



Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[Published by Authority.]

No. 30.]

PERTH: TUESDAY, JULY 1.

[1879.

No. 365.—C.S.O.

PROCLAMATION

Western Australia, }
to wit. } By His Excellency Major-General SIR HARRY ST. GEORGE ORD, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the territory of Western Australia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

(L.S.)
H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Governor.

WHEREAS The Legislative Council of this Colony stands prorogued to Wednesday, the second day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and whereas by divers Acts of The Imperial Legislature it is made lawful for the Governor of the said Colony for the time being to fix such place within any part of the said Colony, and such time for holding every Session of the said Legislative Council as he may think fit; NOW THEREFORE I, the said Governor, as aforesaid, in exercise of the said powers in me vested, do hereby announce and proclaim that a Session of the Legislative Council of Western Australia shall commence and be holden, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of July, A.D., 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Legislative Council Chambers, in the City of Perth, within the said Colony; and the MEMBERS of the said Legislative Council are hereby required to give their attendance at the said time and place accordingly.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, this thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKERD. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

No. 366.—C.S.O.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th June, 1879.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, to take effect from the 1st June, 1879:—

GUILDFORD RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

S. GARDINER, Lieutenant, to be Captain.

Color Sergeant JOHN ALLPIKE, to be Lieutenant.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROGER TUCKERD. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 367.—C.S.O.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th June, 1879.*

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor has received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Revised Regulations respecting Naval Cadets.

These Regulations can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

By His Excellency's Command,

ROGER TUCKERD. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 361.—C.S.O.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 23rd June, 1879.*

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Office from persons willing to perform the duties of Hospital Orderlies at York and Newcastle. Salaries £30 per annum, with rations and quarters. Also, for the situation of Female Nurse at the Colonial Hospital, Perth, at the same salary and allowance.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKERD. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 364.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 27th June, 1879.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Circular Despatch, with its enclosure, for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 28th April, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, copies of the Second Supplement [5th April] to the London Gazette, of the 4th April, notifying the appointment of a Royal Commission, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to act as President, to promote the success of the International Exhibition, to be held in Sydney in 1879; and the International Exhibition, to be held at Melbourne in 1880-81.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

The Officer Administering the Government
of Western Australia.

Whitehall, April 5, 1879.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue a Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the effect following:—

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:—To Our Most Dear Son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Field-Marshal in Our Army, President; Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Charles Henry, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin William Drogo, Duke of Manchester, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; Our right trusty and entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin George Henry, Earl Cadogan; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Granville George, Earl Granville, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor John, Earl of Kimberley; Our trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Baronet, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Fellow of the Royal Society; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Rose, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Knight Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Frederick Leighton, Knight, President of the Royal Academy; Our trusty and well-beloved Richard Owen, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Fellow of the Royal Society; Our trusty and well-beloved Samuel Morley, Esquire; and Our trusty and well-beloved Warrington Wilkinson Smyth, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society; Greeting!

Whereas it has been notified to Us, through Our Secretary of State for the Colonies, that an International Exhibition is to be held in Sydney, in Our Colony of New South Wales, in the year 1879; and also that an International Exhibition is to be held at Melbourne, in Our Colony of Victoria, in the year 1880:

And whereas it is Our wish that the Manufacturing Industry, Agriculture, and Fine Arts of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Our Colonies and Dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and in the remaining portions of Australasia, shall be fully and suitably represented at these Exhibitions:

Now know ye that We, considering the premises and earnestly desiring to promote the success of the said Exhibitions, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, Our said Most Dear Son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, President; together with you Charles Henry, Duke of Richmond and Gordon; William Drogo, Duke of Manchester; Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon; George Henry, Earl Cadogan; Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore; Granville George, Earl Granville; John, Earl of Kimberley; Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach; Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; Sir Daniel Cooper; Sir John Rose; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker; Sir Frederick Leighton; Richard Owen; Samuel Morley, and Warrington Wilkinson Smyth, to be Our Commissioners to obtain and distribute full information as to the best mode by which the products of the manufacturing and agricultural industry and the fine arts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, our Colonies and Dependencies, may be procured and forwarded for exhibition, to assist with their advice and co-operation, and generally to promote the success of the said exhibitions in New South Wales and Victoria, respectively:

And our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, when as so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to Us, in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents:

And lastly, We do by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue until the close of the said Exhibitions, and that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment; and for the purpose of aiding you in such matters We hereby appoint Our trusty well-beloved Thomas Anthony Wright, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, in the forty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

Richd. Assheton Cross.

No. 368.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th June, 1879.

APPLICATIONS in writing will be received at this office from persons of either sex, not under sixteen years of age, desirous of becoming proficient in Telegraphy and entering that Department of the Public Service. Approved applicants will be bound for three years, and during the first six months will be required to attend the Telegraph Office, at Perth, or other principal Telegraph Stations, without salary; at the expiration of the first six months, should any candidates show that they have not attained the required standard of proficiency, it will be optional with the Government to dispense with their further services. Those who may fulfil the conditions required will be permanently employed in the Government Service, commencing with a salary of £50 per annum. Officers of the Telegraph Department are eligible for employment in the Postal Department, and where both Offices are combined extra remuneration is given.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 369.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th June, 1879.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the Finding of the Preliminary Court held under the provisions of the 28th Vict., No. 2, on the 9th day of June, 1879, for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances connected with the casualty that happened to the schooner "Mary," at Lockville, on the 5th instant.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

FINDING.

From the evidence, we find that the schooner "Mary" went on shore owing to her dragging her moorings to which she was attached. We acquit the master of blame.

J. S. HARRIS,
Sub-Collector of Customs.
J. COOKWORTHY, J.P.

No. 370.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 30th June, 1879.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Notices to Mariners, for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 2.]

AUSTRALIA DIRECTORY, VOL. II.
NOTICE No. 27.

TORRES STRAIT AND NEW GUINEA SOUTH-EAST COAST.

The following information is derived from the remarks of officers of H.M. ships employed on the Australian station: received through Commodore A. H. Hoskins, C.B. Also from journals of the Reverend Messrs. Macfarlane and Chalmers, of the London mission vessels *Ellangowan* and *Bertha* (1877-8).

All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in 1879:

Normanby Sound $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Easterly. Port Moresby 6° Easterly.

TORRES STRAIT—PRINCE OF WALES CHANNEL.*†

Ipili reef.—The small red beacon formerly placed upon a portion of wreck lying on the north-west part of this reef has disappeared.

Sunk reefs (d).—These reefs, lying on the north side of Prince of Wales channel, are reported by the signalman at Goode island to extend one and a half miles farther to the westward than is shown on the Admiralty charts or to the longitude of $142^{\circ} 6' 15''$ E. As these extension shoals are said to narrow Prince of Wales channel, great care should be taken when navigating in this vicinity.

Normanby sound.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy north of and close to Ghibber rock.

A black beacon on the southern edge of the reef extending westward from Wai-weer island; the beacon lies north, distant 5 cables from the east side of Black rock.

A black buoy close off the western edge of the reef which extends west from Thursday island, west extreme.

Ellis channel.—The following buoys and beacons have been placed in this channel:—

A red buoy on Hovell rock, with Quoin point, the south extreme of Goode island, in line with Vivien point, the south extreme of Thursday island bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and Chamel rock in line with the south-east point of Thursday island bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

A red beacon on the western edge of Madge reefs bearing S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant 7 cables from Vivien point.

A black beacon on the eastern edge of Madge reefs bearing S.S.E. distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ cables from east extreme of Thursday island.

A red buoy S.S.E. from the east extreme of Thursday island, distant 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cables.

A black buoy at both the east and west extremities of Hovell bank.

It is intended to place a red buoy north of the west Hovell bank buoy, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables.

GREAT NORTH-EAST CHANNEL.

Cocoa-nut isle.—H.M.S. *Sappho*, in 1878, anchored in 17 fathoms, with Cocoa-nut isle bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and Dove islet bearing N.N.E.

NEW GUINEA—SOUTH-EAST COAST.†

Caution bay to Port Moresby.—Inside the Barrier reef which extends between these places the least water found by H.M.S. *Sappho* was 4 fathoms.

Basilisk passage.—Immediately inside this passage a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms was obtained by H.M.S. *Sappho*.

Port Moresby.—A coral reef (*Conflict reef*) awash at low water, lies S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the south-west extreme of Ethel island (on the eastern side of Port Moresby), distant 7 cables.

This reef is a quarter of a mile long in a north-west and south-east direction, and 200 yards broad.

The shoal lying N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant 3 cables from Paga point, the east entrance point of port Moresby, formerly supposed to have not less than 2 fathoms water on it, appears nearly awash at low water.

Port Moresby to Round head.—H.M.S. *Sappho*, in 1878, found the channel between these places inside the Barrier reef clear of dangers, until within 5 miles of Round head, except a few sunken dangers, which were easily seen.

Round head.—This point extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther south-west than was formerly supposed; numerous sunken dangers exist in the vicinity, extending from 5 miles north of the head to about the same distance south of it.

Great care is requisite when navigating among these dangers, as, except under favorable conditions, they are not seen well from aloft.

Hood lagoon.—From the eastern entrance point of this lagoon (on which is situated the native village of Kerepuni) a reef extends W.N.W. for a distance of three miles, approaching the north shore of Hood bay to a distance of one mile at its western extremity.

H.M.S. *Sappho* entered the lagoon by passing north of this reef, keeping about half a mile off the shore of Hood bay, and carried a depth of 5 fathoms to the entrance of the lagoon, where anchorage was obtained in 8 fathoms, mud.

The discolored water from Hood lagoon renders it very difficult to see the reef at the entrance from aloft. A large vessel should not attempt to enter the lagoon, as some shoals of about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms are situated within a mile of the entrance; anchorage in 6 or 8 fathoms water may be obtained outside these shoals under shelter of the reef.

Coast.—Between the east entrance point of Hood lagoon and Keppel point, which is situated $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward, the coast is indented by several large though inaccessible bays; and mangrove swamps, extending several miles inland, commence about 5 miles eastward of Hood lagoon, and extend round Keppel point.

Keakaro bay, from the western shore of which a reef extends nearly across to the opposite side, is situated immediately east of Keppel point.

Between Keakaro bay and Macfarlane harbor the land near the beach is sandy and dry, but farther back appears low.

Macfarlane harbour.—This name is applied to the outer expansion of Marshall lagoon. A good deep passage is said to exist leading from seaward into this harbor.

The eastern entrance point is a high bluff; on the western side of the harbor the land is low and apparently swampy; in this harbor are situated two native villages.

Between Macfarlane harbor and Cheshunt bay the coast forms two bays.

Cheshunt bay is situated about 11 miles eastward of the entrance to Macfarlane harbor, between cape Rodney and Brethren isles, a group of five rocks covered with brushwood lying N.W. by W. from that cape, distant 4 miles. The mission vessel anchored on the eastern side of this bay.

A bank which uncovers at low water extends some distance from the shore at the head of Cheshunt bay.

A considerable stream, to which the name of Cheshunt river was applied, discharges into the sea at the head of Cheshunt bay; a depth of one fathom was found at the entrance, immediately inside of which the water in midchannel deepened to 3 fathoms, and maintained that depth for some distance; at about 6 miles from the entrance the depth was found to be 10 feet.

After passing the entrance points a large stream coming from the northward empties itself into a fine basin; three miles eastward of this, Cheshunt river is joined by another stream from the northward 75 yards wide, to which the name of Reynolds river was given; between these rivers the main stream is about 150 yards wide, the banks on both sides being covered with mangroves; above Reynolds river the stream is about 100 yards wide, contracting to a width of 75 yards at 6 miles from the entrance, at which position the tidal influence was still experienced.

Cape Rodney.—A shoal extends about half a mile from the shore along the southern edge of this cape, and detached coral dangers lie between it and the Barrier reef.

Between Sandbanks bay and cape Rodney the *Ellangowan*, drawing 6 feet, found a good passage inside the Barrier reef.

Sandbanks bay.—This bay is situated about 10 miles eastward of cape Rodney; the eastern side is low and formed by a long reef and sandbanks extending from a mangrove swamp; a forest of large trees lines the shore round the head of this bay, and a river (Domaru river), said to be of considerable size, falls into the bay on the western side, off the mouth of which anchorage was found in 2 fathoms at low water.

Between Sandbanks bay and Cloudy bay there is a small bight, into which a river flows.

Cloudy Bay.—This bay is divided by a reef extending from Sewell island in a south-westerly direction for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, off the extremity of which are several detached shoals; the *Ellangowan* anchored in the western portion of the bay about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sewell island; at low water it dries between Eugenia islet and the main, and also between Eugenia and Sewell islands.

Colombier point, the east entrance point of Cloudy bay, is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward of its former supposed position; several detached shoals lie south of Colombier point and in the bight immediately east of it.

Baxter bay.—Between Colombier point and Table point the coast forms two indentations, the eastern and larger of which has been named Baxter bay, where the *Ellangowan* found

good shelter from the trade wind. There are several shoals in the western part of this bay.

Amazon bay.—This bay is much encumbered with shoals; coral reefs surround Amazon island. Double rock and the eastern Amazon island are also connected by a reef, between which and the western Amazon island there is anchorage for small vessels.

Amazon bay was entered from the westward by passing between the western Amazon island and the mainland.

Coast.—Between Baxter bay and Amazon bay there is a fine tract of level land, thickly wooded, extending to the inland hills, between which extensive valleys were seen.

Toulon island.—The summit of this island covered with grass, and about 300 feet high, rises sharply from the narrow belt of low land which extends half round the island. A reef encircles Toulon island.

Mayri bay.—At the eastern extremity of Amazon bay the coast recedes and forms a fine large bay, affording good safe anchorage in S.E. winds.

Millport harbour, situated midway between port Glasgow and Mayri bay, with a depth of 3 fathoms in the entrance, apparently afforded good anchorage.

Barrier reef.—Several reefs awash are said to exist about 3 miles northward of that portion of the sunken Barrier reef lying between the meridians of $149^{\circ} 43' E.$ and $149^{\circ} 50' E.$

Coast.—From the western point of Amazon bay to a few miles east of port Glasgow the hills, covered with vegetation, come boldly down to the shore; plantations are seen on the sides of many of them as high as 1,000 feet above the sea.

Between Dufaire island and Isabel cove the coast is indented by four bays, to which the names of Argyle bay, port Dudfield, Ellangowan bay, and Meikle bay have been given.

Port Dudfield is completely landlocked, with a depth of 10 fathoms in the centre, and 7 fathoms at the head.

Ellangowan bay is described as a fine bay of considerable extent.

Fyfe bay, formed between Roux islands and the mainland, afforded anchorage to the *Ellangowan* in 6 fathoms.

A shoal, with 2 fathoms water on it, is reported to lie in lat. $10^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $150^{\circ} 2' E.$, (approx.), or S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the southern Roux island, distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Baxter harbour, at the head of Farm bay, afforded anchorage in 6 fathoms.

Stacey island.—South cape is the Southern extremity of Stacey island, which is separated from the mainland by a channel one cable broad (Marri pass), in the centre of which there is a depth of 9 fathoms.

H.M.S. *Sappho* in 1878 found good anchorage in 13 fathoms about a quarter of a mile W.N.W. from the Mission Station, established on the northern point of Stacey island. A black rock, awash at high water, is situated W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the extremity of this point.

Bertha Lagoon, of considerable extent, is situated immediately north of Stacey island; in many places it is too shallow even for a boat, but on the western side a channel was found sufficiently deep to admit of the *Ellangowan* proceeding as far as the village, close to which a river falls into the lagoon.

Tissot island.—A sunken danger is reported to exist N.W., distant half a mile from the north-west extremity of this island.

Teste island.—At the west extreme of East islet there is a lagoon about 2 miles long and one broad, with two entrances, one a quarter of a mile wide, and from 4 to 9 fathoms deep, with a rock in the centre, which may be passed on either side. The other entrance is too narrow to be available for any but small vessels. In the lagoon there are numerous shoals, but good anchorage with shelter from any wind may be obtained near the entrance.

China strait.—A sunken rock, (*China rock*) which seldom breaks, is reported to lie in the northern part of this strait, with Paples island bearing S.S.W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the centre of Didymus island S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distant 2 miles.

Heath Island.—H.M. schooner *Conflict* anchored in the bay on north-east side of this island, in 9 fathoms, sand, with Dinner island bearing N. 5° E. and Peninsular point (Hayter island) bearing N. 60° E.

On approaching this anchorage from seaward the soundings gradually decrease from a depth of 17 fathoms, sand.

The bay affords good shelter from S.E. winds: a missionary station has been established here.

Moresby island.—A sunken danger, on which there is a depth of 3 fathoms, is situated about two-thirds of a mile from the shore, on the north side of Moresby island. From the shoal cape Lookout bears S. 39° E., distant one mile, and Pitt island S. 59° W., distant three-quarters of a mile.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO. ||

Calvados chain.—A shoal of coral ground, with 13 or 14 fathoms water upon it, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the south-west extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N. 34° E., distant 5 miles, and summit of Mewstone N. 53° W., distant $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A sunken danger, with 3 fathoms upon it, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. from the east extreme of Stanton island. From the shoal Huxley island summit bears N. 3° E., distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and summit of Mewstone N. 62° W., distant 11 miles.

A shoal of coral ground, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. from Robinson island south extreme. From the shoal Quoin rock bears N. 35° W. distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Kalouma island, west extreme, N. 50° E. distant 4 miles.

Joannet island, N.W. bay.—From the north side of the small island situated in the centre of this bay a sandy spit, about 20 yards wide, and dry at low water, extends north for some distance.

This spit, together with numerous reefs, completely block the channel between the island and the north shore of the bay.

Sud-est island.—A shoal, on which the bottom was clearly seen, is situated about 3 miles from the south-west point of Sud-est island, with Bousquet point bearing N. 37° W., distant 7 miles, and mount Rattlesnake bearing N. 45° E.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
18th February, 1879.

* See Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2752a; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Australia, north and east coast, sheet 20, No. 2354; Torres strait, north-east and east entrances, No. 2422; Torres strait, western channels, No. 2375; and Admiralty plan:—Norfolk sound and Prince of Wales channel, No. 631, scale $m = 2$ inches; Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1874, pp. 240, 243; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 27 of 1875, page 2, and No. 37 of 1878.

† Navigating Lieutenant H. S. Penn, H.M.S. *Sappho*, 1878.

‡ See Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2750a; Coral sea and Great Barrier reefs, No. 2764; Papua or New Guinea, sheets 5, 6, 7, and 8, Nos. 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124; and Admiralty plan:—Port Moresby, No. 2126, scale $m = 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Also, Australia Directory, vol. 2, 1874, pp. 377-378, 383, 391; and Hydrographic Notices, No. 8 of 1875, No. 25 of 1878, page 6, and No. 11 of 1877.

|| Lieutenant J. G. Musters, commanding H.M. schooner *Conflict*, 1878.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 3.]

AUSTRALIA DIRECTORY, VOL. III.

NOTICE No. 9.

TORRES STRAIT—WESTERN ENTRANCE.

The following information relating to Lucius reef and Aurora shoal has been received from Navigating Lieutenant H. S. Penn, H.M.S. *Sappho*, Commander N.S.F. Digby, 1878.

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Easterly in 1879.]

Lucius Reef.*—The supposed position of this reef (reported as lying W. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. from Booby Island, distant 37 miles) was carefully examined by H.M.S. *Sappho* between June 26th and July 2nd, 1878.

No indication of shoal water was discovered, and regular soundings of about 12 fathoms were found in the vicinity of this supposed danger.

Aurora shoal.—This shoal was formerly said to exist at a distance of 50 miles W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. from Booby island; H.M.S. *Sappho* sounded over and around this locality without finding any indication of the shoal.

A depth of 16 fathoms was found at the western part of its assigned position, and more than 10 fathoms at the eastern and southern extremes.

Soundings varying from 13 to 19 fathoms were obtained at a distance of 2 miles in all directions round the reported Aurora shoal, and between it and the supposed position of Lucius reef a depth of 12 to 14 fathoms was found.

Lucius reef and Aurora shoal are therefore not considered to be situated in the positions assigned them; and their existence is so uncertain that they have been expunged from the Admiralty charts.

While sounding in the vicinity of these reported dangers the tidal streams were observed by H.M.S. *Sappho* to be strong and irregular.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
27th February, 1879.

* See Admiralty charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2750a; Carpentaria gulf, No. 1043, and Coral sea, No. 2764; Also Australia Directory, Vol. 3, 1883, p. 27.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 5.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

NOTICE No. 46.

SOUTH WEST PART.

The following information on Indispensable, Neptune, and Wells reefs, Rennell, Bellona, and Mitre islands, is derived chiefly from an examination made by Lieutenant G. E. Richards, commanding H.M. schooner *Renard*, employed on the Australian station, 1878.*

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Easterly in 1879.]

INDISPENSABLE REEFS, discovered by Captain Wilkinson in the ship *Indispensable* in 1790, have recently been examined by Lieutenant Richards.

These dangers have been found to consist of three separate reefs, named respectively North, Middle, and South reefs, and to extend in a N.W. and S.E. direction a total distance of 57 miles. No anchorage of any sort could be observed, the reefs being steep all round.

North Reef, enclosing a deep water lagoon, is 12 miles long in an E.S.E. and W.N.W. direction, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The north-west point of the reef, marked by two conspicuous rocks, is in lat. $12^{\circ} 15' S.$, long. $159^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}' E.$ There are two openings in the reef, one on the west side, situated one mile southward of the two rocks, and the other on the north side, 5 miles from the east point. Both openings are apparently narrow, and consequently difficult of entrance, especially the northern one, as the current runs strongly to the westward along the north side of the reef.

Middle Reef, separated from North reef by a passage $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide, extends in a south-easterly direction for 22 miles to a point, off which is a heavy tide rip which might easily be mistaken for a continuation of the breakers. Thence the reef curves gradually to the westward and to the southward, thus forming a deep bight. From the south end in lat. $12^{\circ} 49' S.$, long. $160^{\circ} 25' E.$, the reef trends gradually to the westward and northward for 15 miles, where it terminates.

No soundings with 150 fathoms of line could be obtained between the extremities of this reef; the interior also appeared very deep.

South Reef is separated from Middle reef by a passage $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, in which no bottom with 25 fathoms of line could be obtained. This reef encloses a deep water lagoon, and is 15 miles long and 8 miles broad, of an oblong form, and having a horse-shoe curve in the south side. Its south point is in lat. $13^{\circ} 24' S.$, long. $160^{\circ} 36' E.$

RENNELL ISLAND is about 45 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction, and not more than 6 or 7 miles broad at the widest part. It is of uniform height, about 400 feet high, is densely wooded, but has no signs of cultivation, and apparently affords no anchorage. The south-east end of the island is in lat. $11^{\circ} 52' S.$, long. $160^{\circ} 40' E.$; the west end is in lat. $11^{\circ} 34' S.$, long. $159^{\circ} 55' E.$, and is marked by a hummock situated about 200 yards from the beach.

Off the south-east end of the island a fringing reef extends a short distance. Along the whole north-east side is a fringing reef about 2 cables from the shore. A reef extends 4 or 5 cables from the west point, around which a strong tide was observed to be rippling.

The natives resemble the Tanna (New Hebrides) islanders.

BELLONA ISLAND.—According to Mr. Miles, master of the brig *Rio Logo*, 1878, Rennell and Bellona islands bear from each other N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., not more than 15 miles apart.† This (adopting Lieutenant Richards' position of Rennell Island) places the south-east end of Bellona island in lat. $11^{\circ} 23' S.$, long. $159^{\circ} 47' E.$ Bellona appears to be of the same height as Rennell island, and thickly wooded.

NEPTUNE REEF, on which the ship *Neptune* was wrecked in 1868, was described as 16 to 18 miles long by about 7 miles wide, and forming a deep lagoon. The vessel was said to have struck near the middle of the eastern edge of the reef, in lat. $12^{\circ} 54' S.$, long. $161^{\circ} 45' E.$

The locality of this reported danger has been carefully examined by Lieutenant Richards during a search extending over a period of five days, but no indications of shoal water could be observed. No bottom with 150 fathoms of line was obtained in the position given by the master of the *Neptune*.

It is also understood that several masters of vessels have been close to the assigned position without seeing the reef. It is therefore probable that the *Neptune* struck on a part of the indispensable reefs.

Neptune reef has accordingly been expunged from the chart.

WELLS REEF† was discovered during the voyage round the world of H.M.S. *Pandora* in 1791. Breakers were seen on each bow at midnight 17th August; the vessel having just room to wear and clear the danger. The reef was placed in lat. $12^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $157^{\circ} 53' E.$

In the morning at daylight the *Pandora* put about to examine the danger she was in, and was found to be embayed in a double reef, which it was considered would soon be an island. The vessel ran round the north-west end of the reef, and proceeded on her voyage to Torres Strait.

A search extending over a period of eight days has now been made for this reef by the *Renard*, but without success; no bottom being on any occasion obtained with 150 fathoms of line. The position must therefore be regarded as doubtful.

Winds and weather.—In the vicinity of the reefs during the first half of September the wind prevailed from S.E. to East, force 3, with fine weather. Occasionally it veered to N.E., when the shift was accompanied by thick weather, rain, and sometimes lightning: this weather was usually experienced at night, and was generally succeeded by south-easterly winds with clear weather in the daytime.

Current.—The current here sets to the westward, and on striking Indispensable reef appears to divide into two branches; one setting to the north-west along the reef, and the other to the south-west.

Between Rennell island and Indispensable reefs the current sets strongly to the westward: a set of 49 miles in 24 hours was observed on one occasion.

To the northward of the assigned position of Neptune reef the surface drift was north.

In the vicinity of the assigned position to Wells reef the current sets strongly to the west and N.W.

The current is probably much influenced by the wind.

MITRE ISLAND‡ (discovered by H.M.S. *Pandora* in 1791).—From a reconsideration of the various authorities on the position of this island, it is now placed in lat. $11^{\circ} 55' S.$, long. $170^{\circ} 10' E.$, instead of in $11^{\circ} 55' S.$, $170^{\circ} 20' E.$

PANDORA BANK‡ (formerly Pandora reef) of coral was crossed by H.M.S. *Pandora* in 1791, in 11 fathoms, and found steep-to on its west side. This bank is now placed in lat. $12^{\circ} 11' S.$, long. $172^{\circ} 5' E.$

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
19th March, 1879.

* See Admiralty chart:—Pacific Ocean, south-west sheet, No. 780.
† Notice to Mariners, No. 27, of 1878, published by the New Zealand Government.
‡ Voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Pandora*, Captain Edwards, in 1790-92.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 42.]

NEW ZEALAND.

MIDDLE ISLAND—SOUTH-WEST COAST.

FLASHING LIGHT ON PUYSEGUR POINT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 5 (3), of 14th January, 1878, on the intended exhibition of a light from a lighthouse then in course of construction on Puysegur point, near Preservation inlet, western approach to Foveaux strait:—

The Government of New Zealand has given further Notice, that on 1st March, 1879, the light would be exhibited:—

The light is a *flashing* light of the first order, showing a flash every ten seconds, elevated 180 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 19 miles.

The lighthouse, 40 feet high, is constructed of wood and painted white.

Position, lat. $46^{\circ} 10' S.$, long. $166^{\circ} 38' E.$

By Command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
25th March, 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—New Zealand islands, No. 1213; Foveaux strait to Awarua river, No. 2589; Also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, New Zealand, &c., 1879, No. 325a; and New Zealand Pilot, 1875, page 262.

No. 358.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 21st June, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all produce from Rottneest Island will in future be offered for sale by the Government Auctioneers, Messrs. L. Samson & Son, from time to time, of which intimation will be given in the *Government Gazette*.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 354.—C.S.O.

Government Notification.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 9th June, 1879.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that the Government offers to any person who shall before the first day of July, 1880, discover and make known the existence within the boundaries of the Colony of deposits of Guano of sufficient commercial value to be worth exporting, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. on the amount which may be received by the Government for the sale of such Guano so exported, or such lump sum as may be agreed upon in lieu thereof.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROGER TUCKER^D. GOLDSWORTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Perth, 24th June, 1879.

TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Additions to Government Printing Office,") will be received at this Office until noon of Tuesday, the 15th July, from persons willing to perform certain additions to the Government Printing Office.

Tenderers to state the shortest time in which the work will be completed.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and will require the guarantee of two responsible persons for the due performance of the Contract.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the various Resident Magistrates, and at the Public Works' Office, Perth, where Plans, Specifications, Conditions, and full particulars can be obtained.

No tender will be entertained unless on the prescribed form.

JAS. H. THOMAS,
Director of Public Works.

*Department of Public Works,
Perth, 18th June, 1879.*

TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Supreme Court, Perth,") will be received at this Office until noon of Wednesday, the 2nd July, from persons willing to perform various alterations for converting the late Commissariat Offices at Perth into a Supreme Court.

Tenders to state the shortest time in which the work will be performed.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and will require the guarantee of two responsible persons for the due performance of the Contract.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the various Resident Magistrates, and at the Public Works' Office, Perth, where Plans, Specifications, Conditions, and full particulars can be obtained.

No tender will be entertained unless on the prescribed form.

JAS. H. THOMAS,
Director of Public Works.

*Department of Public Works,
Perth, 9th June, 1879.*

TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed and Engine House, Northampton,") will be received at this Office until noon of Monday, the 14th July, from persons willing to erect a Goods Shed and Engine Room at Northampton.

Plans and Specification may be seen on application at the Station-master's Office, Geraldton.

Tenders to state the shortest time in which the buildings will be erected.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and will require the guarantee of two responsible persons for the due performance of the Contract.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the various Resident Magistrates, and at the Public Works' Office, Perth; where Plans, Specifications, Conditions, and full particulars can be obtained.

No tender will be entertained unless on the prescribed form.

JAS. H. THOMAS,
Commissioner of Railways.

*Office of Superintendent of Vaccination,
Perth, 24th June, 1879.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with clause 7 of "The Vaccination Act, 1878," all children in the Urban Vaccination District of Pinjarrah of the age of seven years or under, and not already vaccinated, must, within a period of three months from the 1st day of July, 1879,—and all children in the Suburban Vaccination District of Pinjarrah of the age of seven years or under, and not already vaccinated, must, within a period of six months from the 1st of July, 1879,—be taken to a Public Vaccinator for vaccination.

Persons failing to comply with this Notice render themselves liable to severe penalties under the 19th Clause of the Act.

ALFRED R. WAYLEN, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination.

NOTICE.

Postal and Telegraph Department.

*General Post Office,
Perth, 21st June, 1879.*

NOTICE is hereby given, for the information of the public, that in future no discount will be allowed at the Post Offices on any purchase of stamps, excepting to those persons duly authorised to act as Stamp Vendors, who will receive a commission of 5 per cent. on their sales.

Applications from persons desirous of becoming licensed Stamp Vendors will be received by the Postmaster General.

The following are duly authorised to sell Postage Stamps to the public:—

Mr. C. G. H. Cooper, Hay Street, Perth.
Mr. A. D. Letch, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
Mr. Birch (Druggist), Hay Street, Perth.
Mr. C. Annois, High Street, Fremantle.
Mr. N. Waldeck, High Street, Fremantle.

A. HELMICH, Postmaster General
and General Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that in order to defray the cost of stationery and manufacture of Post Cards, the following increased charges will be made from and after this date:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cards:	1d. Cards:
3 for 2d.	3 for 4d.
6 for 4d.	6 for 8d.
9 for 6d.	9 for 11d.
12 for 8d.	12 for 1s. 3d.

A HELMICH, Postmaster-General,
and General Superintendent of Telegraphs.

General Post Office, }
Perth, June 2nd, 1879. }

*Comptroller's Office,
Fremantle, 28th June, 1879.*

A CERTIFICATE of Freedom has been issued to the undermentioned Convict, whose sentence has expired:—

Reg. No. 10048 William Bates

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to revoke the Tickets-of-Leave of the undermentioned Convicts:—

Reg. No. 7617 John Atherton
" 9588 Thomas Summers

THE unexpired portion of the sentence passed on Reg. No. 10252, William Farrand, has been remitted, and he has received a Certificate to that effect.

JOHN F. STONE,
Comptroller.

For Sale at the Government Printing Office.

ACTS OF COUNCIL, Blue Books,
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mail Time Table during the Month of
JULY, 1879.

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, &c.		FOR EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, &c. <i>Per Rob Roy.*</i>			
In consequence of the early departure of the Galle steamer for King George's Sound, the "Overland Mail" for the Australian Colonies, notified to close at the G.P.O., on Friday, July 4th, will be made up on:— <i>Thursday, July 3rd, at 9 a.m.</i> Money Orders will be issued up to 11 a.m. on Wednesday, July 2nd.		CLOSE AT	DAY.	DATE.	TIME
				Perth ...	Monday ...
		Fremantle ...	Monday ...	July 14	9 a.m.
		Guildford ...	Monday ...	July 14	6 a.m.
		York ...	Saturday	July 12	2:30 p.m.
		Northam ...	Saturday	July 12	12:30 p.m.
		Newcastle ...	Saturday	July 12	4 p.m.
		Canning ...	Friday ...	July 11	Noon
		Pinjarra ...	Thursday	July 10	10 p.m.
		Bunbury ...	Monday ...	July 14	9 p.m.
		Vasse ...	Monday ...	July 14	10 p.m.
		Victoria Plains ...	Saturday	July 12	8 p.m.
		Dongarra ...	Thursday	July 10	9 a.m.
		Greenough ...	Thursday	July 10	9 a.m.
		Champion Bay ...	Thursday	July 10	2 p.m.
		Northampton ...	Wednesday	July 9	9 a.m.
		Mt. Barker ...	Wednesday	July 9	6 p.m.
		Kojonup ...	Thursday	July 10	8 a.m.
		Arthur River ...	Thursday	July 10	1 p.m.
		William River ...	Thursday	July 10	6 p.m.
		Bannister ...	Friday ...	July 11	2 a.m.

For Albany and the Offices on the Road Overland:

CLOSE AT	DAY.	DATE.	TIME
Perth ...	Thursday	July 17	11 a.m.

MAILS FROM EUROPE, &c.			MAILS FROM COLONIES, &c.		
Due at K.G. Sound.	Expected to arrive at K.G. Sound.	Expected at G.P.O.	Due at K.G. Sound.	Expected to arrive at K.G. Sound.	Expected at G.P.O.
Monday, July 14th	Wednesday, July 9th	Saturday, July 12th	Thursday, July 17th	Wednesday, July 16th	Saturday, July 19th

The Correspondence by these Mails will be despatched to District P.Os. for Distribution by first opportunity after receipt. (See Annual Time Table of 1st January, 1879.)

* The English Mails to be despatched on the 14th July, will be due in London *via* Brindisi on August 25th, and *via* Southampton on September 1st.

LETTERS for Registration must be posted one hour before the closing of the Mails.

LATE LETTERS, on payment of a fee of 6d., may be posted half-an-hour after the closing of the Mails.

NEWSPAPERS and Book Packets must be posted one hour before the closing of the Mails, otherwise they will not be forwarded until the next Mail.

MONEY ORDERS will be issued as under:

For the Australian Colonies, &c., up to Wednesday, July 2nd, at 11 a.m.

For the United Kingdom, up to Saturday, July 12th, at 11 a.m.

A. HELMICH,

Postmaster General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs.

General Post Office, Perth, }
19th June, 1879. }

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Meteorological Observations from 22nd to 30th June, 1879 (inclusive).

WIND Registered by Mr. Forsyth, Harbor Master, at Arthur's Head, Fremantle; altitude above the sea 55 feet, in Latitude 32° 02' 14" S., Longitude 115° 45' 12" E.

The other instruments registered are placed in the grounds adjoining the Survey Office, Perth; altitude above the sea 47 feet, in Latitude 31° 57' 25" S., Longitude 115° 52' 02" E.

MALCOLM FRASER,
Surveyor General.

Week ending.	BAROMETER: Mean Reading corrected, and reduced to sea level, and 32 deg. Fah.	THERMOMETERS IN SHADE.				RADIATION THERMOMETERS.		RAIN: Amount in inches.	WIND.		DEGREE OF HUMIDITY, Saturation = 100: mean amount.	CLOUD: Mean amount.	OZONE: Mean amount.	EVAPORATION: Amount in inches.
		Dry.		Wet.		Solar.	Terrestrial.		Horizontal velocity in miles, per 24 hours.	General direction.				
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.									
28th	29.941	64.0	48.0	59.2	46.1	113.0	43.6	2.99	246.7	North-Easterly	81	5.4	5.2	.3
29th to 30th	29.816	69.1	51.7	61.0	49.8	116.4	47.3	1.12	433.43	N.	70	6	7.5	.13

Total Rainfall for the month=6.56 inches.

Highest reading of Barometer 30.179 22nd
 Lowest do. do. 29.651 30th

Thermometers in shade. { Maximum Dry 69.2 28th
 { Minimum Dry 44.0 23rd

The Observations are taken at Perth at 10 a.m., (excepting Barometer, which is registered at 12 a.m.)

M. A. C. FRASER, Observer.

LAND SALES.

Crown Lands' Office, Perth, 30th June, 1879.

THE undermentioned Allotments of Land will be offered for Sale, at Public Auction, on the dates and at the places specified in the Schedule below, at one o'clock, p.m.

SCHEDULE.

Date of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Description of Lot.	Number of Lot.	Quantity.			Upset Price.
				a.	r.	p.	
1879.							
July 2.	Perth	Fremantle Town	886	0	1	36	£12 φ lot.
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	887	0	3	20	
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	893	0	2	26	
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	908	0	2	0	
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	909	0	2	0	
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	910	0	2	0	
Do.	Bunbury	Bunbury Do.	324	0	0	36	£7 10s.
July 3.	Geraldton	Northampton Do.	72	2	2	28	£12 φ lot.
Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	73	1	0	0	

JOHN FORREST, pro Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I HEREBY give notice that I have applied to the Toodyay Roads Board for permission to erect a gate on the road leading to Martin's, and running through Avon Location No. 1026.

JAMES BUTTERLY.

Byeen, Toodyay, 17th June, 1879.

I HEREBY give notice that I have applied to the Williams River Roads Board for permission to close the track through my S.O.L. No. 1946, running eastwards from the bridge.

JOHN C. ROSSELLOTY.

Williams, 28th March, 1879.