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*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 12, 1841.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the Annual Report of C. Symmons, Esq., Protector of Natives, to be published for general information.

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

Perth, December 31, 1841.

Sir, I have the honor to submit my Annual Report, ending Dec. 31, 1841. In its perusal, I trust that His Excellency will not consider that the satisfactory promise I held out in my report for the year 1840 has been belied, but, on the contrary, I should hope it will be admitted that the seeds scattered during the first year of my duties as Protector, have produced a harvest as satisfactory and abundant, under existing circumstances, as could fairly have been anticipated.

With the exception of the gross outrage of the murder of Mr. Layman, at the Vasse, in February last, the period included in this report has been unmarked, throughout my widely extended district, by any native aggression on the person, or property of the settlers, while, on the other hand, it has not elapsed without evident proofs of the advantages accruing from the present system of management, and of the influence we are daily acquiring over the minds of the aborigines.

This influence, so important in its results, may doubtless be attributed partly to fear, the hope of reward, or other such motives; but I have also reason to believe that our mild treatment, our undeviating good faith in all transactions with the natives, and the conviction that neither time nor space can eventually avert the punishment of crime, have each, and all combined to produce the beneficial effects here alluded to.

It is also gratifying to observe, that the protection afforded to the native, by "dressing him in a little brief authority," is neither undervalued, nor deemed of trifling importance. A fact in point has lately fallen within my observation. Boo-rar, a native Canning mountain-man, by his zeal and activity in the apprehension of several notorious native offenders, had rendered himself so obnoxious that his life had been repeatedly menaced by members of his own and the neighboring tribes; a spear-wound having even been inflicted on him. In this extremity, Boo-rar adopted the sole course which in his opinion could effectually shield him from the vengeance of his countrymen, and his safety has been ensured by his recent appointment to the office of constable on the Canning River.

No fact can more triumphantly bear out this assertion of our growing influence over the native population than the late capture of the native Men-dik (alias Ni-co-la), in the Canning district; official notice of which appeared in the Government Gazette of Sept 9, 1841. In the month of July, 1839, this man had murdered an unoffending European lad with the design of driving away the flock under his charge. In vain, at the time of the occurrence, had parties both of the military and settlers scoured the country; all search was ineffectual; and thus, for a period of more than two years, had the murderer successfully baffled all attempts at his apprehension.

In this dilemma, having on previous minor occasions satisfactorily tested the efficiency of the native constables, and judging that no fitter occasion could be found for proving their capabilities and eventual utility, I assembled these functionaries from their several districts, and despatched them with positive orders to seize the said Mendik alive. Within ten days the murderer was brought in, chained to the wrist of a native constable; at the Quarter Sessions he was found guilty on his own confession, and ultimately paid with his life the penalty of this offence.

Such examples of our retributive justice must surely produce a deep moral effect on the minds of the aborigines, more especially when occurring so long after the commission of the crime, and effected through the instrumentality of their own countrymen.

To Mr. Edward Hester, of the Canning, who voluntarily accompanied the party of constables, much praise is due, as to his watchful superintendence subsequent to his capture the prisoner's safe arrival in Perth must be mainly attributed. I have the pleasure of informing his Excellency, that the execution of the said Men-dik (alias Ni-co-la) has been productive of effects equally beneficial as in the cases of Dod-jeep and

Bar-bong, who suffered death for the murder of Mrs. Cook, at York, in 1840. A stern moral lesson has been inculcated, and I am inclined to believe, that henceforth the lives, if not the property, of Europeans will be held sacred by the natives of the settled districts of the Colony.

In September, I visited the convict establishment at Rottnest. The health of the prisoners since my last visit (a period of some months, owing to the tempestuous weather during the winter season) had been uninterruptedly good—their general appearance was cheerful and contented,—the superintendent's report of their conduct satisfactory, while the great progress, both in building and agricultural improvements, needed no comment on their habits of active industry, or the zeal and energy of Mr. Vincent, the Superintendent.

I have endeavoured at all times to inculcate the idea of the inviolability of all natives either when acting as guides, or in any way immediately under our protection, and this injunction is likely to be permanently impressed on the minds of the aborigines by the recent capture of the native Wi-war for the deliberate murder of a Canning man (Dy-ung) while acting as guide to some soldiers of the 51st Regt. The prisoner will be tried on the capital charge at the ensuing sessions.

From these details of the success of our coercive measures towards the adult native population, it is gratifying for me to direct his Excellency's attention to the progress we are, perhaps insensibly, but really rapidly making in the civilization of the juvenile branches of the native community.

Our day and Sunday schools now number upwards of thirty three children of either sex, all of whom have made considerable progress in spelling and reading. Sand-boxes for teaching the rudiments of writing on the Lancasterian principle, have been introduced, and promise to prove a source, not merely of amusement, but of future improvement.

The children in the employ of the inhabitants of Perth, continue to give perfect satisfaction, and it is gratifying to observe, that the demand for their services is greater than the possible supply.

To the active co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Smithies, and the committee of management, as also to the patient zeal of Mr. Armstrong, the teacher, much of the good produced must be attributed.

It is a subject of real gratification to find, that the advantages derivable from these juvenile institutions, are commencing to be appreciated in other districts of the colony.

A school on nearly a similar footing to that of its progenitor at Perth, has lately been established at Guildford, where twenty-one native children are in daily attendance, nearly all of whom are in the service of the settlers at Guildford, or in the vicinity. The teacher of this school, Mr. Abraham Jones, to whom an allowance of £20 per annum for a school-room, has been granted by the Local Government, appears, by his knowledge of the habits and manners of the aborigines, to be well fitted for his present occupation, and extremely zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Within the limits of our town sites, and locations, native fights and disturbances, have either wholly ceased; or are of such rare occurrence as to form exceptions to the generally peaceable demeanour of the aborigines, and are invariably visited with severe punishment.

The late quarter is also memorable as the era of an event likely, if systematically followed up, to be productive of great future changes and amelioration in the domestic habits of the natives of Western Australia. I allude to the first marriage celebrated according to the forms of the Christian church between two aboriginal natives. By some it may possibly be urged that in the present unenlightened state of the aborigines, the experiment (for such only it professes to be) was premature. It was not however adopted without a careful deliberation on its probable results, and few parties perhaps could have been better selected, than the two individuals in question as the precursors of a future generation of native legitimacy. Both have been for upwards of two years domiciliated in the service of our Perth settlers, and consequently to a certain extent unfitted to return, even if so disposed to the privations of the bush. The young man, more especially, is remarkable for his tractability, uniform good conduct, and apparent appreciation of the comforts of civilized life.

The marriage ceremony, and the previous rite of baptism, were not administered, until the solemn nature of the engagements they were on the eve of contracting were first repeatedly explained in a style suited to their very limited comprehension. The Government has communicated its intention of presenting the couple with a town allotment in fee-simple, unalienable, and to devolve to their legitimate descendants, and through the liberality of their Wesleyan friends, a comfortable temporary residence has been provided, until their own grant is ready for location.

As there may be some who would object to the above experiment as premature, I would name the following prospective advantages, as, I trust an amply sufficient justification. Nearly the whole of the children of either sex, belonging to the Perth and the neighbouring tribes, from the age of 6 to 15, are at present domiciliated as servants with the inhabitants. Amongst these, the girls, with scarcely an exception, have, according to custom, been from their birth affianced to blood relatives,—generally old men already married. It is almost needless to observe, that from such unions too frequently arise infidelity, quarrels, and bloodshed. To resign girls, after having been brought up in comparative luxury and civilization, to the arms of savages, old enough to be their grandfathers, and to the rigorous privations of the bush, would be evidently the refinement of cruelty, and destructive of all our anxious labors and expence on their account. Our object therefore is to endeavour to overthrow a custom so opposed to nature, and common sense, and to effect, when time and circumstances may render them expedient, suitable unions between the juvenile natives now in training in our establishments. To obviate however any charge of injustice towards the original proprietors of these girls, gratuities of flour will be distributed to them at stated intervals, and the reason for such distribution distinctly explained.

Again,—by the introduction of the ceremony of marriage amongst the natives so immediately under our charge, and the enforcement of its regulations, polygamy, that native curse, will gradually become extinct and the women will become something better than the degraded creatures,—the mere domestic drudges which they are at present.

From the children of the rising generation,—of that generation now in training in our families and schools,—can we alone hope for the fruits of our exertions; and surely I am justified in urging even the possibility of such results, above alluded to, as an ample apology (if apology indeed be needed) for the introduction of the experiment of legally solemnizing native marriages.

I have but just returned from a visit to the Canning, Murray, Australind, and Leschenault districts. I found the natives suffering severely from a disease, similar in its effects to the European influenza. Some deaths had occurred, chiefly among the aged, or very young children. On my return to Perth, I found that the same disease had manifested itself in that neighbourhood, and within the last few days, several natives have fallen victims. In Fremantle also, it had made serious ravages.

The quiet of the several districts above mentioned was undisturbed, and a mutual good feeling seems daily to be more and more established between the colonists and the aborigines.

As herdsmen on several of the farms, and as guides to travellers, and surveying parties in the bush, the natives are especially useful, but I regret, that their wandering habits, and abhorrence of any fixed occupation, still oppose insuperable obstacles, to any systematic civilization of the adult population. In the summer season particularly, when roots and other food are easily procurable, the daily rations issued to the native constables are found an insufficient inducement to keep them from the bush. To attempt to extract any thing assimilating to daily, or systematic labor, from the adults of such a class, is hopeless.

In spite however of these and similar obstacles, naturally incidental to any attempt at engrafting civilization on the stem of native barbarism, the good work, is silently but surely progressing, and I believe that the day is not far distant, when the Colonists will reap the fruits of their exertions, and of that kind treatment which has, with few exceptions, invariably characterized their relations with the aborigines of Western Australia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES SYMMONS,

Protector of Natives.

To the Honorable the }
Colonial Secretary. }

Since writing the above (the delivery of which into the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's office has been delayed, through indisposition) I regret to be compelled to notify to His Excellency, the death, on the third of January, of the native John Warrup, to whose recent marriage, I have so particularly alluded in the foregoing report. He fell a victim to the now prevalent disease.

Perth, January 4th, 1842.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
December 29, 1841.

THE Heads of Departments will be pleased to observe that, henceforth, it will be necessary to transmit to the Colonial Secretary, by three o'clock on Wednesday's, whatever they may have for publication in the Gazette on the succeeding Friday.

For advertisements respecting Dissolutions of Partnership, Sheriff's Sales and Executions, and all other notices and advertisements from Public Departments, where the cost falls on the parties concerned, a charge will be made at the rate of three shillings and six pence for eight lines or less, and three pence for each line additional, for each insertion.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 18, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the resumption of the undermentioned town allotments have been cancelled,—

Fremantle lot	334
"	347
"	372
"	382
"	410

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 19, 1842.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following list of Allotments in the Town of Guildford which have reverted

to the Crown for non-performance of the conditions of assignment,—

No. Name of Assignee.

7—	F. Whitfield
10—	W. Manning
15—	G. F. Coucher
16—	C. Browne
27—	W. Jones
28—	S. Hamshire
30—	Sarah Best
30½—	George Best
34—	C. F. Leroux
35—	R. Martin
36—	John Crocker
41—	Wm. Burnes
47—	James McDermott
48—	W. Shorthouse
51—	Wm. Dalton
54—	Wm. Ward, Jr.
55—	G. S. F. Coucher
70—	G. S. Coucher
71—	Sarah A. Coucher
72—	Emma A. Coucher
73—	C. Coucher
74—	J. W. Coucher
75—	J. Macnoe
76—	do.
78—	Edwin Knott
80—	E. Whitfield
92—	Wm. Edwards
93—	do.
96—	Wm. Tanner
109—	Thos. Syred
111—	W. B. Andrews
112—	R. Lewis
114—	George Wall
115—	Matilda Wall
116—	Mary A. Wall
117—	John Tuckey
118—	R. Barnden
119—	Frances Barnden

121—	David Ward
123—	John Purkis
124—	J. Oldham
125—	Henry Gomez
126—	S. Moore
131—	Parr & Co.
132—	do.
133—	D. Whittington
134—	Jane Whittington
135—	J. Dolbear
136—	C. R. Hinds
158—	Wm. Jones
159—	Wm. Jones, Jr.
160—	Lowis & Co.
161—	do.
162—	do.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 11, 1842.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the resumption of the following town allotments has been cancelled,—

Fremantle, Nos. 42, 43, 277, and 278.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 5, 1842.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Mr. P. L. S. Chauncey, who has been acting as an Assistant Surveyor during Mr. Pearce's absence on leave, to the vacancy which has arisen in the Survey Department in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Thomas Browne; and to appoint Mr. Augustus C. Gregory to act as an Assistant Surveyor until Mr. Pearce's return.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
December 16, 1841.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

CONVEYANCE of the Post Office Mails being required from and to the undermentioned places, for one year from the 1st of April, 1842, persons desirous of contracting for the same, are requested to transmit their offers, in writing, to this Office, before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st of February, endorsed "Tenders for the Conveyance of Mails," viz.:—

From and to Perth and Fremantle, three times a week.

From and to Perth and Fremantle, oftener than three times a week.

From and to Perth and Guildford, three times a week.

From and to Albany, King George's Sound, and Guildford, once a month.

From and to Perth and the Canning, once a fortnight.

From and to the Canning and Pinjarra, once a fortnight.

From and to Pinjarra and Bunbury, by way of Australind, once a fortnight.

From and to Bunbury and Busselton, once a week.

From and to Guildford and Toodyay, once a week.

The mail between Guildford and Albany to be conveyed in a light spring cart.

Each party tendering, or an agent for him, to attend at this Office on the day appointed for opening the tenders, and each tender is to bear the signature of two respectable persons, willing to enter into a bond, with the contractor, for the safety of the mails, and the due performance of the contract.

Other particulars may be known by applying at this Office, or to the Postmaster General, Perth.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 11, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified for the information of parties interested, that the following Deeds of Grant of Town and rural lots of Land have passed the Council since the publication of the last notice,—

James Jones,	Guildford lot	No. 85
E. A. Wollaston,	Bunbury	No. 14
W. K. Shenton,	do	No. 17
Do.,	do	No. 18
Eliot & Stirling,	do	No. 1
F. C. Singleton,	do	No. 5
James K. Child,	do	No. 39

T. R. C. Walters,	do	No. 16
Clifton & Plowes,	do	No. 15
A. J. W. Northey,	do	No. 2
W. H. Drake,	Perth lot	S 33
Do.,	do	S 34
E. G. Collinson,	do	S 29
J. W. Davey,	Fremantle lot	40
Do.,	do	120
Anne Pace,	Perth	Y 43

W. K. Shenton, Leschenault location 30,
100 acres
Messrs. Bussel, Sussex location No. 1,
5,573 acres
Messrs. Chapman, Sussex location No. 2,
3,000 acres
Josephine Birkett, Leschenault No. 42,
1,200 acres
By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN.

Public Offices, Fremantle,
January 15, 1842.

LIST of persons who have obtained Publican's and Dog Licenses for the District of Fremantle for the current year,—

PUBLICANS LICENSES.

Back, Edward
Duffield, John
Francisco, Alexander
Heard, William
Wickstead, John

DOG LICENSES.

Bateman, J.	3
Brown, A. M. B.	2
Back, E.	1
Coucher, G. S.	1
Cobledich, J.	1
Davies, A.	1
Duffield, J.	2
Grainger, J.	1
Helpman, F.	1
Hunt, T.	4
Lewis, H.	1
Lamb, W.	1
Lockyer, Joseph	1
Murray, D. S.	1
Maxworthy, A.	1
Pace, A.	1
Pearse, J.	1
Pearse, W.	1
Robinson, A.	2
Shipton, J.	1
Scott, D.	2
Samson, H.	2
Thomas, J.	1
Thomson, R.	2
Wickstead, J.	1

R. McB. BROWN,
Resident Magistrate.

Collector of Revenue's Office, Perth
January 11, 1842.

LIST of Publicans and Dog Licensees granted at this Office since the last return,—

DOG LICENSES.

H. E. Governor Hutt,	1
G. J. Webb,	1
A. Hillman,	1
H. L. Cole,	1
W. B. Andrews,	1
F. Lochée,	1
E. Picking,	1
R. Baker,	1
Peter Brown,	1
Sarah Helms,	1
Sergt. Duffley,	1
Frances Gregory,	1
John Tichbourne,	1
W. H. Drake,	1
E. Souper,	1
John Pullen,	1
G. B. Hodges,	1
W. Samson,	1
J. Schoales,	1
J. Dearden,	1
George Rewell,	2
Wm. Hare,	2
P. L. S. Chauncey,	2
G. Hancock,	2
J. Leake,	2
A. H. Irby,	6
Patrick Doyle,	5

PUBLICANS LICENSES.

Mary Mason
Martha Crisp,
George Williams,
Johnathan Jones
Charles F. Clarkson.

G. Leake & Co., one gallon license
Frederick Croft, ditto

H. CAMFIELD,
Acting Collector.

General Post Office, Perth
January 20, 1842.

I AM desired by the Directors of the General Road Trust to state that Tenders for the immediate repair of the Guildford Ferry Boat will be received at this Office at one o'clock on Thursday next the 27th inst.

E. PICKING,
Clerk to the Road Trust.

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