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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ALL PUBLIC ACTS appearing in this Gazette, are to be considered official and obeyed as such.

By Command.

A. M. MUNDY, Colonial Secretary.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1847.

ERRATUM—In the description of the boundary line, published in last week's *Gazette*, 2nd line from the top, for "east of the mouth of the Glenelg," read "west." (This error is corrected in the present publication.)

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency FREDERICK HOLT ROBE, Esq.,
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army,
 (L. S.)
 FREDK. H. ROBE, *Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia,*
and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof," His Majesty was empowered with the advice of his Privy Council, to erect and establish within that part of Australia which lies between the meridians of the one hundred and thirty-second

and one hundred and forty-first degrees of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean, and the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude, together with the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Bays and Gulfs thereof, one or more Provinces, and to fix the respective boundaries of such Provinces :

And whereas His said late Majesty, on or about the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance of the powers in that behalf vested in his said Majesty by the said recited Act of Parliament, did erect and establish one Province, to be called the "Province of South Australia," and did thereby fix the boundaries of the same Province in manner following (that is to say):— On the north, the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude; on the south, the Southern Ocean, on the west, the one hundred and thirty-second degree of east longitude; and on the east, the

one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude; including therein all and every the Bays and Gulfs thereof, together with the Island called Kangaroo Island, and all and every other Islands adjacent to the said last mentioned Island, or any part of the main land of the said Province:

And whereas from the progress of settlement on the eastern frontier of the said Province, and on the borders of the territory of New South Wales, it has become necessary to mark out and ascertain the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude, so fixed as the boundary of South Australia on the east as aforesaid; and for this purpose, by an arrangement previously entered into, the Government of New South Wales has, with the consent and concurrence of the Government of South Australia, caused the position of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude, east from Greenwich, to be correctly ascertained at a spot on the sea coast near the mouth of the River Glenelg; and, therefrom, the said meridian to be surveyed northward as far as the thirty-sixth parallel of south latitude, by Henry Wade, Esquire, surveyor, and to be marked upon the ground by a double row of blazing upon the adjacent trees, and by mounds of earth at intervals of one mile where no trees exist:

And whereas it is expedient that the said survey should be authoritatively adopted and made known:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of the power and authority to me confided, I, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, in name and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty, do hereby notify and proclaim, that the line so marked as aforesaid, and particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed, and delineated on the public maps deposited at the Survey Office, at Adelaide, as the meridian of the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude, is and shall be deemed and construed to be the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia, to all intents and purposes; and all and singular Her Majesty's officers, ministers, and subjects in the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, are required to take due notice hereof accordingly.

Given under my hand and the public seal of

the said Province, at Adelaide, this eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command.

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(Extracted from the Surveyor's Report).

THE boundary line between New South Wales and South Australia commences at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from the mouth of the River Glenelg, where the 141st meridian of east longitude cuts the sea coast, in latitude $38^{\circ} 4' 2''$ south, and runs due north along that meridian. The whole distance at present surveyed is about 124 miles, north from the sea coast, and the line is marked by a double row of blazed trees, and mounds of stone and earth at intervals of a mile; where no trees exist, the mounds are placed within sight of one another.

At about half a mile due north from the starting point, a pyramid of stones is erected with a post in the centre, marking the line of boundary, which afterwards crosses the Glenelg at about 2 miles and 47 chains from the sea coast, at a point where the banks of the river are rugged and precipitous. The country on the left bank of the river is a poor stringy bark scrub, intersected by heaths and swamps, of which about half a square mile—included within a bend of the river—is within the Province of South Australia. At about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the sea coast, the boundary re-crosses the river, and passes through a thick stringy bark forest, for about 76 chains, where, in latitude $37^{\circ} 59' 10''$ south, it crosses, nearly at right angles, the road from Mr Neil Black's head station to Nolan's (the country at this spot is more open and undulating); thence it passes through a very dense stringy bark scrub, with much underwood, for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence for 4 miles through a rather more open forest to the east road from Mount Gambier to Glenelg, leaving Nolan's about 7 miles to the east, and Mount Gambier 10 or 12 miles to the west—crossing the road in latitude $37^{\circ} 51' 39''$ south; thence it continues through forest land and sandy soil, to a swamp in latitude $37^{\circ} 48' 56''$ south, about one mile to the east of the out station called the Green Water Hole, and 2 miles to the south-east of Mr Curran's station.

From latitude $37^{\circ} 48' 56''$ the boundary line passes through several swamps surrounded by a flat stringy bark forest for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles through a grassy and more open forest of red gum, principally, and honey suckle (being the western part of Mr Beilby's run), to a swamp in latitude $37^{\circ} 45' 33''$ S.; thence through the same description of country for about 1 mile and 24 chains, to the base of a limestone ridge, over which it continues for 16 chains, to the commencement of a swamp extending N. W. and S. E., known as the large Tea Tree Swamp, 1 mile 12 chains in breadth, where the line crosses it; thence for 3 miles 13 chains through a very flat and open red gum forest interspersed with swamps, to the road between Bate's abandoned head station and Munro's hut on the old Mount Gambier road, at a point about three-quarters of a mile to the westward of the former place, and two miles to the eastward of the latter; thence about 69 chains through the same description of open forest land (very wet and soft in the winter season), crossing another road from the same abandoned station to Mr Bate's present head station; thence passing for 1 mile 13 chains through a more thickly timbered forest it crosses the old Mount Gambier road; thence, at a distance of 11 chains, it crosses a track to Mr Bate's present head station (Kaladbro), which is about 1 mile to the westward, in latitude $37^{\circ} 38' 17''$. From this track the line passes through a thick forest of honeysuckle and gum, for about 1 mile and 54 chains, to the road from Mr Mackinnon's head station to Mr Bate's abandoned station; thence for about 2 miles and 18 chains across Turkey Heath; thence for 1 mile 41 chains through a flat of gum forest to the road, (in lat. $37^{\circ} 33' 43''$), from Mr Mackinnon's woolshed station to a water hole called Nangwarre, 70 chains to the westward of the latter. From lat. $37^{\circ} 33' 43''$ the line passes through swamps surrounded by a stunted stringy bark forest, or white sand, for about 3 miles 18 chains; thence for 1 mile 38 chains through a flat open forest to the main road from Melbourne to Adelaide, 20 chains to the westward

of an out station of Mr Mackinnon's called Midcago, and 2 chains to the east of an old station at a swamp full of dead trees, and about 1 mile to the westward of Lake Mundy. From the Adelaide road the line passes through a sandy stringy bark forest, intersected by swamps and heaths, for about 4 miles 39 chains, to a track, in latitude $37^{\circ} 25' 20''$, leading to Mr Ewen Cameron's station, which lies one mile to the eastward of it. From latitude $37^{\circ} 25' 20''$ the line passes through a heath, and barren stringy bark forest for 10 miles; thence up a slope for 6 chains into a country of greater elevation than the last 50 miles, though still flat and very soft in winter; 1 mile 5 chains further on, passing through open red gum forest, intermixed with honeysuckle, wattle, and she oak, latitude $37^{\circ} 16' 4''$ south, the station of Messrs Smith and McNichol bearing N. N. W., distant about 20 chains. Continuing on through a similar description of country, but rather thicker with wattle and honeysuckle, for 2 miles 42 chains the line passes over a low stringy bark ridge, an out station belonging to Mr W. Wallace being about 50 chains W. S. W. Crossing another low ridge the line again enters the Wattle Rises, and at the distance of 3 miles 35 chains passes another out station of Mr Wallace's bearing about west, distant 31 chains; 69 chains further on, the line crosses the road from Mr Wallace's station to his head station; then, after passing through the Wattle Rises, enters a flat, open, red gum forest, very wet and soft. Four miles 49 chains further on, the line crosses Musquito Creek, leaving an out station of Mr Wallace's about 1 mile to the westward, and his home station about 4 miles to the eastward. Eleven chains from the creek it crosses the road from Mr Robertson's station to Mr Wallace's; thence 1 mile 79 chains through an open forest of red gum intersected with swamps, it crosses the road from Messrs Omerod's and Oliver's stations that joins Mr Wallace's road on Musquito Creek, 1 mile to the eastward of the line. The line continues on through the same description of country for 3 miles 74 chains, and then crosses a small creek, Mr John Dickson's station being about half a mile to the eastward. From the creek at Dickson's the line again passes through a similar description of open forest land (but very boggy in winter), for 1 mile 73 chains, here it crosses a road leading to Adelaide past Mr Oliver's station; thence through the same kind of boggy country for 2 miles 55 chains, the main north road between Adelaide and Melbourne. The timber, hitherto principally red gum intermixed occasionally with she oak and honeysuckle, here begins to change, and appears to be box and a kind of swamp oak. Three miles 47 chains from this road the line passes through an open box forest, an out station of Mr Edward Townsend's bearing N. W. 87° , distant 21 chains; thence the line passes through the same description of country intersected by swamps, crossing at 76 chains the road from Mr Townsend's home station to the Glenelg; thence at 1 mile 24 chains it crosses a road leading from Mr Townsend's to Mr Thomas Gibson's station; thence at 1 mile 31 chains it crosses the road leading from Mr Hugh McLeod's to Mr Robert McDonald's home station; thence 21 chains to a road from Mr H. McLeod's home station to his out station at Lake Cadnite; thence 1 mile 74 chains through the same description of open box forest it crosses a road from Mr Henry Jones's home station to his out station; thence 4 miles through a similar country with occasionally some heath, it passes about 1 mile to the eastward of the centre of the eastern shore of Lake Cadnite; thence 3 miles 63 chains to the first belt of marlee scrub. This belt of scrub (13 miles 53 chains in breadth, where crossed by the line) consists of irregular sandy ridges covered with stunted stringy bark and grass-tree, interspersed with small heaths destitute of trees, and some few gum bottoms, in which there is generally water, and a little very poor grass. Having passed over the scrub the line passes through an open box forest: the surface of the ground very uneven, and generally described by the settlers as "Dead Men's Graves," to which it bears some resemblance, except that the hollows between are full of water. At 8 miles from the north side of the scrub the line crosses the track from Mr A. Macfarlane's hut to the station of Messrs McLeod and Scott; thence 1 mile 13 chains over a slight elevation, covered with she oak, to the base of a low sandy ridge, on which, mixed with stringy bark, the cypress is first met with; thence 15 chains over a sandy ridge; thence for 3 miles 27 chains over a flat open box forest to the edge of a marlee scrub 12 feet high, and very dense: through this scrub the line is marked 1 mile and 13 chains, at which point the survey is for the present closed.