



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.)

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE, *Acting Secretary.*

VOL. I.]

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

[No. 7.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand.

WHEREAS Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by a Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to constitute and appoint me Edward John Eyre, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand, with such powers and authorities, and according to such directions as are expressed in Her Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six; And Her Majesty did require and command all Officers and Ministers, and all other her subjects in the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice of Her Majesty's said Warrant, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Now therefore, I, Edward John Eyre, do hereby proclaim and declare, that I have this day taken the prescribed oaths, and assumed the administration of the Government of the said Province accordingly; And I hereby call upon the inhabitants of the said Province to be aiding and assisting me therein.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Wellington, this **L.S.** twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, Session 8, No. 3, intituled—"An Ordinance to prohibit the Sale, &c., of Spirits, and to regulate the Sale, &c., of other Intoxicating Liquors to persons of the Native Race."

And whereas by the said recited Ordinance it is enacted that the said Ordinance shall come into operation in such districts, and at such times, as the Governor for the time being shall by Proclamation from time to time appoint.

Now, I, the Lieutenant-Governor, do hereby appoint that the said recited Ordinance shall come into operation in the Province of New Munster, upon and from the

first day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Wellington, this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Secretary's Office,
Wellington, January 31, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Commission, appointing Justices of the Peace for the Province of New Munster, and the List of Names thereunto annexed, be published for general information.

By his Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and loving subjects whose names are hereunto annexed, Greeting.

KNOW YE, that we have assigned you, and each and every of you, jointly and severally, to be our Justices to keep our Peace in our Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand, and to keep and cause to be kept all ordinances and statutes for the preservation of the Peace, and for the quiet rule and government of our people, made in all and singular their articles in our said Province and its dependencies, according to the form and effect of the same, and to punish all persons offending against the said ordinances and statutes, or any of them, in the said Province and its dependencies; and to cause to come before you, or any one or more of you, all those within the said Province of New Munster, who to any one or more of our people, concerning their bodies, or the firing of their houses, shall have used threats, to find sufficient security for the Peace, or their good behaviour towards us and our people; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then them in our prisons, until they shall find such security, to cause to be safely kept. We have also assigned you, or either of you, with any one or more of such Justices as are hereby, or shall hereafter be duly commissioned by us in that behalf, to enquire the truth more fully by all lawful means by which the truth of the matter shall be better known, of all and all manner of felonies, poisonings, trespasses, or extortions whatsoever, and of all and singular other crimes and offences

of which the Justices of our Peace may or ought lawfully to enquire, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in the said Province of New Munster done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be done or attempted.

AND ALSO, of all those who in the aforesaid Province in companies against our Peace, in disturbance of our people, with armed force, have gone or rode, or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; and also, of all those who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait, to maim, or cut, or kill our people. And also, of all victuallers, and all and singular other persons, who in the abuse of weights or measures, or in selling victuals, against the form of the ordinances and statutes, or any of them therefore made for the common benefit of our said Province, and our people thereof, have offended, or attempted, or hereafter shall presume in the said Province to offend or attempt. And also, all Sheriffs, constables, keepers of gaols, and other officers, who in the execution of their offices about the premises, or any of them, have unduly behaved themselves, or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves unduly, or have been or shall happen hereafter to be careless, remiss, or negligent in our aforesaid Province. And of all and singular articles and circumstances, and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises, or any of them, by whomsoever, and after what manner soever, in our aforesaid Province done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall happen to be done or attempted in what manner soever. And to inspect all Indictments whatsoever so before you, or any of you, with such Justice or Justices as aforesaid, taken or to be taken, or before others late our Justices of the Peace in the aforesaid Province, made or taken, and not yet determined; and to make and continue processes thereupon against all and singular the persons so indicted, or who before you hereafter shall happen to be so indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves, or be outlawed. Provided always, that if a case of difficulty upon the determination of any of the premises before you, or any one or more of you shall happen to arise, then let judgment in no wise be given thereon before you, or any of you, unless in the presence of one of our Justices of the Supreme Court of the said Province.

AND THEREFORE, We command you, and each of you, and every one of you, that to keep the Peace, or ordinances and statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently apply yourselves, and that at certain days and places duly appointed, or to be appointed for these purposes into the premises, ye make enquiries, and all and singular the premises hear, and determine and perform, and fulfil them in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to justice

appertains, according to the law and custom of England, saving to us the amerciements and other things to us therefrom belonging. And we command our Sheriff of the said Province, at certain days and places duly appointed, or to be appointed, as aforesaid, to be aiding by all lawful means in the performance and due execution of the premises.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, Our trusty and well-beloved EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor in and over our Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand, at Government House, Wellington, in our said Province, this thirty-first day of January, in the eleventh year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE,

By Command of His Excellency,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

LIST OF MAGISTRATES FOR NEW MUNSTER.
WELLINGTON.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ANSON M'CLEVERTY, Commanding the Troops New Munster
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES EMILIUS GOLD, Commanding 65th Regiment
MAJOR JAMES PATIENCE, 65th Regiment
MAJOR ALFRED FRANCIS WILLIAM WYATT, 65th Regiment.
MAJOR CHARLES AUGUSTUS ARNEY, 58th Regiment
CAPTAIN GEORGE FREEMAN MURRAY, 65th Regiment
CAPTAIN ANDREW HAMILTON RUSSELL, 58th Regiment
HENRY ST. HILL, Esquire, Sheriff and Resident Magistrate
THE HONORABLE HENRY W. PETRE, Colonial Treasurer, and Receiver-General
PETER DODS HOGG, Esq. Collector of Customs
ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esquire, Registrar-General
ARTHUR EDWARD M'DONOGH, Esquire
DAVID STARK DURIE, Esq. Inspector of Police
ALFRED ROWLAND CHETHAM STRODE, Esquire, Deputy Inspector of Police.
HENRY TACEY KEMP, Esq., Native Secretary
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, Esquire, Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company
CHARLES CLIFFORD, Esquire
WILLIAM MEIN SMITH, Esquire
WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esquire, F.R.S.
EDWARD DANIELL, Esquire
~~ALEXANDER M'DONALD~~, Esquire
RICHARD BAKER, Esquire
WILLIAM HICKSON, Esquire
WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, Esquire
ALFRED LUDLAM, Esquire
ABRAHAM HORT, Esquire

NELSON.

HIS HONOR MATTHEW RICHMOND, Esquire, Superintendent
DONALD SINCLAIR, Esquire
~~ALFRED DUMETT~~, Esquire
JOHN DAMFORTH GREENWOOD, Esquire
FRANCIS OTTERSON, Esquire
~~ALEXANDER M'SHANE~~, Esquire
HUGH MARTIN, Esquire
JAMES MACKAY, Esquire
DAVID SCLANDERS, Esquire
GEORGE DUPPA, Esquire
THE HONORABLE CONSTANTINE AUGUSTUS DILLON
GEORGE WHITE, Esquire
DAVID MUNRO, Esquire
EDWARD WILLIAM STAFFORD, Esquire
WILLIAM OLDFIELD CAUTLEY, Esquire
FRANCIS JOLLIE, Esquire
CHARLES BIGG WITHER, Esquire
CHARLES THORP, Esquire
WILLIAM FOX, Esquire
JOHN NIXON, Esquire.

PETRÉ.

SAMUEL KING, Esquire
MOSES CAMPBELL, Esquire
GEORGE REES, Esquire

AKAROA.

JOHN WATSON, Esq. Resident Magistrate.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
28th January, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR directs it to be notified that the undermentioned Officers have this day taken and subscribed the proper Oaths of their respective offices;—

HIS HONOR HENRY SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Esq., as a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Islands of New Zealand.

THE HONORABLE HENRY WILLIAM PETRE, as Colonial Treasurer and Receiver General for the Province of New Munster.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
28th January, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR directs it to be notified that the undermentioned Officers have this day taken and subscribed the proper Oaths as Members of the Executive Council of the Province of New Munster;—

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM ANSON M'CLEVERTY,

the Principal Officer in Command of the Military Forces within the Province of New Munster.

THE HONORABLE HENRY WILLIAM PETRE, Colonial Treasurer and Receiver General.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
31st January, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following appointments (which have been made subject to Her Majesty's approval) be notified for general information.

MAJOR ALFRED FRANCIS WILLIAM WYATT,
65TH REGIMENT,

to be Resident Magistrate for the District of Wanganui, to date from the 14th inst.

WILLIAM GIBBORNE, Esq.,

to be Clerk of the Executive Council, from the 1st proximo.

ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Esq.,

to be Registrar-General of Deeds, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and Registrar of the Supreme Court, from the same date.

PETER DODS HOGG, Esq.,

to be Collector of Customs at Wellington, from the same date.

DANIEL WAKEFIELD, Esq.,

to be Crown Solicitor, Legal Adviser, and Standing Counsel for the Natives, from the same date.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq., M.D.,

to be Colonial Surgeon, from the same date.

MR. JAMES RUMSEY FORSTER,

to be Clerk to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, from the same date.

MR. RICHARD DEIGHTON,

to be Interpreter to the Supreme and Resident Magistrate's Courts, from the same date.

MR. JAMES SPIERS,

to be Crier to the Supreme Court, from the 24th instant.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE,

Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Reports for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE,

Acting Secretary.

ROADS.

Wellington, New Zealand,
1st January, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with your Excellency's request to be furnished with a Report shewing the progress of the line of road under my superintendence, during the last three months, and embracing an explicit account of the stages of advancement in which each part now is, I have the honor to re-

port that the Porirua portion to Jackson's Ferry has within that period been completed, the working parties withdrawn, and the road placed under the care of two European labourers. As the traffic with the Porirua District increases (and which has already been transferred from coasting vessels to this road) it will be necessary to increase this number of labourers, but the tolls, when established, will more than keep it in repair.

The expense of its construction has exceeded seven hundred pounds per mile, nor do I think it safe to estimate any future road making in this Division below that sum. I have no means of ascertaining with certainty the comparative cost of road making in other countries, but am informed an ordinary parish road in England costs about eighteen hundred pounds per mile. The Holyhead road appears to have cost from three to four thousand pounds per mile. The roads of Van Diemen's Land appear to have been still more expensive. Those lately constructed at Hong Kong to have cost about a thousand pounds per mile, the rate of wages for labourers being about ten pence a day.

If these sums be correct, and it be considered that the rate of wages paid to the natives has been 2s. 6d. and 2s. a day; and that the roads have been carried through a country unequalled in difficulty by anything which I have seen but the Cockpits of the West India Islands, it will appear that the labour of the natives must have borne a fair proportion to their wages. A comparison of the cost of this road with such portions of the Hutt road as have been formed exclusively by Europeans, would furnish some further ground for an estimate of native labour, due allowance being made for difference of locality.

From Jackson's Ferry a beach road by either shore of Porirua Harbour communicates by means of a bush bridle path with the Horokiwi Road, which was commenced where the bush track terminated at the foot of Rangihaeata's Hill, the scene of the skirmish of the 6th August, 1846. The bridle road is completed from this point through to the beach near Wainui, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the bush track between Rangihaeata's Hill and Porirua Harbour, the still greater difficulties of the Para Para Rocks, the Pukerua Bush, and Parramatta Ferry have already diverted the communication to this line, horses, cattle, pigs and sheep passing to the interruption of the workmen now employed in widening the bridle into a carriage road, at each end of the line, and which Mr. Compton's party has effected to the extent of a mile and a quarter, and Mr. Yule's party two miles.

There remain between those two parties about three miles of the bridle road impracticable for a wheel carriage, which 150 men might open in three months, and it would then be possible to take a vehicle through to Wainui, as the bush track between Porirua Harbour and Rangihaeata's Hill could be widened in a few days for that purpose, but it would almost immediately fall into as bad a state as the old Porirua Road, the constant rain of this climate speedily rendering a road impassable, unless constructed with the greatest regard to durability; such a road might, however, serve a temporary purpose, but the line by which I propose reaching Pauhatahanui is fallen and burnt off, and may with 150 men be completed in six months; while, therefore, it would require but three months to allow a wheel carriage to pass from Pauhatahanui to Wainui, it would require nine months to form a road for that distance.

Pauhatahanui is already accessible by the eastern and southern shores of the harbour, but a good inland road might be made by 150 men in six months or less.

I proceed, in obedience to your Excellency's wish, to furnish such information respecting the labourers as I have been able to obtain from personal

observation, or that of the Superintendents of Parties.

They have been chiefly furnished by the Ngati-awa, Ngatiraukawa, and Ngatitao tribes.

The former are preferred for industry and tractability.

The parties have consisted of minor chiefs, freemen, and slaves. The influence of the former appears to have declined,—it was never exercised for good, but frequently to produce dissatisfaction, and cause a strike, in which they formerly succeeded, but latterly have always been unsuccessful. They are now treated in all respects like the other workmen, and are equally under control.

The number of freemen has exceeded that of the slaves, which latter class appear to belong to individuals, not to tribes; in most cases there appears no difference between the clothing, food and manner of living of the slave and his master; I have even heard of their being joint owners of property, but however slightly the authority of the master may be exercised it appears to be indisputable, nor has there been an instance of appeal against it to that of the Superintendent of the party, even when deprived of their money and clothing, as is sometimes the case by masters who do not themselves work on the road, but visit their slaves occasionally to deprive them of the fruits of their industry, nor am I able to prevent this otherwise than by the discharge of the slave, which would probably be neither kindness to him nor punishment to his master. I believe the effect of our making no distinction beyond that of the good or bad workman, is to gradually do away with those classes amongst the natives whom we employ.

They rapidly improve as workmen, and it is extraordinary that men whose previous lives have been passed in uncontrolled idleness should now work for months together so incessantly as to rest but one hour out of ten, and under such restriction as not to be allowed to smoke or even to talk to the interruption of their work; yet this result has been obtained by means so slight as to appear quite insufficient. An idle workman is occasionally fined sixpence, or if so talkative as to interrupt work, he is placed alone without listeners; if he has given satisfaction he perhaps receives his week's wages in crowns, or if otherwise in sixpences. If a troublesome character, he is discharged; and though the Superintendents of parties have been detached many miles from any Europeans beside their overseers, in the wildest and most inaccessible places, there has never been an instance of violence towards them or the overseers. The greatest crime has been that of stealing an axe by a discharged native, when another of the tribe after working all day travelled all night to recover it, and returned with it in time for work the next morning.

The means by which this control is maintained, are the exercise of strict justice in keeping our engagements with them, and firmness in insisting on their doing the same by us. I have been fortunate in having the assistance of gentlemen as Superintendents of parties who have carried out my views most fully, and without whom the effect which has been produced upon the character of the labourers could not have been obtained. They assure me that the bearing of those natives where they have known them up the coast, was so different to that which they now exhibit with the parties, as to make them appear a different race.

In disposition they appear cheerful, not quarrelsome amongst themselves nor vindictive. So singularly free from the vice of drunkenness as to enable me to repeat the assurance which I gave your Excellency some months since, that not a case has ever yet come under the observation of either myself or the Superintendents of parties.

Those who profess Christianity, as is the case with the majority, are strict in their religious observances, nothing being allowed to interfere with their morning and evening worship; those who do not, how-

ever, are not to be unfavourably distinguished from those who do.

They do not now object to the mixture of tribes in working parties, though at first they were much opposed to it.

Their capacity as workmen is best shewn by the works which they have executed, the only European labour which has been used in the construction of the bridges, &c., on the greater part of the line, being that of the Foremen who instructed them.

From such material and without additional expense beyond clothing and arms, I conceive an Artificer Corps might be formed peculiarly valuable in this country, and scarcely less so in peace than war, affording in the former case a command of labour in any desired locality, and in the latter outposts admirably adapted to the country.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. HAMILTON RUSSELL,
Captain 58th Regt.,

Superintendent Military Roads.
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor
of New Zealand.

MEDICAL.

Wellington, January 21st, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the accompanying returns of the number of internal and dispensary patients treated at the Colonial Hospital here since it was opened, and in doing so I will crave His Excellency's attention to the following brief sketch of the present state and prospects of the establishment:

The Wellington Colonial Hospital was opened on the 15th day of September, 1847; it is a building of two story high, and comprises on the ground floor a good Surgery, one Ward capable of holding four patients, or in case of emergency, six, a large Store Room, one smaller and a Water Closet. Behind the Hospital there is a temporary wooden Kitchen and Servants' Room. At the top of the first flight of stairs there is a Steam Bath Room, with Shower Bath and a room adjoining in which the patients sweat after being in the Steam. On the upper story there is a large Ward capable of containing eight patients, but in case of emergency it will hold ten; there is in addition a small Ward for two people, a small Store Room leading to a large Cistern and a Water Closet. This building is of brick plastered with Roman cement outside, the plan being made for the addition of two large wings, which at a future time will properly speaking constitute the Hospital, the present part being then used (as intended) principally as offices and nurses' apartments.

The greater number of the cases at first taken in were those of disease in its most aggravated and chronic form, and consequently required a long time, with great care and attention, to produce any effect on them. I have now great satisfaction in stating that many of those cases at first admitted, more for the purpose of alleviation than cure, have, under a proper and regulated system of treatment, which alone could be adopted and carried out in an Hospital, so far recovered as to astonish me and produce grateful feelings in the minds of the sufferers. I have also now no hesitation in stating that from the short time I have been acting in medical charge I have had sufficient data to enable me to say that incalculable good will arise by making this establishment a mixed Hospital.

When patients are first admitted into the Hospital they are, if strong enough, put into the Vapour Bath and the skin well cleansed with soap and water; if they are not able to bear the Vapour Bath they have a warm one instead. They have then their hair cut and are placed in a comfortable bed with clean sheets; at the head of each bed there is a card hung giving the name, age, place of residence, tribe of country, disease, and date of admission. From this

period there is a regular system of cleanliness adopted and efficiently carried out by the Hospital Attendants, aided by the willing co-operation of all the patients who have as yet been admitted, in short, every one seems anxious to contribute their individual share to the promotion of the general comfort of the establishment.

The plan originated by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of mixing the natives and Europeans in the same Wards, I have carried out with the most perfect and satisfactory results, as can be seen by any persons visiting the Institution; and although I was at first doubtful as to the practicability of such a plan, I am now firmly convinced that nothing is more easy, and that it is attended with the very best effects, particularly as regards the natives, from the habits of cleanliness adopted on the admission of patients, all disagreeable smell is removed, thereby getting rid of one of the greatest objections to mixing both races. The Wards are now as pure and free from smell as any English Hospital could be; and I have seen with feelings of great pleasure the good and kindly spirit manifested by the white patients towards their darker brethren on all occasions, and the grateful feelings of the latter for acts of kindness which the European patients have been always ready to afford; indeed we have at present one native in particular, in the lower Ward, whose friends never come near him, and who has expressed himself to the white patients in the same Ward in terms of gratitude for what they have done for him, saying also that they alone are his friends. From these and many other circumstances, therefore, I contend that a bond of reciprocal good feeling will be formed between natives and Europeans, moulded and cemented to a certain extent by this Institution under the mixed system, and which will not be easily broken, for we all know what feelings of sympathy and friendship spring up between individuals attending on each other's ailments; and I now speak from experience when I say that since the Hospital has been opened nothing but harmony has existed between both races, each and every one ready to assist the other, without any distinction. So far, then, this plan of mixing has been attended with beneficial results.

Another good accruing from this plan is, that the natives see the Europeans, submitting to many things for the cure of their diseases with which they were unacquainted; this in itself is calculated to inspire them with still greater confidence in our art, and a conviction that punctuality and regularity in taking medicine is most important. This was a difficulty I had to contend with in some cases before the opening of the Hospital, as must be self evident.

In almost every instance in which natives have been discharged they have previous to their departure either provided themselves, or been furnished by their friends, with European clothing, although they came to the Hospital in blankets; this they adopt from what they have seen in the Hospital, and from a fear that if they take again to blankets they will die. They also always come to me for rules to guide them when they leave the Hospital, and I have good reason to know that they are not soon forgotten. I was told by one of our European patients who was at Waikanae a short time ago, that the old chief "Hiangarere" who was operated on and cured in the Hospital, was lecturing the people of his pa as to what was conducive to their health and what was prejudicial, and that the old chief threw away some stinking karakas which a boy was going to eat, saying that when he was in the Hospital the Doctor told him such food was bad.

The first and surest proof that the natives appreciate the Hospital is that it has been always full since its opening. I have had natives from Otaki, Waitui, Manawatu, and other places up the coast, and also from Waikanae, from which place the first native patient was admitted, namely, the old chief Hiangarere, who was put under the influence of Sulphuric Ether previous to the removal of a large

tumour from between his shoulders. From this native's son I forward a letter showing how the old man appreciated the Hospital; also a letter from Riwai, the native teacher at Waikanae, whose wife died in the Hospital, as well as a letter from the same person to the Hospital Attendants. I could name all the patients who have been in the Hospital who have expressed themselves grateful, but this is needless. I am, however, far from saying that some may not be found who do not as yet appreciate the benefits of this Institution, or not yet sufficiently divested of their old predilections for their pas and native habits to at once abandon them in time of sickness and enter our Hospital. All I contend for is, that it has perfectly astonished me as well as persons conversant with the natives that they have up to this time so readily fallen in with our views, including in the number not alone the young men, but also some of the oldest and most influential chiefs. As no Institution was ever yet found to please everybody even amongst the most civilized people, so, I suppose, this may fail in some instances; but we must be satisfied with the mass, leaving individuals to time, civilization, and the force of example. Besides, no measures introduced by a civilized nation amongst a half barbarous people for their improvement and good, can be expected to meet with entire success at first; it is only by steady perseverance, having our object in view, that we can hope to see our endeavours crowned with success.

The natives have suffered severely in conjunction with the white population from the effects of the influenza epidemic so prevalent here, but the deaths have been few; inflammation of the lungs, as detailed in a former report, being very common and requiring very active treatment. As to the cause of this epidemic I am unable to speak, except theoretically, as it has not in all probability originated in this country, but has, like some epidemics, travelled from other places, being modified more or less by atmospheric influence or climate in each particular place, accounting for its mildness in some localities and severity in others.

I am sorry to have to report that whooping cough is making its appearance amongst the native children, and I fear that great mortality will ensue, from the want of proper clothing and care it is very likely to be complicated with inflammation of the lungs, producing a double disease.

I would respectfully call his Excellency's attention to the subject of medical aid for the women and children, as few women in comparison to the numbers can be accommodated at the Hospital, and no children. It is out of the question now being able to take in more than two women, as the house is too small, and even supposing a wing was built, which is much required, few mothers could leave their children to come into Hospital unless under peculiar circumstances, but in no case could we accommodate children in an establishment of this sort. The only remedy therefore which I see is to afford such cases as cannot be received into Hospital whatever aid it is possible to do at their pas.

I would strongly recommend the constitution of a board of visitors consisting in part of native chiefs; this would be most desirable and useful, as inspiring their people with confidence and getting them to enter into our plans and work with us in our endeavours for their good; by getting the sanction and concurrence of the chiefs we will obtain that of the whole or greater part of the tribe; I have found them useful in my profession both by their advice and authority, and in this case they have promised me their co-operation as soon as his Excellency would call upon them; the names of the different natives I would desire to have as a board I forward for his Excellency's sanction. In conclusion I would recommend to his Excellency the addition of a wing if possible, as the present Hospital is not large enough for the number of applicants; and I would request to bring under the especial notice of his Excellency the kind, attentive,

Good effects of the mixed plan as originated by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

Practical proofs of the tendency of the Hospital to improve the habits of the natives

Proofs that the natives appreciate the Hospital.

Prevalence of the influenza amongst the natives.

Whooping cough amongst the natives.

Medical relief for women and children.

Constituting a Board of native chiefs, as suggested by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, most desirable.

and excellent conduct of both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, the Hospital Attendants, who never spare themselves by day or night in contributing their share to the efficiency of the establishment and on whom so much devolves; they have given me the greatest satisfaction, and I cannot recommend them too highly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
J. FITZGERALD, M. D.,
Med. Officer.

S. E. Grimstone, Esq.,
Acting Secretary.

Waikanae, Tehema 15, 1847.

E tama e Takuta tena koe, e hoa kia rongā mai koe kua tae mai to taua nei kaumatua a Hiangarere kua kite katoa nga tangata i tona mate e korero ana ia ki nga tangata o konei ki tau mahinga ia ia, ki te pai o tau mahi ki a ia, ki tou aroha hoki ki a ia, ki to korua ko te Harawira, e tama e pai ana tona mate, e pai ana hoki tana korero ki a koe, e hoa kia rongā mai hoki koe, ko tahi to maua kua mate ka tahi maua te maori ka he i tenei mate ko te ate o taua koroke i puta mai i te waha ko te Reawatea te ingoa o taua tangata e rangi ko nga tangata o konei kei te mate katoa.

He oti ano, Na to hoa

Na Wiremu
Tamihana

Waikanae, Hanuere 10, 1848.

E hoa e Takuta—Tena koe ka aroha au ki a koe mo tou arohatanga ki a maua ko toku hoa wahine No reira au i aroha ai ki a koe. No te painga o tau mahinga i toku hoa a tangohia noatia e te Atua i runga i tau mahinga. E aroha tanu ana au ki a Heri Tokorua nga Tupapaku o konei kotahi te tamaiti kotahi te kaumatua he wahine tetehi. He kotiro tetehi ko au e ahua ngikore ana he rangi ano ka pai he rangi ano ka mamae oira he mamae iti nei E pai ana i nainai. Kui kite au i te Takuta nei Heoti.

Na tou hoa aroha
Na Riwai Te Ahu.

Waikanae, Hanuere 10, 1848.

E hoa e Hakopa—Tena korua ko to hoa ko mata, e aroha atu ana au ki a korua No te mea, kua kite au i to korua atawhai ki a maua ko toku hoa wahine. Nokonei au i aroha ai ki a korua. E aroha tonu ana au ki a Heni, i au e noho nei Heoti.

Na tou hoa aroha
Na Riwai Te Ahu.

NAMES OF NATIVES TO CONSTITUTE A BOARD OF VISITORS.

PETONI PA.—Ko te Puni, Ko Nga Paki, Ko Henerere.

WAI WETU.—Ko Ehanga, Ko Rihia, Ko Mataiwi.

NGAURANGA.—Ko te Manihere, Ko te Watene.

KAI WARA WABRA.—Ko Kuri, Ko te Tura.

PIPI TEA.—Ko Purutu, Ko te Ropitha, Ko Wai tarapa.

KUMUTOTO.—Ko Witako.

TE ARO.—Ko Hemi, Ko Mohi, Ko Tamata Witemu, Ko Pukuwahi, Ko Puihi, Ko Hakaria.

J. FITZGERALD, M. D.

TRANSLATION.

Waikanae, 15th December, 1847.

Friend—Doctor—Greeting my Friend—Our invalid "Hiangarere" has arrived, and all the people have seen where he was afflicted, and he has described to the people here how skilfully you treated his malady, and how attentive you were to him, as also Mr. Hadfield's kindness to him. My friend—his wound is healed and he speaks well of you. A native has died here, and we are completely bewildered by this sickness (the influenza). The lungs of this man protruded through his mouth, his name is Hoani Riri Awatea. Indeed the whole of the people here are suffering from this sickness.

William Thompson.

Dr. Fitzgerald.

TRANSLATION.

Waikanae, 10th January, 1848.

Friend Doctor—Greeting—I esteem you for the kindness shown by you to myself and wife, it is this has made me esteem you; the kind manner in which you treated my wife until she was removed by death. I deeply lament the loss of my wife. Two persons have died here (at Waikanae) a woman and a child. For myself I feel languid. One day I feel better, another day I feel pain, but the pain is not very great. I feel better to day, and have seen the Doctor who is here.

From your friend,

Riwai Te Ahu.

Dr. Fitzgerald, Wellington.

TRANSLATION.

January 10th, 1848.

Friend Jacobs—Greeting yourself and wife—I respect you both for the kindness shewn by you to my (sick) wife. I am greatly deploring the loss of my wife.

Riwai Te Ahu.

Mr. Jacobs, in charge of the Hospital
at Wellington.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL PATIENTS TREATED IN THE WELLINGTON COLONIAL HOSPITAL, FROM THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1847, TO THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1848.

NAME.	TRIBE.	PLACE OF ABODE.	PROBABLE AGE. YEARS.	SEX.		DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.	ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED CURED.	DIED.	OBSERVATIONS.
				Male.	Female.					
a Rachael Branks		Porirua Road	34		Female	Compound fracture of right leg, and simple fracture of left	Sept. 15		Sept. 30	a Died of Lock-jaw and Tetanus, on the fifteenth day after admission. The fractures were doing well, and had this disease not set in, she would have recovered.
b Hiangarere	Ngatiawa	Waikanae	40	Male		Fibro-cartilagenous tumour on back	Sept. 28	Dec. 7		b This chief was operated on, and tumour removed, having inhaled ether. Tumour about 3lb weight. [quite cured.]
c Enaha	Ngatiraukaua	Otaki	19	Male		Scrofulous ophthalmia	Oct. 14	Dec. 13		c This was a bad case, the patient having nearly lost the sight of his left eye; now
d Thomas Fitzgerald		Hutt Road	25	Male		Fistula in ano	Oct. 1			d This man, from being in a dying state when taken in, is now in a fair way of recovery.
e Mary Anne Peck		River Hutt	13		Female	White swelling	Oct. 21			e This little girl was brought in, her friends having despaired of her life, is now able to walk about. She had also great swelling and enlargement of thigh bone, which was three or four times its natural size.
f Rihia	Ngatiawa	Waiwetu Pa	25			Consumption with spitting of blood	Oct. 22			f This man was dying when he came in; is now free from cough, good appetite, and gaining flesh.
g Pakou	Ngatiawa	Pipitea Pa	25	Male		Scrofulous ulceration	Oct. 22	Dec. 21		g This ulcer was the worst I have seen, extending from elbow to wrist, in a half-putrid state; now quite well.
h Ngakuaha	Ngatiraukaua	Otaki	20	Male		Rheumatism (severe)	Oct. 22			h This native was brought from the Hutt road, supposed to be dying, having lost the use of all his limbs from rheumatism; is now cured, and will soon leave the
i Riwa	Ngatitama	Te Eupuku	30	Male		Scrofulous ophthalmia	Oct. 28	Jan. 7		i This native had lost the sight of left eye from disease; left quite cured. [Hospital.]
j Eta	Ngatitautai	Te Aro Pa	25	Male		Scrofulous ulceration of entire neck	Oct. 28	Dec. 13		j This was a dreadful case of scrofula, extending all round the neck.
k Mihaka	Taranaki	Te Aro Pa	20	Male		Scrofulous disease of bones of foot	Oct. 28			k This native had abscesses over all parts of his body, and one large one at right knee, from which 16 oz. of matter was taken.
l Kaioraora	Ngatiwakatera	Manawatu	19	Male		Consumption	Oct. 28		Nov. 29	l This man was in the last stage of consumption, and was taken in because he had no friends here. [had fallen on him.]
m Hoepa	Ngatitama	Porirua	35	Male		Injury of right leg	Oct. 26	Nov. 10		m This native had a large abscess close to the ankle joint, which was opened. A tree
n Himona Pita	Ngatitama	Ohariu	51	Male		Consumption	Oct. 21	Dec. 10	relieved	n This man was sent by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor; he was scarcely expected to live till next day, but so far recovered under treatment and good diet as to astonish his friends and all who knew him.
o Emery Hamon		Kapiti	25	Male		Disease of elbow joint	Jan. 5	Jan. 4		o This was a bad case of long standing; loss of use of arm; now quite cured.
p Wirimu Eta	Taranaki	Te Aro	25	Male		Rheumatism (bad)	Nov. 5	Jan. 10		p This native had inflammation of the ear, with profuse discharge; now cured.
q Ngahenga	Ngatiawa	Waiwetu	35	Male		Rheumatic fever	Nov. 8	Nov. 23		q This native was very bad; he is a very influential man at his Pa, and was at once brought to the Hospital.
r Raweri Pehiatea	Ngatitama	Porirua	25	Male		Consumption	Nov. 10	Dec. 7	relieved, since dead	r This was one of the young men who went with Lieut. Servantes to Wanganui, where he got ill; he was in the last stage of consumption when he applied, and was only relieved.
s Paura	Ngatitama	Kaiwarra	30	Male		Neglected inflammation of the lungs	Nov. 17		Nov. 30	s This man was ill at Wairarapa, beyond the reach of medical aid; when brought to Hospital, I told his friends he would die in a few days.
t David Henderson		Wellington	35	Male		Bad ulcers of leg	Nov. 18			t This man is nearly well, and in Hospital; his legs were very bad.
u Hoaia	Ngatihauia	Wainui	20	Male		Leprosy	Nov. 23			u This was the most remarkable and worst case I have seen; he is now nearly well; he came a great way off for admission.
v William Wells		Wellington	40	Male		Diseased testicle, with bad stricture	Dec. 4			v This was a very bad case; he is better, one disease being cured, but still in Hospital.
w Catherine Parks		Wellington	21		Female	General debility, with affection of heart	Dec. 8	Jan. 14		w This girl was supposed by her friends to be almost past cure; she is now quite well.
x Aritaku	Ngatitupaihia	Te Aro Pa	30	Male		Inflammation of lungs	Dec. 9	Dec. 13		x This case was very severe, but arrested at once by treatment; he is now perfectly well, and at work.
y Robert Suet		Wellington	45	Male		Destruction of mouth and palate from syphilitic disease	Dec. 12		Dec. 23	y When I saw this case, I said nothing could be done, and nothing could save him. I never saw such a case in all my lifetime; his sufferings were certainly relieved, and if he had applied in time, might have been saved.
z Peta Moue	Ngatirangatahi	Ngahauranga	30	Male		Jaundice (bad)	Dec. 14	Jan. 4		z This is the Native Teacher of Waikanae.
* Riwai	Ngatiawa	Waikanae	25	Male		Dyspepsia	Dec. 14	Dec. 30		* This woman had inflammation of one lung first, which was subdued, but inflammation set in the other before she had recovered her strength; she was consumptive. [disease nearly cured.]
+ Hene	Ngatiawa	Waikanae	30		Female	Inflammation of both lungs	Dec. 19		Dec. 24	+ This was a bad case, being complicated with dropsy; he is still in Hospital; skin
† Petua	Ngatiawa	Ohau	30	Male		Leprosy	Dec. 24			† Still in Hospital.
‡ Ewaho	Ngatiawa	Pipitea	25	Male		Consumption, with fever	Jan. 8			‡ This was a bad case, but now quite cured.
Emaka	Ngatiawa	Pipitea	20	Male		Inflammation of right arm	Jan. 10	Jan. 19		This was a bad case, but now quite cured.

J. FITZGERALD, M.D., MEDICAL OFFICER.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF DISPENSARY PATIENTS TREATED AT THEIR OWN PAs AND THE HOSPITAL FROM THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1847, TO THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1848.

NAME.	SEX.		PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	DISEASE.	CURED.	DIED.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Male	Female					
Petere	Male		Kaiwarawara	Rheumatic fever	Cured		
Te Hone Hone		Female	Pipitea	Inflammation of ear	Cured [ment		
Pirihira		Female	Pipitea	Inflammation of both ears	Still under treat-		
Wikiripe	Male		Teakiwai	Syphilitic disease	Still under treat-		
Te Tahana a	Male		Pitoni	Scrofulous disease of knee-joint	[ment		a This patient is not likely to recover, being consumptive.
Miriama		Female	Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Manihera	Male		Ngahauranga	Lumbago	Cured		
Edward Prince	Male		Wellington	Dislocation of elbow-joint	Cured		
Joe Grimaldi	Male		Wellington	Dislocation at shoulder-joint	Cured		
Etako b	Male		Kumutoto	Deafness	Cured		b This chief was quite deaf: by an operation he was quite cured before he left the surgery.
Epui	Male		Kaiwarawara	Rheumatism	Cured		
Emeri		.. child	Pipitea	Teething and Infantile fever	Cured		
Herewera	Male		Te Aro	Remittent fever	Cured		
Erita		.. child	Pipitea	Remittent fever	Cured		
Erita		Female	Te Aro	Remittent fever	Cured		
Moki		Female	Te Aro	Fever from teething	Cured		
Teringa	Male		Waikanac	Scrofulous Abscess	Cured		
Herehere c		.. child	Teakiwai	Inflammation of lungs			c This child was very bad; the parents live at Ohariu; I do not know whether it recovered or not.
Hakaria	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Riwai	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Ehou	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Hamuera	Male		Te Aro	Fever bad	Cured		
Taurawiri	Male		Te Aro	Scrofula	Cured		
Pukekura	Male		Pipitea	Whitlow (bad)	Cured		
Emohi	Male		Pitoni	Ophthalmia	Cured		
Eoka	Male		Te Aro	Fever and inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Rewenata	Male		Te Aro	Rheumatic fever	Cured		
James Roche	Male		Hutt	Injury of scalp	Dressed twice		
Burkett	Male		Wellington	Sore legs	Not yet cured		
Wiriki	Male		Pipitea	Rheumatic fever	Cured		
Rewai	Male		Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Rihia		Female	Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Raukura		Female	Pipitea	Teething	Cured		
Matia	Male		Ngahauranga	Consumption	Not cured		
Pirika	Male		Oteranga	Inflam. of lungs and fever.			
Honi Hungi	Male		Pipitea	Fever (bad)	Cured		
Epuro		Female	Pipitea	Fever (bad)	Cured		
Ngarui	.. child		Pipitea	Remittent fever		Dead.	
Karina	Male		Taupo	Whitlow (bad)	Cured		
Wirimu	.. child		Ngahauranga	Remittent fever	Cured		
Aporo	Male		Porirua	Injury of head	Cured		
Ranihera	Male		Te Aro	Teething and fever	Cured		
Epoka d	.. child		Teakiwai	Fever from teething	Have not seen it for a long time		d This child's parents live at Ohariu.
Ewera	.. child		Te Aro	Teething	Cured		
Parahi Heme e	Male		Te Aro	Chronic inflam. of lungs	Cured		e Chief and influential man.
Tamati Wirimuf	Male		Te Aro	Bad fever	Cured		f This is the native teacher belonging to the Wesleyan Mission.
Wairarapa g	Male		Pipitea	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		g This is one of the chiefs of Pipitea Pa.
Hare	Male		Pipitea	Fever	Cured		
Herewera	Male		Pipitea	Dysentery from teething	Cured		
Ane		Female	Pipitea	Remittent fever	Cured		
Ihaia	Male		Te Aro	Rheumatism	Cured		
Te Pepene	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Hota	.. child		Ohariu	Remittent fever	Lost sight of		
Tahana	Male		Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Herewera	Male		Waikanac	Fever	Cured		
Etimo h	Male		Te Aro	Fever and inflam. of lungs	Cured		h An influential man at Te Aro Pa.
Kohare	Male		Otaki	Fever	Cured		
Pakiwai	Male		Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Hamuera	Male		Te Aro	Fever, secondary attack	Cured		
Tamati	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Katene	Male		Pipitea	Remittent fever	Cured		
Emere		Female	Pipitea	Affection of the womb	Cured		
— Barnett		Female	Wellington	Ophthalmia	Cured		
Emohi	Male		Te Aro	Fever	Cured		
Manihera	Male		Te Aro	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Matene	Male		Te Aro	Teething	Cured		
Samuel Bartlet	Male		Porirua Road	Fracture of fotearm	Cured		
Pita	Male		Kaiwarawara	Deafness			
Maria		Female	Pipitea	Inflammation of lungs	Cured		
Eroka		Female	Teakiwai	Ulcer of the eye	Not yet cured		
Taupoki		Female	Pipitea	Fever, rheumatic	Cured		
Himire	Male		Pipitea	Hakihaki	Nearly cured		
John Farmer	Male		Wellington	Chronic Cough	Relieved		
Mohi i	Male		Pitoni	Inflammation of lungs	Under treatment		i This native did not apply for a long time after he got ill.
Patara	Male		Wellington	Hakihaki	Under treatment		
— Marshall	Male		Wellington	Lumbago	Cured		
Raniera	Male		Kumutoto	Fever	Under treatment		
Puaha	Male		Porirua	Contusion	Dressed		

NOTE.—The fevers amongst the Natives do not appear to be of a contagious character, but generally the effect of inflammatory action in some part of the body. There are very few cases amongst the white people. The causes of these diseases have been fully explained in a former Report, as well as in a letter now in course of publication for the Natives. With the exception of the late prevailing Epidemic Influenza, and subsequently Hooping-Cough, this climate is generally speaking healthy for Europeans. The amount and nature of disease amongst the Native population is no criterion of the climate as regards the white people, for there are causes operating amongst the Natives which fully explain the difference of effect on the two populations.

J. FITZGERALD, M.D., MEDICAL OFFICER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Statement be published for general information.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Wellington, January 29, 1848.

By HIS EXCELLENCY'S Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE, Acting-Secretary.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF
NEW ZEALAND AT WELLINGTON, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1847.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS.....				4,812	15	10
Fees—Supreme Court	24	3	0			
Resident Magistrate, Wellington	15	9	10			
				39	12	10
Fines—Supreme Court, for forfeited Recognizances	20	0	0			
Resident Magistrate, Wellington	8	14	0			
				28	14	0
Registration of Deeds—Fees.....				8	5	11
Post-office—Balance of Revenue—Quarter ending 5th October, 1847 ..				55	9	1
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE				4,944	17	8
INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS.						
Sale of Ordinances of Council.....	0	8	8			
Repayment of Rations to Prisoners under Military Sentence.....	17	15	6			
				18	4	2
REPAYMENT OF COLONIAL ADVANCES.						
Government House and Domain—Balance of Account-current.....	31	16	3			
Roads—Wairarapa—Balance of Account-current	61	17	4			
North Road Do. do.	64	19	3			
				158	12	10
RECEIPTS IN AID OF THE REVENUE.						
Two Bills, No. 12 and 13, drawn by His Excellency the Governor on Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury	2,000	0	0			
Advances from Commissariat Chest—In Cash	£1,500	0	0			
In Bills	1,750	0	0			
	3,250	0	0			
				5,250	0	0
				10,371	14	8
BALANCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1847	1,556	4	6			

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CIVIL.									
ESTABLISHMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—									
Salaries of His Excellency and Private Secretary				250	0	0			
Travelling Expenses				8	3	0			
Stationery				5	15	11			
Forage				15	18	6			
									279 17 5
HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTABLISHMENT:—									
Salaries of His Honor, the Acting Secretary, Clerks, and Messenger ..				173	9	0			
The Native Secretary.....				45	0	0			
Contingencies.....				17	7	0			
									235 16 0
The Treasury Department									
Harbour do.									120 18 8
Survey do.									75 17 0
Armed Police do.									121 19 2
Medical do.									146 5 3
									30 0 0
									1,010 13 6
JUDICIAL.									
The Supreme Court				299	0	6			
Local Court—Requests				6	9	7			
Registry of Deeds—Clerk				23	15	0			
Crown Prosecutions				21	12	0			
Resident Magistrates				110	9	8			
Law Officers—Crown Solicitor				66	7	7			
Sheriffs—Gaol				142	15	3			
Coroners				1	0	0			
									670 9 7
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Printing and Advertising				103	7	3			
Postages				1	12	5			
Government House and Domain, on account of contract for repairs and alterations				578	7	2			
Government Gardener				20	12	4			
Government Brig "Victoria"—Supplies				19	14	11			
Native Hospital—Building				98	2	5			
Furniture				191	17	1			
Conducting				25	1	4			
									315 0 10
Native Presents—Flour Mills, Sawn Timber, Boots, &c.				44	6	2			
Charitable Aid—Rations for Lunatics in Gaol, and out-door; also for charge of Infants				81	10	7			
Public Works—Repair of Beach				84	17	2			
Special Survey at Wanganui in 1846				6	6	8			
Special Land Commission under Colonel M ^c Cleverty:—									
Salaries—Clerk and Interpreter				36	8	0			

	11,927 19 2
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Roads—Wairarapa	106 9 3	
North Road		720 15 9
MILITARY CHARGES.		
Gun-boat—Wages and Repairs	32 13 0	
Militia—Provisions	9 11 8	
Staff—Half-pay	25 0 6	
	34 12 2	
Pilotage at Petre	0 15 6	
Natives—Rewards, Allowance for Damage, Rations while on Service, &c.	14 12 1	
Interpreters to the Forces—Salaries	37 10 0	120 2 9
REFUND OF REVENUE.		
Repayment of two Surcharges		16 0 0
ADVANCES TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN ENGLAND.		
Imprest—Customs—For Expenses in Quarter ending 10th Oct., 1847..	183 12 9	
Payment of Drawback on imported Goods	5 10 0	189 2 9
ADVANCES FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE.		
Advances to Acting-Clerk of Works on account of alterations and additions to Government House and Domain	205 0 0	
Police—Pay of the Force	1239 11 4	
Labour in the erection of Waikanae Barracks	31 10 0	
	1261 1 4	
Constables for conveying Mails in 1843 and 1844	19 5 6	
Survey Department—For pay of Labourers	67 4 6	
Post-office—Gratuities for conveying Mails & Ships	35 0 0	
Sub-Treasurer, Akaroa—Remittances	60 0 0	
Land - Commission under Colonel M'Cleverty—Compensation for abandoning the Lease of a Native Reserve Section on the Hutt, and for improvements thereon	80 0 0	
Roads—Wairarapa	1428 11 7	
North Road	2067 3 7	
	3495 15 2	5,223 6 6
RECEIPTS IN AID OF THE REVENUE REPAID.		
New Debentures—Interest at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. paid on them	151 4 7	
Old Debentures—Amount of 5s. and 10s. Debentures in terms of Government Notice	74 5 0	
Debenture Certificates—Amount with Interest paid in terms of Government Notice	64 10 8	
Exchange paid on Treasury Bills—		
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. discount paid Union Bank for negotiating £1,000 Bill	50 0 0	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Commission for paying in Specie	9 8 0	59 8 0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Discount for Bill for £1,000 sold under special authority	35 0 0	
About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Discount for sale of £1,350 sold various parties tendering in terms of public advertisement	24 0 0	
	59 0 0	408 8 3
REPAYMENT OF DEPOSITS FOR INTERSTATE ESTATES.		
Robert R. Strang, Deputy-Registrar, under order of His Honor the Judge of the Supreme Court		950 0 0
		10,777 4 9
		1,150 14 5
		11,927 19 2
BALANCE IN HANDS OF TREASURER DECEMBER 31, 1847..		

Wellington, January 18, 1848.

HENRY W. PETRE, TREAS. SOU. DIV.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
31st January, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned changes in the "Wellington Armed Police Force."

MATHEW WILKINS—to be a Private vice William Tomkins, discharged on the 24th November, at his own request, in consequence of continued ill health.

THOMAS GEORGE—to be a Private vice Denis Corkery, discharged at his own request on the 30th November, his period of service having expired.

CHARLES REDMAN—to be a Private vice William Pawson, discharged on the 24th instant for drunkenness and absenting himself without leave.

HENRY SELWYN—(a native) to be a Private vice Ketucket (a native), discharged this day for general neglect of duty.

HENRY WINTERINGHAM—discharged this day, his period of service having expired.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1848.

CROWN GRANTS—PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.

THE undermentioned Deeds of Grant originally advertised in the *New Zealand Government Gazettes* of the 17th January, 25th February, and 2nd August, 1845, and subsequently in the Wellington Papers, are now lying in this Office, and will be delivered to the Grantees on application.

In cases however, where the Grantee is unable to attend in person to receive his Deed, it will be delivered to the bearer of an authority according to the subjoined form, certified by a Magistrate or by a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

FORM OF AUTHORITY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

I hereby authorise A. B., of
to receive the Deed of Grant in
my favour for Land Claim Case, No.
Signature of Grantee.

Witness
Signature of a Magistrate or of
a Solicitor of the Supreme
Court.

Date.

Edward Catlin—Claim said to contain
Two hundred and thirty acres and a
half, being case No. 56.

Robert A. Murphy and George Ennis—
Claim said to contain Six hundred
and twelve acres, being case No. 446.

John M'Gibbon—Claim said to contain
Seventy two acres, being case No. 146.

William Stirling—Claim said to contain
One hundred and four acres, being
case No. 440.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1847.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Monday the 7th February next, from persons desirous of supplying the whole or any portion of the undermentioned Articles, viz:—

One Table with drawers
One Office Press
One set of Pigeon Holes with doors
One Candlestick
Four Inkstands

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders to be in duplicate, sealed and endorsed "*Tenders for Office Furniture.*"

By His Excellency's command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1848.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Monday the 7th of February next, for the supply of Rations to the Gaol at Wellington; also of Hospital Stores and Provisions for Natives, for the half year ending 30th June next:—

Ration No. 1, at ₤ Ration
" " 2, "
" " 3, "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oil, at ₤ Gallon
Cotton Wick, at ₤ lb.

A copy of the established Scale of Rations may be obtained at the Sheriff's Office.

HOSPITAL STORES AND PROVISIONS FOR NATIVES.

Beef, Mutton, Flour, Arrowroot,
Sago, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Oatmeal,
Salt, Yellow Soap, Pearl Barley, } at ₤ lb.
Mixed Vegetables, Potatoes,
Bread
Milk at ₤ pint
Port Wine at ₤ dozen
Porter " "
Vinegar at ₤ Imperial Gallon

Also such supplies of Meat (Salt and Fresh) Flour, &c., as may be required for the service of the Colonial Brig *Victoria*, when in harbour.

Tenders for Rations, or Hospital Stores, &c., may embrace the whole or any portion of the above mentioned articles, and should be in Duplicate, Sealed and Endorsed, "*Tenders for Gaol Rations, &c.*," as the case may be.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington.
27th January, 1848.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Monday the 7th February next, for the Printing of such Forms as may be required during the half year ending the 30th June next. Information respecting the description of Forms may be obtained on application at this Office. The Tenders should state the rate for the first hundred and fifty and for every fifty additional copies. Also for the Printing of the *Government Gazette*, at per sheet. To be in Duplicate, Sealed, and Endorsed, "*Tenders for Printing.*"

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1848.

STATIONERY.

TENDERS will be received at this Office on or before Monday the 7th of February next, for the supply of such quantities of the under-mentioned articles of Stationery, as may be required during the half year ending 30th June next:—

Books, demy, 10 quires	each
" " 5 quires	"
" foolscap, 4 quires	"
" note, 2 quires	"
Envelopes, large foolscap and small	100
Ink, black	at 1/2 pint
" red	"
" Indian	" stick
Indian Rubber	" lb.
Inkstands, (Pewter)	each
Paper, foolscap	at 1/2 ream
" letter	" "
" note	" "
" cartridge	at 1/2 quire
" blotting	" "
" drawing, Imperial	" "
" " Double Elephant	" "
" " Antiquarian	" "
Parchment	1/2 skin
Pencils, drawing	" dozen
Pens, steel, magnum bonum	" gross
Pins	" lb.
Quills	" 100
Ribbon, green silk	at 1/2 roll of 12 yards
Rulers, 18 in. and 24 in.	each
Sealing Wax	at 1/2 lb.
Tape, red	at 1/2 doz. pieces
Twine	at per lb.
Wafers	" "
Wafer Stamps	each

Tenders should be accompanied by a sample of the Articles, with the price noted on each. To be in Duplicate, Sealed and Endorsed, "*Tenders for Stationery.*"

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
27th January, 1848.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at this Office, on or before Monday the 7th of February next, from parties willing to contract for the supply of the whole, or any portion, of the under-mentioned Articles, in such quantities as may be required for the Public Service, during the half year ending the 30th June next.

Adzes	each
Augers { 1 inch }	"
{ 1 1/4 do. }	"
{ 1 1/2 do. }	"
Axes, American felling	"
Billhooks	"
Blocks	per inch
Blasting Tools { Crow Bars } .. per lb.	
{ Jumpers } .. per lb.	
{ Rammers } .. per lb.	
{ Spoon and Needles } .. per lb.	
{ Wedges } .. per lb.	
Coals, (English or Sydney)	per 100 lbs.
Chain, (Timber)	per lb.
Files { Hand and Cross Cut }	per dozen
{ Pit Saw }	per dozen
Grindstones { 18 in. diameter }	each
{ 24 " " }	each
Hammers	per lb.
Lines, 3/4 inch, 100 feet long	each
Levels, common, similar to Brick-layers	per foot
Mattocks	each
Pick Axes	"
Stone Picks	"
Rakes, 15 in. wide	"
Rope { 3 in. }	per fathom
{ 3 1/2 in. }	per fathom
{ 4 in. }	per fathom
Shovels { Round } .. per dozen	
{ Square, best quality } .. per dozen	
{ Medium size } .. per dozen	
Spades	"
Saws { Hand } .. per foot	
{ Cross Cut } .. per foot	
{ Pit Saws } .. per foot	
Spoke Shaves	each
Wheel Barrows	"
Saw Sets { Hand Saw } ..	"
{ Cross Cut } ..	"
Miscellaneous { Iron Rings }	per lb.
{ Eye Screws }	per lb.
{ Bolts }	per lb.
{ Straps }	per lb.
{ Dogs }	per lb.
{ Cant Hooks }	per lb.
{ Wrought Iron }	per lb.
{ Steel }	per lb.

The above Articles to be delivered at the Hutt Bridge, or in Wellington, as required, and all to be of the best quality.

Tenders to be Endorsed, "*Tenders for Tools, &c.*"

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

