



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

324

Proclamation.

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

IN pursuance of the authority in me ves-
ted 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 Aus-
tralian 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-Colle-
ctors of Revenue, at the places and on the
days hereinafter mentioned, at one o'clock
at the upset price affixed to each lot res-
pectively, on the terms and conditions set
forth in certain Land Regulations, dated
14th June, 1843.

At Perth, on Wednesday, the 3rd March
next:

Avon Location No. 88.—Comprising 36 acres
more or less, extending 14 chains NNW and 25
chains 72 links ENE from a spot 2 chains SSE
from East corner of H. R. Grellett's location No.
51, opposite boundaries parallel and equal, and all
bearings magnetic. Upset price £1 per acre.

York Suburban Lot A 6—Containing 6 acres
1 rood 20 perches. Upset price £3 per acre.

York Suburban Lot A 9—Containing 6 acres.
Upset price £3 per acre.

Avon Location No. 87—Comprising 14 acres
more or less, extending 10 chains magnetic SSE,
and 14 chains WSW from East corner of H. R.
Grellett's location No. 51, opposite boundaries
parallel and equal. Upset price £1 per acre.

Swan Location No. 135—Comprising 10 acres
more or less, extending 14 chains true N and S,
and 7 chains 14 links E and W, the middle of the
West boundary being at boundary mark at SE
corner of location No. 96 at Lake Bamban. Up-
set price £1 per acre.

At the Vasse, on Wednesday, the 3rd
March next:

Bussellton Building Lot No. 120. Upset
price £7.

Given under my hand and the Public
Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this
7th day of February, 1852.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor. &c.

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

Proclamation.

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

IN pursuance of the authority in me
vested by a certain Act of the Impe-
rial Parliament of Great Britain and Ire-
land, passed in the 5th and 6th years of
Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act
for regulating the sale of Waste Lands be-
longing to the crown in the Australian col-
onies." I do hereby notify and proclaim that
the following portions of land will be offered
for Sale by Public Auction, by the Sub-
Collectors of Revenue, at Albany, on
Wednesday, the 3rd of March,
1852, 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.

Albany Building Lot No. 62. Upset price £15

Plantagenet Location No. 61—Comprising 450
acres more or less in form of a square, lying 67
chains 10 links true North and South, and 67
chains 10 links true East and West, the middle of
the South boundary being at a square and pointed
post placed 24 chains 42 links South from a large
Yait tree marked with a cross on the southern
margin of Toollbrunup Lagoon. Upset price £1
per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal
of the Colony, at Perth, this 4th day
of March, 1852.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor, &c

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

Proclamation.

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

WHEREAS the undermentioned Or-
dinance was passed by the Go-
vernor of Western Australia with the
advice of the Legislative Council thereof,
in the 14th year of Her Majesty's reign,
namely:

14th Victoria, No. 6, "An Ordinance
to provide for the due custody and disci-
pline of Offenders transported to Western
Australia, and of Offenders sentenced
therein to transportation."

Now therefore I, the Governor, do
hereby proclaim and make known to all
whom it may concern, that Her Majesty
has been graciously pleased to confirm and
allow the before mentioned Ordinance.

Given under my hand and the Public
Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 6th
day of February, 1852.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor, &c.

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

Tillage Lease.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.

THE Honorable the Collector of Re-
venue, will offer for Sale by Public
Auction, at the Revenue Office Perth, on
Wednesday, the 3rd of March next, at 1
o'clock p.m., Tillage Leases respectively
for eight years ending 31st December,
1859, of the following lands:—

100 acres more or less, extending 50 chains East,
and 20 chains South, from a spot 50 chains East
from a squared post placed 82 chains in direction
E 4 degrees S from SE corner of Mr. J. N. Drum-
mond's Melbourne Location No. 2, opposite
boundaries parallel and equal, and all bearings and
boundaries true.

100 acres more or less, extending 50 chains East
and 20 chains South from a squared post 82 chains
East 4 degrees South, from the SE corner of Mr
J. N. Drummond's Melbourne Location No. 2,
opposite boundaries parallel and equal, and all
bearings and boundaries true.

Annual rent for each of the above £10, and up-
set premium 5s.

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

£10 Premium.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.

A PREMIUM of Ten Pounds will be
paid by the Local Government to
any person who will manufacture any
quantity, not less than fifty gallons, of
Castor Oil from the Castor Oil tree of this
Colony. The Government will also en-
gage to purchase at a reasonable price

this or such larger quantity that may be
made to the extent of 200 gallons annually.
The Oil being required for burning at
the Lighthouses need not be cold drawn.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
February 7, 1852.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been
pleased to appoint B. Urban Vigors,
Esq., to be Acting Advocate General
during the absence on leave of G. F.
Moore, Esq.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been
pleased to appoint B. Urban Vigors,
Esq., to be a Magistrate of this territory.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
February 7, 1852.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs
the publication of the following
List of Officers appointed in the under-
mentioned Towns to carry out the provi-
sions of the Town Trust Act, during the
current year:

Albany,—

Chairman—H. N. Wollaston, Esq.

Committee—Messrs. Daniells, Knight,
Uglov, Robertson, and Hewson.

Treasurer and Surveyor—Mr S. Knight.
Bunbury,—

Chairman—J. W. Sillifant, Esq.

Committee—Messrs. Onslow, Morgan,
Hester, Eliot, and W. P. Clifton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr C. Clifton.
Collector—Mr J. Gill.

Guildford,—

Chairman—A. Waylen, Esq.

Committee—Messrs. S. A. Barker, W.
Jones, H. Mead, A. Jones, D. Desmond.

Treasurer—Mr Thomas Jecks.

By His Excellency's command,

W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs
the publication of the following
Licenses, viz.,

To keep Stock in Towns.

Thomat Smith 1 cow.

G. Pope 2 " 6 months.

H. L. Cole 2 "

G. Coombes 3 " 6 months.

J. Patterson 2 "

Boat Licenses Perth.

James Dyer, cargo-boat F. Caporn, gig

Louis Langoulant, gig J. Watson, "

G. W. Sanders, gig J. Tuckey, cargo boat

L. Cousins, whale-boat W. Meloy, gig

Ditto flat W. Rewell, gig.

Cart Licenses Perth.

Sarah Spencer D. Wansborough

H. L. Cole 2 W. Dalton

G. Haysom 3 J. Stanton

H. Burgess J. Shephard

R. M. Habgood E. Barron

W. Padbury
J. Stokes
J. Ougden
J. Dyer
L. Toovey
J. Dolbear
C. Clarkson

M. Cleaver
J. Cleaver
Mark Padbury
Thomas Hokin
J. C. Patterson
Isaac Place

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

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.

Immigration Depots.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.*

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office for the supply of the undermentioned articles until noon of Wednesday, the 18th instant.

At Perth Depot.

Tea, Sugar, Bread, Flour, Potatoes and other Vegetables, Rice.

At Fremantle Depot.

Tea, Flour, Potatoes and other Vegetables, Rice

to be delivered in such quantities and at such periods as may be fixed by the Immigration Agent.

The Tenders must state at per lb. and to be accompanied by samples, with the exception of Vegetables which must be supplied to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent, or such person as he may appoint.

For the information of parties tendering it is notified that about Four Hundred Emigrants are shortly expected.

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

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 7, 1852.*

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

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

York, January 22, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for His Excellency's information, my annual

Report as Guardian of the Aborigines of this district, for the year 1851.

For many years now past, the humane and kind treatment of the aborigines by the settlers of this colony, has been the subject of congratulation in all the reports of the Protectors. The prudence of this conduct, so honorable to Western Australia, is apparent in the return exhibited by the natives on their part, of the most perfect confidence, good will and valuable services; in the absence of all acts of aggression, and in the security of the lives and properties of the settlers thinly scattered over this extensive territory. This condition of our social state may be traced to the free nature of the colony from its first settlement, to the character of the earliest immigrants, who were mostly men of birth property and education, and of the valuable class of dependants introduced by them, many of whom are now included among the wealthiest and most respectable of our farmers. But it is also mainly attributable to the regulations of our Governors, who have been so watchful over the interests of the aborigines, and who adopted a course of treatment, at once judicious, conciliatory and firm, and lastly to the office of the Protectors; an appointment first made at the recommendation of Governor Hutt. The welfare of the natives, as well as the benefit and protection of the settlers, was also singularly consulted by his selection of Mr J. Drummond, who still remains chief officer of Police. The settler of those days will not consider that I advance too much, when I state that, without his valuable services, the measure of the Government could scarcely have been carried out. The capability possessed by this officer of enduring fatigue and privation in the bush, with an intimate knowledge of their habits customs, and language, enabled him to acquire a wide influence, and thus to detect and repress the outrages of the evil-disposed against the settlers, whilst at the same time, the warm regard evinced by him in everything connected with their good, rendered him an efficient assistant in conciliating their friendship.

I have been led to preface my report with these remarks, as this year is remarkable as entering upon a new epoch in the history of this colony, by the introduction for the first time of convicts amongst the population, and it may be interesting in after time, to compare the then with the present state of affairs. It is in respect of this also, fortunate, that such a hold has previously been obtained on the affections of the natives. There are many, I believe, who apprehend, that this, like the older settlements of Australia, will become the scene of bushranging at no very distant period. But without the co-operation of the natives this would be impossible, and from all my experience, I have the utmost reliance, that they on the contrary, will render every assistance in their power, in apprehending without delay, any convict who may attempt this desperate mode of existence.

It has frequently been observed, from the first introduction of this class, of per-

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

sons, that the natives have looked upon them with aversion, and that they appear to consider them as labouring under a certain degree of degradation, which places them beneath themselves in their own estimation. So long therefore as they retain these feelings, the settler may dismiss all fears of the existence of bushranging in the colony.

In all this district extending from the Williams at the southern extremity to Bibeno at the Victoria Plains, to the north, about 220 miles, and crossing from thence to Dundaragan, 30 miles, and returning southward to Gingin about 60 miles more, there have been only three cases reported to me, of sheep spearing, and these occurred at the extremities.

In the early part of the year also, some natives who had escaped from gaol, committed numerous robberies of shepherd huts on one occasion, stealing a double barrelled gun, with some ammunition. This was afterwards brought to me, and the party taken by means of another native, who had escaped with them from gaol, and who received his pardon in consequence. The same natives having been sent with others as assigned servants to the new district of Champion Bay, induced the others to accompany them, and absconded, returning to their own district, through 300 miles of unknown country. They had no sooner entered the settled parts, than they commenced robbing the shepherds' huts of every article of food and clothing, and their course was marked by the same system of deliberate plunder, which was continued in the York district until they were recaptured. Five other natives also absconded from Champion Bay, one of whom was shot by the soldier constable, and two of them committed several robberies, at the Plains and on the way to York. These two by the vigilance of the police were captured the second day of their arrival, and the other two were captured at the Plains by Neurgap, a York native, who was returning with his master from Champion Bay, and delivered by him to the police at Toodyay. The settlers at the Plains suffered seriously by the depredations of these escaped prisoners, and it is only by their that robbing of huts of any moment has been committed there of late.

At the sheep stations to the eastward of the York and Beverley districts, some hut robbing also occurred, about the commencement of winter, the perpetrators of which were led by a native prisoner, also escaped from Perth, and who was one of the two condemned (but afterwards pardoned) for the same murder for which Kanyin suffered. I am sorry to report that notwithstanding every exertion, they have continued to elude the vigilance of the police.

The Summary Jurisdiction Act has continued to work very well, effecting a considerable saving to the colony, as well as preventing a great deal of unnecessary suffering to the natives, who are now brought to trial without undergoing a confinement in prison sometimes of several months' duration previous to the Quarter Sessions. I would however recommend an extension of the maximum term of im-

prisonment which the act empowers magistrates to award, from six months to two years, in cases of aggravated theft or of serious assault.

The native young men continue to be employed at the different farms; as general servants, some having charge of teams, as shepherds and herdsmen, in hunting in cattle and horses from the bush, for which they will always be most in request; in reaping and in other occupations. But they will return to the bush and to the habits of their race, during a portion of the year, and remain until they tire of bush fare, and begin to long for the luxuries of tea, sugar and flour; whilst they are rendering themselves useful to the settler, they are at the same time receiving a practical training in the habits of civilization; and although there are no schools, and the settler has had no leisure to instruct them (his own children being frequently without tuition), it must not be thought that they are not imbibing a certain portion of religious knowledge. Almost all the young are now acquainted with the existence of a Supreme being, and of the doctrine of future rewards and punishment, and their old debasing superstitions and customs are gradually losing their hold on the minds of the rising generation. I have observed that those especially who have been at Rottneest, under Mr Armstrong, as Moral Agent, evince a still greater degree of information on these subjects than any others.

I may notice here, as shewing an advance of civilization, the instance of Karan, a lad in the service of Mr Viveash, having trenched and planted a portion of ground for a garden, and dug and sown a piece of land with wheat for his own benefit. His Excellency having marked this industry with a suitable reward, others may be encouraged to imitate the example. Much might be done by the landed proprietors with the natives attached to their estates, if portions of land were set apart for them, and the young were assisted in building cottages, they might be gradually weaned from the bush, and thus be brought ere long within the reach of permanent instruction.

Taking into consideration the extent of country, bush fires were of rare occurrence during the year; this was principally owing to the very short and scanty feed every where; but the appointment of native fire men in each district, had some influence in restraining others from burning the bush, and in making them more careful in carrying fire.

The Native Policemen have been very efficient, and have come in this and the Toodyay district, to take the place of a soldier, and their numbers might be increased with advantage.

A considerable number of dogs belonging to the natives have been destroyed by the Police, and as opportunity occurs, they will continue to do so. I am nevertheless of opinion, that the influence of the police over the natives, with whom they should be on the best of terms, is injured by their depriving them of what they so highly value.

Up to this time, the want of means has prevented the Government from adopting any extensive scheme of education for the natives and this colony seems to be entirely overlooked by the great missionary societies of England. The only one of the schools which promised any success, that of the Wesleyan Institution at Gullalup, in the Perth district, has been greatly retarded, notwithstanding a liberal expenditure, by the worthless nature of the ground selected for their farming operations. This institution also, never fairly recovered its ground in the estimation of the natives there, since the occurrence of a number of deaths amongst the pupils, some years ago from affection of the mesenteric gland. The missionary and local superintendent having determined to remove the scene of their labours to this district, and His Excellency having bestowed upon them in trust for the natives, 100 acres of fine land well situated within the town-site of York, and with access to abundance of water, I confidently look forward to an increased field of usefulness being opened up.

The same assignment of land might be followed out in the different districts, and as the funds of the colony are rapidly improving, I trust His Excellency will be enabled to establish under Government control and management, Native Institutions at the Plains, Toodyay, Northam, and Beverley as opportunity offers, and a proper person can be secured to superintend them since on this almost entirely will depend the prospects of the undertaking. By means of these Institutions the marriage prohibitions may be broken through and the great evil polygamy abated. It is now very rare to see in the assemblage of the natives in the settled districts, any children amongst them, and I am the more impressed every day with the belief, that when the present race of young people are grown old, there will be no rising generation to take their places; unless there is an influx from the bordering tribes, in another generation they will become all but extinct, and unknown amongst the white people.

A marked change for the better in their conduct towards one another is observable, since the law has been put in force in cases of assault. Formerly no assemblage or corroboree took place without a succession of desperate fights ending sometimes in a general engagement. A more extended intercourse has now commenced, as if they had acquired greater confidence; natives from all quarters meet, and instead of quarrelling they may be seen, striving peacefully at games lately introduced amongst them.

It could not be expected however, that that the passions of savage men, with weapons in their hands, could be wholly restrained, or that deep rooted superstitions could be completely eradicated at once; but although this has not been accomplished, a great check has been put to wanton bloodshed, as well as to the more deliberate murders arising from superstition. Since the late executions, no death

from violence occurred within the settled districts until the month of September. At this time, two brothers, one of them a servant of Mr Davison's at the Victoria Plains, named Jamie, the other named Doorgan, of the Benedictine mission, went for a few days into the bush, with some natives from the eastward of Northam, a sudden quarrel arose: these natives assailed the brothers with spears and kileys. Doorgan, who had no spear, did all he could to make peace, until his brother was struck through the leg with a kiley, he then seized a spear, which had been thrown at him, and speared Mangerwort through the thigh. Both wounds proved fatal; after some weeks, Jamie was doing well, and would have recovered had not the natives removed him from Budge Budge.

In revenge for the death of Mangerwort, the natives from the same quarter waylaid and speared Manningwort, another servant of Mr Davison, and his wife. This native had been hunting for his master, about three miles from the house, and was returning with kangaroos, when the natives came up, and on pretence of informing him of the death of a relative, held him in their arms as is usual, and then treacherously speared him through the body with five spears. His wife, who was also badly wounded, managed to reach Badge Badge, and give notice of the murder.

Several native prisoners have been employed in this district under Assistant Surveyor F. Gregory, at different times, without any restraint whatever. They have remained without any attempt at escape, until the periods of their sentences had expired, and Mr Gregory has expressed himself well pleased with their services. I have already alluded to the prisoners from this district being sent to Champion Bay, as this experiment has proved a total failure, all having absconded, I would respectfully recommend that none should be assigned except in the neighbourhood of their own ground.

The mail between this and Toodyay has been tolerably well carried by natives during the year. Two of them gave some trouble, one having ran away, but having been afterwards retaken, the same man behaved well, and carried the mail regularly to the end of the year.

I have already alluded to the introduction of Convicts into the colony. The fate of the aborigines is closely linked to that of the settlers, and this measure, although productive of much pecuniary benefit and relief, cannot be looked upon as one of unmixed good. Indeed from the short experience we have had, it can hardly be doubted, that there will be a large influx of drunkenness and vice. The natives will share in the improved circumstances of the colony, but it is to be feared they will participate still more surely in the evils accompanying the change. To protect them from the fatal contagion of drunkenness, as well as from insult and injury, will call for in all probability, the utmost vigilance

of the Guardians. New diseases, it is to be apprehended, will follow them especially the small pox. To guard against this, a supply of vaccine matter has been received by the medical officer, and in conjunction with him, I will use my best endeavours to induce them to submit to vaccination. For this scourge be introduced at present, the effects must be awful to the natives, and the disease would be carried by them to

the dwellings of the settlers, throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. COWAN.

Guardian of Aborigines.

ARTHUR SHENTON, Government Printer Adelaide
Terrace, Perth.