

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1848

[No. 124

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 22, 1848.*

Persons desirous of Contracting for the Conveyance of the Post Office Mails, from and to the undermentioned places, for one Year from the 1st April, 1848, are requested to send in their Tenders to this Office, on or before Tuesday, the 21st March next—

Daily.

Between Perth and Fremantle.

Three times a Week.

Between Perth and Guildford.

Once a Week.

Between Guildford and Toodyay via York.

Once a Month.

Between Fremantle and King George's Sound, via Mandurah, Australind, Bunbury and the Vasse.

The several Mails to be carried on horseback or in light carts.

Parties tendering or an authorised agent to attend at this Office on the day appointed to open the Tenders, and each Tender is to bear the signature of two respectable persons who are willing to enter into a bond with the contractor for the safe conveyance of the mail, and the due performance of the contract.

*By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.*

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 27, 1848.*

Additional Tenders.

It being considered advisable to establish a more frequent communication with the Southern Districts, if such an object can be attained at any reasonable rate, additional Tenders will also be received at the same time with the above, for carrying a Mail once a fortnight, or once a week, between Perth and Mandurah, Bunbury, or the Vasse, and also for carrying a Mail monthly between Bunbury and Albany, to which objects the particular attention of the Resident Magistrates of these districts respectively, is particularly directed.

*By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.*

*Colonial Secretary's Office Perth,
February 19 1848.*

Depasturing License.

The following application has been received:—

Feb. 21, 1848—James M'Coart, 330 acres, Sussex District, adjoining the fee-simple lands of Sir J. Stirling, the Rev. Dr.

Brady, and Messrs. Ommanney, Harford, Doolan, and Moriarty.

*By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.*

P r o c l a m a t i o n .

By His Excellency Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK CHIDLEY IRWIN, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 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 of Great Britain and Ireland, and passed in the 5th & 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 portion of Land in the district of Wellington, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, 1848, at the upset price affixed thereto, on the terms and conditions set forth in certain land regulations, dated the 14th June, 1843.

Leschenault Location, No. 66.—Comprising 160 acres, more or less, with boundaries true N. and S. and true E and W., extending 45 chains 71 links N. and 35 chains E. from a Surveyor's marked tree, about 24 miles E.S.E. from Bunbury on the marked Post-road between Bunbury and Konjoup.

Upset price £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this 24th day of Feb. 1848.

*F. C. IRWIN,
Governor, &c.*

*By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!*

P r o c l a m a t i o n .

By His Excellency Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK CHIDLEY IRWIN, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territories of Western Australia and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the second Section of the Ordinance to constitute a Central Board

of Works, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Members of the said Board shall from time to time be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council. Now, therefore, I, the Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the said power vested in me, do hereby appoint Samuel Moore, Esquire to be a Member of the said Board, instead of George Leake, Esquire, who has resigned.

Given under my hand and seal, at Perth, this 26th day of February, 1848.

F. C. IRWIN,
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 25, 1848.*

His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication of the following notices for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

*Office of Central Board of Works,
Perth, Feb. 24, 1848.*

Intended Roads between Bunbury and Wonnerup, and between Bunbury and Australind.

It is hereby notified for general information, that Roads have been laid out and marked between the Townsites of Bunbury and Wonnerup, and between Bunbury and the north boundary of Australind.

Surveys of the above lines are open to inspection at the Offices of the Surveyor-General, Perth, and of the District Surveyor in Wellington, and after the expiration of One Month from this date, the necessary steps will be taken for adopting the said Roads as public lines of communication, in conformity with the Ordinance 10th Vict., No. 19.

W. KNIGHT,
Chairman of Central Board of Works.

*Office of Central Board of Works,
Perth, Feb. 24, 1848.*

Proposed Lines of Road.

Pursuant to the Ordinance 10th Vict., No. 19, it is hereby notified for general information, that Surveys are in progress of certain lines of road as hereinafter stated, with a view to their being laid out, marked, and proposed for adoption as public lines of communication in Western Australia.

- 1.—Between Australind and Peel Town site, with a branch to Pinjarra.
- 2.—Between York and Bejoording Town site, through Northam and Toodyay.
- 3.—Between Northam and the York Road eastward of Mahogany Creek.

The following lines will also be undertaken, with the same view, as means become available, viz:—

- 4.—Between Toodyay and Guildford Townsites.
- 5.—Between York and Beverly Town-

sites, with a branch to Dale River.

- 6.—Between Dale River and the York Road.
- 7.—Between East end of Perth Causeway and Guildford, passing westward of Barneden's Hill by the old road to Belmont, then a short distance eastwards of Mr John Hardey's residence on Grove Farm, and joining the new Guildford Road at the lower boundary of Mangonah.

W. KNIGHT,
Chairman of Central Board of Works.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 19, 1848.*

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Geological Report of Dr. F. von Sommer, of the country in the Toodyay and York Districts.

By His Excellency's command,
G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Perth, February 5, 1848.

Sir,—According to your instructions, I went, January 15th, in company with Mr. Bland (Protector of Natives in the Eastern Districts), first to Toodyay, and from thence to York.

The greater fertility of those portions of the country, in comparison with the land westwards of the Darling Range (with few exceptions of places enriched by marine and diluvial deposits), is very obvious geologically to account for, by the more or less rapid and perfect transition from compact siliceous granite (containing but little mica) to a hornblend or trap formation, which, but for the absence of ante-diluvial remains, would be classified with the under Silurian rocks of Europe; and this change already takes place about 30 to 35 miles Eastwards of Perth.

This transition manifests itself first, by a greater proportion of felspar in the granite, giving this rock a greater tendency to decomposition, and a more clayey appearance; then, a little farther to the east, is the introduction of hornblende and augite in the composition of the rocks, in a manner peculiarly observable, namely—by small girdles or zones of compact siliceous trap, running for many miles from NNW to SSE, and visible on the surface by their open and grassy appearance (as large trees cannot strike root into this compact rock, but which, notwithstanding, when exposed to the atmosphere, decomposes, forming, when compared with the granite, a superior soil).

Farther eastwards appear rocks and hills of crystalline hornblend, asbestos, and opal, with numerous escarpments of granite and interruptions by beds of iron-clay; but as far as I had an opportunity of ascertaining, the quantity of granite was decreased, and gave place to fields of hornblend and gneiss.

Beds of secondary limestone at Toodyay, and at York, give this country very much the appearance of having been once covered by the sea, and it seems therefore reasonable to expect farther to the east, or,

rather, to the north-east from these regions, the full development of the secondary series of rocks, and amongst them, perhaps, metalliferous slates and carboniferous shales.

As there also exists a primitive or granite formation between King George's Sound and Cape Riche, it is possible that the central line of that formation, or a branch of it, cuts the line of coast perhaps about Cape Naturaliste or Cape Leewin—supposing that the granite of the Darling Range is not connected in a direct way with the granite of King George's Sound and Cape Riche—which interesting circumstance I have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining; but, even if that should not be the case, there is every probability (as I had the honor to explain in my former reports) to suppose, that that line does not pass very far eastwards of Cape Riche.

As I also had the honor, on a former occasion, to state the probability of the existence of carboniferous deposits beneath the flats situated between parts of the western coast and the Darling Range, notwithstanding the absence, or the insufficiency of direct geological indications, I may therefore be permitted to remain silent on the subject, the more so, as we shall soon have an opportunity of ascertaining this point by direct experiments.

You will oblige me, Sir, by communicating this report to His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. VON SOMMER.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office Perth,
February 25 1848.*

His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication of the following report from Mr F. Armstrong, Moral Instructor of the Aborigines at Rottnest.

By His Excellency's command.

G. F. MOORE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rottnest, Feb. 10, 1848.

Sir,—I beg to forward you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, some account of my proceedings since my arrival here.

With regard to the instruction of the natives, after having conferred with Mr. Vincent as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of my appointment, so as to occasion the least degree of interference with the employment and discipline of the prisoners, it was arranged that Wednesdays in the mornings and Fridays in the evenings, should be the times of their instruction during the week, and on the Sabbath in the afternoon. That their hunting day should not be on Sunday as before, but be changed to Wednesday after they had been engaged at their usual work the fore part of the morning, until about nine o'clock, and subsequently in their instruction previous to going out; on Fri-

day evenings the men leave off work an hour or less sooner than usual.

I have found that they pay attention to the instruction given them, and retain much more than at first expected of the truths which they hear, provided they are brought clearly under their comprehension. I experienced considerable difficulty during the first months, in communicating to them a knowledge of the fundamental truths of christianity, and a degree of loneliness in the work which I could only overcome by looking to a higher power. The principal means used were those of oral instruction, and, although I brought to the task an acquaintance of fifteen years with the language, and knowledge of their three dialects—the mountain, the lowland, and northern, still I found it necessary to continue learning; this may not so much be wondered at when it is taken into consideration, that none of the Missionaries or Protectors have ever been able to learn the guage.

I began by telling them of the great God who created the heaven, the earth, and all mankind, together with all things; that we all have immortal souls which shall exist for ever; that our first parents sinned against God, and brought death into the world by disobeying his command; that God gave his son to die for us, and that for his sake if we forsake our sins, pray to him all our days, he will accept of us now and take us to himself when we die; that we shall all shortly stand before God, and that those who continue in hardness of heart and sin, committing murder, stealing, &c., &c., would be cast out from his presence to perdition for ever. That God is every where, knows all we say, think, or do, &c. I endeavoured to explain to them what God requires of us, how we must worship him, what he has commanded us not to do, and that I had been sent by the Governor to tell them these things, that they might have an opportunity of knowing them before they died; that I was glad to do so, and that they must remember them as long as they lived.

Commencing with the Book of Genesis I tried to impress upon their minds, as much as possible, the truths there revealed, and endeavoured to give them a general idea of the scriptures, the office of our Saviour, the Lord's prayer, and the commandments.

Having no place for the purpose of assembling them together in, I have been obliged to do as well as I can in one of their own rooms.

Being anxious to know what they had retained of that which had been attempted to be taught them, I asked the following questions:—

- “Who was the first man?—Adam.
- “Who was the first woman?—Eve.
- “What were their sons names?—Cain and Abel
- “Who was saved when the world was drowned?
—Noah
- “How was he saved?—In a big boat
- “What besides had Noah with him?—Fowls, beasts, &c., which multiplied afterwards

"Why was the Sabbath ordained?—By God's command.

"Who made the Sun, moon, stars, &c.?—God

"What will become of the wicked when they die?—They will go to hell

"Why will they go there?—For what they have done

"Why are they told so often of these things?—Because of their souls, that they may think of it, and go to God when they die

"Why shall we go to God?—Because we pray to him; because Jesus speaks for us; Jesus is every man's friend

"Will all men be with God?—Some will be below, others above; the murderers, &c., and prayerless will be below in hell, and the prayerful and those that think of God will be above

"Why does Satan persuade men to do wrong, to steal, to lie, to murder, &c.?—That he may have their souls when they die

"Where is hell?—Down beneath

"Whose place is it?—Devils

"Who are those?—Bad people

"Where is heaven?—God's place above

"Who are there?—Good people

"Where was Jesus killed?—Calvary

"Why was he killed?—He gave his blood for us, for our souls

"How was he killed?—They pierced his side and nailed his hands

"Could Jesus have got away when they took him?—He gave himself for us to save us all going in a body to hell

"What will become of us if we cast away the blood of Jesus?—We shall go to hell

What will come to pass when all nations shall have heard of these things?—The fire will destroy, it will be the end of the world

"Will prayerful people be burnt?—No, they will be above

"Is heaven or hell the best?—Heaven is good.

What they say to these things is, that they will never forget what they have heard—that they will tell all their friends in the Bush—that they will not murder steal, &c., as they have done—that they were ignorant, and knew nothing—and that if they cannot prevent others, they will not do so themselves: if such is the case, I have told them, they will never come here again.

As Storekeeper, I have taken an account and charge of all such stores belonging to the Government, as I found on the Establishment made issues of the same both to civilians and military, together with the grain and stock, the produce of the Island, raised under the superintendence of Mr.

Vincent, and sent periodical returns thereof; also revised return of all the native prisoners their sentences, &c.

With regard to the produce of the Island, the crops have turned out rather better than was expected, taking in consideration the heavy rains which fell during the early part of the season. There is barley sufficient grown for the supply of the year; sufficient ground for the next six months; and one hundred and fifty bushells for the Government to dispose of as quickly as possible. The wheat grown will amount to about two hundred and fifty bushells, exclusive of seed.

The Goats have done well as meat for the prisoners, but more than two (or at the farthest three) months supply should not be sent at a time, there being something on or connected with the Island, which does not agree with them; my private stock of milch goats, which had been over the time, have died—and a number of those belonging to the Government have died also.

The Pigs belonging to the Government are doing well.

The salt promises to yield a plentiful supply this season; and there is a quantity on hand, about one hundred tons.

According to my instructions, I have had a religious service especially on each Lord's day—also at other times; as there was no place of worship we have been obliged to manage in our own room.

I have given some instruction to the children on the Island, and offered the same to some of the adults among the first party of the military stationed here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ARMSTRONG.
Interpreter, &c.

The Hon. the Col. Secretary.

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