



# NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER.

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.*

By His Excellency's Command,  
**ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.**

VOL. II.      AUCKLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1849.      No. 7.

### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, SIR GEORGE GREY, K. C. B., Governor-in-Chief in and over the Islands of New Zealand, and Governor of the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

**I** THE Governor of the Province of New Ulster, do hereby proclaim that at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at Auckland, the undermentioned allotments of land, hereby declared to be within the limits of settlement.

Immediate payment in cash to be an indispensable condition of sale.

#### TOWN OF AUCKLAND,

	Contents.		Upset price.	
	A.	R. P.	£	s. d.
Section 33, lot 32 a	0	0 14	15	15 0
" " 32 b	0	0 14	15	15 0
" " 32 c	0	0 14	15	15 0

Yearly Lease of Slaughter House in Freeman's Bay      3   0   0

#### SUBURBS OF AUCKLAND, Parish of Waitemata, County of Eden.

	Contents.		Upset price.	
	A.	R. P.	£	s. d.
Section 2, lot 10	5	0 0	150	0 0
" 2, " 11	5	0 33	156	3 9
" 2, " 12	4	3 30	148	2 6

Section	lot	Contents.		Upset price.	
		A.	R. P.	£	s. d.
4,	1	4	0 30	125	12 6
" 4,	2	6	3 22	172	3 9
" 4,	3	4	3 30	123	8 9
" 4,	5	5	2 32	142	10 0
" 4,	6	5	3 7	144	16 10
" 4,	7	6	1 10	157	16 3
" 4,	21	9	3 24	297	0 0
" 4,	22	8	0 0	240	0 0
" 14,	2	5	1 16	37	9 0
" 14,	3	6	0 25	43	1 10
" 14,	4	7	0 8	49	7 0
" 14,	5	11	0 29	78	5 4
" 14,	6	6	2 2	45	11 9
" 14,	7	4	0 33	29	8 10
" 14,	8	2	2 26	18	12 9
" 14,	9	5	3 2	40	6 9
" 14,	10	3	3 20	27	2 6
" 14,	13	4	0 31	29	7 0
" 14,	14	2	3 20	20	2 6
" 14,	16	4	0 36	29	11 6
" 14,	19	3	3 31	27	12 1
" 14,	28	5	0 35	36	10 7
" 14,	30	6	1 26	96	3 9
" 14,	35	6	0 5	42	4 4

#### COUNTRY,

##### Parish of Titirangi, County of Eden.

	Contents.		Upset price.	
	A.	R. P.	£	s. d.
No. 57,	73	0 0	146	0 0
" 18 a	17	0 0	50	0 0

##### Parish of Paremoremo, County of Eden.

No. 10,	40	0 0	40	0 0
---------	----	-----	----	-----

## Parish of Pakaranga, County of Eden.

No.		Contents.			Upset price.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
5,		83	0	8	166	2	0
"	9,	94	0	0	188	0	0
"	14,	80	0	0	160	0	0
"	19,	80	0	0	160	0	0
"	21,	77	0	0	154	0	0
"	22,	76	0	0	152	0	0
"	25,	80	0	0	160	0	0
"	26,	75	0	0	150	6	0
"	31,	126	0	0	252	0	0
"	58,	180	0	0	360	0	0
"	62,	93	2	28	187	7	0

## VILLAGE OF PANMURE.

Section	Lot	Contents.			Upset price.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
2,	17	0	1	7	8	16	3
"	2,	18	0	1	8	9	0
"	2,	19	0	1	10	9	7
"	2,	20	0	1	36	14	5
"	2,	21	0	1	6	8	12
"	2,	22	0	1	4	8	5

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Government house at Auckland, in the Province of New Ulster, this nineteenth day of March, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

G. GREY,

Governor-in-Chief.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,

Colonial Secretary.

God Save the Queen!

## TENDERS FOR JOINERS' WORK AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, March 19th, 1849.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of the 26th instant, from parties desirous of contracting to ceil the wards, and to perform other joiners' work, at the General Hospital, Auckland Park.

Specifications can be seen and other information obtained, by application to the Superintendent of Roads, at the office of the Surveyor General.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, March 23rd, 1849.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on Friday, the 30th instant, from parties desirous of supplying two Presses with pigeon holes and drawers, and one Library Table.

Plans and specifications of the above may be seen on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Works.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,

Colonial Secretary.

## R E W A R D.

Civil Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 21st March, 1849.

WHEREAS on the night of the 20th February, 1849, Four Prisoners of the Crown, named "John Hill," "Rees Griffiths," "John King," and "Matthew Clarke," hereafter more particularly described, did abscond in the PSYCHE, a cutter of about 12 tons burthen, with running bowsprit and clinker built, painted light yellow inside and black outside, belonging to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, then lying at the new wharf, Hobart Town, in charge of the said John Hill, the said prisoners having previously stolen from on board the schooner SWALLOW, a sextant, 2 charts, water breakers, clothing, biscuit, &c.: And whereas there is reason to believe that it was the intention of the above-named Prisoners of the Crown to proceed to some part of this colony:

The Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand hereby directs notice to be given that a Reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS will be given for the apprehension of each of the above-named parties, or for such information, given to the proper authorities, as shall lead to their capture.

By his Excellency's command,

C. A. DILLON,

Civil Secretary.

Name, John Hill. No. Per ship "Maitland."

Trade..... Mariner  
 Height (without shoes).... 5 feet, 6½ inches  
 Age..... 41  
 Complexion..... dark  
 Head..... large  
 Hair..... }  
 Whiskers..... } black  
 Visage..... }  
 Forehead..... medium  
 Eyebrows..... } black  
 Eyes..... }  
 Nose..... long  
 Mouth..... } medium  
 Chin..... }  
 Remarks..... scar near left eye,  
 hairy man, very  
 dark.

Name, Rees Griffiths. No. per "Maitland."

Trade..... Seaman  
 Height (without shoes).... 5 feet, 6½ inches  
 Age..... 50  
 Complexion..... dark  
 Head..... large  
 Hair..... dark greyish  
 Whiskers..... greyish  
 Visage..... oval  
 Forehead..... broad  
 Eyebrows..... dark  
 Eyes..... dark brown  
 Nose..... long  
 Mouth..... medium  
 Chin..... broad  
 Remarks..... R. G. on left arm, C. M.  
 on right arm.

Name, John King. No. "Maitland."  
 Trade..... Labourer  
 Height (without shoes).... 5 feet, 8 inches  
 Age ..... 31  
 Complexion ..... fresh  
 Head ..... small  
 Hair ..... dark brown  
 Whiskers ..... sandy  
 Visage ..... broad  
 Forehead ..... very low  
 Eyebrows ..... brown  
 Eyes ..... grey  
 Nose ..... large  
 Mouth ..... } medium  
 Chin ..... }  
 Remarks ..... mark of a stab on the  
 loins.

Name, Matthew Clarke. No. "Marion."  
 Trade..... Sailor  
 Height (without shoes).... 5 feet, 1½ inch.  
 Age ..... 39  
 Complexion ..... fair  
 Head ..... oval  
 Hair ..... } brown  
 Whiskers ..... }  
 Visage ..... oval  
 Forehead ..... medium height  
 Eyebrows ..... hazle  
 Nose ..... long  
 Mouth ..... medium  
 Chin ..... broad  
 Remarks ..... Flag and anchor inside  
 left arm.

Civil Secretary's Office,  
 Auckland, 22nd March, 1849.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the republication of the following Government Notice respecting the sailing instructions for vessels approaching the new Light-House recently erected on Cape Agulhas, the most southern point of Africa.

By His Excellency's command,  
 C. A. DILLON,  
 Civil Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,  
 1st January, 1849.

SIR,—By direction of His Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, Copy of Sailing Instructions for vessels approaching the new Light-house, recently erected on Cape Agulhas, the most Southern Point of Africa.

I am further to inform you, that the Lantern will be lighted for the first time on the 1st of March next, and thereafter every Evening at Sun-set, of which, and of the enclosed Instructions, I am to request you will give every publicity in your power.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
 JOHN MONTAGU,  
 Secretary to Government.

The Honorable the  
 Secretary to Government,  
 New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,  
 15th December, 1848.

**A** LIGHT-HOUSE having been erected at Cape Agulhas, near the southernmost point of the Continent of Africa, the following Sailing Instructions for vessels approaching that point, which have been drawn up by T. MACLEAR, Esq., F.R.S., Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and which include a description of the land and shore about Agulhas,—instructions for anchoring in Struys Bay,—and a description of the construction of the Light Apparatus, are by direction of His Excellency the Governor published for general information.

His Excellency has further desired it to be notified that, the works being now completed, the Lantern will be lighted on the 1st of March next; and will, thereafter, continue to be lighted every evening at sunset.

By his Excellency's command,  
 (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU,  
 Secretary to Government.

CAPE AGULHAS LIGHT.

It has been thought advisable to reverse the logical order of the matter connected with the establishment of this Light, so that what is most wanted should appear first, and further information be had by reference to the particular heads.

The adopted arrangement is as follows:—

1. General Sailing Instructions for passing Agulhas.
2. Description of the Land and Shore about Agulhas.
3. Instructions for anchoring in Struys Bay, Currents, Tides, &c.
4. Description of the construction of the Light Apparatus.

1. GENERAL SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PASSING AGULHAS.

Latitude of the light... 34 49 45.7 h. m. s.  
 Long. East of Greenwich 20 0 40 = 1 20 2.67  
 Long. East of the Cape } 1 31 55 = 0 6 7.67  
 Observatory ..... }  
 Height of the Light above the mean level of the sea, 131 English feet.  
 Magnetic Variation 29 ° 20' W.

The light can be seen in clear weather in any direction seaward, between east and north west by west, at the distance of six leagues from a deck 15 feet high. *It is a steady white light.*

All the bearings mentioned are Magnetic, and all the distances expressed in miles are Geographical, unless the contrary is stated.

If a vessel from the *Eastward* passes Struys Point at the distance of 5 miles from the shore and steers a W. by S. course exactly, she will pass the most southerly projection of the Northumberland point reef at the distance of 4¼ miles, and the light at the distance of 5½ miles, and clear Gunner's Quoin. This is the limit *Northward* within which no sailing vessel

should be found. It secures every advantage that could possibly be obtained by a closer course, and at that distance the light will be brilliant.

*Precautions*:—In clear weather, the light may be seen, when 5 or 6 miles eastward of Struys Point, from a look-out at the height of 35 feet; and if the vessel then should chance to be close in shore, by steering the above course, she might touch the shoal of Struys Point. To guard against this, when the light is first seen, it should be brought immediately to bear W. by N.; and keeping this bearing of the light, the vessel will pass 2 miles to the southward of any danger respecting Struys Point.

Care should be taken when approaching the land before the light is discovered, for in hazy weather; or from spray in a fresh breeze, combined with the distance of Struys Point (about 15 miles), the light may be faint or altogether obscured, and the vessel may get within the line of danger. Under these circumstances the lead should not be neglected, and the depth should not be less than 20 fathoms, without putting about immediately to the south.

The like precautions are required in the day time, particularly in foggy weather; for the high land of Agulhas may be invisible, while the sand hills of Struys Bay and the breakers off Northumberland Point are distinctly seen. On these occasions it is difficult to determine whether the vessel is to the eastward or westward of Struys Point; because the shore features of the bay eastward of that point, are similar to those of Struys Bay, although the extent is less.

Sailing vessels in particular should adhere to these rules, for if it should fall calm, the heavy swell which constantly rolls towards the shore would carry them with it, and the only resource, that of anchoring, would probably be of no avail from the rocky nature of the bottom, combined with the swell. The "St. Mungo," is said to have been wrecked in this way.

Coming from the westward, the light will be seen first on a S. 57deg. 15min. E bearing. The extreme end of the low ground called Gunner's Quoin Point bears N. 52deg. 30min. W. from the light-house, distant  $19\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but is not visible from it. The sea was remarked breaking a long way off the point—it will therefore be necessary to keep off until the light becomes visible.

With the precautions here given, there will be as little danger in rounding Agulhas as in rounding the Cape of Good Hope, or indeed any other headland.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND AND SHORE ABOUT AGULHAS.

Cape Agulhas is defined to be the rocky projection from the south east corner of the Agulhas Promontory, the centre of which Promontory is about  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a mile Westward of the projection, and about 200 yards more southerly, being the most southern part of Africa.

*Description of the Land*.—The features of the land about Agulhas distinguish it from the neighbouring headlands. A ridge shaped un-

dulating clump, rising from the flat ground, is separated into four ridge-shaped hills by irregular ravines running nearly true east and west. The middle ridges enter, wedge like, at the east end, and are lost towards the centre, where the ravine widens to a mile in breadth. The middle ridges are the lowest, the northern and southern are nearly of equal height.

Viewed at a distance from the seaward, easterly or westerly, the north and south elevations being seen nearly end on, resemble two oblong hummocks; but the former extending more easterly appears the highest as seen from the eastward.

Viewed at a distance from the southward, the south ridge masks the others, save at their east end; but the ravines being hid, the whole appear to be united (only the south and middle ridges are noticed on the chart. They are all given on COL. MICHELL'S plan.)

The highest part of the south ridge is 455 feet above the level of the sea, and its true meridional distance from the shore is almost exactly one mile. From this point the descent eastward is rather gradual. Westward the descent is at first steep, then slightly undulates. Southward, it is steep, then undulates to within 300 yards of the shore, where the ground becomes flat.

On the first undulation from the shore, which is about 55 feet above the level of the sea, nearly true south of the highest point before mentioned, and N. 30° W., 520 yards from Cape Agulhas, the light-house is built.

This spot was selected by the masters of H. M. Ships *President*, *Brilliant*, and *Rosamond*, (Messrs. REES, RUSSEL and ASHTON), under the command of Capt. FOOTE, R. N., in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel MICHELL.

The light commands to seaward between E. and N. W. by W., or more correctly, E. to N. 57deg. 15min. W.

*Description of the Shore*.—West of the Agulhas Promontory the shore bends north-westerly, then round to the headland called Gunner's Quoin forming an irregular shallow incurvation of about 19 miles in breadth. Immediately to the E.N.E. of the Promontory are two deep indentations. The first called St. Mungo's Inlet. The next is deeper and wider, and the projection which separates them is called St. Mungo's Point. From the last inlet the shore runs jagged to the dangerous projection called Northumberland Point, the site of the wreck of the ship "Duke of Northumberland," which Point forms the west horn of Struys Bay.

The whole of the beach, from the west of the Agulhas Promontory to Northumberland Point, consists of rugged sandstone and quartz rocks, or rocky reef, perfectly impracticable even for a boat. At the Promontory groups of rocks prevail; at the Cape, rocks and rocky reef, extending out a third of a mile. At the inlets, flat rocky reef exposed at low water for a third of a mile; thence rocky to Northumberland Point, where it is sand and reef.

Exposed to the uninterrupted oscillations of the Southern Ocean, the sea breaks heavy on this iron bound shore, particularly during southern winds. A vessel touching upon it,

has not the slightest chance of escaping destruction.

The coast between Northumberland Point and Struys Point, viz., of Struys Bay, is low and sandy, but a short distance from the beach there is a line of sand hills varying from 50 to 150 feet in height, some of them covered with dark-coloured bush, a feature that distinguishes the coast from Struys Point to the next point eastward of it. There is no high land sufficiently near to interfere with the distinguishing character of the hills northward of Agulhas, as viewed from the seaward.

*Northumberland Point* bears east from the light  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is low and sandy immediately on the beach; but a very dangerous ledge of rocks extends S. 37deg. 30min. E., 1 mile from the Point, and a detached rock was fixed by intersection while breaking, which places it S. 58deg. 30min. E.,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  mile from the Point; and S. 81deg. 40min. E., 4 1-5 miles from the light. The extreme of Northumberland Point reef bears S. 77 deg. 30 min. E.; 3 9-10 miles nearly from the light. Westward from the Point the reefs extend about one-third of a mile and break heavily when the wind is from the S. E. In one or two places it breaks farther out, but in no place exceeds half a mile.

*Struys Point* is the outer extreme of a number of sand hills, and, as before stated, forms the eastern horn of Struys Bay. It bears from Northumberland Point, which is the western horn, N. 79 deg. 30 min. E., 11 miles (estimated), and N. 82 deg. 20 min. E., 15 miles from the light-house. This Point is more dangerous than Northumberland Point, inasmuch as the reefs lie much further off the shore, and there is no high land to enable the mariner to determine his position. Circumstances did not allow of this Point being included in the Agulhas survey; but during a strong south-easter it was remarked from the summit of the sand hills near the Point, that the reef extended seaward about three miles, and was then breaking with fury.

Like Northumberland Point, the colour of the water off this Point changes to seaward from brown to light, then dark green; from which it may be inferred, together with the known shallowness of the water off Northumberland Point, that the lead as well as the colour of the water, will always warn a ship of the approach of danger.

*Struys Bay* is formed by Struys Point to the east, and Northumberland Point to the west. The landing place is in a small bay or cove to the N.W. of Northumberland Point, sheltered by a projecting shelf of shingle from each extremity of the cove. The jetty, constructed from pieces of wreck, renders the landing easy; but at the outer horns of the shingle there is only water sufficient for a boat at quarter flood in fine weather. Three or four huts at the head of the jetty, point out its position from the bay. Immediately in the neighbourhood, on higher ground, is a stone dwelling house, with a signal staff a few yards behind it, termed the telegraph staff on the chart.

### 3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANCHORING IN STRUYS BAY, (CURRENTS, TIDES, &c.)

The marks for anchoring are the large stone house near the beach W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., and the sandy extreme of Northumberland Point S.W. by S., in five fathoms sand. Here the bottom is clear, while to the westward and nearer to the reef, where the water is smoother, the bottom is foul—rocks interspersed with patches of sand. The latter is unsafe, the cable is liable to snap from fouling the rocks, an accident that befel H. M. Vessel "Dee," while lying there in a light south-westerly wind accompanied by the usual swell.

*Directions for Anchoring.*—Vessels from the westward intending to anchor in this bay, should not bring the light house to bear more westerly than W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., until Northumberland Point bears N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. Then steer N.N.E. or N.E. by N., until the stone house before mentioned bears W.N.W. This will lead clear of the outer detached reefs off Northumberland Point. Proceed then to N.W., and bring the anchorage marks on.

The light will not be visible from this anchoring ground, owing to the swell of the intervening land.

*Precautions respecting Struys Bay*—Shelter may be obtained in this bay during westerly and north-westerly winds only. None is afforded with the wind between S.W. round to the southward and east. With any of the latter winds it is unsafe, if not impossible, to ride in this bay, for the sea rises to such an extent as to break in seven or eight fathoms, a circumstance that was remarked on two occasions while H. M. Steamer "Dee" was standing off waiting for the weather to moderate to enable her to anchor. At the time of anchoring, although the wind had subsided for several hours, the water nearly broke in seven fathoms, where the anchor was let go; and at the place from whence she had put to sea three days before in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, the sea was breaking heavily. As a general rule, vessels seeking shelter in this bay in a N.W. gale, should put to sea immediately after it subsides: for the wind frequently changes in a few hours from a strong N.W. to a S.E. or south point; in which case it is very difficult to work out, in consequence of the heavy sea that rises with these winds.

*Currents.*—During the examinations of the coast (Sept. 1848) no current was observed in Struys Bay, nor about the coast  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the shore, as far to the westward of Agulhas as the letter E. on the chart; but it was confidently asserted by fishermen, and the residents at Struys Bay, that a very strong current frequently sets to the westward round Northumberland Point.

*Tides.*—Circumstances did not allow of the tides being observed with due accuracy. Two copper plugs were let into rocks S.W. of the light house, to mark the high and low water points nearly at spring tides. The comparisons with these plugs on October 15, 16, 18, 19, 28, 29 (1848), and an observation at the jetty in Struys Bay, on October 28, give the

establishment, and rise and fall, nearly similar to what prevails in Table Bay and Simon's Bay.

*Magnetic Variation.*—This was determined by means of two magnets, on the flat ground between the light-house and beach. The result (29 deg. 20 min. W.) has been employed for the compass bearings given in these Instructions.

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGHT APPARATUS.

This light is of the first or most brilliant class, and is the work of Mr. Henry le Paute. It is constructed upon what is technically called the Dioptric principle.

A hollow cylinder with a paraboloid top of about 19 feet in circumference, and 10 feet in height, is composed (omitting a door way) of 28 horizontal tiers of glass and reflectors, firmly fixed in a metallic frame work of six compartments; so that each tier is divided into six circular segments.

The centre tier is a large hoop-shaped plano-convex lens, 11 inches in depth. Next, eight tiers of circular prisms above and eight below the centre lens. Then seven tiers of reflectors above and four tiers below. Three-fourths of the circumference of the cylinder is formed by this combination. The remaining quadrant which is towards the land, and its centre due north, serves for the door way into the cylinder; but the door is lined with two large concave metallic reflectors, each two feet in breadth and three feet in height.

The burner, consisting of four concentric Argand wicks, four inches in diameter, is placed in the centre of the cylinder in the focus of the large lens. It is supplied with oil by a force pump driven by clock work; and there is a simple contrivance, which gives notice by the ringing of a bell when the reservoir requires to be replenished.

The frame work of the Lenticular (the name given to the whole combination) is firmly attached to a cast-iron circular floor, supported by a stem of cast iron; the lower end of which is let into a block of granite resting upon the crown of the supporting dome, where it (the stone) is surrounded by masonry.

The theory of the Lenticular may be understood as follows:—The burner being in the focus of the plano-convex lens, the rays of light that impinge upon the inner plane surface emerge outside horizontal.

The bases of the prisms are perpendicular inside; their upper planes are horizontal, and their hypothenusal planes outside slant downwards and inwards. The depth of each base successively diminishes from 3 inches to 1 1-8 inch in depth, in the order from the centre lens upwards and downwards, which is the order of the increasing inclination of the impinging rays from the burner. The effect of the prismatic form, is to turn the rays, and to send them out horizontal, upon the same principle by which objects in a horizontal direction in front of a camera lucida are seen by looking down into it.

The tiers of reflectors commence at the height and depression where the still greater inclination of the impinging rays from the burner would cause a prism to decompose them

in the horizontal direction into the prismatic or rainbow colours. The reflectors are concave towards the lens, their curvatures increasing as they recede from the centre lens: They reflect the rays that fall upon them to the prisms, whence they are sent out horizontal.

The two large reflectors behind, on the inside of the door, return the rays from their direction to the large lens, through which they escape horizontal.

Thus all the light from the burner, save the small quantity that escapes up the chimney glass, is bent into one brilliant horizontal sheet to overspread the horizon.

This splendid specimen of skill is protected by a lantern 10½ feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference, glazed with thick plate glass, and surmounted by a copper dome, from which a lightning conductor of wire rope descends to the ground.

The light-house was planned by Lieut.-Col. Michell, the late talented Surveyor-General at the Cape, who made a journey to Paris for the express purpose of selecting the lenticular apparatus.

It may be proper to mention, that the tower of the light-house is to be painted, and will show alternate horizontal bands of white and red, two of each.

Messrs. Rees, Carr, and Skead, of H. M. Ships "President," "Nimrod," and "Dee," respectively, particularly Mr. Skead, provided a large portion of the sailing instructions. These, with the remainder by myself, I have arranged and compared carefully with the Chart recently constructed from measurement and rigorous trigonometric calculation. The other matter is by myself, and I hold myself responsible for the accuracy of the whole.

I may add, that one of the trigonometric stations in the measurement of the arc of the meridian is on the highest point of the hill above the light-house; by means of which, the latitude and longitude of the light house are derived from the position of the Observatory. Thus the light is in an exact geographical point.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

#### NOTICE.

THE Wardens of the Hundred of Onehunga hereby give notice, that all Stock not claimed by persons resident within the said Hundred, must be removed from thence by the 31st instant.

Onehunga, 17th March, 1849.

#### NOTICE.

THE Wardens of the Hundred of Onehunga invite all persons therein resident, who may be desirous of offering suggestions relative to the regulations about to be issued for the Depasturing of Cattle, to do so in writing, on or before the 31st instant, addressing as follows —

The Wardens of Onehunga,  
Post Office,

Onehunga.

Onehunga, 17th March, 1849.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, March 19th, 1849.

**H**IS Excellency the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Returns for general information.

By His Excellency's command,  
ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL, AUCKLAND,  
DURING THE YEAR 1848.

RACE.	Admitted.			Discharged Cured.			Died.			External Patients.			Remaining in Hospital.			Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Europeans and others	78	40	118	59	35	94	10	4	14	9	3	12	9	1	10	Internal and External.
Aboriginal Natives..	142	16	158	132	15	147	7	1	8	315	61	376	3	0	3	
Total.....	220	56	276	191	50	241	17	5	22	324	64	388	12	1	13	664

( 51 )

W. DAVIES,  
Colonial Surgeon.

**RETURN OF POPULATION OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN OF THE AUCKLAND DISTRICT,  
AT THE END OF THE YEAR, 1848.**

INHABITANTS.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
Of Auckland	Civil .....	987	564	673	589	1551	1262	2813
	Military.....	645	87	104	99	732	203	935
Of the surrounding Country	Civil (a).....	566	264	420	214	1572	1010	2582
	Pensioners, &c. ....	484	406	379	389	840	768	1608
TOTALS .....		2632	1321	1576	1291	4695	3243	7938

NOTE a. The totals in this line do not agree with the numbers in the previous columns, because they include 742 males and 376 females, of whom the returns do not show how many are adults and how many are children.

Compiled from authentic official records.

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

122



T  
*Of the European Population of Auckland, with the*

Locality.	Males.							Females.							Total.		Gen T	
	Under two years	From two to seven	“ seven to fourteen	“ fourteen to twenty-one	“ twenty-one to forty-five	“ forty-five to sixty	“ sixty and upwards	Under two years	From two to seven	“ seven to fourteen	“ fourteen to twenty-one	“ twenty-one to forty-five	“ forty-five to sixty	“ sixty and upwards	Males	Females		
	Auckland.....	123	251	190	115	800	68	4	131	276	182	145	479	43	6	1551		1262
Suburbs .....	36	82	59	45	181	16	3	30	66	72	52	135	23	2	422	380	8	
Remuera .....	7	17	8	8	26	1	..	5	12	1	3	17	1	..	67	39	1	
Epsom .....	14	8	11	9	34	6	..	5	10	12	5	28	4	..	83	64	1	
Three Kings .....	1	5	8	9	19	4	..	4	7	6	5	18	..	..	46	40	..	
Onehunga .....	13	21	19	11	64	10	1	7	30	22	9	52	4	..	138	124	2	
Otahuhu .....	3	35	25	14	74	..	..	12	30	24	10	70	..	..	151	146	2	
Papakura.....	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	16	7	..	
Howick .....	29	77	60	13	178	51	..	27	72	55	72	122	19	..	408	367	7	
Panmure .....	6	34	31	14	102	..	..	7	26	20	16	78	..	..	187	147	3	
Tamaki (East)....	1	3	1	..	12	1	..	..	1	3	3	4	1	..	18	12	..	
Tamaki (West) ..	6	14	36	30	48	..	..	8	9	17	6	35	1	..	134	76	2	
Kawau Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	89	1	
Barrier Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	
Mahurangi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wangari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	278	9	
Matakau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
& other Saw- ing Stations.																..	..	..
	239	547	448	268	1553	158	8	237	541	414	327	1041	96	8	3963	3040		

Total Population of both sexes and all ages..... 700

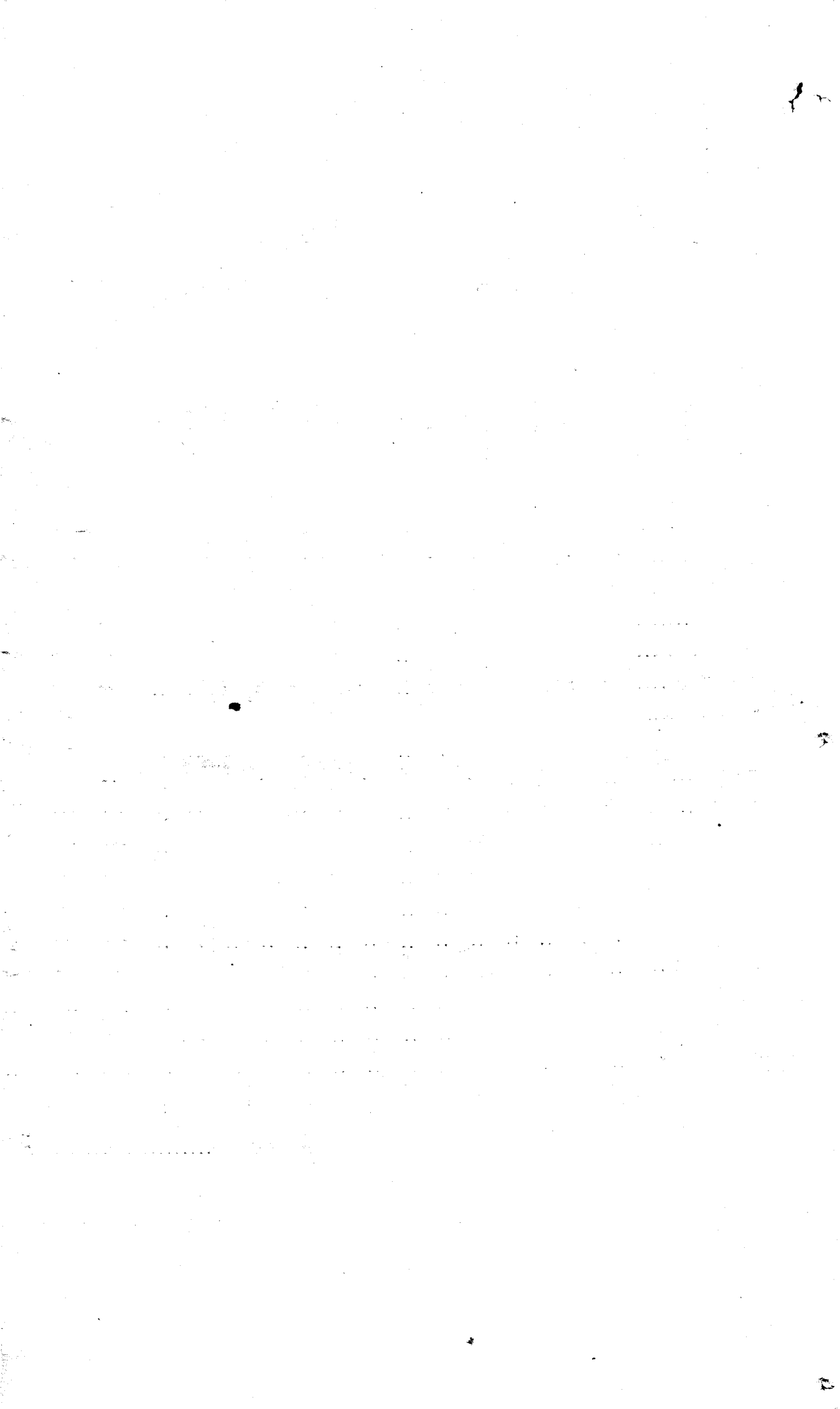
# BULAR RETURN

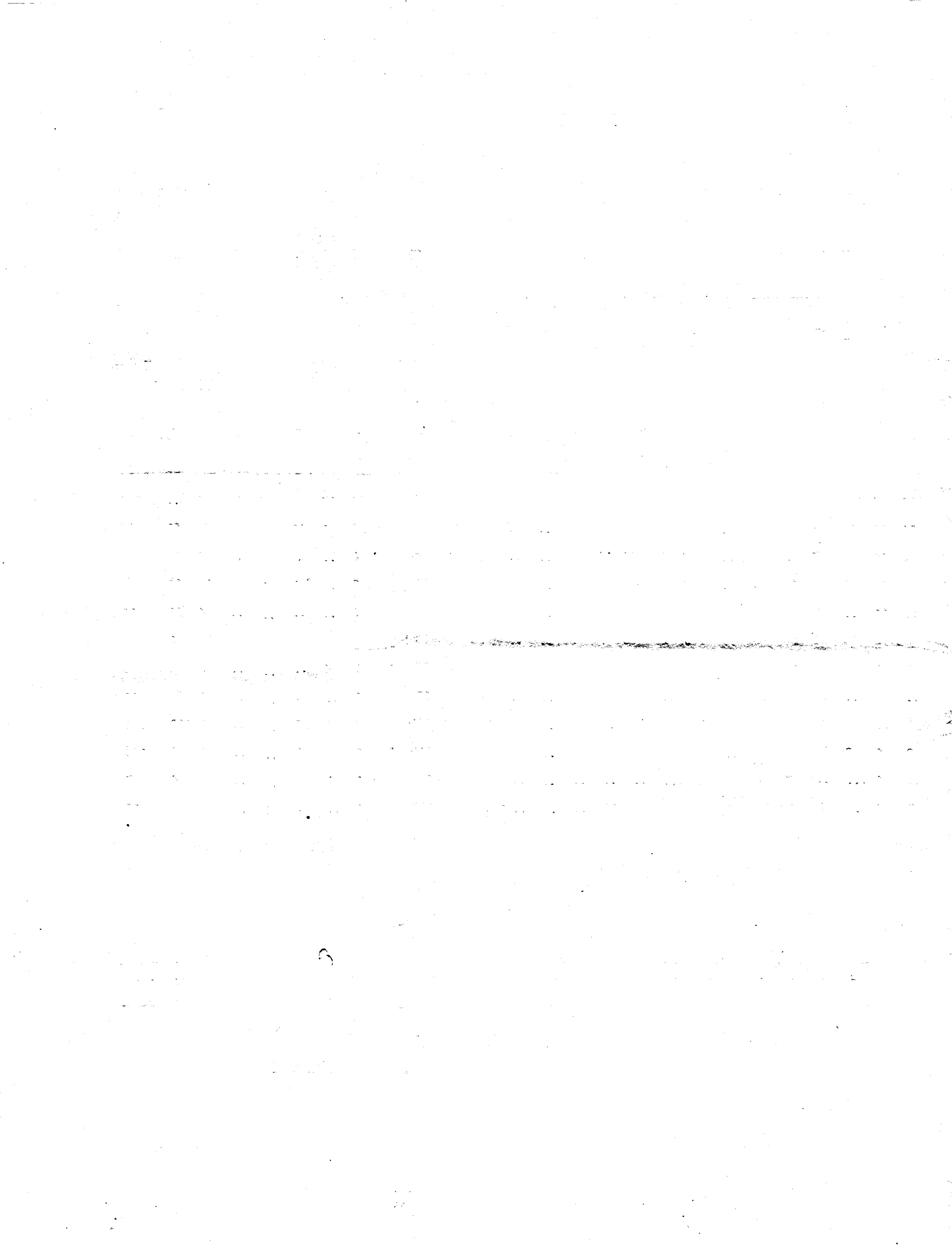
isioner Towns and Rural Districts in its Vicinity, for the year 1848.

Employment.							Religion.							Married.		Single.		Births, Marriages, and Deaths.			Houses.				Total No. of Houses.
Professional and Official	Farmers	Merchants and Traders	Mechanics and Artificers	Farm Servants	Domestic Servants	All others, Boatmen, &c.	Church of England	Church of Scotland	Church of Rome	Wesleyans	Dissenters	Jews	Owenites, &c.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Stone	Brick	Weatherboard	Raupo	
108	4	142	292	44	177	222	1327	489	597	322	42	33	3	505	491	1046	771	102	17	46	7	19	668	..	694
54	23	19	68	28	69	..	411	192	101	81	17	..	..	134	136	288	244	25	5	11	10	6	146	41	203
2	12	6	7	9	2	..	40	25	21	14	6	..	..	19	18	48	21	5	..	..	..	..	5	17	22
5	19	9	2	13	3	..	87	26	22	9	3	..	..	28	29	55	35	6	..	1	1	1	14	17	33
..	11	..	8	7	3	..	38	23	12	13	..	..	..	17	17	29	23	2	..	..	..	..	4	11	15
3	3	12	24	18	9	..	135	31	86	7	3	..	..	55	56	83	68	7	6	3	..	..	63	3	66
1	1	4	19	13	18	17	135	28	134	..	..	..	..	69	69	82	77	1	4	..	..	..	2	72	74
..	7	..	..	5	..	4	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
7	..	9	40	..	9	166	294	92	368	..	21	..	..	182	182	226	185	36	8	5	..	..	50	180	230
3	4	6	23	63	3	..	84	32	198	15	5	..	..	77	76	110	71	3	6	1	..	..	5	99	104
..	4	..	..	7	3	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	13	7	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	7
7	27	..	3	3	10	13	135	57	2	16	..	..	..	34	35	100	41	5	..	..	1	..	22	27	50
190	115	207	486	210	306	424	2736	995	1544	477	97	33	3	1129	1117	2092	1547	194	47	67	19	26	987	481	1513

T. RINGROSE ATKYNS,

Inspector Armed Police.





*A REPORT of a SALE of CROWN LANDS by Public Auction, at Auckland, held on the 1st day of March, 1848, in pursuance of the Proclamation, dated the 28th of November, 1848.*

Description.	Section.	Lot.	Extent.			Upset price.			Sold at			Purchasers.	Amount.					
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
County of Eden, Parish of Waitemata, Town of Auckland	25	19	0	0	38	30	0	0	32	0	0	Alexander Mackay	£	s.	d.	32	0	0
Ditto	"	20	0	2	13	58	2	6	91	0	0	John Williamson				91	0	0
Ditto	"	21	0	1	25	40	12	6	60	0	0	Benj. Evans Turner [Purchase money	60	0	0			
Ditto	"	22	0	1	10	31	5	0	40	0	0	remitted.*]	40	0	0			
Ditto	"	23	0	1	2	26	5	0	33	0	0	J. O'Neil				33	0	0
Ditto	"	24	0	0	33	20	12	6	26	0	0	Alexander Wright				26	0	0
Ditto	22	10	0	1	4	55	0	0	55	0	0	John Styack				55	0	0
Ditto	32	1	0	0	10	15	12	6	30	0	0	Benj. E. Turner	30	0	0			
Ditto	"	2	0	0	10	"	"	"	36	0	0	"	36	0	0			
Ditto	"	3	0	0	10	12	10	0	35	0	0	"	35	0	0			
Ditto	"	4	0	0	10	"	"	"	36	0	0	James Westwood				36	0	0
Ditto	"	5	0	0	10	"	"	"	31	0	0	Alexander Mackay				31	0	0
Ditto	"	6	0	0	10	"	"	"	32	0	0	James Mathews				32	0	0
Ditto	"	7	0	0	10	"	"	"	30	0	0	Richard Ridings				30	0	0
Ditto	"	8	0	0	10	"	"	"	35	0	0	Edward Leary				35	0	0
Ditto	"	9	0	0	10	"	"	"	25	0	0	Thos. Outhwaite, per V. de Sentis	25	0	0			
Ditto	"	10	0	0	10	"	"	"	40	0	0	"	5	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto	"	11	0	0	10	"	"	"	32	0	0	Benj. E. Turner	32	0	0			
Ditto	"	12	0	0	10	"	"	"	40	0	0	"	40	0	0			
Ditto	"	13	0	0	10	"	"	"	26	0	0	"	26	0	0			
Ditto	"	14	0	0	10	"	"	"	25	0	0	"	25	0	0			
Ditto	"	15	0	0	10	"	"	"	19	0	0	J. Coney				19	0	0
Ditto	"	16	0	0	10	"	"	"	20	0	0	W. M'Donald				20	0	0
Ditto	"	17	0	0	10	"	"	"	20	0	0	David Evitt				20	0	0
Ditto	"	18	0	0	10	"	"	"	14	0	0	R. Ridings, per Wm. Culpan				14	0	0
Ditto	"	19	0	0	10	"	"	"	13	0	0	Matilda Dunlop				13	0	0
Ditto	"	20	0	0	10	"	"	"	13	0	0	"				13	0	0
Ditto	"	21	0	0	10	"	"	"	32	0	0	Benj. E. Turner	22	0	0			
Ditto	"	22	0	0	10	"	"	"	25	0	0	"	25	0	0			
Ditto	"	23	0	0	10	15	12	6	25	0	0	"	2	10	0	22	10	0
Ditto	"	24	0	0	8	12	10	0	22	0	0	Joseph Brennan				22	0	0
Ditto	"	25	0	0	9	10	2	6	21	0	0	James Lockhead, per P. Robertson				21	0	0
Ditto	"	26	0	0	9	"	"	"	20	0	0	Bryant Vercoe				20	0	0
Ditto	"	27	0	0	9	"	"	"	16	0	0	Margaret Bruce, per H. Somervelle				16	0	0
Ditto	"	28	0	0	9	"	"	"	15	0	0	John Henry				15	0	0
Ditto	"	29	0	0	9	"	"	"	14	0	0	Vincent Walters				14	0	0
Ditto	"	30	0	0	9	"	"	"	14	0	0	James Mathews				14	0	0
Ditto	"	31	0	0	9	"	"	"	14	0	0	Robert Dobbie				14	0	0
Ditto	"	32	0	0	9	"	"	"	14	0	0	Samuel Gribble				14	0	0
Ditto	"	33	0	0	9	"	"	"	13	0	0	Andrew Rankin				13	0	0
Ditto	"	34	0	0	9	"	"	"	12	0	0	John M'Gechie				12	0	0
Ditto	"	35	0	0	9	"	"	"	12	0	0	James Westwood				12	0	0
Ditto	"	36	0	0	9	"	"	"	12	0	0	William Thorne				12	0	0
Ditto	"	37	0	0	9	"	"	"	11	0	0	Henry Somervelle				11	0	0

Ditto		38	0	0	9			14	0	0		14	0	0	
Ditto		39	0	0	9			17	0	0		17	0	0	
Ditto		40	0	0	9			23	0	0	J. Coney	23	0	0	
Ditto		41	0	0	9			25	0	0	John Williamson	25	0	0	
Ditto		42	0	0	13	14	12	6	23	0		23	0	0	
Ditto		43	0	0	13				11	0		11	0	0	
Ditto		44	0	0	9	10	12	6	10	12	6	Matilda Dunlop	10	12	6
Ditto		53	0	0	9							Samuel Gribble	10	12	6
Ditto		56	0	0	9							Vincent Walters	10	12	6
Ditto		58	0	0	9							John Watson	10	12	6
Ditto		59	0	0	9				13	0	0		13	0	0
Ditto	33	1	0	0	20	22	10	0	24	0	0	Richard Ridings	24	0	0
Ditto		2	0	0	14	15	15	0	20	0	0	Benj. E. Turner	20	0	0
Ditto		3	0	0	8	9	0	0	9	0	0	Richard Ridings	9	0	0
Ditto		16	0	0	13	14	12	6	17	0	0	Frederick Newman	17	0	0
Ditto		17	0	0	13				16	0	0	Benj. E. Turner	16	0	0
Ditto		18	0	0	13				14	12	6	Geo. Ansell	14	12	6
Ditto		19	0	0	13							John M'Quaters, per J. Williamson	14	12	6
Ditto		20	0	0	13							Connell and Ridings	14	12	6
Ditto		21	0	0	13				16	0	0	Wm. Purdy, per J. Harp	16	0	0
Ditto		22	0	0	13					0		Wm. Boveaird, per J. Styack	16	0	0
Ditto		23	0	0	13					0		Connell & Ridings	16	0	0
Ditto		24	0	0	13				22	0	0	F. Gardiner	22	0	0
Ditto		29	0	0	14	15	15	0	15	15	0	David Burn	15	15	0
Ditto		30	0	0	14					0			15	15	0
Ditto		31	0	0	14					0			15	15	0
Ditto		32	0	0	14					0			15	15	0
Ditto		33	0	0	12	13	10	0	14	0	0		14	0	0
Ditto		34	0	0	14	15	15	0	15	15	0		15	15	0
Suburban		37	3	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0	C. J. Stone	55	0	0
Ditto		38	3	0	0				64	0	0		64	0	0
Ditto	11	22a	6	0	20	61	5	0	61	5	0	Williamson & Crummer, per D.	61	5	0
Ditto	12	5	44	1	7	221	9	4	221	9	4	Graham	221	9	4
												Joseph Newman			

\* NOTE—The Amounts remitted in the purchases made by Mr. Turner, were allowed on account of credit given in favour of Mr. W. J. Lewington.

£ 403 10 0 1,630 14 4  
Purchase money remitted 403 10 0  
Total result of the sale ..... £ 2,034 4 4

The remaining lots included in the said Proclamation, were withdrawn, no offer having been made at the Upset Price.

A. SHEPHERD,

Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Auckland,  
March 3rd, 1849.

