



**OTAGO**  
**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**  
**GAZETTE.**

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DUNEDIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

[No. 284.]

**PROCLAMATION**

*Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle from Twofold Bay, in New South Wales, into the Province of Otago.*

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent of the said Province.

**W**HEREAS by Section 9 of the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand it is enacted, that if at any time it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any infectious or contagious disease has broken out in any District out of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, to declare that such District is Infected within the meaning of the Act, and from time to time to make such Regulations as to him shall seem fit for prohibiting the importation of Cattle into the Colony from such District, and the landing or driving of such Cattle and for destroying Cattle imported, landed, or driven contrary to such Regulations: And Whereas by Section 14 of the same Act it is enacted, that the Governor in Council may, by Warrant under his hand from time to time, delegate to the Superintendent of any Province within the Colony, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or Governor in Council by the said Act:

And Whereas, the Governor in Council hath, by Warrant under his hand, delegated to me, John Hyde Harris, so long as I shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Otago, the several powers vested in the Governor by the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth Sections of the said Act:

And Whereas, a Proclamation was issued by me, under the Public Seal of the said Province, before the sixth day of June last, admitting Cattle from the Port and District of Twofold Bay in the Colony of New

South Wales, which it is expedient partially to rescind, to the intent that this Proclamation may have full force and effect. And Whereas it has been made to appear to me that a certain infectious or contagious disease has broken out amongst Cattle imported into the Province of Otago, from the Port and District of Twofold Bay, in the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I the said John Hyde Harris, by virtue of the powers delegated to me in this behalf, do hereby rescind the aforesaid Proclamation of the sixth day of June last, so far as it relates to the Port and District of Twofold Bay, in the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid.

And do hereby Proclaim and Declare that from and after the date hereof the Port and District of Twofold Bay, in the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, shall be deemed an infected District, Place, or Port, within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the above-mentioned Act, and that no Cattle from and after the date hereof, until further notice shall be permitted to be imported into the Province of Otago from the Port and District of Twofold Bay, in the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this thirteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Four.

(L.S.)

J. HYDE HARRIS,

Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

By His Honor's Command.

THOMAS DICK,

Provincial Secretary.

## PROCLAMATION

*Of Vaccination Districts in the Province of Otago, under "The Vaccination Act, 1863."*

BY The Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent of the said Province.

**W**HEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, made and passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "The Vaccination Act, 1863," it is provided that within three months after the passing of the said Act, the Superintendent of each Province in New Zealand, should divide such Province or such part of such Province as he should think fit, into convenient Districts for affording increased facilities for Vaccination.

Now therefore, I, John Hyde Harris, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare, that from and after the date hereof, so much of the Province of Otago as is contained within the nine Districts hereinafter mentioned shall be divided into nine Districts, and the said Districts shall be for the purposes of the said "Vaccination Act, 1863," nine Vaccination Districts, and the names and boundaries whereof shall be as follows, that is to say:—

### *The Oamaru Vaccination District.*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Province of Canterbury, towards the East by the Pacific Ocean, towards the South by the Kakanui Mountains, and towards the West by Hawkdun and the Dunstan Mountains.

### *The Hawkesbury Vaccination District.*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the said Oamaru Vaccination District, towards the East by the Ocean aforesaid, towards the South by the Waitati stream the Silver Peak Hills, and the Taieri and Sutton Streams, and towards the West by the Rock and Pillar Mountains, thence by the Ranges to Deep Dell Creek, by the Deep Dell Creek and the Ranges to the Kakanui Mountains aforesaid.

### *The Dunedin Vaccination District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Hawkesbury Vaccination District aforesaid, towards the East by the Ocean aforesaid, towards the South by the Taieri and Waipori Rivers, and towards the West by the Verter Burn and Lammermoor Ranges.

### *The Tokomairiro District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Dunedin Vaccination District aforesaid, towards the East by the Ocean aforesaid, towards the South by the Wangaloo, Fraser's, and Lovel's Creeks, and towards the West by Stuart and Waitahuna Ranges.

### *The Tuapeka Vaccination District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the ranges between Mount Benger and Lammerlaw, towards the East by the Vaccination Districts of Dunedin and Tokomairiro, towards the South by the Dull Burn, Waitahuna, and Clutha Rivers, and towards the West by the Black Cleugh Burn and the Ranges running from Papanui Ranges to Mount Benger.

### *The Molyneux Vaccination District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Umbrella Ranges, and the said Vaccination Districts of Tuapeka and Tokomairiro, towards the East and South by the Ocean aforesaid, and towards the West by the Mataura River.

### *The Mount Ida Vaccination District,*

Comprising for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Oamaru Vaccination District aforesaid, towards the East by the said Vaccination Districts of Hawkesbury and Dunedin, towards the South by the Tuapeka Vaccination District aforesaid, and towards the West by Roughridge, thence to the Hawkdun Mountains aforesaid.

### *The Dunstan Vaccination District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the said Province of Canterbury and the Oamaru Vaccination District aforesaid, towards the East by Mount Ida Vaccination District aforesaid, towards the South by the Tuapeka Vaccination District aforesaid, and towards the West by the Umbrella Ranges, Cairn-muir, Pisa, and Earnslaw Ranges.

### *The Wakatipu Vaccination District,*

Comprising, for the purposes of the said Act, all that area bounded towards the North by the Canterbury Province aforesaid, towards the East by the said Vaccination Districts of Dunedin and Molyneux, towards the South by the Province of Southland, and the said Ocean, and towards the West by the said Ocean.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of Otago, this ninth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(L.S.)

J. HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

By his Honor's command,

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

## PROCLAMATION

*Extending the limits of Mount Benger and Dunstan Gold Fields.*

By the Honorable JOHN HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

**W**HEREAS on the fifteenth day of September last, I, John Hyde Harris, Superintendent of the Province of Otago, in exercise of the powers delegated to me in that behalf, did by proclamation in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, constitute and appoint certain portions of the Province of Otago to be Gold Fields, under the provisions of the "Gold Fields Act, 1862," under the respective names of the Mount Benger Gold Field, and the Dunstan Gold Field, and the limits of which Gold Fields I did by the same proclamation define, and whereas it has become expedient to extend the limits of the Mount Benger Gold Field and the Dunstan Gold Field respectively, as hereinafter mentioned.

Now, therefore, I, John Hyde Harris, Superintendent as aforesaid, by virtue of the powers delegated

to me as aforesaid, under the said Gold Fields Act, 1862, do hereby proclaim and declare that the limits of the Mount Benger Gold Field as defined by the said proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of September last, shall from the day of the date hereof, be extended and altered, so that henceforth the said Mount Benger Gold Field shall include as well the territory mentioned and described in the said proclamation of the fifteenth September last, as also all the territory next hereinafter mentioned and described, (that is to say,) all that territory bounded towards the West by the Mount Benger Gold field, as proclaimed on the 15th day of September last, towards the North by the Dunstan Gold Field, as proclaimed on the same day to Cairn-Hill, thence by a straight line to South Bough Ridge Hill—towards the East by the Taieri Gold Field to Lammerlaw—thence by the Tuapeka Gold Field to Mount Benger Gold Field, as proclaimed on the said fifteenth day of September last. And I do proclaim and declare, that henceforth the limits of the Mount Benger Gold Field shall be the limits by which the said Gold Field is defined in the said proclamation of fifteenth September last, together with the limits of the territory hereby declared to be within the said Mount Benger Gold Field. And I do hereby further proclaim and declare, that the limits of the Dunstan Gold Field, as defined by the said proclamation of the fifteenth of September last, shall be extended and altered so that henceforth the said Dunstan Gold Field shall include as well the territory mentioned and described in the said proclamation of the fifteenth day of September last, as also all the territory next hereinafter mentioned and described, (that is to say,) all that territory bounded towards the West by the Dunstan Gold Field, as proclaimed on the fifteenth day of September last, to Leaning Rock, thence towards the North by a line to the source of the Spottisburn, thence by the Spottisburn to the Manuherikia River, thence by the Manuherikia River and Ida burn to Mount Ida, thence towards the East by the Mount Ida Gold Field to North Rough Ridge Hill, thence by the Taieri Gold Field to South Rough Ridge Hill, and thence towards the South by a straight line to Cairn Hill; and I do proclaim and declare, that henceforth the limits of the Dunstan Gold Field shall be the limits by which the said Dunstan Gold Field is defined in the said proclamation of the fifteenth day of September last, together with the limits of the territory hereby declared to be within the said Dunstan Gold Field.

Given under my hand, and issued under the public seal of the Province of Otago, at Dunedin, this twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(E.S.)

JOHN HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent.

By His Honor's Command,

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BAY GELDING LOST.

LOST from Mount Stuart since the 13th December last, a Bay gelding about 14½ hands high, branded H F, on near shoulder F, on off shoulder F, on near hip, has one fore and one hind foot white, and a star on the forehead.

Information or delivery received at the Survey Office Dunedin, or by Mr. Polson at Mr. Murray's station, Glenore.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

#### LIMESTONE AT LAKE WAKATIP.

THE following analysis is published for general information.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

8th inst., 1864.

MEMO: Dunedin, 5th January, 1864.

THE following is an analysis of a Limestone found on the borders of Lake Wakatip, in the Province of Otago, by Mr. Hackett, assistant surveyor, of this department.

This stone can be obtained in abundance.

RICHARD S. GORE, for Dr. HECTOR.

This is a very hard, compact, grey coloured limestone, of considerable purity. The foreign matters contained in it consist principally of rounded black siliceous sand, and iron pyrites, it also contains traces of bituminous matters. It would be excellent for building purposes or for making lime.

#### ANALYSIS:—

Prot. oxide of iron, )	.....	.84
With alumina, )	.....	TRACES.
Carbonate of lime,.....		91.60
Carbonate of magnesia,.....		2.94
Soluble silica,.....		.20
Insoluble in hydrochloric acid,....		4.80
		<u>100.38</u>

The hygroscopic water at time of analysis was .20 per cent., sp. gr. 2.702.

#### NOTICE.

#### Oamaru Town Board Election.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Oamaru Town Board Ordinance, 1862," I the Superintendent of the Province of Otago, do hereby appoint Thursday the fourth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, as the day and time for the holding of an Election of Four Members of the Town Board of Oamaru, in the place of

HENRY FRANCE,  
THOMAS GLASS,  
EDWARD HUDSON,  
WILLIAM FALCONER,

who go out of office on the first Wednesday of February next; and I do appoint the Court House, at Oamaru, as the place for the holding of the said Election; and I do appoint the said time and place, as the time, and place, for the assembling of the persons entitled to Vote at the said Election; and I do appoint Friday, the fifth day of February next, as the day on which the Poll shall be taken, if a Poll be demanded; and that the said Poll shall be taken, at the said Court House; and I hereby appoint

THOMAS WINDLE PARKER, Esq.,

of Oamaru, Returning Officer, to preside at the Meeting held for the said Election.

J. HYDE HARRIS,

Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

Superintendent Office,  
Dunedin, 11th January, 1864.

THE time for the acceptance of the Account Book Tenders, has been extended, till noon, of Friday the 15th instant.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

PATRIOTIC FUND, NEW ZEALAND.

**H**IS Honor the Superintendent directs the publication of the following despatch from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

8th Jan., 1864.

Circular 40.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 21st Sept., 1863.

SIR,

The General Assembly has appropriated out of the Colonial Revenue for this year, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds (£2,000) towards a Patriotic Fund for the support of the wives and families of those of Her Majesty's Regular and Colonial Forces who have fallen and may hereafter fall, in the course of the present war in this Colony.

I am sure that the inhabitants and Legislature of each Province will be anxious to contribute to a fund which has for its benevolent object the succour and relief of those who, by the loss of their husbands and parents in battle, or by death on active service in the present war, are unable to maintain or support themselves

I gladly, therefore, invite your Honor's co-operation in this matter, by requesting you to be good enough to give general publicity to the intention of the General Assembly, and to take such other steps as may appear to your Honor to be calculated to give it additional effect.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. WHITTAKER,  
For the Colonial Secretary.

His Honor the Superintendent, Otago.

**T**ENDERS will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Public Works, till noon, of the following Mondays:

18th January, for the supply of five Horses, and five drivers for the Government Works at Bell Hill. The Horses and drivers to be subjected to the approval of the Provincial Engineer.

18th January, for Six Dobbin Carts. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer.

25th January, for the Erection of a Bridge over the Waikouaiti River, near Cherry Farm. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Dunedin; or at the Police Station, Waikouaiti.

25th January, the time for receiving Tenders for the Port Chalmers Court House, is extended, till noon, of Monday, the 25th January, 1864.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, till the 18th instant; and after that date, at the Harbour Office, Port Chalmers.

GEORGE DUNCAN,  
Secretary of Public Works.

RATTRAJ STREET JETTY.

**T**ENDERS will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Public Works till noon of Monday, the 25th day of January, 1864, for a Platform, and work connected therewith.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, at the office of the Provincial Marine Engineer.

GEORGE DUNCAN,  
Secretary of of Public Works.

POLICE FORAGE.

**T**ENDERS will be received at the Provincial Storekeeper's Office till noon, of 19th inst., for supplying the Maitara and East Taieri Police Stations with Forage, (Oats, Oaten Hay and Bran,) for the period ending 30th June, 1864.

Forms of tender can be obtained at any of the Police Stations in the Maitara and Tokomuiriro district.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

**L**IST of Tenders Accepted and Contracts Signed, to 11th January, 1864:—

UNDER PROVINCIAL ENGINEER.

Toll Houses (7).—Chas. Nees, £2085.

Dead House at Port Chalmers.—George Cannon, £117.

School and Master's House, Waipori.—John Beck, £648.

Do., Blueskin.—Cannon & Co., £561 10s.

Furniture and Fencing, &c., Green Island School.—Hight & Kennedy: Furniture, Gates, &c., £30.; Fencing, per chain, £1 10s.

Lock-up, West Taieri.—Halley & Ewing, £91.

School and Master's House, North Taiera.—H. C. M'Cormick, £687 8s.

Removal of building from Military Barracks, and re-erection at Hospital.—Wm. Marris & Co., £52.

Telegraph Posts, Clutha to Waitaki.—James M'Kenzie, £6270.

UNDER MARINE ENGINEER.

1. Contract for construction of Pomahaka Jetty, for the sum of £470 17s. sterling, with Mr. James Gore, Moray Place, Dunedin. Signed 22nd Dec., 1863.

2. Contract for the erection of a Crane at Pomahaka Jetty, for the sum of £145, with Mr. Alexander Cairns, Dunedin. Signed 23rd Dec., 1863.

By order.

GEORGE DUNCAN,  
Secretary of Public Works.

## GENERAL ROAD BOARD.

A MEETING of the Board will be held in the Provincial Secretary's Office, Dunedin, on Friday, 15th January, 1864, at noon.

J. HYDE HARRIS,  
Superintendent of the Province of Otago,  
Chairman of the Board.

## LICENSED CARRIAGE ORDINANCE, 1862.

THE following Section of the above-named Ordinance is published for general information—

1. From and after the 1st day of January, it shall not be lawful for any person to keep any carriage used or employed as a common or public carriage, unless such person shall have a license in force so to do granted to him under the authority of this Ordinance, nor, unless, the several particulars directed to be painted on every such carriage, shall be painted thereon.

2. Every coach, waggon, van, cart or other carriage, or vehicle used, employed, or let out for the purpose of carrying passengers, parcels and packages and every coach, waggon, van, cart, other carriage, or vehicle used or employed, or let out for the purpose of carrying only parcels, packages and goods for hire to or from different parts in the Province of Otago, shall be deemed and taken to be a common or public carriage within the meaning of this Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
has been appointed Inspector of Carriages.

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER  
has been duly authorised to issue Licenses under this Ordinance.

A sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* Sterling is the penalty for using a carriage as a common public carriage without a License.

THOMAS DICK,  
Provincial Secretary.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 64, December 16, 1863.]

Colonial Defence Office.

\* Auckland, 14th Dec., 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Sailing Directions for the Waikato River.

T. RUSSELL.

*Sailing Directions for the Waikato River, New Zealand.*

When near the Waikato, do not shut in Oruarangi Point (a point 3' Southward of the entrance) until the Fairway Beacons are in one, bearing N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. Easterly (Magnetic); then proceed over the Bar, with them in line (see view). When just over the Bar, the water will deepen 5 or 6 feet; keep the marks on until a sandy-cliff on the South Head is about to shut in, when steer for Putataka. When the Mission House is touching a yellow cliff on the West side of Putataka, see that the small black beacons are still open, to avoid the five-foot bank to Northward of Channel.

If wishing to bring up to the Eastward of Putataka, anchor so as to swing clear of a four-foot rock E. by N., 1 cable from the point, and the shoal water to the Northward of the Channel. If vessel is 150 feet long, she must moor, but can lie at single anchor to the North-West of the Point. The tide is less to the Eastward of the Point.

In going out from Putataka, steer down for the mouth of the river, keeping the black beacons open to avoid the 5 feet bank.

Bring the Fairway beacons in line when the Sandy Cliff is about to open itself, and proceed across the bar. Keep the marks on until Oruarangi Point is well open, when you are clear of the breakers at the entrance.

The least water on the Bar, with the Fairway beacons in line, is 12 feet 6 inches at low water spring tides; but there is 10 feet a short distance to the Northward, and 11 feet the same to the Southward, so that the marks should not be opened much.

The Beacons when in line are in the middle of an easily recognised gully, as shown in the view.

The Eastern Beacon is on White-shell summit. The Western one  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from it on a little mound.

The spits at the entrance appear to have shifted since Capt. Drury surveyed the Waikato, as the present Fairway magnetic bearing differs  $4^\circ$  or nearly half a point from the old one.

JNO. G. BOULTON, R.N.,  
Master's Asst., and Asst. Surveyor.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, December 23, 1863.]

*Delegation of the Governor's powers under the "Gold-fields Act, 1862," to the Superintendent of Otago.*

By His Excellency, Sir GEORGE GREY,  
Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by Section 19 of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Gold-fields Act, 1862," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, from time to time to constitute for any Gold-field, or for any part thereof, Wardens' Courts for the administration of Justice therein, and to appoint Wardens as Judges of such Courts, with power to act alone or with Assessors or Juries, and in such manner and to exercise all or any of the powers thereafter mentioned as the Governor shall think fit to direct;

And whereas, by the 5th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Gold-fields Act Amendment Act, 1863," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from time to time to delegate to the Superintendent of any Province, or to such other person as the Governor may deem fit, and under such restrictions as he shall think fit, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor, or the Governor in Council, by Section 19 of the said Act, and to alter or revoke by said delegation:

Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in pursuance of the power and authority for this purpose in me vested, do hereby delegate unto

JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esq.,

as Superintendent of the Province of Otago, all the powers vested in me by the 19th Section of "The Gold Fields Act, 1862," to have, hold, and exercise within the Province of Otago the said powers hereby given the said John Hyde Harris, so long as he shall continue and remain Superintendent of the said Province, and no longer; and to have, hold, and exercise such powers subject to the Regulations hereunder written, namely:—

## REGULATIONS.

All acts and appointments done and made by the said Superintendent under the foregoing Delegation shall be provisional until the same shall have been confirmed and allowed by the Governor; and the Governor shall have power to disallow the same.

The Superintendent shall report without delay to the Governor all such acts and appointments.

The Superintendent shall lay before the Provincial Council of the said Province every such act and appointment at the Session of the said Council next following.

The Provincial Council of the said Province may, through their Speaker, transmit to the Governor any Resolutions respecting any such act or appointment.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM FOX.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No 66, December 23, 1863.]

## A WARRANT,

*Constituting Petty Sessional Districts [in Otago].*

By His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the "Petty Sessions Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to constitute Petty Sessional Districts in any part of the Colony, and such Districts to abolish, and the boundaries thereof to define and alter as he shall think fit: And Whereas by a Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, certain Districts under the said Act were constituted in the Provinces of Otago, Wellington, and Nelson.

And Whereas it is expedient to alter the Districts so constituted within the Province of Otago.

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby abolish the Petty Sessional Districts so constituted as aforesaid, for the Province of Otago, and do constitute the following Districts in such Province to be Petty Sessional Districts under the said Act.

## PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

Oamaru District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by the Canterbury Province, on the East by the Ocean, on the South by the Kakanui Mountains, and on the West by the Hawkdun and Dunstan Mountains

Hawkesbury District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by the Oamaru District, on the East by the Ocean, on the South by the Waitake, the Silver Peak Hills, the Taieri and Sutton, on the West by the Rock and Pillar Mountain, thence by these ranges to Deep Dell Creek, by the Deep Dell Creek and the ranges to the Kakanui Mountains.

Dunedin District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by Hawkesbury District, on the East by the Ocean, on the South by the Taieri and Waipori,

and on the West by the Venter and Lammermoor Ranges.

Tokomairiro District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by the Dunedin District, on the East by the Ocean, on the South by the Wangaloa, Fraser, and Lovel's Creeks, and on the West by Stuart and Waitahuna Ranges.

Tuapeka District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by the ranges between Mount Benger and the Lammerlaw, on the East by Dunedin and Tokomairiro Districts, on the South by Dull Burn, Waitahuna and Clutha Rivers, and on the West by Black Cleugh Burn and the ranges running from Tapanui Hill to Mount Benger.

Molyneux District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by the Umbrella Ranges, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro Districts, on the East by the Ocean, on the South by the Ocean, and on the West by the Mataura river.

Dunstan District, comprises all that area bounded on the North by the Province of Canterbury and Oamaru District, on the East by Maniatoto, on the South by Tuapeka District, and on the West by the Umbrella, Cairn-muir, Pisa, and Earnslaw Ranges.

Wakatipu District comprising all that area bounded on the North by the Canterbury Province, in the East by Dunstan and Molyneux Districts, on the South by the Province of Southland and the Ocean, and on the West by the Ocean.

Mount Ida District, comprising all that area bounded on the North by Oamaru District, on the East by Hawkesbury and Dunedin Districts, on the South by Tuapeka District, and on the West by Roughridge, thence to the Hawkdun Mountains.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this sixteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY,

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM FOX.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No 66, December 23, 1863.]

## ORDER IN COUNCIL

*Establishing Marine Board.*

G. GREY,  
Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, the fourteenth day of December, 1863.

Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marine Board Act, 1863," it is enacted that the Governor in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the said Act, establish a Board, to be called "The Marine Board of New Zealand:"

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby establish the said Marine Board of New Zealand, and doth appoint

CHARLES SHARP, Esq.,

to be President and Master Warden of the said Marine Board of New Zealand; and doth also appoint

ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq.,

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esq.,

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., and

WILLIAM CRUSH DALDY, Esq.,

to be Wardens of the said Marine Board; and doth also appoint the said

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Esq.,

to be the Treasurer of the said Marine Board.

And doth further appoint and declare that this Order shall take effect on and after this fourteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

FORSTER GORING,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, December 23, 1863.]

### ORDER IN COUNCIL,

*Constituting Wardens Courts within the Otago Gold-fields.*

G. GREY,

Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, the fourteenth day of December, 1863.

Present.—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the "Gold Fields Act, 1863," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to constitute for any Gold-field or for any part thereof, Wardens Courts for the administration of Justice therein, and to appoint Wardens as Judges of such Courts with power to act alone or with Assessors or Juries, and in such manner or to exercise all or any of the powers therein-after mentioned as the Governor shall think fit to direct.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, doth hereby constitute for the respective parts or districts aftermentioned of the Gold-fields of the Province of Otago Wardens Courts for the administration of Justice within the said Districts respectively, that is to say—

For the District known as the Nokomai Extension Gold-field.

For the District known as the West Taieri Gold-field.

For the District known as the Wakatipu Gold-field.

For the District known as the Mount Ida Gold-field.

FORSTER GORING,

Clerk of Executive Council.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, December 23, 1863.]

### WARRANT

*Giving effect to the Foreign Seaman's Act, 1860," in respect of Ships of Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Chili, and Denmark.*

IN exercise of the powers vested in me in that behalf by "The Foreign Seaman's Act, 1860," I, the Governor of New Zealand, do hereby notify that from and after the first day of February, 1864, the provisions of the above-mentioned Act will be enforced in respect of the Masters and Crews of Ships belonging to Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Chili, and Denmark.

Given under my hand, at Government House, at Auckland, this twenty-second day of December, 1863.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM FOX.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, December 23, 1863.]

*Delegation of the Governor's powers under "The Gold-fields Act, Amendment Act, 1863," to the Superintendent of Otago.*

By His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by Section 14 of an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Gold Fields Act, 1862," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, subject to the provision of that Act, to make Rules and Regulations relating to the terms and conditions upon which Miner's Rights shall be granted, and the forms of such Miner's Rights, and of Licenses and Leases to be issued under that Act, and the modes, terms, and places of the issue thereof, and also touching the extent and condition of any claim, and the conditions under which it shall be worked, held, assigned, or forfeited, the application and use of machinery, and all such other Rules and Regulations relating to mining under Miner's Rights or otherwise, in any Gold Field, as he may deem most beneficial. And Whereas by Section 4 of an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Gold Fields Act Amendment Act, 1863," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to alter, amend, or revoke all or any Rules and Regulations made or to be made under the said Section 14 of the said first recited Act; And Whereas by Section 5 of the said last recited Act, it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from time to time, to delegate to the Superintendent of any Province, or to such other person as the Governor may deem fit, and under such restrictions as he shall think fit, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or the Governor in Council, by the said last recited Act, and to alter or revoke any such Delegation. Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor as aforesaid of the said Colony, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority for this purpose in me vested, do hereby delegate unto

JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esq.,

as Superintendent of the Province of Otago, all the powers vested in me, under or by virtue of the fourth Section of "The Gold Fields Act Amendment Act, 1863," to have, hold, and exercise, within the Province of Otago, the said powers hereby given the said John Hyde Harris, so long as he shall continue and remain Superintendent of the said Province and no longer.

Provided always that copies of all Rules and Regulations made under the delegation aforesaid, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, in order that the same may be laid before the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the sixty-third Section of "The Gold Fields Act, 1862."

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, and issued under the Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM FOX.

SALES OF RURAL LANDS WITHIN  
HUNDREDS.

105,500 ACRES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the land within Hundreds, which has been surveyed, will be open for application on the dates under stated—

Warepa.—(W. Clutha Hundred.) Blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4, open for application on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1864.

12,300 Acres.

Hillend.—(North Tokomairiro Hundred), Blocks 3, 6, and 7 (part of), open for application on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1864.

12,500 Acres.

Pomahaka.—(Pomahaka Hundred), Blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 open for application on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, 1864.

22,900 Acres.

Maunga Atua.—(West Taieri Hundred), Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, open for application on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1864.

11,300 Acres.

Akatore.—(Waiholā Hundred), Block 6, open for application on Friday, the 19th day of Feb., 1864.

3,000 Acres.

Clarendon.—(North Tokomairiro, West Taieri, and Waiholā). Blocks 7 and 8 open for application on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1864.

6,400 Acres.

North Harbor and Blueskin District.—(Dunedin Hundred.) Blocks 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, open for application on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, 1864.

6,900 Acres.

Waikouaiti.—(Waikouaiti Hundred).—Blocks 1 and 4 open for application on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1864.

4,000 Acres.

Moeraki.—(Moeraki and Hawksbury Hundreds.) Blocks 3, 4, 5, and 10 open for application on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1864.

13,200 Acres.

Otepopo.—(Otepopo Hundred.) Blocks 2 and 5 open for application on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1864.

10,000 Acres.

Oamaru.—(Oamaru Hundred.) Blocks 7 and 6 (part of) open for application on Monday, the 29th day of February, 1864.

3,000 Acres.

W. H. CUTTEN,  
Chief Commissioner.

Waste Land Board Office,  
Dunedin, 5th Jan., 1864.

GAOL REGULATIONS FOR OTAGO.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, December 23, 1863.]

WARRANT.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieut.-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, 1854," 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 the convicts under sentence of penal servitude, and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations by solitary confinement as in the said Act provided, and by such other prison discipline as may be prescribed in that behalf: Provided always that no rule or regulation awarding any such punishment as aforesaid shall come into operation until a copy thereof shall have been first published in the Government Gazette.

And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of the said Colony, intituled "The Secondary Punishment Act Amendment Act, 1863," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make such rules and regulations as to him shall seem meet for the employment, safe custody, management, and discipline of convicts under sentence of penal servitude, and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations by solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one month at any one time, or for three months in periods of one month at intervals of at least one month each, by placing in irons, whipping not exceeding 50 lashes at one time, by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months in addition to the original sentence, and by such other prison discipline as may be prescribed in that behalf: Provided always that no rule or regulation awarding any such punishment as aforesaid shall come into operation until a copy thereof shall have been first published in the "New Zealand Government Gazette."

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

As witness my hand this 23rd day of December, 1863.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,

FRED. WHITAKER.

## PRISON REGULATIONS IN OTAGO.

## GAOLER.

1. He will reside in the Establishment, from which he will not absent himself for a longer period than twelve hours, without the written authority of ~~the Visiting Justice~~ and he is responsible for the discipline, management and safe custody, of the prisoners; the impartial enforcement of penal discipline, and the introduction and maintenance of habits of industry, cleanliness, order, and obedience among them, and in the establishment generally.
2. It will be an important part of his duty to ascertain that the prisoners are correctly instructed in labor, and so placed as to preclude their carrying on improper conversation, unheard by the officer in charge. He will, therefore, frequently, and at uncertain hours, visit the working parties.
3. He is to see that all the officers under his charge perform their duties in strict accordance with the Regulations issued for their guidance.
4. He will be at all times ready to receive any complaint or application made by any of the prisoners, and report the same to the visiting Justice when appointed.
5. He will use all precautionary measures to prevent the escape of prisoners, and with that view will visit and inspect the wards, separate apartments, cells, and every division of the establishment, frequently daily and nightly, and will see every prisoner once, at least, in every 24 hours.
6. He will see that the utmost economy is observed throughout the establishment, and that the labor of the prisoner is made as productive as possible.
7. He will not allow prisoners, under any pretence whatever, to be employed either singly or in detached parties, without being under the charge and personal observation of an officer.
8. He will not permit any strangers to sleep in the apartments of the officers without written permission, nor such or any person to have intercourse with the ~~prisoners without authority also in writing, and then only in the presence of an officer.~~
9. He will keep a journal, in which he will enter every extraordinary occurrence, and remark upon any irregularities which may take place in the discipline of the establishment; as also upon all matters of importance connected with the health, discipline, and employment of the prisoners.
10. He will specially report to the Chaplain and Medical Officer the case of any prisoner whose condition, mental or bodily, requires particular attention.
11. He will furnish the Chaplain and Medical Officer with a list of all prisoners who may be undergoing separate treatment, or are in solitary confinement for punishment.
12. He will immediately report the death of any prisoner to the visiting Justice on duty, and Coroner of the District.
13. ~~In case of misconduct on the part of any of the officers, he is empowered to suspend such officer, who will not, however, be allowed to leave the Establishment, and he will immediately make a report on the subject or should the urgency of the case demand such a course, he may apply to the Visiting Justice for advice and assistance.~~
14. He will keep an order book, in which he will enter such orders as he may from time to time find it necessary for advice and assistance.

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

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

17. He will have the keys of the outer gate delivered to him at 10 p.m. in summer, and at nine at other seasons, and he will ascertain that the officers are all present. He will keep them until 6 a.m. in summer and sunrise at other seasons, and he 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 with his offence, sentence, personal description, and any particulars he may discover as to his previous history, and every offence the prisoner may commit whilst in custody must also be entered therein.

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

20. Should the Storekeeper at any time report the receipt of an inferior description of rations, the gaoler will, after due warning to the contractor, 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 endeavors on all occasions to secure the co-operation of the Visiting Justice, the Medical Officer, Chaplain, and of all the Subordinate officers in the execution of the duties entrusted to them, in order that by their united exertions, the service may be performed in the most efficient manner possible.

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

23. He will cause the Rules of the Establishment to be read to the Prisoners on entry and as occasion may require.

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

25. He will cause to be kept such Registers, Books, &c., and shall furnish such Returns as shall be directed by the Superintendent.

## CHIEF WARDEN.

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

27. He will see the provisions issued daily from the store, and must take care that they are of a good and wholesome kind, and according to 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 he will be responsible for the proper enforcement and carrying out all orders relating to the refractory prisoners.

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

33. The Senior and other Warders will be immediately under his charge, and he will appertain to each his tour of duty, subject to the approval of the Gaoler.

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

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

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

#### OVERSEERS.

37. Their duty will be to accompany the prisoners to and remain with them during the whole time they are at work, to place them in such positions as will ensure complete supervision, and generally to direct their labor.

38. They will render every assistance in their power to the Chief Warden in carrying on the duties of the Establishment.

#### STOREKEEPER.

39. This officer will act as Clerk to the Gaoler, and will keep all Registers, Account Books, &c., and prepare all returns which may be required.

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

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

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

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

44. He also will render all assistance in his power, when not engaged in other duties, to the Chief Warden, in carrying on the duties of the Establishment.

#### SENIOR WARDERS.

45. The Senior Warders will have charge of the keys of the prison during the day, and will be the only

persons entrusted with the duty of unlocking the doors of the wards, cells, separate apartments, &c.

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

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

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

49. They will, under the orders of the Chief Warden, see that the discipline of the Warders is maintained, and that the prisoners preserve due order and obedience.

#### WARDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. It will be their especial duty, when on guard in the prison, to prevent all irregularities, to see that the Regulations and orders are complied with in all points; to enforce strict silence in the wards, cells, &c.; to see that each prisoner sleeps in his own 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 that on no account are they to fire on such prisoner until every other available means have been tried to prevent such escape, and until after he had been challenged repeatedly to stand. They will hardly, however, be ever placed in such a position as to be required to act without a superior officer to direct them.

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

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

59. No Officer or Warden will be allowed to absent himself from the prison without the authority of the gaoler. Any lengthened absence must be applied for specially, and forwarded through the Gaoler. Should, however, the necessity for leave be urgent,

they may leave at once, but the fact will be immediately reported for approval, with 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 to be dressed in uniform to be sworn in as constables on appointment, and to be subject to such penalties and punishments by stoppage of pay and allowances for any dereliction of duty or misconduct as His Honor the Superintendent may think meet to authorise.

62. All officers and warders must attend Divine Service with the prisoners, or when prayers are read. They will also be required to attend school with the prisoners in turn.

63. The use of tobacco or spirits is prohibited within the Prison, and any Officer or Warder seen intoxicated will be 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.

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

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

67. The officers will keep watch at night, relieving each other as may be directed by the Gaoler. This is a most important duty, requiring unceasing vigilance, and they should, by visits at irregular hours, observe that order is maintained by the prisoners, and that the Warders are alert on their posts.

68. An Officer's visiting book will be kept in which they will enter the hours at which they visited the different parts of the Establishment and the posts of the Warders.

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

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

71. Harsh or irritating language must not be used by any person in authority, calmness and firmness will be found best to 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 this Officer to visit the Establishment at least twice in each week, on which

occasions he will visit and inspect the different divisions, and especially prisoners undergoing sentence to solitary confinement or in separate treatment.

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

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

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

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 on the state of the Establishment as it falls under his observation, together with any suggestions he may offer as to the discipline enforced therein, inspecting it for this purpose with the Medical Officer.

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

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

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

#### MEDICAL OFFICER.

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

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

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

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

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

88. His attention will be directed to the scale of diet, and he will, when necessary, increase or diminish the quantity of food with reference to the bodily health and constitution of the prisoners in separate or solitary confinement, and generally in all cases which require a

relaxation of the regulations as to diet, noting, however, such changes in his Visiting Books.

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

94. One uniform system of discipline will prevail. Prisoners of uniform 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 labor as requires the closest and most unvarying attention, and will be kept apart in the prison when it is possible to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

100. They are at all times and in all places to conduct themselves with order and regularity; and silence must be strictly observed when marching to and from

their places of labor. At no time is any conversation to be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary.

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

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

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

104. The religious denomination of each prisoner is to be determined by his voluntary statement upon his receipt into the prison, and no prisoner is to be allowed to hold intercourse with a clergyman of a different denomination, unless extraordinary circumstances should require it, such as the immediate prospect of death, &c., &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 person who is a Jew is not to be compelled to labour on his Sabbath, but may be employed on any necessary duty on the Christian Sabbath.

107. Each prisoner will be provided with a Bible and a Prayer-book, and books of a secular character will also be provided for their instructions, any defacing or damaging of which will be visited with severe punishment.

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

109. They are not to have in their possession any article of food, clothing, &c., except such as shall have been issued to them and sanctioned by the medical officer or gaoler, all articles of luxury, such as tobacco, are strictly prohibited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PRISONERS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, OR SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

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

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

122. Prisoners undergoing separate treatment are not to be released without the special authority of the Inspector.

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

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

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

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

#### COOKS.

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

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

128. They will be required to have the cock-house, cooking utensils, tables, mess kits, pails, &c., at all times properly cleansed and kept in their proper places.

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

#### WARDSMEN.

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

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

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

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

#### GENERAL ROUTINE.

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

135. When the first bell rings, the prisoners will rise and fold their bedding neatly. At the second bell, which will be fifteen minutes after the first, the ward or cell will be unlocked, and they will place their bedding in the place set apart for its reception. They will then wash, after which prayers will be read, during which time they will remain uncovered and be attentive.

136. They will then breakfast and proceed to labor, 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 6 o'clock. The dinner hour during these months will be 1 o'clock, and they will return from labour at 5. From April to September the dinner hour will be 12, and they will return from labour at 4. On Saturday afternoons they will be exempt from hard labour, and should employ themselves in mending their clothes, &c. Prayers will be read every evening, after which, should there be no facilities for attending school, they will be locked up for the night.

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

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

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

#### JUVENILE PRISONERS.

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

#### UNCONVICTED PRISONERS.

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

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

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

144. They may be visited by and may correspond with their legal advisers at all reasonable times, and may be visited by their friends on Tuesdays and Fridays on application to the Gaoler, and in the presence of an officer.

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

### JUVENILE UNCONVICTED PRISONERS.

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

### MATRON.

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

148. The Matron is charged with the immediate care and superintendence of the female prisoners, and will conform to all rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of the male division of the Gaol, in so far as they may be found applicable.

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

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

### FEMALE PRISONERS.

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

### NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

£4,000 REWARD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 18th December, 1863.

THE Government of New Zealand is prepared, subject to the undermentioned conditions, to give rewards to the amount of £4,000 for the discovery of efficient means for rendering the Flax and other fibrous plants of New Zealand, available as articles of exports, viz.:—

£2,000

To the person who shall, by some process of his own invention, first produce from the *phormium tenax* or other fibrous plants indigenous to New Zealand, forty tons of merchandize.

£1,000

To any person, other than the person entitled to the first reward, who shall, by some process of his own invention, next produce from the *phormium tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, forty tons of merchandize.

£1,000

Viz.:—£200 to any person, not exceeding five in all, other than those entitled to the first and second rewards, who shall, by any process, whether of his own invention or not, produce from the *phormium tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, twenty tons of merchandize.

Every claim for the above rewards must be preferred before the 1st January, 1865.

The merchandize must be saleable as an article of export from the Colony of New Zealand, and have been produced at a cost not exceeding 75 per cent. of its value at the port of entry from which it is exported; and the process used must be fully made known, with a view to the discovery being made at once unconditionally available to the public.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand will from time to time appoint Commissions, to consist of not less than three persons, to act at such places as circumstances may require, and each claim for reward will be referred to such commission as may be considered the most convenient for its proper investigation. The acts of the majority will be deemed the acts of the Commission.

Each Commission shall be at liberty to adopt such means as it may deem most fit for determining the value and cost of production of the merchandize, for ascertaining the process employed, and for fully investigating in all respects and reporting upon the validity of any claim.

Every competitor wishing to have flax inspected must apply to the Collector of Customs at the nearest port, who shall forthwith give notice to the commissioners acting for the particular locality, who shall forthwith appoint some convenient time and place for the inspection, and communicate the same in writing to the competitor. Any competitor may exhibit to the Commissioners any quantity of flax not less than five tons at a time.

For each quantity inspected and approved by the Commissioners they shall give the competitor a certificate signed by them, a duplicate of which must be forthwith deposited at the Collector's Office, at the nearest Custom House.

When the total quantity shall have been inspected by instalments, and more than one certificate is given to a claimant, then each certificate after the first shall state in words the quantity already passed and approved on behalf of the same competitor. Whenever the quantity approved of on behalf of any one competitor amounts to forty tons, the Commissioners shall certify in words, at length, the date on which the full quantity was passed, and the name of the competitor, which certificate they shall immediately deposit with the Colonial Secretary, keeping one copy for themselves, and giving the competitor one. The date of such certificate shall be deemed the day on which the claimant produced the forty tons of merchandize required.

Whenever any quantity of flax is brought for inspection, satisfactory proof will have to be given to the Commissioners that no part of the flax has been already inspected by them.

One half of the reward will be paid at once to any person whom the Governor, on the report of a commission, shall declare in writing to be entitled to the same, after which no other claim to a reward of the same class will be entertained; and the other half of such reward will be paid upon satisfactory proof being given to the Governor, or his appointee in London, of the *bona fide* sale of twenty tons of the merchandize in Europe, at an advance of not less than twenty per cent. upon the actual cost of the article landed in Europe.

All costs and expenses connected with the carriage to or removal from the place of inspection of any flax offered for inspection, and all other expenses, if any, connected therewith, to be borne by the competitor.

WILLIAM FOX

### SUPREME COURT, OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sitting of this Court will be holden within the Court House, Dunedin, on Monday, the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the dispatch of all business accruing under the provisions of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862"

ROBERT CHAPMAN,

Registrar.

Dunedin, 11th January, 1864.

### KAIKORAI DISTRICT ROAD RATE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ratepayers under the "Road Ordinance, 1856" that the General Road Board have issued a Precept for the payment of the District Road Rate, recently authorised to be levied over the Kaitorai District, to the undersigned Collectors of the said Rate, which is payable at the respective houses of the said Collectors, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1864, under penalty in case of failure so to pay, of proceedings being taken for recovery under said Ordinance.

JNO. BORTON,  
DAVID MASON,

Collectors.

*Post Office at Port Chalmers to be a Post Office of the Second Class.*

General Post Office.  
Auckland, 16th December, 1863.

**I**T is notified for general information that the Post Office at

PORT CHALMERS,

in the Province of Otago, has been constituted a Post Office of the Second Class, for the exchange of separate Mails and other purposes within the meaning of the 4th Clause of the Postal Regulations of 1st April, 1862.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,  
Postmaster-General.

Registrar-General's Office,  
Auckland, 18th December, 1863.

**P**URSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following names of OFFICIATING MINISTERS within the meaning of the said Act, are published for general information:—

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.  
The Reverend CHARLES CONNOR.

CONGREGATIONAL INDEPENDENTS.  
The Reverend RICHARD CORRIE.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAMES OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," have been sent in to me in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 2, of the 23rd of January; No. 5, of the 14th of February; No. 12, of the 25th of March; No. 14, of the 21st of April; No. 28, of the 11th of July; No. 31, of the 22nd of July; No. 36, of the 6th of August; No. 44, of the 3rd of September; No. 55, of the 27th of October; No. 59, of the 18th of November; and No. 63, of the 11th of December, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this eighteenth day of December, 1863.

JOHN B. BENNETT,  
Registrar-General.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the partnership between the undersigned, as Livery Stable keepers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of March, 1863.

JAMES WILSON,  
JOB WAIN.

Dunedin, 6th January, 1864.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto existing between John Henry Lawlor and Peter Alexander Chavannes, trading as J. H. Lawlor and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. H. LAWLOR,  
P. A. CHAVANNES,

Witness, JAMES SMITH, Solicitor, Dunedin.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1863.

Caversham, 7th January, 1864.

**W**E hereby certify that the business hitherto carried on between Messrs. MASON and JOHNSON of Caversham, corn dealers and general storekeepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. JOHNSON is authorized to receive all monies due to the firm, and pay all debts due to this day.

In witness thereof they have hereunto set their names this day and year, January the seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

THOMAS MASON,  
JAMES JOHNSON.

Witness by R. DRURY,  
JACOB FRANKEL.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership hitherto carried on by us, the undersigned, as licensed victuallers at Caversham, near Dunedin, under the style or firm of TOOGOOD and KINGSTON, has been dissolved as such, from the 7th day of December now, instant, by mutual consent.

Dated at Dunedin the 24th day of December, 1863.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD,  
THOMAS KINGSTON.

Witness, W. D. MADDOCK, Solicitor, Dunedin.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as chemists and druggists, &c., Feech street, Waikouaiti, Otago, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 17th instant.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1863, Waikouaiti Otago.

HENRY WILLIAMS, M.D.  
WILLIAM C. ANCELL.

Witness, ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Waikouaiti.

