



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VICTORIA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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LOCAL COURT REGULATIONS.

BALLAARAT.

REGULATIONS made by the Local Court of the District of Ballaarat, in lieu of previous Regulations:—

i. *Division of district.*—That the local court district of Ballaarat be divided into six (6) sub-districts, the boundaries of which to be fixed by the local court; and the court shall have power to enlarge or diminish such sub-districts, and settle all disputes which may arise in respect to their boundaries.

ii. *Appointment of surveyor.*—That a mining surveyor be appointed to each district, whose duty it shall be to make, when required, engineering reports applied for for mining purposes; measure and mark off claims within the district, number them, and register the names of applicants for shares or claims; survey claims when the gutter or lead is discovered in such claims, and mark its position on the surface by fixing a flag on the spot; survey in all cases of encroachment or alleged encroachment; see that the mining regulations of the district are strictly carried out, and furnish the chairman of the local court, on the fourteenth day of each month, a report of the progress and condition of each lead and other workings within his district, made up to the last day of the preceding month, together with the registration, plans and sections of the workings of each lead and other workings; and generally to perform all other duties which the local court may consider belonging to his office as mining surveyor of the district.

The following Rules will be applicable to Frontage Claims.

iii. *Method of laying off claims.*—All frontage claims shall be marked off in accordance with the method indicated by the plan marked A., registered in the local court, and when the depth of sinking on any lead has been ascertained, the length of gutter to which eight (8) men shall be entitled will be according to the following classification:—

Depth of Sinking.		Length of Lead for a Claim for Eight Men.	Depth of Sinking.		Length of Lead for a Claim for Eight Men.
Exceeding.	Not exceeding.		Exceeding.	Not exceeding.	
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
50	60	50	230	240	140
60	70	55	240	250	145
70	80	60	250	260	150
80	90	65	260	270	155
90	100	70	270	280	160
100	110	75	280	290	165
110	120	80	290	300	170
120	130	85	300	310	175
130	140	90	310	320	180
140	150	95	320	330	185
150	160	100	330	340	190
160	170	105	340	350	195
170	180	110	350	360	200
180	190	115	360	370	205
190	200	120	370	380	210
200	210	125	380	390	215
210	220	130	390	400	220
220	230	135	400	410	225

And in a like proportion for any greater depth of sinking.

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iv. *Increase in size of claims.*—Measuring from the "prospect claim" in the direction in which the lead becomes deep, each claim shall increase in length one (1) foot upon the claim immediately preceding it. Example:—Suppose the lead to dip in a westerly direction, and the depth of the claim No. 1 west of the "prospect claim" to be one hundred and twenty (120) feet, then the length (according to the above classification) of lead for No. 1 claim would be eighty-five (85) feet, for No. 2 eighty-six (86) feet, No. 3 eighty-seven (87) feet, No. 4 eighty-eight (88) feet, and so on.

v. *Decrease in size of claims.*—Measuring from the "prospect claim" in the direction in which the depth of sinking becomes less, each claim shall decrease in length six (6) inches on the claim immediately preceding it. Example:—Suppose the lead becomes shallow in an easterly direction, and the depth of the first claim east of the "prospect claim" to be one hundred and twenty (120) feet, then would the length of lead for No. 1 claim be (according to the above classification) eighty-five (85) feet, No. 2 eighty-four feet six inches (84 ft. 6 in.), No. 3 eighty-four (84) feet, No. 4 eighty-three feet six inches (83 ft. 6 in.), and so on until the length of claim shall have decreased to fifty (50) feet, which shall be the minimum length for eight (8) men on any frontage lead.

vi. *Datum for measurement of lead.*—The length of gutter to which the parties registered for the first claim on either side of the "prospect claim" may be entitled, shall be determined by, and be in accordance with, the depth of the "prospect claim," and the increase or decrease, as the case may be, shall take place from the first claim on either side of the "prospect claim."

vii. *Mode of determining depth.*—The depth of any lead (at the point where it is discovered) shall be determined by measuring from the surface to the deepest known point in the gutter within the claim in which the discovery has been made. In cases where the surface presents sudden and abrupt rises, it will be the duty of the surveyor to report upon the same to the local court, in which case the local court shall have power to order such an increase in the areas of claims as will compensate for the additional depth of sinking resulting from such sudden rise, provided always that such increase does not interfere with the existing rights of claim owners.

viii. *Abolition of "spare ground."*—The length of claims ascertained as above shall only have reference to surface measurement, and any additional length of gutter found to lie within the surface boundaries of any claim shall belong to the parties registered for the parallel in which it may occur: consequently there cannot be any "spare ground" upon a "frontage lead."

ix. *Width of "frontage claims."*—The width of claims shall vary each consecutive ten (10) claims in the following manner: The width of the first ten (10) claims shall be a mean between the length of claim No. 1 and claim No. 10; the width of the second ten (10) claims shall be a mean between the length of claim No. 11 and claim No. 20, and so on, until the width shall have arrived at two hundred (200) feet, which shall be the maximum width allowed to "frontage claims."

x. *Taking possession of "frontage claims."*—No persons shall be registered for "frontage claims" until such claims have been marked off by the surveyor, and when "frontage claims" have been marked off, the surveyor shall register the first applicants for shares in such claims, provided always that such applicants are qualified in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

xi. *Proceeding to work.*—When the requisite number of shares for any claim shall have been registered, the surveyor shall post,

or cause to be posted, a notice of the same on his office, and the shareholders or company registered in such claim shall, within four days from the date of such notice, proceed to work and keep working regularly on such claim, unless the company shall have given notice to the surveyor of an intention to amalgamate.

xii. *Notice of intention to amalgamate.*—As soon as the requisite number of shareholders for two (2) claims are registered where the depth of sinking does not exceed one hundred (100) feet, four (4) claims where the depth exceeds one hundred (100) and does not exceed two hundred (200) feet, six (6) claims where the depth exceeds two hundred (200) and does not exceed three hundred (300) feet, and eight (8) claims where the depth exceeds three hundred (300) and does not exceed four hundred (400) feet, the surveyor shall post a notice upon his office, such notice to state that the parties registered for such claims are to meet at his office, at Twelve o'clock, on the third day from the date of the notice, when he shall (provided there is no reasonable objection) give them a written authority to amalgamate, and within four days from receiving such authority, the parties receiving the permission as aforesaid shall proceed to work and keep working regularly on such claim, and any shareholders and company not so proceeding to work, or holding their shares or claim in reserve or unworked, shall forfeit such shares or claim, the registration for the same will be null and void, and the surveyor shall post a notice of such forfeiture on his office and on the claim in which such forfeiture has taken place, and conditionally register the first applicants for forfeited shares in such claim.

xiii. *Conditional registration.*—When the conditional registration, as provided in Rule No. xii, is complete, the person or persons so conditionally registered shall take possession of such share or claim, and the surveyor shall forthwith post a notice on his office, and also on the claim, intimating that such conditional registration has taken place, and that unless the registered party make good their title to such claim (as provided by the 10th and 11th sections of the Gold Fields Act), within the space of eight (8) days, the parties conditionally registered shall be finally registered, and the names of the original party cancelled in the registration book.

xiv. *Discovery of the gutter.*—All parties when they have bottomed their shafts shall within a reasonable time put one main drive along the course of the gutter or lead to the boundaries of their claims, such drives not to exceed twelve (12) feet in width, and as soon as the gutter or lead is found in any claim the shareholders of such claim must report the same forthwith to the surveyor.

xv. *Junction.*—When it shall appear to the surveyor that any two or more leads will form a junction, he shall report to the local court the position of such leads. Upon such information the local court may order further registration to be stayed on one or more of such leads, and should it be afterwards ascertained that there is any space left between the last claim on the lead on which the registration was stopped and the junction, the surveyor shall post a notice on his office for six days, stating the number of claims for which there is room, and on a certain day to be named in the notice he will register applicants for shares on such lead.

xvi. *Name of lead after junction.*—After the junction of two or more leads, the lead after such junction shall be called by the name of that one on which registration was not prohibited.

xvii. *Registration too far.*—When claims shall have been registered too far previous to the prohibition as before provided, the number of shareholders so registered beyond the real junction shall be entitled to an equal interest with the same number of claims and shareholders on the main lead, beginning at the point at which such junction has been formed; and after the amalgamation of such parties, only the usual number of men provided for such claims shall be required to work the same, and the additional number of men added to the parties by such amalgamation shall be entitled to employ themselves as the party may think fit.

xviii. *Definition of a junction.*—A junction shall be considered to have taken place when the two leads come within the breadth allowed by these regulations for one claim.

xix. *Ground lying between leads.*—When from the convergence of two leads the quantity of ground lying between such leads is insufficient to allow of the parties on each lead getting the full width of claim allowed by these regulations, the surveyor shall divide equally the ground lying between such leads between the parties holding claims on the leads thus converging, and the width thus determined shall be the extent of width to which such parties shall be entitled.

xx. *Party sinking on parallels.*—In the event of the shareholders of any lead complaining that the shareholders of another lead are sinking their shaft too near them, the local court shall have power to define what space shall be left between each shaft.

xxi. *Parallels not to be sunk until the gutter is defined.*—No party shall be allowed to take possession of, or sink on, the parallel of a party holding a frontage claim until such time as the surveyor has declared the lead thoroughly defined such in frontage claim and fixed all its boundaries.

xxii. *Paying reef.*—In the event of its being discovered that there is a paying reef adjoining any frontage claim, previous to the lead being defined, in such claim the surveyor shall, as soon as the lead is defined, post a notice, stating that such paying reef exists; that he has measured and marked off claims; and that on a certain day, to be named in the notice, he shall

register applicants for claims on such reef, and after such claims have been registered, the shareholders shall proceed to work in same manner as provided for block claims.

The following Rules will be applicable for Block Claims.

xxiii. *Block claims.*—All block claims where the depth of sinking does not exceed fifty (50) feet in depth, shall have an area of 50 x 50 feet for eight (8) men, and a proportionate area for any greater or lesser number of men, and such claims need not be registered unless the parties taking them up wish to have them so registered.

The following are the areas of block claims exceeding fifty (50) feet in depth, and the number of men entitled to hold them:—

Depth of Sinking.		Number of Men to each Claim.	Area of Ground for one Claim.
Exceeding.	Not exceeding.		
Feet.	Feet.		Feet.
50	75	8	70 x 70
75	100	8	185 x 85
100	125	12	134 x 184
125	150	...	172 x 172
150	175	16	205 x 205
175	200	...	267 x 267
200	225	20	325 x 325
225	250	...	330 x 330
250	275	24	355 x 355
275	300	...	381 x 381
300	325	28	419 x 419
325	350	...	458 x 458
350	375	32	510 x 510
375	400	36	594 x 594

And in a like proportion for any greater depth of sinking.

xxiv. *Taking possession.*—No party shall be allowed to take possession of, or be registered for, any block claim unless such party consists of the number of men allowed by these regulations.

xxv. *Taking possession.*—Any party taking possession of a block claim, except as provided in Rules No. xxiii. and xxiv. shall immediately define the boundaries thereof by posts standing not less than three feet above the ground, placed at each corner of said block claim, and shall immediately inform the surveyor of their having done so, who shall then fix a time when he shall be on the ground for the purpose of making a correct measurement of such claim, and shall afterwards register said parties for the claim, provided such registration does not interfere with the rights of others.

xxvi. *Proceeding to work.*—As soon as any party is registered for a block claim, they shall within four days from the date of such registration proceed to work and keep working regularly on such claim. Any shareholders or company not so proceeding to work, or holding their claim in reserve or unworked, shall forfeit such shares or claim, the registration for the same shall be null and void, and the surveyor shall post a notice of such forfeiture on his office, and on the claim in which such forfeiture has taken place, and conditionally register the first applicants for shares in such claim.

xxvii. *Conditional registration.*—When the conditional registration (as provided in Rule xxvi.) is complete, the person or persons so conditionally registered shall take possession of such shares or claim, and the surveyor shall further post a notice on his office, and also on the claim, intimating that such conditional registration has taken place, and that unless the registered party establish their title to such claim (as provided by the 10th and 11th sections of the Gold Fields Act) within the space of eight (8) days, the parties conditionally registered shall be finally registered, and the names of the original party cancelled in the registration book.

The following Rules will be applicable to Surfacing Claims.

xxviii. *Areas of claims.*—Where the average depth of surface working does not exceed twelve (12) feet in old ground, or six (6) feet in unworked or new ground—

For one (1) man, 100 x 100 feet,
 For two (2) men, 142 x 142 feet,
 For three (3) men, 173 x 173 feet,
 For four (4) men, 200 x 200 feet,
 For five (5) men, 223 x 223 feet,
 For six (6) men, 245 x 245 feet,
 For seven (7) men, 265 x 265 feet,
 For eight (8) men, 283 x 283 feet,

and in like proportion for any greater number of men.

xxix. *Surface claims not to prevent the working of leads.*—Claims allowed for surfacing shall not prevent the working of leads or quartz reefs within such surface claims. The surveyor of the district shall have power, upon the recommendation of the local court, to enforce such regulations as may be deemed necessary to enable any lead or quartz reef, when situated within a surface claim, to be worked, but no person shall be permitted to mine upon any surface claim for a lead or quartz reef without a written permission from the surveyor of the district in which such surface claim is situated.

xxx. *Manner of working surfacing claims.*—Parties shall take

up and proceed to work surfacing claims in the same manner as block claims. Cutting a race, erecting a dam or machinery in connexion with a surfacing claim, shall be considered working in such claim.

The following Rules will be applicable to Old Ground Workings.

xxxI. *Old workings—Size of claims.*—On old workings or abandoned ground, the size of claims shall be four times the size of block claims on new or unworked ground; but in no case will claims be allowed to exceed in length three (3) times their width.

xxxII. *Old ground shall mean.*—Old or worked ground shall mean and embrace all cases where the ground has been worked and abandoned, without reference to the time of such abandonment.

xxxIII. *Manner of working.*—Parties shall take claims up, and proceed to work old or worked ground in the same manner as block claims.

PROSPECTING.

xxxIV. *Prospecting.*—Parties prospecting for a new lead or other gold workings, shall be entitled to and receive, if practicable, areas of ground for protection according to the following scale, and such protection shall hold good against all other persons until a discovery shall have been made and reported and a prospect claim laid off, or until the claim shall have been forfeited or abandoned. In cases where the surveyor of any district considers that the granting of the widths herein specified would be injurious to the public interest, he may, upon the recommendation of the local court, reduce such width to such extent as the court may deem advisable:—

Depth or supposed Depth.		Areas allowed.
Exceeding.	Not exceeding.	
Feet.	Feet.	Yards.
50	100	250 x 250
100	200	400 x 400
200	300	600 x 400
300	400	1260 x 800
400	500	1787 x 1000

xxxv. *Parties shall be entitled to.*—Any person or persons making a discovery of any description of gold workings where the depth does not exceed fifty (50) feet, shall be entitled to an area of one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet (150 x 150).

xxxvi. *Parties shall be entitled to.*—After a discovery has been made, when the depth of sinking exceeds fifty (50) feet, parties will be entitled (subject to the provisions of rules herein made) to areas of ground according to the following classification:—

Depth.		No. of Men allowed to each Claim.	Length of Gutter in each Claim.	Extent of Claim when there is not a Gutter.
Exceeding.	Not exceeding.			
Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.
50	60	8	165	165 x 165
60	70	8	180	180 x 180
70	80	8	195	190 x 190
80	90	8	210	210 x 210
90	100	12	337	337 x 225
100	110	12	360	360 x 240
110	120	12	382	382 x 225
120	130	12	405	405 x 270
130	140	12	427	427 x 285
140	150	16	600	600 x 300
150	160	16	630	630 x 315
160	170	16	660	660 x 330
170	180	16	690	690 x 345
180	190	16	720	720 x 360
190	200	20	937	937 x 375
200	210	20	975	975 x 390
210	220	20	1012	1012 x 405
220	230	20	1050	1050 x 420
230	240	20	1087	1087 x 435
240	250	24	1350	1350 x 450
250	260	24	1395	1395 x 465
260	270	24	1440	1440 x 480
270	280	24	1485	1485 x 495
280	290	24	1530	1530 x 510
290	300	28	1837	1837 x 525
300	310	28	1890	1890 x 540
310	320	28	1942	1942 x 555
320	330	28	1995	1995 x 570
330	340	28	2047	2047 x 585
340	350	32	2400	2400 x 600
350	360	32	2460	2460 x 615
360	370	32	2520	2520 x 630
370	380	32	2580	2580 x 645
380	390	32	2640	2640 x 660
390	400	36	2700	2700 x 675
400	410	36	2760	2760 x 690

xxxvii. *Discovery of a lead or other gold workings to be made known without delay.*—Parties discovering a new lead or other gold workings under these regulations, shall, with as little delay as possible, report such discovery, on affidavit, to a justice of the peace, and as soon as the party have made such affidavit they shall proceed with the same to the surveyor of the district, who shall forthwith proceed to the claim and thoroughly examine into all the attendant circumstances, a report of which he shall verify on oath to the local court at its next sitting, and the court shall, as soon as possible, determine whether or not such workings shall be under the frontage system or otherwise, as well as the depth by which the extent of such prospecting claims shall be determined, and any party who shall refuse or neglect to make an affidavit as aforesaid shall forfeit all right to the extended area allowed for a prospecting claim.

xxxviii. *Prospecting grants nullified.*—When the foregoing rule has been complied with, and the surveyor has defined the boundaries of the prospecting claim to which the parties discovering a new lead or other gold workings are entitled, all protection claims given for such discovery shall be null and void.

xxxix. *Boundaries after discovery.*—The parties making any discovery shall have the sole power (irrespective of the position of their shaft) of determining in what direction they shall select the area allowed by the foregoing rules, provided always such areas do not interfere with the existing rights of others.

xl. *Unsuccessful prospectors.*—When it is shown to the surveyor that parties have been prospecting, and that they have spent considerable time and labor in the same, although such parties may not have been successful in first discovering the lead or other gold workings, the surveyor shall, upon the recommendation of the local court, give such parties two-thirds of a prospecting claim on such lead or other workings, agreeable with the number of men.

xli. *Discovery of a lead or other workings while in another claim.*—Any party working a claim (not a prospecting claim) discovering a new lead or other gold workings, shall make affidavit of the same, as provided in Rule xxxvii, and shall be entitled to a claim proportionate to twelve (12) men in addition to their original claim, according to the scale for the frontage or block system, as the case may be (as provided in Rules iii. and xxxii.), but any party neglecting or refusing to make affidavit and proceed as hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit all right to any claim for such discovery.

xlii. *Posting a notice.*—When a lead or other workings has been declared (as provided in Rule xxxvii.), the surveyor of the district shall post a notice of the same upon the claim in which such discovery has been made, and proceed forthwith to survey and mark off claims, and he shall also post a notice on his office stating that on a certain day he shall register applicants for shares on such new lead or other workings. After such registration the shareholders shall proceed to work in the same manner as provided for frontage or block claims, as the case may be.

PROSPECTING BY BORING.

xliii. *Boring.*—Any party prospecting for a new lead by boring, and finding such deep ground as to indicate the existence of a lead or gutter, the party so prospecting by boring shall be entitled to a prospecting claim, although they may not be the first party to reach such gutter by sinking, provided such prospecting party have not delayed sinking a shaft on such lead after they have determined the depth by boring as above stated.

xliv. *Worked like block claim.*—Parties shall take possession of, and proceed to work, prospecting claims in the same manner as provided for block claims.

The following Rules will be applicable to Quartz Mining.

xlv. *Length of leaders or veins.*—Any miner holding a miner's right shall be entitled to twenty (20) feet in length of quartz reef, and also any number of leaders or veins which may be found within a width of three hundred (300) feet, measuring one hundred and fifty (150) feet on each side of the centre of the main reef.

xlvi. *Alluvial sinking on quartz.*—The surveyor of the district shall, upon receiving authority from the local court, allow alluvial sinking to be proceeded with upon the areas hereinbefore mentioned in Rule xlv., but such alluvial sinking shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the local court may deem necessary for the full protection of the parties working the quartz claim, but no alluvial mining shall be permitted on the area allowed for a quartz claim, except by a written authority from the local court.

xlvii. *Prospecting for reefs.*—Any person or persons prospecting for and discovering any auriferous quartz reef shall be entitled to fifty (50) yards along such reef, besides twenty (20) feet for each person, as contained in Rule xlv., provided the same be made known to the surveyor of the district immediately after such discovery, and parties shall take possession of, and proceed to work, quartz claims, in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for block claims.

GENERAL RULES.

To be applied to all Registered Claims, whether Frontage, Block, or otherwise.

xlviii. *Numbering of claims, and manner of registration.*—All registered claims taken up for mining purposes shall be numbered in such manner as the surveyor may deem best, and registered with the names in full of the members of each company, also the number and date of their miner's rights; and a

ticket of such registration shall be given to each shareholder obtaining a share in such claim.

XLIX. Names of claim-owners shall be posted.—As soon as any company have commenced operations on their claim, such party or company shall post the names in full of each working shareholder on some conspicuous part of their claim, and such names, together with the name or title by which such company is designated, must continue to be posted and kept legible upon the claim until it is worked out or abandoned, and they shall also keep posted at the head of such list the name of a shareholder who shall act as secretary and keep the books of the company, and sue and be sued in the name of the company, and any judgment or decree for or against such secretary (provided such judgment or decree be a matter affecting the company) shall be given to the benefit of or be valid against the shareholders of such company; but should any company fail to post a notice as herein provided, and the name of the secretary not be known, any working shareholder may be served with notices, or may be sued in all actions against the company.

L. Marking miner's right.—Upon any miner presenting his miner's right to the surveyor for the purpose of registration, such surveyor shall mark on the face of the miner's right the date of registration, the number of the claim, the name of the lead or working for which the applicant may desire to be registered, so that the same miner's right may not be again used for a similar purpose, except as provided in Rules XLI., LXIX., LXX., and LXXI., until a certificate be obtained from the surveyor stating that the claim or share for which it had been registered has been worked out, transferred, abandoned, or otherwise disposed of.

LI. Transfer of shares.—All shares shall be the *bona fide* property of the persons registered for them, who shall be at liberty to make sale of any part or parts not exceeding in all one-half thereof, the remaining half of which must in all cases (except where permission to the contrary is given by the company) belong to the person actually working the share; and the persons to whom such transfers are made shall be to all intents and purposes partners in the claim or claims in which such shares have been so transferred, and shall be entitled to receive from the company their share of all gold, money, or other property derived from such claim or claims, on presentation of their transfer tickets. In all cases of transfer of shares, or any portion thereof, the surveyor must register the same, together with the date and number of the miner's right of the transferee, with the conditions under which such transfer is made.

LI. Person transferring his share to present his ticket.—When any shareholder is desirous to transfer a share or part of a share in a claim to another person, he shall produce to the surveyor the miner's right, register or transfer ticket by virtue of which he holds the interest he intends to transfer, and when such interest has been transferred, the surveyor shall return the miner's right presented to him, and give to the person who has transferred a new ticket, representing the remaining interest which may be held by such person after such transfer, but should such person transfer the whole interest contained in such register or transfer ticket, the surveyor must then retain such ticket in his own possession.

LIII. Secretary to enter names of shareholders.—The secretary of every company shall keep a book in which he shall enter the names of all shareholders, whether working or otherwise, together with the respective interest of each shareholder; and it shall be the duty of persons to whom any shares have been transferred immediately to inform the secretary that such transfer has been made, who shall then enter in the books of the company a duplicate of the transfer by the surveyor, and cancel the interest transferred so far as the party making such transfer is concerned.

LIV. Duplicate registry.—The district surveyor shall keep duplicate register and transfer books, in which he shall enter alphabetically the names of all parties registering for or transferring shares in claims in his district, such duplicate register and transfer books to be made up daily, and be open to the inspection of the public during business hours.

LV. Losing a miner's right.—Any person losing a miner's right, register or transfer ticket, and wishing to transfer the share or part of a share which he holds by virtue of such miner's right and register or transfer ticket, shall immediately make a declaration of such loss to a magistrate or other duly authorised person, and upon presentation of such declaration to the surveyor, he shall consider it to stand in lieu of the miner's right, register or transfer ticket herein mentioned.

LVI. When miner's right shall have expired.—When any miner's right shall have expired which may have been previously registered for any share which the owner is still in possession of by virtue of such registration, he shall obtain a new miner's right, and produce the same to the surveyor of the district who executed the former registration, and the surveyor shall mark on the new miner's right a copy of such registration.

LVII. Absence.—If any miner be absent from his work when it is his duty to attend, unless he shall have sent a proper representative to work in his absence, the company shall have the power to put a man in the place of such absentee.

LVIII. Secretary to give notice.—Should any working shareholder be absent from his shift for four consecutive watches, the secretary of such company shall immediately give notice in writing to the surveyor of such absence, together with the liabilities on such share, such notice to be signed by the secretary and two working shareholders of the company; and the surveyor shall thereupon cause a notice to be posted on his office,

declaring such share vacant, and stating the conditions under which it was worked, together with the liabilities thereon, if any, and shall conditionally transfer and give possession of said share to the first applicant after the date of the notice, but should the secretary and two shareholders give false information as to the absence of any parties they shall be held liable for the share and any expenses which may be incurred thereon.

LIX. Surveyor shall post notice of conditional transfer.—When the surveyor has made a conditional transfer of any share, he shall forthwith post, or cause to be posted, a notice of the same on his office or place of business, which shall continue to be posted and kept legible for the space of eight days, and shall also give a copy of such notice to the person conditionally registered, who shall post the same on some conspicuous part of the claim, such notice to be kept posted and legible by the company also for the space of eight days, and at the expiration of that time, provided that the original shareholder should not have established his right to said share according to the 10th and 11th sections of the Gold Fields Act (18 Vic. 37), and paid all expenses incurred on said share, whether as wages or otherwise, including wages for the person so conditionally registered, the holder of such transfer shall to all intents and purposes be the *bona fide* owner of the share so conditionally transferred, and the surveyor of the district shall forthwith register him as such upon payment to the company of all expenses incurred by them on said share.

LX. Portions of shares.—In case the interest held by any shareholder shall be forfeited as before provided, such forfeiture shall only include the portions then the legal property of the persons incurring such forfeiture, and not relate to any portions previously disposed of by transfer, and any person taking possession of a forfeited share, shall do so subject to whatever liabilities may be upon it, and the conditions under which it was previously held.

LXI. Responsibility of working forfeited shares.—In the event of any share being forfeited by a working shareholder, and a portion of such share having been transferred from such working shareholder to other shareholders, and the interest of such working shareholder in said share not being sufficient to induce any person to take possession of the said share, the responsibility of working it shall fall upon the last portion of such share which shall have been transferred from the working shareholder, and so on in like manner until such share is taken possession of.

LXII. Working partner's responsibility.—The working partner in a share shall be responsible to the company for all calls and expenses incurred in working such share, and when a working partner in a share has incurred expenses by fines or wages amounting to ten pounds (£10), and refused to pay such sum, the company shall summon such working partner before the local court for payment thereof, and such company neglect to do so, all expenses incurred by said working partner over said sum of ten pounds (£10), shall be at the company's own risk, and not be chargeable against the other partner or partners in said share.

LXIII. Sleeping partner's responsibility.—Should any person holding sleeping interests in shares in claims or mining companies, neglect to pay such portions of calls, or other liabilities to which they are legally subject, either by special agreement or arising in any other way, and the working shareholders or company sustain any loss by such neglect, the sleeping shareholder shall be liable to make good such loss, and the working partner or company shall summon such sleeping partner before the local court for payment thereof. But should such sleeping partner not be found so that a summons may be served upon him, a notice shall be posted by the working partner or company on said claim for eight days, and also an advertisement inserted in one at least of the local papers for eight consecutive days, stating that should such sleeping partner or his agent not come forward within that time, and pay to the clerk of the local court all expenses incurred by said working partners or company through such neglect, the district surveyor shall register the said working partner or company in all the sleeping partner's interest in such claim, on production of a certificate of such failure from the clerk of the local court.

LXIV. Parties receiving gold to present transfer ticket.—No party shall receive a share or portion of a share of gold from any claim unless such party shall produce to the secretary of the company in such claim the register or transfer ticket for such share or part of a share, and said party shall only be entitled to receive the portions of said share mentioned on the register or transfer ticket; and in the event of any shareholder not being present, or having an agent who must be in possession of such register or transfer ticket, and be lawfully authorised in writing to act for him, at the division of gold by said company, the secretary shall lodge such gold in the Treasury in the name of the chairman of the local court until such time as the party or parties establish their claim to the same.

LXV. When a share of gold is disputed.—When a share or part of a share of gold or money is disputed by any person or persons, such disputing person or persons shall give notice of such dispute to the secretary of the company in which such dispute occurs, who shall immediately lodge any gold or money belonging to such disputed share or portion of a share in the Treasury, in the name of the chairman of the local court, and the person or persons so giving notice shall (if practicable) within eight (8) days from the date of the lodging of the said gold or money (as herein provided) bring such dispute before the proper authorities that the same may be settled, and should they fail to do so (except some good reason be assigned for delay) the company

shall receive back such gold and give the same to the other partner or partners in said share.

LXVI. Surveyor to stop transfers.—Upon the surveyor receiving notice that legal proceedings have been taken against any registered shareholder he shall stop all transfers of the share held by such shareholder, until he shall have received notice in writing from some competent authority that such legal proceedings have terminated.

LXVII. Size of claims not altered.—When any claim has been laid off by an authorised surveyor, and afterwards the depth is found to be greater or less than was supposed at the time of laying off, no alteration will be permitted to be made in the size of such claim, except in special cases, when a written authority (to increase or diminish the size of such claim) must be obtained from the local court, signed by the chairman.

LXVIII. Drawing slabs from abandoned claims.—In no case will parties be allowed to draw slabs from any shaft without filling up such shaft as the slabs are drawn. When a claim is abandoned or left unworked, the surveyor of the district, on the recommendation of the local court, shall be empowered to enforce such order as the local court may deem best for protecting parties holding adjoining claims, and any person or persons not complying with such order when signed by the chairman of the local court shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

LXIX. Furnishing shares.—Any share or shares given to any parties for furnishing materials to a claim, or for any other purpose, shall be registered by the surveyor upon the production to him of a certificate from the secretary of the company of said claim, certifying what interest the said parties are to receive, and the purpose for which they are to receive such interest, and the surveyor shall (provided always that such share or shares be additional to the number of working shares required by the regulations) register the name in full of such person or persons, and also attach the conditions to the registry ticket, and a duplicate of such registration shall be given to the parties, who shall then, to all intents and purposes, be partners in the company.

LXX. Additional share.—Any shareholder working in a frontage claim shall be allowed to work for wages, or be owner and work one (1) additional share, either in a prospecting claim, old ground claim, or surface claim.

LXXI. Plurality of claims on shares.—Any person being registered for more than one (1) share, except such additional share or shares be sleeping interests, or as provided in Rules XLII., LXIX., and LXX., shall forfeit all such shares in such claim or claims, and shall not be entitled to any compensation for work or money expended on such shares or claims. "Sleeping interests" shall mean portions of shares where the owner is not required to work.

LXXII. Mode of proceeding to obtain one or two or more shares.—Any person discovering that another person is in possession of two (2) shares at one time, except as provided in Rules XLII., LXIX., and LXXI., may summon the party in possession of such shares before the local court for a breach of the regulations, and at the same time may apply for one (1) of the shares so held, and the party obtaining such summons shall immediately give notice thereof to the surveyor of the district, who shall stay any transfer of such share until the local court has adjudicated on the matter of dispute; and should the court decide that the person complained against was, at the date of the summons, in possession of the two (2) shares as aforesaid, the court shall order the surveyor to transfer one of the shares to the party applying, provided the person so applying be qualified according to the provisions of these rules.

LXXIII. Permission to hold claims in reserve.—When companies are waiting the arrival of machinery, or when other good cause can be shown for delay, either in commencing or continuing mining operations, the local court may grant permission to such companies to hold their claims unworked for such time as it may deem necessary.

LXXIV. Abandonment of claim.—Should any party or company working in a claim abandon the same, such party shall immediately inform the surveyor of the district of such abandonment, and should any claim be neglected for three successive days, except as provided in Rule LXXIII., such claim shall, unless good cause can be shown for such neglect, be considered abandoned, and may be taken possession of by another party, who shall immediately give notice to the surveyor of their having taken possession of such abandoned claim; and the surveyor shall then conditionally register the party so taking possession of the same, and shall also post a notice on his office of such abandonment and repossession as aforesaid; and should the original party in said claim fail, within eight days from the date of such notice, to assert their right to such claim, according to the 10th and 11th sections of the Gold Fields Amendment Act (18 Vic. 37), the surveyor shall register for such claim the party conditionally registered.

LXXV. Compensation.—Any party taking possession of an abandoned shaft or claim, shall be required, if demanded within eight days after taking possession, to make compensation to the original party for any slabs or other materials which are in such abandoned shaft or claim; should the party taking possession use said materials or keep possession of them.

LXXVI. Plurality of applicants.—In all cases where there are more than one applicant for a share at one time, or where there are more than one number of applicants for a claim at one time, and the surveyor has any doubts as to which was the first applicant, he shall decide which party is entitled to such claim or share by ballot.

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LXXVII. Amount of fees to surveyors.—The amount of salary or fees which surveyors shall receive as a remuneration for their services shall be regulated by the local court, and any person refusing to pay any fee authorised by the local court, or any surveyor receiving any fees without the authority of the court, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of the regulations.

LXXVIII. Authority to surveyors.—In all cases in which a district surveyor, or any other surveyor authorised by the local court, shall deem it necessary, in the execution of his duty, to descend, examine, or measure any shaft, or examine or measure any workings, it shall be imperative on the miners working the claim in which such shaft or workings shall be situated, to give him all necessary assistance in so doing; and in cases where any party refuses to comply with this rule, it shall be competent for the surveyor to call in such other assistance as he may require, and the party refusing to comply or render the assistance as required by this rule, will be liable for the expense incurred.

LXXIX. Dissolution.—At least eight days previous to the dissolution of any company, the secretary of said company shall advertise such pending dissolution in at least one of the local newspapers, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday previous to the dissolution, and also post a notice on the claim to the same effect.

LXXX. Extended areas allowed by the local court.—The local court shall have power to allow areas more extended than those mentioned in the regulations for any recognised improvements in mining or for mining purposes, and also allow areas more extended where the ground is not so auriferous as to produce a sufficient remuneration for the labor of working it. Parties obtaining such extended areas shall be subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the court at the time of making such grant. Extended areas under this rule shall not be allowed where the permission would interfere with the existing right of claim-owners.

LXXXI. Special permission to amalgamate.—In all cases where persons wish to amalgamate more claims for which amalgamation is provided for in Rule XII., they must obtain a written permission to do so from the local court, through the clerk or chairman, at least eight days previous to the application being entertained, and a notice of same must be posted on the claim and on the local court house; and within six days after such notice is given the parties shall lodge a statement containing—1st. Date of application; 2nd. Situation and plan of ground; 3rd. The class of mining; 4th. If claims are to be worked by machinery, if so, stating its description more particularly as regards its efficiency with respect to the drainage of the ground; 5th. Whether worked or unworked ground; 6th. The name or title of such firm or company; 7th. Names in full, also dates and numbers of the miner's rights of every shareholder; 8th. The rules and regulations of such firm or company. The register tickets must also accompany such statement.

LXXXII. Amalgamated claims one claim.—When any number of claims are amalgamated, the entire number so amalgamated shall be considered as one claim.

LXXXIII. Mining partnerships.—A mining partnership shall include all cases where two or more persons shall consent to divide the proceeds of any mining transactions, whether such person or persons may themselves be actually engaged in mining operations or not; and should the parties thus contracting agree to divide the proceeds of any other business or undertaking in lieu of or connexion with the mining transaction, such other business or undertaking shall be considered to come within the mining partnership.

LXXXIV. Taking advantage of foregoing regulations.—All parties who now occupy claims under any regulation published in the *Government Gazette* previous to the present date, shall be allowed (should they be desirous of doing so) to hold and work their claims proportionally to the number of men to the size of the claims in the present regulation.

LXXXV. Certificate from surveyor.—In cases where parties reduce the number of men as provided in Rules LXXXIV. and XVII., they must, before doing so, obtain a certificate from the surveyor of the district to the effect that the party so drafted out cease to work in the claim, the shareholders of which are so entitled to reduce their number; such certificate must be obtained before the party so drafted out can register for any other shares.

The foregoing Regulations, Nos. 1. to LXXXV., have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council. Gazetted on the 14th day of December, 1857, pursuant to 18 Victoria No. 37, sec. 17.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM C. HAINES.

C.8074.

LOCAL COURT REGULATIONS.

DUNOLLY.

REGULATIONS made by the Local Court of the district of Dunolly:—

1. As it is expedient that the mining rules and regulations of this district, passed from time to time by the local court, and assented to by the Governor, should be revised and consolidated, all rules and regulations therefore which at any time previous to the date hereof have been passed and assented to shall be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu of them, as soon as the repeal of the former and substitution of the present shall

have been assented to by His Excellency or the officer administering the Government.

ii. *Business licenses.*—Each business license shall entitle the holder to occupy an allotment of ground having a frontage of twenty-five feet by a depth of seventy feet, a space of twelve feet wide shall be left between each place of business available for mining purposes, and the stores and premises may be undermined with the sanction of the warden.

iii. *Water privileges.*—Permission to erect puddling machines, water dams, steam engines, &c., will be granted by the local court, subject to the following regulations:—

iv. *Notice to be posted.*—Parties intending to apply to the local court for permission to erect a puddling machine, steam engine, or water dam, must put up a written notice on the site such machine, engine or dam is proposed to be erected or constructed upon, stating the nature of such machine, engine, or dam, with the names of the intended applicants, such notice shall be posted at least ten days previous to making application to the local court for permission to erect such machine, engine, or dam; also, at the time of posting such notice, a copy of the same notice shall be sent to the clerk of the local court, with a statement that such notice has been posted, and setting forth the locality, the nature of the proposed erection or construction, with the names in full of the intended applicants.

v. *Excavation for water dams.*—Parties receiving permission to construct a water dam shall, on the higher side of such dam, excavate to the bed rock, provided such rock shall not be more than ten feet from the surface.

vi. *Must give publicity if gold be found.*—In excavating for the bed rock, should a lead of gold be struck, the party striking the same shall immediately give information thereof to the warden, and shall be entitled to one hundred feet square or prospecting claim. Should any party so excavating strike gold and not make such discovery known, such party shall forfeit his right to his water dam, and the area hereinafter described may be mined upon by any party.

vii. *Disposing of sludge.*—Parties working a puddling machine shall in all cases prevent their sludge from running into old workings, either by building a substantial dam to retain it, or by excavating a drain of sufficient length to allow it to run into the natural watercourse of the gully or flat in which their puddling machine is erected.

viii. *Area for puddling machine.*—The owners of a puddling machine shall be entitled to the following area, viz.: Fifty yards of the length of the gully, the point of measurement to be taken from a point five yards below the centre of the machine.

ix. *Protection to drains.*—When any miner or miners or other persons shall, for his or for their own convenience and advantage, make any water or sludge drain under or over any other drain previously made, he or they shall also provide a good and proper trough-bridge for the conveyance of the water or sludge, as the case may be, across the drain beneath, and keep the trough always clear and properly secured from leakage; and in no case shall any person or persons make any water drain upon drainage ground already claimed by or assigned to others, or cut across or divert any drain previously existing and owned by some other person or persons with the view of appropriating to himself or themselves a portion of such drainage water unless the consent of the owner or owners has been first obtained, or the special sanction of the warden has been given to such measure on investigation into the matter.

x. *Further protection of drains.*—No miner or miners or other persons shall, on any pretence whatever, dig upon or into, divert, undermine, or cast into it anything which may tend to stop up any existing sludge or water channel, whether the same shall be a public or private channel, unless the neighbours or any other person or persons working in the adjoining ground and liable to be damaged thereby shall have previously consented to such being done, or, unless on examination into the matter on the spot, the warden of the district has specially authorised him or them to do so.

xi. *Roads to be bridged.*—When it may be found necessary, in conformity with these rules, to make a sludge or water drain across any road, the party making such drain shall construct a substantial bridge over such drain across the road, which bridge shall be kept in repair by the owner of the drain.

xii. *Objections to be made.*—Objections to the erection of any puddling machine or water privileges of any kind must be made to the local court, in writing, stating the nature of the objections, with the names and occupation of all the parties objecting.

xiii. *Transfer of water privileges, &c.*—In the event of any person or persons disposing of his or their interest in any machine, dam or engine, the party purchasing shall make application to the local court for a renewal of the grant.

xiv. *Registration of puddling machines.*—Any man or party of men holding puddling machines, being compelled through want of water or any other necessary cause to suspend working such machine, may be permitted, on application to the local court, to register his or their machine for three months. A notice of such registration to be posted up on the most conspicuous place of the machine.

xv. The above rules shall apply where practicable to machines erected previous as well as subsequent to the adoption of these.

ALLUVIAL SINKING.

xvi. *Wet and dry sinkings.*—Claims are to be divided into wet and dry sinkings, wet sinkings being understood to mean where slabbing is required, provided that in no case shall surface water cause a claim to be considered wet sinking.

xvii. *Extent of claim.*—In surfacing and dry sinkings, the extent of claim for one miner shall be twelve feet by twenty-four feet, for two miners twenty-four feet by twenty-four feet, and in wet sinkings for two miners thirty feet by thirty feet, for three miners thirty-seven feet by thirty-seven feet, and for four miners forty-three feet by forty-three feet.

xviii. *Extent of claim in old ground.*—On ground previously worked or abandoned, the extent of claim shall be for one miner thirty-six feet by thirty-six feet, and for two miners fifty feet by fifty feet.

The warden shall be sole judge of what is to be considered old and abandoned workings.

xix. *Claims to be properly marked with pegs.*—The holder or holders of any claim on whatever kind of auriferous land, except on veins or reefs of quartz (they being specially provided for), shall, for the information of all other persons, mark the boundaries of his or their claim by driving in a substantial peg at each corner of the claim, standing at least one foot above the ground, and kept at all times visible; and no person or persons shall remove, injure or cover any such peg put in for the purpose of marking the corners of any claim.

xx. *Position of shaft.*—In all cases except when some natural obstruction occurs, shafts must be sunk in the centre of the claim, and the centre of such shaft shall in all cases, except where such obstruction occurs, be taken as the starting point of measurement.

xxi. *The wall.*—In marking out claims a two-foot wall shall be left between the claims which may be worked by either of the adjoining parties.

xxii. *Wall to be propped.*—In alluvial sinkings, where a party takes out the wall between their and the adjoining claims, such party shall secure the ground by props not more than three feet apart along the entire length of the wall taken out.

xxiii. *No shepherding allowed.*—In dry alluvial sinking no claim shall be kept unworked or in reserve (shepherded) for longer than forty-eight hours, unless satisfactory reason can be shown on the claim becoming the subject of dispute.

Not conforming with this rule will be considered as an abandonment of the claim.

xxiv. *Attendance at claims in wet sinkings.*—All persons holding claims in wet sinkings within six in any direction from the last hole that has struck water, shall sink their shafts without delay.

Beyond the limits mentioned, any party of miners shall be allowed to hold a claim, provided that they are all present at the claim every lawful day (Saturday excepted) for the space of three hours, which shall be from nine in the morning till twelve at noon, and provided that when parties are necessarily absent procuring slabs it shall be considered as attendance at the claim.

PROSPECTING.

xxv. Any party discovering a new gold field or workings shall have allotted to him or them, on application to the warden, an area of ground one hundred feet square, provided the discovery be made known without unnecessary delay.

An area of ground one hundred feet square shall be allowed under such condition and authority to any person discovering a lost lead or working.

xxvi. *Frontage claim for prospecting.*—Parties intending to prospect any new ground may, on application to the warden, receive permission to mark off their extended claim of one hundred feet square, and it shall not be lawful for any party or parties of miners to come within the lines of their marks across the gully or flat until gold has been struck, when such prospecting party shall have choice within such lines of their full extended claim.

QUARTZ MINING.

xxvii. *Extent of claim.*—Every miner shall be entitled to twenty feet along the supposed course of the vein, including all dips and angles of the reef, but no claim shall be more than eighty feet in length.

xxviii. *Quartz reefs running parallel.*—When there are several reefs running parallel with one another no person shall be allowed to sink within fifty feet from the centre of the nearest shaft on the next reef.

xxix. *Disintegrated quartz.*—Where the quartz veins are much disintegrated, or two or more veins worked by different parties lead into one reef, the party holding the first marked claim shall be entitled to the main reef.

xxx. *Water baling and night work.*—When the quantity of water is so great as to require baling both night and day, of which the warden shall be sole judge, it shall be competent for him to compel all parties who have struck water to bale day and night, and in all cases where the above baling is requisite it shall be compulsory on all parties within six claims of the last shaft striking water to sink their shafts and bale water both day and night, until their shafts be abandoned.

xxxi. The first party commencing to prospect a new reef or an abandoned reef shall be privileged to mark off treble claims, not exceeding in any case one hundred and twenty feet, and shall, upon application to the warden, be entitled to hold the same.

xxxii. *Plurality of claims in quartz mining.*—No miner shall be allowed to hold in virtue of his own miner's right more than one claim or share in any claim, but any authorised miner, party, or company of miners, may occupy or hold any number of claims, provided the requisite number of authorised miners are employed on such claims.

xxxiii. *The wall.*—In all cases a wall of three feet shall be left between the claims of different parties, and when any miner or party of miners in marking a new claim shall have neglected to leave the proper space for the wall, it shall be competent for the warden to deduct the necessary length from the claim last marked and assign it as a wall between such claim and the claim first marked, and the wall being the common property of the parties adjoining, no party shall take down, mine into, or remove any such wall without first obtaining the consent in writing of the owners of the adjoining claim.

xxxiv. *Claims to be pegged.*—All parties marking out claims on quartz reefs shall do so by two pegs, one at each end of the claim, on the line of the supposed course of the reef. The pegs shall be at least four feet above the ground, and must be kept visible during the working of the claim.

xxxv. *Claims not to be left.*—No miner or party of miners shall be allowed to hold his or their claims unworked for a period of more than three clear working days except the same is registered, and if beyond that period the claim shall be considered abandoned.

xxxvi. *Registration of claims.*—Any party having spent a large amount of labor and time in prospecting a quartz claim, and who are forced to relinquish it through sickness, want of funds, or other urgent causes, may be permitted on application to the local court to register their claim for three months. A notice of such application shall be given to the clerk of the local court, and a copy of the same notice must be posted on a conspicuous part of the claim at least seven days before the court will entertain such application, and if granted, a notice of registration shall be furnished by the clerk of the court, containing the date and names of the party, which notice shall be posted on the claim registered.

xxxvii. *Special rule for quartz mining.*—In quartz mining, where it is found that two men can sink a shaft, it shall be lawful for any of the other partners to employ themselves in any way they may think fit.

AMALGAMATION RULES.

xxxviii. *Amalgamation of claims allowed.*—Whenever it can be proved satisfactorily that two or more parties can by combining overcome any difficulty which may exist in working their claims separately, or can by the application of machinery in any way facilitate the working of the same, such combination shall be authorised, and the claims of parties so combining shall be termed amalgamated claims, and shall be subject to the following regulations:—

xxxix. *Special permission for amalgamated claims.*—In no case shall amalgamated claims be allowed without a special permission from the warden of the district, and where more than two claims are to be amalgamated, it must be by special recommendation of the local court, and all such applications must be made to the local court at least eight days previous to the permission being given for such amalgamation.

xl. *Applications to state particulars.*—In all cases the application for an amalgamation shall state—

1. Date of application.
2. Situation or plan of the ground.
3. Whether on worked or unworked ground or quartz reefs.

4. Name or title of each firm or company.

5. Names in full, also date of miner's right of each shareholder.

6. A description of machinery proposed to be employed in working the ground.

xli. *Notice of application.*—In all cases a notice of such application as described above shall be kept posted on some conspicuous portion of the ground applied for, and also lodged with the local court at least eight days previous to the granting of such amalgamation.

xlii. *Objections to be made to the local court.*—All objections to such grants must be made to the local court in writing on or before the day such application is to be considered by the court.

GENERAL RULES.

xliii. *Forcible possession.*—No party shall be allowed to take forcible possession of any claim; but when a claim is disputed, the party wishing to take possession of it shall first make application to the warden to enquire into and decide the matter.

xliv. *Injury to shafts.*—No party shall be allowed to remove the pipe clay or any other substance from the top of any shaft without leaving an embankment around the mouth of the same sufficient to prevent the water running into such shaft, and thereby making its way into the adjoining claim, neither shall any party be allowed to cut a drain into any shaft, whereby another party may be injured.

xlv. *Roads and Government Reserves.*—Should a lead of gold be found to go under any surveyed road or Government reserve, or under any other road or tract not having been surveyed, the local court have power to determine the desirability and manner of working the same, always paying strict attention to the public safety and convenience.

xlvi. *Waterholes for domestic use.*—On the application of any six persons residing in a particular locality, the court may grant permission to the applicants to enclose and preserve for their special use a well for domestic purposes.

xlvii. *Chinese encampment.*—No Chinese encampment shall be permitted within one-fourth of a mile of any township boundary, or within two hundred yards of any surveyed line of road, or any main street, or road on any diggings, and a space of at least ten feet shall be left between each tent in such encampment; and all such shall be removed within fourteen days from the day on which this regulation shall have been assented to.

xlviii. *Felling trees across public roads.*—Any person or persons who may fell, or cause to be felled, any tree across any road, footpath or crossing-place in common use, shall remove, or cause to be removed, such tree from such road, footpath or crossing-place within twelve hours from the time of said tree being felled.

The foregoing Regulations, Nos. 1. to xlviii., have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Gazetted on the 14th day of December, 1867, pursuant to 18 Victoria No. 37, sec. 17.

B.7509.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM C. HAINES.

