



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette*, from time to time to divide the Colony, or any part thereof, into districts for the purposes of the said "Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," and of "The Arms Act, 1860," and the limits and boundaries of such districts from time to time to alter and define, as occasion may require; and that every district proclaimed under the said "Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," shall have a name whereby the same may be distinguished:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said recited provision, do by this Proclamation divide so much of the said Colony as is included within the boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereunder written into a district for the purposes of the said "Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," and the said "Arms Act, 1860;" and I do hereby declare that the name of the said district shall be

THE AUCKLAND SOUTH DISTRICT.

SCHEDULE.

All that district in the Province of Auckland, bounded towards the North-east by the sea coast, and shores and islands, from Cape Colville to the entrance to Tauranga Harbour; thence towards the South-east by a line to Cambridge, thence by the Waikato River to the south-eastern boundary of the Waikato Confiscated Block, and thence by the south-eastern boundary of the Waikato Confiscated Block to the Puniu River; towards the South by the Puniu River to its confluence with the Waipa River, thence by the southern boundary of the Waikato Confiscated Block to the summit of Mount Pirongia, and thence by a line to the entrance to Raglan Harbour; towards the West by the sea coast to the entrance to Manukau Harbour, and thence by the Whau Creek and portage to Waitemata Harbour; and towards the North-west by the sea coast, and shores and islands of the Gulf of Hauraki, to the point of commencement.

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 Auckland, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Approved in Council.

HENRY D. PITT, Capt., R.A.,
Private Secretary
(for Clerk of the Executive Council).

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The New Zealand Post Office Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, by Proclamation to be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to fix, alter, and abolish the Rates of Postage at any time within the Colony, for the transmission of Letters and Newspapers by post, either between places within New Zealand or to or from places beyond seas, and at what time the same shall be paid, and that the postage so made payable shall be charged and paid accordingly: And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued, bearing date the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Governor in Council did, in pursuance of the said recited power and authority, fix certain Rates of Postage, and the times at which the same respectively should be paid: And whereas it is desirable to alter the scale of progression by which postage is at present charged on Letters posted in New Zealand, for delivery either within the Colony, or in Great Britain, or British Colonies or Possessions, and also to alter the Rates of Postage chargeable under Schedule D. appended to the said Proclamation of the sixth day of June,

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on Letters to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania:

Now therefore, in exercise of the said recited power and authority, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, do hereby alter the scale of progression by which postage is at present charged on Letters posted in New Zealand for delivery either within the Colony, or in Great Britain, or British Colonies or Possessions, and do hereby also alter the present Rates of Postage fixed to be paid within the Colony for the transmission of Letters to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and do proclaim and declare that the scale of progression by which postage shall in future be charged shall be according to the Schedule A. hereunder written; and that the postage payable within the Colony on Letters for the respective Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, shall be according to the Schedule B. hereunder written; and that such postage shall in all cases be paid at the time such Letters are delivered into the Post in New Zealand: And I do further declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SCHEDULE A.

Scale of progression of charge for Postage on Letters posted in New Zealand for delivery within the Colony, or in Great Britain, or any British Colony or Possession:—

Not exceeding half an ounce, one rate.

Exceeding half an ounce but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.

Exceeding one ounce but not exceeding one ounce and a half, three rates.

And so on for every additional half-ounce, or fraction of half an ounce, one rate.

SCHEDULE B.

Countries.	Letters.		
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Not exceeding 1 ounce.	Not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania	3d.	6d.	9d.

And so on, increasing 3d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

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, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Approved in Council.

HENRY D. PITT, Capt., R.A.,

Private Secretary

(for Clerk of the Executive Council).

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN exercise and pursuance of the powers vested in me by "The Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby appoint and declare that the letter following, that is to say, "A," shall be the letter to be marked on all Arms registered in the District called "The Auckland South District," defined in a Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act.

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 Auckland, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Approved in Council.

HENRY D. PITT, Capt., R.A.,

Private Secretary

(for Clerk of the Executive Council).

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," Session VII., No. 7, the Governor is empowered from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him may seem fit touching the duties of the officers of any public gaol; the classification, diet, instruction, treatment, and correction of the prisoners therein; and generally, to prescribe all such rules as may be necessary for the good discipline of any public gaol, and the safe custody of the prisoners therein: And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act 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 first have been 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 in the said Ordinance and Act 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 Taranaki: And I do hereby revoke all Regulations now in force in the Province of Taranaki, heretofore made for the purposes hereinbefore recited, or any of them.

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 Auckland, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

DONALD McLEAN.

RULES AND 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 the Superintendent of the Province, and will be responsible for the discipline, management, and safe custody of the prisoners, the impartial enforcement of penal discipline, and the introduction and maintenance of habits of industry, cleanliness, order, and obedience among them, and in the establishment generally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. He will keep a journal, in which he will enter every extraordinary occurrence, and remark upon any irregularities which may take place in the discipline of the establishment; 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 undergoing separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.

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

13. In case of misconduct on the part of any of the officers, he is empowered to suspend such officer,

(who will not, however, be allowed to leave the establishment,) and will immediately make a report on the subject, or should the urgency of the case demand such a course, he may apply to the Visiting Justice for advice and assistance.

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

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

16. He will visit the various messes at meal-time, 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 10 p.m. in summer and at 9 p.m. at other seasons, and will ascertain that the officers are all present. He will keep them until 6 a.m. in summer, and until sunrise at other seasons, and will not allow egress or ingress during the night except on special occasions to be noted in his journal.

18. He will as soon as possible after a prisoner is received into the establishment, cause to be entered in the Prison Register, the name of the prisoner, 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, call upon the medical officer to inspect them; and should the contractor fail to supply a better quality, the Gaoler will obtain the articles required elsewhere at the contractor's risk.

21. He will use his best endeavours on all occasions to secure co-operation of the Visiting Justice, the Medical Officer, Chaplain and of all the subordinate officers in the execution of the duties intrusted 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 of the state of the establishment, and of the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

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

24. He may inflict summary punishment on any prisoner under penal servitude 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, whether under penal servitude or not, in irons, reporting the case immediately to the Visiting Justice.

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

Chief Warder.

26. The Chief Warder 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 the contract quality. He will be present at every meal.

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

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

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

31. He will, under the Gaoler, have the management of prisoners undergoing solitary confinement, and will 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, seeing that all answer to their names.

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

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

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

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

Overseers.

37. It will be the duty of Overseers 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. It will also be the duty of Overseers to render every assistance in their power to the Chief Warder in carrying on the duties of the establishment.

Storekeeper.

39. The Storekeeper 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 Warder daily, reporting to the Gaoler when any articles are not properly tendered or when the quality is deficient. For this purpose he will prepare a daily requisition on the Contractor, to be countersigned by the Gaoler.

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

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

44. He will 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.

Senior Warders.

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

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

47. They will carefully superintend the searching of all prisoners upon arrival at the prison, and take care 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 Warder, 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 Warder, see that the discipline of the warders is maintained, and that the prisoners preserve due order and obedience.

Warders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. It will be their especial duty, when on guard in 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 bedplace; that the lamps are kept burning during the night, and the inspection apertures in the doors kept clear.

57. They must bear in mind, that although armed, they must carefully abstain from the use of their arms; and in the event of a prisoner attempting to escape, they are on no account to fire on him or her until every other available means shall have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after he or she shall have 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 warder will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the Gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially, and forwarded through the Gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, the officer may leave at once; but the fact will be immediately reported for approval, with a statement of the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

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

61. All officers and warders are to be dressed in uniform, to be sworn in as constables on appointment, and are to be subject to such penalties and punishments by stoppage of pay and allowances for any dereliction of duty or misconduct as His Honor the Superintendent may think fit to authorize.

62. All officers and warders must attend Divine Service with the prisoners, or when prayers are read; and at 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 severely punished.

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 His Honor the Superintendent of the Province.

65. No male officer or warder will be permitted to be within the precincts of the female division of the gaol except on duty, or when attended by the Matron, or a female officer.

66. All applications or representations made to His Honor the Superintendent must be forwarded through the Gaoler, who will accompany them with such observations as he may think fit.

67. The officers will keep watch at night, relieving each other as may be directed by the Gaoler. They should, by visits at irregular hours, observe that order is maintained by the prisoners, and that the warders are alert on their posts.

68. An officers' visiting book will be kept, in which will be entered the hours at which such officers 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; but they must not be employed for any purpose whatever after the hours of labour are over.

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

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

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

Visiting Justice.

73. It will be the duty of the Visiting Justice to visit the establishment at least twice in each week, on which occasions he will inspect the different divisions, and especially prisoners undergoing sentences of solitary confinement or who are under separate treatment.

74. He will not, however, be required to interfere with the interior discipline of the establishment; for which the Gaoler is held especially responsible.

75. A book will be kept, to be called "The Visiting Justices' Minute Book," in which the Visiting Justice will record all visits and observations made by him.

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

77. He will cause a correct report of the trial and punishment of offenders brought before him to be kept.

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

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

Chaplain.

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

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

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

Medical Officer.

83. The Medical Officer will visit the establishment not less than twice in each week, and, if possible, at a fixed hour, and will at such visits report to the Gaoler the case of any prisoner requiring an alteration of diet. He will also, when necessary, direct their removal to the Hospital Ward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

98. Every prisoner is to be kept steadily and constantly at labour. No relaxation of such labour will be permitted until the prisoner shall have completed at least one-third of his sentence with good conduct, when he may be selected by the Gaoler to act as wardsman, cook, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

104. The religious denomination of each prisoner is to be determined by his voluntary statement upon his receipt into the prison; and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a Clergyman of a different denomination, unless extraordinary circumstances should require it, such as the immediate prospect of death, &c.

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

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

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

108. A prisoner behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before the Visiting Justice, who will inflict such lawful punishment as the case may demand. He will be placed in separate confinement to await trial, and in irons, if necessary.

109. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

115. A copy of the Regulations will be suspended in each ward, and be read to the prisoners, and, if necessary, explained, once a month.

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

117. 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.

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

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

Prisoners in Solitary Confinement, or Separate Confinement.

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

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

122. 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.

123. Should any prisoner wish to see the Visiting Justice, Chaplain, Medical Officer or Gaoler, he is

to inform the Visiting Officer accordingly; but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

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

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

Cooks.

125. The Cooks are to be in such proportion as may from time to time be directed, and are to be selected from the best-conducted men who have completed one-third of their sentences.

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

127. 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.

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

Wardsmen.

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

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

131. 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.

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

General Routine.

133. The bell will be rung, in Summer one hour, and in Winter an hour and a half, before the time to commence labour.

134. 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, when the prisoners will place their bedding in the place set apart for the purpose. They will then wash, after which prayers will be read, during which they will remain uncovered and attentive.

135. They will then breakfast and proceed to labour, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, at 8 a.m., and during the remaining six months at 6 a.m. During the latter months they will proceed to labour before breakfast, returning for that purpose at 8 o'clock. The dinner hour during these months will be 1 o'clock, and they will return from labour in the evening at 5 o'clock. From April to September the dinner hour will be 12 o'clock, and they will return from labour at 4 o'clock. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labour, and should employ themselves in repairing and mending their clothes, &c. Prayers will be read every evening, after which, should there be no facilities for attending school, they will be locked up for the night.

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

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

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

Juvenile Prisoners.

139. Juvenile prisoners are to occupy separate

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

Unconvicted Prisoners.

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

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

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. Juvenile unconvicted prisoners will be subject to the same rules as the adult unconvicted prisoners.

Matron.

146. The Matron will reside in the establishment, from which she is not to be absent without authority.

147. The Matron 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 as they may be found applicable.

148. 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.

149. The Matron, or Female Warden, is required to attend Divine Service with the female prisoners.

Female Prisoners.

150. 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.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby authorize and appoint

EDWARD WALTER PUCKEY,

of Shortland, in the Province of Auckland, Esquire, in the names and on behalf of the several persons hereinafter named, their heirs and assigns, grantees, respectively, of the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described and set opposite their respective names, to demise the said pieces or parcels of land, or any part or parts thereof, for any period not exceeding twenty-one years, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, without any fine, and subject to such covenants, stipulations, and conditions, as the said Edward Walter Puckey shall deem expedient, and to make and execute all such contracts, deeds, and assurances, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes aforesaid within one year from the dates of the Certificates of Title respecting the said several pieces or parcels of land respectively issued by the Native Lands Court:—

Hotoreni Taipari and

Meremana Kouui ... Arapaparahi, No. 1.

Matenga Ngapara, Nepia te Kakahi, Maraea Tan- giteruru, and Pirihiira Hurimate	Arapaparahi, No. 2.
Rapana Maunganoa	Hangaruru.
Baika Whakarongotai	Te Karaka.
Pahau Ngatawa	Te Karaka, Nos. 1 and 2.
Waraki	Te Karaka, No. 3.
Hotereni Taipari, Wiropo Hotereni Taipari, and Rapana Maunganoa	Kaueranga, s. 28.
Hohepa Paraone Tarawera- wera	Koromawhiti, A.
Piri Patene Raukura, Hori Kerei Tuokioki, and Maraea Tiki	Koromawhiti, B.
Matiu Kaimati, Rapana Maunganoa, and Miri- ama Kiritahanga	Nokenoke, A.
Nikorima Poutotara	Nokenoke, B.
Rapana Maunganoa	Pukerahui.
Kitahi Te Taniwha	Rangiriri, A.
Nepia Te Kakahi	Rangiriri, B.
Hera Puna and Hemi Te Abipu	Rangiriri, C.
Tukaramaina	Rangiriri, D.
Weka Toherini	Rangiriri, E.
Renata Te Kiori	Rangiriri, F.
Ripeka Anderson	Rangiriri, G.
Wiremu Te Aramoana Whanaunga	Rangiriri, H. No. 1.
Matenga Ngaupara	Rangiriri, H. No. 2.
Epanaia Motukohai	Rangiriri, I.
Reihana Poto and Hone Ropiha	Rangiriri, J.
Te Koki	Rangiriri, K.
Ngarapa Whangaunga	Rangiriri, L.
Hoani Nahe and Matine te Nga	Tapuae.
Raika Whakarongotai	Tapuaeonenuku.
Wiropi Hotereni Taipari Meremana Ngamahinga Konui	Whakaupapa.
Raika Whakarongotai, Hiria Rotorua, Hera Tuhirae, and Teretui Te Kupenga	Whakarataua, A.
Teretui Te Kupenga	Whakaharatau, B. No. 1.
Hohepa Toa	Whakaharatau, B. No. 2.
Tuterei Karewa	Whakaharatau, B. No. 3.
Hona Taiawa	Whakaharatau, B. No. 4.
Wiremu Te Aramoana	Whakaharatau, B. No. 5.
Ngakapa Whanaunga	Whakaharatau, C.
Reihana Poto	Whakaharatau, D.
Hawira Te Wahapu	Whakaharatau, E. No. 1.
Perewhata	Whakaharatau, E. No. 2.
Te Urawhare	Whakaharatau, E. No. 3.
Utuku Kopa	Whakaharatau, E. No. 4.
Hotereni Taipari	Whakaruaki.
Hotereni Taipari, Mere- mana Konui, and Mere Mohimangakahia	Waitangirua.
Rapana Maunganoa	Whanaupo.

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 Auckland; and issued at Auckland, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

DONALD McLEAN.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING :

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

And whereas, by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, the House of Mr. McRae was appointed a polling place for the District of Awatere, for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough:

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the above-named polling place for the District of Awatere, for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough, and do appoint in lieu thereof

The House of R. Beaumont, Esq.

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 thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

IT is hereby notified, that a Writ issued for the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Bruce, has been returned with a Certificate to the effect that

JAMES CLARK BROWN, M.P.C.,

of Lawrence, freeholder, has been duly elected.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES REID, Esq.,

to be Deputy Returning Officer for the District of Riverton, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, *vice* Peter Grant, Esq., resigned.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

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

WILLIAM MATHEW HODGKINS, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of City of Dunedin, Roslyn, Caversham, Port Chalmers, Taieri, Bruce, Clutha, Oamaru, Waikouaiti, Hampden, and Gold Fields Towns; and

HENRY McCULLOCH, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of Invercargill, Mataura, Riverton, and Wallace.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

IT is hereby notified that His Honor the Chief Justice 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; and

WILLIAM HALSE, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of Grey and Bell, Town of New Plymouth, and Omata.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

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

EDWARD JAMES LEE, Esq.,

to be Revising Officer for the Electoral Districts of Christchurch, Lyttelton, Cheviot, Ashley, Kaiapoi, Avon, Heathcote, Mount Herbert, Akaroa, Selwyn, Coleridge, Timaru, and Gladstone.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

IT is hereby notified, that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the appointment by the Chairman of the County Council of

THOMAS KNOWLES CHRISTIAN, Esq.,

as Cattle Inspector for the County of Westland, as republished in *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 14, of 17th March, 1870, page 133.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th March, 1870.

THE following Tenders have been accepted by the General Government for the twelve months commencing the 1st April, 1870.

ALEX. C. P. MACDONALD
(for the Under Secretary).

For Bookbinding.

ROBERT BURRETT, at the following rates:—

Demy folio books, four quires and under:—Half-bound, rough calf, cloth sides, gilt lettered on back, short title and date, 6s. (six shillings).

For every additional quire, 9d. (ninepence).

Foolscap folio books, ditto:—Half-bound, calf, cloth sides, gilt lettered on back, short title and date, 4s. 6d. (four shillings and sixpence).

For every additional quire, 6d. (sixpence).

Ditto, ditto:—Half-bound, calf, marble paper sides, gilt lettered on back, short title and date, 4s. (four shillings).

For every additional quire, 4d. (fourpence).

Demy 8vo.:—In half-bound calf, cloth sides, gilt lettered on back, at per volume of five quires, 3s. 6d. (three shillings and sixpence).

For every additional quire, 3d. (threepence).

Ditto:—Full bound, cloth boards, at per volume of five quires, 2s. 3d. (two shillings and threepence).

For every additional quire, 3d. (threepence).

Parliamentary Debates:—Royal 8vo., cold pressing and binding in half-calf, cloth sides, double lettered on back, at per volume of four quires, 4s. (four shillings).

For every additional quire, 4d. (fourpence).

Parliamentary Debates:—Royal 8vo., cold pressing and binding in cloth, at per volume of four quires, 2s. 9d. (two shillings and ninepence).

For every additional quire, 3d. (threepence).

Pamphlets—Royal, Demy, or Foolscap 8vo.:—Folding, stitching, covering, and cutting (three sheets or under), at per hundred, 10s. (ten shillings).

For every additional sheet, 1s. (one shilling).

Cold pressing and binding in blue paper covers:—Statutes, Journals, and Appendix of General Assembly, at per quire, 5d. (fivepence).

Folding, stitching, and cutting Parliamentary Papers (eight pages or under), at per hundred, 1s. 6d. (one shilling and sixpence).

For every additional sheet, 1s. (one shilling).

Gazettes:—Folding and enveloping (eight pages or under), at per hundred, 1s. 6d. (one shilling and sixpence).

For every additional sheet, 1s. (one shilling).

For Cartage.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, at the following rates:—

1st. At per day of eight working hours, 9s. (nine shillings).

2nd. From the Queen's Wharf, or from any part of Te Aro within half a mile of the Post Office, to any of the General Government Offices within half a mile of the General Assembly Buildings at Thorndon, and *vice versa*, at per load, 1s. 4d. (one shilling and fourpence).

3rd. Between Rhodes' Wharf and the Magazine, and *vice versa*, at per load, 1s. (one shilling).

4th. Between the Queen's Wharf and Mount Cook Barracks, and *vice versa*, at per load, 1s. 10d. (one shilling and tenpence).

5th. Between the Queen's Wharf and Thorndon Barracks, and *vice versa*, at per load, 1s. (one shilling).

6th. Between Mount Cook Barracks and Thorndon Barracks, and *vice versa*, at per load, 1s. (one shilling).

7th. From the Telegraph Office or Post Office to the Queen's Wharf, and *vice versa*, at per load, 8d. (eightpence).

For Coal.

JOE DRANSFIELD.

Best English Coal, screened, and delivered at the Public Offices, in 1 cwt. bags, £2 10s. (two pounds ten shillings) per ton.

Best Newcastle (N.S.W.) Coal, screened, and delivered at the Public Offices, in 1 cwt. bags, £1 16s. (one pound sixteen shillings) per ton.

For Firewood.

DENNIS MCKENNY.

Rata or Manuka, two-foot lengths, per cord, £1 4s. 9d. (one pound four shillings and ninepence).

Ditto, ditto, one-foot lengths, per cord, £1 4s. 9d. (one pound four shillings and ninepence).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch),

Wellington, 29th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM FRANCIS LODGE, Esq.,

to be Clerk at Auckland, and

JAMES BUTLER STONEY, Esq.,

to be Clerk at Shortland, of the District Court of Auckland.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 29th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

FREDERICK FRANCIS ORMOND, Esq.,
of Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 29th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

FREDERICK FRANCIS ORMOND, Esq., J.P.,
to be a Resident Magistrate for the Resident Magistrate's District of Wairoa, under "The Resident Magistrates Act 1867."

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Judicial Branch.)
Wellington, 31st March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HUGH BUCHANAN, Esq.,
of Kenloch, Banks' Peninsula, Canterbury;
GEORGE SAMUEL GRAHAM, Esq.,
of Tairua, Auckland; and
GEORGE KELLS, Esq.,
of Howick, Auckland, to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Defence Office,
Wellington, 31st March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID LUNDON
to be a Licensing Officer under "The Arms Act Amendment Act, 1869," for the district called the Auckland South District, as defined in Proclamation of the 19th March, 1870, and published in this *Gazette*.

The appointment dates from the 19th March, 1870.

W. GISBORNE
(in the absence of Mr. McLean).

General Post Office,
Wellington, 29th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

The CLERK IN CHARGE of the BRANCH OFFICE,
NATIVE and DEFENCE DEPARTMENTS, at
AUCKLAND,

to frank free from prepayment of postage, Letters and Packets sent through the post on Public Service.

JULIUS VOGEL.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 26th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

The CLERK of the DISTRICT COURT, AUCKLAND,
to frank free from pre-payment of postage, Letters and Packets sent through the post on the Public Service.

JULIUS VOGEL.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 28th March, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN FIELD DECK, Esq., M.D.,
to be Medical Referee under "The Government Annuities Act, 1869," for Southland.

W. GISBORNE
(for the Postmaster-General).

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1870.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
(Marine Branch)
Wellington, 24th March, 1870.

THE following information on the Santa Cruz Islands and the New Hebrides Group, received from the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, is published for general information.

JULIUS VOGEL.

[It is recommended that the information contained in this notice should be carefully considered, noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.]

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE. No. 40.

Pacific Ocean, Western Part.

The following information on the Santa Cruz Islands, and the New Hebrides Group, has been compiled from letters and observations received from Navigating Lieutenant Thomas Capel Tilly, R.N., of the Mission Schooner "Southern Cross."*

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 9° Easterly in 1869.]

Santa Cruz Islands.—The positions obtained of prominent points in these islands agree fairly with those of D'Entrecasteaux, and place north point in lat. 10° 40' S., long. 166° 0' 30" E., and north point of Tinakula or Volcano Island in lat. 10° 23' 30" S., long. 165° 47' 30" E. There is evidently an error in Captain Wilson's account of a low island which he describes as lying S.S.W. from Volcano Island; this bearing should be N.N.E. which would agree with the position of an island now known as Nukapu; the two other islands spoken of as having been seen after "steering W. by S. about five leagues" would be Anologo and Nupani.†

The Matema or Swallow Islands, forming part of the Santa Cruz group, lie to the northward of the great island, and between the parallels of 10° 4' and 10° 22' S., extending from long. 165° 39' E., to 166° 19' E., occupying an extent of about forty-two miles in a W. by N. direction from Nimanu, the south-eastern of the group, to Nupani, the north-western; they are from 100 to 200 feet above the sea, and are dangerous from the extensive reefs which stretch out especially from their western or lee sides. The inhabitants are rough and fearless; they come off eagerly to barter mats, bows and arrows, for iron, and appear to be bold navigators, sailing in their double canoes as far as Tucopia, which lies about one hundred and eighty miles to the south-east.

Nimanu, the south-eastern island of the group, is in lat. 10° 21' S., long. 166° 17' E., and lies N.N.E. 25 miles from the eastern high land of Santa Cruz; it is a small round bold-looking island some 200 feet high, with apparently deep water all round; there is a land slip and probable landing-place on its lee side.

Panavi, the eastern island of the group, lies in lat. 10° 17' S. long. 166° 19' E., distant about four miles

* See Admiralty Charts:—Pacific Ocean, Sheet VI., No. 2464; New Caledonia and New Hebrides Islands, No. 1380.

† See Findlay's South Pacific Ocean, pages 555 and 556.

N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Nimanu, to which it is similar in size and appearance, but not quite so high; it is well wooded; on the western side there is a small bight with a steep white beach; from this there appeared to be communication with the nearest part of Lomlom, the next island, about three quarters of a mile distant.

Lomlom runs E.N.E. and W.S.W. about 5 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; it is from 150 to 250 feet high, and forms with another island whose name is unknown, a smooth water bay open to the northward, the shores of which are composed of rough beaches fringed with narrow reefs. Lomlom appears to be clear of dangers except off its south-west extreme, where a reef extends about S.S.W. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the reef then trends to the northward towards the second island, with several large rocks or islets within its edge.

The second island is similar to Lomlom in size, running north and south $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by less than one mile wide, and between 100 and 200 feet high; the weather or eastern side is bold, and from a bluff on the north-east coast commences an extensive coral reef, trending first N.W. for about 4 miles to Nivluli, the next island, (which it surrounds,) and then runs about W.S.W. for nearly 13 miles. The villages on these islands are probably situated inland, or on the eastern side which faces the lagoon, as only one hut resembling a boat house was seen from the sea.

Nivluli lies about one mile from the second island of Lomlom, and is a mile long N.W. and S.E., and 120 feet high. The reef runs close round its north-east side, and then trends to the west and south-west for about 2 miles, forming a bay with a low rock on the edge; a small round islet about 35 feet high lies half a mile within the reef. From the rock the reef runs to the westward.

Pileni, the next island westward of Nivluli, from which it is distant 3 miles, runs N.W. and S.E. about one mile in length; it is about 100 feet high, and there is a village on its south-west point. Pileni lies outside the great lagoon, but is surrounded by a reef, which passing close round its eastern side extends about three quarters of a mile to the south-west from its western shore; there is apparently a deep water channel between the main and the Pileni reefs.

Sand Islet is merely what its name indicates; it is small, about 10 feet above water, and without vegetation, the natives resorting to it only to fish. This islet lies on the western side of an oval ring of coral, about one mile long, N.N.W. and S.S.E., similar to that of Pileni, and also without the main lagoon, and is the only example in this group of the reef extending to windward of the land to which it is attached. There is a clear space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile between this reef and that of Pileni, and also a deep water channel of three quarters of a mile between it and the edge of the main reef.

The Great Reef.—From the Sand Islet the western entrance of the main lagoon bears nearly S.W., distant about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This extreme lies in lat. $10^{\circ} 14' S.$, long. $166^{\circ} E.$; from it Tinakula bore S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., 17 miles, the eastern high land of Santa Cruz S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 28 miles, and Nukapu N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. 7 miles. From this extreme the reef trends sharp round to the eastward, forming the north side of an apparently deep water entrance to the lagoon, between the west point and the south-west patch, a reef about 2 miles long, lying S.E. by E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the point.

Eastward of the south-west patch, with an apparently deep water channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide between them, lies another narrow patch of coral nearly 3 miles long; between this and the reef from Lomlom Island is a third patch, the channels on either side into the main lagoon appearing to be deep, and apparently leading to a secure anchorage under the lee of the northern Lomlom Island, the coast of which appeared to be beach with villages built near it.

The interior of the main lagoon seemed to be patchy, but little could be distinguished from the mast-head of the "Southern Cross."

The current was found setting to the south-west along the north side of reef, and overfalls were experienced off its western point.

Matema, the only island on the southern side of the great reef, lies about midway between Lomlom island and the west point, being nearly 6 miles on a W. by N. bearing from the southern extreme of the Lomlom reef. It is a small island, 100 feet high, shaped like a boot, inhabited, (the landing being on the western side,) and surrounded by a reef which extends about one third of a mile from the coast. There is apparently a narrow passage between this island and the middle coral patch of the main reef.

Nukapu lies to the north-west of the great reef, and bears W.N.W. about 8 miles from the Sand Islet; it is narrow, about 120 feet high, and nearly one mile long, N. by W. and S. by E., with a low termination to the southward, where appeared to be the villages; a reef encircles the island, passing close to its eastern shore, but extending about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its western side.

Anologo and Nupani, the western islands of the Matema group, are similar to Nukapu in size and shape; they are surrounded by an extensive and irregularly shaped reef, which, passing close to their eastern sides, stretches out to the south-west for nearly 3 miles from Anologo, the southern of the two islands.

Anologo lies W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. about 17 miles from Nukapu, running East and West about one mile long; it is nearly 120 feet high, and is situated in the eastern angle of the reef surrounding the two islands.

Nupani lies N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about 2 miles from Anologo, the reef forming a bight between; it runs north and south about one mile long, and 120 feet high, the northern point being in lat. $10^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $165^{\circ} 40' E.$ The reef passes close along the east and north sides of Nupani, from whence it trends to the westward for half a mile, then sweeps round to the southward and eastward for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from whence it stretches out to the south-west, forming a large and dangerous bight of smooth water nearly 4 miles between the horns. This south-west angle of the reef which breaks lies S. by W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nupani, S.W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Anologo, and is in lat. $10^{\circ} 8' S.$, long. $165^{\circ} 39' E.$ From this point the reef runs East 2 miles to its south-east extreme, which lies South, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Anologo; the sea breaks heavily along this part of the reef.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(Variation $9^{\circ} 40'$ Easterly in 1869.)

Paama, one of the southern islands of the New Hebrides, lies North and South, about 5 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; its height ranges from 1,700 to 1,900 feet, presenting an uniform outline from a distant offing.

The approximate position of the southern point (with reference to the neighbouring island) is lat. $16^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $168^{\circ} 10' E.$, and it lies 3 miles from Duana Point, the north-west extreme of Api or Tasiko island. The eastern side of Paama appears from the offing to be clear of dangers and steep-to; it is bold, coming steep down from the ranges.

Close off the south point lie a cluster of rocks, the largest of which is known as the Nine-pin; the whole are encircled by a reef extending about a quarter of a mile from the shore. This reef shelters a small bight with a rough stony beach lying westward of south point; the slopes of the hills above this bight were cultivated. Half a mile westward of the reef a discoloured patch was seen, but it was not examined.

From south point the coast trends to the north-west for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with rough beaches and fringing reefs,

it then runs north and south for the length of the island with smooth water. About three quarters of a mile N.W. of the south-west point, and half a mile from the shore, lies a patch about 200 yards in extent, on which there is only an occasional break: it is therefore dangerous if approached from the southward with the sun ahead; from its outer edge the south-west point and coast of Paama bears S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., and the north-west extreme of the island bearing N. by E. clears it to the eastward. There is another shoal nearer to the shore and about three quarters of a mile to the northward of this patch, but the water being smooth there was no break on it.

No other outlying dangers were observed till near the north-west extreme, when a little to the southward of this point, and close to the shore, there is a small patch, and a short spit runs off the northern point. The general character of the western coast is successive beaches of rough coral, with considerable cultivation on the lower slopes of the north-west ranges. A village was observed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward of the north-west point, and the whole coast is evidently inhabited.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
11th December, 1869.

IN the matter of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867," notice is hereby given that transcripts of the Bye-laws of

"The Court Robin Hood, No. 3,991, No. 3
Branch of the Otago District Ancient Order
of Odd Fellows Friendly Society;"

the Bye-laws of

"The Court Pride of Dunedin, No. 3,780, of the
United Otago District Ancient Order of Odd
Fellows Friendly Society;"

the Rules of

"The Auckland Educational Society;"

duly certified, have been lodged with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, registered and recorded in his office under the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867."

Dated the twenty-eighth day of March, 1870.

ALEX. C. P. MACDONALD
(for the Registrar).

NOTICE.—"Provincial Compulsory Lands Taking Act, 1866."—Notice is hereby given, that it is intended to introduce a Bill into the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, at its next Session, authorizing the Superintendent of the Province of Otago to take compulsorily a part of section numbered twenty-two (22), Block five (V.), on the map of the Portobello Survey District, for the purpose of completing a road in the Portobello Road District; also, a part of section numbered fifteen (15), Block two (II.), on the map of the Glenomaru Survey District, for the purpose of completing a road in the Port Molyneux Road District; and also, a part of section numbered seven (7), Block forty-five (XLV.), on the map of the Clutha Survey District, for the purpose of completing a road in the Warepa Road District. And notice is hereby further given, that a copy of the Bill so intended to be introduced as aforesaid may be inspected at the office of the Clerk of the said Provincial Council on and after the thirty-first day of March now instant.

Dated this sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. C. HAGGITT,
Provincial Solicitor, Otago.

NOTICE.—"Provincial Compulsory Lands Taking Act, 1866."—Notice is hereby given, that it is intended to introduce a Bill into the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, at its next Session, authorizing the Superintendent of the Province of Otago to take compulsorily a part of the land sold under application numbered two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine (2229), Block four (IV.), on the map of the Papakaio Survey District for the purpose of completing a road in the Papakaio Road District. And notice is hereby further given, that a copy of the Bill so intended to be introduced as aforesaid, may be inspected at the office of the Clerk of the said Provincial Council on and after the thirty-first day of March now instant.

Dated this nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. C. HAGGITT,
Provincial Solicitor, Otago.

NOTICE.—"Provincial Compulsory Lands Taking Act, 1866."—Notice is hereby given, that it is intended to introduce a Bill into the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, at its next Session, authorizing the Superintendent of the Province of Otago to take compulsorily, for the purpose of completing a road in the Owhiro District, a portion of section thirty-seven (37), Taieri River Sections, on the map of the Taieri Survey District. And notice is hereby further given, that a copy of the Bill so intended to be introduced as aforesaid, may be inspected at the office of the Clerk of the said Provincial Council on and after the thirty-first day of March next ensuing the date hereof.

Dated this eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN HARDY,
Agent for the Owhiro Local Road Board.

NOTICE under Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1869.—I hereby give notice, that I have applied to the Registrar of Nelson to have my name placed on the list of legally qualified Medical Practitioners for the Colony of New Zealand.

WILLIAM KEYS FARRELLE,
L.R.C.P. Edin. 1865,
L.R.C.S. Edin. 1865,
L.M. Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
Dublin, 1864.

Nelson, 11th March, 1870.

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TO the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Hokitika.—Sir: I hereby give you notice that I intend to apply, after one month from the publication of this notice, to be registered by you under the provisions of "The Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1869." The necessary documentary evidence of my qualifications I have deposited at your office for public inspection.

G. H. ACHESON,
L.F.P.S., Glasgow; F.F.P.S.G., L.M. Dublin
and Glasgow.

STATUTES 1869.—Bound copies of the Statutes for 1869 can now be procured from the undersigned, at the following prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Half-bound calf, cloth sides ...	1	10	0
Cloth backs, paper sides ...	1	5	0

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.
Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1869.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—The following Acts, passed during the Session of the Assembly, 1869, are now published, and can be procured from the Government Printer. Copies forwarded to any part of the Colony, post free, at the following prices:—

Act.	s.	d.
No. 1. Imprest Supply	0	6
" 2. Treasury Bills	0	6
" 3. Enquiry into Wrecks	0	9
" 4. Restriction on Marine Re-assurance Removal	0	6
" 5. Merchant Shipping Acts Adoption	0	6
" 6. Bridges and Ferries Act, 1868, Amendment	0	6
" 7. Public Payments without Probate	0	6
" 8. Nelson Marriages	0	6
" 9. Southland Provincial Debt Acts Amendment	0	6
" 10. Auckland Gold Fields Proclamations Validation	0	6
" 11. Otago Settlements	0	6
" 12. Nelson and Cobden Railway Act Amendment	0	6
" 13. Canterbury Waste Lands	0	6
" 14. Naval and Military Settlers	0	6
" 15. Wellington and Hawke's Bay Public Debt Apportionment Act Extension	0	9
" 16. Provincial Elections Act Amendment	0	6
" 17. Military Contribution	0	6
" 18. Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment	0	9
" 19. Railways	0	6
" 20. Disturbed Districts	1	0
" 21. Intestate Estates Act Amendment	0	6
" 22. Otago Hundreds Regulation	0	6
" 23. Public Revenues (No. 2)	0	6
" 24. Shortland Beach	0	6
" 25. Gold Fields Act Amendment	0	6
" 26. Native Lands	0	9
" 27. Canterbury Temporary Mining Reserves	0	6
" 28. Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867, Amendment	0	6
" 29. Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866, Amendment	0	6
" 30. Crown Lands (Nelson) Leasing	0	6
" 31. Poverty Bay Grants	0	6
" 32. New Zealand Cross Endowment	0	6
" 33. Commissioners of Crown Lands	0	6
" 34. Bailments of Stock and Chattels Registration	0	6
" 35. Delivery of Goods and Lien for Freight	0	6
" 36. Dangerous Goods	0	9
" 37. Building and Land Societies Amendment	0	6
" 38. Joint Stock Companies Amendment	0	6
" 39. Post Office Savings Banks Amendment	0	6
" 40. Timaru and Gladstone Board of Works Act Amendment	0	6
" 41. Oamaru Town Reserves Management	0	6
" 42. Greymouth Quays	0	6
" 43. Westland Public House Ordinance Amendment	0	9
" 44. County of Westland Amendment	0	6
" 45. Canterbury Rivers Act Amendment	0	6
" 46. Provincial Councils Legislation Appeal	0	6
" 47. Provincial Acts Validation Act Continuance	0	6
" 48. Provincial Audit Act Amendment	0	6
" 49. Gold Fields Officers' Salaries	0	6
" 50. Oyster Fisheries Act Amendment	0	6
" 51. Medical Practitioners' Registration	0	9
" 52. Contagious Diseases	1	0
" 53. Vagrant Act, 1866, Amendment	0	6
" 54. Gaolers and Prisoners	0	6
" 55. Justices of the Peace Act Amendment	0	6
" 56. Trustees' Powers Delegation	0	9
" 57. Arms Act Amendment	0	6
" 58. Armed Constabulary Act Amendment	0	6
" 59. New Zealand Commissioners	0	6
" 60. Government Annuities	1	0
" 61. Registration Act Amendment	0	6
" 62. Crown Bonds and Securities	0	6
" 63. New Zealand Law Society	0	6
" 64. Hugo Max Buchholz Naturalization	0	6
" 65. Acclimatization Society of Southland Grant	0	6
" 66. Botanic Garden	0	6
" 67. Public Libraries	0	6
" 68. Whiteley Pension	0	6
" 69. Walsh and Others Pension	0	6
" 70. Stamp Duties Acts Amendment	0	9
" 71. Public Revenues	0	6
" 72. Public Debts Sinking Funds Act Amendment	0	6
" 73. Consolidated Loan Application	0	6
" 74. Treasury Bills Regulations Act Amendment	0	6
" 75. Treasury Bills, No. 2	0	6
" 76. Appropriation	1	0

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

LAW REPORTS.

CASES DETERMINED BEFORE THE NEW ZEALAND COURT OF APPEAL, 1867-8.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

PART I.—PRICE TEN SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the First Part of the above Work, printed under the authority of the Government, and comprising the Cases argued before the Court of Appeal during the last two years, is now complete and ready for issue. The Reports are printed on the English model, royal 8vo. size, and contain 164 pages of printed matter. They have been carefully revised and arranged for press by His Honor Mr. Justice Johnston. It is intended to continue the issue, in parts, after each annual sitting of the Court of Appeal, the folio to run on continuously from Part I., in order that the Reports for four years (or five if necessary) may be bound up in one volume; and when the volume is complete, a copious Index for the whole will be prepared.

Orders for the above Work will be received by the Government Printer, Wellington, and must be accompanied with a remittance for the amount. The Book will be forwarded, post free, to any part of the Colony.

GEO. DIDSBURY,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Wellington, 30th September, 1869.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The subscription is at the rate of £2 per annum, or 10s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance.

An extra subscription of 10s. to the *Gazette* will entitle each yearly subscriber to the Acts of the General Assembly as published during the year.

Subscriptions are required to terminate with the quarters ending March, June, September, or December. A less period than three months cannot be subscribed for.

Single copies of the *Gazette* will be 1s. each.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged for according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
For the first fifty words and under	0	3	0
For every eight words after the first fifty	0	0	4
Headings, date lines, signatures, &c., requiring to be printed in separate lines, to be charged at, per line	0	0	4
Half-yearly Statements of Assets and Liabilities of Mining Companies, &c....	0	10	0

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 subscription or for the insertion of private advertisements in the *New Zealand Gazette*, except from places where agents have been appointed for that purpose, 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.

Postage or duty stamps cannot in any case be received in payment from any place at which post office orders are issued and under any circumstances are subject to a deduction at the rate of one shilling in the pound.

Agents are appointed to receive advertisements for the *New Zealand Gazette* at the following places:—

Auckland—V. E. Rice, Esq., Superintendent's Office.
Thames—John Robinson, Esq., Receiver of Gold Revenue.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington, 25th March, 1870.

THE following Return of AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS of the Province of Otago, in February, 1870, is published for general information.

JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General.

ACCOUNT OF LAND IN CULTIVATION, AND OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE THEREOF, IN NEW ZEALAND, FEBRUARY, 1870.

(Taken under the authority of "The Census Acts Amendment Act, 1867.")

SUPERINTENDENT COLLECTOR'S RETURN.—PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS.	Extent of Land broken up, but not under Crop. Acres.	IN WHEAT.		IN OATS.			IN BARLEY.		IN SOWN GRASSES.			IN POTATOES.		IN OTHER CROPS. Acres.	TOTAL NUMBERS OF ACRES UNDER CROP.
			Acres.	Estimated Gross Produce (in bushels).	Acres.		Estimated Gross Produce of Grain (in bushels).	Acres.	Estimated Gross Produce (in bushels).	IN HAY.		In permanent artificial Grass (including Land in Hay in previous column). Acres.	Acres.	Estimated Gross Produce (in tons).		
					For Green Food or Hay.	For Grain.				Acres.	Estimated Gross Produce (in tons).					
CITY OF DUNEDIN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROSLYN	143	36	2	70	771	302	9,837	6	140	140	145	2,900	49	98	36	4,066
CAVERSHAM	298	263	117	3,873	705	408	14,330	48	1,835	323	566	7,015	114	915	127	8,534
PORT CHALMERS	215	86	38	1,200	187	330	9,072	1	50	116	184	2,207	77	385	54	2,894
TAIERI	326	784	2,930	86,368	461	7,720	261,909	853	29,129	639	793	17,010	546	2,946	328	29,848
BRUCE	366	2,387	1,785	57,328	321	8,850	304,371	766	25,208	756	776	12,043	430	2,044	347	24,542
CLUTHA	345	5,454	1,601	46,279	623	6,936	224,310	811	28,819	1,140	1,667	22,700	332	1,834	1,440	34,443
OAMARU	292	15,045	10,192	287,698	384	8,913	385,318	2,700	97,734	449	1,076	13,732	444	2,688	286	36,701
WAIKOUAITI	271	2,206	2,131	63,670	464	5,324	200,629	458	16,140	377	468	12,756	274	1,667	324	21,731
MANUHERIKIA	238	195	249	7,659	658	1,857	56,732	57	1,498	79	107	354	415	1,967	68	8,658
HAMPDEN	119	1,467	1,756	60,000	204	1,346	50,348	36	1,405	145	260	335	185	1,102	86	3,948
GOLD FIELDS TOWNS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WALLACE (in Otago)	91	189	60	1,630	411	418	2,559	7	155	129	186	639	84	461	19	1,638
GENERAL TOTALS FOR PROVINCE	2,704	28,112	20,861	615,775	5,189	42,404	1,519,415	5,743	202,113	4,293	6,228	91,741	2,950	16,107	3,115	172,003

I certify that the above is a correct compilation from the original Returns.—JOHN HISLOP, Superintendent Collector.

Printed under the authority of the New Zealand Government, by GEORGE DUNSBURY, Government Printer, Wellington.