



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1852.

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Proclamation.

By His Excellency CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esquire, Commander in the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Territory of Western Australia, and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

IN pursuance of the authority in me vested by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the sale of Waste Lands belonging to the crown in the Australian Colonies," I do hereby notify and proclaim that the following portions of land will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, by the Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue, at the places and on the days hereinafter mentioned, at one o'clock at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions set forth in certain Land Regulations, dated 14th June, 1843.

At Perth, on Wednesday, the 4th February next:—

Perth Building Lot H 11. Upset price £22.
 Guildford " 146. " 10.
 York Suburban " A 8.—Containing 6 acres.
 Upset price £3 per acre.

Cockburn Sound Location No. 35—Comprising 25 acres more or less, extending 12 chains North, and 20 chains, 83 links East from that part of the North Eastern shore of lake Wallialup, situate 30 chains south from the south boundary of Geo. Robbs location No. 10. Upset price £1 per acre.

Cockburn Sound Location No. 36—Comprising 15 acres more or less, in form of an average square on north bank of "Medalla" Brook, the north boundary extending E. and W. 12 chains, 25 links, and W. boundary passing through centre of a marked white gum tree 150 yards N. from the brook and about 1½ miles N.E. from location 31. Upset price £1 per acre.

At Fremantle, on Thursday, February 5:—
 Fremantle Building Lots Nos. 266 and 303.
 Upset price £30 each.

Fremantle Building Lot No. 438; upset price £20; subject to erection of a wall.

At Bunbury, on Wednesday, February 11:—

Wellington Location No. 75—Comprising 10 acres more or less, extending 9 chains east, and 11 chains, 12 links north from that part of north boundary of Wellington Location No. 73, situate 3 chains east from its NW corner, opposite boundaries parallel and equal. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Vasse, on Wednesday, the 4th February:—

Busselton Building Lots Nos 143 and 145; upset price £5 each

Sussex Location No. 20—Comprising 10 acres more or less, in form of a square lying true north and south, true east and west, the NE corner of said square being 24 chains south from an inner angle of the south boundary to Capt Molloy's Location No 5, about 109 chains west from Vasse River. Upset price £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 10th day of January, 1852.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
 Governor. &c.

By His Excellency's command,
 W. A. SANFORD,
 Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

Perth, January 24, 1852.

AN Emigrant Ship being shortly expected to arrive at Fremantle, having on board Female Servants from the Agricultural districts of England and Scotland, persons desirous of engaging them through the Immigration Agent, are requested to make written application to him, stating the nature of the services required, and the rate of wages that will be given.

Applicants residing in the country districts will be expected to provide a means of conveyance for such servants as they may authorise the Immigration Agent or other person to engage for them.

F. D. WITTENOOM,
 Immigration Agent.

N.B. All persons making arrangements through the Immigration Agent, will obtain their servants direct from the ship.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 31, 1852.*

License issued.

A. Warren, Publicans License, Toodyay.
By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

*General Post Office, Perth,
February 3, 1852.*

List of Unclaimed Letters.

Anghe, D.
Best, W.; Butler, J. E.; Bagshaw, R. S.;
Banford, Mr.
Cousens, Capt. 2; Charleton, E. 2; Clark,
Capt. (*Morning Star*) 2.
Dwight, T.; Daniels, J.; Drake, W. H.;
McDonald, J.
Hodges, G. B.; Hentley, Meynell; Had-
diten, T.
James, R.
Inganroke, J.
Larkin, E.; Lane, E.; Laws, E.
Moors, Mrs E.
Norton, James.
Paterson, Mrs C. F.; Paterson, Alfred.
Rewling, S.; Russell, Mrs A. F.; Ralston,
G. D.
Stinton, J.; Smith, W.; Smith, Mr M.
(Sailor).
Thompson, H. G. Thompsett, G.
Wood, J. (Sailor); Wright, W. H.; Wil-
son, W.; Wilson, B.

A. TAYLOR,
Acting Postmaster General.

Tenders for Oil.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 14, 1852.*

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, 11th February next, for supplying One Hundred Gallons of Black or SPERM OIL, of the very best quality, for the use of the lighthouses; to be delivered at Fremantle. Samples to accompany the tenders.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 31, 1852.*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Annual Report of the Guardian of Aborigines, for the Perth district, for the Year 1851.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Perth, January 12, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to subjoin for His Excellency the Governor's information my Annual Official Report for the year 1851.

With much satisfaction I have again to testify to the general freedom from aggression, the inoffensive habits, and decided advance in civilization observable in the relations of the Aborigines with the settlers during that period. The steadily increasing intercourse of the white and native population, the acknowledged utility of their mutual services,

and the efficient footing on which His present Excellency has placed the Native Police force, have each and all contributed to work out this desirable result.

One district alone, that of the Vasse, merits, I regret to state, to be excepted from the above eulogium, by the continuance of the predatory attacks (alluded to in my last year's report) on the property of the stockholders. The Vasse district, owing to its frontier position, the large herds of cattle which wander untended over its thinly peopled pastures, together with the wild character of many of its native tribes; and the natural difficulties of the unsettled back country, all combine to account for this peculiarity, and to demand, at least for some time, the constant surveillance of a most active police force.

So systematic and continuous have these aggressions now become, that I beg most earnestly to urge on His Excellency the expediency of an immediate addition to the permanent police force of that district, a measure, in my opinion, equally politic and humane—politic as regards that protection which a thinly scattered frontier population may legitimately demand at the hands of its government, and humane as relates to the misguided Aborigines, who by a perseverance in these aggressive acts, not merely ultimately ensure severe legal punishment, but, what is much more seriously to be deprecated, bringing down upon themselves the secret vengeance of the justly irritated settlers. I feel assured that two intelligent and really efficient Mounted Policemen with their native assistants, would amply suffice for the wants of the Vasse district, would tranquilize the excitement now prevailing, and permanently restore order and good feeling between the Aborigines and the white population. The time for temporary expedients is now past, the question is now no longer the saving or expenditure of a few pounds, more or less, and the difficulties of the Vasse district must be firmly and rigorously grappled with.

It is gratifying to perceive that the newly settled districts Northward, after the first ebullition of native hostile feeling naturally incidental to the introduction of an European population with their flocks and herds are gradually settling down into order and tranquility.

The month of April in the past year was marked by the execution of two Aboriginal natives convicted both on their own confession, and the clearest corroborative evidence of the murder of another Aborigine in the employ of a settler in the York district.

My advocacy of the necessity and ultimate efficacy of inflicting capital punishment on the Aborigines in extreme and flagrant cases of murder *inter se*, being on record in my last Annual Report, needs therefore no recapitulation here, nor are my opinions on this subject in the least shaken or modified by the experience of the past year.

From my own knowledge, and from the information derived from the Native Police and other parties habitually conversant with the Aborigines, I feel assured that the influence of this and the former executions has spread to the extreme limits of our colony, and is gradually working out most satisfactory results.

Every reflective mind must be aware that the complete prevention of crime, or of any class of crime, is beyond the power of human laws, and that all that can be effected by them is to restrain crime within bounds by deterring the many, though all cannot be deterred.

There are the criminally disposed who are not to be restrained, but there are also in far greater number the criminally disposed who are to be restrained by the fear of conse-

quences. The advocates for the non-infliction of capital punishment draw their conclusions from the instances of crime that are occasionally recurring—they argue from the cases in which the terror of the laws has not availed to conquer the natural propensity of the Aborigine to indulge his vindictiveness, or follow the dictates of his superstitious creed, but they do not see, or they wholly lose sight of the incomparably larger class in which the terrors of the law have availed to conquer the temptation and propensity to crime. They see the instances in which the law has failed—they see not those in which it has succeeded.

In my last Annual Report under the head of Native Schools and Establishments, I alluded to the causes which rendered advisable the removal of the Wesleyan Native Mission from Wanneroo to some more advantageous locality, and also to the probability of the support of the Local Government in furtherance of such a scheme, without which nothing effectual could even have been attempted. The Wesleyan Committee of Management, and myself as visitor of the Institution, beg to unite in this public expression of our sense of the liberal manner in which our views and suggestions have been met by His Excellency and Council. At the commencement of the past year an eligible locality adjoining the townsite of York, together with a right of pasturage in the vicinity was granted in perpetuity so long as strictly devoted to the purposes of the Mission, and again within the last two months an addition of some acres adjoining has been further conceded. The unavoidable delays attendant on the removal of a numerous establishment, and subsequently the flooded state of the Avon River, and the absence of a bridge prevented during the past winter the settlement of the new locality, but the Rev. Mr. Smithies and the male inmates of the Institution are now fairly at their post, and actively engaged in preparatory arrangements for the immediate removal from Perth of the remainder of the Establishment.

So increased are the capabilities, so much more extensive is the present field of operation, when compared with the former establishment at Wanneroo, that I have every expectation of my official Coadjutor, at York, (under whose supervision the Institution now will be) being enabled to give a satisfactory

detail of its progress in his report for the current year.

The fact alone of small allotments of the grant being apportioned to each of the married pupils for his own peculiar benefit—on which his hut is to be erected, and for the proper cultivation of which His Excellency has been liberally pleased to offer a pecuniary premium, will, I trust, do much to attach them to the soil, and tend in a great degree to eradicate those unsettled ideas and migratory habits which have hitherto been the bane of our Aboriginal Institution.

The circumstance of Fremantle having within the last year become the principal Convict Depot of the colony, together with its consequently greatly increased population have rendered highly objectionable the continuance of an adult female Native School in that town, and the pupils have therefore been removed to the parent establishment of the Wesleyan Committee. Several marriages between the pupils of the two establishments have been solemnized within the past year, thus providing for one of the greatest difficulties attendant on our plans of Aboriginal civilization.

In summing up carefully and dispassionately the events of the past year, as connected with the Aboriginal cause in this colony, whether we review the system of convict discipline exemplified in the road gangs, both as to the amount and value of the labour performed, and the reformatory effect on the after character of the prisoners, the steady and successful working of our native postal arrangements, the efficiency of our native mounted policemen, or the utility, I might almost say, universality of native free labour both in our towns and homesteads, I believe that we have no reason, even amidst our many difficulties and discouragements, to think that our success in the cause of aboriginal amelioration has not been at least commensurate with the results attained by an infinitely greater expenditure in any of our sister colonies.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CHARLES SYMMONS,

Guardian of Aborigines, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

ARTHUR SHENTON, Government Printer Adelaide Terrace, Perth.