

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1841.

[NUMBER 253]

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
May 5, 1841.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct a copy of a letter which has been received from F. C. Singleton, Esq., communicating the completion of a new line of road in the Murray District, to be published for general information.

*By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.*

Dandalup, April 29, 1841.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have completed the line of road from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile the other side of the mouth of the Harvey to the bridge now in progress over the Murray.

The extreme difficulty of procuring a road free from swamps and clayey plains, will account for the time expended on this work. Beside this the road is *completely cleared* without an impediment to the travelling of a cart, with the exception of the stumps of black-boys which will gradually rot away. The immense number of black-boys on the line would prevent the mere marking of any service, as the only way of marking a road through such a country would be in the manner I have adopted, viz., marking a lane through them. I have chained the distance and marked all the miles upon trees in the most legible manner, with the exception of 14 where no tree occurs for a considerable distance.

These numbers are whitewashed, and most of them are marked with an H for the

H
River Harvey thus ——— &c. Immediately on *this* side of the Estuary I have dug

H
a well of good water, which is close to the

T
tree marked —, and pointed out by a short

line terminating in a tree marked with W for water. Five miles from this well I have brought the line a little out of the way to touch a tolerably sized lake of good water, I should think that it is more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. For horses and cattle it is unsafe to water them at any other side than where the road leads of the North. This arises from the depth of mud. I have, however, dug several wells all round for the convenience of foot travellers who may make the lake in any spot. On the side where the ground is hard, and close to the

H
tree marked —, I have erected a good
VI
substantial V hut, capable of sheltering 8 or 9 persons, with their baggage, conveniently.

This I did for the convenience of persons driving stock, who might during the winter stop on the lake to recruit their stock; as well also to shelter myself and party during the three days which I made that spot my head-quarters, and which were very inclement.

One chain this side of the tree marked X is another tree marked W, which shows the traveller a short line down to a swamp where I have dug another deep well with fair water.

There is no more water until the bridge at the Murray is crossed where I have dug another well for the summer season. The total distance from the mouth of the Harvey, until the bridge is crossed, is exactly 20 miles to half a chain; and with the exception of 5 miles from the Murray, the country affords abundance of coarse feed.

I do not think that there will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in the line which will be objectionable for heavy carts, but we shall be able to judge better during the winter. Every plain is closely staked, and the way round the head of the Estuary is also staked; I should wish it to be publicly known, that travellers should follow *my staked line* as it is firm ground, whereas a little on either side are quick-sands in which my cart and horse team were twice nearly lost, and had it not been for the numbers I had (6) it would have been a most awkward business.

The working round the Estuary swamps in the neighborhood of the Murray has occasioned the length to be more than I anticipated.

The difficulty was such that I was five days coming up the last six miles. However, such as it is, I am more than satisfied with the line, as I had not anticipated so good a road, or so much water, as I knew not of any water but that at the lake, which is called Cür-ü-lup.

F. C. SINGLETON.
The Honorable the }
Colonial Secretary. }

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
May 5, 1841.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Rules and Regulations which have been established in the Colonial Hospital should be published for general information.

*By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.*

COLONIAL HOSPITAL
FOR PERSONS IN DESTITUTE CIRCUMSTANCES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Medical Officer will visit the Hospital every day at 11 o'clock, A.M., and more frequently should cases require.

2. The Hospital Assistant will be in attendance at that time.

3. The Hospital Assistant will take charge of the bedding, utensils and other Hospital stores, for which he is responsible to the Surgeon, also the necessities of every patient admitted,—he will superintend the cleaning of the wards every morning, and oftener when necessary, taking care that every nuisance is removed as soon as possible,—make up the prescriptions and see that

they are properly administered,—and that the rules of the Hospital are adhered to.

4. The Hospital Assistant will see that all patients who are convalescent rise by 7 in the summer and 8 in the winter, their bed clothes and bedding taken out and aired, should the weather prove fine, and afterwards neatly made up and the beds doubled up; he will also see that each convalescent is washed, combed and shaved, and those that are in bed made as clean as circumstances will permit. The wards to be well ventilated, and the floors dry rubbed, which may be done by the convalescents. Washing the floors not to be allowed.

5. The Surgeon will at his visit write his prescriptions, and order the diets which are to be procured for the patients on the following day.

6. No extras or any departure from the diet list to be allowed, except especially ordered by the Surgeon.

7. The quantities of provision required for the whole number of diets to be carried out daily and procured after being signed by the Surgeon.

8. All orders on tradesmen for provisions or necessities to be signed by the Surgeon, and produced when the accounts are to be settled.

9. A monthly diet roll to be returned, with patient's name, date and daily diet, the quantities of provisions for the month abstracted and carried out at the foot of the roll.

10. All applications for the admittance of patients to the Hospital must be made to the Colonial Surgeon, or, in his absence, to the Hospital Assistant, but every such admittance must be reported as early as possible to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor.

11. No patient will be allowed to go outside the Hospital enclosure without a pass; all patients with passes to be at the Hospital by sunset, and in bed at nine o'clock in summer and eight in winter.

12. The hours of admission for visitors to be from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

13. No articles of provision or spirits allowed to be introduced by friends, except with the sanction of the Colonial Surgeon.

14. No smoking allowed in the wards, card playing, gambling or loud talking.

14. Each patient to pay 1s. 6d. per diem while in the Hospital, including the day of admission and day of discharge.

16. A copy of these rules are to be suspended in some conspicuous place in the Hospital, and they shall be read and explained to every patient on his or her admittance.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
May 11, 1841.*

TO THE HOLDERS OF LANDS UNDER UN-EXPIRED LICENSES OF OCCUPATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Occupants who may be desirous of obtaining the full title to their lands without performance of their Location Duties may re-

ceive the same on payment of *Nine pence* per acre on the lands held under the terms of the Circular B, and *Eighteen pence* per acre on those held under the terms of the Circular C; or, may receive the full title to one-third of the same on the resignation of two-thirds.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
May 11, 1841.

TO THE HOLDERS OF LANDS IN OCCUPANCY WHOSE LICENSES OF OCCUPATION HAVE EXPIRED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions lately received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in all cases where the Licenses of Occupation have expired, the occupants will be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Government without delay, whether, or how far, the conditions of assignment have been performed. In cases where it shall appear that a portion of the location duties have been performed, credit will be given to that extent.

Of the Lands, or portions of Lands in respect to which no location duties have been performed, *three-fourths* will be resumed, and a full title given to the remainder.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 14, 1840.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the following Sailing Directions for the South-West Coasts of Australia, which have been furnished by the Honorable J. S. ROE, Surveyor-General, to be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE SOUTH-WEST COASTS OF AUSTRALIA.

BY J. S. ROE, SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

[CONCLUDED]

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—*King George's Sound*, on the South Coast of Australia, is a noble sheet of water, 6 miles in length and breadth, defended at its entrance by Breaksea and Michaelmas Islands, and having two inner harbors. It is the most convenient resort on this part of the coast for refitting, wooding and watering a ship, or for refreshing her crew, vegetables and fresh provisions being procurable at the settlement of Albany, on the northern shore of Princess Royal Harbor. For a ship requiring only wood and water, there is a convenient sandy Bay, of small extent, in the S.W. corner of the Sound, being the second bay westward of a low flat rocky islet, which lies a long mile S.W. by S. from Seal Island. Here there is good anchorage in 5 and 6 fathoms, sand and weeds, at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the beach, over which 2 or 3 small streams of good water run into the sea, and must be collected by digging wells. Firewood may also be had at the same place, but not in abundance.

During the summer months, when easterly winds prevail, and sometimes blow strong, even as late as March, the best an-

chorage in the Sound is in 6 and 7 fathoms, sand and weeds, eastward from the low flat rock, and south from Seal Island, where the sea horizon may be shut in entirely, with exception of one point in direction of E. by N., and the watering bay will not be more than 1 mile distant.

BALD HEAD.—*Bald Head*, the South point of entrance to King George's Sound, is the eastern termination of an elevated peninsula of bold and striking appearance, and is visible 12 leagues from a ship's deck in clear weather. Its extremity, which is in lat. 35 deg. 6 min. 15 sec. S., lon. 118 deg. E., is a smooth round mass of granite rock, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, and appearing from the eastward like an elevated island of white and sterile aspect. With exception of a rock even with the water's surface, close at the south foot of the extremity, there are no outlying dangers near shore, which is very steep, with 10 and 12 fathoms close to it.

PEAK HEAD.—*Peak Head* is a bold rocky projection 4 miles W.S.W. from Bald Head, and presents to the southward a rugged sloping bluff, resembling a human face in profile. On the summit of Castle Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the north of Peak Head, are some large bare masses of granite resembling ruins.

VANCOUVER'S BREAKERS.—*Vancouver's Breakers* lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Peak Head summit, and nearly 3 miles S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the extremity of Bald Head. They are small in extent, and steep all round, with a small rock in the middle, which is sometimes uncovered. They should be avoided in the night, as the soundings give no warning of their vicinity.

MAUDE'S REEF.—*Maude's Reef*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in diameter, is nearly in a line from Vancouver's Breakers and Bald Head at the distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter, and 4 miles S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. from Peak Head. This Reef appears to have 3 or 4 fathoms on its shoalest part, and does not always break. The nearest land to it is Eclipse Island, the summit of which is distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The soundings do not indicate its vicinity, being 45 fathoms $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E., 44 fathoms at the same distance S.E. by S., and 47 fathoms at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from it, the bottom coarse sand with coral and stones. A ship passing outside the Eclipse Islands, may avoid this danger and Vancouver's Breakers by keeping the Islands to the northward of West, until the west end of Breaksea opens of Bald Head (N. 19 deg. E. mag.) There is a good clear channel in shore of both these reefs by borrowing toward Peak Head; the

SUNKEN ROCKS. } only known danger in it being
} a patch of sunken rocks which
} lie $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off the N.W.
side of Eclipse Island; but this passage should not be used during very light winds, as the swell is usually heavy near the shore, and there is no anchoring ground.

BREAKSEA ISLAND.—Nearly 3 miles N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Bald Head is *Breaksea Island*, an elevated mass of rock $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length East and West, with a small round islet close to its east end. A passage on its north side, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, with 15 to 17 fathoms water, separates it from

MICHAELMAS ISLAND. } *Michaelmas Island*, which
} is of the same description,
} but somewhat smaller and
more elevated, neither of them having more than a few tufts of vegetation near their summits. To the north of Michaelmas Island there appears a clear channel of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile,

with a bar of 5 to 6 fathoms at its west end. Between Breaksea Island and Bald Head there is also a good channel, 2 miles wide, but a sunken rock in it, which has long been known to the sealers on the coast, has been seen to break recently by Lt. P. Belcher, R.N., in the Colonial schooner *Champion*: on which occasion it was considered to lie about 2 miles E.N.E. from the extremity of Bald Head, and the same distance south from the centre of Breaksea Island. It may therefore be avoided in running in, by borrowing toward either of those shores until the west end of Breaksea bears north. This Rock having been so very seldom seen, has probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 fathoms water over it, and is the only known danger in the Sound or its entrances.

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOR.—*Princess Royal Harbor*, on the west side of King George's Sound, is the most convenient of its inner ports, on account of the greater depth of water in its narrow entrance, and having no bar. On its north shore is situated the Town of Albany, where refreshments and supplies of all kinds may be obtained, and a ship be refitted in perfect security. The entrance, which is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide, is round the north side of Point Possession, due west from Michaelmas Island, and the deepest water is on the north side of it, where 4 and 5 fathoms are found, deepening to 6 and 8 within the narrows; but the greater part of the Harbor being occupied by shoals, which extend from its shores, and commence immediately within the entrance, the passage should not be attempted by a stranger without a chart or pilot. A shoal spit projects from the north side of the Harbor, just within its entrance, and a ship without a pilot may clear it by keeping the north entrance point in a line with the high steep rocks at the extremity of Steep Head, in King George's Sound (once whitened for the purpose), until Mount Clarence, which rises to the height of 500 feet over the east side of the Town, bears N. by W.; she may then haul up to the Westward and N.W. round its extremity. A good berth for a small vessel is in 14 or 15 feet at low water, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the shore, with the north side of Breaksea Island in a line with the extremity of Point Possession, and Mount Clarence bearing N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; but a ship would lie more secure in 17 or 18 feet, with Mount Clarence as above, and Point Possession in a line with the south end of Michaelmas Island. The holding ground is sand and weeds, and a ship should moor. For the purpose of rating chronometers, the Commissariat Store near Point Wakefield may be considered in lat. 35 deg. 2 min. 10 sec. S., lon. 117 deg. 52 min. 48 sec. E. Variation 5 deg. 5 min. West.

The Tides are very irregular; and in the Sound have no perceptible set; they nevertheless run with considerable strength in the narrow entrances of both its Harbors, making high water once in 24 hours, which Capt. Flinders considered always took place between 6 and 12 at night, "for after, by gradually becoming later, it had been high water at 12, the next night it took place soon after 6, and then happened later by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour each night as before." The greatest rise observed in Princess Royal Harbor was 3ft. 2in., and the least 2ft. 8in.

OYSTER HARBOR.—*Oyster Harbor*, in the N.W. corner of the Sound, has a very narrow entrance, with a Bar, somewhat rocky, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile outside of it. Capt. P. King, who surveyed it, writes, "over

the bar there is not more than 10½ ft. at low water, and in the neaps 12 ft. at high water; but it is likely that, at spring tides there may be 14 feet, or perhaps more if the wind is blowing into the Harbor; but during Springs, high water always takes place at night, and it would not, therefore, be prudent to attempt to pass the bar at that time. A vessel intending to go into Oyster Harbor, should anchor off the sandy beach immediately to the eastward of the entrance—that is, between the breakers off the point and the bar, in 3 fathoms sand; bringing the summit of Greek Island, in the Harbor, on with the extremity of the bushes of the west point of entrance (Emu Point), and the highest part of Breaksea Island in a line with the outer point of the bay; a boat should then be sent to sound the bar. The mark for the deepest part is when the western summit of some flat-topped land at the back of Oyster Harbor is a little open of the rocks off the east side of entrance. After the bar is passed, the channel is deepest where the centre of the flat land is kept midway between the points of entrance,—avoiding a *spit of rocks* that projects from the rocky point at west end of the watering beach. The strongest winds being from the westward, bower anchors should be placed to the S.W. and N.W.; warps and the stream cable will be sufficient to secure her from easterly winds, as the hills rise immediately over the vessel on that shore. If the run of water on the eastern shore outside the bar should fail, holes may be dug at the edge of the grass, about 3 feet deep, which will yield a sufficient quantity, in 2 or 3 days, for any vessel that can pass over it. The *flood tide* in the entrance generally runs 16 hours, and ebbs 8 hours, high water at full and change takes place at 10h. 10m. at night, but on the bar the rise and fall is very irregular, and a vessel going in should pay great attention to the depth, if her draft is more than 10 feet, for it sometimes rises suddenly 2 feet. The *spring tides* take place about the third or fourth day after a new or full moon.

CHAMPION BAY.—*Champion Bay*, on north side of a low sandy projection off the west coast, called *Point Moore*, in lat. 28 deg. 47½ min. S., lon. 114 deg. 33½ min. E., is the best known anchorage between Swan River and Shark's Bay, and lies nearly east from the south extremity of the extensive shoals and islands named Houtman's Abrolhos, which are 9 leagues distant in the offing. A recent partial survey of this an-

chorage by H.M.S. Beagle, shews it is well sheltered from all winds except those between N.W. and N. by E., from which direction it must be remembered the winter gales blow strong two degrees further south. The shelter from all west and southerly winds, which prevail in summer and blow fresh, appears good, the sea being broken off by a *covered reef* that extends nearly ¼ a mile to seaward of Point Moore, and 1¼ mile to the north of it, having 14 fathoms water a mile to the westward, and 6 fathoms close to its north end. Half a mile N.N.W. from the north end of the reef, is a *small rocky patch*, which was observed to break occasionally as the Beagle worked in between them in 4½ to 6 fathoms. It lies 1½ miles N. by W. from the extremity of Point Moore, and until the Bay is better known, cannot be pronounced the *only* danger to be avoided. Inside the end of the reef, the depth is 5½ to 6 fathoms, shoaling to 5 & 4, on rather uneven sandy bottom, ½ a mile from the eastern shore of the Bay, which is 2 miles across its mouth, and a long mile in depth. The Beagle anchored in 4 fathoms, in about the centre of it, being then nearly ¾ of a mile from the shore, with Point Moore bearing S.W. ¼ W. a mile distant, and the north end of the reef N.W. by W. ¼ W. A small covered rock was then ¾ of a mile to the W. ¼ N., and half-way over to Point Moore the water shoaled to less than 2 fathoms. Toward the main, in a S.E. direction from the Beagle's anchorage, the depth gradually decreased to 2 fathoms at ¼ of a mile from the beach, which was free from rocks, and presented good landing. A more sheltered berth than the above may probably be found nearer the main reef, but the ground will be rocky, and should previously be examined by a boat. The rise of *Tide* was found to be from 12 to 24 inches, making high water on full and change days about 9h. 10m., A. M. *Variation* 4 deg. 55 min. West.

J. S. ROE,
Surveyor-General.

Perth, April 6, 1841.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 28, 1841.

SURRENDER OF LAND.

THE undermentioned application for the Surrender of Land, having been received in conformity with the public notice issued on the 29th of September, 1837,

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the same to be notified for the information of parties who may be in any way interested:

William Tanner—1,107½ acres of land from part of a location on Swan River, formerly assigned in occupancy to Mr. George Williams.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 28, 1841.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND OVERLAND MAIL.

SINCE the publication of the notice in the Gazette of the 16th inst., in regard to the Conveyance of Mails, it has been arranged that the King George's Sound Mail shall leave Perth on the 1st, and Guildford on the 2nd of every month; and the Post Master at Albany is to have three clear days allowed him to make up the return Mails.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
April 28, 1841.

SALE OF LAND.

THE Collector of Colonial Revenue will offer for sale by public auction, at the Public Offices, Perth, on Wednesday, the 1st of June next, at one o'clock,—

Kojonup location No. 2, comprising twelve hundred and eighty acres, in form of a double square, adjoining the S.E. side of the reserve of Balgarup town-site, and extending due NE from Balgarup River, with a width of 80 chains.

This land has been in the occupation of Mr. J. L. Symers, by whom several improvements have been effected, comprising buildings, stock-yard, well, and cultivation.

For further particulars reference to be made to the Surveyor-General, and Collector of Revenue.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Printed by CHARLES MACFAULL,
Government Printer.