



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 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 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, 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 Wednesday the 13th of February 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.

Perth Suburban Allotment, No. 18.

Upset price £2 per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 9th day January, 1850.

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 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, 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 Wednesday, the 27th day of February 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:—

Avon Location No. 70,—comprising 12 acres, more or less, and extending 10 chains E.N.E. and 12 chains N.N.W. from that part of the N.W. boundary of J. Bateman's location 1 situate E.N.E. from that location's West corner.

Upset price, £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 26th day of January, 1850.

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 10, 1850.*

Lease of York Townsite.

THE Collector of Revenue will offer for Sale by Public Auction, at Noon on Wednesday, the 30th Instant, at the Revenue Office, Perth, a Depasturing License for the remainder of the current year, for all that part of the York Townsite situated on the East side of the Avon River, subject to such reservations as will be made known at the time of sale. Upset price £6.

By command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER,
Chief Clerk.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January, 23, 1850.*

ACCEPTED TENDER.

IT is notified for the information of all whom it may concern that the Tender of Messrs. T. & H. Carter to supply the flour required for the Gaol Establish-

By Command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER,
Chief Clerk.

Weekly Report of Licenses issued.

Depaturing Licenses for the Year 1850.

W. L. Brockman	20,000 acres	Swan
Joseph Hardey	12,000 "	Avon
T. N. Yule	6,000 "	"
G. Hancock	6,000 "	"

Spirit Licenses.

S. Caporn, Publican's Spirit License, Point Walter, Free

Dog Licenses.

J. Smith	G. Moore
B. Maycock	H. Tichborne
A. Hillman	J. Hunt
W. Knight,	Mrs. Mason
G. Shenton	J. Inkpen
Col. Irwin	T. Walker
Mrs. Butler	J. Hicks
Lake Leake	J. Mews
J. Crane	J. Nairn (cattle dog)
J. Thompson	H. L. Cole 3 ditto
Mrs. G. Leake (2)	D. Patterson ditto
T. Farmer	W. Syred ditto
F. Lochée	G. Haysom ditto
H. Martin	W. Gibbs ditto
J. S. Roe	J. Hicks ditto

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 19, 1850.

TENDERS in duplicate will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th February, for supplying the following Stores required for the Gaol Establishment, Perth:—

- 11 Pair Duck Trousers
- 30 Scotch Caps
- 7 Baize Shirts
- 6 Palliasses, 6 feet by 2½ feet
- 12 Small Blankets
- 12 Tin Pannikins
- 12 Iron Spoons
- 12 Tin Plates
- ½ lb Whitey Brown Thread
- 100 Needles, tailor's size
- 1 Pair Large Scissors.

The above articles deliverable at the Public Offices according to Sample, or satisfactory arrangement made at the time of opening the tender.

Further particulars will be made known on application to the Sheriff or Gaoler, Perth.

By command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER,
Chief Clerk,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 23, 1850.

Stabling Police Horses.

TENDERS (*in duplicate*) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 5th February, for stabling any Government horses required in Perth during the remainder of the current Year. Tenders to state at per day.

For further particulars application to be made at this office.

By command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER, Chief Clerk.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 18, 1850.

TENDERS (*in duplicate*) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on

Erection of a Bridge,
across Black Adder Creek, near Guildford.

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

By command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER,
Chief Clerk.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 24, 1850.

THE following Annual Report of the Guardian of Natives and Protector of Settlers for the York district is directed to be published.

By command,
For the Acting Colonial Secretary,
E. C. SOUPER,
Chief Clerk.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency my Annual Report, as Guardian of Aborigines for the York district, for the past year 1849.

I am happy to be able to state that nothing has occurred to interrupt the mutual confidence, and friendly feeling, which it has so long been the agreeable duty of the Guardian to report as subsisting between the European and Aboriginal population.

In the distant district of the Plains and Gingin, some depredations may have been committed upon the stray cattle or sheep, but in all the country from the Williams to the Toodyay, an extent of nearly 150 miles no greater charge than that of petty theft, has been brought against the natives, with the single instance of an assault committed upon a white female by a prisoner who had escaped from Perth Gaol, and who had previously been convicted of the same offence. A fact which sufficiently evinces their peaceable and orderly habits. And, but for the escape of the prisoners from the Gaol, at Perth, the principal duty of the Police would have been confined to cases of breach of agreement as servants, or to taking cognizance of crimes committed amongst themselves.

The resolutions adopted by His Excellency, for the first-time, of rendering them amendable to our laws for outrages, committed amongst themselves within the settled districts, involving loss of life or serious bodily injury, has to a considerable extent, in this district, checked the constant use of the spear in their every-day quarrels, and, in more serious cases where death has ensued, has led them to limit their revenge to the person of the murderer in place of making it, as formerly upon the first helpless individual they might meet, or otherwise induce them to apply for the arrest and punishment of the offender in the regular course of law. It could not however be expected that the custom existing from time immemorial, and arising from superstition firmly implanted in their minds, of taking the life of another native, in consequence of the death, whether proceeding from natural or violent causes, of one of their relatives, could be at once eradicated. Nor indeed can it be hoped for altogether, even in the districts, where we have most power and influence, until their superstition gives way to a more rational and humane belief. Much however may be done to counteract it, by permitting the law to take its course. And I am convinced that the execution upon the spot, by way of example, of one of these murderers would be attended with the most salutary consequences and be the means of saving many lives.

Although few murders have taken place within the year I regret to have to record that of a most inoffensive lad during the last month, under circumstances of unusual treachery and audacity. The lad in question had accompanied the native policeman in quest of a runaway prisoner to St. Aubyn's, where he took service to assist the Shepherd for a short time. Having subsequently ascertained where the prisoner sought for was lurk-

ing, he obtained permission to come in to York, to give information. A native of the name of Bamma who was present proposed to accompany the lad, and as had been preconcerted decoyed him into the midst of a party who were waiting for him prepared with glass spears, and held him until the first spear had taken fatal effect. Bamma was fully aware of His Excellency's determination to punish such offences, having himself lately brought in a native for spearing his wife, and knew well that this lad was more particularly under our protection as being employed in the service of a white person, and especially as being at the time engaged in carrying a message to myself. The death of Baylany the father of Bamma was the sole cause of the murder. Both the flock-owners and the relatives of the deceased unite in calling for the punishment of the murderers. The latter promise to abstain from taking revenge and offer every assistance to secure them, and which I trust will be speedily accomplished.

By the employment of natives in carrying the mails throughout the colony, as well as in the mounted police an important advance has been made towards their civilization, and which serves to draw down the bond which unites the settler and the aborigines. The latter generally appear gratified with the appointment and with respect to the police, they have not only rendered them the greatest assistance; but what was less to be expected have themselves apprehended and brought in from great distances sometimes exceeding sixty miles, many of the runaway and other prisoners. In consequence of which scarcely one of those who are still at large, will venture near the settled districts having taken refuge in the sand plains at a distance of thirty or forty miles, and there they hardly sleep in safety.

The breaking up of the prison on the Island of Rottnest for the purpose of employing the labor of the prisoners on the mainland in the primary object of constructing the still unformed roads of the colony, will no doubt be attended with the very best results to the public. As a secure prison however for desperate characters, and at the same time as a school where the prisoners saw and assisted in the whole process of raising and harvesting the crop, of thrashing it, and finally of turning the produce into flour, and where they acquired the knowledge of much besides that rendered them when liberated so useful in the country districts, the change I think does not present equal advantages. Nor does the confinement on the mainland fill their minds with the same vague and indefinite terrors, which have operated so powerfully in deterring them from the commission of crime. The insecurity of the Gaol at Perth; and the frequent escapes from the road gang, with the facility with which they could reach their native haunts in safety, no doubt induced the runaway prisoners to form the determination of regaining their liberty, in a body, the first favorable opportunity; and having succeeded in effecting their escape, notwithstanding the intention became known, and the Government were apprized of it through means of a runaway who had been recaptured by the police, I fear they will be continually on the alert, and that nothing but a more secure prison and the strictest watch will prevent their escape in future. Though certain to be recaptured, the enjoyment of their liberty for a brief period offers too strong a temptation to be resisted.

At the same time also the prisoners employed in carrying the mail absconded, with the single exception of the York and Toodyay mail carrier, whose anxiety to perform his duty punctually, has been the subject of praise throughout the district, and who is for these reasons worthy of His Excellency's favorable consideration.

His Excellency having decided on making for the first time a trial of the system of allowing native prisoners, who have undergone a portion of their sentence, and proved deserving of indulgence, to enter the employment of settlers, in the neighborhood of their own localities, it affords me much pleasure to state, that out of six in this immediate neighborhood, one only has left his employer. The rest are giving satisfaction and appear contented with their situations. Though still a punishment in a minor degree, it is looked upon as a boon and eagerly sought after by the prisoners; and if the system can be carried out, of which I am sanguine,

the civilization of the natives will be promoted, whilst the Government will be saved the heavy expense of their maintenance.

The number of free natives in the employment of the settlers I think on the increase, and their value seems to be felt in the present high rate of wages of the European labor. Some are more successful than others in attaching them to their service, and in making them useful, in every department of farming. In one establishment the superintendence of a flock, including the dressing of the sheep is entrusted to a native, in others, they have the charge of teams, and are said to execute their trust with fidelity. They might I conceive be made much more generally useful than at present, provided a proper system of treatment is adopted. Nothing seems so requisite to attach the native as kindness and strict attention to keep the smallest promise inviolable. It is desirable also that the same food as to other laborers should be given them, and a small amount of wages in money, on which they set much value.

Bush fires have not been so prevalent as last season, as the feed is not so luxuriant. In one or two instances natives have been punished for offences of this nature; but by far the most extensive fire in this district which spread for miles on every side and occasioned much damage, arose from the carelessness of a white shepherd lad, and not unfrequently where the blame is laid to the natives, it is attributable to persons of this description.

I adverted in my last report to the increase of dogs in the possession of the natives and the serious evil they are becoming. Whole litters of mongrels of all sorts are carefully brought up and preserved. An equal degree of affection seems to be bestowed upon them and their own offspring, and the former may be seen carried off in the bags of the women, and nursed to sleep in the arms of the old men and women of the tribe. They are no doubt of much service to them in hunting; but if the number is not reduced by some means, they will it is to be feared give rise to many quarrels between the native and the settler.

In conclusion I have still to regret that no means have been employed to teach or convert the natives in this district from their debasing superstitions. I am aware of the inability of the Local Government to do much towards this; but it is to be hoped that the attention of Her Majesty's Government, or of the Missionary Societies at home, will ere long be directed to the wide field open for their labor in this colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. COWAN.

Guardian of Aborigines.

The Hon. Acting Col. Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 26, 1850.*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following Despatches received by the *Acadia* from the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

By His Excellency's command,

R. H. BLAND,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Downing-street, July 12, 1849.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that Parliament has, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government, granted a sum of Money, in order to enable the Government to send free Emigrants to those colonies which receive Convicts from this country. The intention of Her Majesty's Government is to send as nearly as they may find practicable a number of Free persons equal to that of the male Convicts received in each colony which co-operates with this country in carrying into effect this important part of penal discipline.

2. I trust that in this measure the Le-

gislature and the Inhabitants of the Colony may recognise the earnest desire which Her Majesty's Government entertain to contribute their willing assent to the policy which has been adopted on this subject. I am quite sensible that without the co-operation of the Colonists, the system of Convict discipline which has now been adopted, however promising it may be in other respects, can hardly be expected to succeed. On the other hand with that co-operation, I hope that it may at once furnish each colony receiving Convicts with useful labor, and materially conduce to the reform of the prisoners who are removed thither, while the numbers sent being moderate, and the convicts being placed under judicious management, no perceptible injury may accrue to the moral tone of the community. It is needless to say that this last and most important result may be expected to be greatly promoted by the provision now made for introducing simultaneously with the prisoners, an equal number of persons who have never been convicted of any offence against the laws of the country.

3. Part of the Vote will be expended in sending out the wives and families of the Convicts, a measure, which appears at all times to have been considered desirable for promoting good order, and the reformation of the Convicts.

4. I may further take the present opportunity of apprising you that Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements for sending out whenever practicable, Military Pensioners as the guard in Convict ships, instead of as at present Soldiers proceeding to join their Regiments in Australia. This will be done at the expense of the general funds applicable to Transportation, and the effect will be without cost to the colonies to increase their supply of labour, and the elements of security and good order, by introducing men acquainted with the use of arms, and accustomed to military discipline. But as some of the Pensioners will be married men, and as it is obviously desirable to provide for enabling them to be joined by their families, it has been determined that some portion of the Grant cannot be more properly employed than in sending out the wives and children of these Military Emigrants.

5. Considering the importance of endeavouring to introduce a due proportion of females into those colonies to which male Convicts are sent, I shall direct the Commissioners to devote part of this Grant more particularly to promoting the Emigration of Females, and especially of girls properly selected from the Workhouses in different parts of the Kingdom.

6. If there should not be a sufficient number of Emigrants under the foregoing descriptions to employ the whole of the Grant, the balance will probably be expended in sending emigrants under the same rules as established for those sent by the Colonial Land Funds.

7. In all the uses to which this Vote may be turned, the great object will be to supply the largest number of free people in proportion to the amount expended, and likewise to compose them of those

classes which may be best calculated to obviate the peculiar evils apprehended from the introduction of Convicts.

8. I shall give the Commissioners of Emigration the necessary instructions for entering without delay on the expenditure of the Grant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
GREY.
Governor FitzGerald, &c., &c.

Downing-street, July 25, 1850.

Sir,—1. I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch Number 19, of the 16th of February last, accompanied by an Address which had been presented to you not long after your arrival in the colony, purporting to be that of the inhabitants at large, and containing their views of their present position, of the causes by which it has been produced, and of the means by which it may be improved.

2. I must commence by conveying to you my assurance of the deep interest and sympathy with which I have read this account of the settlers' own impressions as to the present state and prospects of their colony, and upon the past disappointments and the difficulties to which they allude.

3. Into the early misfortunes of the settlement however, I shall not now enter. It is very probable that a want of forethought and of sufficient preparation might justly be ascribed, partly to the Government of the day, and partly to the private individuals themselves who embarked in the enterprize. But at this distance of time, and considering the changes which have in the meanwhile occurred, it could answer no useful practical purpose to engage in a discussion of the blame which, on such a subject, might be imputed to one party or another. Nor do I suppose that this was the object of the settlers who have presented to you the address, I believe rather that their object has been to point to the early disasters of the settlement as circumstances which, in common with other causes, may account for its want of success, and I readily admit that the occurrence of such misfortunes at the outset must have seriously checked the progress of the colony at that moment when prosperous settlements usually receive the greatest accession of wealth and population.

4. I cannot however, admit that any want of regard to the interests of the colony has been exhibited by the Government of this country, or that it has not received the assistance to which it is fairly entitled. The practical development of the local resources of every colony, it is evident, must mainly depend on the settlers who are upon the spot, and can hardly be said to be either promoted or impeded by the Government at home. Again the influx of new settlers depends upon the impressions and opinions of private individuals, and cannot be regulated by Her Majesty's Government, which has always considered it part of its duty to be strictly impartial in any information which it may circulate respecting the Australian colonies, and has confined itself to distributing such details as admit of being strictly authenti-

ented and exhibited in a statistical form. Far from refusing aid, the Imperial Parliament has since the foundation of Western Australia granted to it annually sums which I gather from Returns printed on the subject to amount to £247,579.* I do not believe that any of the largest, or most prosperous settlements which have been formed in the last 20 years has received an equally large aggregate sum from Parliament, (if the expenditure on account of Convicts is excluded from the account) and there is this great distinction between the cases, that the others now receive no Grants at all, while Parliament continues yearly to vote nearly the same amount as before to Western Australia. I am well aware that this is unavoidable from the fact that the number of settlers is as yet so small, and I am satisfied that none would be more willing than they would be to raise upon the spot all the requisite Revenue if their numbers were sufficient for the purpose. I have therefore no other object in mentioning these facts than to show that neither the Government nor Parliament are open to the reproach of not being willing to grant to the colonists such aid as their circumstances render indispensable;

5. I do not wish to enter in this Despatch into any discussion respecting the proper price of land. It has been very fully examined of late years both in the works of authors of high reputation, and also in some of the correspondence with the Government of New South Wales which must be in your possession among the Parliamentary papers belonging to the Records of the colony.† Without going into the subject at large, I will merely say that considering how extensive were the tracts of land at first assigned to individuals in Western Australia, and how universally a great part of its want of success has been ascribed by impartial inquiries to that cause, I cannot think that the colony has suffered by the comparative high price of land which was afterwards imposed on it, in common with the Australian colonies, or that the evils, which it was already undergoing, from the disproportion between the number of its inhabitants, and the extent of the territory occupied by them, could have been otherwise than aggravated by holding out facilities for increased acquisitions of land.

6. Having thus adverted to some of the chief-past circumstances which are mentioned in the Address, I now proceed to such resources as have occurred to the minds of the colonists for the promotion of their prospects in future. I have examined with much interest their intelligent account of its resources, and I need hardly say that the suggestions of those who are engaged on the spot in endeavoring to turn them to good use, have received my best consideration.

7. The first practical measure alluded

* See Appendix to Lords' Committee on Colonization for 1847, page 22, and the Colonial Estimates for 1848 and 1849.

† 267.—1845. "Operation of the Imperial Land Sales Act"—Report of Council. Lord Stanley's Despatch No. 11, 29th January, 1845. "Occupation of Crown Lands,"—by command, 1848—Report of Council, page 55. Lord Grey, 11th Aug. page 133.

to in the Address is that of exploration; since the time when the Address was presented to you that measure has actually been carried into execution. The wishes of the colonists therefore on this point have been anticipated, and, as I am glad to collect from other of your Despatches with some favorable results.

8. I must, however, observe that when the colonists allude to a failure to open overland communications with South Australia, owing to some want of co-operation on the part of Government, I presume that they cannot have been aware that repeated efforts have been made to find some practical country to the Westward of the settled parts of South Australia—that one enterprising person lost his life, and others have nearly perished in the attempt,—but that the result has always been to meet with so utterly barren a country as to defy all progress.

9. In a Despatch written to you in the early part of this year I had occasion to mention to you that where the extent of territory was already so large, I should on general grounds doubt the policy of exploring expeditions, and should think that the aim should rather be to contract than to extend the occupation of land. It is satisfactory to me, however, that the Expeditions which have actually occurred have been rewarded by the discovery of Lead and of Coal, which may possibly at some future period prove of value to the colony. And I admit that the extreme difficulty which I understand to exist in finding suitable pasture for Sheep within the portions of the colony first appropriated, accounts for and renders natural a desire for further exploration, which might otherwise appear inconsistent with the large extent of land already available to the small number of settlers established in Western Australia; seeing however the obvious inconvenience which must attend an increasing dispersion of those settlers, and a removal of their flocks further and further from the principal Port, it still appears to me that it will probably be found by the settlers for their advantage, rather to endeavor to substitute some better description of grass for the native grass which they describe as so worthless, than to proceed to new and remote situations. I may therefore mention to you that most favorable accounts not long ago reached Her Majesty's Government of a South American Grass called Para Grass, which appears not only to possess excellent qualities as food for Stock, but to be remarkable for the vigor with which it flourishes in the midst of drought, and to grow with such luxuriance as to supersede all other kinds of grass in its neighborhood. I thought that it would be only due to the colonies to procure some specimens of this grass and consign them to the care of Sir W. Hooker, in order that they might be prepared for transmission abroad. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding some to you, and I shall be very happy if they are found acceptable by the settlers, and prove to afford them better means of pasturing their flocks without removing to great and inconvenient distances. Lucerne is another grass which I believe has been introduced in some instances with much

profit in some of the other Australian colonies.

10. After the subject of Exploration the colonists advert to a supply of Labor, but they observe that it would not be really serviceable unless carried on upon a large scale to all the Australian colonies, for the relief of the United Kingdom and by means of Imperial Funds. I need not say that put in this form, the question, as the colonists themselves perceive, is a National one; and that it can only be decided at home whether or not it be an advisable policy to make a large Grant for this purpose out of the Revenue raised in the United Kingdom. The subject is surrounded by considerations of the greatest importance. It would be out of place to enter into any discussion of it here, but I will merely say that no measures by which the wishes entertained by the colonists on this point could be fulfilled, have yet been suggested which are not open to insurmountable objections.

11. The question of Steam Communication with the Australian colonies being mentioned in the Address, I am unwilling to omit stating that I am fully alive to the general importance of the object, and am most anxious to afford it every reasonable encouragement, but I cannot in this place undertake to express any opinion on the merits of particular Lines.

12. The remaining topics of the Address bring into view the natural advantages of the colony. I have been much gratified by the favorable Reports which have now and previously been made of the Timber in the colony, which appears to be well fitted for various purposes of construction, and also for ornamental furniture. The account of the success with which horses are bred is very satisfactory. And if the hope of raising various articles of Mediterranean Produce could be realised, this would doubtless be a great benefit to the settlement. But though the settlers appear to deprecate the policy which would leave the development of these natural resources to individual enterprise, and though I fully acknowledge the force of their remark that the means of the present settler may be supposed to be already too deeply engaged in their existing pursuits to admit of being diverted to others, I am compelled to point out that such enterprises never are and never can be advantageously undertaken by a Government. The Address, in urging the importance of endeavors to improve these natural resources refers to instances in other colonies where the aid suggested has been given. The colonies alluded to are not named, but I need scarcely inform you that in no colony have any such undertakings as those proposed been entered into by the Government, and that they would be entirely foreign to its proper duty,

which is limited to giving every facility and security which a Government can give, to individual industry and enterprise and is clearly opposed therefore to lending the authority of the Government, or the Public money, to either Agricultural or Commercial undertakings.

13. I have thus noticed the subjects which have struck me as most important of those contained in the Address, because it appeared to me indispensable to guard against misapprehension as to what aid the colonists have a right to look for and to communicate my views upon questions on which it seemed to me important that the colonists should be correctly informed; but I shall regret if anything in this Despatch appears to them to manifest any deficiency of interest in their situation. Nothing can be farther from my real sentiments, though I am sorry that I have been unable to see any prompt and immediate remedy for their difficulties, the removal of which must necessarily be a work of time.

14. Several settlers have in a later Address suggested to Her Majesty's Government the formation of a Penal Settlement in Western Australia. It is possible that a limited number of Convicts, placed on their arrival under good discipline, might be usefully employed in removing the defects of the principal Harbor, which have doubtless constituted one main obstacle to the prosperity of the colony; or in improving the roads and perhaps even in cutting Timber and placing it on board ships to be sent home for the use of the Dockyards, which might be the means of making the Article better known in England and lead to a larger Export trade, I am not yet prepared to convey to you a decision on the subject, but I merely allude to this as one measure which may possibly give some stimulus to the colony. If the advantages which it is said to possess should attract the notice of enterprising persons in this country, the influx of new settlers would doubtless be the greatest benefit of all which the colony could receive, but this does not depend upon Her Majesty's Government. Whatever may occur on these subjects, I have only to repeat in conclusion, my sincere regret for the trials which the settlers have heretofore encountered, and my earnest desire to afford all the encouragement and assistance which can properly be granted to any measures which may be proposed for promoting the future prosperity of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
GREY.
Governor FitzGerald, &c., &c., &c.

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