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(PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.)

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By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

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Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1851.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Report by the Colonial Surgeon at Whanganui, for general information.

By His Excellency's command.
(For the Colonial Secretary)
S. E. GRIMSTONE.

REPORT
ON THE
MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE
WHANGANUI DISTRICT.

The river Whanganui, called in some of the old maps, Knowsley, is a fine stream of water, running through a district of the same name, on the northern shore of Cooks' Straits. It has its origin in Tongariro, a mountain lying about 60 miles from the sea, and embouchures in Lat. 39, 57. 19. South, and in 175. 2. E. East Longitude. Stretching at first considerably to the north-west, and pursuing a very tortuous course, its whole length is estimated at 240 miles.

The name is derived from the native *Whanga*, expanse, or according to another authority, fissure, and *nui*, great, both are applicable, the former, probably more so ages ago than at the present time, much of the land in the lower part of the district now dry bearing evidence of having been covered with fresh water.

A bar of shifting sand extends across the mouth, cut by a north and a south channel, the greatest depth is commonly in the latter and may be stated at seven feet low water, spring tides, with a rise of nine feet; the average depth at half flood, is eleven feet. A third channel sometimes makes its appearance sufficient for the passage of boats.

Inside the bar a sheet of smooth water presents itself, which having been crossed, the river is entered by a narrow gut. Immediately within the entrance a low sandy swamp forms the north shore, the opposite margin being bounded by a narrow strip of beach, along which are ranged hills, not sufficiently numerous to prevent occasional floods covering the low ground behind. A little higher up the sand flats cease, and banks of from twelve to several hundred feet high effectually confine the waters.

The distance to which the tide flows is about twenty miles, the average rate of current three knots and a half, along the tideway the depth varies from nine to twenty-four feet, low water.

Canoes pass more than two hundred miles along the river, and have to encounter a succession of falls and rapids: the means of progression are long poles and occasionally a rope.

Three miles up, on the south bank, is the native village, Putiki-Wareni, and a mile higher, on the opposite side, the town of PETRE, inhabited by Europeans, the computed distance of which from Wellington (the principal settlement in New Munster,) is one hundred and ten miles and a half.

The water of the river, until it reaches Petre, may be considered as an article of diet, nearly pure, but in that vicinity a large quantity of sea water often becomes mixed with it, and several samples drawn from the beach at low tide in summer evolved sulphuretted hydrogen gas within twenty-four hours afterwards. During freshes it is turbid and deposits much mud and exuviae on the low ground near the sea, but the numerous wild fowl of the locality and the action of wind and rain render them innocuous. Higher up such accumulations are prevented by the steepness of the banks.

For the purposes of this report and following the line of population the district of Whanganui is all that land immediately on either side of the river, and in the neighbourhood of its tributaries.

Lakes are numerous, the most important being 'Virginia Water,' situated two miles from the town, at an elevation of about two hundred feet, it is a perfect natural reservoir of excellent water, fed by springs, and must ultimately become the source whence the inhabitants below will receive their supply.

Streams are everywhere met with, some of considerable size and tributary to the river, from the drainage of fertile and extensive tracts of country. The principal on the left bank are the Wakapapa, which rises near the main stream and falls into it about forty miles from its source. One hundred and twenty miles lower down, the Manganuithau is received also from Tongariro. On the right bank, the Ongaruhe, the Ohure and the Tongarakau, are the most important. Many of the smaller streams are chalybeate and at Otai-hure and Makokomiko, the former about one hundred, the latter one hundred and forty miles from the sea, salt springs issue from the river's bank, but no information has been obtained regarding their origin.

Swamps occupy much of the level ground, but being formed of surface water admit of easy drainage, their chief produce is a large growth of coarse grass, rush and flax. They are frequented by Europeans at all seasons and occupied by the natives, during the flax harvest, which is at that period of the summer, usually considered to be most favourable for the production of marsh miasm; but they do not appear to possess any properties prejudicial to health, beyond cold and moisture; some severe cases of Ileus have originated in them during the wetter months, but as the locale of fevers, they are unknown.

From Tongariro to the sea there are no mountains, but innumerable hills cover the surface of the country, extending in every direction: they enclose rich valleys and give existence to forests wherein much valuable timber is to be found. Medically, they are worth notice, on account of the immense quantity of pure water supplied by them, and the share they have in the production of land and sea breezes.

Climate.—I regret being unable to afford tabular information on this subject for an earlier period than the present year, but a somewhat correct opinion may be formed of it from the following observations;

STATE OF THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER UNDER SHELTER, FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1851.

MONTHS.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Medium.	Highest.	Lowest.	Medium.
January.....	30	29	29.5	74	68	71
February.....	30	29	29.5	76	70	73
March.....	30	29	29.5	73	59	66
April.....	30.3	29.3	29.8	65	53	59
May.....	30	29	29.5	62	48	55
June.....	29.9	28.5	29.2	60	40	50

The months of December, January and February, are the hottest; near the solstice the heat is very great, and natives engaged in field labour retire to some shady spot; headache, vertigo or apoplexy not unfrequently occurring when the precaution is neglected.

In winter, the temperature in the sun averages 90°, in the shade 49°, but much depends upon situation. On one side of a thick hedge-row exposed to a biting south-easter, the thermometer has been seen so low as 40°, while on the other side, summer heat has been indicated. Ice is sometimes deposited on standing water, during the winter nights, but disappears as the sun rises. Snow is rarely seen: hailstorms occur more frequently.

Within 60 miles to the south-east of Petre are portions of the Tararua and Ruahine mountains, which during the colder months are surmounted with snow, the south-easterly winds therefore are very severely felt in the lower part of the district occasionally, and from what has been stated regarding its influence on the temperature of exposed localities it will be readily seen that the character of the winter must be in a great measure governed by it. The north-west wind is milder, that from the north, warm and agreeable in winter, but in summer oppressive; during its presence very little dew is deposited, but a considerable quantity if from any other quarter. It is most abundant when the land breeze only exists, and in the driest season is the never-failing preservative of vegetation. In settled weather land and sea breezes blow with regularity, the former commences at sunset, the latter about 10 a.m., the breeze for the day sometimes springing up soon afterwards. They are not uncommon in winter, but of course prevail most during summer. The usual winds near the Straits, are the north-west and the south-east, when from any other direction they seldom last long.

The following statement formed from observations made during the last six months will show their relative frequency.

January, S.E. 7 days, N.W. 20 days; S. 3 days; N. 1 day.
February ... 9 19
March ... 10 19 W. 1 1 ...
April ... 11 17 E. 2
May ... 19 12
June ... 9 17 4 ...

The wettest months are usually those of May, June and July. The number of rainy days during the past half year, were, in

January.....	6
February.....	2
March.....	11
April.....	2
May.....	8
June.....	13

The quantity of rain in January and March was beyond the par of those months, that in February, April, May and June, may be considered the average.

Thunder storms are not uncommon, and lightning is seen in all seasons. Falling stars are often observed, and meteorites reported occasionally.

Earthquakes have been known since the memory of the inhabitants, and tradition from a remote period tells of terrific changes on the earth's surface in consequence of them. No condition of weather or of atmosphere can be fixed upon as necessary for their production, having been felt on wet and on dry days, on the calm sultry summer evenings, and during the cold rough winds of winter. From the quickness with which they have usually passed, it has been difficult to decide on their direction, but several vertical shocks have been distinctly felt. During the last ten years only three of severity have been experienced, one in 1842 which opened a fissure on the river side, between high and low water marks, the others, (felt also at Wellington, where much destruction of property resulted) in 1848 within a few days of each other. The overthrow of a few ill-built chimnies was the extent of mischief.

Soil.—The low ground near the sea is composed of a sandy loam on a clay subsoil, a thick stratum of silex, or of pumice finely divided, and evidently a deposit occasionally intervening. Many hills in this part of the district were originally formed by sand drifts and are now thickly covered with fern. At a little distance from the river, and in the interior, a rich loam is everywhere found. In those swamps which have been examined the soil is light and porous, but abundantly rich with a thick substratum of pumice, resting on clay.

Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions will, at some future day, when the advance of civilization throughout the district shall have rendered necessary the formation of roads, afford an abundant field for the researches of the naturalist. At present our knowledge of them is limited, but it will be only necessary for me to mention such as are more immediately connected with the interests of the inhabitants.

Wild Mammalia are few in number, the pig, cat, rat, mouse, and probably the dog, being the only terrestrials. A bat is seen flitting about during the summer evenings and the whale may be often observed passing the river.

Of *Birds*, several Falco and a Strix are the *Accipitres*. The Sturnus Muscipapa, Turdus, Motacilla, Pyrgita, and Philedon families, are the more common *Passerinae*. The Psittacus, Picus and Cuculus may be mentioned as *Scansores*. The domesticated *Gallinae* are Pigeons, Turkeys, Common Fowl and Guinea Fowl, but the only wild members of the order appear to be the large Wood Pigeon, seen in almost every bush, and the rare Kakapo, inhabiting the wooded heights of the upper district. Of *Grallae* are found the Charadrius, Trianga, Platalea, Numenius, Ardea, Sultana, two of Himantopus, a Hematophus, an Apteryx, (the Grotesque Kiwi) and several of the Rallus family, the largest of which, is the Weka or Wood Hen. The *Palmipedes* are some Auas proper, several of the Carbo and Larus families, a Colymbus, and a bird of the Anser genus (Wio) about the size of a small duck, possessed of an osseous protuberance on each pinion, by means of, which it is enabled to climb the river banks. A Petrel (Titi) is often heard during the summer nights on its passage from the sea to its nest inland, but is rarely seen. The domestic members of this order are the Cape and the British Goose, the common and the Muscovy Duck.

Of *Reptilia* there are only a few small inoffensive Sauria of the Lizard family, but the natives affirm the existence of a very large species among the

hills on the upper part of the river, and name it the Moko-peke.

Of *Pisces*, the quantity obtainable in the river, and off its mouth is sufficient for the wants of a large population, but there being no regular fishing establishment, the supply is limited. The Clupea family are abundant, Clupea Alba being no less entitled to distinction than their British prototypes. Flounders, soles, eels, smelt, cod, gurnard and bream are plentiful. The Carcharia Vulgaris has been seen occasionally, and the Scillium is taken in large quantity by the natives, who consume it as food; the livers of these and other fishes are rejected, and a strong prejudice exists against that of the Hapuka, (a cod) which is considered poisonous, but it has been partaken of by Europeans without inconvenience.

The more common Mollusca are some of Turbo family, several of the Mytilus (salt and fresh water) some Cardiacae, Uniones, Myæ and Buccini. Of Annelides it is perhaps only necessary for me to mention a Leech, but not having seen a specimen, whether the Hirudo Officinalis, I am in doubt. Some small crab of the family Thelphusæ and Pinnotheres, the Cancer Astracus, (common in lakes and streams) and Crangon Vulgaris, are the more common edible Crustacea. Of Arachnidæ, two called by the natives Katipo are poisonous, the bite of one (a small black spider, with a red spot on the back) being particularly dreaded. The larvæ of lepidopterous insects inflict considerable injury on the gardens during the early growth and fructification of plants and demand the constant surveillance of the cultivator. A large Gryllus inhabits the fern land, but has not been known to commit the ravages imputed to it, in the northern part of the Island. The Apis mellifera has been introduced, and Musca vomitoria et equina have found a home in the district. The sand fly and the mosquito are the more troublesome Diptera, and the Pulex Irritans proves an invaluable admonisher to cleanliness.

In the *Vegetable* department are many trees and shrubs, parts of which are edible; but few or none suited to the European palate; to some, the natives are very partial, and occasionally, in their journeys, subsist upon them; those most in use are the Pitau, or Mamaku (Cyathea Medullaris) an arborescent fern, the stem of which is sweet and pulpy. It is prepared by baking and affords a plentiful meal. The Kie-Kie, (Freyinetia Banksii) the fruit, about the size of a small pine apple, is of luscious sweetness; the blossoms of the Herekeke (Phormium tenax) afford a refreshing nectar in summer, very serviceable to the traveller. The Raupo, (Typha angustifolia) found in all swamps the root of which is slightly farinaceous. The berry of the Poroporo (a solanum) juice of the Tutu, (conaria sarmentosa) and the fruit of the Karaka (corynocarpus laevigator) but the most valuable is undoubtedly the root of the Aruhe, (Pteris esculenta) or fern, which when baked, pounded and sifted, affords a considerable quantity of farinaceous powder, highly nutritious and agreeable.

The apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, apricot, fig, cherry, grape, gooseberry, strawberry and raspberry, are becoming plentiful, their cultivation being attended to by both races. Musk, rock, Persian and other varieties of melon, are grown without protection from the weather, or the use of hot beds. Esculent vegetables, of nearly every kind used in Britain, are produced with little trouble, those principally consumed by the Aborigines are potatoes (one variety of which is said to be indigenous), the Tara (caladium esculentum)

Kumera, or sweet potatoe, (*Convolvulus batatus*) some gourds, and degenerated Brassica. New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*) grows over the district, but is not used.

Materia Medica.—Several trees, plants and shrubs indigenous to New Zealand, and found in Whanganui, are reported by the aborigines to possess curative powers. From my own experience of their properties, I may mention the Hinau (*Eleocarpus Hinau*) the bark of which is a powerful astringent; the root of the Toe Toe, (*Epacris pauciflora*) laxative, similar in its operation to aloes, the root of the Phormium tenax, a simple bitter, and in large doses violently purgative; the juice of the Pua taua taua, (a clematis) escharotic, and the berry of the Kahikatea, (*Podocarpus excelsus*) stimulating and diuretic. The nasturtium aquaticum, anthemis nobilis, agrimonia eupatoria, and some menthae, salviae, althaeae, and rumices, are to be met with wild. The only medicinals cultivated are Papaver somniferum, Digitalis purpurea, Nicotiana Tabacum, Taraxacum, Ruta graveolens, Cochliaria armoracia, and some mints and sage grown for culinary purposes.

Minerals are not yet known to be either various or abundant. Native iron in a minute state of division is plentiful among the sand hills, and its pyrites and oxyde exist to some extent throughout the district. The mud of swamps is therefore used by the aborigines to strike the black colour on their mats, a decoction of Hinau bark being used as a mordant. Traces of copper and arsenic have been occasionally found, and samples of coal taken from the surface, though not good, were pronounced (after having been employed in the manufacture of several iron implements,) superior to some obtained from Wellington, and said to be Australian. On the upper part of the river are several caverns, with the usual garniture of Stalactytes and Stalagmytes. Most of the cliffs near the sea are composed of Testacea and Testaceous fossils, embedded in a matrix of clay, sand some contain carnellans, corallines, crystals, and haematites.

Agriculture.—From causes presently to be noticed, the cultivation of the soil has been much retarded. The implements in use among the Europeans are the plough, harrow, and hoe, the aborigines employ the hoe and the spade their ancient tools being now rarely seen. Barley, oats, maize and wheat, are annually raised. The quantity of maize is considerable, that of wheat small owing to the absence of mills.

Roads.—With natural wisdom, the aboriginal population avoiding unnecessary labour have located themselves along the main streams from different points of which passes have been formed to other settlements. The example has been followed by those Europeans who had the opportunity; but internal communication generally, is very defective, and it is to be regretted that the settlers do not open up the country in their immediate neighbourhood. A moderate yearly expenditure, under proper management, would greatly increase the value of their land, and as draining would be a necessary part of the work, improve their health and longevity.

Intercourse with other districts is maintained by sea and by the coast line, the latter to the westward is decidedly bad for any description of travellers, that to Wellington good for passengers, but the transit of merchandize is effected principally by shipping.

Population.—The aboriginal and European population, following a census for 1850, as regards the former, taken by order of the Government, is,

Aborigines.....	3,374
Europeans, including military.....	698

Total 4,072

By the same returns the number of adult aboriginal males is stated to be 1,289, of adult females 1,169, of boys 499, and of girls 417. The births were 52; deaths 50.

The men are robust, active, but not so capable of continued exertion as Europeans, their complexion when free from *Tattoo*, a light olive, hair, eyebrows, and lashes black, teeth white, even, and closely encircled at the neck by the gums, their average height 5 feet 6 inches. The usual dress is a shirt, over which is thrown a rug or a blanket. The women are rather fairer than the men, their average height 5 feet, when young, good-looking, but not handsome, hair, eyebrows and lashes black, and the teeth perhaps more beautiful than those of the men. The dress is a loose gown of common print or calico, buttoned round the neck, a rug or a blanket being usually added; the native mats formerly so common, are now seldom seen. The garments of children are similar to those of adults, and all travel with bare feet. The clothing rarely or never undergoes the process of washing, except among those more immediately in contact with the settlers, and is a very imperfect protection from the weather. The ornaments in use depend from the ear or neck, and are worn by both sexes, they most usually consist of a piece of greenstone (jade) fashioned into shape and polished, or a shark's tooth. The custom of smearing the body with oil and red ochre, formerly much in fashion, is now never seen in the European neighbourhood, but their persons are seldom clean. *Tattooing* still continues to be practised, and by a similar process the women's lips are stained blue, and a not unpleasant looking figure sometimes imprinted on the chin. Nearly all the adult females are covered with the cicatrices of wounds, self-inflicted during the days of mourning. The whole population occupies 140 miles of the river banks, from the sea upwards, and is distributed among 34 pas or villages, the principal of which, but not the most populous, is the missionary station of Putiki Warenu. The pa is generally surrounded by a wooden fence and the houses built, without regularity, of a coarse grass, or a rush, they are seldom of larger dimensions than six feet by eight, with only room enough to stand upright when in the middle. The entrance, through which it is just possible to crawl on the hands and knees, is closed at night by a piece of wood, there is no chimney, but the fire is placed on the floor, the smoke escaping through the loose materials of the roof and walls. A mat manufactured from the leaves of the Phormium tenax, or some dried fern thrown on one side of the dwelling, forms the occasional luxury of a bed, the bedding being the garments worn during the day. An attempt at improved architecture is sometimes seen, in a greater height of wall, the addition of a small window, or a door of larger dimensions than ordinary. At Putiki Warenu a regular town has been laid out by order of the Government, many o'd wigwams removed, and a few houses of more respectable pretensions substituted, a growing taste for European garments is also noticed, and several of the young men are never seen out of full costume.

In all the pas are Ware punis (sleeping houses) formed by erecting a low roof over an excavation in the ground, and thickly covering it with earth, a wood fire generally occupies the centre of the floor, and the principle of their construction being to exclude as much as possible the external air, they are very warm and of course very unwholesome. Formerly the chief men only used them, but now all have the entrée, the winter evenings are here spent in debate or conversation, and it would be difficult to decide whether those who remain to sleep, or they who retire to their private dwellings, suffer the greatest amount of injury.

The food usually consumed is vegetable, with occasionally wild birds, pork, or fish, the drink water, and the fuel wood.

A high degree of intelligence, great attention, and consequently, a retentive memory, are qualities common to the race, and of which the inhabitants of this part of the Islands possess their share. Good humour, hospitality to strangers, liberality to relations, faithfulness to employers, and truthfulness on matters of importance, are the more common favourable characteristics: those of a contrary nature are a disregard of kindnesses, a love of idleness, jealousy towards members of other tribes, a strong tendency to deceit and misrepresentation on ordinary matters, corrupt conversation, and promiscuous intercourse between the unmarried sexes.

Marriages with Church service have been lately on the increase, in ten villages within thirty miles of the sea, out of 490 adults 328 are united after christian practice. Their spiritual condition, or rather the assumed state, may be ascertained by the following numbers of:—

Unbaptized	712
Wesleyan	200
Church of England	2462

Total 3,374

Attempts have been made at the Missionary stations to form native schools for children, but it does not appear that they have been successful, a regular attendance of scholars is difficult to be enforced, and parental authority never exerted. It is among young men that a desire for improvement is mostly found, and here the influence of an European population becomes directly evident; our mode of buying and selling, the relative value of coins, and the postal communication kept up with the other settlements awaken curiosity and emulation, and with these aids the teacher's task is easy. Out of 730 of all ages, more immediately under the notice of the Church Missionary, 227 can read and write, and 47 perform the first four rules of arithmetic; on making a trading visit to the town it is customary for those who have thus far improved to sell by weight; the value of the commodity being worked out on a slate, with which they are generally provided.

Employments and amusements are gardening, agriculture, fishing, spearing birds, making or repairing canoes, weaving mats, (now seldom practised) ornamental carving, Divine services, religious and political discussions, and the general news of the day. With the exception of religious duties, which they perform with a solemnity worthy imitation, the cheerfulness with which they enter upon these occupations give them rather the character of amusements, in fact they have no others for their old pastime of *Ti, Hoka*, and similar frivolities are now rarely seen. Their voices are well formed for harmony, but they have no idea of musical effect, and their few barbarous wind instruments are seldom used. The tobacco pipe is a constant source of enjoyment, being seldom out of the mouth, its use is common to both sexes, and it may be said to all ages; the tobacco used is negrohead and its bad effects on the system are often observed where used to excess.

It will not be proceeding beyond the province of my report to remark that, when it is considered that the aborigines of this district were always reputed to be the worst of a savage race, and that the same causes which operated against the increase of Europeans have retarded their civilization, the amount of improvement among them now stated is perhaps as much as can be fairly expected. Half a dozen years have not elapsed, since they manifested extreme jealousy of our intentions, and scanned every

passing event with careful interest; the settlers at that time unprotected by a military force were made to feel their weakness and found British rule too feeble to give redress. But we now see a friendly confidence in the place of jealousy, a careful avoidance of offence, instead of an aptness at aggression, and some of the principal chiefs who at one time contended and stood hostile with the Government, now seeking distinction in its service. Several leading men are employed as magistrates in administering justice among their own people, and it is a well ascertained fact, that the decision of these officers is never disputed, if found consistent with our laws. It must, however, be confessed that the passions which formerly agitated are slumbering and not extinct.

Europeans first settled in the district in 1840, but several potent causes tended for a long time to render their numbers and labours utterly insignificant. Since the establishment of peace with the natives in 1847, from which period only the birth of the settlement can be dated, the population has increased and its present constitution is:—

Civilians	400
Military (with their families)	298

Total 698

This number of civilians is exclusive of those on the neighbouring rivers of Whangaihu, Turakina, &c. The proportion of males to females, is as 3 to 2, the number of births during the last eighteen months 25, of deaths 2, marriages 3. Nearly three fourths of the population live in the town, the remainder are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

The houses of Petre are built usually of wood, of one story and detached, each has a small piece of garden ground, in which are raised some of the fruits and vegetables consumed; there are a few springs of good water on private property, and some wells have been sunk, those near the river are liable to the influx of brackish water, from the occasional presence of which, and the quantity of debris constantly falling into it, the stream inshore is scarcely fit for aught but external purposes. Ample reserves have been made for streets but as yet no improvement has been made therein.

Provisions are abundant, beef, mutton, pork, fish, fowl, eggs, flour and potatoes being the articles of diet principally in use.

The military inhabit two stockades, formed on hills situated near the centre of the Town, about 150 yards apart and running parallel with each other, at right angles to the river. The men appear to enjoy excellent health. A regular hospital is established in the barracks under the charge of an assistant Surgeon.

A civil Hospital has been recently opened in the Town, intended principally for the reception of aborigines. It is a handsome building, and well situated, every native coming into the Town from the interior, or proceeding up the river from the coast, having to pass it. The size is small, but it is well adapted as the nucleus of a larger building, the arrangements, so far as they extend, are good and calculated to obtain the end in view; the rooms intended for the reception of patients are principally on the ground floor, and will contain twenty beds, allowing the usual space for each, the other conveniences are a bath room, a dispensary, a kitchen, and a steam apparatus to supply the lavatory, a water closet, tank, attendants rooms, and a store closet. The staff consists of one surgeon, who acts also as dispenser, and a male and female attendant. At the present time the Institution is nearly full, the patients are perfectly aware of the advantages derivable from medical treatment, and place

implicit confidence in the means employed, a self will sometimes manifests itself, but well tempered firmness soon re-establishes a proper feeling. It has been asserted that these Institutions are likely to become politically useful; and the following case will probably add strength to the opinion. An aboriginal female of Tautahaere having been beaten by a man of a different tribe, lay ill for several weeks, and at length, as she appeared to be dying, was removed to the hospital. On examination, it was ascertained that no bodily injuries existed, but that having been surrounded by persons who treated her as one whose earthly career had ended, she resigned herself to the event. The absence of her tormentors, and the stimulus of a warm bath and nutritious diet soon restored her without the aid of medicine, and she was discharged in a few days perfectly well. As the case arose out of a question of right to land, it is most probable that serious disturbances would have arisen from the party's death.

DISEASES.—According to tradition, the district was visited many years ago by three great and fatal epidemics, two of a dysenteric, the other of an exanthematous character, and said to have spread from the North of the Island, apart from this it might have been considered, not many years since, that epidemic diseases were unknown, but the increase of civilization has brought the natives acquainted with some, justly attributed by them to intercourse with Europeans. Influenza is probably one of these, and Pertussis and Cynanche parotidea certainly. The last named disease made its first appearance this winter, and it is worthy of remark that, in several cases of recession, Testitis, Epididymitis, and hernia humoralis, which do not appear to have been formerly, so much known, followed, whether or not from metastasis, further experience must decide.

The absence of fevers, as the result of marsh malaria has been already remarked upon. During a ten years residence in the district I have not witnessed a case of either the remittent or intermittent form, and were it not that many of the conditions favourable to their production are seldom absent from the native pas and some other parts of the district, I should be tempted to say, they are non-existent. With regard to those of a continued form, I am equally sceptical, numerous cases have been met with, where the general symptoms were typhoid, but previous neglected local disease could always be clearly traced. Without therefore the presence of idiopathic fevers being denied, their extreme rarity must be asserted, the natives indeed describe an affection (*Kikit*) the prominent symptom of which is a violent shaking of the whole body occurring at intervals, but although an increased heat of skin is said to exist coldness is never complained of, and from all the information gleaned regarding it, I am inclined to the opinion that it is not a disease *sui generis*, but an occasional phenomenon in the progress of several disorders.

The preceding observations apply exclusively to the aboriginal inhabitants; among the Europeans several cases of common continued fever having occurred, and like influenza, pertussis and cynanche parotidea, it will be ultimately perhaps common to both races.

There is a disease, called in the native language *Ngerengere*, seen occasionally in Whanganui, the subjects being from Taupo, a district in the immediate neighbourhood of Tongariro, it is said to be endemic to that place, but I have met with those who affirm its existence in the South Island. The first symptoms are said to be, a degree of constriction in the skin of the affected parts; which are ge-

nerally the loins, extremities and face, a degree of puffiness and heat follows, the skin becoming of a dusky red, the eyeballs prominent, and the lachrymal secretion flowing down the cheeks; after a lapse of time, varying from one to three or more years, the puffiness increases to a considerable swelling, the face attaining to a large size, the cellular substance and skin, the former of which is infiltrated with a serous fluid, ulcerate, and death soon ensues. During the early stages the skin loses its sensibility, and may be severely pinched without the sensation of pain; the flexor muscles of the upper extremity often become paralyzed, and the fingers occasionally drop off; whether or not the alimentary canal suffers, I have not been able to ascertain; it will be remarked that many of these symptoms are similar to those which exist in lepra tuberculosa; the natives consider it is contagious, and their treatment of it is, by incisions into the swelling and fomentations, the ingredients of which are a variety of barks and leaves without reference to their individual properties. Having met with but one case, and that in its earliest stage, I am unable to give the result of my own experience.

The more frequent causes of death among the adults appear to be neglected pulmonary affections, long-existent rheumatic complaints wearing out the strength and constitution; scrofula, in its advanced stages of ulceration, and lues venerea. Among children dissolution is most commonly produced by neglected catarrhal and bronchial diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery.

The following table will show the frequency of different diseases, treated, within the last three months, at the native hospital, the subjects being aboriginal:

Diseases.	No. of cases.	Discharged.	Remain.	Died.
Rheumatismus	31	28	3	..
Catarrhus	29	29	..	..
Diarrhoea	22	22	..	..
Cynanche parotidea	18	16	..	..
Bronchitis	11	10	1	..
Lues Venerea.....	11	7	4	..
Dyspepsia	10	10	..	..
Dysentery	9	8	1	..
Ulcus	6	5	1	..
Morbus testis.....	5	3	2	..
Aphthae	3	3	..	..
Contusio	3	3	..	..
Ophthalmia	2	2	..	..
Hernia humoralis	2	2	..	..
Abscessus	2	2	..	..
Psoriasis	2	..	2	..
Morbus cordis	2	..	2	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	1
Fungus	1	..	1	..
Hydrops pericardii	1	..	1	..
Pityriasis capitis	1	1	..	..
Porrigo	1	1	..	..
Melancholia	1	1	..	..
Cynanche tonsillaris	1	1	..	..
Ferunculus.....	1	1	..	..
Hæmaturia	1	1	..	..
Phthisis laryngea	1	..	..	1
" pulmonalis	1	1	..	..
Bubo simplex	1	1	..	..
Febris.....	1	1	..	..
Totals.....	179	159	18	2

Of the rheumatic cases, two were acute, the bronchial affections were subacute and chronic, the venereal, balanitic and gonorrhœal principally. I

have not met with a case of Hunterian chancre; but ulcerations, sometimes scrofulous phagedænie, are common;—of the morbi testis, two consisted of scrofulous hypertrophy: the morbus cordis were dilatation of the right side, the case of Fungus is severe, but I cannot call it Fungus hæmatodes. The Hydrops pericardii is of five years standing and followed pericarditis; the melancholic patient on admission was verging on the monomaniacal; the laryngeal and pulmonary phthises were hopeless cases, and the latter must ere this have ended fatally. The subject of Ambustio, was a young child and its severity precluded hope from the first.

Phthisis pulmonalis *tuberculosa* does not appear to be of very frequent occurrence, but extreme cases of tracheal and pulmonary disease simulating it are constantly met with.

Out of two hundred aborigines, taken promiscuously, twenty-one were found to have glandular swellings, or cicatrices, from their suppuration, in the neck.

Malacosteon has not been observed, but distortion of the vertebral column from caries, is occasionally seen, and two cases of talipes are known, in one of which the gastrocnemii are reduced to the mere fasciæ, and progression effected on the hands and knees.

Chorea, epilepsia and cretinism are unheard of, but insanity is far from rare, and derangement of the mental functions without febrile excitement often occurs in the progress of chronic disease. Apoplexia, more or less severe, is frequent during the warm months, and sometimes fatal.

Defective vision from deposits of lymph on the cornea is now and then complained of, but total blindness is uncommon. Dysecæa occasionally presents itself, a common cause being absence of cleanliness, and two cases of mutitas surdorum have been witnessed.

Hernia umbilicalis is common, other forms rare. I have met with but one (double inguinal protrusion) from malformed abdominal parietes.

Calculus is unknown, and renal disease, though reported frequent by the aborigines, who mistake other affections for it, is in reality rare.

The process of parturition is nearly always safe, as regards the mother, but the child's life is not unfrequently lost. Abortion sometimes takes place,

and menorrhagia, dysmenorrhæa and irregular menstruation require occasional attention. The usual catamenial period is at the age of ten.

The natives do not appear to be blessed with a very long life, very few being met with whose ages exceed sixty-five.

I have seen no monstrosities in the district, and but one Albino.

In the above category, nothing has been said relative to scrofula beyond its being a frequent cause of death, because it so universally prevails, that the native constitution may be said to be essentially scrofulous. It cannot arise from intermarriages in the same family, they not being practised; nor from lues venerea, the state of constitution and those suffering from it, generally disqualifying them for reproduction. Deficient clothing, bad lodging, improper diet, and the humid atmosphere of an unimproved country, may be considered the remote causes of this and nearly every other disease afflicting the race. Previous to the commencement of a journey no preparation is made against weather, but the chance of arriving at, or being enabled to erect some temporary shelter alone depended on. In their trading visits to the town they pass the night, even at mid-winter, without any other protection than a miserable fire, round which they huddle, and should rain descend, a blanket or other garment, is taken from the person and erected into a sort of tent. Yet, in order to be near their market, they prefer this wretchedness to the comparative comfort of Putiki pa, which is within a very short distance.

Before closing the Report, it may be necessary to mention that the old superstitions of 'Atua' and 'Taipo' (exciting spirits of disease) pass away wherever Christian doctrines are received. All the patients who have been hitherto received into the hospital happen to be believers, and the only cases in which the old notion was adhered to was that of melancholia, which circumstance in a civilized person would be pathognomonic of the disorder.

On the subject of Epizootics I have nothing to state worthy of interest.

GEORGE REES, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon,
Whanganui.

July 29th, 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Residence.	Tribe.	Disease.	Duration of Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	REMARKS.
Matini	28	Male	Kaninhi	Nga Paurangi	Morbus Testis	10 years	June 15th	Sept. 20th	..	Progress of disease arrested
Wiremat Katene	50	Male	Tunubaere	Ngatirongomaitawiri	Rheumatismus	3 years	" 15th	July 18th	..	Recovered
Keina	30	Male	Karata	Nga Pautama	Phthisis pulm:	3 years	" 27th	" 10th	..	Discharged in a hopeless state
Horina	24	Male	Raurakia	Ngatitamakeu	Rheumatismus	3 years	" 28th	" 5th	..	Recovered
Waritaku	30	Male	Karata	Nga Pautama	Bronchitis chron:	10 years	July 2nd	August 22nd	..	Do.
Taimona	26	Male	Kaninhi	Nga Paurangi	Psoriasis & Dysenteria	2 weeks	" 3rd	July 7th	..	Do.
Nikorima	30	Male	Pipiriki	Pautokotoko	Hernia humoralis	6 weeks	" 3rd	July 7th	..	Do.
Kulu	28	Female	Koroniti	Ngatipa	Contusio	1 month	" 5th	" 7th	..	Do.
Ropha	25	Male	Pipiriki	Ngatikura	Morbus Testis	2 months	" 5th	" 25th	..	Scrofulus; still in Hospital and doing well
Wiremu Nara	30	Male	Waipakura	Pautokotoko	Morbus Venereus	3 months	" 9th	August 6th	..	Health restored
Pencumini	35	Male	Parikino	Ngatunahuru	Morbus Cordis	3 years	" 10th	Sept. 13th	..	Recovered
Wiparahama	30	Male	Okirihau	Ngaitaipoto	Psoriasis	2 days	" 10th	August 5th	..	Do.
Heneru	16	Male	Waipakura	Pautokotoko	Rheumatismus Acutus	2 months	" 11th	July 25th	..	Do.
Wiraua	30	Male	Kaninhi	Ngapairangi	Morbus Venereus	3 years	" 15th	" 27th	..	Do.
Hihia	70	Male	Kaninhi	Ngapairangi	Rheumatismus	3 years	" 15th	" 16th	..	Do.
Koconutene	45	Male	Turakina	Ngatipa	Contusio	1 day	" 17th	Sept. 8th	..	Do.
Mokea	30	Male	Wakatohomo	Ngatituera	Morbus Venereus	4 months	" 17th	Sept. 8th	..	Do.
Minarapa	50	Male	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatituera	Hemorrhagia	1 week	" 17th	July 23rd	..	Do.
Haribia	24	Female	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatirua	Melancholia	6 months	" 17th	" 23rd	..	Do.
Riha	40	Female	Putiki Warenaui	Pautokotoko	Bronchitis	4 days	" 17th	August 5th	..	Do.
Pukenamu	10	Male	Putiki Warenaui	Nga Pautama	Ulcus scrofulum	7 years	" 17th	" ..	..	Dependent on diseased vertebra, and still
Mehaka	35	Male	Karata	Nga Pautama	Morbus Cordis	1 year	" 18th	August 12th	..	Health restored [in Hospital
Minarapa	50	Male	Kaurapau	Ngatirua	Icterus	3 days	" 24th	July 28th	..	Recovered
Hori Kingi	45	Male	Kaurapau	Ngatirua	Rheumatismus	12 years	" 25th	August 21st	..	Do.
Eraira Kere	40	Female	Kaurapau	Ngatirua	Rheumatismus	6 months	" 26th	" 5th	..	Still in Hospital, but doing well
Noaha	22	Male	Parikino	Ngatukoreno	Tumor fungoidus cruris	10 years	" 27th	August 18th	..	Health restored
Heneru	50	Male	Turakina	Ngatirua	Hydrops pericardii	5 years	" 30th	" ..	..	Still in Hospital, doing well
Miriamia	30	Female	Parikino	Ngaiterangi	Rheumatismus Chronicus & Paralyticus	10 years	" ..	" ..	..	Recovered
Wikitoria	25	Female	Parikino	Ngaitaipoto	Ulcus scrofulum	4 months	August 2nd	Sept. 1st	..	Do.
Mairi	35	Female	Parikino	Ngaitaipoto	Abscessus	2 weeks	" 5th	" 8th	..	Do.
Timoti	12	Male	Koroniti	Ngatipa	Colica	2 days	" 10th	August 15th	..	In a hopeless state
Reneti	28	Male	Waipakura	Pautokotoko	Phthisis pulmonalis	2 months	" 14th	" ..	..	Recovered
Te Peina	48	Male	Karata	Nga Pautama	Testis	2 months	" 14th	" ..	..	Still in Hospital
Timoti	45	Male	Kirikiroa	Ngatipari	Amaurosis	7 years	" 25th	" ..	..	Still in Hospital
Paora	10	Male	Rangitikei	Ngatipa	Catarthus chron:	5 years	" 27th	" ..	..	Recovered
Hoepa	50	Male	Parikino	Ngatituera	Rheumatismus	4 months	" 28th	Sept. 8th	..	Still in Hospital, doing well
Pipi	28	Female	Parikino	Ngatituera	Ulcus scrofulum	5 months	" 28th	" ..	..	Left in a hopeless state
Tereti	35	Female	Koroniti	Ngatipa	Otitis	3 months	Sept. 1st	Sept. 14th	..	Recovered
Ropert	10	Male	Parikino	Ngatituera	Rheumatismus	Unknown	" 1st	" 5th	..	Do.
Taituha	28	Male	Pahitau	Ngatituera	Ophthalmia	20 years	" 2nd	" 15th	..	Still in Hospital, doing well
Tini	30	Female	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatirua	Psoriasis	2 days	" 6th	Sept. 12th	..	Recovered
Hore Kere	20	Male	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatirua	Bronchitis Acutus	2 months	" 7th	" 20th	..	Do.
Hinia	20	Male	Parikino	Ngatirongomaitawiri	Morbus Venereus	3 weeks	" 9th	Sept. 16th	..	Died, with symptoms of diseased brain
Metapori	20	Female	Kokirihau	Ngaituearangi	Paralysis	Unknown	" 19th	" ..	..	Still in Hospital, doing well
Makira	25	Male	Pipiriki	Ngatirua	Morbus Mammæ	3 months	" 21st	" ..	..	Do. do.
Kowete	19	Male	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatirua	Porrigo decalvans	2 weeks	" 23rd	" ..	..	Do., symptoms of incipient pulmonary
Raira	40	Female	Kirikiroa	Ngatirua	Abscessus	2 years	" 23rd	" ..	..	Still in Hospital, doing well [consumption
Raira	45	Female	Putiki Warenaui	Nga Pautama	Bronchitis chron:	3 days	" 25th	" ..	..	Do. do.
Laurie, Isaac	40	Male	Petre	European	Nebule corneæ	2 months	" 27th	" ..	..	Do. do.
Taepa	28	Male	Parikino	Ngatirua	Morbus Venereus	2 weeks	" 27th	" ..	..	Do. do.
Hira Katene	35	Female	Putiki Warenaui	Ngatirua	Rheumatismus	3 days	" 27th	" ..	..	Do. do.
Berry, Thomas	45	Male	Petre	European	Contusio	3 days	" 27th	" ..	..	Do. do.

GEORGE REES, MEDICAL OFFICER.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 3rd November, 1851.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of the 40th, 41st, and 42nd Clauses of the "Marriage Ordinance," Sess. 8, No. 7, 1847, the following list of Officiating Ministers is herewith published for general information.

ROBERT R. STRANG,
Registrar-General.

NAMES.	RELIGIOUS BODIES.	RESIDENCES.	
Reverend W. Colenso	Church of England.	Ahuriri.	
" J. Hamlin		Wairoa.	
" O. Hadfield		Wellington.	
" R. Cole			
" T. B. Hutton		Otaki.	
" Edwin Wheeler			
" S. Williams		Wanganui.	
" R. Taylor			
" H. Butt		Nelson.	
" T. L. Tudor			
" G. T. B. Kingdon		Church of Scotland.	Canterbury Settlement.
" W. W. Willock			
" Edward Puckle			
" Henry Jacobs			
" Benjamin W. Dudley			
" James Wilson			
" John A. Fenton			
" Octavius Matthias			
" Wm. Alymer			
" William Kirton	Church of Scotland.			Wellington.
" T. D. Nicholson		Nelson.	
" Thomas Burns	Free Church of Scotland.	Otago.	
" James Duncan	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	Mauawatu.	
" James Watkin		Wellington.	
" John Aldred	Wesleyan Methodist Society.	Nelson.	
" S. Ironside		Patea.	
" W. Woon			
" George Stannard		Wanganui.	
" W. Kirk			
" Charles Creed		Otago.	
" J. J. P. O'Reily		Wellington and the Hutt.	
" J. Forest			
" J. B. P. Jean			
" J. Leon			
" A. Garin	Roman Catholic Church.	Nelson.	
" D. Moreau			
" J. B. Compte	Lutheran Church.	Otaki.	
" S. Pezant			
" S. Bernard			
" E. Reignier			
" J. Lampila			
" J. F. H. Wohlers	Lutheran Church.	Ahuriri.	
" J. W. C. Heine		Ruapuke, Foveaux Strait.	
" Henry Green		Nelson.	
" Jonas Woodward	Primitive Methodist Society.	Wellington.	
	Congregational.	Wellington.	

I, ROBERT RODGER STRANG, Registrar-General for the Province of New Munster, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the "List of Officiating Ministers" for the said Province, compiled by me in conformity with the instructions contained in Clauses 40, 41, and 42, of the Marriage Ordinance, Sess. 8, No. 7.

ROBERT R. STRANG,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, 3rd November, 1851.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, SHEWING THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER, NEW ZEALAND, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH OF JUNE, OF THE YEARS 1850 AND 1851, RESPECTIVELY.

	WELLINGTON.		NELSON.		CANTERBURY.		AKAROA.		TOTALS.	
	1851.		1850.		1851.		1850.		1851.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CUSTOMS.										
Spirits.....	1324 3 5	1471 9 2	201 12 4	258 5 4	126 7 6	427 7 6	.. ..	.. ..	1652 3 3	2137 2 0
Cigars and Snuffs.....	26 19 6	66 15 6	.. ..	12 0 0	.. ..	31 2 3	.. ..	.. ..	26 19 6	109 17 9
Tobacco, Manufactured.....	786 14 0	331 4 0	185 1 0	35 7 0	.. ..	35 14 6	.. ..	.. ..	971 15 0	462 5 6
" Unmanufactured.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
AR Valorem duty	1494 9 3	1865 13 7	152 18 2	474 2 0	17 15 9	524 15 3	.. ..	.. ..	1665 3 2	2864 10 10
Totals	3632 6 2	3735 2 3	539 11 6	819 14 4	144 3 3	1018 19 6	.. ..	.. ..	4316 0 11	5573 16 1
Post Office	66 16 8	88 17 3	28 13 6	11 11 11	3 3 0	13 18 3	0 13 4	0 9 1	111 14 2	126 13 10
" Wanganui	12 5 8	10 17 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Licenses	1041 10 0	1052 10 11	265 0 0	398 0 0	60 0 0	311 13 2	60 0 0	60 0 0	1426 10 0	1882 4 1
" Wanganui .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fees.....	178 15 5	179 17 0	31 11 8	12 1 6	3 4 6	15 12 0	4 18 10	1 0 0	228 6 5	215 16 0
" Wanganui	1 18 6	5 14 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Waikanae	7 17 6	1 11 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fines.....	11 15 0	9 10 0	15 5 10	.. ..	5 0 0	66 10 0	3 6 6	.. ..	36 12 10	79 0 0
" Wanganui	1 12 0	3 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Waikanae .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total ordinary	4954 18 11	5147 0 3	880 2 6	9241 7 9	215 10 9	1426 12 11	68 12 2	61 9 1	6119 4 4	7876 10 0
Incidental	229 10 7	36 3 11	27 1 9	3 11 2	.. ..	2 14 0	.. ..	.. ..	256 12 4	42 9 1
Receipts in Aid .....	.. ..	200 0 0	106 0 0	2000 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	200 0 0	100 0 0	2400 0 0
Total extraordinary.....	229 10 7	236 3 11	127 1 9	2003 11 2	.. ..	2 14 0	.. ..	200 0 0	356 12 4	2442 9 1
Totals ordinary & extraordinary.....	5184 9 6	5383 4 2	1007 4	3244 18 11	215 10 9	1429 6 11	68 12 2	2261 9 1	6475 16 8	10318 19 1
Land Fund.....	.. ..	14 0 0	.. ..	479 8 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	493 8 3
Grand totals	5184 9 6	5397 4 2	1007 4	3274 7	215 10 9	1429 6 11	68 12 2	2261 9 1	6475 16 8	10812 7 4

EXPENDITURE.

	WELLINGTON.		NELSON.		CANTERBURY.		AKAROA.		TOTALS.	
	1851.		1851.		1851.		1851.		1851.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CIVIL.										
Governor's Establishment	135 11 11	135 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 11 11	135 11 11
Lt.-Governor's Establishment	234 3 7	336 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	234 3 7	336 10 0
Council	135 13 4	89 14 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 13 4	89 14 10
Col.-Secretary's Department.	229 9 0	266 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	229 9 0	266 7 3
Superintendent	..	149 4 6	151 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	151 14 3	151 14 3
Treasurer's Department.	138 17 3	140 3 3	12 10 0	..	6 13 0	5 18 4	..	..	138 17 3	140 3 3
Bank of Issue	20 3 2	25 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 3 2	25 1 6
Audit	108 17 2	96 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 17 2	96 4 2
Survey	147 9 0	253 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	147 9 0	253 10 8
Police	450 11 2	401 3 6	97 1 2	104 9 8	23 11 2	2157 4 4	..	..	450 11 2	401 3 6
Customs	327 12 8	348 6 2	84 11 8	89 14 0	52 11 8	8193 10 0	..	..	327 12 8	348 6 2
Post Office	67 17 10	62 7 2	30 19 1	36 13 5	2 11 6	17 16 1	..	..	67 17 10	62 7 2
Medical	13 0 0	14 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	14 13 7
Wanganui	183 7 2	335 6 3	27 10 0	44 15 5	..	55 16 2	..	..	183 7 2	335 6 3
Harbor	168 15 0	176 10 6	87 16 4	64 17 2	..	..	..	..	168 15 0	176 10 6
Native Secretary's Department	50 0 0	11 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	11 0 5
Land Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals, Civil	2275 16	72834 9 10	489 12 9	571 7 3	85 7 4	430 4 11	..	..	2275 16	72834 9 10
JUDICIAL.										
Supreme Court	252 12 9	215 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	252 12 9	215 7 6
Law Officers	130 0 0	66 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	130 0 0	66 13 4
Resident Magistrate	152 7 11	146 8 5	58 13 0	56 19 2	..	39 14 1	4 3 0	191 4 4	152 7 11	146 8 5
Wanganui	51 5 1	55 4 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 5 1	55 4 10
Wakanae	68 0 0	54 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 0 0	54 5 8
Registrar	112 0 7	106 15 8	50 0 0	54 7 0	..	0 16 0	..	..	112 0 7	106 15 8
Sheriff and Gaol	114 12 4	119 12 8	65 3 1	61 19 0	..	6 1 6	..	..	114 12 4	119 12 8
Coroner	9 4 6	8 6 0	7 2 0	2 1 0	..	..	..	..	9 4 6	8 6 0
Totals, Judicial	890 3 2	772 14 1	180 18 1	175 6 2	..	46 11 7	4 3 0	194 0 1	890 3 2	772 14 1
ECCLESIASTICAL.										
Colonial Chaplain	66 13 4	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 13 4	50 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Public Works	22 11 10	772 9 11	23 4 0	34 10 0	..	249 4 3	..	..	22 11 10	772 9 11
Roads	226 12 8	1163 2 9	158 19 8	401 0 8	..	..	..	..	226 12 8	1163 2 9
Wanganui	133 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133 10 7	..
Charitable Aid	46 0 9	58 17 10	18 2 6	42 7 4	..	5 3 0	..	..	46 0 9	58 17 10
Aborigines	37 12 11	11 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 12 11	11 1 2
Printing	49 2 6	84 8 0	13 8 5	12 5 6	..	..	..	..	49 2 6	84 8 0
Military (compensation to cer- tain settlers for damages sus- tained during military ope- rations in 1846-47)	..	290 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290 0 0
Land Purchases	28 3 1	28 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 3 1	28 8 1
General charges—Govt. Brig.	208 17 8	169 19 10	2 0 10	2 0 10	..	..	..	..	208 17 8	169 19 10
Debentures, Interest	28 10 0	51 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 10 0	51 12 1
Refund of Revenue	195 14 2	158 2 7	15 13 0	410 1 2	..	0 2 0	212 15 6	..	195 14 2	158 2 7
Miscellaneous	..	34 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 9 6
Wanganui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals, Miscellaneous	976 16	23657 4	9231 8 5	909 17 0	0 2 0	489 12 9	..	..	976 16	23657 4
General Totals	4209 9	37314 8	8901 19 3	1656 10 5	85 9	4966 9 3	4 3 0	261 12 1	4209 9	37314 8

Otago is omitted in this Return, the necessary information not having been received from that settlement.
 During this quarter (1851) debentures to the amount of £132 : 16 : 0 were issued to Mr. Charles Grace in compensation for his ejection from his property under Crown Grant to Mr. David Scott.

GODFREY J. THOMAS,
 AUDITOR-GENERAL.

AUDIT-OFFICE,
 Wellington, 14th November, 1851.

TOTAL AMOUNT of Notes in circulation at the Office of the Colonial Bank of Issue, at Wellington, on the 15th day of November, 1851 :—

Amount of Notes in circulation on the 15th day of November, 1851, being the close of the preceding four weeks, viz. :—

£5 and upwards £ 665
Under £5..... 5801

Total..... £6466

Total amount of Coin held by the same Office on the same day :—

Gold £ 1376
Silver 1090

Total £2466

I, Henry W. Petre, the Colonial Treasurer, do hereby certify that the above is a true account, as required by the Ordinance, No. 16, Session 8.

HENRY W. PETRE,
Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Wellington,
17th day of November, 1851.

The sum of four thousand pounds has been invested, under the warrant of His

Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, in the public funds in England, through the Commissariat Department, by arrangements made through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

HENRY W. PETRE,
Colonial Treasurer.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Joseph Crocome, of Waikouaiti, in the district of Otago, in the Province of New Munster, Surgeon, has this day submitted for my examination sufficient and satisfactory proof that he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council of New Munster Sess. I, No. 2, entitled an Ordinance to define the qualifications, and to provide for the remuneration in certain cases of Medical Practitioners."

Dated, at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, Otago, this 8th day of October, 1851.

A. CHETHAM STRODE,
Resident Magistrate.