



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

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WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the
twenty-sixth day of September, 1870.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at a sitting of the Native Land Court of New Zealand, at Greytown, in the District of Wairarapa, Province of Wellington, on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the claim of Matire Piripi, an aboriginal native of New Zealand residing at Greytown, to a piece of land called Papawai South, situate at Greytown in the district aforesaid, was heard, and a certain order was thereupon made by the Court aforesaid: And whereas it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," "The Native Lands Act, 1867," and "The Native Lands Act, 1870," that the Governor in Council may order a rehearing of any matter judicially heard before the Court aforesaid, and before one or more Judges of the Court and one or more Assessors, as may be specified in the Order in Council ordering such rehearing, and within such period of time as may be limited in such order, provided that no such order for rehearing shall be made after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the original decision: And whereas it is expedient that the said claim shall be reheard before the said Court:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the above recited power and authority, doth hereby order that the aforesaid claim of Matire Piripi to the aforesaid piece of land shall be reheard before one Judge of the said Court and two Assessors thereof:

And doth order that such rehearing shall take place before the twenty-fifth day of September next.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the
twenty-sixth day of September, 1870.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at a sitting of the Native Land Court of New Zealand, at Greytown, in the District of Wairarapa, Province of Wellington on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the claim of Matiaha Mokai and others, aboriginal natives of New Zealand residing at Wairarapa, to a piece of land called Ahikouka, situate at Greytown, in the district aforesaid, was heard, and a certain order was thereupon made by the Court aforesaid: And whereas it is enacted by "The Native Lands Act, 1865," "The Native Lands Act, 1867," and "The Native Lands Act, 1870," that the Governor in Council may order a rehearing of any matter judicially heard before the Court aforesaid, and before one or more Judges of the Court and one or more Assessors, as may be specified in the Order in Council ordering such rehearing, and within such period of time as may be limited in such order, provided that no such order for rehearing shall be made after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the original decision: And whereas it is expedient that the said claim shall be reheard before the said Court:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the above recited power and authority, doth hereby order that the aforesaid claim of Matiaha Mokai and others to the aforesaid piece of land shall be reheard before one Judge of the said Court and two Assessors thereof:

And doth order that such rehearing shall take place before the twenty-fifth day of September next.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in this behalf enabling me, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby fix and appoint that sittings of the District Court of the County of Westland, in lieu of those heretofore appointed, shall be held as follows:—

In the Supreme Court House at Hokitika: For the despatch of civil and criminal business, on the sixteenth day of March, the sixteenth day of July, and the sixteenth day of November.

For the despatch of civil business only, on the first day of each month, and on the sixteenth day of January, the sixteenth day of May, and the sixteenth day of September.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court House at Greymouth: For the despatch of civil and criminal business, on the twenty-fourth day of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November, respectively.

For the despatch of civil business only, on the eighth day of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November respectively; and on the sixth day of February, April, June, August, October, and December, respectively.

Provided that in case any of the days so fixed as aforesaid shall happen to be a Sunday or holiday, then the Court appointed for that day shall be holden on the first day thereafter not being a holiday.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in this behalf enabling me, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby fix and appoint that sittings of the District Court of the Westland North District, in lieu of those heretofore appointed, shall be held as follows:—

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Westport: For the despatch of civil and criminal business, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and thereafter on the twentieth day of the months of December, February, April, June, August, and October, respectively.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court at Charleston: For the despatch of civil and criminal business, on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and thereafter on the thirteenth day of the months of December, February, April, June, August, and October, respectively.

Provided that in case any of the days so fixed as aforesaid shall happen to be a Sunday or holiday, then the Court appointed for that day shall be holden on the first day thereafter not being a holiday.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

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 Ordinance 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 Marlborough.

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 October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

W. GISBORNE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MARLBOROUGH GAOL.

1. All prisoners on entering the gaol shall be searched in the presence of an officer, and all articles taken from them; a list of these articles shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and certified by the officer who has charge of them, and by the prisoner from whom they are received. Prisoners will then be required to take off their clothing and thoroughly wash themselves before they put on the prisoner clothing, and all prisoners sentenced for a longer period than one week shall have their hair cut short and whiskers and beard shaved off.

2. All male prisoners shall have their hair kept close cut, and those who have whiskers or beard growing shall be shaved twice a week. When about to be discharged from gaol they may be allowed, if their conduct has been good, to let their hair grow for not more than one month previous to their discharge.

3. Each prisoner will be required to thoroughly wash his body and feet twice a week, and to put on a clean shirt and trousers on Sunday when required. Prisoners must wash their face and hands previous to sitting down to any meal.

4. Every prisoner is to be kept steadily and constantly at labour. No relaxation of such labour will be allowed until the prisoner shall have completed at least one-third of his sentence, with good conduct,

when such prisoner may be selected by the Gaoler to act as cook or wardman.

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

6. They are at all times and in all places to conduct themselves with order and regularity. Silence is to be strictly enforced when marching to and from their places of labour; at no time is any conversation allowed beyond what is necessary.

7. Prisoners having any matter to represent or complain of, must address themselves to the Gaoler, whose duty it will be to see that justice is done them. When any serious cause of complaint arises, they may address themselves, through the Gaoler, to the Visiting Justices, but they must remember that for making any idle or frivolous complaints they will render themselves liable to punishment. All complaints made to the Gaoler concerning offences committed in gaol must be reported to the Visiting Justices.

8. Prisoners must appear tidy and clean in person and dress, their clothing and bedding will be marked with a number or the prison brand, and the wilful loss or damage of any of the prison property by any prisoner will be visited with severe punishment. Prisoners are required to wash and repair their own clothing and bedding when directed to do so by the Gaoler.

9. Gaming, dancing, swearing, fighting, singing and loud conversation are strictly prohibited. No prisoner must leave his proper place of work without authority. No prisoner must sleep out of his own berth without authority from the Gaoler. For any of these offences prisoners may be punished for a breach of the gaol regulations.

10. Prisoners charged with behaving in a refractory manner will be brought before one or more of the Visiting Justices, 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.

11. Sunday shall be kept holy, and as a day of rest. The prisoners shall attend Divine Service of the denomination to which they belong at the appointed times whenever an opportunity offers, and they shall behave themselves with the greatest propriety.

12. The religious denomination of each prisoner shall be determined by the statement they may make on admission to the gaol; and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a clergyman of a different denomination, unless extraordinary circumstances should arise, such as the immediate prospect of death, except by permission of a Visiting Justice.

13. Prisoners of the Jewish denomination will not be compelled to work on their Sabbath, but may be employed in any necessary duties on the 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 their instruction. The wilful defacing or damaging of any of these books will be visited with severe punishment. All books provided for the use of the prisoners are to be considered the property of the gaol. Books lent to prisoners by permission of a Visiting Justice are to be returned to the parties from whom they were obtained. Prisoners defacing or damaging these books will be severely punished.

15. Prisoners undergoing hard labour sentences may be permitted to write and receive one letter monthly through the Gaoler, who will inspect all letters, and exercise his own judgment as to their delivery. If well conducted, these prisoners will be permitted to see their friends on the first Saturday in each month

between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. The number of persons admitted to see a prisoner at any one time, and the duration of each visit, will be regulated by the Gaoler. At no other time must any stranger be allowed to visit prisoners of this class, except by written order signed by one of the Visiting Justices.

16. 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; they may be allowed to see and speak with their friends on the subject of their detention twice during the week, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock a.m., and 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock p.m.; such visits to be made in the presence of an officer.

17. No stranger will be allowed to visit the gaol at any other times than provided for by these regulations, except by written order signed by one of the Visiting Justices. A copy of Clause 3 of "The Gaolers and Prisoners Act, 1869," shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the visitors' room or ward, and the Gaoler or Warder admitting them should especially draw their attention to the said clause, the provisions of which will be strictly enforced.

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

19. A copy of the regulations for the guidance of prisoners shall be suspended in each ward, and shall be read to the prisoners, and explained, if necessary.

20. Any prisoner conniving at a breach of the gaol regulations will be considered as an accessory, and be liable to punishment for misconduct.

Prisoners in Solitary or Separate Confinement.

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

22. Prisoners undergoing separate treatment are not to be released without the special authority of one of the Visiting Justices, and on no account are they to be allowed to write to or receive letters from their friends during their term of secondary punishment.

23. They shall not, upon any pretence whatever, communicate by words or signs with each other, or with the men employed to clean their cells; they shall not 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.

24. Should any prisoner of this class wish to see a Visiting Justice, Chaplain, Medical Officer, or the Gaoler, he is to inform the Warder, but all further communication is strictly prohibited.

25. Prisoners sentenced to separate or solitary confinement for a period of more than seven days, will, on the expiration of the third day after their confinement, be taken out to exercise; they will be kept marching in line five yards apart, facing in the same direction, and strict silence must be enforced.

Juvenile Prisoners.

26. Prisoners under sixteen years of age will be classed as juvenile prisoners, and will occupy separate cells or wards set apart for their use, and will be employed in work about the gaol.

Female Prisoners.

27. 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; but the hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the Surgeon deems it requisite on the ground of health.

28. They will be employed in any portion of the gaol that may be set apart for their use, in such work as may from time to time be given them by the Gaoler, subject to the approval of the Visiting Justices.

Unconvicted Prisoners

29. Will be subject to the general rules of the prison. They will not, however, be required to dress in the prison clothing, to be shaved, or to have their hair cut close. If such prisoners are discharged, the property taken from them shall be returned, if not retained under legal advice. If admitted to bail, such property as may be directed by the Magistrate admitting them to bail shall be retained until they are discharged.

30. They will be supplied with the same rations as the prisoners not at hard labour.

31. They may be visited by their legal adviser on any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. They may also be visited by their friends in connection with their cases twice during each week, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 and 4 o'clock p.m., such visits to be made in the presence of an officer of the gaol. They may also write to and receive letters from their legal adviser. Unconvicted prisoners shall be cautioned that any remarks they may make respecting their cases may be used against them on trial.

Juvenile Unconvicted Prisoners

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

Cooks.

33. The cooks shall be in such proportion as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Visiting Justices. They shall be selected by the Gaoler from the best-conducted men among those who 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 cleaned, and kept in their proper places. They are to be employed in their spare time in such work as the Gaoler may allot to them.

General Routine.

36. From the 1st day of September to the 1st day of April, prisoners will rise at 6 o'clock a.m.; during the remaining portion of the year they will rise at daylight. The cells will be opened, they will fold up their bedding, then wash and dress themselves; fifteen minutes will be allowed for dressing. They will assemble when and where required, their names will be called over, and they will then take their breakfast.

37. The cells are to be swept and dusted every morning; the bedding (weather permitting) will be suspended in the airing yard, and afterwards folded up in as small a compass as possible, and put away in the appointed place. This duty will be performed by such of the prisoners as may be chosen by the Gaoler for that purpose.

38. The hard-labour prisoners will muster at ten minutes before 8 o'clock a.m., their names will be called over by the Gaoler, they will then proceed to their place of labour; they will march in an orderly manner, two abreast, guarded by the officers of the gaol. Each prisoner's work will be appointed him by the officer in charge, and he will not leave his work, on any pretence whatever, without permission of the

officer. They will continue at work until 12 o'clock; one hour will then be allowed for dinner; at 1 o'clock p.m. they will resume their labour, and continue at work until 5 o'clock p.m. On their return from their daily labour they will muster, and their names will again be called over by the Gaoler. The officers on guard will take especial care to prevent idling and talking, and on no account must they allow prisoners to speak to any stranger.

39. On their return, each prisoner will wash himself and prepare his cell for the night; supper will then be given to them, and at 6 o'clock p.m. they will be locked up in their cells, with the exception of those prisoners who by good conduct have earned the indulgence of being allowed to remain up until 8 o'clock p.m. in summer, and until 7 o'clock p.m. in winter, for the purpose of reading and receiving instruction. Before being locked up for the night, each prisoner must be searched in the presence of the Gaoler.

40. During weather too wet to admit of out-door labour, the prisoners will be employed in the performance of such duties as shall be assigned them by the Gaoler, subject to the approval of the Visiting Justices.

41. Prisoners committed to gaol who may not be sentenced to hard labour, may volunteer to work with the hard-labour men by permission of the Visiting Justices. In all these cases, such prisoners will be subject to all the rules and regulations affecting men sentenced to hard labour, and while at work with the gang will be allowed hard-labour rations, if their conduct is reported as good.

42. Armed officers on guard are not to allow prisoners to approach nearer to them than ten paces.

43. Unless otherwise ordered by the Visiting Justices, out-door work is to cease on Saturdays at noon. From 1 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., on Saturdays, each person is to be employed in mending and washing his clothes and bedding, and assisting in cleaning the prison for Sunday.

44. Prisoners about to be discharged from custody will receive notice from the Gaoler the evening previous to their discharge, and upon leaving the gaol they are to be strictly searched. On the day of their discharge they shall deliver to the Gaoler the prison clothing and bedding in their possession in a clean and neat state; they will then be placed in possession of the clothing and effects taken from them on admission to the gaol.

Punishment Regulations.

45. Any prisoner

- (1.) Being insolent to or threatening any officer of the gaol;
- (2.) Injuring or destroying any property in or belonging to the gaol;
- (3.) Fighting or assaulting a prisoner;
- (4.) Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful orders of any officer of the gaol;
- (5.) Holding or attempting to hold intercourse with others than officers of the gaol, without lawful permission;
- (6.) Profane swearing, or using obscenelanguage, playing at games, or gambling;
- (7.) Smoking or in any way making use of tobacco or other articles of luxury, without permission of a Visiting Justice; or supplying to, or leaving in the way of, any other prisoner, tobacco, or any other forbidden articles;
- (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 seven days, and in addition thereto (at the option of the Visiting Justice who may hear the case), a diminution of his rations, and in addition, in case of destruction or injury of property 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. Any refractory prisoner who may have been twice convicted of any of the offences included in sub-sections 1 to 8, hereinbefore mentioned, shall for every third and subsequent conviction be punishable by being placed in solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days, by diminished rations, and by being placed in irons.

46. 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.

47. 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 building 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.

48. In all cases where the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted upon adults under clause 47 of these regulations, the Surgeon or Medical Officer of the gaol, or if there be none, then some legally qualified Medical Practitioner, shall be present when the punishment is inflicted, and such Surgeon, Medical Officer, or Medical Practitioner, if he be of opinion that the prisoner is not at any time able to bear the whole or any part of the said punishment, shall certify the same in writing to the Visiting Justices who may have awarded the punishment, and in such case the infliction of the whole or of such part as he shall certify that the prisoner is not able to bear shall be altogether forborne, or shall be postponed for such time as the said Visiting Justices shall think fit.

49. 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.

50. Complaints touching any of the offences mentioned in sub-sections 1 to 8 inclusive of clause 45, and sub-sections 1 to 3 inclusive of clause 46, of these regulations, may be heard and determined by any one or more of the Visiting Justices. Complaints touching offences named in sub-sections 1 to 3 inclusive of clause 47 of these regulations must be heard and determined by not less than two Visiting Justices.

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

Juvenile Offenders.

52. In the case of juvenile offenders the Visiting

Justice or Justices may, if they think fit, order those who may be found guilty of any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned to be privately whipped, not exceeding at any one time twenty lashes. In every such case of whipping the Gaoler must be present, and the instrument used for inflicting the punishment must be approved by the Visiting Justice or Justices.

Attempt to Escape.

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

Daily Rations.

54. No. 1, Punishment—For prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement for a period not exceeding seven days—Bread, 24 oz.; water, *ad libitum*; soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

No. 2, Punishment—For prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement for a period exceeding seven days—Bread, 24 oz.; oatmeal, 6 oz., with salt; soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water, *ad libitum*.

No. 3, Probationary—Ordinary rations for prisoners not at hard labour—Bread, 16 oz.; potatoes, 8 oz.; meat, 6 oz.; oatmeal, 6 oz.; salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

No. 4, Hard Labour—Bread, 16 oz.; potatoes, 16 oz.; meat, 16 oz.; oatmeal, 6 oz.; salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

55. Prisoners under medical treatment will receive such rations as may be ordered by the Medical Officer, subject to the approval of a Visiting Justice.

56. Every male prisoner will be supplied with the following articles of clothing, viz.,—two cotton shirts, two pairs trousers, one serge shirt, one blue or red guernsey, one pair boots, two pairs of worsted socks, one cap, one rug, two blankets, the whole of which will be handed to him in good wearable condition; they will be marked with the gaol brand and number.

57. Each pair of trousers and boots, and each cotton shirt, must last six months; each serge shirt, guernsey, and cap, twelve months.

58. Every female prisoner will be supplied with two calico shifts, two calico petticoats, two flannel petticoats, two dresses, one pair of boots, and one hood.

59. No prisoner will be allowed to wear any private clothing whatsoever, except underclothing by order of the Medical Officer. They are not to have in their possession any article of food or clothing, &c., except such as shall have been issued to them and sanctioned by the Visiting Justices and Medical Officer. All articles of luxury are strictly prohibited.

Gaoler.

60. He shall reside in the establishment, from which he shall not absent himself for a longer period than six hours during the day, nor on any occasion at night without written authority of the Superintendent. He shall 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.

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

62. He shall see that all officers under his charge

perform their duties in strict accordance with the regulations issued for their guidance.

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

64. 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. He shall examine the locks and bolts of wards, cells, and gates, &c., daily.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. He shall not on any account permit any stranger to sleep in the apartments of the officers.

68. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall 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.

69. He shall specially report to the Medical Officer the case of any prisoner whose condition, mental or bodily, requires particular attention. He shall furnish the Medical Officer with a list of all prisoners who may be undergoing separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.

70. He shall immediately report the death of any prisoner to a Visiting Justice, to the Coroner for the district, and also to the relations of the deceased when the address of such relations can be ascertained.

71. In case of misconduct on the part of any officer of the gaol, he is empowered to suspend such officers. He must immediately report the case to the Superintendent, or in cases of urgency he may apply to a Visiting Justice for instructions.

72. 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.

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

74. He shall have the keys of the outer doors, wards and cells delivered to him immediately the prisoners are locked up for the night, and he will ascertain that the officers are present. He will retain the keys in his possession until the times appointed for opening the wards, cells, &c., in the morning, and he will not allow egress or ingress during the night, except on special occasions to be noted in his journal.

75. He will as soon as possible after the reception of a prisoner into the establishment, cause to be entered in the prison regulations 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, together with the punishment awarded.

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

77. Should an inferior description of rations or clothing be at any time supplied, the Gaoler shall call upon the Medical Officer to inspect them; and should the contractor or contractors after one warning fail to supply a better quality, the Gaoler will obtain the articles required elsewhere, at the contractor's risk.

78. He shall make a yearly report to the Superintendent of the state of the establishment and the conduct of the prisoners under his charge.

79. He may read, or cause to be read, the rules of the establishment to the prisoners on admission to the gaol, and otherwise as occasion may require.

80. He may place any refractory prisoner in irons, immediately reporting the case to a Visiting Justice. He shall attend on the Visiting Justices, Medical Officer, and Clergy, during their visits to the gaol.

81. He will keep such registers, books, or records, and furnish such returns, as may be ordered by the Superintendent or Visiting Justices.

Overseers and Warders.

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

83. They shall accompany the prisoners to their work and remain with them during the whole time they are at work; they shall place them in such positions as will insure complete supervision, and generally direct their labour.

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

85. 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.

86. They shall seize all prohibited articles and deliver them to the Gaoler forthwith, and shall immediately report the wanton destruction of any article belonging to the Government.

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

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

89. On the escape of any prisoner, the guard shall give an alarm, but on no account shall he leave the gang without the orders of the officer in charge.

90. Officers acting as guards will prevent all unauthorized persons from holding any communication with prisoners under their charge.

91. Guards or other officers are justified in using their arms to prevent prisoners from assaulting each other, or any other person.

92. Guards when on duty are not allowed to be without arms, to consist of musket or rifle and revolver, with ball cartridge.

General Instructions.

93. Hard-labour gangs are to carry with them to their places of labour a sufficient supply of fresh water for drinking purposes.

94. Officers of the gaol are never to sleep out of the gaol without written authority from the Superintendent or Visiting Justices.

95. No officer shall strike (except in self-defence) or shall ill-treat a prisoner.

96. No officer of the gaol shall sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of, any article to any prisoner, nor have any pecuniary dealing or transaction whatever with a prisoner, or employ one in any private capacity.

97. No officer of the gaol shall receive, directly or indirectly, any fee or gratuity, either from contractors for the establishment, or from any prisoner, or from any person visiting the gaol.

98. No officer shall receive visitors inside the prison, neither shall he use tobacco or spirits within the gaol. Any officer of the gaol found in the least degree intoxicated or seen gambling will be instantly dismissed.

99. No officer will be allowed to absent himself from the gaol without the authority of the Gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially to the Superintendent, and the application forwarded through the Gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent, he may leave at once, but the fact shall be immediately reported for approval by the Gaoler, together with the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

100. Officers on leave of absence shall report to the Gaoler the time at which they leave duty and the time they return to their duties.

101. 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 may direct.

102. Officers must attend Divine Service with the prisoners, or when prayers are read.

103. No male officer will be permitted to enter the portion of the gaol premises set apart for female prisoners, except on duty.

104. When required, officers will keep watch during the night, relieving each other as may be directed by the Gaoler.

105. Harsh or irritating language must not be used by any person in authority: calmness and firmness are best calculated to insure obedience. No communication is to be held with the prisoners, except such as may be found absolutely necessary.

Visiting Justices.

106. It will be the duty of the Visiting Justices to visit the gaol (weekly, if possible); at each visit they should inspect the different classes of offenders, the yards, cells, and every other division or department of the gaol. The Gaoler will report to them all offences against the rules and regulations of the gaol; and when any charge may be made against any of the prisoners or officers of the gaol for any breach of the regulations, or for any offence named in said regulations, they shall hear and determine the charge according to the rules laid down for their guidance. They shall cause a correct report of each trial, together with the punishment awarded to offenders brought before them, to be kept. Should they consider that sufficient attention is not paid to the cleanliness, ventilation, or order of the prison, or should any matter of importance arise, they should report accordingly to the Superintendent of the Province.

107. They should make a half-yearly report to the Superintendent on the state of the establishment as it falls under their observation, together with any suggestions they may have to offer concerning the discipline enforced therein.

Ministers of Religion.

108. Clergymen of all denominations will be allowed to visit the prisoners at such hours as, after conference with the Gaoler, may be found convenient. These visits must not unnecessarily interfere with the hours of labour, or the meals of the prisoners; and such visits, except in cases of emergency, must not be made before the hour of 8 o'clock a.m., or after the hour of 6 o'clock p.m. In case of any complaint arising in reference to this rule, the same must be referred to

the Visiting Justices, whose decision on the matter must be final.

Medical Officer.

109. He will visit the establishment as often as may be required. At these visits he will report to the Gaoler the case of any prisoner requiring an alteration of diet. He will also, when necessary, direct in writing their removal to any portion of the gaol that may be set apart as a hospital ward.

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

111. He should once during each month, in company with one or more of the Visiting Justices and the Gaoler, inspect the whole of the establishment and report thereon to the Superintendent. He will generally superintend the cases of all prisoners under medical treatment. He will direct in writing their scale of diet, and no medicines or medical comforts are to be issued without his written authority or order. He will give directions in writing for secluding such as have infectious diseases, or are suspected thereof; for cleansing, disinfecting, and whitewashing any apartment occupied by such prisoner; and for washing, disinfecting, or destroying, as he may think necessary, their apparel and bedding.

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

113. He will 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, the description of medicines and diet supplied, and any treatment he may order in such case. Upon the death of any prisoner he will insert in the register a report of the circumstances attending the illness of such prisoner, his opinion given at inquest, and the verdict of the jury.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 11th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant Letters Patent, dated 10th October, 1870, under "The Patents Act, 1860," in favour of

ALEXANDER FANNING MCKAY,

of the City of Auckland, Engineer, for an Invention of a Machine called "McKay's Roller Pan," for the reduction and amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores.

W. GISBORNE.

Native Office,
Wellington, 11th October, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

JOSEPH JOHN FREETH,

of Wairarapa, to act as Interpreter under "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867;" his certificate to bear date the first day of August, 1870.

DONALD MCLEAN.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 10th October, 1870.

THE following Notices, received from the General Post Office, Brisbane, are published for general information.

By order.

W. GRAY
(for Secretary).

Queensland, Money Order Office,
Brisbane, 19th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have to request that you will cause the

issue of Money Orders on Banana, in this Colony, to be discontinued, that office having been closed.

I have, &c.,

J. W. LAWRY,
Acting Superintendent.

Money Order Office,
Brisbane, 21st September, 1870.

THE Controller is requested to take notice, that, on and after the 1st October next, Money Orders can be obtained to or from Goodna, in this Colony, in addition to the Offices now open.

J. W. LAWRY,
Acting Superintendent.

The Controller, Money Order Office,
Wellington.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

UNDER and in pursuance of the powers vested in me as Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Governor to carry out the Regulations for the Sale of Lands taken for settlement under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," in the Province of Auckland, I do hereby notify that the Town, Suburban, and Special Rural Lands specified in the Schedule hereunder, will be offered for sale by public auction, in accordance with the said Regulations, at the Waikato Lands Office, Auckland, at Noon, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1870.

DANIEL POLLEN,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.	No. of Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
<i>Town of Tauranga.</i>					
Section No. 1.					
98	0 0 16	30 0 0	704	1 0 0	10 0 0
114	0 0 17	20 0 0	705	1 0 0	10 0 0
115	0 0 19	20 0 0	706	1 0 0	10 0 0
118	0 0 21	20 0 0	707	1 0 0	10 0 0
119	0 0 21	20 0 0	708	1 0 0	10 0 0
120	0 0 25	20 0 0	709	1 0 0	10 0 0
121	0 0 27	20 0 0	710	1 0 0	10 0 0
122	0 0 17	20 0 0	711	1 0 0	10 0 0
123	0 0 20	20 0 0	<i>Town of Opotiki.</i>		
129	0 0 24	20 0 0	Section No. 1.		
130	0 0 24	20 0 0	32	0 1 0	7 10 0
131	0 0 24	20 0 0	33	0 1 0	7 10 0
132	0 0 24	20 0 0	36	0 1 0	7 10 0
133	0 0 24	20 0 0	37	0 1 0	7 10 0
134	0 0 24	20 0 0	44	0 1 0	7 10 0
134	0 0 24	20 0 0	46	0 1 0	7 10 0
194	0 0 32	20 0 0	47	0 1 0	7 10 0
195	0 0 32	20 0 0	<i>Town of Rangiriri.</i>		
Section No. 2.					
541	1 0 0	10 0 0	41	0 1 0	5 0 0
542	1 0 0	10 0 0	182	10 2 0	20 0 0
667	1 0 0	10 0 0	<i>Town of Tuakau.</i>		
668	1 0 0	10 0 0	Section No. 1.		
669	1 0 0	10 0 0	1	0 0 34	20 0 0
670	1 0 0	10 0 0	12	0 0 12	10 0 0
671	1 0 0	10 0 0	13	0 0 12	10 0 0
677	1 0 0	10 0 0	<i>Town of Tuakau, North.</i>		
678	1 0 0	10 0 0	127	0 1 19	5 0 0
679	1 0 0	10 0 0	147	0 2 0	5 0 0
680	1 0 0	10 0 0	282	0 1 0	5 0 0
			283	0 1 0	5 0 0
			299	0 1 34	5 0 0

SUBURBAN LANDS.

COUNTY OF EDEN.			Settlement of Pokeno,		
<i>Parish of Pukekohe.</i>			Section No. 1.		
Section No. 2.			Section No. 1.		
103	10 0 0	15 0 0	105	8 2 0	12 0 0
137	10 0 0	15 0 0	106	10 0 0	15 0 0
			107	10 0 0	15 0 0
			139	6 1 20	8 0 0
			140	4 2 30	5 0 0
<i>Parish of Waipipi.</i>			Section No. 2, Razorback,		
Section No. 4.			Great South Road.		
84	5 0 0	10 0 0	32	20 0 0	30 0 0
			33	28 1 9	50 0 0
			36	20 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Parish of Opaheke.</i>			Settlement of Maioro.		
Section No. 2.			Section No. 1.		
184	6 1 0	8 0 0	65	5 0 0	6 5 0
			71	1 3 24	3 0 0

SPECIAL RURAL LANDS.

No. of Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.	No. of Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
COUNTY OF WAIKATO.					
<i>Parish of Puniu.</i>					
24	50 0 0	25 0 0	25	50 0 0	25 0 0
33	50 0 0	25 0 0	26	50 0 0	25 0 0
34A	50 0 0	25 0 0	27	50 0 0	25 0 0
177A	20 0 0	20 0 0	28	50 0 0	25 0 0
328	8 2 0	8 10 0	32	50 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Parish of Mangapiko.</i>					
54A	8 3 24	9 0 0	33	50 0 0	25 0 0
169	50 0 0	37 10 0	<i>Parish of Pirongia.</i>		
206A	10 0 0	10 0 0	42	10 0 0	10 0 0
272	50 0 0	25 0 0	118	50 0 0	25 0 0
274	50 0 0	25 0 0	179	31 0 30	20 0 0
328	21 0 0	21 0 0	209	50 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Parish of Ngaroto.</i>					
18	40 0 0	40 0 0	226	50 0 0	25 0 0
68	30 3 0	30 15 0	239	50 0 0	25 0 0
120	50 0 0	37 10 0	240	50 0 0	25 0 0
182	34 2 0	17 5 0	241	50 0 0	25 0 0
268	11 1 20	11 10 0	242	50 0 0	25 0 0
296A	3 0 0	3 0 0	243	50 0 0	25 0 0
348	50 0 0	37 10 0	260	14 1 0	7 5 0
<i>Parish of Tuhikaramea.</i>					
121	27 0 0	25 0 0	BANKS' COUNTY.		
121A	23 0 0	17 0 0	<i>Parish of Komokarau.</i>		
132A	11 1 0	10 0 0	119		
175A	18 0 0	14 0 0	<i>Parish of Otatau.</i>		
<i>Parish of Pukekura.</i>					
20B	14 0 0	14 0 0	19		
21A	19 0 0	19 0 0	20		
106A	8 3 37	7 0 0	20		
<i>Parish of Te Rapa.</i>					
South part of			COOK'S COUNTY.		
104	3 1 10	3 0 0	<i>Parish of Te Papa.</i>		
368	19 0 0	19 0 0	12A		
12A	10 0 0	10 0 0	12A		
COUNTY OF BULLAND.					
<i>Parish of Onehero.</i>					
65	50 0 0	37 10 0	55		
<i>Parish of Karamu.</i>					
23	50 0 0	25 0 0	79		
			83A		
			88		
			89A		
			367		
			12A		
			195		
			166		
			198		

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents in Wellington, under the designation of "Turnbull, Reeves, and Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated in Wellington, the 16th day of September, 1870.

GEO. TURNBULL.
EDWARD REEVES.

Witness—M. Macpherson.

REFERRING to the above, we beg to intimate that having purchased Mr. George Turnbull's interest in the business of Turnbull, Reeves, and Co., we have this day entered into Partnership, and will continue the business under the same title as formerly. Wellington, 16th September, 1870.

EDWARD REEVES.
WM. SAMSON.

Witness—M. Macpherson.

449

Government Annuities Office,
Wellington, 19th May, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government Insurance and Annuities Offices, under "The Government Annuities Act, 1869," have been opened at the under-mentioned Post Offices:—

- Thames,
- Hamilton,
- Greytown,
- Wanganui,
- Kaikoura,
- Pieton,
- Lyttelton,
- Timaru,
- Lawrence,
- Oamaru,
- Port Chalmers,
- Queenstown,
- Tokomairiro,
- Waikouaiti,
- Balclutha,
- Clyde,
- Kaipoi.

W. GISBORNE,
Commissioner.