Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[Published by Authority.]

No. 20.] PERTH: TUESDAY, APRIL 27. [1880.

No. 613.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 26th April, 1880.

TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails,") will be received at this Office until noon of Thursday, the 13th May, from persons willing to convey the Mails between York, Northam, and Newcastle, weekly, during the current year, in a four-wheeled conveyance capable of carrying two passengers, and in the following manner, subject to alteration:—

Tuesday—Leave York for Northam on arrival of Mail Coach from Perth.

Tuesday—Arrive at Northam in 2½ hours.

Wednesday—Leave Northam for Newcastle at 7 a.m.

Wednesday—Arrive at Newcastle in 2½ hours.

Friday—Leave Newcastle for Northam on arrival of Mail Coach from Perth.

Friday—Arrive at Northam in 2½ hours.

Saturday—Leave Northam for York at 7 a.m.

Saturday—Arrive at York in 2½ hours.

Tenders to state date on which conveyance of Mails can be commenced.

The arrival and departure of the Mails will be subject to instructions from the Postmaster General, and liable to alterations at any time during the year.

Two approved sureties will be required to join the Contractor in a guarantee for the due fulfilment of the duties contracted to be performed.

Special Forms of Tender, with conditions attached, may be had on application to the various Resident Magistrates, and at the General Post Office, Perth; and no Tender will be entertained unless rendered on the prescribed form.

The Government will reserve to themselves the right to terminate the Contract at any time by giving three months' notice.

A free passage must be provided for an Officer of the Post Office or Telegraph Department, when required by the Postmaster General.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further information may be had on application to the Postmaster General.

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

No. 609.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 19th April, 1880.

IN accordance with the provisions of "The Public Officers Act, 1879," it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has, by writing under his hand and seal bearing date the 16th instant, appointed Mr. ALFRED WELLS to exercise and discharge, during the absence through illness of Mr. Frederick Wheeler, Bailiff of the Local Court of Perth, all the powers and duties of the office of Bailiff of the said Court, with the title of Acting Bailiff.

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

The Electoral District of Swan.

I ROWLEY CROZIER LOFTIE, the Returning Officer for the said District, hereby give Notice that on the 23rd day of April instant, I received from the Governor of the Colony a Writ for the election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Council for the above District; and such Election will be held at the Police Court House, in Guildford, as the Central Polling Place, and at the Police Station in Gingin as the District Polling Place, for and within the said District, at the hour of ten in the forenoon on Saturday, the 22nd day of May next.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1880.

ROWLEY C. LOFTIE,
Returning Officer for the Electoral
District of Swan.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Week ending 21st April, 1880.

Station.	Week ending.	Barometer Readings as compared with standard, but not reduced to sea level.					Thermometers in Shade.								Degree of Humidity, Saturation=100.	Radiation Thermometers exposed.		Wind.		Rainfall in inches.	Cloud, amount 0 to 100.	Ozone.	Evaporation.
		Mean for Week.	Extreme Readings.				Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.		Extreme Readings, Dry Bulb.					Solar.	Terrestrial.	Horizontal, velocity in miles per hour.	General direction.				
			Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.									
Albany ...		29·929	30·243	21st	29·677	15th	64·5	55·1	60·1	52·9	69·3	18th	49·1	20th	76	...	...	8·3	N.W., S.W.	1·18	90	...	...
Bunbury ...		30·053	30·313	21st	29·793	15th	65·9	53·6	60·1	53·1	70·6	18th	44·6	21st	82	...	...	12·91	W.	·85	...	...	...
Geraldton ...		30·102	30·235	21st	29·933	15th	71·2	57·1	62·6	54·3	73·7	20th	49·5	21st	67	...	...	8·29	Variable	·02	54	...	...
Perth* ...		30·014	30·239	21st	29·896	19th	71·1	51·5	65·3	50·6	74·9	19th	44·0	21st	82	130·9	50·1	...	Variable	1·03	66	6·5	·56
York ...		29·454	29·677	21st	29·247	15th	66·7	53·1	60·7	51·2	70·6	17, 19	44·4	21st	76	...	...	3·14	W.	·31	56	...	...

Average Rainfall for the Week=

* Barometer corrected and reduced to sea level and 32° Fah.

The Observations are taken at 9 a.m., with the exception of the Barometer, which is registered at noon.

M. A. C. FRASER, Compiler of Records.

Comptroller's Office,
Fremantle, 24th April, 1880.

CERTIFICATES of Freedom have been issued to the undermentioned convicts, whose sentences have expired:—

Reg. No. 9003 John Smith
„ 9712 Henry Dickerson

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

Reg. No. 9751 John Gray
„ 10152 John Shirkey

JOHN F. STONE,
Comptroller.

BY Virtue of Her Majesty's Writ under the hand of the Governor and the Public Seal to me directed, dated the seventeenth April, 1880, I do hereby give public notice that an election of five members of a District Board of Education for the District of Williams River, will be held in the Court House, at Williams, at 12 o'clock noon of the 18th day of May next ensuing, pursuant to the Act of the Legislative Council intituled "An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education, and to encourage voluntary efforts in support of Schools," at which day and place all persons entitled to vote at the said election are requested to give their attendance.

Dated the 21st day of April, 1880.

JOHN C. ROSSELLOTY,
Resident Magistrate,

And Returning Officer for the Educational District of Williams River.

NOTICE.

ANY person who shall desire to have his name inserted in the Electoral List for the District of Wellington, must apply personally or otherwise to the Clerk of the Magistrates, on or before April 10th.

The Electoral List will be kept fixed at the Court House, and may be perused by any person without payment of fee during the week ending April 24th.

Objections to names on Electoral List must be sent to the Magistrates' Clerk, and notice thereof given by the objector to the person objected to, on or before April 24th.

List of persons objected to will be kept fixed at the Court House for eight days preceding May 4th.

A Court of Petty Sessions for revision of the Electoral List of the District of Wellington will be holden in the Court House, Bunbury, on Wednesday, May 12th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PEARCE CLIFTON, R.M.

Resident's Office, Bunbury,
25th March, 1880.

No. 612.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 24th April, 1880.

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

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 195.]

AUSTRALIA.

BASS STRAIT—KING ISLAND.

FLASHING LIGHT AT CURRIE HARBOUR.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 163, of 16th October, 1879, on the intended exhibition, on 1st March, 1880, of a light from a lighthouse erected on the south side of Currie harbour, west coast of King Island:—

The following further particulars have been received from the Government of Tasmania, the light will be exhibited on 1st March, 1880:—

The light will be a *flashing* light, showing *five* flashes and eclipses alternately in a *minute*, elevated 150 feet above the sea,

and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 17 miles. The light will illuminate an arc of 180°—from New Year islands on the north, to Cataraque point on the south.

The lighthouse, 70 feet high, constructed of iron, with central tube for staircase, and supported on 6 iron columns, is situated on an eminence about 80 feet high.

Position as given, lat. 39° 56′ 45″ S., long. 143° 51′ E.

CAUTION.—Mariners approaching King Island are specially warned to note the distinctive features between Currie harbour flashing light and cape Otway revolving light, on the coast of Victoria, viz :—

Currie harbour light shows *five* flashes *every minute.*
Cape Otway light attains its greatest brilliancy *once every minute.*

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

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
17th December, 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—South Pacific, No. 788; Australia, general, No. 2750*b*; Bass strait, sheet 2, No. 1635*b*; Bass strait, western approach, No. 1063; King island, No. 404: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1879, No. 248*a*; and Australia Directory, vol. I., 1876, page 262.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 202.]

NEW ZEALAND.

MIDDLE ISLAND—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

OTAGO HARBOUR.

The following information relating to the bar and entrance of Otago harbour has been received from the New Zealand Government:—

According to a survey made by order of the Otago Harbour Board, in March 1879, the least water on the bar of that harbour with the leading lights in line bearing S.S.W., was 15 feet at low water ordinary spring tides.

The green light open north of the white light, and bearing S. by W. ½ W., leads across the bar in 16 feet.

The least water found in the north channel was 19 to 20 feet.

NOTE.—Within the bar the channel (on entering) is marked by red buoys and beacons on the starboard hand, and black buoys and beacons on the port hand. The light-vessel is moored S.W. by S. 2 cables from the first red beacon.

According to the survey above referred to, the lighthouse on Tairoa head is situated N. 7° E. 190 yards from the position heretofore assigned to the signal staff.

CAUTION.—It should be observed that the depths on the bar of Otago harbour are subject to change.—For some years there was reported to be not less than 18 feet at low water, but the great tidal wave of August 1868, suddenly reduced the depths to 12 feet. After that date the bar slowly resumed its original depth, so that in February 1871 there was stated to be again 18 feet in the channel across it, and according to information published by the local authorities, the same depth was maintained in 1876.

The depths in the north channel are also reported subject to change.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 17° *Easterly in* 1879.)

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

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
23rd December, 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ninety miles beach to Otago, No. 2532; Otago to Mataura river, No. 2533; Otago harbour, No. 2111; Also, New Zealand Pilot, 4th edition, 1875, pages 223-226, page 4 of Hydrographic Notice, No. 18 of 1876: and Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1879, No. 321.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 12.]

AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

ST. VINCENT GULF—MACDONNEL SOUND.

(1) FIXED LIGHT ON EDITHBURG JETTY.

The Government of South Australia has given Notice, that on 4th October, 1879, a light would be exhibited from the outer extremity of Edithburg jetty (De Mole point), Macdonnel sound:—

The light is a *fixed* white light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 5 miles.

Position approximate, lat. 35° 5′ S., long. 137° 44½′ E.

NEW ZEALAND—MIDDLE ISLAND.

FOVEAUX STRAIT.

(2) LIGHT-VESSEL AND JETTY LIGHT IN BLUFF HARBOUR.

The Government of New Zealand has given Notice, that a light is now exhibited from a small vessel placed on the western side of the narrowest part of the entrance to Bluff (Awarua) harbour:—

The light is a *fixed* white light.

The light-vessel, moored with four anchors (quarterly), swings in her own length, and lies with the following bearings and distances, viz.:—

Triangle rocks (sunken) ... S.S.E., distant ⅘ths of a cable.
Burial point ... ... S. by E. ,, 2 cables.
Position approximate, lat. 46° 36′ 15″ S., long. 168° 22′ 20″ E.

JETTY LIGHT.—A *red* light is exhibited from the end of a jetty situated West 3 cables from the light-vessel.

NOTE.—Care should be taken by vessels dropping past the light-vessel, not to hook the moorings which extend 20 fathoms from her. Close to the light-vessel, there is a depth of 13 feet at low water spring tides—Vessels drawing over 12 feet, should not at low water, come southward of the line joining the light-vessel and the northern face of the jetty.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 16¼° *Easterly in* 1880.)

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

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th January, 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Australia, general, No. 2750*b*; St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, No. 2389*a*; Macdonnel sound, No. 2152: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1880, page 36; and Australia Directory, vol. I., 1876, page 167.

(2) New Zealand islands, No. 1212; Foveaux strait and Stewart island, No. 2553; Awarua or Bluff harbour, No. 2540: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, New Zealand, &c., 1880, page 48; and New Zealand Pilot, 1875, page 240.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 14.]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

(1) REVOLVING LIGHT ON DENT ISLAND.

The Government of Queensland has given Notice, that on 13th October, 1879, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the western side of Dent island, Whitsunday passage:—

The light is a *revolving* white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy *every thirty seconds*, elevated 120 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles; it is visible from the Anchor islands, through east, until shut in to the northward by Cid island.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The lighthouse, 33 feet high, circular in shape and painted white, is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the southern extremity of Dent island.

Position, lat. 20° 22′ 20″ S., long. 148° 58′ 20″ E.

NORTH-EAST COAST.

TORRES STRAIT—PRINCE OF WALES CHANNEL.

(2) BUOY ON SUNK REEF (d).

Also, that a *can* buoy, painted black, is moored off the southern extremity of Sunk reef (d), in 4 fathoms at low water.

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

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
15th January, 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Australia, general, No. 2750*a*; Coral sea, Great Barrier reef, No. 2763; Percy islands to Whitsunday islands, No. 347: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1880, page 44; and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1879, pages 189 and 199.

(2) Cape Grenville to Booby island, No. 2354; Torres strait, western channels, No. 2375; Normanby sound and Prince of Wales channel, No. 691; Also, Australia Directory, vol. II., 1879, page 342.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 28.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

NOTICE No. 49.

SOUTH-WESTERN PART.

FIJI ISLANDS.

The following information relating to the Lau or Eastern group of the Fiji islands has been received

from Lieutenant W. U. Moore, commanding H.M. Surveying Schooner *Alacrity*, 1878-9.

All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 10° *Easterly in* 1879.

LAU OR EASTERN GROUP.*

SUVA TO LOMALOMA.—Sailing vessels bound from Suva to Lomaloma should endeavour to weather the island of Ngau by daylight, and then steer to pass to leeward of Thithia.

In approaching the Tongan pass, which leads into the Vanua Mbalavu lagoon, it is better to keep well towards Vekai, as a westerly current is often experienced off the horn of the barrier reef, south of Munia.

LEVUKA TO LOMALOMA.—In sailing from Levuka to Lomaloma it is customary to pass half way between the Horse-shoe reef and the north point of the Nairai barrier, using a bearing of Mbatiki to clear the latter.

THE "EXPLORING ISLES" was the name given by the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1840, to a group of islands enclosed within a barrier reef, of triangular shape, 77 miles in extent, with many passages leading into it.†

This group, the most important in Lau, will first be described.

VANUA MBALAVU is an irregular shaped island 14 miles long, and from a half to 2½ miles broad, with several peaks on its backbone ridge, the highest of which, Koro Mbasanga, in the centre of the island, is 930 feet high. The direction of the island is N.N.E. and N.W., a sharp bend occurring in the centre and broadest part under Koro Mbasanga. The southern half of Vanua Mbalavu is chiefly volcanic, and the soil very fertile, but the north-western part is formed of coral upheavals covered with impenetrable bush.

The population in 1878 consisted of 23 whites, 24 half-castes, 60 Tongans, and 1,100 Fijians. The Roko Tui of Lau, Henry Maafu, the once powerful Tongan Chief, who, for many years, contended with Thakombau for the chief authority in Fiji, lives in this island, and has supreme control over the coloured inhabitants, an English magistrate being resident also, to carry out the processes of the law in Lau. There is also an English missionary, a Collector of Taxes who is Postmaster and Health Officer, and two or three European merchants.

Lomaloma is the chief town of Vanua Mbalavu and the principal depôt for produce in Lau. It is situated near the south end of the island, on the eastern coast, and behind the small island of Yanuyanu, which is wooded, and 260 feet high. Lomaloma is chiefly composed of native houses, but there are a few European stores and residences, a courthouse, and a spacious native church.

Lomaloma harbour.—Between Yanuyanu and the town of Lomaloma there is a small well-protected harbour, where good anchorage can be obtained in a vessel of large size in 7 fathoms, sand and mud. Vessels of over 200 tons have to warp out, as there is a long spit of coral grit running out west of Yanuyanu, which narrows the space for tacking. The beach is well adapted for hauling-up vessels of 6 feet draught and under.

Fresh water can be obtained in casks from a stream one mile north of the anchorage, but as it runs through taro beds it is not recommended for drinking purposes.

Supplies of yams, eggs, turkeys, fowls, milk, and bread can occasionally be obtained from the European residents.

Health regulations.—Lomaloma is one of the four ports of entry of the colony of Fiji. The following regulations are extracted from Ordinance No. XII., 1877, regarding quarantine:—

No vessel coming from beyond the colony shall communicate with any island or place within the colony until she shall have received pratique at a port of entry; and every such vessel on approaching a port of entry with a view of communicating shall hoist a yellow flag by day or a green light at night at the mast or foremast head, and such yellow flag by day or green light at night shall be kept hoisted until such vessel shall be admitted to pratique.

It shall be unlawful for any vessel that has not been admitted to pratique to approach within one hundred yards of any other vessel in harbour, or to transmit any article therefrom; or for any person, except a health officer or pilot and their respective boats' crews, to approach within one hundred yards of a vessel before such vessel shall have been admitted to pratique.

The form of inquiry to be filled up by master or surgeon, known as Schedule B on the Ordinance, is similar to that used in other ports.

Yanu Yanu (the island) was the quarantine station in 1878, but will probably not long remain so, as it is immediately to windward of the town.

NUNIA is a volcanic island, 2¼ miles long, in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, by three-quarters of a mile broad. One ridge runs through the centre of the island, the highest point of which is 950 feet high. The island is owned by an American, who employs foreign labour. Vegetables and water in small quantities can be obtained.

Landing is not easy on account of the shore fringe of coral, which dries at half tide and connects the south coast of the island with the barrier reef.

THIKOMBIA is a densely wooded island of coral formation, with several small peaks of about the same height, which make the island appear from seaward as if it had a serrated summit. It is 550 feet high, and has one village, called Nukulau, on the south side, containing 50 inhabitants, who occupy themselves in cultivating vegetables and manufacturing tappa.

Taxes are paid in copra. A small supply of vegetables and water can be obtained. Landing is good at the village.

SUSUI is a wooded island, lying east and west, 2⅛ miles long, and two-thirds of a mile broad. It is 430 feet high, and the coral fringe which surrounds the shore joins the barrier reef. This island is used as a grazing ground for cattle. There are about 50 inhabitants.

MALATTA is a wooded island, 430 feet high, lying N.W. and S.E., and joined to Vanua Mbalavu by the coral reef which dries at three-quarters ebb. It is separated at its south-east point from Susui by a narrow passage, dry at half-tide. There are about 25 inhabitants.

Boats can pass between Vanua Mbalavu and Malatta at half-tide.

AVEA, off the north-east coast of Vanua Mbalavu, is a dark, wooded, coral island, lying N.E. by N. and S.W. by S., 1⅛ miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad in the centre, and 610 feet high. It has one village on the south-west point of the island, containing 40 inhabitants, who are not well off for either food or water. The coral fringe which surrounds the island joins the barrier reef, but boats can pass the north cape at any time of tide.

Sovu islets are three uninhabited wooded rocks, lying about east and west of one another, and E.N.E., 4 miles from the north-east point of Avea. The highest and most westerly has a well-defined peak, which is 230 feet high. The smallest has a grove of fan palms.

NGILLANGILLAH is a precipitous coral island, close off the north-west extreme of Vanua Mbalavu, 510 feet high, and densely wooded. There are no inhabitants.

Andiwathe and Yanuthaloa are small islands off the west coast of Vanua Mbalavu, 250 feet and 170 feet high respectively. The former is the property of a European, and is cultivated. In addition to those islands already mentioned, there are several smaller islets and rocks around and near the coast of Vanua Mbalavu, for the position of which the navigator is referred to the chart.

Passages into the Vanua Mbalavu lagoon. Those most frequently used are—

(1.) The Tongan pass, on the south-east side of the barrier reef;

(2.) The American passage, on the eastern side; and

(3.) The Ngillangillah passage at the north-west corner of the lagoon, and close to the island of the same name.

The Tongan pass is that most frequently used for entering. It is situated about midway between the islands of Thikombia and Munia, is three-quarters of a mile broad, and has a coral patch 250 yards in diameter, and awash at low water in the centre. Running into the lagoon with the prevailing wind, this channel is easily navigated, provided the light is favorable.

Tides are irregular. The "flood" was observed by the *Alacrity*, more than once, to be setting out of the lagoon.

Directions.—A bearing of the summit of Avea N.W. ¼ N. will lead a vessel to the Tongan pass. Continue this course for 1¾ miles inside the lagoon until the bearing of Yanuyanu (which appears as a point of the main island standing out in relief) bears W. ½ S., when steer for Lomaloma and enter the harbour to the north of Yanuyanu.

These directions are intended as a guide for steering on a track, the least strewn with reefs, but, from the nature of the ground, this cannot be altogether followed, and the course of the vessel must be occasionally altered to avoid coral heads.

Lomaloma harbor can be entered from either side of Yanu Yanu, but the north is generally the most convenient.

Caution.—Unless the light is favorable and the look-out vigilant, the navigation of this lagoon is hazardous. It is seldom safe to steer to the westward in it after 2 p.m.

American Passage bears East 5 miles from the Sovu islets. It is useful for vessels bound to and from Samoa and America, and has the advantage of being easily navigated with the prevailing wind either in or out. It is three-quarters of a mile broad, and the depth in the centre is 106 fathoms. On a clear day Koro Mbasanga bearing W.S.W. will lead to the passage.

Nuku Thikombia reef lies 4 miles south-east of the American Passage, and protects it to some extent from the south-easterly swell; the reef is 3½ miles long, in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction. On its south-western end is a sand cay 200 yards in diameter and 4 feet above high water, upon which there is a cairn of stones 8 feet above high water.

Ngillangillah Passage is useful for steam vessels bound from Levuka to and from Lomaloma. There are many coral heads outside it, through which a course can be steered without difficulty, provided the light is favorable. The narrowest part of the passage is 300 yards wide. Tides run strong through it, but with regularity. The track to Lomaloma leads round the north coast of Vanu Mbalavu, which is fronted by numerous coral heads. Off Blackswan point the distance from the barrier reef to the shore is only 300 yards, and there is a coral patch in the centre of the channel. The shore should be kept close on board.

Besides the three passages described, there are others which are less frequented, but which are available for vessels of large size, viz., the three Sovu passages, north and north-west of the Sovu islets, and the Andiwathe passage, west of Vanua Mbalavu. Large sailing vessels bound from Lomaloma to Levuka or Suva would find one of the Sovu passages an easier means of exit from the lagoon than beating through the Tongan pass, or navigating the north side of Vanua Mbalavu with an afternoon sun. The Andiwathe passage, from its position, is of little use to any but coasting craft.

Malima islets are two small uninhabited islands, W. ½ N., 8½ miles from the Ngillangillah passage. They are situated in the centre of a lagoon which is 1½ to 2 miles in diameter, and protected by a barrier reef which is awash at low water, except at certain places on the north side, where boats can cross at any time of tide. The largest and most southern of the islets has a conspicuous lump on its south-west extremity, which is 130 feet high. Pumice stone was found on the south-east beach of this islet.

KANATHEA is a round island, 2 to 2½ miles in diameter, with some conspicuous peaks, the highest of which is 830 feet high. It is the property of two Europeans, who cultivate cotton and copra and employ foreign labor. The island is surrounded by a reef, which on the north side extends nearly a mile from the shore as a fringe, and which on the east side opens out into a barrier enclosing several miles of water, into which there is no entry at low water for even boats. The north-east end of this lagoon lies N.E. by N. 6 miles from Kanathea, leaving a passage of a little over a mile between it and the Vanua Mbalavu barrier reef.

The sea does not break on this barrier on the north-west side, and there are very moderate rollers on the south-east side in ordinary weather. Except in strong south-east winds boats can pass over a sunken place on the south-east side of the reef at half-tide by bringing the northernmost house on the beach just open to the southward of a remarkable Thumb peak W. ½ N.

Small craft harbour.—On the north side of the island there is an indentation in the shore reef about 130 yards broad, in which small craft can anchor within a short distance of the beach.

Boehm rock.—Boëhm rock is a coral patch awash at low water, and about 200 yards in diameter, N.N.E. ½ E., 1⅝ miles from Small Craft harbour.

Danger marks.—The left extreme of Kanathea in line with the centre of Mango island S. ¼ E. leads over the Boëhm rock.

Morse reef lies 1½ miles to the south-east of Kanathea, and half a mile S.S.E. of the south elbow of the barrier reef. It is of very small extent, and owing to its sloping edges breaks heavily in moderate weather. A sounding of 130 fathoms was obtained between this rock and the Kanathea barrier.

MANGO ISLAND is round, of volcanic origin and coral formation, 3 miles in diameter, and surrounded by a reef half a mile broad, except at one part of the coast on the north side, where there is merely a narrow fringe, and a ledge of sand and coral, suitable for anchorage in winds from S.W. through south to east. In this break of the reef a buoy has been moored in 14 fathoms, sand and coral, to which vessels of 200 tons may secure. Landing is good at the pier, except in strong north winds.

Caution.—The anchorage is not safe in the summer months, and sailing vessels should put to sea when the wind veers to N.E.

The island is the property of English colonists, and produces sea island cotton, said to be of excellent quality. In the year 1878, 400 tons of cotton were picked.

Coffee, limes, oranges, pine-apples, kumalas, yams, and bread-fruit are grown, and copra is exported. A fine breed of Angora goats has been imported.

There are no natives on the island. Foreign labour is employed.

The highest hills in Mango overlook the south-east and west coasts, the greatest altitude being 670 feet.

Near the edge of the reef, on the south-west side, are three small islets, conspicuous when seen clear of the land.

Tide.—It is high water, full and change, at Mango pier, north side of the island (and clear from reef influences), at 6h. 10m.; springs rise 4 ft. 8 in.; neaps range 3 ft.

Frost reef, dry at low-water spring tides, lies W. by S. 7½ miles from Mango pier. It is circular in form, and has a diameter of nearly one mile. A rock which shows 2 feet above high water is situated near its northern edge.

Clearing marks.—Vessels bound from Mango to Levuka should keep the right extreme of Munia in line with the left extreme of Mango W. by S. ¾ S., until they have cleared Morse reef.

Katafanga is a small island, south-east of the Exploring isles, 9 cables long by 3 cables broad, lying north and south, and surrounded by a barrier reef, which on the east side reaches 2¾ miles from the island. There are two summits to the island, both covered with palms, and of the same height, 180 feet.

The formation of Katafanga is a combination of volcanic matter and coral. It is the property of a European, who employs foreign labour, and who has cultivated cotton of a good quality and copra with success.

Supplies.—Yams, kumalas, turkeys, fowls, eggs, and good water can be obtained.

On the south-east side of the island there is a small settlement.

The passage into the lagoon is near the north-east coast. Several coral heads lie in it, but small vessels drawing 10 feet and less can navigate it with a commanding breeze. The greatest depth in the lagoon is 13 fathoms.

Malevuvu reef, N. by E. ¼ E., 4¾ miles from the Katafanga passage, is dangerous, because in the track of vessels approaching from the eastward bound from Tonga to Lomaloma. It is a pear-shaped barrier reef, lying N. by W. and S. by E., 2⅝ miles long, 1½ broad, and having a depth of 13 fathoms, sand and coral, in the centre. Near the south end is a sand cay, awash at high water. Boats can enter on the west side at any time of tide.

Vekai is a coral rock, 30 feet high, covered with scrub, and situated on the inner edge of a circular reef S.W. by W. 5½ miles from Katafanga.

The barrier reef is 2 miles in diameter, and the lagoon has a depth of 18 fathoms in the centre. Boats can enter on the north-west side of the reef at any time of tide.

TUVUTHA, 5½ miles south of Vekai, is a coral island, densely wooded, with precipitous hills overlooking the coast, and a depression in the centre, in which there are four or five small lakes, one of which is reported to contain salt water.

A coral barrier, 2 to 3 cables in width, encircles the island. The lagoon within has a general depth of 2 to 9 fathoms, sand and coral. A horn of the barrier, one mile south of the village, affords protection from the sea to small vessels in winds from S.E. through east to N.W. Anchorage may be obtained in from 7 to 14 fathoms close to the reef. At a distance of 1¼ miles N.W. of the village there is a boat entrance in the reef, which may be used at any time of tide.

The fish called Balolo is caught off the eastern point of the island.

Near the north-west extreme of the island there is a conspicuous peak, 800 feet high, and 50 to 100 feet higher than the other elevations on the crater-like summit. The inhabitants, seventy in number, live in a village called Tinoa, on the south-west coast. Food is scarce, but good water can be obtained 50 yards north of the village, and also on the north coast. Taxes are paid in copra.

Tavanuku-i-wai (Quinin reef), is situated 2 miles S.S.W. of the anchorage off Tuvuthá. It is circular in form, 7 to 9 cables in diameter, and has a shallow lagoon in the centre.

Tavanuku i vanua (Smith reef), is 3½ miles S. ½ E. from the anchorage. It is 4 to 5 cables in diameter, wall-sided, and has a sand cay in the centre, which can be seen for many miles on a bright day, being 4 feet above high water. Turtle are caught here in the summer months.

Yaroua is a sand islet, 2½ cables long by 2 cables broad, and situated 8¾ miles E. ½ S. from the south-east point of Tuvuthá. It is covered with trees, making its entire height 70 feet. A fringing reef surrounds it, which extends from a half to 3 cables from the beach. Turtle are caught here in the summer months. The landing is bad.

Thakau Tambu (Gordon reef) bears E. by N., distant 15⅓ miles from the conspicuous hill on the north-west end of Tuvuthá. It is nearly square in form, the length of the sides being 2¼ miles. The barrier varies in width from one cable to 5 cables, and encloses a lagoon, which has a depth in the centre of 11 fathoms, and into which boats can enter from the westward at any time of tide. Small craft can anchor in south-east winds outside of the reef on the north-west side, with the summit of Munia just open to the right of the north hump of Katafanga—marks which can be seen in clear weather.

Thakau Nokeva, situated 2 miles east of Yaroua, is an irregularly shaped reef, called by Commander Wilkes "Freeman reef," and by the natives Thakau Nokeva. It is 2¼ miles long, 1¼ broad, and broken in two places on the north-west side. There is a small lagoon in the centre, having a depth of from 4 to 9 fathoms. The reef dries at low water.

Thakau Lasemarawa (Hawkins reef) bears South 2¾ miles from Yaroua. It is triangular in shape, 1⅔ miles long east and west by 1½ north and south, and there is a small lagoon in the centre with a depth of 7 fathoms, into which there is no entry for boats. In south-east winds small craft can pick up an anchorage in 9 fathoms on the north-west side of the reef.

A vessel having occasion to visit Yaroua would find this useful, as there is no shallow water suitable for anchoring off the island.

THITHIA is a volcanic island, nearly square in shape. Its greatest breadth, which is from north-east to south-west, is 4 miles. The island is of a light colour, the undulating country being covered with grass, and widely scattered screw pines and casuarina trees. The highest point, which is towards the north-west, is 540 feet high.

A fringing coral reef, 1½ to 4 cables in width, surrounds the island. It is dry at low water, but boats can pass round the island at three-quarters flood.

Two Europeans own property on this island, who cultivate cotton and employ about 150 foreign labourers. About 120 tons of cotton is produced annually.

There are 398 native inhabitants, who occupy five villages at various points on the coast.

Anchorage for small craft can be obtained in winds from south to east in a bight of the reef on the north-west side of the island, opposite Torokua village. There is also temporary anchorage to be found opposite a plantation one mile further south.

Landing can be effected on the north-west coast at any time. Good water is plentiful on the island.

Thakau Nawa (Kneass reef), is 2⅓ miles south-west of Thithia. It is egg-shaped, one mile long, seven cables broad, and steep-to all round. There is a shallow lagoon in the centre.

NAIAU is a coral island with a similar crater-like summit to Tuvutha. The rim, which forms the summit, and which is perpendicular on the sea face, is from 530 to 580 feet high, and the depression in the centre is about 200 feet below it.

The island is of a dark colour, being densely wooded, and appears from all points of view from seaward to be table-topped. It lies N.W. and S.E., is 3½ miles long by 2 miles broad, and is fringed, except at one place on the north-west side (where the summit rim overhangs the sea), by a coral reef which extends on the north-east side to a distance of 6 cables from the shore.

There is no anchorage for vessels.

Boats can enter the reef opposite the village of Ndevo, on the east coast, by a passage 15 yards broad, through which the stream sets out at a speed of 2 knots an hour.

The number of inhabitants is 230, distributed among three villages, viz., Ndevo, Leku, and Narothivo.

Boats can pass round the island, inside the reef, at half-tide, and when the passage off Ndevo is not safe, landing can be effected by crossing the reef on the north-west side of the island.

Maafu rock (so named after the Tongan chief who reported its existence) is a coral head with 18 feet on it at low water, bearing N.E. ½ N., 7 miles from the boat passage off Ndevo. The patch of discoloured water, of which it is the shallowest part, is hardly one cable broad, and has a depth on it of from 6 to 9 fathoms, coral and sand. The rock, which is about 5 yards in diameter, is on the north-west edge of the bank. It seldom breaks, and is difficult to see in fine weather.

LAKEMBA is a rounded, volcanic island, of a light colour, 4 to 5½ miles in diameter, with one projecting cape on the south side and several summits in the centre, about the same height and close together.

The highest point is mount Goodenough, which is a double peak 720 feet high; but Kendi-Kendi, conspicuous from its palm clump, is only 30 feet lower. A fringe of coral surrounds the island, which extends from 2 to 10 cables from the coast. Round the north coast it dries at a quarter ebb, but on the south side boats can pass at half-tide. To the eastward of Lakemba is a lagoon enclosed by a barrier reef.

Anchorages.—Steam vessels can anchor in this lagoon in 13 fathoms, sand and coral, entering by the steamer passage, which may be found by bringing the right extreme of the island to bear W. by N. ½ N., and conning the vessel in from the masthead with a favourable light. Numerous rocks lie in the passage.

The chief village of Lakemba is Toumbo, off which there is a small harbor capable of accommodating two small craft. The entrance is 30 yards broad, and lies N.E. and S.W. The southern, outer, horn breaks heavily.

In winds from S.S.E., through south and east to N.N.E., there is anchorage at Wankatelatha in 10 fathoms, sand, where good water can be taken on board from a pool on the beach, the passage through the reef being clear for boats, and the water easy of access.

Lakemba was the first island in the Fiji group which was christianized by English missionaries (1835). ‡

It is now populated by one English missionary, four European settlers, 150 Tongans, 100 mixed race, and 717 Fijians, making a total of 972.

There is good land round the coast, but the undulating hills in the interior are not fertile, being covered with grass, casuarina trees, and screw pines. The lower ground abounds in kumulas and yams. The latter attain great perfection in this island, and have been known to grow to a length of 8 feet. Copra is exported, and paid as taxes. Turtle abound in the hot months, and fish is plentiful.

BUKATATANOA OR ARGO ISLES lie several miles to the east of Lakemba, and may be roughly described as triangular in shape and 80 miles round.

The greater portion of the chain is in the form of a barrier reef, but the centre is much broken up by detached reefs and groups of sunken rocks. Distant 9½ miles from the north extreme of the reefs there is a channel 3½ miles wide, and 140 to 170 fathoms deep. In the lagoons the depth varies from 8 to 40 fathoms, sand and coral. On the south-east horn the sea breaks heavily. Working round it in the *Alacrity* no dangers could be seen to seaward from a height of 60 feet.

The English name of this reef is derived from the loss of the brig *Argo* in 1806 on its south-east end. A large number of copper bolts were found in 1878 near this part, which are supposed to have belonged to that vessel.

Vanua Masi—Inside the barrier and 3 miles south of the north extreme of the Bukatatanoa or Argo reefs lies Vanua Masi, a coral islet, 80 feet high, the resort of sea birds.

It is covered with scrub, 4 cables long, one cable broad, and has several rocks off its east end. Landing is easy at half-tide on a sandy beach on the north coast.

Bacon island is a white rock (covered with guano), 60 feet high, N.E. by E. ¾ E., 1¾ miles from Vanua Masi, and 4 cables from the barrier.

REID REEF lies 4½ miles to the north-east of the Bukatatanoa reefs. It is of the barrier character, 20 miles round, and encloses a lagoon which has three islets in it, but which appeared to be tolerably clear of coral heads, and to have a depth of 20 fathoms near the centre.

Reid haven.—This lagoon has been called Reid haven. The best entrance for ships is to be found by bringing Late i Viti to bear N.E. by E., and conning from the masthead with a favorable light.

The three islets in Reid haven are called Late i Viti, Late i Tonga, and Booby rock. The two former are 60 feet and 50 feet high respectively, and white, being covered with guano; but Booby rock is only 10 feet high, and of a dark color.

Malan Bank lies S.E. one mile from the south-east horn of Reid reef. The least water obtained was 8 fathoms, sand and coral.

There are tide rips around this bank and in the channel between Reid reef and Bukatatanoa reefs; and the current on both sides of the Reid reef appears to run to the south-east at a speed of half a knot an hour.

Aiwa islands are two uninhabited rocky islets, 210 feet and 200 feet high, honeycombed by the sea, and only a few yards apart. They are covered with bush, and connected by a reef which is awash at low water.

The west islet is 9 cables, the east 8 cables long, and both are about 3 cables wide.

A barrier reef which measures 19 miles in total length, and which has four sharp horns, trends round these islands, and several miles east and west of them. Within it is a lagoon with 20 fathoms, sand and coral, in the centre. N.N.W. of the islands there is no reef, and ships can enter at any time, picking up anchorage where convenient.

Between the north horn of the Aiwa reef and the Lakemba barrier the strait is 1¾ miles wide. On both reefs there is but a light break.

VANUA VATU is a rounded island, of coral formation, 1½ miles long N.W. and S.E., surrounded by a coral barrier which joins the shore in several places, and encloses a small lagoon full of rocks. The summit is crater-shaped, like Tuvutha and Naiau, densely wooded, and 310 feet above the sea at the highest point, which overlooks the south-east coast. Off the north side of the island the reef forms a horn, which stretches out more than a mile from the beach. Boats can cross the reef at half tide in the bight east of this horn, and there is a fair boat passage at high water on the west side of the horn opposite a sandy spit of the island. Small craft are said to anchor here close to the reef in east winds, but it is not recommended.

There is one village containing about 100 inhabitants, who are badly off for food and water, and live on fish and cocoa-nuts. Taxes are paid in copra.

ONEATA is a low island lying N.E. by E. and S.W. by W., 2½ miles long and half a mile broad, situated within a barrier reef, which measures 26 miles round, and which has a dangerous horn 5½ miles E. ½ N. of Loa island. The highest point of the island overlooks the south-east coast, and is 160 feet above the sea. Six cables to the north-east, and connected with Oneata by a sunken reef, is the small island of Loa (Observatory islet of Wilkes), which has a sharp summit 140 feet high.

The village is to be found in a sandy bay, on the south-east coast of Oneata, and contains 155 people, two of whom are European traders. Portions of the island are cultivated. There are few supplies, and water is difficult to obtain.

Oneata lagoon is the name given to the expanse of smooth water which surrounds the island, and which is enclosed by the barrier reef. It has four entrances which have been named Broken passage, Middle passage, Schooner passage, and Transit passage.

Broken passage is 1,600 yards across, with three patches in it dividing it into four channels. From the best of these channels the summit of Loa island bears S.W.

Middle passage is 500 yards across, and has 13 fathoms, sand and coral, in the centre. It is to be found by bringing the summit of Loa island to bear E.S.E. A very small coral head with 2 feet on it at low water, is situated on this bearing, 2 cables inside the centre of the passage. It may be passed on either hand.

Schooner passage is not well defined, and therefore not recommended for any but small vessels. From it Loa island bears E. by S.

Transit passage is 400 yards across, and has 6 fathoms, sand and coral, in the centre. The right extreme of the hill on Loa in line with the north point of Oneata bearing East, leads to the passage, but must not be carried through, as the end of a spit of rocks connected with the north side of the passage lies on the bearing.

When in the centre of the passage, therefore, vessels should bear to the southward, steering for the right extreme of Oneata until the rocks are passed on the port hand. H.M.S. *Barracouta* entered by this passage in 1875.

Caution.—The passages into Oneata lagoon should not be navigated by sailing vessels with a foul tide unless they have a commanding breeze.

Vessels bound for an anchorage off the village, if passing round the west side of the island, should keep about half-way between the reef and the shore, as there are rocks off the west point of the island.

MOTHE is a light-coloured round island, 2¼ miles in diameter, with one conspicuous timber-capped peak, rising in the centre, 590 feet high. It is surrounded by a barrier reef, which stretches for 7 miles to the south-east (enclosing also Karoni), forming a remarkable horn, called by the natives Na Potu. Vessels cannot enter the lagoon, but there is a boat passage on the east side, in a deep bight of the reef between Mothe and Karoni, and boats can pass over the barrier on the north-west side at half-tide.

Anchorage can be obtained outside the reef on the north-west side of the island, opposite the village of Natambua, protected from east through south to S.W. in 12 fathoms, sand, with the summit bearing S.E. by E. ½ E.

There are 187 inhabitants distributed among three villages, the principal of which is Nassau, on the south coast. Water is plentiful on the island, but cannot easily be shipped. Bread-fruit, bananas, kumalas, and yams can be had in abundance.

Karoni, a small wooded coral islet, is situated 3½ miles S.E. by S. of the summit of Mothe. It has a conspicuous peak 120 feet high. Several rocks lie off its west coast.

The lagoon is comparatively shallow, the greatest depth obtained being 9 fathoms inside Na Potu. The deepest sounding north of Karoni was 7 fathoms.

There are three well-defined reefs off the island of Mothe, viz., Thakau Lekaleka, which is in the middle of the Oneata passage, Thakau Vau, and Thakau Motu. The two first are circular reefs of no large extent, with small lagoons inside of impounded water, but the last is an extensive danger, with the west side open, and a lagoon inside, in which the deepest water found was 23 fathoms.

Tide.—In the channel between Mothe and Komo the flood sets to the southward and the ebb to the northward. The latter appeared to have but little strength both in this and the neighbouring channels.

KOMO ISLAND lies E.N.E. and W.S.W., and is 1½ miles long and half a mile broad. The summit is well marked by a clump of cocoa-nut trees, the fronds of which are 270 feet above the sea. The village, which is on the south-east side, contains about 100 inhabitants. A path leads across from the village to the north side of the island. Cocoa-nut trees are thick on the flat land round the coast, but the hills are covered with grass, casuarinas, and screw pines.

Komo Ndriki.—Connected by a sunken reef with Komo is the dark rocky islet of Komo Ndriki, 70 feet high and 1½ cables in diameter. A coral reef surrounds the islands, and joins the shore on the east side of Komo, but north of the island forms a barrier, enclosing a harbor conspicuous for its moderate depth, good anchorage ground, and scarcity of coral heads; also for the facility with which it may be entered and departed from.

Komo harbour can be entered by vessels of large size, and there is good anchorage near the island in 5 to 10 fathoms, sand and shells. There are two passages, the east passage and the west passage, either of which is available for steam vessels, but sailing vessels of over 200 tons should choose the west passage, where there is room for working. A good light and favorable tide (or commanding wind) is necessary for either.

The East passage was used by H.M.S. *Barracouta* in 1875. It is 320 yards broad, but has two coral heads in it, the most southerly being nearly in mid-channel, leaving a channel of only 140 yards between it and the east inner horn of the reef. This patch is awash at low water, and, though small, easily detected on a bright day. There is 9 fathoms, sand and coral, between the rock and the east reef.

The East passage is to be found by bringing the clump of palms on the summit of Komo to bear S.S.E.

The West passage is 550 yards broad. The rocks which form its east side are sunken, and seldom break.

From the West passage the cocoa-nut clump on the summit of Komo bears S.E. by E.

Anchorage of a temporary nature can be obtained outside the barrier reef, on the north side, in southerly winds.

A boat passage, which can be made use of in almost any weather, is to be found by bringing the cocoa-nut clump on the summit to bear S.W. by W., and the Mushroom rock, off the north-east point, in line with the right extreme of Komo. Boats can approach the village at all times of tide.

Between the Komo barrier and Thakau Vuite the flood sets to the southward and the ebb to the northward.

Thakau Vuite.—Separated from the Komo barrier by a passage 1¼ miles in width, is the egg-shaped reef called Thakau Vuite (the Chicks reef of Wilkes), which is 2¾ miles long by 2 broad. There is a sand cay near its north-east end, which is 2 feet high and conspicuous in bright weather. The greatest depth inside the lagoon is 16 fathoms. Small craft can enter between the rocks on the north-west side.

Tides.—Between Thakau Vuite and Olorua reefs the flood sets to the south-west and the ebb to the north-east.

Olorua is a small but steep island, with three humps on the summit, the highest of which is 250 feet above the sea. The island is surrounded by a pear-shaped reef, which has a conspicuous horn 1¼ miles S.S.E. of the summit, upon which there is usually a heavy break.

On the north side of the island there is a lagoon which has a depth of 8 fathoms in places, but which is studded with rocks. Boats can cross the reef at high water on the north side, and in south winds small vessels might obtain temporary anchorage close to the coral heads which front the reef here. There are no inhabitants.

Tavunasithi is a small circular, wooded, coral island, half a mile in diameter, and 200 feet high. It is surrounded by a fringing coral reef, through which there is no passage, but boats can cross over the north-west side of the reef at high water. There are no inhabitants. The island belongs to Kambara.

WANGAVA is a crater-shaped coral island, with no conspicuous feature, lying N.E. and S.W., 3¼ miles long, one mile broad, and 350 feet high. There are no inhabitants, the owners of the land living at the neighboring island of Kambara, and only visiting it to fish and gather cocoa-nuts. The natives report a salt lake in the centre of the island.

Surrounding the island is a coral reef, which can be entered by boats and small vessels on the north-west side at any time of tide, as, at this part, it is much broken up into coral heads, with deep water between them. There is no anchorage worth the name.

Tides.—In the passage between Wangava and Kambara the flood runs E.S.E., and the ebb to the north-west.

KAMBARA is a dark, wooded, egg-shaped island, lying north and south, 4½ miles long, and 3 miles broad, the highest land forming a rim overlooking the coast, and enclosing a shallow basin which is covered with useful timber. There is a hill on the north-west side, in the shape of a truncated cone, and having a clump of palms on its summit (470 feet high), which is conspicuous from all points of view, being 150 feet higher than the other elevations on the rim.

The island is surrounded by a coral reef which almost disappears north of the highest hill, admitting of good anchorage in 12 fathoms, sand and coral, protected from winds from N.E. through east and south to S.S.W.

There are four villages, the principal of which is Tokalau, under the highest hill and opposite the anchorage. The total number of inhabitants is 290, forty-nine of whom pay taxes (in copra).

Canoes are built here, and kava bowls are manufactured in large numbers.

Directions for Anchoring.—Bring the cocoa-nut clump on the summit to bear S. by E., and swinging room will be found in 12 fathoms, sand and coral, 1½ cables from a sandy beach, on which there is fairly good landing in boats, if care is taken to avoid the half-tide coral heads which front it.

Kumulas, kawais, pumpkins, and arrowroot can be obtained, but there are no facilities for watering.

Morambo, a small, wooded, uninhabited island, E. by N., 7 miles from the south point of Kambara, is 6 cables in diameter, and has a badly defined summit 160 feet high. It is surrounded by a fringing coral reef which stretches half a mile from the island on the south-west side. There is no anchorage. Boats can cross the reef through a break 3 yards wide on the north side.

NAMUKA is a dark, wooded, coral island lying east and west, 4 miles long and one mile broad, with a badly defined summit 260 feet high, overlooking the north coast. A coral reef surrounds the island joining the shore at the west cape, and on the south and east sides, but opening out on the the north-west side, forming a harbor available for small vessels. The village is in a picturesque, sandy bay, on the south coast, and contains 127 inhabitants, 27 of whom pay taxes (in copra). Boats can communicate with the village by passing round the west cape at half tide, or the east cape at three-quarters flood. A path leads across the island from the village to a sand beach half a mile east of the summit, where there are two huts.

Namuka harbour has fair anchorage in from 7 to 13 fathoms, sand and coral. The entrance is between the coral patches, which, on the north-west side of the island (as is frequently the case), take the place of continuous barrier reef.

Vessels drawing over 14 feet should not enter, as there are sunken coral heads between the patches.

Entrance mark.—By bringing the highest hill (rendered distinct by a sharp fall immediately eastward of it) to bear S.E. by E. a channel may be chosen where the space between the coral patches (awash) is over 100 yards. A good light is necessary, and for a sailing ship a favourable tide or commanding breeze.

Wilkes reef lies 3½ miles N.E. ½ E. of the entrance to Namuka harbour. It is 7 cables long by 3 cables broad, and dries at low water. Two cables south of the reef is a 2-fathom bank.

The Yangasa cluster consists of four wooded, uninhabited, coral islands in one lagoon, which is protected by an irregularly shaped barrier reef 22 miles round, and open on the north-west side.

Yangasa Levu, the largest of the cluster, lies N. by E. and S. by W., and is 1⅝ miles long by half a mile broad, and densely wooded. It is table-topped, and 390 feet high. There is no landing.

Navutuiloma is densely wooded, and has a badly defined summit 210 feet high. Good landing can be found on the north-west-side.

Yavutha is a small densely wooded island with one sharp peak 240 feet high, easy distinguishable from all points of view.

Navutuira is densely wooded, and has a well-defined summit 270 feet high. Landing is good on the south-east side.

On the western portion of the barrier reef there are several conspicuous rocks showing above high water, which attract attention in passing.

This cluster belongs to the people of Mothe, who visit it occasionally to gather cocoa-nuts from Navutuiloma and Navutuira.

Thakau Levu is a coral reef situated off the north-east side of the Yangasa barrier and separated from it by a channel only 7 cables in width. It lies east and west, is open on the west side, and has a prominent horn forming its east end, upon which there is always a heavy break. On the south-western prong is a sand cay, 2 feet above high water, and conspicuous in bright weather.

Thakau Chikondua, 2¾ miles S.E. by E. of the sand cay on Thakau Levu, is a small, round, flat reef, half a mile in diameter.

Naiabo is a small coral islet, 40 feet high, covered with scrub and fringed with a high water-line of sand. It is surrounded by a triangular-shaped barrier reef which measures 3 miles round, and encloses a shallow lagoon of impounded water.

Thakau Reivareiva and Thakau Nasokesoke are two small flat coral reefs between Naiabo and Ongea. They are steep-to all round. Both reefs dry in places at low water.

FULANGA ISLAND is of volcanic and coral formation, and the circular shape of the island leads to the supposition that it is the rim of an extinct crater. The interior of the basin, on the south and east sides, is thickly studded with rocks, varying in height from 20 to 50 feet, but the north-west part is clear, and affords good anchorage to small craft.

The exterior coasts of the island are surrounded by a coral reef of a fringing character, with a passage on the north-east side 6 cables long, 60 yards broad (in the narrowest part), and pointing N. by E. and S. by W., which admits small vessels into the crater if taken with a commanding breeze and favourable tide. When wind and tide are in contrary directions there are overfalls in this passage which are dangerous for boats. The strength of the tide was estimated at three knots, but it moves directly through the channel. The passage occurs in the largest gap, between the detached islands which form the north-eastern limit of the crater, and can be found without difficulty, as it appears from seaward to be the natural entrance.

The highest point of Fulanga is 260 feet. There are about 260 inhabitants distributed among three villages, the chief of which is Monothake, on the south coast. Canoes are built here. There are indications of upheaval on the south-west side of the island.

Good water can be obtained on the north-west side of Fulanga at the village of Navindom.

ONGEA ISLANDS.—Ongea Levu and Ongea Ndriki are two coral islands enclosed within a barrier reef which is 20 miles round, dry at low water, and through which there is a ship entrance on the western side.

Ongea Levu lies N. by E. and S. by W., is 4 miles long, and from one to 2 miles broad. It is densely wooded and 270 feet high. Numerous detached rocks are situated off its south coasts. The village is an inlet out of view from the lagoon, and contains 80 inhabitants, who are badly off for water and have no superfluous supplies.

Ongea Ndriki is an uninhabited, rocky, coral island lying east and west, 1¾ miles long and one mile broad. The summit is ill-defined, and 300 feet high. Several detached rocks fringe its north coast.

Ongea lagoon, the port Refuge of Wilkes, has fair anchorage in from 4 to 11 fathoms, sand and coral.

Barracouta passage (used by H.M.S. *Barracouta* in 1875) lies E. by S. and W. by N., is 250 yards in width, and has 13 fathoms in mid-channel.

It is to be found by bringing the most northerly of the rocks lying off the north shore of Ongea Ndriki to bear E. ¼ S.

The vessel must be conned from the masthead, with favourable light. Sailing vessels cannot enter with tide against them unless there is a commanding breeze.

The reef dries at low water on both sides of the passage. Situated 250 yards east of the south inner horn (with which it is connected by shallow water) is a coral head with 6 feet on it at low water, which must be left on the starboard hand.

The strength of the tide through Barracouta passage was estimated at 2 knots, the flood being rather stronger than the ebb.

On either side of Barracouta passage there is a good boat passage.

Thakau Teteika is a small, circular, flat reef half a mile from the north-east part of the Ongea barrier. It is three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and has a rock showing 2 feet above high water on its north-western edge.

Nuku Ongea is a triangular-shaped reef situated 3¼ miles E. by S. from the south-east coast of Ongea Ndriki. Inside it there is a shallow lagoon, and near its north corner a sand cay 2 feet high.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—In the Lau or Eastern group, between May and November 1878, the wind was observed from the *Alacrity* to blow strongest and with most persistence from S.E. by E. and E.S.E., occasionally rising to the force of a moderate gale in September and October. Very little rain fell during those months. Strong easterly winds are generally accompanied by haze, which, however, permits of breaking reefs being seen 3 to 4 miles off.

The barometer in the fine months seldom moves more than three-tenths of an inch, showing highest for strong E.S.E. winds (though perhaps accompanied by passing showers), and lowest for winds from N.W.

After two or three days of calms or light winds with westing in them, the south-easterly winds sometimes set in with a smart squall, first felt from a south or S. by W. direction, and quickly veering.

The following is compiled from the log of H.M. schooner *Alacrity* :—

Between the 1st May and 20th November (204 days) the wind blew between South and S.E. for 38 days; from between S.E. and East for 111 days; from between East and N.E. for 19 days; from between N.E. and North for 7 days; and calms and light westerly winds were experienced for 29 days.

Current.—While surveying in the Lau or Eastern group the *Alacrity* experienced no current worthy of mention, except in the lagoon passages, where it was in nearly every instance distinctly tidal; and in the close neighbourhood of reefs, where it is probably not regular nor exceeds half a knot an hour.

Doubtless, during strong winds from S.E. to East, there is a slight surface drift, but it ceases when the wind moderates. Oil casks from vessels shipwrecked at Vanua Vatu in the summer months have been recovered at the Argo reef, showing that at this time of the year there is as much probability of an easterly as of a westerly set. In the lagoon passages the tide runs as much as 2 knots an hour, and the flood appeared to be as swift as the ebb.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
December 9th, 1879.

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* See Admiralty charts, Nos. 780 and 2691, of South-west Pacific and Fiji islands: also, Hydrographic Notices of the S.W. Pacific, Nos. 1 to 49 of 1873.

† This is one of the few barrier reefs in Fiji which have a sloping outer edge to windward, with a bank of soundings on which, in case of necessity, a vessel might anchor.

The majority of reefs in Fiji are steep-to on the south and east sides, and seldom admit of the possibility of bringing up with an anchor clear of the breakers.

‡ All the natives in the "Lau or Eastern group" profess the Christian religion.

There are two English Wesleyan missionaries (one at Lomaloma, and the other at Lakemba), and a native minister in every village throughout the group.

The rock reported in lat. 18° 32′ 00″ S., long. 179° 25′ 10″ W., was searched for by the *Alacrity*, both in its geographical position and also in its position relatively with Vanua Vatu. In neither of these positions, however, was anything seen from the masthead, though the swell and weather were favorable for detecting banks with anything less than 2 fathoms upon them.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mail Time Table during the Months of

APRIL-MAY, 1880.

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, &c.											FOR EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, &c.		
Per Rob Roy and Otway.				*Overland.*			*Overland.*				*Per Rob Roy.*		
CLOSE AT	DAY.	DATE.	TIME.	DAY.	DATE.	TIME.	DAY.	DATE.	TIME.	Per Rob Roy.—Close at G.P.O., Perth, and at the various townships on the same dates and hours as the mails for the Australian Colonies to be despatched per *Rob Roy* and *Otway*, on the 30th April. *Vide* first portion of this table.	DAY.	DATE.	TIME.
Perth	Friday ...	Apl. 30	1 p.m.	Saturday	May 8	10 a.m.	Saturday	May 22	10 a.m.		Monday ...	May 17	11 a.m.
Fremantle ...	Friday ...	Apl. 30	2 p.m.	Saturday	May 8	8 a.m.	Saturday	May 22	8 a.m.		Monday ...	May 17	Noon.
Guildford ...	Friday ...	Apl. 30	8 a.m.	Saturday	May 8	8 a.m.	Saturday	May 22	8 a.m.		Monday ...	May 17	8 a.m.
York	Wednesday	Apl. 28	9·30 a.m.	Wednesday	May 5	9·30 a.m.	Wednesday	May 19	9·30 a.m.		Saturday	May 15	9·30 a.m.
Northam ...	Wednesday	Apl. 28	6·30 a.m.	Wednesday	May 5	6·30 a.m.	Wednesday	May 19	6·30 a.m.		Saturday	May 15	6·30 a.m.
Newcastle ...	Wednesday	Apl. 28	10 a.m.	Wednesday	May 5	10 a.m.	Wednesday	May 19	10 a.m.		Saturday	May 15	10 a.m.
Canning ...	Tuesday ...	Apl. 27	2 p.m.	Friday ...	May 7	2 p.m.	Friday ...	May 21	2 p.m.		Friday ...	May 14	2 p.m.
Pinjarra ...	Tuesday ...	Apl. 27	6 a.m.	Friday ...	May 7	6 a.m.	Friday ...	May 21	6 a.m.		Friday ...	May 14	6 a.m.
Bunbury ...	Friday ...	Apl. 30	9 p.m.	Thursday	May 6	1 p.m.	Thursday	May 20	1 p.m.		Monday ...	May 17	9 p.m.
Vasse	Friday ...	Apl. 30	10 p.m.	Thursday	May 6	6 a.m.	Thursday	May 20	6 a.m.		Monday ...	May 17	10 p.m.
Victoria Plains	Saturday	Apl. 24	8 p.m.	Saturday	May 1	8 p.m.	Saturday	May 15	8 p.m.		Saturday	May 15	8 p.m.
Gingin	Sunday ...	Apl. 25	3 p.m.	Sunday ...	May 2	3 p.m.	Sunday ...	May 16	3 p.m.		Sunday ...	May 16	3 p.m.
Dongarra ...	Thursday	Apl. 22	9 a.m.	Thursday	Apl. 29	9 a.m.	Thursday	May 13	9 a.m.		Thursday	May 13	9 a.m.
Greenough ...	Tuesday ...	Apl. 27	9 a.m.	Wednesday	Apl. 28	6 p.m.	Wednesday	May 12	6 p.m.		Thursday	May 13	8 a.m.
Champion Bay	Tuesday ...	Apl. 27	1 p.m.	Wednesday	Apl. 28	3 p.m.	Wednesday	May 12	3 p.m.		Thursday	May 13	1 p.m.
Northampton	Monday ...	Apl. 26	2 p.m.	Wednesday	Apl. 28	11 a.m.	Wednesday	May 12	11 a.m.		Wednesday	May 12	11 a.m.
Bannister ...	...	...	...	Saturday	May 8	...	Saturday	May 22	...		Friday ..	May 14	
William River	...	...	...	Sunday ...	May 9	...	Sunday ...	May 23	...		Thursday	May 13	
Arthur River	...	...	...	Sunday ...	May 9	...	Sunday ...	May 23	...		Thursday	May 13	
Kojonup ...	...	...	...	Sunday ..	May 9	...	Sunday ...	May 23	...		Thursday	May 13	
Mt. Barker ...	...	...	...	Monday ...	May 10	...	Monday ...	May 24	...		Wednesday	May 12	

MAILS FROM EUROPE, &c.		MAILS FROM COLONIES, &c.			
Due at K.G. Sound.	Expected at G.P.O.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Adelaide.	Due at K.G. Sound.	Expected at G.P.O.
Wednesday, May 12th	Saturday, May 15th	"P. & O. Steamer:" Wednesday, Apl. 28th	Friday, April 30th	Tuesday, May 4th	Friday, May 7th
Wednesday, May 26th	Saturday, May 29th	Friday, May 14th	"Otway:" Friday, April 30th Saturday, May 16th	Wednesday, May 5th Thursday, May 20th	Friday, May 7th Sunday, May 23rd

MOVEMENTS of the S. S. "ROB ROY" between GERALDTON and ALBANY:

Leave Champion Bay.	Arrive Fremantle.	Leave Fremantle.	Arrive Bunbury.	Arrive Vasse.	Arrive Albany.	Leave Albany.	Arrive Vasse.	Arrive Bunbury.	Arrive Fremantle.	Leave Fremantle.	Arrive Champion Bay.
"Rob Roy:"											
April 27 ...	Apl. 28 ...	Apl. 30 ...	May 1 ...	May 1 ...	May 2 ...	May 5 ...	May 6 ...	May 6 ...	May 7 ...	May 11 ...	May 12 ...
May 13 ...	May 14 ...	May 17 ...	May 18 ...	May 18 ...	May 19 ...	May 21 ...	May 22 ...	May 22 ...	May 23 ...	May 24 ...	May 25 ...

The Correspondence by these Mails will be despatched to District P.Os. for distribution by first opportunity after receipt.

The English Mails to be despatched on the 30th April and 17th May will be due in London on the 10th and 26th June, respectively.

Letters for Registration will be received up to one hour before the time of closing the Mails.

Late Letters, on payment of postage and a fee of 6d., may be posted half-an-hour after the time appointed for closing the Mails.

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

MONEY ORDERS can be obtained at the G.P.O. as under:

On the Australian Colonies, &c., up to Thursday, April 29th, at 11 a.m.
Do. Friday, May 7th, at 11 a.m.
Do. Friday, May 21st, at 11 a.m.

On the United Kingdom, up to Thursday, April 29th, at 11 a.m.
Do. Saturday, May 15th, at 11 a.m.

W. A. STONE,
Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Perth,
17th April, 1880.

RETURN No. 1 of Pastoral Licenses renewed for the Year 1880.

Crown Lands' Office, Perth, 8th April, 1880.

THE undermentioned Licenses for Pastoral Land have been renewed for the year commencing on the first day of January, 1880, and for the amount of rent specified opposite to each License respectively.

JOHN FORREST, *pro* Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. of license.	Licensee.	Acres.	RENT. £ s. d.
	AVON.		
A 4199	J. Allcock	3000	3 0 0
„ 3843	E. R. Brockman	3000	3 0 0
9139	H. Bartram	5650	5 14 0
A 2976	C. F. Brown	5120	5 3 0
„ 4543	Geo. Bennett	5000	5 0 0
„ 627	Geo. Best	1000	1 0 0
8619	S. E. Burges	1800	1 16 0
8620	do.	2394	2 8 0
A 3877	do.	3000	3 0 0
9138	T. Butterly	6400	6 8 0
8399	do.	7500	7 10 0
8226	John Brown	6000	6 0 0
9768	E. Barrow	4000	4 0 0
A 4571	C. E. Blechynden	3000	3 0 0
„ 4582	John Brown	2000	2 0 0
„ 100	C. Chitty	1000	1 0 0
„ 3801	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4659	do.	3000	3 0 0
8720	C. Collins	2000	2 0 0
A 4192	C. Chance	4300	4 6 0
8503	W. Chidlow	5000	5 0 0
8505	do.	3100	3 2 0
A 2634	do.	2460	2 10 0
„ 4146	W. Coates	3100	3 2 0
„ 4149	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4145	J. Coates	3000	3 0 0
„ 4266	W. Chifney	3000	3 0 0
„ 2372	A. Clarke	7000	7 0 0
„ 4128	do.	6000	6 0 0
„ 4129	do.	3000	3 0 0
8277	R. Clayton	2000	2 0 0
A 3881	do.	3000	3 0 0
8143	H. J. Cooke	3000	3 0 0
A 4142	do.	6350	6 7 0
„ 4176	do.	3000	3 0 0
8733	do.	4000	4 0 0
A 2352	do.	3600	3 12 0
„ 2355	Dempster, Bros.	6400	6 8 0
„ 2632	J. M. Dempster	8150	8 3 0
„ 4193	Edward Doncon	3000	3 0 0
9605	do.	2040	2 1 0
A 2069	do.	4000	4 0 0
„ 4622	do.	4240	4 5 0
„ 4115	Jas. Draper	6000	6 0 0
„ 4114	do.	4813	4 17 0
8406	do.	467	1 0 0
8407	do.	5000	5 0 0
A 2767	do.	4760	4 16 0
„ 4112	Thos. Davies	3600	3 12 0
„ 4113	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4540	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 2619	John Eaton	4000	4 0 0
„ 4187	do.	3000	3 0 0
9646	W. Eaton	1000	1 0 0
A 1265	A. Eaton	6000	6 0 0
„ 4131	A. J. Edwards	3000	3 0 0
„ 3803	C. F. & T. Edwards	5000	5 0 0
„ 3804	James Forward	3000	3 0 0
„ 3581	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4661	do.	3000	3 0 0
9112	James Fleay	1200	1 4 0
A 3882	A. Forrest	3000	3 0 0
9157	Thos. Ferguson	3800	3 16 0
A 4265	J. H. Gregory	5966	6 0 0
„ 4628	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3831	do.	5860	5 18 0
„ 4121	J. & W. Gregory	3000	3 0 0
„ 3832	J. H. Gregory	3000	3 0 0
„ 3879	G. Glyde & Sons	3650	3 13 0
„ 3878	L. Hancock	5363	5 8 0
9615	E. Hamersley	3900	3 18 0
8512	Exrs. late E. Hamersley	4800	4 16 0
A 389	William Hughes	3700	3 14 0
„ 4267	T. Hogan	3000	3 0 0
„ 3808	Chas. Jas. Heal	3000	3 0 0
„ 4487	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3869	S. Hamersley	3000	3 0 0
„ 2250	Habgood, Absolon, & Co.	4000	4 0 0
8686	Thos. Lockyer	6900	6 18 0
A 841	do.	1000	1 0 0
„ 4179	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4257	J. Lloyd	3000	3 0 0
„ 4136	P. Lynch	7500	7 10 0
„ 2622	E. B. Lennard	525	1 0 0
8683	Jos. Lockyer	7500	7 10 0
A 4135	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4153	William Lukin	3000	3 0 0
„ 4154	do.	3197	3 4 0
„ 4151	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3872	Frederick Lee	3000	3 0 0
„ 4156	William Lukin	3666	3 14 0
„ 4157	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 952	do.	4000	4 0 0
„ 2977	do.	3000	3 0 0
9594	L. Lukin	2240	2 5 0
A 3889	do.	3140	3 3 0
8527	Charles Lloyd	4750	4 15 0
A 814	J. Lloyd	1000	1 0 0
8605	J. McGrath	1000	1 0 0
A 3085	Geo. Monger	3000	3 0 0
„ 4141	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3873	Patrick Murphy	3000	3 0 0
8689	C. G. Mead	5000	5 0 0
A 3859	W. Marwick	3000	3 0 0
A 99	John Mackie	328	1 0 0
9173	do.	1800	1 16 0
9174	do.	424	1 0 0
A 3807	M. Macknoe	3000	3 0 0
„ 2629	A. Martin	2000	2 0 0
„ 2630	do.	4000	4 0 0
9175	F. Morrell	8000	8 0 0
A 3208	J. W. Morrell	6000	6 0 0
„ 1264	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3586	J. R. Morrell	3000	3 0 0
„ 2783	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4486	F. Morrell, jun.	5000	5 0 0
„ 4587	J. H. Monger	3000	3 0 0
„ 4509	do.	3500	3 10 0
„ 4511	do.	4000	4 0 0
„ 4510	do.	4700	4 14 0
„ 4508	do.	4000	4 0 0
„ 4507	do.	4000	4 0 0
„ 4263	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4181	do.	5960	6 0 0
„ 4259	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4180	do.	1760	1 16 0
„ 2611	do.	6120	6 3 0
„ 834	do.	4000	4 0 0
8617	do.	2000	2 0 0
9559	do.	5940	5 19 0
9110	do.	250	1 0 0
9108	do.	3000	3 0 0
9107	do.	3100	3 2 0
A 4171	J. O'Neil	3000	3 0 0
8572	John Playle	1800	1 16 0
A 321	S. H. Parker	4000	4 0 0
8119	do.	4000	4 0 0
8028	do.	4000	4 0 0
A 3884	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3885	do.	6000	6 0 0
„ 3887	do.	6000	6 0 0
8611	J. Parish	5000	5 0 0
A 951	do.	5000	5 0 0
8491	S. S. Parker	7000	7 0 0
9568	J. T. Parker	6000	6 0 0
A 4492	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4321	do.	3800	3 16 0
„ 3820	do.	3277	3 6 0
„ 4134	T. H. Pollard	3000	3 0 0
9145	Padbury, Loton, & Co.	5000	5 0 0
9148	do.	6000	6 0 0
8942	do.	4000	4 0 0
9146	do.	2326	2 7 0
9943	do.	650	1 0 0
A 4168	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4165	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4167	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4166	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3867	W. Roser, jun.	4000	4 0 0
„ 3868	do.	3613	3 13 0
„ 3817	Thos. Reynolds, jun.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3818	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 69	W. A. Robinson	4000	4 0 0
„ 3533	do.	6000	6 0 0
„ 4186	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4569	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4183	do.	3432	3 9 0
„ 4185	do.	6895	6 18 0
„ 4119	E. Robinson & Co.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4118	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4117	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4116	do.	3000	3 0 0
9102	do.	5000	5 0 0
9184	do.	5000	5 0 0
A 357	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3541	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3542	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4099	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3308	James Roe	1000	1 0 0
„ 4164	do.	6706	6 15 0
8311	A. G. Robins	4000	4 0 0
A 3395	Smith, Bros.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3888	C. Smith	3000	3 0 0
9588	do.	1000	1 0 0
9469	do.	5000	5 0 0
A 3822	do.	5800	5 16 0
9577	do.	5300	5 6 0
9579	A. & G. Shenton	925	1 0 0
9580	do.	450	1 0 0
A 3864	J. Scott	4213	4 5 0
8524	Jas. Sinclair	1260	1 6 0
A 1975	Robert Sheehy	973	1 0 0
„ 2872	Andrew Strange	3000	3 0 0
„ 4544	do.	4000	4 0 0
8398	Richard Strange	3000	3 0 0
A 3833	do.	3000	3 0 0
8727	W. Shaddick	6500	6 10 0
8728	do.	6000	6 0 0
8745	do.	5000	5 0 0
9602	do.	3000	3 0 0
A 2610	do.	5492	5 10 0
„ 3022	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 3821	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 1742	G. Smith	4000	4 0 0
„ 3488	do.	3500	3 10 0
„ 4127	do.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4130	do.	5895	5 18 0
„ 4126	do.	3000	3 0 0

RETURN No. 1 of Pastoral Licenses renewed for the Year 1880.—*(continued.)*

No. of license.	Licensee.	Acres.	RENT. £ s. d.
	AVON.		
8576	W. Sermon	1000	1 0 0
A 4654	G. Slater	4000	4 0 0
,, 4657	do.	5920	5 19 0
,, 4170	F. Sewell	3000	3 0 0
,, 52	John Seabrooke	1000	1 0 0
,, 4172	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4173	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4174	do.	6144	6 3 0
,, 4175	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3844	Alfred Smith	7000	7 0 0
,, 3854	do.	4440	4 9 0
,, 3862	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3863	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3853	do.	3000	3 0 0
8192	do.	4000	4 0 0
A 3861	do.	6447	6 9 0
,, 71	A. & F. Smith	4000	4 0 0
,, 3826	John Sewell	7500	7 10 0
,, 4629	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3827	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3829	do.	3000	3 0 0
8318	do.	5000	5 0 0
A 3825	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3824	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 595	do.	7000	7 0 0
,, 3855	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3828	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3830	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3823	do.	6000	6 0 0
,, 4393	do.	3165	3 4 0
8905	Geo. Shenton	1250	1 5 0
8906	do.	1050	1 1 0
A 733	J. Shaddick	3000	3 0 0
,, 4111	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4138	do.	4000	4 0 0
,, 330	C. C. Smith...	6000	6 0 0
8076	do.	3000	3 0 0
A 4178	do.	5600	5 12 0
,, 4124	do.	3920	3 19 0
,, 4570	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4177	do.	9100	9 2 0
,, 4125	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4133	do.	3600	3 12 0
,, 1687	Geo. Throssell	3000	3 0 0
8022	H. J. Twine	3000	3 0 0
A 4139	A. G. Twine	2700	2 14 0
,, 4140	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4122	H. T. Twine	3000	3 0 0
,, 4260	John Taylor	3000	3 0 0
,, 4261	do.	4200	4 4 0
9620	do.	3000	3 0 0
9621	do.	6000	6 0 0
A 4102	P. Wilding	4240	4 5 0
,, 4103	do.	4180	4 4 0
8575	do.	1000	1 0 0
A 4262	William White	3000	3 0 0
,, 3805	S. E. Walton	3000	3 0 0
,, 3806	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 3835	J. Whitington	3000	3 0 0
,, 4627	do.	3000	3 0 0
8440	J. Wilkerson	5000	5 0 0
8531	Ann Walker	3200	3 4 0
A 4572	George Walton	3000	3 0 0
,, 4163	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4253	C. F. Browne	3000	3 0 0
,, 4254	do.	3000	3 0 0
	CANNING.		
8921	T. Buckingham	5000	5 0 0
A 225	Duncan Cumming ...	516	1 0 0
,, 3970	Edward Cockram	3000	3 0 0
,, 3971	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 915	Robt. D. Hardey	1000	1 0 0
,, 2775	W. L. Gibbs	5000	5 0 0
8928	do.	885	1 0 0
8824	S. Hamersley	2000	2 0 0
A 2774	W. Liddelow	1000	1 0 0
,, 917	John Spencer	600	1 0 0
8929	T. Saw	1100	1 2 0
8924	Jabez White	1750	1 15 0
	COCKBURN SOUND.		
8209	H. Albert	1280	1 6 0
A 983	do.	4000	4 0 0
,, 1986	H. W. Alcock	2000	2 0 0
8025	William Butcher	4000	4 0 0
A 3973	do.	3000	3 0 0
,, 1469	R. Baldwin	1000	1 0 0
,, 2267	do.	1000	1 0 0
8492	G. L. Ellis	2100	2 2 0
9659	Edward Cockram	4000	4 0 0
9660	do.	1220	1 5 0
8541	Patrick Ford	1200	1 4 0
A 4098	do.	1000	1 0 0
,, 3608	Thos. Giblett	4000	4 0 0
,, 3217	Jesse Giblett	5000	5 0 0
8444	John Giblett	4220	4 5 0
8465	do.	3000	3 0 0
8391	Jas. A. Herbert	600	1 0 0
A 4095	Knight, Bros.	3000	3 0 0
,, 4096	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 1824	G. Lazenby	1000	1 0 0
,, 2150	do	2000	2 0 0
,, 2268	do	2830	2 17 0
,, 257	J. Lakeman...	3460	3 10 0
,, 4093	H. Mead	3600	3 12 0
,, 4349	R. Mead	3000	3 0 0
,, 3620	M. Murphy...	3000	3 0 0
,, 9652	W. S. & G. Pearse ...	2000	2 0 0
9658	do	2000	2 0 0
8390	W. Robinson	1000	1 0 0
8440	Estate late H. M. Lefroy	970	1 0 0
8640	Joshua Spencer	1200	1 4 0
9656	T. Saw	3000	3 0 0
8422	Elizabeth Turner	1000	1 0 0
	COCKBURN SOUND.		
A 4092	Elizabeth Turner	3000	3 0 0
8423	do	1000	1 0 0
A 981	J. W. Thomas	810	1 0 0
9452	John Wellard	3400	3 8 0
A 4400	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4401	do	1850	1 17 0
,, 979	F. Walton	1160	1 4 0
	KOJONUP.		
A 2311	William Andrews	6000	6 0 0
,, 3959	J. Bruce	3000	3 0 0
,, 4000	H. Boddington	2290	2 6 0
9016	J. Haddleton	6993	7 0 0
9541	do	5000	5 0 0
A 269	do	6000	6 0 0
8647	Thos. Phillips	7700	7 14 0
A 4679	H. Quartermaine	3000	3 0 0
,, 4680	do	6000	6 0 0
,, 4681	do	6000	6 0 0
,, 4682	do	8000	8 0 0
,, 3481	do	3510	3 11 0
,, 1654	J. B. Fallon...	6000	6 0 0
,, 2025	Geo. Shenton	4000	4 0 0
,, 4015	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3997	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3998	do	3000	3 0 0
	MELBOURNE.		
A 4415	W. Baylis	3000	3 0 0
,, 4450	R. Broad	3000	3 0 0
,, 4428	Byrne & Williams... ...	3000	3 0 0
,, 2705	Bishop & Son	7000	7 0 0
,, 2706	do	2000	2 0 0
,, 2704	do	7200	7 4 0
,, 4410	W. Brockman	3000	3 0 0
,, 4409	do	3000	3 0 0
8889	do	4000	4 0 0
8566	James Clinch	4000	4 0 0
A 938	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 939	do	3000	3 0 0
9748	G. B. Clarke	2000	2 0 0
A 4417	do	3000	3 0 0
9736	William Campbell ...	2000	2 0 0
A 4429	J. Campbell	4000	4 0 0
9967	J. W. Campbell	1000	1 0 0
A 4408	Charles Clinch	3000	3 0 0
8452	do	4000	4 0 0
A 2848	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3563	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4407	do	6080	6 2 0
,, 4406	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3317	J. J. Clune & Co.	1000	1 0 0
,, 4411	M. J. & J. Clune	3000	3 0 0
,, 4412	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4413	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4414	do	4000	4 0 0
,, 3565	R. Farrell	3000	3 0 0
8835	P. Fraser	1000	1 0 0
A 4638	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4481	W. Graham...	3000	3 0 0
,, 2978	do	5000	5 0 0
,, 4427	C. Hennessey	3000	3 0 0
,, 2341	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3331	do	4000	4 0 0
,, 2340	Habgood, Absolon, & Co.	4000	4 0 0
8388	Edmund King	7000	7 0 0
9737	do	6000	6 0 0
A 4420	Donald Macpherson ...	3000	3 0 0
,, 4421	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4422	do	2561	2 12 0
,, 4423	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 706	do	1450	1 9 0
,, 4431	E. Roberts	984	1 0 0
,, 4430	W. Padbury	3000	3 0 0
,, 1239	do	640	1 0 0
,, 4631	do	3900	3 18 0
,, 4169	Padbury, Loton, & Co. ...	3000	3 0 0
,, 4418	T. J. Jones	3000	3 0 0
,, 3328	Rosendo Salvado	4000	4 0 0
,, 3412	do	1000	1 0 0
,, 3624	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3625	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3626	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3636	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3637	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3638	do	5950	5 19 0
,, 3640	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 3642	do	4500	4 10 0
,, 3644	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4519	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4405	W. R. Williams	3000	3 0 0
,, 4437	John Woods	3000	3 0 0
,, 4402	Geo. Shenton	4000	4 0 0
	MURRAY.		
A 1876	A. R. & J. Adam	3000	3 0 0
,, 4032	do	4090	4 2 0
,, 4033	Arthur Birch	4300	4 6 0
,, 4034	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4035	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 2681	do	4000	4 0 0
8584	do	4000	4 0 0
A 2811	do	4000	4 0 0
8586	L. Birch	6000	6 0 0
A 3191	J. Bailey	3000	3 0 0
,, 4029	do.	3000	3 0 0
8484	J. Cooper	3000	3 0 0
A 4030	T. & J. Cooper	3000	3 0 0
,, 4031	do	5575	5 12 0
,, 4037	do	4315	4 7 0
,, 4575	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 167	John Fouracre	3000	3 0 0
,, 4026	do	3000	3 0 0
,, 4027	do	6000	6 0 0
8476	Rachel Herron	3000	3 0 0

RETURN No. 1 of Pastoral Licenses renewed for the year 1880.—(*continued.*)

No. of license.	Licensee.	Acres.	RENT. £ s. d.
	MURRAY.		
8477	Rachel Herron	1500	1 10 0
8478	do	2000	2 0 0
8479	do	3000	3 0 0
8480	do	4000	4 0 0
A 1518	do	1000	1 0 0
8470	Theodore Fawcett ...	6800	6 16 0
8636	Joseph Logue, jun. ...	8000	8 0 0
8485	William Pumphrey ...	3000	3 0 0
8481	William Pollard	4000	4 0 0
A 4028	do	3000	3 0 0
8486	Levi Green	6000	6 0 0
A 4038	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4024	Robt. Holmes	6000	6 0 0
„ 4020	Thos. C. Key	5000	5 0 0
„ 4018	John McAtee	3000	3 0 0
„ 4016	J. G. Murray	3000	3 0 0
„ 4017	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 3356	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 8413	do	1000	1 0 0
„ 9684	do	1000	1 0 0
„ 4021	Edward McLarty	4000	4 0 0
„ 4022	do	3260	3 6 0
„ 4023	do	3000	3 0 0
8591	John McLarty	3000	3 0 0
A 175	W. Cornish	4000	4 0 0
8396	T. W. Oakley	3000	3 0 0
A 4019	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4049	do	3000	3 0 0
9454	A. R. Richardson	2000	2 0 0
9682	Henry Sutton	5000	5 0 0
A 4036	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 1203	Charles Tuckey	1140	1 3 0
	NELSON.		
A 4046	T. Dickson & Co.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4047	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4013	W. Forrest, jun.	3000	3 0 0
„ 4042	do	6000	6 0 0
„ 4041	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 3607	John Giblett	3000	3 0 0
„ 661	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 3610	G. Glyde	3000	3 0 0
„ 147	John Higgins	3000	3 0 0
„ 3579	J. Mottram	8632	8 13 0
„ 3612	do	7000	7 0 0
„ 4398	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 2245	M. A. Smith	5000	5 0 0
„ 2022	Geo. Shenton	4000	4 0 0
„ 4044	do	3000	3 0 0
9079	J. G. Lee Steere	4800	4 16 0
A 3601	do	3400	3 8 0
	SUSSEX.		
A 4048	John Higgins	3000	3 0 0
„ 151	W. D. Moore	5000	5 0 0
	SWAN.		
A 4052	David Anderson	3000	3 0 0
8354	J. Andrews	2000	2 0 0
A 4059	James Atkinson	5186	5 4 0
8826	do	4000	4 0 0
8516	John Bateman	1000	1 0 0
8518	do	5000	5 0 0
A 4275	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4276	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4331	Trustees W. L. Brockman	3680	3 14 0
8551	H. Brockman	4000	4 0 0
A 4345	W. Brockman	3000	3 0 0
8357	John Buckingham ...	2550	2 11 0
A 3276	B. D. Clarkson	5000	5 0 0
„ 4651	do	3000	3 0 0
8642	James Corbett	1000	1 0 0
A 4326	Richard Cockram... ...	3000	3 0 0
8562	do	4100	4 2 0
A 242	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4327	John Cockram	3000	3 0 0
„ 3270	J. J. Clune & Co.	7040	7 1 0
8348	M. J. & J. Clune	5000	5 0 0
A 4057	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4274	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 251	John Dewar	700	1 0 0
8393	Thomas S. Darch	1536	1 11 0
8394	do	2336	2 7 0
8875	Robt. de Burgh	1000	1 0 0
A 4324	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4325	do	3000	3 0 0
8546	B. Duffy	1850	1 17 0
A 4574	Matthew Edwards ...	3000	3 0 0
„ 4329	John Fitzpatrick	3000	3 0 0
„ 4328	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 3091	Fitzpatrick & de Burgh ...	4000	4 0 0
„ 3092	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4050	C. W. Ferguson	4000	4 0 0
„ 4323	Thos. Ferguson	3000	3 0 0
8879	H. Gibbs	1000	1 0 0
8880	do	2000	2 0 0
A 4334	do	3880	3 18 0
„ 4335	W. L. Gibbs	5416	5 9 0
„ 2738	do	2120	2 3 0
8542	E. Hamersley	950	1 0 0
A 4322	William Hatch	3000	3 0 0
„ 4323	William Haddrill	2350	2 7 0
„ 3499	Samuel Jones	3000	3 0 0
„ 3587	Thomas Jones	7000	7 0 0
„ 1673	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4439	do	3000	3 0 0
8545	do	3000	3 0 0
A 4339	W. T. King	3000	3 0 0
„ 4342	do	3850	3 17 0
„ 1925	D. & W. King	3000	3 0 0
„ 2732	Thomas Kelly	4540	4 11 0
„ 3260	J. Liddelow	6600	6 12 0
„ 2346	W. T. Loton	3000	3 0 0
„ 4091	do	2090	2 2 0
9442	L. Lukin	5000	5 0 0
8823	L. Lukin	4000	4 0 0
A 4338	W. Minchin	3000	3 0 0
„ 4336	S. Mortimer	5000	5 0 0
„ 4343	do	7300	7 6 0
„ 4053	Chas. Morley	3455	3 10 0
„ 4054	do	5148	5 3 0
„ 232	do	3000	3 0 0
8828	R. Mayo	1000	1 0 0
8829	do	4000	4 0 0
A 4056	H. Martin	3000	3 0 0
8863	J. Cockman...	3000	3 0 0
8864	do	3000	3 0 0
A 233	W. D. Moore	3000	3 0 0
„ 2888	J. O'Neil	1000	1 0 0
„ 3567	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 973	Osborne & Clarkson ...	9000	9 0 0
„ 234	W. Osborne...	4000	4 0 0
„ 974	James Roe	1600	1 12 0
„ 975	do	2680	2 14 0
„ 3498	do	1000	1 0 0
„ 3974	Thos. Sadler	2870	2 18 0
8448	W. J. Spice	3800	3 16 0
A 4055	J. Elliott	3000	3 0 0
„ 4320	H. G. Studson	3000	3 0 0
9446	Geo. Sewell	1300	1 6 0
A 6	Geo. Sadler	1138	1 3 0
„ 243	G. W. Smith	4000	4 0 0
„ 4340	M. Thomas	3330	3 7 0
„ 1672	John Thompson	2565	2 12 0
„ 4337	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4051	S. W. Viveash	3000	3 0 0
8855	E. Wilson	1000	1 0 0
A 4272	E. D. Warren	3000	3 0 0
8411	do	760	1 0 0
A 1671	E. S. Wells	3000	3 0 0
8497	John York	1000	1 0 0
A 4271	W. Yates	3000	3 0 0
	VICTORIA.		
8890	W. Brockman	5000	5 0 0
A 1347	N. W. Cooke	5000	5 0 0
„ 2799	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 3148	do	6000	6 0 0
„ 4512	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4513	do	3882	3 18 0
„ 4514	do	3580	3 12 0
„ 1622	H. J. Cooke...	5000	5 0 0
„ 4235	do	3000	3 0 0
9254	H. Hamersley	4000	4 0 0
A 793	do	4000	4 0 0
9308	R. M. Habgood	2500	2 10 0
9218	W. Long	6000	6 0 0
A 3380	D. Macpherson	5000	5 0 0
„ 3184	do	2000	2 0 0
„ 3039	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 2543	J. H. Monger	3000	3 0 0
„ 4233	W. Padbury	3000	3 0 0
„ 1092	do	8000	8 0 0
„ 1625	Padbury, Loton, & Co. ...	2600	2 12 0
„ 3577	Rosendo Salvado	3000	3 0 0
„ 3635	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 821	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4558	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4559	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4633	do	8928	8 19 0
8609	Thomas Whitfield ...	4000	4 0 0
	WELLINGTON.		
A 3207	J. Bailey	3000	3 0 0
„ 4301	John Barron	3000	3 0 0
„ 4302	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4303	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4304	R. Hoops	3000	3 0 0
„ 4305	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4306	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 1801	S. Monger	4000	4 0 0
„ 1802	do	4000	4 0 0
9338	John Fouracre	2000	2 0 0
A 163	do	2000	2 0 0
„ 4294	H. W. Fleay	4000	4 0 0
„ 4590	Habgood, Absolon, & Co.	5000	5 0 0
„ 3571	Hooley & New	4000	4 0 0
„ 4287	Joseph Logue, jun. ...	3000	3 0 0
„ 4298	Edward Lilly	3000	3 0 0
„ 4580	William Lukin	6000	6 0 0
„ 4581	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4300	Ann Pollard	4000	4 0 0
„ 4299	Thos. H. Pollard	3000	3 0 0
„ 2246	E. Robinson & Co... ...	5000	5 0 0
„ 4315	W. Shaddick	3000	3 0 0
„ 2095	John Shaddick	4000	4 0 0
9330	Jas. G. Lee Steere ...	5000	5 0 0
A 2230	do	864	1 0 0
„ 4399	C. C. Smith	3000	3 0 0
„ 4277	Geo. Walton	3000	3 0 0
„ 3002	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4286	Nicholas Veale	3000	3 0 0
	WILLIAMS.		
A 998	J. Bailey	3000	3 0 0
„ 4090	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4374	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4072	W. Bingham	3600	3 12 0
„ 4385	Batt and Pollard	4000	4 0 0
„ 926	T. Brandrick	5000	5 0 0
9693	do	5000	5 0 0
A 4083	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 4084	H. Boddington	6825	6 17 0
„ 928	Jas. Crane	4000	4 0 0
„ 4062	do	3000	3 0 0
8161	W. Cornwall	2000	2 0 0
8162	do	2000	2 0 0
9125	Richard Clayton	8000	8 0 0
A 260	do	7000	7 0 0
„ 4070	do	3000	3 0 0

RETURN No. 1 of Pastoral Licenses renewed for the Year 1880.—(*continued.*)

No. of license.	Licensee.	Acres.	RENT.	No. of license.	Licensee.	Acres.	RENT.
	WILLIAMS.		£ s. d.		WILLIAMS.		£ s. d.
„ 4071	Richard Clayton	3245	3 5 0	A 717	J. H. Monger	8000	8 0 0
8811	John Eddie	4000	4 0 0	8962	do	1000	1 0 0
A 1023	do	4000	4 0 0	8964	do	3000	3 0 0
8984	Jas. Fleay	4360	4 8 0	A 15	James Pollard	4000	4 0 0
A 4076	H. W. Fleay	3000	3 0 0	„ 1022	John Pollard	1000	1 0 0
8969	Exrs. late T. C. Gull ...	5000	5 0 0	„ 4061	John Page	3000	3 0 0
A 4501	T. Gibbs	3000	3 0 0	„ 4086	Ann Pollard	1780	1 16 0
„ 3574	W. J. Gibbs...	3000	3 0 0	„ 4085	Thomas H. Pollard ...	3000	3 0 0
„ 3007	G. Glyde	3000	3 0 0	„ 4089	William Pollard	3000	3 0 0
„ 1662	do	3000	3 0 0	8134	Padbury, Loton, & Co. ...	3000	3 0 0
„ 2568	do	3000	3 0 0	8933	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 4073	do	3800	3 16 0	8940	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4074	do	3322	3 7 0	8936	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4386	G. Glyde & Sons	3000	3 0 0	A 1656	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 7	William Harris	5000	5 0 0	„ 2564	do	6000	6 0 0
„ 193	do	3000	3 0 0	„ 2835	do	7200	7 4 0
„ 194	do	7000	7 0 0	„ 4376	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4065	Chas. Hamersley	3000	3 0 0	„ 4375	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4066	do	3000	3 0 0	8989	H. Quartermaine	2000	2 0 0
„ 4067	do	5400	5 8 0	A 4394	John Stephens	5000	5 0 0
8302	M. Hamersley	2000	2 0 0	„ 4451	Edward Smith	5000	5 0 0
8460	do	4000	4 0 0	8809	do	4000	4 0 0
A 346	do	3000	3 0 0	8947	Geo. Shenton	8000	8 0 0
„ 4381	H. Hagerty	3000	3 0 0	8948	do	5000	5 0 0
„ 3236	Hooley & New	4000	4 0 0	8950	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 1249	do	1280	1 6 0	8953	do	3500	3 10 0
„ 4077	do	3000	3 0 0	8319	do	6000	6 0 0
„ 4063	Edward Lilly	3000	3 0 0	A 2520	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 4064	do	6000	6 0 0	„ 2521	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4081	do	3000	3 0 0	„ 3237	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4616	do	3000	3 0 0	„ 3238	do	4000	4 0 0
„ 4617	do	6000	6 0 0	„ 4379	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 200	William Lukin	4000	4 0 0	„ 4380	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 198	do	4000	4 0 0	„ 4377	do	3000	3 0 0
„ 199	do	5000	5 0 0	„ 4378	do	4000	4 0 0
8763	do	5000	5 0 0	„ 4346	do	4000	4 0 0
8253	do	5000	5 0 0	„ 2527	John Taylor	5000	5 0 0
A 1163	do	5000	5 0 0	„ 547	F. White	3000	3 0 0
8959	Geo. Monger	2000	2 0 0	„ 380	do	3000	3 0 0
A 4384	J. H. Monger	3000	3 0 0	„ 4137	G. & J. Watts	3000	3 0 0
„ 4184	do	5860	5 18 0	„ 4584	do	3000	3 0 0

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to have their names placed upon the Electoral List for the Swan District, must make application to the Clerk at the Guildford Court House, on or before the 10th of April, after which date the List may be seen at the Court House up to the 24th of April.

All objections to names on the List must be made to the Clerk, and to the persons objected to, on or before the 24th of April, and a List of such names (if any), will be kept posted up at the Court House during the eight days preceding the 4th of May.

The Court of Petty Session for the revision of the said List will be held at the said Court House, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

ROWLEY C. LOFTIE,
Resident Magistrate.

March 15, 1880.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PERTH.

THE list of electors for the district may be perused at the office of the undersigned, from the 10th to the 24th April next.

Persons desiring to have their names inserted on the Electoral List, must apply on or before 10th April. Objections to voters to be made in prescribed form, on or before the 24th April.

The Court of Petty Sessions, for revision of the Electoral List, will be held at the Police Court, Perth, on Monday, the 10th day of May next, at 11 a.m.

JOHN ADAM,
Clerk to Magistrates.

Perth, 25th March, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons desirous of having their names inserted on the Electoral Roll for the District of Vasse, must apply personally or otherwise to the Clerk to the Magistrates, on or before the 10th April.

All objections to names on the Electoral Roll must be sent in on or before the 24th April.

A Special Session of the Justices for the revision of the Electoral Roll of the District of Vasse, will be holden on Friday, 14th May next, at 10 a.m.

W. H. MILNE,
Clerk to Magistrates.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Vasse, 31st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to have their names placed on the Electoral List for the Murray and Williams District, must make application by letter or otherwise to the Clerk at Pinjarrah or Williams Court House, on or before the 10th April, after which date such list may be seen at the said Court Houses up to the 24th April.

All objections to names on list must be made to the Clerk, and persons objected to, on or before the 24th April, and a list of such names will be kept posted up at the Courts during the eight days preceding the 4th of May.

Court of Petty Session for revision of the Electoral List of the Murray and Williams District, will be held in the Court House, Pinjarrah, on Saturday, May 15th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. G. MURRAY, R.M.

Resident's Office, Pinjarrah,
16th March, 1880.

Land and Survey Office, Perth, 10th November, 1879.

THE undermentioned PHOTOLITHOGRAPHED PLANS are now on sale at this Office, or can be obtained from the Government Resident of the District:—

District.	Nos. of plan.	Photo-lithographed No.	Remarks.	Price.
				s. d.
		L21	Topographical Map, Sheet 2. Embracing the Wellington, Sussex, Nelson, Kojonup, and part of the Murray and Williams Districts. Showing the Coast, Islands, Rivers, Towns, Hills, Pools, Settlers' Stations, Post and Telegraph Offices, Hotels, Railways, and Roads, etc., between the degrees of longitude 115° 10′ and 118°, and Lake Clifton and Williams River and Blackwood River, Dickson's and Gordon River	5 0
			Colored	7 6
		L24	Topographical Map, Sheet 1. Embracing the Swan, Canning, Cockburn Sound, Avon, and part of the Murray and Williams Districts. Showing the Coast, Islands, Rivers, Towns, Hills, Pools, Settlers' Stations, Post and Telegraph Offices, Hotels, Railways, and Roads, etc., between the degrees of long. 115° 30′ and 117° 30′, Boongarra and Toodyay on the North, and Lake Clifton and 14-Mile Brook on the South	5 0
			Colored	7 6
Northern ..	30	L29	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Duck Creek, Mounts Stewart, Amy, Murray, and part of road from Champion Bay ..	2 6
Do. ..	31	L30	Showing arrangement of Runs on parts of Ashburton River, Hardy River, Henry River, Duck Creek, Mount Alexander, Mount Edith, &c.	2 6
Do. ..	33	L32	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Ashburton River, Mounts Mary, Pyramid, Peebinjee Pool, etc.	2 6
Do. ..	34	L33	Showing arrangement of Runs on parts of Ashburton River and Cane River, etc.	2 6
Do. ..	29	L34	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Cane River, Mount Minnie, Table Hills, etc.	2 6
Do. ..	35	L35	Showing arrangement of Runs on Ashburton and Cane Rivers, Beadon Water, etc.	2 6
Do. .	28	L36	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Robe River, Robe Hill, Robe Pool, Wooroo Creek, Mungarathoona Creek, and Peedamullah Hill	2 6
Do. ..	..	L37	Topographical Map, compiled from recent surveys, showing the Coast, Islands, Rivers, Mountains and their altitudes, Pools, Springs, Roads, etc., between the Ashburton River and the DeGrey River ..	5 0
Do. ..	..	L37	The same Map, showing numbers of Sheets, and the area which they encompass	5 0
Do. ..	26 & 27	L46	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Fortescue River and mouth, Mount Nicholson, Warralie Well, and part of Robe River, etc.	2 6
Do. ..	5, 7, 4	L48	Part of Yule River and West Branch, and Petermarer Creek, etc.	10 0
Do. ..	1, 2, 3	L49	Showing the arrangement of Runs in the vicinity of the DeGrey River, Ripon Island, Muccanoo Pool, Pyramid Hill, Strelley River, Mount Blaze, Breaker Inlet, etc.	10 0
Do. ..	10, 11, 12, 13	L50	Showing arrangement of Runs on part of Fortescue River, Hamersley Range, Mounts Margaret and Rightthofen, and Hooley Creek, etc.	10 0
Do. ..	8, 9, 14, 15	L51	Showing arrangement of runs on the Sherlock, George, and part of Yule Rivers	10 0
Do. ..	18, 19, 24, 25	L52	Showing arrangement of Runs on the Harding, Nickol, Maitland, and parts of the Fortescue Rivers	10 0
Do. ..	20, 21, 22, 23	L53	Showing arrangement of Runs on parts of the Fortescue, Portland, and Robe Rivers	10 0
Do. ..	28, 29, 34, 35	L54	Showing arrangement of Runs on parts of the Ashburton, Cane, and Robe Rivers	10 0
Do. ..	6A	L55	Showing arrangement of Runs on or near the Coast between the mouth of the Ashburton River, Exmouth Gulf, and Cape Cuvier ..	10 0
Do. ..	30, 31, 32, 33	L56	Showing arrangement of Runs on parts of the Ashburton and Henry Rivers and Duck Creek	10 0
Do. ..	5A	L57	Showing arrangement of Runs between the Murchison and Gascoyne Rivers, including Shark's Bay	10 0

MALCOLM FRASER, Surveyor General.

LAND SALES.

Crown Lands' Office, Perth, 26th April, 1880.

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. a. r. p.	Upset Price.
1880.					
5th May	York	York ... ... Town	281	1 2 12	£10 per lot.
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	283	1 2 4	
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	381	1 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	382	1 0 10	
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	399	1 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	400	1 0 0	
6th May	Northam ...	Northam ... ... Do.	136	0 3 24	£7 10s. per lot.
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Do.	197	1 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Do. ... ... Sub.	77	3 2 27	£1 10s. per acre.
Do.	Geraldton ...	Denison ... ... Do.	15	2 2 0	

JOHN FORREST, *pro* Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands' Office,
Perth, 9th April, 1880.

RETURN of Applications for Leases and Licenses of Crown Lands approved during * March, 1880:—

No.	Applicant.	Class.	Acres.	Rent. £ s. d.
	AVON.			
1709	Denis Bresnahan ...	S.O. Lic.	100	5 0 0
148	John Coyne	S.O. Lea.	100	5 0 0
300	S. W. Vivesh ...	,,	100	5 0 0
326	Do....	,,	100	5 0 0
383	W. A. Hughes ...	,,	100	5 0 0
387	F. S. Watts	,,	100	5 0 0
407	S. Dowsett	,,	100	5 0 0
553	L. Ingram	,,	100	5 0 0
713	Thomas Taylor ...	,,	100	5 0 0
964	J. H. Monger... ...	,,	200	10 0 0
1014	S. W. Vivesh ...	,,	100	5 0 0
1015	Geo. Allington ...	,,	111	5 11 0
1045	H. G. Blechynden ...	,,	100	5 0 0
1063	James Sinclair ...	,,	100	5 0 0
1102	H. G. Blechynden ...	,,	100	5 0 0
1610	John Wilkins... ...	S.O. Lic.	100	5 0 0
	CANNING.			
1719	Edwin Cockram ...	,,	100	5 0 0
	COCKBURN SOUND.			
1035	Thomas A. Cook ...	S.O. Lea.	100	5 0 0
	MELBOURNE.			
1043	J. Longman	,,	100	5 0 0
1057	John Halligan ...	,,	165	8 5 0
1062	P. Murphy	,,	100	5 0 0
1735	Joseph Hoy	S.O. Lic.	100	5 0 0
A 4684	Rosendo Salvado ...	1	11200	11 4 0
,, 4685	Do.	,,	3600	3 12 0
	MURRAY.			
,, 4691	J. G. Murray	1	7400	7 8 0
,, 4700	A. Birch	,,	2250	2 5 0
	NORTH.			
N 1736	Cowan & Higham ...	2	20000	2 10 0
	SWAN.			
620	J. Dewar	S.O. Lea.	261	13 1 0
621	Do.	,,	147	7 7 0
807	J. Truslove	,,	100	5 0 0
955	Daniel King	,,	100	2 10 0
956	George Sadler... ...	,,	100	5 0 0
1031	Daniel King	,,	130	6 10 0
1032	S. Mortimer	,,	100	5 0 0
1726	Thomas Branson ...	S.O. Lic.	100	5 0 0
A 4652	Henry J. Cooke ...	1	3000	1 10 0
	WELLINGTON.			
A 4692	David Eedle	1	12100	12 2 0
,, 4693	Jos. Cookworthy ...	,,	12100	12 2 0
	WILLIAMS.			
674	T. McKenna	S.O. Lea.	100	5 0 0

R. CECIL CLIFTON,
pro Commissioner of Crown Lands.

* "February" erroneously inserted in *Government Gazette* of 20th April, 1880.

Electoral District of Fremantle.

THE List of Electors for the District of Fremantle may be perused at the Court House, Fremantle, from the 10th to the 24th April next.

Persons desiring to have their names inserted on the Electoral List, must apply on or before 10th April. Objections to Voters to be made in prescribed form, on or before the 24th April.

The Court of Petty Sessions for revision of the Electoral List will be held at the Court House, Fremantle, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, at noon.

GEO. SPENCER COMPTON,
Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates.

Fremantle, April 1st, 1880.

NOTICE.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON has been appointed Public Poundkeeper for the Guildford Municipality, *vice* R. Murphy resigned.

EDWARD T. HOOLEY,
Chairman *pro. tem.*, G.M.C.

21st April, 1880.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1871.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by James Sinclair, the younger, of Newcastle Road, in the Colony of Western Australia, Farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first general meeting of the Creditors of the above named person has been summoned to be held at my Offices, Nos. 1 and 2 Town Hall Chambers, Perth, on Friday, the seventh day of May, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

NATH. HOWELL,
Attorney for the said James Sinclair the Younger.

By Authority: RICHARD PETHER, Government Printer, Perth.