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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[NUMBER 427

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[CONTINUED.]

SECTION III.

On the Facts Illustrated in the Tables of Marriages.

The annual number of marriages in a country may be taken as a fit and proper test of its progressive, stationary, or declining condition; for where the number of marriages in proportion to the population is high, it may reasonably be inferred that the means of subsistence can be obtained with ease and certainty; and, on the other hand, where the proportion of marriages to the population in a country is low, it may be concluded, with respect to that country, that there exists a comparative difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life.

Our inquiries, therefore, on this head, may be highly interesting, though unavoidably limited.

The number of marriages registered in each year, and the manner of their performance, appear in table No. II. The average of the three years is 39.7. The proportion of marriages solemnized not according to the rites of the Established Church is 45.9 per cent. on the total number of marriages. The decrease between the number registered during the year 1844 and the previous year is 16.0 per cent.; attributable, probably, to the temporarily straitened circumstances of the Colonists, which has formed a kind of preventive check to population by inducing a moral restraint, or, as some have it, "a prudential abstinence from marriage," among some classes. But the great rapidity in the increase of our wealth must tend always to encourage marriage, and so continually augment our population; the improvement of which should be fostered in preference to every other political purpose whatsoever.

It will be seen that the marriages have been mostly among that which may be termed the laboring class; from which superficial observers might be led to infer that the well-doing of this class is superior to that of others in Western Australia; but it may not be forgotten that there are a very much larger proportion of the laboring than of the easier classes in every society, and hence an apparent larger number of marriages among them; in order, therefore, to obtain the relative proportions, we must first procure a classification of the population.

The ages of the parties married are likewise furnished in the Appendix; from whence it would appear that there is a tendency in our society to *early* matrimonial alliances.

By comparing the marriages in Perth and all other parts of the Colony, it will be perceived the proportions to the population respectively are, Perth, 1.1 per cent.; all other parts of the Colony, 0.88 per cent.; in favor of Perth, 0.22 per cent.

Education.—The test of the state of education among our adult population with respect to writing, as afforded by the marriage register, is here continued; but chiefly with the view of showing, that the pleasing results of the two former years' registrations are not at all borne out in this, the third year. It may be proper, however, to remark, that any test of education thus afforded by the registers, enables us only to ascertain individuals who were able to write among such as were married in the course of the year, and they are but a limited portion of the population; indeed,

the respective results of the three years' registration show that the smallness of our numbers precludes almost any useful inquiries on this head at present.

With these cautions, we may proceed to take a view of the facts exhibited in table No. III. in the Appendix. The variations there appearing in the proportions during the three years are great; hence the necessity for care in the use to be made of this part of the table.

I propose merely to place the last years' results in juxtaposition with similar proportions in England, leaving to others to draw what conclusions they please from them reserving my own observations for some future occasion:—

Western Australia.

	M.	F.
Of persons who could not write,	27.8	63.7
“ could write...	73.2	33.6
	100	100

England and Wales.

	M.	F.
Of persons who could not write,	33	49
“ could write...	67	51
	100	100

SECTION IV.

On the Mortality of Western Australia.

The general register of deaths presents us with the opportunity of obtaining that great desideratum in medical statistics,—a statement of the causes of death.

To shew the value supposed to attach to this portion of the registration, I cannot do better than quote the resolution come to by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Master of the Society of Apothecaries.

Resolution.

“We, the undersigned, President of the Royal College of Physicians, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Master of the Society of Apothecaries, having authority from the several bodies we represent, do resolve to fulfil the intentions of the legislature in procuring a better registration of the causes of death, being convinced that such an approved registration cannot fail to lead to a more accurate statistical account of the prevalence of particular diseases from time to time.

“We pledge ourselves, therefore, to give, in every instance which may fall under our care, an authentic name of the fatal disease.

“And we entreat all authorized practitioners to follow our example, and adopt the same practice, and so assist in establishing a better registration, in future, throughout England.

“(Signed) HENRY HALFORD,

“President R. C. of Physicians.

“(Signed) ASHLEY COOPER,

“President R. C. of Surgeons.

“(Signed) J. HINCHESON,

“Master Society of Apothecaries.

“May 1st, 1837.”

The appendix contains the results of the last year's registration of deaths, arranged in table No. V. Table No. VI. contains the diseases, &c., during the three years' registration, which have been the cause of death in 123 cases, divided into 9 classes, showing the relative proportions of each class.

In reference to the list of diseases in table V, I would remark, that a nomenclature of diseases, according to the received nosology, is of great importance in any report of this kind; and that, unless the returns of the deaths, and the causes of them, are made with something like scien-

tific care and precision, and according to an established rule, the terms which may be adopted will convey but an indefinite meaning, and be liable to much misapprehension. This premised, I beg to state, that an attempt has been made, I trust with some success, to render the nomenclature, on this occasion, more correct and intelligible. In proceeding to effect this desirable object, I took as my guide the tables of the Registrar-General of England, which (to use the words of a highly respectable physician (a), “whilst they conveniently and accurately exhibit practical facts do not lead to false inference, being entirely free from those theoretical views which must always form a part of the more studied arrangement.”

From the tables of mortality it appears, the deaths were more numerous during the past than either of the preceding years, and that this has been caused partly by the increased population. The deaths of males were 131 per cent. greater than females—the average excess of male deaths of the former year was 255 per cent.

Table I exhibits the number of deaths during the past year in each registration district throughout the Colony; and table XI shows the proportions of the population respectively; while table XII gives the proportion to total population.

The causes of death registered during the year are assigned in 52 cases out of 53; these are exhibited in table V, opposite the age of the decease. It appears by this table that, of what might elsewhere be termed the epidemic, &c., class of diseases, 3 died, 2 males and 1 female; the case of synochus, or, as it is called, continued fever, in contradistinction to intermittent and remittent, is the first of the kind since the establishment of the registration, and cannot well be termed epidemic or contagious (perhaps “sporadic” would be the proper word?)

Of the diseases of the *nervous system* 8 died, of whom 5 were children under one year of age. This class of diseases has proved 200 per cent. more fatal to males than females of all ages. The annual rate of mortality from diseases of the nervous system was 15.1 per cent.—in England, in 1838, it was about 15 per cent. of the total deaths; excluding children, the deaths were about 7 per cent. on total deaths, which is rather high. This class was most fatal in autumn, and less fatal in winter, as will be seen on reference to table VI.

Diseases of the *respiratory organs* occasioned 7 deaths—all males; being 9.4 per cent. on total deaths; or 1.3 for every 100 living. In England, in 1837, of the total deaths, 27 per cent. were attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs; and in 1838, it was 11. per cent. higher. The whole of the deaths in this class are ascribed to consumption, from which disease alone there died in England, in 1837, 20 per cent. or 4 in 1,000 living; and in 1838, 18 per cent.; there has been, therefore, in Western Australia, little more than half the mortality of England from this disease—a signal proof of the peculiar adaptation of our dry invigorating climate to the consumptive invalid and confirmatory of the remarks in the last report on diseases of the lungs in Western Australia.

Diseases of the *digestive organs* have been as fatal as in 1842 and 1843; I beg to refer to the tables in my former reports for a com-

(a) A. Loché, Esq., M.D., Chief Physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and Editor of some interesting Reports on Hospital Practice, &c.

parison. During the past year they were 10.3 per cent. on total deaths, or 1.4 out of 1,000 living. In England the annual rate of mortality in 1837, of this class, was 1.41 per 1,000. But if the deaths from synocha and dysentery be added to this class, the annual rate will be raised from 10.3 to 15.0 per cent., or from 1.4 to 1.8 per 1,000 living; whereas, in England, if these diseases were added, it would have been 3.36 per 1,000! the difference, however, being principally occasioned by my adding typhus—the fever of the poorer classes—to the English rate. This class was considerably less fatal in spring, and most fatal in autumn, from the effects probably of the summer. Upon the whole, it cannot be inferred from the tables, that this climate is more favorable to either this class or that of nervous diseases than England, although, on the other hand, it does not appear to be less favorable.

In the remaining classes of disease the chief facts are:—1 died of disease of the organs of circulation; 1 died of disease of urinary organs. Diseases of uncertain seat include those in which the specification of the cause of death was incorrect or vague, as “inflammation,” or diseases which pervade several organs, as dropsy, hæmorrhage, scrofula, &c., although in inflammation the term seems almost unintelligible. The deaths in this class comprised 7 males and 6 females. Sudden deaths comprise two cases in which magisterial inquiries appear to have been held, and the cause of death was not ascertained. The violent deaths appear exceedingly numerous, 11 males and 4 females, being 23.3 per cent. on total deaths, or 3.5 for 1,000 living. Of the total cases of violent deaths, 5 were suicides!—4 males and 1 female; being 9.4 per cent. on total deaths, or 1.2 per 1,000 living. In England and Wales, in 1858, the proportion of suicides was only 6.8 to 100,000 inhabitants, or about 1 to 14,280 living! being about the usual number in England. Is this amazing difference in favor of the mother country to be adduced as an evidence of something wrong on the score of morality in our little society?

The striking features in this table are, 1st, that no mother died in or from child-birth or miscarriage during the year—the proportion in England is to the births about 1 in 170; 2ndly, the total absence of epidemics—diseases of the generative organs, motive organs, and of the integumentary system.

Table No. VII exhibits the proportion per cent. out of 123 deaths registered during the three years, which have occurred at various periods of life in Western Australia, together with a column shewing the centesimal proportions of deaths at different ages in England; but some caution is requisite in drawing conclusions from such a comparison, because, unless there be in each country an equal proportion of persons of the same age, a comparison between the two cannot be fairly instituted; and as by a calculation made, there are in England 3.5 children under 1 year to every 100 of the population, while in Western Australia there are 4.4 children under one year to every 100 of the total population, it is clear there exists a larger proportion of children under 1 year in the latter country liable to casualty; and, consequently, the proportion of deaths in Western Australia at this early age appears great, although the positive mortality among that class is actually small. In addition to this circumstance, I would draw attention to the fact, that deaths above 50 are unfrequent in this Colony, and hence the cause of the centesimal proportions being so comparatively high at the earlier ages.

It appears then, by the table under consideration, that out of 123 deaths at all ages during three years, 25.2 per cent., or about a 4th, occurred under the age of one year, 33.3 per cent., or about $\frac{1}{3}$ occurred under 3 years, and 36.5 per cent., or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ occurred under 5 years of age; while in England (in 1840) more than a fourth, and

in Prussia rather less than a fourth, occur under one year.—in England more than $\frac{1}{3}$, and in Prussia nearly $\frac{1}{2}$, occur under 3 years; and in England 405 in 1,000, or somewhat below $\frac{1}{2}$, occur under 5 years! Now, making due allowance for the fact, above alluded to, that there may actually exist in Western Australia a much greater proportion of children under five years, even (a), liable to casualty, coupled with the circumstance, that scarce any death appears in the table above 50 years of age, the foregoing comparison, notwithstanding the absence of small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., &c., from this Colony, says much in favor of infant life in Western Australia. And I think it may be safely concluded, that among our population the number of infant deaths is smaller generally than elsewhere.

But the following table will more fairly illustrate the great difference of infant mortality between this country and England:—

W. A. Eng.	
Died under one year. 1843-4	1839-40
To 100 registered births..	7.2 30.3.
Died under 5 years.	
To 100 registered births..	8.9 56.4

In that part of the table VII which shows the proportion of deaths between the ages of 20 and 40, usually a most healthy, though not the healthiest period of life, out of 53 deaths at all ages during 1843-4, it will be seen there were 15 occurred between these ages, or little more than a 3rd of the total deaths!—in England it was a 10th, and in Prussia a 7th. This awful mortality at these periods of life is not owing to drunkenness, and the diseases induced thereby, although in too many instances intemperance may have had some influence in the matter; but to the fact, that a large amount of accident occurred at those ages. On analyzing the general register during the three years, it appeared, that out of 40 deaths between 20 and 40 years of age, there were 10 from drowning, and 6 from purely accidental or violent causes, leaving a moderate number, viz., 24, or 19.5 per cent. on total deaths, who died from natural causes. From 6 to 18 appears the most healthy period of life in Western Australia, and from 10 to 15 in England. Beyond 50 no useful conclusions can be arrived at, as, for reasons already stated, there cannot be a due proportion of old people in Western Australia.

The large male infant mortality is a usual phenomenon in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, though not to the extent apparent in the tables, viz., nearly 100 per cent. above females—in England it is about 3 males to 2 females.

The striking difference of the mortality of the sexes is attributable to the greater proportion of males liable to casualty, alluded to in Sect. I; but chiefly, perhaps, to the temperate habits of females. If a comparison between the deaths of females in Western Australia and the mother country could be instituted, it might be found that the proportion would be nearly 65 per cent. in our favor. It must be admitted female mortality is exceedingly low in Western Australia, and may afford a far better test than that of males of the climate, inasmuch as females are more generally free from those vicious indulgences, and irregular occupations, so subversive of any good effects the best climate can have on the constitution.

Climate and Seasons.—Among the mass of information derivable from the returns to this Office, there is none perhaps more interesting and useful than that which furnishes the means of ascertaining the influence of our seasons on mortality. It is by such means we perceive the effects of a

(a) As the number born in Western Australia is greater in proportion, and the number who die under 5 years of age less in proportion than in England and Prussia respectively, the reasonable inference would be, that there are a larger proportion of the population under 5 years of age in Western Australia.

high and low temperature, &c., on particular diseases, and from hence judge as to the fittest residence for the invalid. Before entering upon a brief consideration of table VI, it is proposed to attempt a description of some peculiarities of the W. Australian climate.

The climate of the northern or Swan River portion of Western Australia, which lies in 32 13.4 degrees of latitude—about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the Tropics of Capricorn on the west coast of New Holland,—fully equals in salubrity that of any other portion of the temperate zones. It is neither unpleasantly cold in winter, nor so hot in summer as to impede, even at mid-day, the ordinary out-of-door avocations of the inhabitants.

The winds during December, January, February, March, April, and May, prevail from the N.E. to S.W.; for the remainder of the year they are variable. An occasional N.W. wind of two or three days continuance occurs during the three winter wet months, which is generally accompanied by much rain, and sometimes thunder and hail; but leaving intervals of six or seven days fine, clear, bracing and sunny weather.

The prevailing summer wind, or sea breeze, from the S.W., which comes in about noon, and continues till evening, is exceedingly healthy and enlivening, tempering the warmth of the season with its grateful freshness, and at the same time counteracting the relaxing effects of the large inland bush fires, and dry, parching, easterly, or land wind, which generally ushers in the morning, and now and then continue during the day. Were it not for these daily sea breezes, wafted from the broad Indian and Southern Ocean, the heated atmosphere, of only a portion, of the three summer months, although unaccompanied by any miasma, would, not unlikely, prove pernicious to the human constitution, and favorable to the propagation of fever, and its due concomitants.

The columns in table VI containing remarks on the weather, embody observations of the average or mean state of the atmosphere in the different seasons in regard to pressure, moisture, and temperature, deduced from the best tables extant.

To those who have never experienced the effects of an Australian climate, the graduations of the barometer, hygrometer, or thermometer, convey no idea of this climate. Except during the prevalence for six or eight days in the year of hot easterly winds, and extensive bush fires, the laborer can, with safety and little inconvenience, work at mid-day in the open air, exposed to the burning rays of a nearly vertical sun.

In June, July, and August, the changeable weather requires more care than is commonly taken by the colonist.

It may be inferred from the tables, that spring is our most healthy season, being temperate, fine, and dry; free on the one hand from the heat and relaxing effects of summer, on the other from the changes and rather unpleasant moisture of winter.

It will be seen that a less number of deaths occurred in spring and summer—that autumn caused the greatest mortality, from the effects probably of summer. Winter appears the most beneficial to some classes of disease, such as respiratory organs, and some nervous diseases; while autumn appears most inimical to the diseases of digestive organs, and to some nervous diseases; but whether the effects of the summer did not chiefly influence these deaths, admits of doubt. Winter embraces the greatest number of deaths from diseases of uncertain seat; but independent of this class of diseases, winter appears by the tables the most healthy season of the year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would observe, that some pains has been taken in this report, to collect and embody many important and interesting minutiae connected with the vital statistics of Western Australia. The facts and observations may, it is hoped, afford some insight into the progressive state of the Colony in respect of its popu-

lation. The length to which the report had extended, has induced me to suppress some few remarks which I had prepared to guide those who wish to investigate the matter, in their application of the facts and observations set forth.

It remains only for me to advert to some matters connected with the registration.

The several annual returns received from the Sub-Registrars are very satisfactory, and afford pleasing proofs of an increasing interest in the work of the registration, as well as of an earnest endeavour to render it as perfect and effective as it is possible to be. Great credit is due to these gentlemen, who, undeterred by many little prejudices and hindrances, have thus succeeded in working out the system contemplated by the Acts of Council, which every future year will, I trust, bring to a greater degree of accuracy.

This desire on the part of the Sub-Registrars to further the object of the Government in establishing the general Registration, is the more gratifying on account of the very small fees allowed them. And I would earnestly recommend that in order to place the system on a proper footing, and to impart due encouragement to the Sub-Registrars, their fees be raised to an equality with allowances for similar services in England.

The duplicates received during the year numbering 233 have been duly transcribed into the General Register, which for the 3 years registration comprises 688 legal registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob'd't servant,

GEO. FRED. STONE,
Registrar.

The Honorable the }
Colonial Secretary. }

(Appendix next week.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 17, 1844.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF
CROWN LANDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Council [7th Vict.] No. 14, regulating the temporary occupation of Crown Lands for the purposes of either depasturing stock or of felling timber, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules to be in force in the place of those which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 4th of August, 1843:—

1. Persons desirous of obtaining licences to occupy lands, whether for the purpose of depasturing of stock or of felling timber are to apply to the Colonial Secretary, giving full particulars as to the quantity and limits of the land required, the district in which it is situated, and its relative position so far as this can be ascertained from the nearest appropriated land.

2. The position of the land will be subject to the approval of the Governor; and the description and boundaries such as can be recognized by the Surveyor-General. But should any error be discovered in the description furnished to the Government after the licences have been granted, so that the boundaries of adjoining licensed locations may be found to interfere with each other, the matter must be arranged between the holders of such lands, as the Government will not hold themselves responsible for the same.

3. No licence will be granted for a less quantity of land than one square mile or 640 acres for the purpose of felling timber, nor for a less quantity than 4,000 acres for the depasturing of stock.

4. Twelve calendar months commencing from the 1st of November, is the longest period for which a licence will be granted for the occupation of any waste lands of the Crown; and no reduction will be made in the price of a licence for a broken period of a year.

5. On no lands occupied under a depasturing licence will timber be permitted to be felled except such as may be required for domestic uses, fencing, stockyards, or other conveniences on the land licensed.

6. The sum to be paid for each depasturing licence will be regulated by the following table which has been framed with the view of preventing the depasturing of a larger quantity of stock than the land can bear, and no licence will be granted until the price chargeable upon it has been paid.

Table.			
Depasturing Licences.			
	Sheep.	Acres.	£
Not exceeding	1,000	4,000	10
"	1,500	6,000	12
"	2,000	8,000	14
"	3,000	12,000	16

Every horse or head of horned cattle will be reckoned as equal to four sheep.

7. At the expiration of licenses for felling timber, all timber left on the ground is to become the property of the Government, unless on special application.

8. The charge for licenses for felling timber will be as follows:

Not exceeding	640 acres	£20
"	1,280 "	40

or ten shillings a month for a pair of sawyers.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 9, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct it to be notified that the resumption of the Swan suburban lot No. 10 has been cancelled.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 16, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that after this date all persons taking lime or other stone from Crown Lands will be required to pay six pence a ton to Mr. Lawrence Welch, the collector of license dues for cutting timber, from whom permission must be obtained.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 10, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the tender of William Ellis has been accepted for supplying, pursuant to notice dated the 27th ultimo, the Survey Department with (500) five hundred permanent boundary posts.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 5, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct it to be notified, that the following town allotments have reverted to the Crown for non-performance of the location duties within the time specified by the original land regulations—

B 28, Albany
S 32, do.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency JOHN HUTT,
Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of Western Australia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

In pursuance of the authority in me vested by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," I do hereby notify and proclaim that the following portion of land in the District of the Swan be offered for sale by public auction, at the office of the Collector of Revenue, in Perth, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October next, at the upset price affixed thereto, on the terms and con-

ditions set forth in certain Land regulations dated the 14th June, 1843:—

Country Grant.

Swan location No. 104, comprising 320 acres or thereabouts, and extending 97 chains 98 links true north, and 32 chains 66 links true west, from a spot about 45 chains west from N.W. corner of location No. 101 at Mount Ginjunup.—Upset price, 20s. per acre.

Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN HUTT,

Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROUN,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

Report of two Deserters from the 51st Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Perth, Western Australia, 10th October, 1844.

Name, Michael Pearson; age, 26 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes hazel. Date of desertion, 1st October, 1844. From whence deserted, Williamsburgh. Date of enlistment, 6th January, 1838. Place of enlistment, Newcastle upon Tyne. Parish where born, Gateshead Tell, in the County Durham. Former trade (Pitman).—2nd desertion.

Name, James Kendall; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; complexion fresh, hair dark brown, eyes grey. Date of desertion, 1st October, 1844. From whence deserted, Williamsburgh. Date of enlistment, 28th December, 1838. Place of enlistment, Chatham. Parish where born, Mountressing, near Chelmsford, in the County Essex. Former trade, laborer.

W. H. HARE,

Captain 51st Regt. L.I.,
Commanding Detachment.

In the Civil Court of }
Western Australia. }

Between William Henry Scarnett
(by L. & W. Samson, his Attorneys), Plaintiff,

and,

Frederick Mangles, Charles Edward Mangles, and William Price, Defendants.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named William Henry Scarnett against the above named Frederick Mangles, Charles Edward Mangles, and William Price (lately trading in this Colony under the firm of F. Mangles & Co), to recover the sum of £1,000 for damages sustained by the said Plaintiff in consequence of the negligence of the Defendants in selling and accounting for goods of the said Plaintiff; received by the said Defendants in this Colony in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, and which the said Defendants undertook to sell for a certain commission and reward; and it being alleged that the said Frederick Mangles, Charles Edward Mangles, and William Price, do not reside within this Colony, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the fourth day of November next, wherein William Stanhope Stockley, of Perth, Merchant, is Garnishee, notice is hereby given thereof, and that, if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said Frederick Mangles, Charles Edward Mangles, and William Price, or any person in their behalf, will give the security and notice required by Act of Council 6th Victoria, No. 4, intituled "An Act to facilitate actions against persons absent from the Colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.—Dated the tenth day of October, 1844.

E. W. LANDOR,

Attorney for the Plaintiff.

In the Civil Court of;
Western Australia. :

Between *Elias Abraham Jones*, and
William Henry Scarnett, (by
L. & W. Samson, their Attorneys)
Plaintiffs,

and

Frederick Mangles, *Charles Edward
Mangles*, and *William
Price*, Defendants.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named *Elias Abraham Jones*, and *William Henry Scarnett*, against the above named *Frederick Mangles*, *Charles Edward Mangles*, and *William Price* (lately trading in this Colony under the Firm of *F. Mangles & Co.*) to recover the sum of £1,000 for damages sustained by the said Plaintiffs in consequence of the negligence of the said Defendants in selling and accounting for goods of the said Plaintiffs received by the said Defendants in this Colony in the year 1841, and which the said Defendants undertook to sell for a certain commission and reward; and it being alleged that the said *Frederick Mangles*, *Charles Edward Mangles*, and *William Price*, do not reside within this Colony, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the fourth day of November next, wherein

William Stanhope Stockley, of Perth, Merchant, is Garnishee; notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said *Frederick Mangles*, *Charles Edward Mangles*, and *William Price*, or any person in their behalf, will give the security and notice required by Act of Council 6th Victoria No. 4, intituled "An Act to facilitate actions against persons absent from the Colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said Attachment may be dissolved.—Dated the tenth day of October, 1844.

E. W. LANDOR,

Attorney for the Plaintiffs.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

Commissariat Office, Perth,
Oct. 17, 1844.

TENDERS in triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 5th of November, 1844, from such person or persons as may be willing to supply the undermentioned articles on account of the public service at this station:

1 table,
2 forms,
1 shelf,
1 row of pegs,

1 Accountment rack,
1 table,
Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

W. H. DRAKE,
Dep.-Asst.-Com.-General.

Commissariat Office, Perth,
Oct. 10, 1844.

SEALED TENDERS in triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 5th November next, at 12 o'clock, from such parties as may be desirous of obtaining Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, payable in London at thirty days' sight.

The Bills will not be drawn, or tenders accepted, for any sum less than (£100) One Hundred Pounds Sterling.

The Tenders must state in figures and words at length the Rate of Exchange offered in Specie for the Bills, and also the description of Coin.

For further particulars application to be made at this office.

W. H. DRAKE,
Dep.-Asst.-Com.-General.

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