the

OAMARU DISTRICT,

as the same is defined by a proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, 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; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

T. M. HAULTAIN,
 (for the Colonial Secretary.)

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by an ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," Sess. VII., No. 7, the Governor is empowered from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him may seem fit, touching the duties of the officers of any public gaol, the classification, diet, instruction, treatment and correction of the prisoners therein, and generally to prescribe all such rules as may be necessary for the good discipline of any public gaol and the safe custody of the prisoners therein. And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act 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; by whipping not exceeding fifty lashes at one time; by imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months in addition to the original sentence; and by such prison discipline as may be prescribed in that behalf: Provided always that no rule or regulation awarding any such punishment as aforesaid shall come into operation until a copy thereof shall have been first published in the *New Zealand Gazette*:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Ordinances and Acts respectively contained, do hereby make the following regulations for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and do publish the same to be in force within the Province of Auckland.

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; and issued at Wellington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

E. W. STAFFORD.

PRISON REGULATIONS FOR AUCKLAND GAOL.

1. Deprivation of liberty and compulsory labour are the appointed penalty of crime. Prisoners while undergoing the punishment attached to their offences by the laws they have broken, are exhorted to remember that society, while it punishes, in order to deter from crime, has also another object in view—an object of the deepest interest to criminals themselves—viz., that the period of their imprisonment may be to them a period of salutary reflection, that while withdrawn from the temptations to which they have yielded, they may acquire calmer and more rational views of the circumstances of life, and, upon expiration of their sentence, leave the place of their confinement better men and better citizens, whatever

their calling may be. They are exhorted to believe that those who have charge of them have this double object in view, and they are reminded that obedience, industry, and orderly and regular conduct, are the only evidence they can give of repentance for past evil, and of more worthy resolves for the future. Obedience will at any rate be exacted and enforced; but they are exhorted for their own sakes to let that obedience be willing. Every encouragement will be afforded them in so doing, as well as to improve the opportunity they have of casting behind them the evil of the past, and of acquiring for the future habits more worthy of them as citizens and as men.

2. One uniform system of discipline will prevail. Prisoners of less than average intellect will not on that account be more rigorously dealt with than others, but men of a restless disposition will be placed at such description of labour as requires the closest and most unvarying attention, and will be kept apart in the prison when possible.

3. All prisoners on entering the gaol shall be searched in presence of an officer, and all money and other articles of property taken from them, a list of which and their clothes will be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and certified by the signature of the officer, into whose charge they are given, and of the prisoner from whom they are received.

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

5. 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 wardens, cooks, or in other such office.

6. 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.

7. They are at all times to conduct themselves with order and regularity. Silence must be strictly observed when marching to and from their place of labour; and neither at labour nor at any time is any conversation to be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary.

8. 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.

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

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

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

12. Sunday shall be kept holy and as a day of rest. Whenever a clergyman does not attend the prison on that day, prayers will be read by the gaoler, or by some officer to be selected by the gaoler for that purpose.

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

14. Each prisoner will be provided with a Bible and Prayer Book approved by the religious denomination to which the prisoner belongs, and books of a secular character will also be provided for instruction. The wilful defacing or damaging of any of these books will be visited with severe punishment.

15. Prisoners behaving in a refractory manner (viz., those who have committed any of the offences enumerated in clause 55, Punishment Regulations, Rules Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, as far as the word "language" inclusively; in clause 56, Punishment Regulations, Rules Nos. 1, 2, 3; and in clause No. 57, Punishment Regulations, Rules 1, 2, and 3,) will be brought before a Visiting Justice, who will inflict such lawful punishment as the case may demand. They will on all such occasions be placed in separate confinement to await trial, and if necessary in irons.

16. 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.

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

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

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

20. Prisoners undergoing a hard labour sentence may be permitted to write and receive one letter monthly through the gaoler, and if well conducted will be permitted to see their friends on the first Saturday in each month. Prisoners detained for imprisonment in default of bail, or in default of payment of fine, may be permitted to write and receive letters daily in connection with their cases, subject to the inspection of the gaoler, and may also see and speak with their friends daily on the subject of their detention.

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

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

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

24. Each prisoner to have his hair kept close cut, to be shaved on Tuesdays and Saturdays, thoroughly wash his body and feet twice a week, and to put on a clean shirt on Sundays.

25. Prisoners about to be discharged whose hair has been cut, in accordance with rule 4, will be allowed, if their conduct has been good, to let their hair grow for not more than one month previous to their discharge. On the day of discharge, they shall deliver to the gaoler the prison clothing in their possession in a clean and neat state, and will be placed in possession of all effects taken from them on committal.

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

Prisoners in Solitary or Separate Confinement.

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

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

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

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

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

32. 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.

Cooks.

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

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

35. 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.

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

Wardsmen.

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

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

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

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

General Routine.

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

42. At the first bell, the prisoners will rise and fold their bedding neatly, and set it in the place appointed. At the second bell, which will be rung fifteen minutes after the first, the cells will be unlocked, when the prisoners will come down and wash themselves in the yard, after which prayers will be read, when prisoners will remain with their heads uncovered and attentive.

43. They will then breakfast, and during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, will proceed to labour at eight a.m., and return therefrom at four p.m. During the remaining six months, they will proceed to labour at seven a.m., returning at five p.m. During both seasons, one hour's cessation will be allowed for the purpose of dinner. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labour, but should employ themselves in mending their clothes, &c. Prayers will be read every evening, after which, should there be no facilities for attending school, they will be locked up for the night.

44. Lamps will be kept burning in the different divisions of the prison during the night, and any

prisoner, interfering with or extinguishing any lamp, will be severely punished.

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

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

Juvenile Prisoners.

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

Unconvicted Prisoners.

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

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

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

51. They may correspond with and be visited daily by their friends in connection with their cases.

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

Juvenile Unconvicted Prisoners.

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

Female Prisoners.

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

Punishment Regulations.

55. Any prisoner

- (1.) Being insolent to, or threatening, any officer of the gaol;
- (2.) Injuring or destroying the property of the Government;
- (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 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; and in addition, in case of destruction or injury to any property of Government by a prisoner who shall have money or property in the hands of the gaoler, such money or property may be wholly or partially forfeited by order of a Visiting Justice, to repay such destruction or injury.

56. 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.

57. 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 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.

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

59. 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.

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

Attempt to Escape.

61. Any prisoner leaving his allotted place while at work, with intent to escape, or otherwise making any attempt to escape, will render himself liable to be shot by the guard or other person in whose charge he may be; and each prisoner is hereby cautioned, that if he makes any such attempt, he does so at his own risk and peril.

62. Any prisoner attempting to escape, or who, having escaped, shall be recaptured, shall be put in irons for such term as a Visiting Justice shall direct.

Classification of Prisoners with their Dietary Scale.

Convicts, or prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, will be divided into two classes, viz., first and second.

The convict, upon entering the gaol, will be placed in the second (or probationary) class, for six months at least, and on No. 2 convict ration; he will then (should he be habitually industrious at labour, and his conduct good) be placed on No. 1 convict ration.

For any misconduct, convicts of the first class will be subject to reduction to the second class, at the discretion of the Visiting Justice.

Convicted felons and misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour will be divided into three (3) classes.

The third class will consist of prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding one month. They will receive No. 3 hard labour rations.

The second class will consist of prisoners sentenced to hard labour for more than one month and not less than four months. It will also be a probationary class for the space of four months for all prisoners sentenced to hard labour for a longer period than four months. Prisoners of this class will receive No. 2 hard labour rations.

Prisoners of good conduct and industrious habits, while passing through the second (or probationary) class, will be promoted to the first class, and prisoners of this class will receive first class hard labour rations.

Hard labour prisoners of the first and second class will be subject to reduction to the second and third class respectively for misconduct, at the discretion of the Visiting Justice.

Prisoners under committal for trial shall receive rations in accordance with clause 50, Gaol Regulations, and prisoners not sentenced to hard labour shall receive the same scale of rations as second class hard labour prisoners; but if, by voluntary industry, accompanied by good conduct, they acquire a claim to indulgence, they may, at the discretion of the Visiting Justice, on the recommendation of the gaoler, be promoted to first class hard labour rations.

Male prisoners under sixteen years of age, and adult female prisoners whose sentences exceed one month, will receive the same scale of rations as second class hard labour prisoners, subject to reduction, at the discretion of the Visiting Justice, to the third class hard labour rations.

Male prisoners under sixteen years of age, and adult female prisoners, sentenced to one month and under, will receive the same scale of rations as third class hard labour prisoners.

Children of female prisoners under two years of age will receive No. 4 scale of rations.

Children of female prisoners over two years of age and under eight years of age will receive No. 5 scale of rations.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement for three days and under will receive No. 6 scale of rations.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement for four days, and not exceeding seven days, will receive No. 7 scale of rations.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement for eight days, and not exceeding twenty-eight days, will receive No. 8 scale of rations.

SCALE OF RATIONS.

No. 1 Convict.

Oatmeal, or	6	ozs.
Maize Meal	8	"
Meat, with its liquor flavored with 16lbs. mixed vegetables, 1lb.; 8 ozs. flour, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper,—per 100 rations	12	"
Bread	24	"
Potatoes	16	"
Sugar	1	oz.
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

No. 2 Convict.

Oatmeal, or	6	ozs.
Maize Meal	8	"
Meat, with its own liquor flavored with 16lbs. mixed vegetables, 1lb.; 8 ozs. flour, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper,—per 100 rations	10	"
Bread	20	"
Potatoes	16	"
Sugar	1	oz.
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

No. 1 Hard Labour.

Oatmeal, or	6	ozs.
Maize Meal	8	"
Meat, with its own liquor flavored with 16lbs. mixed vegetables, 1lb.; 8 ozs. flour, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper,—per 100 rations	12	"
Bread	24	"
Potatoes	16	"
Sugar	1	oz.
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

No. 2 Hard Labour.

Oatmeal, or	...	...	6	ozs.
Maize Meal	...	...	8	"
Meat, with its own liquor flavored with 16lbs. mixed vegetables, 1lb.; 8 ozs. flour; and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper—per 100 rations	...	...	8	"
Bread	...	...	20	"
Potatoes	...	...	16	"
Sugar	...	...	1	oz.
Soap	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Salt	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	"

No. 3 Hard Labour.

Oatmeal, or	...	...	6	ozs.
Maize Meal	...	...	8	"
Meat	...	...	4	"
Bread	...	...	20	"
Potatoes	...	...	8	"
Sugar	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.
Soap	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

No. 4 Ration.

Milk	...	...	1	pt.
Bread	...	...	6	ozs.
Sugar	1	oz.

No. 5 Ration.

Milk	1	pt.
Bread	12	ozs.
Sugar	1	oz.

No. 6 Ration.

Bread	16	ozs.
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No. 7 Ration.

Bread	24	ozs.
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No. 8 Ration.

Bread	24	ozs.
Oatmeal, or	6	"
Maize Meal	8	"
Sugar	1	oz.

OFFICERS' REGULATIONS.

Gaoler.

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

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

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

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

5. He shall use all necessary measures of precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and with that view frequently visit them, and inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and every division of the establishment by day and by night.

6. He shall see that the utmost economy be observed throughout the establishment, and that the labour of the prisoners, so far as such labour is subject to his authority, be made as productive as possible.

7. He shall not allow prisoners, under any pretence

whatever, to be employed either singly or in detached parties, without being under the charge and personal observation of an officer.

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

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

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

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

12. He shall immediately report the death of any prisoner to a Visiting Justice, and to the Coroner for the district.

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

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

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

16. He shall, in person or by deputy, visit the various messes at their meals, and see that their food is of a proper quality, and properly cooked.

17. He shall have the keys of the outer gate delivered at his residence at ten p.m. all the year round, and he shall 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 he shall not allow egress or ingress during the night, except on special occasions, to be noted in his journal.

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

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

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

21. He shall make a yearly report on the state of the establishment, and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

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

23. He may place any refractory prisoner in irons, in accordance with clause 15 of the Gaol Regulations, immediately reporting the case to a Visiting Justice.

24. He will cause to be kept such registers, books, or records, and shall furnish such returns as may be ordered by the Superintendent.

Chief Warder.

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

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

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

28. He shall see that the prisoners are shaved twice a week, and that they put on clean shirts, and that their hair be kept closely cut, and that clause 4 of the Gaol Regulations be strictly observed, and the clothing at all times kept clean and in thorough repair. He shall also inspect the bedding and men's utensils weekly.

29. When clothing is to be issued, he will draw the quantity required from the storekeeper, and shall be responsible for proper distribution to the prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overseers.

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

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

Storekeeper.

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

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

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

41. 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.

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

Sergeant Warder.

43. The sergeant warder will have charge of the keys of the prison during the day.

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

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

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

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

Warders.

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

49. 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 serviceable condition.

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

51. They shall, without delay, report the names of prisoners who may desire to see a minister of religion, Visiting Justice, Medical Officer, or the Gaoler.

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

53. It will be their special duty, when on guard in the prison, to prevent all irregularities, to see that the regulations and orders are complied with in all points; to enforce strict silence in the wards, cells, &c., after the eight o'clock or silence bell has rung; 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.

54. They must bear in mind, that although armed, they must observe forbearance in the use of their arms, and in the event of an attempt to escape, they are not to fire upon a prisoner until repeatedly challenged to stand.

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

Matron.

56. The matron shall reside in the establishment, from which she shall not absent herself without authorization in conformity with rule 60.

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

58. The matron shall be present at the searching

of female prisoners on their admission; also, when they leave the gaol, and at all inspections by whomsoever made.

59. The matron, or a female warder, shall attend Divine Service with the female prisoners.

General Instructions.

60. No officer will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially to the Superintendent of Auckland, and the application forwarded through the gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, he or she may leave at once, but the fact shall be immediately reported for approval, with statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary; and in case of delayed reply, and continued urgent necessity for absence, such statement and application shall be renewed daily, in person, if possible, if not, by deputy.

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

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

63. 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.

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

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

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

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

68. 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.

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

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

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

72. A monthly inspection of the prisoners, prison buildings, bedding, and stores, for which the officers of the establishment shall have everything in readi-

ness, will be held by the Visiting Justices and the Medical Officer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 12th May, 1868.

IN conformity with the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," the following Petition from inhabitant householders of Greymouth, for the Town of Greymouth to be constituted a Borough, and letter of assent from the Honorable John Hall, delegate under "The County of Westland Act, 1867," are published for general information, and it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor will consider this Petition on the 15th of July next.

E. W. STAFFORD.

To 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.

The humble Petition of the inhabitants of the Town of Greymouth, in the County of Westland and Colony of New Zealand,

SHIEWETH—

That your Petitioners are inhabitant householders, resident within the Town of Greymouth and the district comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the County of Westland aforesaid, and bounded on the West by a line of one hundred and sixty chains and eighty links extending from the South Spit along the beach; thence along the South Town Belt one hundred and fifteen chains and fifty links; thence along the East Town Belt one hundred and twenty chains and ninety links; thence along the Native Reserve, No. 3, forty-one chains thirty links to the River Grey; and thence along the River Grey to the point of commencement (which piece of land is more particularly delineated in the plan drawn under this Petition, and therein surrounded by red lines), and comprising within such boundaries Blocks 31 and 32 of the Native Reserve.

That the district above described does not exceed in area, nine square miles, and no one point in such area is distant six miles from any other therein, and that such district contains a population of not less than two hundred and fifty householders.

That your Petitioners are desirous of constituting the district above described under the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to constitute the district above described a Borough under the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

John Arnott,
James Kerr,
John Keogh,
Robert P. Bain,
W. G. Murray,
James Laing,
Allan F. Stark,
James Davies,
Gerald Perotti,
William Perkins,
J. W. Hindmarsh,
Frank Jennings,
James Black,
William Dale,
Robert Reay,
John Heron,

Robert Meadows,
 William Willoughby,
 P. Mason,
 G. S. Smith,
 J. Ward,
 H. H. Tilbrook,
 W. Riley,
 J. P. Taylor,
 James Dugy,
 Patrick Smith,
 John Low,
 William Favotian,
 J. Butcher,
 Fred Horsington,
 Duncan McLean,
 William Jones,
 Richard Drew,
 Morden M. Richards,
 William B. Evans,
 Henry Pilling,
 Thomas Rawson,
 Thomas Aldridge,
 George Grant,
 Henry Jones,
 David Dinan,
 Joseph Charles Moore,
 Donald Maclean,
 Isaac Absolom,
 D. B. Wallace,
 T. Clark,
 William Gourd,
 John Strike, jun.,
 J. Strike, sen.,
 J. James,
 E. Lodge,
 Enoch Lewis,
 James West,
 G. W. Weenink,
 Dennis Carroll,
 John Muller,
 Ludwig Seebest,
 F. Dupre,
 Charles Renesh,
 Alexander Cameron,
 Hanwell Williams,
 F. J. Gleeson,
 J. T. Shaw,
 Edmund Wickes,
 George Simmons,
 John A. Whall,
 W. S. Smith,
 Richard Shannon,
 Daniel McKinty,
 Joseph Kilgour,
 Charles Harling,
 William Wood Cardno,
 Francis Badger,
 Singer Barclay,
 H. H. Lahman,
 William Lind,
 Thomas Hammond,
 W. J. Coates,
 F. Hamilton,
 David Howison,
 Henry Hammett,
 Thomas Joyce,
 Arthur R. Guinness,
 William Kar,
 Felix Campbell,
 Richard J. Tonks,
 John Tucker,
 Harry Kenrick,
 Phillip Swingland,
 J. Holloway,
 Alfred Burton,
 Alexander Robertson,
 F. Bullen,

Gilbert King,
 James Taylor,
 J. V. Donnell,
 Martin Kennedy,
 J. S. M. Thompson,
 DeCossa and Co.,
 George Taylor,
 William Gledhill,
 J. G. Thomas,
 Alexander Hasie,
 C. J. Allardyce,
 Henry Hunt,
 Jacob Basch,
 William Kilgour,
 Charles Taviner,
 John McDurst,
 D. Cahun,
 J. Manson,
 E. Masters,
 Edward Fielder,
 Morris Levy,
 C. Broadbent,
 George Rice,
 John Bull,
 George W. Nichol,
 A. G. W. D. Wood and Co.,
 Richard Slattery,
 Patrick Comiskey,
 Richard Nancarrow,
 John H. Johnson,
 A. M. Hunter,
 G. Martin,
 George Garside,
 James K. Poole,
 David Letham,
 Charles Chilcott,
 Henry Williams,
 W. J. Leare,
 T. Howson,
 John Harris,
 Stephen Kopp,
 Charles Bulmer Davis,
 Robert Sinclair Allan,
 William Rowe,
 Elias Coutanche,
 John M. Duke,
 James T. Barke,
 Charles A. Morice,
 Edward Archer,
 H. W. Phillips,
 R. Wright,
 W. Glenn,
 T. Guerin,
 Charles Fanthorn,
 Robert Brown,
 George Weber,
 M. O'Brien,
 George Bradley,
 Robert Wagstaffe,
 B. Mayers,
 E. J. Byland,
 Peter Purcell,
 C. Brandes,
 George F. Maxwell.

I, John Wetherill Parkinson, of Greymouth, in the County of Westland, and Colony of New Zealand, stationer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that all the signatures 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.

J. W. PARKINSON.

Taken and declared before me, this fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Greymouth aforesaid.

D. JOHNSTON, J.P.

Wellington, 8th May, 1868.

SIR, — A Petition, praying your Excellency to constitute the Town of Greymouth, in the County of Westland, a Borough under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," having been transmitted to me by the Hon. 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.

JOHN HALL.

His Excellency Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by
The Hon. JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
of his seat in the Executive Council.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by
The Hon. JOHN HYDE HARRIS,
of the office of Solicitor-General.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

THE Governor directs it to be notified for general information that
WILLIAM SEFTON MOORHOUSE, Esq.,
having resigned the office of Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, His Excellency, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, accepted such resignation on the 7th instant.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

THE following Bill passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Canterbury, intituled—
"The Executive Council Ordinance 1864 Amendment Ordinance,"
which Bill was reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that in conformity with clause three of "The Otago Municipal Corporations Act, 1865," the name of the following person has been sent in to this office by the Town Clerk, as having been elected Mayor of Dunedin, in the room of the Hon. John Hyde Harris, resigned,

THOMAS BIRCH, Esq.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant Letters of Registration in favour of James Dewar, of Kirkaldy, in the County of Fife, Doctor of Medicine, on Letters Patent granted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, for an invention of "Improvements in preserving substances for food."
Dated 7th May, 1868.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 12th May, 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.
Ditlev Gothard Monrad	Manawatu, Wellington	Gentleman	1868. 7th May.
Gerald Joseph Perotti	Greymouth, Westland	Hotelkeeper	11th May.

E. W. STAFFORD.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 12th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

FREDERICK DENHAME GIBSON, Esq.,

to be Harbour Master for the Port of Lyttelton; and

THOMAS TURNBULL, Esq.,

to be Harbour Master for the Port of Hokitika.

JOHN HALL,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 8th May, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Post Office to be an office for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business, viz. :—

SHORTLAND,

in the Province of Auckland.

JOHN HALL,

Postmaster-General.

Telegraph Department,
Wellington, 11th May, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Telegraph Stations have been opened for the transmission of telegrams, viz. :—

FEATHERSTON,—Province of Wellington.

GREYTOWN,—Province of Wellington.

CASTLE POINT,—Province of Wellington.

JOHN HALL,

Telegraph Commissioner.

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that

WILLIAM ROLLESTON, Esq.,

has resigned the office of Under Secretary in the Native Department, and that his resignation has been accepted.

JOHN HALL,

(in the absence of Mr. Richmond.)

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 9th May, 1868.

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

In the Nelson Artillery Volunteers.

Charles Hunter Brown to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 2nd September, 1867.

In the Nelson Artillery Cadet Volunteers.

Thomas Garrard to be Honorary Captain. Date of commission, 10th April, 1868.

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Patrick J. O'Carroll, Taranaki Light Infantry Volunteers, has been posted to the Taranaki Mounted Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 9th May, 1868.

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

Honorary Captain W. Lane, Nelson Artillery Cadet Volunteers.

Lieutenant Charles Lezard, No. 9 Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

Sub-Lieutenant A. Barchard, Auckland Naval Volunteers.

Ensign S. D. Glyde, No. 6 Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 9th May, 1868.

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

The Temuka (Canterbury) Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 28th March, 1868.

The Charleston Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 17th April, 1868.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 9th May, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to disband the undermentioned Corps, viz. :—

The No. 10 (Oxford) Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

CUSTOMS NOTICE.—The undermentioned persons have been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agents at this Port,—

WILLIAM WOOD CARDNO,

ROBERT SINCLAIR ALLAN.

D. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Greymouth, 23rd April, 1868.

Marine Department,
Wellington, 7th May, 1868.

THE following Notice to Mariners, intimating a change in the lights at Moreton Bay, in the Colony of Queensland, is published for general information.

JAMES M. BALFOUR,
Colonial Marine Engineer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Alteration of Lights.—Middle Channel, Moreton Bay.

IN consequence of the changes that have taken place in the Middle Channel, an alteration in the position of the Lower or Yellow Patch Light will be made on the sixteenth of April; the light on and after that date being exhibited from a white hexagonal tower 30 feet high, placed to the northward of the present Yellow Patch Light, and at an elevation of about 46 feet above high-water mark.

On the same date the green light will cease to be exhibited from Comboyuro Point Lighthouse. That light will therefore be obscured as formerly between the red light outside the East banks, and the white light inside the Inner Middle Channel Buoy.

On and after the sixteenth instant, therefore, the following will be the directions to be observed by vessels entering the port by the Middle Channel :—

By Day.—After rounding the Cape, steer as formerly, and bring the Cape Moreton and Yellow Patch Lighthouses and the roadway on the slope of the Lighthouse Hill in line. Keep these objects on, bearing about E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., until the Inner Middle Channel Buoy is passed, and the Ship Patch is opened out to the westward of Cowan Cowan Point, then proceed towards Yule Roads, keeping these marks open as usual.

By Night.—After rounding the North Point and sighting the red light on Comboyuro Point, steer for it until the Lighthouse and the Yellow Patch lights are in line. Steer about W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., keeping the lights in line, until the red light is obscured and again opened out as a bright white light on a S.S.E. bearing, when haul up and steer South, making due allowance for tide, until the light on Cowan Cowan is opened out, when proceed up the Bay as formerly, the Cowan Cowan light in sight leading clear of the western edge of the Venus Bank.

These directions will lead over the East Bank, and to the northward of the Knoll, is not less than three fathoms at low-water.

G. P. HEATH, Lieut. R.N.,
Portmaster.

Port Office, 1st April, 1868.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 9th May, 1868.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following name of an Officiating Minister, within the meaning of the said Act, is published for general information :—

Baptists.

The Reverend JOHN WILLIAMS.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAME of an OFFICIATING MINISTER, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been sent in to me, in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 6, of the 30th of January; No. 9, of the 13th of February; No. 13, of the 3rd of March; No. 14, of the 9th of March; No. 18, of the 3rd of April; No. 19, of the 20th of April, and No. 22, of the 7th of May, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Wellington, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

NEW 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.

CENSUS OF NEW ZEALAND,--DECEMBER, 1867.
 TABLE SHOWING THE EXTENT OF HOLDINGS; THE NUMBER OF ACRES FENCED; THE QUANTITY OF LAND BROKEN UP, BUT NOT UNDER CROP; AND THE RESPECTIVE NUMBERS OF ACRES UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP, AS ASCERTAINED BY A CENSUS TAKEN IN DECEMBER, 1867.

PROVINCES.	Extent of Holding.		Total Number of Acres Fenced.	Land broken up but not under Crop.	In Wheat.	In Oats.	In Barley.	In Maize or Sorghum.	In Dye or Bere.	In Hay (mown.)	In Sown Grasses including Land in Hay.	In Peas or Beans.	In Potatoes.	In Turnips or Rape.	In Mangold, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, or Onions.	In Garden or Orchard.	In Tobacco.	In any other Crop.*	Total under Crop.
	Number of Acres.																		
	Freehold.	Leasehold.																	
Auckland	692,326	431,753	207,994	9,776	4,136	543	2,011	366	7,318	112,636	201	5,076	174	145	2,498	10	206	129,677	
Taranaki	65,164	9,806	18,906	938	443	71	173	...	587	14,434	7	566	45	58	224	3	70	16,784	
Wellington	701,880	428,722	266,308	6,991	3,059	343	27	8	4,080	126,751	265	888	127	39	1,295	6	158	133,888	
Hawke's Bay	706,719	987,268	247,005	5,174	1,207	171	89	...	1,308	28,615	7	370	3	68	349	1	29	31,254½	
Nelson	674,745	547,264	459,327	4,496	3,814	976	5	78	2,376	32,183	378	711	143	66	1,001	15	255	41,614	
Marlborough	545,166	930,274	273,782	2,664	2,132	1,388	55	15	837	11,553	270	299	14	15	341	71	8	17,984	
Canterbury	521,308	3,084,103	1,013,523	22,620	35,381	5,868	42	385	7,006	73,692	2,678	2,390	831	1,194	2,800	50	688	152,659	
Otago	720,357	6,043,071	665,572	27,728	41,973	3,342	122	150	3,116	56,018	555	3,344	1,787	432	1,617	9	319	122,209	
Southland	351,230	1,117,618	302,185	13,914	9,411	433	...	50	525	17,300	25	691	1,616	18	379	1	8	31,034½	
Chatham Islands	3	110,717	933	7	8	...	1	...	3	281	4	26	...	...	12	...	2	341½
	5,068,898	13,690,596	3,455,535	94,308	47,761	13,135	2,524½	1,052	27,136	473,463	4,386½	14,361	4,740	2,035	10,516	161½	1,743	677,445	

* The "Totals under Crop" in each line differ from the correct addition of the preceding figures by the numbers under the heading "Hay (mown)," which are again given in the figures under the heading "Sown Grasses including Land in Hay."

JOHN B. BENNETT,
 Registrar-General.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of ALFRED CHETHAM STRODE, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of April, 1868.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
1	Robert Tenniswood	Popotunoa, Otago	Not known	None required by law	£ s. d. Under 25 0 0	24 Dec., 1867	
2	Patrick Slattery ...	Clyde, Otago	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under 45 0 0	22 Oct., 1867	
3	Samuel David Ramsay	Taieri Lake, Otago	Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland	Ditto ...	Under 40 0 0	29 Oct., 1865	

Dated at Dunedin, the 1st day of May, 1868.

A. CHETHAM STRODE,
Curator.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of April, 1868.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
1	Francis De Courey Duff	Taranaki ...	Ireland ...	None required ...	£ s. d. 32 4 7	2 Oct., 1866	

Dated the 1st day of May, 1868.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Curator of Intestate Estates, Taranaki District.