

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

[NUMBER 473

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 1, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the following Annual Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, to be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[CONTINUED.]

APPENDIX.

An abstract of the Laws affecting Population.

It is generally agreed among right-thinking men, that the end of all political systems should be to promote as much as possible the general happiness of a community. In this, as in other countries, fertile land; numerous flocks and herds; the increasing spread of vineyards and olive groves; with the accumulation of capital; are worthless unless they lead to this grand desideratum.

Now, as the quantity of happiness in our little community is made up of the happiness which each individual member may be permitted to enjoy; it follows that an augmentation of our numbers from whatever source (except the introduction of convicts) may enhance the aggregate amount thereof. And therefore correct ideas regarding the chief causes influencing the natural increase of our population, must be of highly useful and practical importance.

In statistics—considered as the means of developing the resources of the Colony to the utmost extent—a place of great importance should be assigned to that branch which regards society in its first advances, and the guidance of it in those early years when it is most delicate, and most liable to be affected for good or evil. Then is the nucleus of population properly formed, and upon the economical treatment in those years depends its subsequent moral and physical success.

Highly sensible of these truths, I feel anxious that the following remarks should be founded on correct principles, and be put forward in such a manner, as that any intelligent colonist may be able to understand them. For this reason I shall omit various matters properly belonging to Political Economy, confining myself to a short disquisition on the great requisites upon which it appears to me the increase of our numbers mainly depends.

We trace the origin of the countless numbers that inhabit the earth back to two individuals:—in those countries where fitting subsistence is plentifully obtained, population is found to double its numbers from the excess of births over deaths alone, in the short space of eighteen or twenty years:—indeed the vital statistics of this Colony, as exemplified in my last report, would seem to afford a reasonable ground for assuming a much greater rate of increase. So that it is sufficiently obvious that there is an inherent tendency in our species rapidly to multiply. And it is therefore a question of much interest to us in Western Australia—unceasingly clamorous as we are for additions to our numbers—to find out the causes which may either promote or check this natural power of increase.

There is no doubt that an industrious man, possessing a small stock of food, im-

plements, and seed, or capital as it is called, may be able to make the soil produce much more than he really requires to support himself; so that it would appear mankind may increase with little fear of starvation so long as there is sufficient available soil.

Now in Western Australia there is abundance of good land capable of yielding, with some little trouble, and proper cultivation, infinitely more than can be required for many years.

The real wants of men may, then, be easily procured, so long as good land exists; but persons have different notions of what is necessary for their subsistence; and many, indeed most people, indulge in a desire to possess conveniences and superfluities, which by force of habit are rendered actual necessities of life; and thus it is that persons who can but ill-afford it are led to provide themselves with comparatively expensive articles of food, clothing, and lodging, only because they fancy them absolutely essential to sustain those appearances which may have become customary in their class of life. The attention to the customary mode of life, influences all classes alike, and the economy or expense consequent thereupon it is, which mainly tends to encourage or discourage the frequency of marriages. Commonly speaking, no one marries to lower himself in society; he will always be desirous of keeping on a level with his friends and neighbours: unless therefore his earnings, or the actual profits of his industry, will secure all the conveniences and necessities fitted to his intended mode of life, he is reluctant to increase his expenses by taking to himself a wife: and thus it is that the first and principal check is given to an increase of population. And it is useless to urge a more simple mode of living; no one will marry to give up the necessities of life, and few like to forego those conveniences or superfluities to which they have become habituated. For when people have been accustomed to wear shoes and stockings, and woollen clothing—to eat wheaten bread and animal food—and to dwell in comfortable abodes; they will not easily be induced to marry, to wear moccasins and kangaroo-skin cloaks—to eat mere vegetable diet, and to live in huts; though these latter may be all that is necessary for life and health.

And on the other hand, if a person possessing inadequate means ventures on marriage, and has a large family, the insufficient nourishment consequent on the difficulty attending an expensive mode of living, may induce disease and premature mortality; in fact, "the tender plants may be produced, but in so cold a soil, and so severe a climate, will soon wither and die."

In this Colony, where productive industry is encouraged and stimulated by the wants of the people, few of the positive checks, such as gross vice and disease, exist to any extent. And I cannot refrain from observing, that, so far as a low infant mortality is a test of plenty and happiness, the extremely pleasing results in my last report of the mortality among our children, seem to afford a belief that the habits of living among the bulk of the population have been such, as to admit of their procuring a due quantity and quality of the customary food, clothing, and lodging.

It would be easy to extend these remarks; but enough has been said to suggest the following general law or principle, which I design to establish by adding a few facts in support of it. The real recompense of labor;—or rather, the ease

and certainty of procuring those necessities and conveniences of life to which each class of the community is accustomed; appears to be the principle or general law which regulates the natural increase of population. And the causes which interfere with, or modify this law, are: the mode of living which obtains; the quantity of provision either produced or imported adapted to that mode of living; and the dispersion or distribution thereof throughout the Colony;—of each of these I shall treat in their order.

First. The mode of living which obtains. In Ireland, whence it is well known that large quantities of the cattle and other stock is exported, and that much of the wheat grown there shares the same fate, the food of the great bulk of the people is the potatoe, with the fish occasionally that the numerous lakes, &c., produce; and there the population has increased at a prodigious rate, as appeared by the last census of 1841. From statistics now before me I find, that during the period from 1754 to 1840—eighty-six years—the increase was 400 per cent.—a rate unprecedented probably in any other old country.

This rapid progress is not, certainly, to be attributed to the social well-being of a community, where the violence of party-spirit, family feuds, and abject poverty, are represented to exist to a fearful extent; but to the circumstance, that the people are amply supplied with that species of food or mode of living to which they have become habituated, and which from its very simple nature can be obtained by all in abundance with little trouble.

India, too, is a familiar instance of the effect of a plain mode of life on population. That country is stated to be "a hive of nations, a multitude of kindreds, people and tongues," and "an endless multitude of castes and men." Notwithstanding which, they are ever subject to the positive checks of war, rapine, anarchy, and famine, with their attendant evils plague and disease. You may pass through large tracts of country that would with ease yield thirty or even fifty-fold (the expression of a recent writer) to the agriculturist, lying barren and waste, in consequence of the people being unable to contend with the exactions of despotism and misrule. What is it therefore that encourages population in India?—The simple mode of life.—Vegetable food, chiefly rice, produced in abundance, is the only food permitted the Hindoo by his religion; and food, in such a warm climate is the great requirement of life. The facility of the production of this food, and the regularity and certainty of its distribution, form the encouragement to the population of India.

On the other hand, if any change in the habits of the Irish and Hindoos were to take place, so as to render animal food a prime article of their subsistence, their rate of increase might be considerably diminished; because, they would experience a much greater difficulty in procuring it. In support or illustration of this fact, I might instance the aborigines of Australia; their first and chief resource is necessarily the flesh of wild animals—kangaroo, opossums, &c.—which is exceedingly precarious, and hence the real cause of their numbers, compared to their extent of country, being so remarkably limited.

Indeed, medical and physiological authorities have repeatedly stated, that population is scanty in pastoral countries, where the diet is animal food chiefly; denser where it is mixed with vegetable aliment;

denser still where it is vegetable only, but with plenty (a).

Without adducing other instances we may reasonably conclude, that a plain and simple mode of living is very congenial to a rapid progress of our numbers.

I pass on to a consideration of the second cause I have named as affecting the general principal of population—the quantity of provision either produced or imported suited to the mode of living.

A country increases its numbers not so much in proportion to the number of people it can clothe and lodge, as to that of those whom it can feed. It is easy to find clothing after food is provided. Food is always most difficult to find. We know from daily experience, that in some parts of the Colony what is termed a house may be erected by two or three days' labor of one person. Among the aborigines clothes and habitations, even in the more severe months of the year, are provided with little trouble. Not so their food, the procuring of which occupies a very large portion of their time.

It matters not, however, how small the quantity, or how simple the kind of food, may be, which will sustain life,—the accustomed food annually produced or imported chiefly concerns the civilised portion of the community.

Now, the quantity of provision internally supplied depends principally upon the extent and nature of the soil. But the superabundance, as compared with the number of inhabitants, of our fertile soil, will allow of an indefinite production of the customary food—bread and meat. We are not, happily, obliged to resort to inferior and therefore expensive soils, to make up the required quantum of wheat, &c., or to raise artificial crops for our cattle; nor, on the other hand, can we expect to reap from the best land good clean grain without some little skill and trouble. An inferior and careless mode of husbandry will doubtless counteract the inherent qualities of the richest and most approved soil; and inattention to the housing, tending, and feeding of stock, may accelerate a degenerating tendency among them. The two circumstances affecting an adequate supply of provision, so far as our internal industry is concerned, are the quantity and quality of our land under cultivation, and the degree of skill with which labor is applied.

But the actual requisite quantity of food, depends upon the number of persons to be fed, and the extent of each individual's consumption; as well as the quality of the provision. For instance, suppose in a population of 4,000 souls each person on an average daily consumes 1 lb. of good bread and meat respectively; the total annual consumption of the population of each of these articles of food, will be 1,460,000 lbs. If, therefore, the supply amounts to anything more than 1,460,000 lbs., the excess will form a surplus produce:—a

(a) It is a curious circumstance, well worthy of remark, that there is in all societies a constant decrease going on amongst that portion of it which is in a state of affluence and luxury. One of the most striking historical facts is the decay of the English nobility. It has been quaintly said, "Old families last not three oaks!" The peerage and baronetage of England is very recent; and it is only by frequent creations that either order is preserved from extinction. A decrease likewise goes on amongst those who, from vanity, ape the nobleman's full and luxurious habits. This state of plethora is equally adverse to vegetable life. I know little of horticulture, but I have heard an experienced gardener in the Colony say, that when he wishes to save good seed from a melon or cucumber, he refrains from giving the plant any extra manure, but submits it to hardships, and takes the fruit that is least fair looking, knowing it will be full of the best seed; whilst the finer fruit is frequently nearly without any seed. And throughout nature, I believe it will be found, that over-feeding or manuring check increase.

surplus produce, be it observed, not consisting of that remaining unsold in the trader's store, but the excess over and above the actual wants of the community.

In this country, where the production of wheat has not kept pace with the consumption, it is evident that unless importations are effected dear food and cruel want must ensue; and that most wretched of all conditions, a scantily fed population, and its appalling consequences vice and disease, and a high rate of mortality, will inevitably follow.

This conclusion is not founded on vague conjecture, but on arithmetical calculations: for example, in Paris during the period between 1743 and 1763, there were 4 years when a certain amount of wheat cost 14 livres 18 sols, or 12s. 5d., and during those 4 years the annual mortality was 16,859; whereas during 4 years of scarcity, in which the price of the same quantity of wheat rose to 19 livres 1 sol, or 15s. 10½d., the average annual deaths were 20,895. It is a matter of deep interest to note how the real not fictitious price of food and rate of wages, may indicate the mortality of a country. Every penny added to the price of a loaf of bread, if not compensated by a simultaneous increase in the ability to get that penny, may add to the number of deaths! or, if it does not take from the population immediately, it will check it, by inducing a moral restraint or prudential abstinence from marriage.

The third cause affecting the general law is—the dispersion or distribution of the customary food. Abundance of the very best kind of provisions may be in a country, and yet many of its inhabitants unable to obtain any portion of them. It deserves consideration, that plenty will feed persons and encourage marriage only in proportion to its dispersion; in other words, an abundance of the necessaries of life must not merely be produced or imported, but also distributed to every individual in order to encourage the population. Now the mea-

sure of encouragement to population is principally determined by the actual earnings of the laborer, and the actual quantity of the necessaries and conveniences of life which those earnings can procure. Good wages accompanied with cheap food, by enabling a man to maintain and rear a large family, is the cause of increasing population, and the effect of increasing wealth. Those colonists who complain of this state of things forget or do not know that they are lamenting over the cause and effect of the greatest prosperity.

In order then, that good wages should continue among us, the funds for the maintenance of labor must increase; that is, the profit of the cultivator of the soil, over and above the expense of cultivation, must be sufficient to enable him, after securing his own subsistence, to devote an increased capital to the employment of labor. And these funds may be increased by skill and economy in the application of labor. At the same time the increase of population which adequate wages induces, tends to stimulate ingenuity and exertion in the augmentation of the labor fund; so that where ingenuity and exertion are in full operation we need hardly fear but that the fund may keep pace with a rapidly progressive increase of population. And although we know that population may increase faster than capital, yet prudential motives, if not mortality, will invariably check this increasing tendency, if it should any way press too heavily upon the funds destined for the employment of labor.

It appears therefore that the due distribution of food depends upon adequate wages and constant employment. Employment is the medium whereby men obtain a sufficiency for the wants of themselves and families. By enabling men to get money it ensures to them power over the means of subsistence. Money, the representative of labor, soon vanishes; but labor is an inexhaustible fund, which no man can be deprived of.

THE TABLES.

The annual return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths registered in each District of the Colony during the year ending August 31st, 1845, showing the male and female births and deaths.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.		
	male.	fem.	total.		male.	fem.	total.
Perth	41	28	69	19	16	7	23
Fremantle	14	15	29	1	5	5	10
Guildford	10	11	21	1	2	3	5
Toodyay	7	2	9	1	4	0	4
York	10	5	15	5	6	4	10
Albany	6	3	9	0	3	0	3
Vasse	2	3	5	0	3	2	5
Bunbury	11	10	21	5	3	0	3
Pinjarrah	4	1	5	2	0	0	0
Totals	105	78	183	34	42	21	63

No. 7.

Abstract from the Meteorological Journal kept at the Surveyor-General's Office, Perth, from 1st September, 1844, to 31st August, 1845.

MONTHS.	Extremes of ther. during each week.		Average of daily extremes of ther.		Mean of Barometer at 4 p.m.	Prevailing Winds, &c.
	max.	min.	max.	min.		
September ..	68	35	60	42.46	30.268	SW, NNW.
October	80	35	65.19	46.26	30.238	SW.
November ..	92	40	68.46	49.66	30.24	Land and sea breeze.
December ..	96	41	73	52.13	30.15	"
January	91	41	75.67	55.67	30.124	"
February	89	43	73	51.64	30.119	SW, a violent squall, &c.
March	84	41	69.63	50.76	30.243	NE & SW.
April	89	37	66.3	47	30.284	"
May	66	31	56.61	43.51	30.053	NE, NW, & SW.
June	56	26	50.96	37.46	30.364	Variable
July	58	24	51.61	38.32	30.227	NW, SW, & E.—Stormy
August	57	28	50.97	35.90	30.302	NW & SW.

Note. The thermometer from which the above observations are taken is placed against the wall outside the Survey Office, on a southern aspect, and is always in the shade.

Abstract of the causes of Death registered during the year from 1st September, 1844, to 31st August, 1845, inclusive; together with the decimal periods, &c.

Causes in 63 cases.	under 1 year.			1 & under 3.			2 & under 10.			10 & under 20.			20 & under 30.			30 & under 40.			40 & under 50.			50 & under 60.			60 & upwards.			Total.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			
Thrush	1	1	2																								1	1	2	
Dysentery	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2																		4	6	10	
Continued fever													1	1	2												1	1	2	
Endemic, &c., diseases	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	2				1	1	2	1	1	2									5	7	12	
Hydrocephalus		1	1										1	1	2												1	1	2	
Apoplexy													1	1	2												2	2	4	
Convulsions	1	1	2																								1	1	2	
Tetanus																											1	1	2	
Insanity																											1	1	2	
Delirium tremens																											2	2	4	
Nervous diseases	1	2	3										1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	9	18	
Pneumonia																											1	1	2	
Bronchitis																											1	1	2	
Consumption													4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	10	
Respiratory diseases													4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	12	
Intestinal canal, { (Liver) Jaundice Disease (spleen)																														
{ Tabes mesenterica																														
{ Ulceration																														
Digestive organs													1	1	2													3	3	6
Childbed Disease																												2	2	4
Generative organs																												2	2	4
Inflammation	1	1	2																											
Tumour																														
Atrophy	1	2	3																											
Malformation	2	2	4																											
Sudden													1	1	2															
Uncertain Seat	4	2	6	1	1	2							1	1	2													6	6	12
Old age																												1	1	2
Violent Deaths	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3										12	12	24
Cause not specified	1	1	2																									1	1	2
Totals	10	9	19	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	10	6	3	9	7	2	9	1	1	2	2	4	4	22	21	43	

No. 3.

Centesimal proportion of Deaths at the different periods of life in Western Australia during the year ending 31st of August, 1845.

Ages.	Male & Female.
Under one year	30.2
1 and under 3	6.3
3 " 10	6.3
10 " 20	4.8
20 " 30	16.0
30 " 40	14.3
40 " 50	14.3
50 " 60	1.6
60 upwards	6.3
	100.0

No. 4.

Estimated Increase and Decrease of the Population of Western Australia from 1st Sept., 1844, to 31st August, 1845.

Population of August, 1844	4,301
Add increase by—	
Births	183
Arrivals	72
	4,556
Deduct decrease by—	
Deaths	63
Departures	124
	187
Estimated population of Sept., 1845	4,369

No. 5.

The proportion of Births to Marriages, and to Deaths, during the year ending 31st August, 1845, and the proportions per cent. of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths respectively to the whole population, during the same period.

Proportion of births to marriages	5.4 to 1
" " " to deaths	nearly 3 " 1
" " " to population	1 " 23.8
" marriages	1 " 128.5
" deaths	1 " 69.3

No. 6.

The centesimal proportion of the degrees of Instruction among the adult population, referred to in Section III of the Report; calculated with reference to 761 signatures and marks in the Registers of Births and Marriages.

Degree of instruction.	1842	1843	1844	1845	Average.
Unable to read and write	m. 7.3 f. 34.4	m. 13.2 f. 50.0	m. 11.5 f. 41.3	m. 10.5 f. 50.0	m. 10.5 f. 43.9
Able to read and write perfectly	13.8 28.1	14.5 16.6	18.5 17.7	20.5 3.0	16.7 16.3
" well	46.3 31.3	45.3 25.0	29.5 37.3	33.35 32.3	44.2 29.6
Instruction superior to writing well	32.6 6.2	27.0 8.4	33.7 14.7	33.7 14.7	28.6 10.2

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, October 16, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following copy of a notice which has been extracted from the New South Wales Government Gazette of the 18th of April last.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, April 10, 1845.

SHEEP OR CATTLE FOR HONG KONG.

His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication, for general information, of the following letter, dated 10th December, 1844, from His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, respecting the introduction of sheep or cattle into that Island.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

[No. 449.]

Government House, Victoria, Hong Kong, Dec. 10, 1845.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your Excellency having the goodness to make publicly known within the Australian Colonies, that the Government of Hong Kong will grant the right of pasturage (free of rent) to any fit person who may be desirous of introducing Sheep or Cattle into the Island, where the price of matton in the market is at present half a dollar a pound. No period will be fixed for any particular tenancy; but the tenant will

have twelve months' notice before being required to remove.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't humble serv't,
(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.
His Excellency Sir George Gipps,
&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 9, 1845.

The Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that the under-mentioned Lands have been marked out, and their permanent description recorded in the Survey Office pursuant to the Ordinance 4 & 5 Vict. No. 20.

The description of such lands as are marked with an asterisk differ from those in existing Title Deeds,—and as under the provisions of the above mentioned Ordinance they will be deemed to be the true and final record of the boundaries, certified copies of the same will be given on application at the Survey Office.

Swan District.

Grant.	Name.	Acres.
12	Church Trustees,	866
27	D. Scott	100
30	J Drummond	1,000
31	Do.	1,000
32	Do.	1,000
34	J P Beete	1,832
41	W H Edwards	200
42	C Farmer	200
81	F C Irwin.	12
91	G F Moore	6,000
94	W L Brockman	320
95	E Hamersley	160
96	W L Brockman	643
98	T W Haslewood	320
99	W L Brockman	320
100	E Hamersley	180
101	W L Brockman	320
102	G F Moore	320
103	R Edwards	226
104	W L Brockman	320
105	G F Moore	160
106	Do.	160
107	W L Brockman	320
112	J Smith	50
Aa	W Tanner	194
A2	M MacDermott	17 2r.
B	Irwin & Mackie	1,106
G	R Edwards	1,500
M	C Heal	1,125
Q1	W Tanner	1,531
U	W H Drake	1,000
V	W Tanner	1,000
W	J Drummond	1,000
X	M Hutton	968
1NF	L Lukin	3r. 8p.
2NF	J Butler's kin	3r. 21p.
3NF	W Pearse	1 5p.
4NF	J W Davey	1
FGH	Joseph Hardey	102
Q2	W Tanner	40
MN	M Hutton	20 2r.
R1	W Tanner	20

Canning District.

1	P P Smith	573
2	S Bickley	5,320
3	W Bickley	640
*4	W H Drake	28
*5	A Waylen	578
6	W Knight	65
*7	S Moore	1,026
*8	{ Louis, Houghton } { and Yule }	200
9	J Shipton	200
*10	H Bull	200
11	G Merritt	640
*12	R Dawson	1,280
13	W Nairn	3,280
*14	L Samson	202
*14a	T Helms	398
*15	W Habgood	600
20	J Haggerty	25
21	Willett & Co.	2,560
22	G & J Armstrong	420
27	J Adams	320
33	S Henty	1,250
37	T Middleton	1,386
*39	C Farmer	10

Cockburn Sound District.

4	H E Hall	126
5	C Macfaull	113
13	R G Meares	15
14	T Peel	261
19	M Quin	25
8	H Lewis	424

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 10, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the last Quarter's Return of the Western Australian Bank of the average amount of Notes in circulation and of Deposits:—

Notes. Deposits.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2,359	0	0	6,516	16	1

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
October 2, 1845.

Notice is hereby given that the Resident Magistrates have been instructed to enforce the penalty against the proprietor of any stock found depasturing on Crown Lands, for which Licences according to the Act of Council 7th Vict. No. 14 have not been obtained.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
September 21, 1845.

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Government to offer for sale by public Auction, in front of the Public Offices, Perth, on Wednesday, the 22nd of October next,

A Bay Colt, with four black legs, and a few white spots on the forehead, about 4 years old, and 15 hands 3 inches high.

This colt has been running on the estate of S. P. Phillips, Esq., Toodyay, nearly the whole of the last three years, and he was advertised in the *Inquirer* newspaper of the 16th, 23rd, and 30th of August, 1843.

Terms cash, or approved bills at three months' date.

The colt may be seen at Herne Hill.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROUN.

GENERAL ROAD TRUST.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Trustees will be held at the Court house in Perth, at one for two o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, the 19th day of November next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a line of road between east end of the Causeway at Perth and the town of Fremantle, pursuant to the Ordinance No. 17 of the 4th & 5th of Victoria.

The road to be one chain or 66 feet in width on the S.E. side of the following lines, which are described with reference to the line meridian, and are marked at their respective angles by good stout posts 3 to 5 feet out of the ground.

Commencing at east end of the Causeway, the road to run 5 chains 80 links in direction S. 55° E. to the turning off towards Guildford,—then 7 chains 90 links S 5° E to the turning off towards Point Belches,—then 236 chains 55 links S.W. by S., 29 chains 10 links S.W., and 11 chains 40 links S.W. ½ W. to the Narrows in the Canning River nearly a mile above Point Heathcote, crossing the Narrows by a bridge or ferry, the road to run 141 chains 53 links S. 60° ½ W. to the S.E. shore of Melville Water, then to skirt said shore nearly half a mile to entrance of Alfred Cove, and thence to extend nearly 258 chains W.S.W., and 15 chains 19 links to that part of the north boundary of Fremantle townsite situate 3 chains 17 links east from the S.E. corner of Mr. E. W. Lamb's 100 acre location No. 71. Entering the above townsite at this spot, the new road to extend for the present about 28 chains farther in a S.W. direction to the Canning Road, which enters the located part of the townsite at the upper end of High-street.

By order of the Chairman,
EDWARD PICKING,

Clerk to the Trust.

Perth, Oct. 15, 1845.

Printed by CHARLES MACFAULL,
Government Printer.