



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. III. AUCKLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850. No. 9.

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 Friday, the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, 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,

Parish of Waitemata, County of Eden,
and near the Wesleyan College.

Section No.	Lot No.	Contents			Upset price		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
36	1 A	0	0	25	31	5	0
"	2 A	0	0	26	32	10	0
"	3 A	0	0	26	32	10	0
"	4 A	0	0	25	31	5	0
"	5 A	0	0	24	30	0	0
"	6 A	0	0	23	28	15	0
"	7 A	0	0	24	30	0	0
"	8 A	0	2	0	100	0	0
"	9 A	0	2	0	100	0	0

SUBURBS OF AUCKLAND,
near Mount Eden, and on the opposite side of
the road to Mr. Soal's property.

Section No.	Lot No.	Contents			Upset price		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
6	3	6	3	8	102	0	0
"	4	5	3	10	87	3	9
"	5	4	0	12	61	2	6
"	6	2	2	20	39	7	6

Epsom Road, between Mr. Osborne's and the
"Half-Way" House.

6	23 A	10	0	0	150	0	0
"	23 B	9	2	0	122	10	0

VILLAGE OF ONEHUNGA,
on the east of Mr. Kelly's property.

34	10	1	3	19	9	6	10
40	1	1	0	0	5	0	0

on the south of Mr. Kelly's property.

39	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
"	6	1	0	0	5	0	0

PARISH OF TAKAPUNA,
near the Roman Catholic College, North Shore.

70 16 0 10 16 1 3

Given under my Hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Province of New Ulster, at Auckland, this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

G. GREY,
Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save the Queen!

Civil Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 29th April, 1850.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of Tuesday, 14th May, 1850, from parties desirous of Contracting to supply a Dinner for 500 Natives on Her Majesty's Birth Day, the 24th proximo.

Each Native to be supplied with the following Ration:—

1½-lbs. of Beef
1-lb. of Pudding
1½-lbs. of Bread
2-lbs. of Potatoes

And the Contractor to furnish for the use of the Natives—

Table Covers
Knives and Forks
Plates
Mugs

Tenders to specify the rate at per ration, and to be sent in Duplicate, sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Dinner to Natives."

Any further information on the subject may be obtained at this Office.

C. A. DILLON,
Civil Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, April 26, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief directs the publication of the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon of New Plymouth, for general information.

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

Colonial Hospital, New Plymouth,
December, 1849.

SIR,—As this paper forms the first Annual Report of the New Plymouth Hospital, it may be considered requisite to preface its more immediate subjects with a few succinct topographical notices of the district.

The climate of Taranaki, the district in which the settlement of New Plymouth is situated, is benign and temperate, whether with reference to summer heat or winter cold; and together with the rarity of sudden vicissitudes of either of these alternations, perhaps it is no undue assumption to assert that it has a fair claim to the appellation of the Montpellier of these Islands. The annual extremes of temperature are less remote than in most, if not all of the various extra-tropical climates I have visited.

Thunder storms are only occasional, or, in comparison with many other countries, rare, and are not known, I believe, ever to have done any injury. As allied to these, I may notice that slight shocks of earthquakes have been repeatedly felt, though at long intervals. But, at the time of the long-continued and somewhat disastrous concussions at Wellington and its vicinity of last, and this year, one of more than ordinary vibration was experienced here;

yet it was not in sufficient force to cause the slightest accident or injury to any building.

The south-west and westerly winds are the most prevalent here; the south and south-east the most cold and disagreeable, and the north-erlies the most humid and luvial.

The face of the country need not be much descanted on in this report, as its beauty has become almost proverbial; and has met with the uniform and deserved admiration of all travellers and authors who have hitherto visited it.

The soil is a fine, easily subdued loam, abounding, in its virgin state, in decayed vegetable matter, and having for its substratum an excellently proportioned composition of clay and sand, neither over consistent nor excessively friable. But in some places this last is more or less charged with hydrate of iron, a poisonous integrant to vegetation, but readily rendered innocuous by a summer fallow, or even a shorter exposure than that to the chemically converting influence of the atmosphere. The only drawback of the soil is the absence of lime; at least in the many analyses, not very nice indeed, which I have made of different soils from various quarters of the settlement, I have not succeeded in detecting the least appreciable trace of this mineral.

But no rocks or sands of this formation have been as yet discovered nearer to us than Mōkan, some forty miles to the northward, where, however, it abounds, and whence, no doubt, we shall be enabled to procure ample supplies for all purposes.

Swamps and marshes, though they do not so abound as in the vicinity of Petre, yet they are every here and there throughout the district; and the soil they occupy, as already intimated, is sufficiently clayey and retentive of moisture to subject people to the usual morbid influences of such like localities, if, in fact, malaria so exists as to emanate therefrom. Nor is the site of the town free from those stagnations; yet, and just as was experienced at Wanganui, the occurrence of indigenous intermittents and remittents is so rare, that during a now nine years' residence in this place and that, I have never met with one case of fever, which, from concurrent circumstances, I could impute to the poison of what is strictly understood by the term marsh miasma or effluvium.

It may be inferred, therefore, that either a something is happily wanting in the constitution of the soil of our swamps for the generation of that malaria, which acts as the remote cause of these diseases; or, that the frequency of our showers, and the moderation of our temperature, never allow the drying process to proceed far enough for the peculiar fermentation and exhalation. The absence of lime, too, in our soil, may probably be taken into account, and the same defect exists at Petre, as together with the last, forming conjointly, if I may so say, the negative cause of our exemption from the paludal fever family.

But we shall see, as we proceed, that although we have no marsh-generated fever to

afflict us, there is abundant reason to believe we do not lack in the soil within our tenements, a fever-exciting malaria, but the effects of which have hitherto been ascribed to contagion.

There is no stream within the boundaries of our settlement which deserves the name of a river, though two or three have some claim to the designation; but springs universally abound. Hence there is an abundant supply, whether from these or from wells, of excellent water at all seasons.

Beef, as yet, is not an every day article in our markets, but is becoming more frequent; and, from the increase of cattle, must soon be constant, and at a cheap rate. Mutton of superior quality is to be had daily; and pork, at very moderate price, is sufficiently abundant, and constitutes the chief of our butcher meats. Poultry is very plentiful and low in price; so also are eggs; and a variety of wild fowl is readily to be obtained. Fish is one of our most uncertain dietetic articles.

As the growth of wheat, to the number of our population, is greatly in excess, and more flour is prepared in this than in any other part of New Zealand; and, as hitherto, we have had no other markets to occasionally supply than Auckland, Petre, and Wellington, our first quality of the latter is generally from nine to ten pounds per ton; hence those among us who understand and appreciate the importance of the economy of baking at home, can eat their loaf of wholesome household bread at a somewhat less cost than a penny a pound. Potatoes and all culinary vegetables are grown in abundance and very cheaply obtained. Milk, butter, and cheese are within the limits of every one's means; and honey is annually on the increase; and, indeed, promises soon to be found as plentiful in our woods as it is in those of some parts of America. English and other exotic fruits are becoming annually more and more abundant.

Our birth and death statistics demonstrate for the last four years, and our returns go no further back, the very extraordinary annual proportion of from *six* to *seven* of the former to *one* of the latter!

Numerical returns of population fall not within the scope of this report; but I may observe that it is on the increase, whether by births, by the arrival of new settlers from the mother country, or by the return of several who had forsaken the district. In the gross, the population is devoted to agricultural pursuits, or, in one way or other, is rural in its employment.

As respects the Maori population, it may be here remarked, there are many remains confirmatory of the current traditions that that was very dense in this district at not a remote period; or so much so as not now, probably, to exceed a sixth of what it then was. Nor does it appear that this retrogressive march is checked, hitherto, by the instructive exertions of the missionaries, or by the various beneficent appliances of the government, the ratio of deaths to births being about the reverse of

ours; and, of late, has considerably exceeded it.

Indeed the mortality within the last few years, and particularly in the last, among this people, over all Taranaki, has been excessive, from the prevalence chiefly of catarrhal disease. And, although the results of a casual epidemic are not generally to be reckoned as a sign of the progressive obliteration of a people, they nevertheless ought to be noticed in this instance as contributory to the forwarding of the catastrophe, as females have been the predominant deaths. I may therefore mention, and as illustrative, too, of the recent general fatality, that in the settlements of the Ngatiruanui tribes (where alone, in so far as has come within my knowledge, some approach to accuracy of census has been ascertained), the deaths within this year have been to the entire population nearly, if not quite, as one to ten!

And another no less remarkable circumstance is that, while among the white population, sterile and childless couples are extremely rare, and numerous, healthy progeny is in actively advancing augmentation, the first of these, among the aborigines, is rather more the rule than the exception; and, as regards the next, few couples indeed are to be met with, who have more than one or two children, and these are, in common, a puny or sickly offspring.

The houses generally, whether of the town or country, are frame built, and of durable sawn timber; but a very few of those in town are of stone, or clay. Those, however, of the last-named material were reared in the infancy of the settlement, and experience soon proved that the soil has not adequate tenacity for the purpose of building; consequently the mode is now altogether abandoned, and the few houses that remain are either about to be removed or are in ruin.

With a few exceptions, none of the houses rise above the ground floor, and pretty generally they are neatly and commodiously constructed for domestic purposes and the maintenance of health. A great proportion of the number are reared on piles, so that the floors are sufficiently detached from the ground to avoid damp, and to admit of free perfiation.

This, the New Plymouth Colonial Hospital, was erected by Government in the course of last year, and is substantially and tastefully built, in the Anglo-gothic style, of rimu or red pine. It is particularly well situated on elevated ground, a little above the northern bank of a considerable stream called the "Henui;" and is well sheltered from all the more prevalent and cold winds, by a pretty clump of wood, which fringes the level ground on these quarters, as also densely clothes the side of the dell through which the stream winds.

The accommodation consists of three wards, a surgery or dispensary, a kitchen, a bath-room, and two small closets; with a lobby and passage. These are all on the ground floor, and there is one attic, which serves as a

servants' room up stairs. Those lower apartments are elevated by deal flooring about eighteen inches above the ground; but the foundation of the building being a wall of stone masonry, with very narrow occasional interstices left between that and the ground plates, perfilation is very imperfect, or much too limited to obviate the stagnation of damp, or other more deleterious emanations.

The wards, I understand, were calculated for the accommodation of fifteen patients, but they have not the requisite proportions for that number; so I should say that, according to Hospital usage, they would be injudiciously taxed with so many, and that twelve is about the maximum they could conveniently hold.

Every ward has a fireplace and two windows, but, as the latter are only in one end of each, the means of ventilation are imperfect, and might not now be conveniently remedied.

I may therefore conclude this head with the observation that the hospital, hitherto, has proved to be a very great boon, particularly to the native community, and has secured one grand object of such institutions, giving comfortable accommodation and provision to those who, by disease or accident, are under the necessity of having recourse to it for relief or cure.

But the main utility, particularly to the aborigines, is, and ever will be, its dispensary; for, by this being open to them, disease is often checked in the bud, and it obviates the necessity of absenting themselves from either their families or industrial pursuits. As in-patients, they do not very readily fall into our ways, nor do they readily succumb to the restraints which the rules of an hospital necessarily impose, these in general being obverse to their own accustomed free and easy usages.

The short account of small-pox, which was published in the native language some twelve months ago, made an extraordinarily powerful impression, in this district, on the Maori mind, creating at the same time a singularly urgent anxiety to be vaccinated. Hence, no sooner was it known that the antidote was in our possession, than not only the hospital and the town practitioners were besieged by applicants from far and near, but ex-professional gentlemen also were eagerly solicited to become operators in the cause, as if the enemy they so fearfully dreaded were at the threshold and not a day to be safely lost; nay, so great was the panic among them, and so precocious, too, their intuition, that ere long they began to vaccinate one another; and, finding that they could produce vesicles, or pustular blebs any way like to these, vaccination hence went on in indiscriminate progress to the neglect of all observances, and in hand-in-hand deterioration which it is impossible now with any probability of truth to estimate or surmise.

Unfortunately vaccination, universally, has become too lightly-considered an operation, and nicety of observation in the progress has been overlooked from the mere simplicity of that. Hence, as elsewhere, the great evil to be

dreaded by trusting its introduction to native management, or even to that of those who have little knowledge or right experience in the distinctive characters of genuine, and of imperfect and insufficient cow-pox, is the fact of the frequent production of the spurious vesicle, and this being allowed to pass as the valid prophylactic of small-pox disease.

Nothing, for example, has been much better ascertained than that vaccination applied to persons affected with either acute or chronic cutaneous diseases—and such among the Aborigines abound here—most seriously impedes the genuineness of the vesicle, or runs it into pustule, consequently deteriorates, or nullifies its exemptive power; while in no one instance that I have ever witnessed has the virus had the slightest compensating influence in curing or modifying any of these. But, as has been well remarked, and abundantly testified here, it becomes in many such instances a common poison, capable of producing a dark or unhealthy red and widely diffused areola, having for its apex a muddy vesicle, a purulent pustule, which ends in a foul sore, or an axillary tumour, with high symptomatic fever super-added to one or other, or all of these.

Thus I was led, in so far as I had opportunity to discriminate, to reject all so affected who offered for the operation, as also those in whom active strumous glandular swellings were obvious. But this precaution mattered not, as, in general, the thus postponed readily got others to officiate in lieu; and accordingly are now, with a legion similarly circumstanced, living in the delusive faith that they are invulnerable to the influence of small-pox disease.

A low insidious fever of the typhoid type has been more or less noticed among the white population of New Plymouth, occurring in the country as well as in the town, for these three years past. The general notion is that its first appearance dates from the winter of 1847, when, from the number of successive cases, and the death therefrom of an esteemed public character, it attracted much notice, and indeed seems to have been regarded by this ordinarily fever-undisturbed community as walking over the district in somewhat the form of an epidemic. Yet, according to the testimony of a medical gentleman, Mr. St. George, who, from the origin of the settlement, has been here, and who professionally attended the majority of the cases, the amount of these was no more in number, or in frequency of consecutive occurrence, than as follows:—

In April.....	3 cases.
June.....	4 “
July.....	8 “
August.....	3 “
October.....	4 “

Making in all twenty-two, of which number one only died, and that result was imputed more to peculiarity of antecedent circumstances and to diversity of treatment than to any extraordinarily aggravated explosion of the disease. From this very minimum mortality, therefore, we may with every probability infer that,

whatever was the nature of the pyrexial poison, it must have been neither very active, nor very strong.

I learn that a precisely similar fever has existed at Auckland, for a succession of several years past; and as contagion is commonly considered the only promotive cause of this type of fever, and as, in itself, that is a doctrine so simple and easy of comprehension that the most superficial observation makes its operations readily manifest, there was at the time of the said fever's progress no obvious reason to doubt that contagion was the cause, and that, from a concurrent, or rather a precedent circumstance, it had been introduced hither from Auckland.

That circumstance was the case of a young gentleman, the now, Reverend Mr. Fisher, who, early in the winter of the cited year, came overland from the capital on a visit to his friends here. It has been asserted, and pretty generally believed here, that some short time previous to his leaving Auckland, he had been ill of the fever in question, which was then rife there, and that, in fact, to forward convalescence from that, was the object of the journey. It has been also affirmed, that he was unwell on the road, meaning, apparently, from insidious relapse, for the story goes that he continued in this masked, but crescive febrile state, for about three weeks even after arrival, before the aggravation of symptoms made the fact evident that his case was indeed a second development of the contagious fever prevailing at Auckland.

This is, obviously enough, a very vague account; but, as thus accredited, it involves an important question, and that there exist circumstances at variance to its detail, it demands some scrutiny before assent be given to the contagious character of the disease in our medical history; and the more is it to be suspected, as every year since, at and about the same season, and unpreceded by any such popularly obvious foreign cause, the same disease has manifested itself here sporadically.

In the first place, then, I have found no one who could assure me of its general accuracy, and no two who agree in any, except one, of its details; while, in the next, we have the highly credible counter testimony of the Rev. Mr. Govett, who, I may remark, has never regarded the disease otherwise than as contagious, and entertains the opinion that Mr. Fisher did bring, somehow, the contagion with him from Auckland. He assures me that Mr. Fisher did not leave the College at Auckland on a recovery from fever, but on account of a state of nervous debility to which he had been subject for a considerable time, and which it was supposed by his advisers, would be shaken off by change of air, and other circumstances attending the journey and visit. He also negatives the assertion that the fever had developed itself in Mr. Fisher up to the date of commencing the journey; and, having being his companion during the ten or twelve days of the route to New Plymouth, exposed, of course, to all the disagree-

able roughs and inconveniences of such pedestrian travel, assures, that he, Mr. Fisher, made no complaint from which it could be inferred that he was at all under the influence of febrile disease. In short, the only averment of the statement I can find corroborated by general testimony, is, that Mr. Fisher was here somewhere about three weeks before the fever so affected his system as to confine him to his bed; and it is generally admitted that during the interval he was in body and spirit enabled to partake, as others, of such out-door recreations as offered for his amusement.

The house in which Mr. Fisher domiciled was that of the Rev. Mr. Bolland, and his confinement to bed occurred early in April, but he was sufficiently recovered by the 27th of that month to return to Auckland. But, about this date, the maid servant of the house became affected with the same disease, and so also Mr. Bolland. The servant recovered, but Mr. Bolland's case was protracted till a considerable time after that, running through, from several accounts, a strange medley of changes, till the 29th of May, when, to the serious loss and universal lament of the community, he fell a victim to the disease.

One very remarkable feature of this supposed contagious, far-brought-from fever is that, of the many who visited, and attended on Mr. Fisher, and on the servant maid, and on Mr. Bolland during their illness, not one appears to have contracted a symptom of the disease; nor have I been able to trace its career, as contagious, in any of those who subsequently fell ill.

But there are circumstances in its history, which, added to this important negative, lead more fully to the conclusion that the fever was neither new to, nor imported into New Plymouth.

In a previous paragraph I state there is reason to believe we are not exempt from a certain malaria, though in the immediately preceding I have asserted that the ordinary fever-exciting marsh effluvia effects are not observed either at Petre or here. Such at least has hitherto been my experience; but, in venturing the dogma, I mean not to infer that we are exempt, as above stated, from certain soil emanations, in all probability in some way connected with household combinations, which are capable of infecting with febrile disease; but that it is to this source we ought to direct attention for the explanation of the circumstance of typhus having, as it has, appeared among us. For one peculiarity throughout its successive annual careers has been exemplified most remarkably, to wit, that the disease has not only not extended itself as a contagious disease would, but has solely been developed in those houses which either have clay floors, or, if raised on piles, above the soil, where free perfation betwixt this and the apartments is obstructed by masonry or other already specified means; while, on the other hand, the inhabitants of houses oppositely circumstanced,

that is, having an uninterrupted current of air passing betwixt the ground and their floors, have invariably enjoyed immunity from the disease.

These facts demonstrate an incompatibility with the laws which guide contagion. We ought not, therefore, I presume, to regard the fever as an exotic, first introduced in 1847; and the less so, as there is probable reason to believe that light cases were of every winter's occurrence, as now, for years previously; and Mr. ST. GEORGE, the medical gentleman already mentioned, has notes, and a very distinct recollection of three simultaneous attacks in one family, so far back as in 1843, all of which were of grave character, but recovered. He has not the slightest doubt of their identity to those of later years, and he candidly admits that there was no precursory, or attendant, or consequent circumstance to direct him to impute these incidents to other than occult local causes, and certainly not to extraneous introduction.

With these facts, then, before us, it becomes a very certain prediction that, if that injurious plan of erecting tenements be not abrogated, sporadic cases of the fever in question must continue to be of annual occurrence; and if the same, now only partial, system were general, and our population were dense, a wide-spreading epidemic, with its mischievous attendant, panic, would be the inevitable occasional consequence.

During this year, excepting catarrh, which has been already noticed as severe among the aborigines, we have had no epidemic or prominent disease in the district. A few cases of measles occurred among the white population in September and October, which was supposed, and with much probability, to have been introduced by a vessel from London, called the *Cornwall*. It did not, however, progress beyond a very few families, was of mild character, and of that kind technically termed "*Rubeola sine Catarrho*," and which is not supposed to give immunity from the other sort of the disease.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

P. WILSON,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Auckland.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL, NEW PLYMOUTH.

Return of Out-Patient Diseases treated between 1st January and 31st December, 1849.

Abscessus	10	Gastritis chron ..	3
Ambustio	5	Hydrocele	1
Amenorrhœa	1	Luxatio Humeri ..	1
Aphthæ	1	Morbi Cutis	60
Asthma	1	" Oculorum ..	10
Bronchitis	10	Obstipatio	32
Eronchocele	3	Odontalgia	7
Bubo	4	Otitis	4
Catarrhus	89	Paralysis	1
Carditis	1	Paronychia	1
Cephalalgia	2	Parturitio Dificilis	2
Colica	2	Phlegmon	8
Contusio	4	Phthisis	19
Convulsio	1	Pneumonia	12
Cynanche	3	Ranula	1
Debilitas	3	Rheumatismus ..	48
Dentitio	1	Schirrus	2
Diarrhœa	9	Scrophula	16
Dysenteria	1	Sorditis	1
Dyspepsia	18	Subluxatio	8
Enteritis chron..	1	Sycosis	1
Erysipelas	2	Tumor	2
Febris	32	Ulcus	29
" Infantilis	37	" Scrophul.	34
Fistula	1	Vermes	6
Fractura	1	Vulnus	10
Furunculus	8		
		Total	570

Vaccinated

320

P. WILSON,

Colonial Surgeon.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
Auckland, 25th April, 1850.

THE following person having applied for a Depasturing License for a defined Run, the description of the Run claimed now lies at this office for the inspection of any person concerned.

Name of Applicant.	Description of Run.
Isaac Wade.	Munga-munga-roa Creek.

W. GISBORNE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, April 29th, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the following Returns be published for general information.

By his Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,

Colonial Secretary.

A RETURN showing the **Number of LIVE STOCK**, and **Quantities** of the principal kinds of **PROVISIONS** imported into **Auckland**, from the 6th of **January** to the 5th of **April, 1850.**

Description.	Quantity.			Value.		
	£	s.	d.			
Cattle, Horned	Nil			0	0	0
Sheep	519			190	10	0
Beef, salted	148 Casks			267	10	0
Biscuit	7 tons	6 cwt.	0 qr.	71	10	0
Butter, salted	1000 lbs.			26	0	0
Cheese	4827 lbs.			68	0	0
	ton	cwt.	qr.			
Coffee	1	9	0	57	0	0
Flour	109	0	0	923	10	0
Oatmeal	1	3	0	20	10	0
Rice	16	1	2	197	0	0
Sugar, refined	35	18	0	838	0	0
" moist	83	4	0	1,317	0	0
Tea	100 chests, 148 half chests, 244 catties			668	0	0
	Total ..			£	4,644	10 0

W. Young,
Collector.

H. M. Customs,
Auckland, 6th April, 1850.

A RETURN of the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of Auckland, from the 5th January to the 5th April, 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Ale and Beer ..	1 hogshead	4	0	0
Bacon and Hams ..	3 tons 2 cwt. qrs.	130	0	0
Beef ..	6 casks	19	0	0
Beet-root ..	2 tons	10	0	0
Boots and Shoes ..	3 trunks	120	0	0
Bricks ..	17,500	37	0	0
Butter ..	9 cwt.	46	0	0
Cordage ..	18½ tons	507	0	0
Carrots ..	4 tons	45	0	0
Drays ..	one	15	0	0
Eggs ..	132 dozen	2	0	0
Firewood ..	26 tons	8	0	0
Fish, dried ..	190 lbs.	2	0	0
Flax ..	3 tons 7 cwt.	60	0	0
Flour ..	17 tons 15 cwt.	248	0	0
Garlic ..	12 cwt.	30	0	0
Grain, Maize ..	518 bushels	89	0	0
“ Oats and Barley ..	3,810 bushels	878	0	0
Hides and Skins ..	464	28	0	0
Houses (in frame) ..	107	3,411	0	0
Lard ..	700 lbs.	30	0	0
Lime ..	5 bushels	0	7	6
Leather ..	900 lbs.	30	0	0
Oil, Black ..	3 tuns	48	0	0
“ Humpback ..	17½ tuns	777	0	0
“ Sperm ..	2 tuns	45	0	0
Onions ..	21½ tons	265	0	0
Ore, Copper ..	355 tons	3,550	0	0
Potatoes ..	433½ tons	2,605	0	0
Pork, salted ..	69 casks	170	0	0
Shingles ..	119,000	62	0	0
Tent ..	one	2	0	0
Timber, sawn ..	1,189,065 feet	7,189	10	0
Wool ..	2,200 lbs.	63	0	0
Total ..		£	20,476	17 6

H. M. Customs,
Auckland, 6th April, 1850.

W. Young,
Collector