



THE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
PROVINCE OF HAWKE'S BAY.

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 relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

T. H. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

VOL. 2.]

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1861.

[No. 34.

PROCLAMATION.

By THOMAS HENRY FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of the Province
of Hawke's Bay, in the Islands
New Zealand.

I, THOMAS HENRY FITZGERALD, Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me on this behalf, do hereby proclaim and appoint that the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay shall meet for the despatch of business, at the Council Chamber, at Napier, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Dated at Napier this thirty-first day
of December, in the year of our
Lord One thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty.

T. H. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE following Bush Licenses for the Province of Hawke's Bay have been transmitted to the Acting Treasurer for issue on payment of the fee of £5 each:—

Frederick McKain, Petane.
William Ford, Waipawa
John Sim, Mohaka
John Pitts Moss, Waipukurau
William Howell, Waipawa
E. W. Knowles, Wairoa
Joseph Lucas Hodges, Awapawanui
Robert Burgess, Mahia
Joseph Herbert, Wainui
John Davis, Nga Wakatara
Thomas Lamb, Porangahau
Peter Bourke, Te Aute
Philip Dolbel, Eparaima
John Robjohn, Patangata
Thomas Reynolds, Patangata
William J. Snodgrass, Motuotaraia.

To keep a Ferry.

G. T. FANNIN,
Superintendent's Clerk.

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Crown Lands Office,
Napier, 18th Dec., 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of certain evidence taken at a Court held by me on the 17th day of December instant, the Run awarded to Thomas Condie, situated in the Ahuriri Block, is thereby forfeited for breaches of Section 7 of Clause XI. and of Clause XIII. of the Land Regulations, and the License cancelled accordingly.

And it is also notified that on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861, I shall offer the said Run to be let by Public Auction, at the Crown Land Office, Napier, for a term of fourteen years, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Bounded North—By the Mohaka river.

East—By the Makahu stream.

South—By Crown land.

West and North-West—By Crown land, by the edge of a forest, and by the Manga-tutu stream.

Contents—6750 acres.

A fee of Five Pounds will be required on the issue of a license to the Licensee.

A plan of the Run can be seen on application at this office.

H. S. TIFFEN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Dec. 3, 1860.

* THE following notifications published in the New Zealand Gazette of Nov. 1, 1860, is re-published for general information.

T. H. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 31st Oct., 1860.

It is hereby notified that the Native Title has been extinguished over the blocks of land whereof the boundaries are mentioned or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

(Sgd.) E. W. STAFFORD.

SCHEDULE.

PROVINCE OF HAWKE'S BAY.
DISTRICT OF MOHAKA.

Moeangiangi Block.

Estimated to contain about 10,000 acres.

Boundaries:—

The boundary commences at the Arakarekare and runs to Otumatai:

thence to Waitaria, Pakeropeke, Mangeongo, and on to the river at the Paohuikai, te kai Toparapara te Mimi o Hineaia, Mangaone, Whangaimokopuna, Huruterangi, te kai a Hui kai te Kahikatearoa, Haututerangi, te Rakauwakatangi, te kai Ota, te Taraitangakaho te Maurea, Mopakiaka te Motu ote ihu, Ahi-kereru, Pakaira, this is above Waipapa, then running down Waipapa to the Sea, and by the Sea-coast to the Arakarekare—excepting a reserve on the East side of Morengiangi.

DISTRICT OF

Keruru Bush.

Estimated to contain about 5000 acres.

Boundaries:—

The boundary commences at Kauhngapiro, running on to te Mokopiro, and thence striking in the direction of the old boundary at Pohatukaha, running on to Otaaokoro; thence to the source of the Poporenga, and running down that stream to the mouth of the Waikopiro, and following that stream till it joins at the mouth of Kauhngapiro.

DISTRICT OF MOHAKA.

Aropawanui Block.

Estimated to contain about 3000 acres.

Boundaries:—

The boundary commences at Aropawanui, at the termination of Epanaia's sale, running on to Mongahinahina; thence to the Waipapa stream; thence to the Sea, and back to Aropawanui—excepting a reserve the boundaries of which are to be determined by the Surveyor appointed to mark off the land in company with the Natives.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE following Extract from the New Zealand Gazette of December 14, is re-published in order to make the enquiry as public as possible.

T. H. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, Dec. 11, 1860.

ENQUIRIES having been made respecting the person named below, anyone who can give any information concern-

ing such a person is requested to communicate the same to this Office.

(Signed) E. W. STAFFORD.

Christian Name and Surname—Gommaire Van Weutswinkel, known in the Colony by the name of the "Belgian," or "Belgian Peter."

Age—Between 39 and 40.

Residence before going to the Colony—Anvers, Belgium.

Married; wife and four children in Belgium.

Left Europe in September, 1854, as an officer of the Belgian Vessel, "Petronille," Van Hornborstel, master. Date of arrival in the Colony unknown.

T E N D E R S.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Dec. 8, 1860.

THE following Tenders for renting Waipureku Ferry, from the Provincial Government are published for general information.

TENDER ACCEPTED.

Mr. J. McKinnon at £100 10s. per annum.

TENDERS REJECTED.

Mr. H. Brooking, at £150 per annum.
Mr. Jas. Allen, at £80 per annum.
Mr. S. Roberts, at £85 per annum.
Mr. L. C. Sutton, at £85 per annum.
Mr. H. Sherley, at £80 per annum.

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

Provincial Council Chamber,
Napier, Dec. 6, 1860.

THE attention of the Public is called to an error which appears in the last line of page 7 of the Acts and Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, which should read "motion negatived," instead of "motion agreed to."

JOSEPH RHODES,
Speaker.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Dec. 31, 1860.

HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT directs the following Report to be published for general information.

G. T. FANNIN,
Superintendent's Clerk.

Napier, Dec. 5, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a tabular statement of the cases

which have been under treatment at the Napier Provincial Hospital since it was opened for the admission of patients, and appending thereto such observations as I deem correlative to the sanitary condition of the Town and District generally.

I feel that an apology is due from me on account of the very crude and imperfect manner in which I am obliged to consider many subjects of importance, as this arises from a neglect of having kept accurate observations, and an entire absence of all scientific instrumental aid in furtherance of such.

Scinde Island is a peninsula of very irregular contour, and formed of a succession of hills, with gullies ramifying amongst them, extending over an area of about 600 acres. The Island was, a few years ago, entirely covered with high fern, which is now giving place to European and Native grasses. The soil is rich and fertile, having an average depth on the hills of about 12 or 14 inches, and in the gullies of from 20 to 30 inches. The subsoil is a sandy clay, resting on beds of sandstone, chalk, and shell limestone. There are surface springs on different parts of the Island, but water may be procured anywhere by sinking to about sea level.

South of the Island and in its immediate vicinity is a large extent of morass and shallow salt water lagoons, of from 1 to 2 feet in depth, which exposes at low tide a large surface of mud flat from which arises a variety of noxious and pestilential gases, at times excessively foetid and almost intolerable.

Napier Town proper is situated on a shingly flat which is nearly on the sea level. The salt water freely percolates through this, and at the depth of a few feet the rise and fall of the tide may be observed by digging a hole in the surface.

The exhalations from this porous crust can scarcely be considered compatible with the preservation of health, neither is it so, and when the Town has increased, considerable apprehension may be entertained that they will prove a fertile source of fevers, agues, diarrhoea, rheumatism, &c., especially when the difficulty of draining be taken into account; fortunately, the Island itself contains an abundance of space for the occupation of many thousands of souls.

The climate of Napier will successfully vie with any in the known world. The highly-vaunted climates of Madeira and the South of France are not comparable in their salutary effects on European constitution, in health or disease, to that of this place or the Bay of Islands. It is true there are great diurnal alternations of temperature, sometimes sudden falls of from 15° to 20° occasioned by changes of wind, which may, and do give rise to colds, diarrhoea, &c. The nights are invariably cool, with, in summer, a copious deposit of dew. The excessive heat of summer is moderated by the sea breeze, and our winters, save during severe southerly winds, are of the most temperate kind.

The number of days on which rain, much or little, fell in 1859, was 98. Distinction must be made between this and the actual quantity of rain per annum which falls; the latter we have no means of ascertaining, not having rain gauges, but from observations made at the Military Hospital, where daily thermometric and barometric changes are carefully, noted together with other meteorological vicissitudes, it is ascertained approximately that, during the spring months, more rain falls than during the remaining nine months. The atmosphere always contains a large proportion of moisture, which is exceedingly agreeable and salutary, save during the prevalence of the north-west winds, which here are violent and extremely arid, drying up vegetation and producing a painful dyspnoea, a suffocative feeling and an uncontrollable languor. These days are often succeeded by calm, sultry nights. This is, however, exceptional weather in this favored spot. In the absence of hygrometers, our laid-by boots and shoes attest the presence of atmospheric moisture, becoming coated with mildew, and our fair friends can elegantly, yet delicately, test the same by the uncoiling of the hair spirals of their curls, now, alas! becoming obsolete.

The Hospital of Napier is situated on an elevated site in the Town, about 200 feet above the sea level. It has a northerly aspect, and commands extensive views, both land and seaward. It consists of a plain building of one story, weather-boarded, 40 feet by 28 feet. There are two wards, each 16 feet by 14 feet, and 13 feet high, with a trap door communicating with the

roof, which ensures free ventilation; one ward is allotted for male, another for female patients. Each contains five beds, which gives nearly 600 cubic feet of air for each patient. The inmates have as yet been nearly all males. There is a good roomy kitchen, a surgery, and sleeping apartment for the master and matron. There is also a detached wash-house and dead-house. The building formerly used for an Hospital was one rented temporarily by the Provincial Government, and situated in the middle of the Town. It served until the present more commodious building was erected. The accommodation in the present Hospital is barely sufficient to supply the increasing wants of the Province, and in case of any infectious disease breaking out would be wholly insufficient, for the reason that the male ward only contains five beds, and the admission of one female patient would confine the benefits of the institution to that number. The liberality of our Provincial Council will, we feel assured, remedy this by building an additional wing, as well as provide means for the safe confinement of lunatics which are now placed under the surveillance of the police. Water is supplied to the patients from a brick tank, estimated to contain 3000 gallons, which is filled by pipes conducting from the roof of the building. There is also a surface spring closely contiguous. The patients are well clothed and the dietary abundant and unexceptionable. Every thing is done to conduce to their benefit and alleviation.

The amount of good already effected by the institution may be gathered from the accompanying tabular return, whilst numbers of our patients are weekly relieved and supplied gratuitously with advice and medicines.

I may here mention that tooth instruments, cupping ditto, &c., should be supplied to the Hospital as those now in use are the private property of the Provincial Surgeon, and are required elsewhere.

On referring to the tabular return of patients treated in the Hospital, it will be especially noted that the mortality is very great—nearly 20 per cent—which is satisfactorily accounted for by the detailed history of each case, and that in no case was there at the time of its admission the most remote probability of any but a fatal result.

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The first fatal case was one of Ascites of two years standing, with disease of kidneys; there was partial paralysis, and the back and loins were covered with extensive sloughing bed sores.

The second was a case of Hæmatemesis, which died the day of its admission.

The third was one of confirmed Phthisis in the last stage.

The 4th was a man who had been ill for some months from, it was supposed, eating poisonous fish. Dropsy supervened, and a series of typhoid symptoms, of an extraordinary character, which terminated fatally the day following his admission. Of the others who had partaken of the fish, one (a healthy man, a soldier,) died in the military hospital. Another case was recovered only by the greatest difficulty, after many months of suffering.

The 5th was one of confirmed Phthisis, in the last stage.

The 6th was Disease of the Brain, with paralysis, relaxed sphincters, partial insensibility which, after a signal improvement, terminated in a convulsive seizure.

The 7th was a child, 8 months old, from Hydrocephalus acutus.

I have been thus particular in detailing these fatal cases, as they naturally excite peculiar interest, and shew, from their terrible nature, the hopelessness of almost any mode of treatment.

A case worthy of record was one of Ophthalmitis with total blindness. The man had lost one eye in infancy, he had been under treatment in the country for a month, previous to his being led down to Napier. At this time there was no hope entertained of his ever regaining his sight. This man got perfectly well in a month.

Another very interesting case was one of Abscess at the base of the Skull, somewhere about the origin of the pterygoid muscles, and between these and the mastoid process of the temporal bone. There was great obscurity in this case. It first burst into the auditory canal, with partial relief, next into the Eustachian tube, discharging itself at the back of the fauces. Matter subse-

quently "pointed" in front of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, which was opened. Subsequently, it pointed in many parts of the cervical region with numerous sinuses, all of which were laid open with a bistoury, and he ultimately recovered.

A case of attempted suicide is worthy of passing notice. The man made an extensive incision in the throat with a razor, above the os-hyoides, dividing all the muscles which pass between that bone and tongue, and wounding many branches of arteries which bled profusely. Torsion was used for arresting the hæmorrhage with the most satisfactory results. The wound healing in three weeks with water dressing.

I may here mention that a residence of nearly six years has enabled me to speak confidently as to the general healthiness of the Town of Napier and District. The diseases which may be said to prevail here are Rheumatism, Ophthalmia (very obstinate in resisting the usual remedial agents). Neuralgia of Supra-orbital-nerve (very common). Worms, particularly in children, and certain cutaneous diseases, such as herpes, &c.

Increase of population is progressing here most satisfactorily, and confinements are recovered from with singular rapidity.

In conclusion, I may state that the patients in the Hospital are, for the most part, contented and happy. They receive kindness of treatment from the Master and Matron; and those that are able are permitted to walk about the grounds, but on no account to go into the Town without special permission from the Surgeon. Those who have disobeyed this order have been summarily dismissed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS HITCHINGS,

M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London,

Provincial Surgeon.

His Honor

The Superintendent,
Napier.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, Jan. 4, 1861.

	Recovered.	Died.	Total.
Ascites	1	1	1
Dementia	1	1	1
Hæmatemesis	3	1	3
Fractura	1	2	2
Paralysis, part relieved	1	1	1
Phthisis	1	1	1
Febris Typhoides... ..	3	3	3
Ophthalmia... ..	3	1	5
Catarrhus	1	5	2
Ulcus	2	2	2
Syphilis	2	1	1
Vulnus	1	2	2
Febris	1	1	1
Abscessus	2	1	1
Febris Intermittens	1	1	1
Synovitis	1	1	1
Necrosis		1	1
Hydrocephalus Acutus		1	1
Hæmoptysis, under treatment		1	1
Staphyloma, under treatment... ..		1	1
Meningitis Chronica, under treat- ment	1	1	1
Luxatura Humeri		1	1
	27	7	38

THOMAS HITCHINGS,
Provincial Surgeon.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that a Writ for the Election of one Member to serve in the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay for the Mohaka District having been issued, in accordance with clause 12 of "An Act to grant a Representation to the Colony of New Zealand," the Returning Officer has returned the said Writ with a certificate that the undermentioned gentleman has been duly elected to serve as a Member of the said Provincial Council for the said Mohaka district—

PHILIP DOLBEL, Esq.,
of Clive.
T. H. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

NAPIER:—Printed for the Hawke's Bay Provincial Government, by JAMES WOOD.

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