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*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
July 21, 1837.*

**C**ONSIDERING it important to the Public interest that the views and measures of the Local Government at the present time in regard to the Native Tribes, should be clearly understood by the Community, in order that they may meet with that support and concurrence which is necessary to their successful execution, His Excellency the Governor has directed the following Communication to be published:—

The conduct of the Natives generally, and more particularly in the district of York, has been marked, of late, by unusual audacity.

In September, 1836, after the loss of Mr. Lennard's sheep, and the murder of William Knott, the Interpreter was sent on a Mission to the Tribes between Northam and Beverley. The object was to offer oblivion of past offences (murders excepted), and friendship for the future, on the condition of refraining from further depredations, together with an intimation, that if they were persisted in, some measures must follow. Mr. Armstrong's report of the temper he found to prevail was by no means satisfactory.

In June, 1837, Private Green, of the 21st Regt., was treacherously murdered by them, while engaged in cooking, at Mr. Lennard's station. On the 20th June, they committed a Burglary at Mr. Morrell's, and threatened his life; and on the apprehension of two of the party concerned in that affair, the Tribe fell upon Chidlow and Jones, and, having murdered them, drew off their cattle. About the same time another party on the Canning drew off Mr. Phillips's sheep, and it was only by an immediate pursuit that the flock was recovered, with the exception of thirteen. On the Swan, simultaneous acts of depredation took place at several points, and a general turbulence of disposition displayed itself, except on the part of the Perth Tribe, and on that of certain leading Individuals on the Swan and Canning.

There is no reason to believe that these several outrages were committed on any concerted plan, but, occurring about the same time, after a long period of tranquillity, it is not unlikely that they originated in the same causes, or, at least, were stimulated by similar circumstances.

Their occurrence may be accounted for, perhaps,

in the following manner:—The Natives are a war-like people, and, in their own estimation, powerful. They pass their lives in mutual reprisals and contests. Ever prone to secure and appropriate that which they desire to possess, they are withheld from this only by fear of immediate destruction, or the hope of future advantage by delay; they will steal whenever they can, and they will take life rather than be balked in their desires. Slight opposition irritates but does not check them, but whenever success attends them, they boast of their prowess and their power; they plan many exploits, and collect around them numbers of their neighbours and their friends; nor will anything control these combinations but an early exhibition of force, or, if the evil have already gained strength, such acts of decisive severity as will appal them as a people for a time, and reduce their Tribe to weakness.

Various circumstances have concurred to call this boldness into existence among the York Natives. They see but few Colonists, and those widely scattered over a large district; the flocks require extensive ranges of pasture land—and there are no farms or stations sufficiently strong to inspire fear. Many native depredations have been overlooked, or unresisted; and in the few instances where conflicts have occurred, they have had the appearance of being sustained only by a few individual Settlers or Soldiers. The Natives have never felt the effects of combination. Emboldened by these considerations, they have never disguised their intention to take life for life, and to resent every act of the Whites for the protection of their property, when assailed. Accordingly, the deaths of the two Natives at Solomon's, in June, 1836, were followed by an attempt on the life of a Soldier at Lennard's. The death of the Native at York in December last, was immediately followed up by the murder of Knott, and further retaliation sought by the murder of Green; and the arrest of "Darricap" and his son, for the robbery at Morrell's, was immediately seconded by the murder of Chidlow and Jones. In these several instances their success has tended to confirm them in the belief of their strength, while the punishment received has only had the effect of irritating and uniting them. This seems to be the state of things in the Country beyond the Hills, and it is probable that the lan-

guage and proceedings of that Tribe have had an effect upon some of the Natives on this side, who, without that reason, would not have thought of offending the Whites. It is at York, therefore, as the source of these evils, that the current of events must be arrested; a decisive blow there will tranquillize that District, as well as this; and arrangements have been made accordingly for the purpose of apprehending and bringing to punishment the Natives concerned in the late atrocities. If these arrangements prove successful, it is to be hoped that a period of tranquillity will succeed; but if otherwise, there is every reason to believe that the measures which will then become necessary, and the sacrifice of time and convenience which will be required from every member of the Community, will be cheerfully submitted to.

In the meanwhile, the Governor wishes to impress on every White Person the necessity there is for aiding in their own protection, by keeping their arms in order, by associating with their neighbours for mutual support, by withdrawing out of the way of the Natives as far as possible any temptation to robbery by treating them with caution, firmness, and good humour, and by not exposing themselves to attack, through going about unarmed and alone. Such precautions as these are no less necessary for their own sakes, than for the Public good, as they will tend to discourage offensive acts on the part of the Natives. At the same time it is desirable that the friendly understanding with the Perth Tribe, and many other Natives on the Swan, Canning, Murray, and Avon Rivers, should not be interrupted, but, on the contrary, maintained and cemented by every possible means; and, above all, it is especially enjoined, that no act of violence be committed towards any Native by unauthorised Individuals, except on the strongest, clearest, and most urgent grounds of self-defence.

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

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,*  
*July 20, 1837.*

**R**EQUIRED for the use of the Registrar Clerk of the Civil Court, Half a Ream of Rice or other thin Paper. Tenders for the supply of the same will be received at this Office on Tuesday first, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

The Paper to be delivered at Mr. Stone's Office, and to be subject to his approval.

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

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,*  
*July 18, 1837.*

**T**HE Land advertised in the *Gazette*, by Notice, dated June 30th, 1837, was sold to the undermentioned Party, at Public Auction, on the 17th Instant:—

*Thomas Helms.* 341 acres, situate in Perthshire, between Herdsman's and Monger's Lakes. Amount of Purchase Money—£341.

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

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,*  
*July 12, 1837.*

SALE OF TOWN ALLOTMENT.

**O**N Wednesday, the 9th day of August next, the Collector of Revenue will offer for sale by Public Auction, in front of the Public Offices, Perth, the undermentioned Allotment of Land, applied for by William Burgess, viz. :—  
Perth Building Lot S 23 (Twenty-three.)

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

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,*  
*June 23, 1837.*

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

**O**N Wednesday, the 29th July, the Collector of Revenue will offer for sale by Public Auction, in front of the Public Offices, the undermentioned Piece of Land, applied for by Edward Pickering:—

1200 Acres of Land, situate on the Williams' River, between the Grants of Mr. MacDermott and Messrs. J. & J. S. Harris.

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

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

*Commissariat Office, Perth,*  
*June 28, 1837.*

**S**EALED Tenders in Triplicate (marked "*Tenders for Wheat*") will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 2d August, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's Government, (1,500) one thousand five hundred Bushels of COLONIAL WHEAT, 60lbs. to the bushel, the growth of the Harvest of 1837, and to be delivered by the middle of March, 1838.

The Wheat to be of unexceptionable quality, clean from smut and drake, and to be delivered into the Commissariat Store, at Perth, free of any charges to the Government, at the cost and risk of the Contractor.

The Wheat to be subject to a Board of Survey before Payment is made.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than Fifty Bushels, and the Parties tendering will have to enter into a Bond with two good Sureties for the due performance of their Contract, when their Tenders are accepted.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS,  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary General.*