



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1850.

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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 Aus-  
tralia and its Dependencies, and Vice-  
Admiral 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  
belonging to the Crown in the Australian  
Colonies," I do hereby notify and proclaim  
that the following portion of Land will be  
offered for Sale by Public Auction, by the  
Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on Wed-  
nesday, the 16th day of January next, at  
one o'clock, at the upset price affixed  
thereto, on the terms and conditions set  
forth in certain Land Regulations dated  
14th June, 1843:—

*Kojonup Location No. 2*—comprising 10  
acres, more or less, in form of a square  
lying true North and South, true  
East and West,—the North-east cor-  
ner being at centre of a spring known  
as Joseph's Well, or "Warkelup,"  
about 4 miles E.S.E. from Kojonup  
Spring.

Upset price, £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public  
Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 15th  
day of December 1849.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,  
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting 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.

IN pursuance of the authority in me  
vested by a certain Ordinance of the

Legislative Council, No. XX. of the 10th  
Vict, intituled "An Ordinance to establish  
a Toll to be levied on Sandalwood, to be  
applied to the construction and repair of  
Public Roads and lines of Communication,"  
and which provides (Section VIII) "that  
it shall be lawful for the Governor, with  
the advice of the Executive Council, at  
any time, by proclamation under his hand  
to suspend the operation of this Ordinance  
for such time as he may think expedient;"  
—I do hereby notify and proclaim the  
suspension of the aforesaid Ordinance for  
a further period from the 31st December  
until the 4th November, 1850, upon which  
day the said Ordinance will expire.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal  
of the Colony, at Perth, this 21st day of  
December, 1849.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,  
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
January 4, 1850.

THE Colonial Government having of  
late been put to considerable trouble  
and expense by parties applying to have  
blocks of land specially surveyed and put  
up for sale, not afterwards purchasing the  
same, His Excellency the Governor directs  
it to be notified for general information,  
that persons applying to purchase unsur-  
veyed lands, must deposit at the time of  
making their application, one-third of the  
purchase money, calculated at the rate of  
£1 per acre, or the same will not be sur-  
veyed, which deposit will be forfeited if  
the applicant does not complete his pur-  
chase; this will, however, be returned in  
the event of any other person becoming  
the purchaser and paying the like deposit  
at the time of sale.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
December 28, 1849.

**Resumption of Allotment.**

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that the Perth Building allotment D No. 5, assigned to W. Gawler, since deceased, has been resumed for non-performance of Location Duties.

By His Excellency's command,  
**R. H. BLAND,**  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
December, 27, 1849.

**Canning Bridge.**

**H**IS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that the Canning Bridge being now sufficiently completed to admit of the passage of Horses and Carts, the same tolls will be chargeable for crossing the Bridge as are now payable for the use of the Ferry Boat at the same place.

By His Excellency's command,  
**R. H. BLAND**  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Perth, January 1, 1850.

List of Licenses granted at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices, held at Perth on the 31st ult.

*Slaughtering Houses.*

William J. Gibbs	Henry L. Cole
Walter Padbury	James Dolbier
Jeremiah Hicks	David Ronayne

*Boats.*

Thomas Morton	—Whaleboat, Flat, and Barge
Abraham Myers	—Cutter <i>Typo</i> (for 6 months)
William Ellery	—Flat and Whaleboat
James Tuckey	—Sailing boat
James Dyer	—Sailing boat and Jolly boat
William Inkpen	—Gig
James Clulow	—Gig.

**GEO. FRFD. STONE,**  
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
January 4, 1850.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Return of the Western Australian Bank for the Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1849.

By His Excellency's command,  
**R. H. BLAND,**  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

General Statement of the Average Weekly Amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Western Australian Bank, for the Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1849.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.
Notes in circulation.....		2353	0	0
Deposits not bearing Interest.....		13777	17	4
Deposits bearing Interest, being } funds of Charitable Institutions }		160	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£	16,295	17 4
 <i>Assets,</i>				
Bills receivable.....		8913	6	9
Cash credits, Specialty securities, } and other debts.....		6980	16	11
Specie, Treasury Bills, Notes of } other Banks & Balance at Agents }		7992	8	11
Landed Property.....		1050	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£	24,936	12 7

NOTE.—Under the head of "Deposits not bearing Interest," is included the amount of the "Reserve Fund," which, however, is not subject to withdrawal.  
F. LOCHEE.

**A**T a Special Sessions held at Perth on the 2nd January, 1850, before the undermentioned Justices of the Peace, the undermentioned Fees were settled to be paid at all Public Pounds in the colony of Western Australia:—

For each entire Horse above the age of 12 months.....	2	6
For each Mare, Colt, Gelding, Filly, Foal, Mule, or Ass.....	6	
For each Goat and Pig.....	1	0
For each Bull above the age of 12 months.....	2	6
For each Ox, Cow, Heifer, Calf, or Steer		
—of the first ten.....	6	
—of the next ten.....	4	
—of the next thirty... ..	3	
—all others above fifty.....	2	
For each Ram, Ewe, Wether, or Lamb		
—of the first twenty... ..	2	
—of the next thirty... ..	1½	
—of the next fifty.....	1	
—all others above 100.....	½	

The above poundage Fees to be paid for each day, or part of a day, during which the animal is kept in pound.

(Signed) **W. H. MACKIE, J. P.**  
**G. F. MOORE, J. P.**  
**S. W. VIVEASH, J. P.**  
**C. SYMMONS, J. P.**

*Weekly Report of Licenses issued.*

*Depasturing Licenses for the Year 1850.*

C. Wittenoom	6,000 acres	Avon
T. O'Neill	6,000 "	"
L. Lukin	8,000 "	"
R. G. Meares	14,000 "	"
J. W. Hardey	10,000 "	"
J. Dewar	6,000 "	"
J. Draper	1,038 "	"
G. Conlin	6,000 "	"
D. M'Pherson	20,000 "	Melbourne
Ditto	14,000 "	"
W. Fowler	12,000 "	"
Ditto	10,000 "	"
J. Clinch	23,000 "	"

*Timber License.*

Dec. 14, 1849, J. Hough, 2 men, 1 month, Bunbury  
20, " W. Forrest, ditto, ditto.

*Dog License.*—T. Abbott, 1 dog, for 1850.

*Spirit Licenses.*

John Crane	Publican's Spirit License	Perth
J. Dolbier	"	"
T. Roach	"	"
D. Ronayne	"	"
R. Doncan	"	York
E. Byfield	"	Mahogany Creek
J. Welland	"	Fremantle
O. Lodge	"	"
J. Thomas	"	"
A. Curtis	"	"
L. Samson	One Gallon License	Perth
F. Croft	ditto	ditto.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
January 4, 1850.

**T**ENDERS in duplicate will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th Instant, for the

**Erection of a Bridge**

across Blackadder Creek, near Guildford.

For particulars application to be made to the Superintendent of Public Works.

By His Excellency's command,  
**R. H. BLAND,**  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
January 4, 1850.

**T**ENDERS will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 24th Instant, for supplying

**3 TONS of 20 per cent. FLOUR.**  
for the use of the Gaol establishment. The Tender to state the price per 100lbs., bags

included.

The Flour to be delivered into the Commissariat Store, Perth, and to be subject to a Board of Survey.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
December 28, 1849.

#### Tenders for Wheelbarrows.

**T**ENDERS (*in duplicate*) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 8th of January 1850 for supplying for the use of the Perth Gaol Establishment

#### 8 Strong Wheelbarrows.

For further particulars application to be made to the Gaoler, or to the Superintendent of Public Works.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
December 27, 1849.

**T**ENDERS (*in duplicate*) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 8th January next, for laying and completing the Perth School Room floors.

For further particulars application to be made to the Superintendent of Public Works.

By His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
January 4, 1850.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Annual Report of the Guardian of Natives and Protector of Settlers, for the Perth and Southern districts, for the year 1849.

His Excellency's command,  
R. H. BLAND,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Perth, Dec. 31, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to subjoin for His Excellency's information my official Report for the year 1849.

It is highly gratifying to remark during that period that the union and kindly feeling which has so long subsisted between the white and colored population, have been if possible, more closely cemented, the natural consequences of our more frequent communion with the aborigines, their full conviction of our ability to repress outrage, and at the same time of our inclination to benefit and conciliate them by administering to those acquired tastes, (become to them necessities), which a partial civilization in their intercourse with Europeans has insensibly engendered.

Personal outrage on the settler is altogether unknown, and, if a few pounds of flour be stolen from a shepherd's hut, or cattle, often unherded and unwatched for months together, be occasionally speared, the instances compared with the temptation are so few, as rather to occasion our surprise, and form exceptions to the generally inoffensive habits of the Aborigines of this part of Australia.

I regret to state that the determination

of the Government to take cognizance of, and even visit with the extreme penalty of the law all aggravated cases of murder *inter se*, more especially when committed on natives in the employ, and therefore under the safeguard of the settler, appears to have produced but small impression, in spite of the exertions of the Guardians and other authorities most fully to advertise to that effect the Aborigines of all the settled districts:

However much I may deplore the necessity of such a measure, I am still convinced, and beg again to repeat, that nothing but the most severe example will ever effectually subvert a custom so deeply rooted, so time-honored, so engrafted on the superstitious prejudices and observances of the Natives, but I am also as firmly persuaded that the destruction of such a principle, with its long train of attendant evils, would be incontestably the greatest boon we have in our power to bestow on the Aborigines of this colony.

Such a blessing would, in my opinion, be cheaply purchased by the legal conviction and execution of a few notorious ruffians, and would, I believe, be hailed with pleasure by the majority of the native population.

The experiment first attempted at the close of last year of employing native convict labor on the roads in Perth, and its vicinity having been attended with the most satisfactory results, and the operations on the Island of Rottneest, now that the buildings were completed, not affording sufficient employment, it was judged expedient in Sept., last to abandon temporarily that establishment, and transfer the entire strength of the convict gang to Perth.

So long as the labors of the gang were confined to the streets of the town, escapes, although naturally to be expected, were comparatively rare, they became much more frequent when the scene of operations was transferred to the bush in the outskirts of the town, and finally early on the morning of the 19th November, the whole of the prisoners, 26 in number, effected their escape from the gaol by burrowing under the foundation wall of their sleeping apartment, 10 only of whom have up to this period been recaptured.

This wholesale escape, so audaciously executed is attributable to the total insufficiency of our present substitute for a gaol, and it is to be hoped that the Government will make every exertion speedily to erect a substantial building, where the strict coercion at present rendered imperatively necessary, may be dispensed with.

It is rather a strange coincidence that within 48 hours of the above occurrence, a party of native convicts sent over to Rottneest for the purpose of gathering in the harvest, also effected their escape by seizing a boat belonging to the Pilot Establishment, and as if impelled by one *animus*, the native mail carriers also about the same period absconded, having up to that time by their zeal and punctuality more than realised the expectations of the public and of His Excellency, the originator of the scheme.

The beneficial public result arising from this convict labor are however much too great to induce us to regard these annoy-

ances as the failure of an experiment. Profiting by the experience of the past, we only need a more vigilant supervision to establish, while in the construction of our roads and other public works, an admirable school of reform and civilization for the erring Aborigines of the colony.

It is most gratifying for me to report to His Excellency the hitherto satisfactory working of our new Summary Jurisdiction Act. Its benefits are two-fold as regard the public and the Aborigines, inasmuch as it effects a considerable economy of judicial expenditure, affords labor for repairing the district roads and other trifling public works at a very inconsiderable expense, and inflicts in many cases a smaller amount of punishment on the delinquent than would probably have been awarded by the Bench of Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions.

The Native School at Fremantle offers little worthy of remark during the past year. The low state of the funds has prevented any addition to the number of children, but their progress in needle work and the rudiments are very satisfactory. No inclination is manifested by any of them to return to their bush life.

The actual position of our Native Institution at Galilalup requires more lengthened remark. His Excellency is aware that the land appropriated for this purpose consists for the greater part of swamp which, when first taken up was considered available at a small outlay of money and labor. The flood of 1847 destroyed the operations of the preceding years, the waters have never receded to their former level, and it is now discovered that not only will it be necessary to construct drains at a very considerable expense, but that even then the reclaimed land, would be of that boggy, tremulous nature as to render it wholly unfit for plough husbandry.

The same objection applying equally to the private allotments of the pupils, they thus find that not only are there past exertions on account of the Institution of little or no avail, but that they are precluded from doing anything for their own personal advantage, a consideration of some importance when we recollect that most of the lads are married.

Thus situated, it is but natural that a mutual feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction should pervade both the directors of the Institution and their young charges, and it is much to be feared that unless some radical change be shortly effected, those feelings to which I have above alluded, and which now paralyze all exertion, may tend to revive in the breasts of the pupils a desire of recurring to their bush life and habits which under happier circumstances would, if not utterly extinguished, have remained dormant and innocuous.

It would be premature for me now to offer any suggestions on a subject which I

am aware is occupying the serious attention of the Directors and friends of the Institution, but I respectfully trust that when a case is submitted to the consideration of the Local Government, it will meet with due favor, and that His Excellency who has shown his warm interest in the cause of the Aborigines will endeavor to prevent by all practical means the impending subversion of the labor and expense, and above all, the civilization of 10 long and anxious years.

I cannot close this report without adverting to a subject apparently of minor importance, but in fact, worthy of serious consideration as relates both to present and future consequences. I allude to the much-complained of nuisance of the dogs in possession of the Aborigines. The increase of this evil may be inferred from the fact that the produce of each litter is carefully preserved, and tended by the owners with almost the same care as that bestowed on their children. Frequent instances have occurred of the pups receiving nourishment from the breasts of the women, and it not unfrequently happens that on any alarm the young dogs are carried off, while the infants are left sprawling on the ground to be removed at some more fitting occasion. The consequences are, that a breed of worthless, half-starved, savage mongrels is rapidly propagating through the colony, and that packs of these animals swarm about the outskirts of the towns, subsisting by plunder, a nuisance to way-farers on horseback, and not unfrequently attacking any solitary pedestrian who may chance to pass in the vicinity of their camp. I have only lately discovered that the natives of our located districts are now in the habit of presenting their more northern neighbors with these animals, by whom no gift is more highly prized.

It is true that the law authorizes the destruction of these dogs as paying no tax, but it is evident that the occasional shooting of a few by the local Constables as chance or opportunity permit, will do little to diminish an evil which is increasing in a compound ratio.

As an advocate of the interests of the Aborigines I should recommend their being permitted to retain a certain limited number of such dogs as are suitable for the chase of the kangaroo, &c., but I should equally strongly urge the expediency of extirpating the majority of a breed which is a present nuisance, and threatens at no very distant period to become a standing evil of serious magnitude.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES SYMMONS.

*Guardian of Aborigines.*