



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1851.

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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 portions of Crown Land will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, by the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 19th February next, at the upset price affixed thereto on the terms and conditions set forth in certain Land Regulations dated 14th June, 1843:—

Guildford Allotment, No. 31. Upset price £10.

Guildford Allotment, No. 131. Upset price £7.

Murray Location No. 6.—Comprising two acres more or less, adjoining West side of marked Road between Bunbury and Peel, the North boundary extending three chains West, from said road through a spot 7 chains Southward from the 44th mile mark, the South boundary 5 chains long, parallel to the above, and the West boundary 4 chains North and South. Upset price £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony at Perth, this 11th day of January, 1851.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,

Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,

C. A. J. PIESSE,

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.

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By the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on Wednesday, the 26th February,—

Cockburn Sound Location, No. 30.—Comprising (10) ten acres, more or less, in form of an average square, on left bank of Serpentine river, the boundaries north and south, east and west, and upper boundary commencing $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains below the lower boundary of Location No. 26. Upset price £1 per acre.

Perth Lot X 4. Upset price £12.

Avon Location No. 64. Comprising 10 acres more or less, bounded on the South by a road known as King's Dick's Line; on the East by the public reserve round Wootating Spring and by Location No. 63; on the North by a West Line 8 chains 9 links; and on the West by a South line 16 chains 38 links in length. Upset price £1 per acre.

By the Sub-Collector of Revenue, at the Vasse, on Wednesday, the 26th February—

Busselton Building Lot No. 94. Upset price £5

By the Sub-Collector, at Fremantle, on Wednesday, the 26th February,—

Fremantle Allotments Nos. 192 and 557. Upset price £20 each lot.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Perth, this 18th day of January, 1851.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,

Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,

C. A. J. PIESSE,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

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By the Sub-Collector of Revenue, at Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th March,—

Plantagenet Location No. 58.—Comprising 10 acres more or less, in form of an average square, extending in direction N.W. from Peenebup Brook tributary to the River Pallenup. The lower boundary extending N.W. from a burnt stump near right bank of said brook, standing near a marked tree in its bed about a mile below the hut of a Sandal-wood station. Upset price £1 per acre.

By the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on Wednesday, April 2,—

Champion Bay Location No. 1.—Comprising 80 acres more or less, extending 22 chains East, and 36 chains 37 links South, from a spot 30 chains in direction East, 15 degrees south from a white gum tree marked with a broad arrow on its South side, near right bank of a small tributary to the Bowas River about 256 chains N.E. by N. from King's Table Hill. Upset price £1 per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 18th day of January, 1851.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
January 31, 1851.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain John Bruce, Staff Officer of the Pensioner Corps, to be a Magistrate of this Territory.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 31, 1851.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry Newton Wollaston, Esquire, to be a Magistrate of this Territory.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
January 31, 1851.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint B. Urban Vigors, Esq. to be Crown Solicitor, subject to the

approval of the Secretary of State.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 31, 1851.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Abstract Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure of this colony, for the Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Return of the Revenue of the Colony of Western Australia, for the Quarter ending 31st of December, 1850.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	2730	8	3
Harbor Dues	44	9	4
Land Sales	337	16	8
Land Revenue	61	10	0
Rents (exclusive of land)	42	15	7
Transfer Duties	2	16	11
Auction Duties	39	9	11
Licenses	6	7	6
Postages	101	9	4
Judicial Fines and Fees of Court	33	5	3
Fees of Public Offices	161	19	0
Sale of Government Property	24	13	10
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	12	2	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	15	0	
Special Receipts	55	15	3
	3655	13	10
Refund on account of Colonial Vessel	67	11	9
Receipts in aid on account of the Parliamentary Grant	1785	0	4
Total	£ 5,508	5	11

W. KNIGHT,
Auditor General.

Abstract of the Expenditure of the Colony of Western Australia, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1850.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Establishments—						
Salaries	2698	5	8			
Ditto provisional and temporary	8	10	0			
Allowances	366	19	3			
Office contingencies	60	14	9			
Total Establishments				3134	9	8
Revenue Services	23	10	0			
Administration of Justice	47	11	11			
Charitable allowances	15	16	6			
Education	25	7	6			
Hospitals	53	18	9			
Police and Gaols	115	5	11			
Rent	5	0	0			
Transport	24	4	6			
Conveyance of Mails	57	7	10			
Works and Buildings	172	19	0			
Roads, Streets, &c.	254	12	4			
Miscellaneous Services	118	4	1			
Interest	25	2	6			
Government Vessels	73	16	0			
Aborigines	40	9	2			
Harbor Master	118	1	1			
Repayment of Debt to Commissariat Department	500	0	0			
Debentures on account of Distillation Claims	155	5	0			
				1826	12	1
Commissariat Chest on account of Colonial Vessel				17	11	9
Total				£ 4,978	13	6

W. KNIGHT,
Auditor General.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 25, 1850.

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office, up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th February next, for erecting two buildings, near Guildford, 35x16 and 21x16,—

The Walls to be Pug or rammed earth, the Roof split stuff and thatched.

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

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 25, 1851.

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

on Wednesday, the 19th February next, for building a Room 20ft x 16 ft at Fremantle, near the old Public Offices, for the service of the Water Police,—

The Walls to be of Stone.

Roof, Weather Board and Shingle.

Floor to be laid with well seasoned Mahogany.

For particulars and specification application to be made to the Superintendent of Public Works

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Water Transport.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 25, 1851.

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th February next, for Water Transport to and from Perth, Fremantle, and the outports, of Emigrants, Prisoners, and other passengers travelling at the Government expense, and of stores and baggage.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Firewood.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 10, 1851.

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th February next, for supplying FIREWOOD at the Gaols, Hospital, and Public Offices, Perth and Fremantle, during the year ending 31st December, 1851.

For further particulars application to be made to the respective Offices.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Tenders for Hire of Boat.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 1, 1851.

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for a Ten Ton Boat and two approved Seamen and a Dingy at per day, to take in stores and proceed to the Challenger, or any other Rock, on or about the 17th inst., to assist in fixing Beacons, or any work that may be required to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, any absence of the boat or party without the sanction of the Superintendent, violates the contract. The contractor to be at his own risk for any damage, loss of boat, or materials belonging thereto, unless certified for payment by the Superintendent.

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

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Tenders for Building a Lock-up-House at Bunbury.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 10, 1851.

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

Wednesday, the 26th February next, for Building a LOCK-UP-HOUSE at Bunbury, to contain three Cells 8x12 and one room 12x17.

Foundation to be of stone, 3 feet 6 inches below the surface, and 2 feet thick.

Main Walls of 18 inch brickwork, 11 feet in height from the offset. *Partition Walls* 9 inches thick carried up to the roof, and all plastered inside two coats.

Floor 1½ inch laid on joists 8x3 crossed with ¾ board, all well seasoned; close jointed and securely nailed down and cleaned off.

Doors of each cell to be inch stuff double banded with iron, hung with strong hooks and rides, and two strong bolts to each door.

The Roof to be provided.

For plans and specifications application to be made to the Superintendent of Public Works, Perth, or to the Resident Magistrate, Bunbury.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
February 1, 1851.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LICENSES ISSUED.

Depasturing Licenses.

R. G. Meares	6,000 acres	Avon district.
B. Robins	4,000	ditto
W. Chidlow	20,000	ditto
J. W. Hardey	10,000	ditto
Stephen Parker	20,000	ditto
J. Logue, jun.	6,000	Murray.
Cooper & Oakley	1,280	ditto

Publicans' Spirit License.

John Morgan, *Bunbury Hotel*, Bunbury.
W. C. Ramsay, *Plough and Harrow*, Bunbury.
A. Warren, *Bonnie Laddie*, Toodyay.

Dog Licenses.

Murray district.

T. Scott	E. Hymus	(2)
C. Armstrong	W. Lewis	
L. Birch	J. McLarty	(2)
W. Beacham	D. C. Myrick	
G. M. Bouglas	D. S. Murray	
J. Cooper	W. E. Oakley	(3)
C. Clebow	T. Peel, jun.	(2)
Giblett	T. Pollard	(2)
W. Gea	W. Pollard	(2)
L. Green	J. Sutton	(2)
W. Howeles		

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 31, 1851.

HIS Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following Annual Reports of the Guardians of Aborigines.

By His Excellency's command,
C. A. J. PIESSE,
Colonial Secretary.

Perth, Jan. 16, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to subjoin for His Excellency's information my official Report for the year 1850.

It is most gratifying to state that no period of the eleven years during which I have borne office, has been so unmarked by native aggression on the property of the white inhabitants.

It is a most encouraging; as it is an in-

disputable fact, that a gradual amelioration of the Aboriginal character and disposition has of late years been steadily progressing, the sure, though tardy fruits of many years of generally kind treatment on the part of the settlers, and of a rigorous adherence to a system of reward and punishment on that of the authorities.

In many districts the services of the Aborigines in the gathering in of the crops are regularly relied upon, and cheerfully accorded, and I believe that many an acre of grain would lie rotting on the ground, were it not for the ready help of our native reapers.

A sense of honor also in the punctual fulfilment of an engagement with their white neighbors is not unfelt by many of the Aborigines. I am aware of several instances where the farmer has months previously made a verbal engagement for work at the ensuing harvest, and has actually ratified the agreement by a prepayment of money and provisions, and in no one instance to my knowledge, have the Aborigines broken faith, or swerved one tittle from their contract.

The success which on the whole has attended the very doubtful experiment of native mail carriers, is another gratifying proof of the gradual civilization and increasing utility of the native population. I firmly believe that were it possible for the Aborigines of this country to become suddenly extinct, their loss in many respects would be most sensibly felt by the majority of the settlers.

In my last Annual Report, I was compelled to remark on the increase of cases of murder by the Aborigines *inter se*, and to intimate the apparent impossibility of checking such practices save by carrying into effect the extreme penalty of the law in all aggravated cases, where it could be satisfactorily ascertained that the offenders were aware of the oft expressed determination of the authorities to carry out such sentence.

At the Assizes in April last, three natives were therefore, under the above circumstances, convicted of an aggravated murder on one of their countrymen, and left for execution. The one, who was deemed most active in the crime, was hanged, and the remaining two reprieved on the scaffold—the Governor humanely trusting that sufficient blood had been shed as an example, and a stern proof of his determination to check the frequency of such crimes.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test the efficacy of this radical experiment, for I cannot conceive that even the warmest advocates for a milder administration of the laws will argue its failure from the circumstance of one or two similar offences having again occurred. As Guardian, I naturally enjoy more favorable opportunities than many persons of ascertaining the ideas and feelings of my sable clients, and I am confident that by the execution in question not only has a great moral and physical lesson been impressed on them, but that already it has been the means of preventing more than one act of bloodshed. The future will, I confidently believe, prove the humane policy, not only of the

late execution, but of any that for a time may of necessity succeed it.

In all flagrant cases of murder, when the act has been committed by natives resident within our settled districts, and who can be proved to have been previously cognizant of the impending punishment, I respectfully, but most earnestly and unhesitatingly urge on the authorities the necessity of following up the blow once struck, thereby endeavoring to extirpate a monstrous growing evil, and entitling themselves to the thanks, not only of every real friend of humanity and civilization, but of the majority of the very Aborigines themselves.

The beneficial results of the transfer of the Native Convict Establishment from the island of Rottneest, and the employment of its labor in road making and on other public works, are too obvious, and too generally appreciated to warrant more than casual remark.

The Summary Jurisdiction Act is also working satisfactorily—not merely by facilitating justice, and obviating much expense, but also by its frequently more lenient operation in the punishment of the offenders.

The experience during the past year of the general results of the Wesleyan Native Mission at Galilalup, is, I regret to say, not so satisfactory as heretofore. The same untiring zeal of the Rev. Missionary and his lady, and the best energies of the local Superintendents have been exerted in the cause, but a restlessness and impatience of control, and more especially, a not unnatural desire of free agency in the distribution of their time and labor, have in several instances been manifested by the pupils. When I state that the board, clothing, and lodging of the inmates are unobjectionable, the labor exacted, moderate, and the discipline, for obvious reasons, rather relaxed than otherwise—this result, to persons unacquainted with the native character, may appear strange; but it must be remembered that the majority of the pupils now consist of adult married youths, widely differing in all their habits and inclinations from that period when as children they first entered the Institution.

The experience of this, as of other countries, has ever proved the hitherto impracticability of retaining a permanent hold on the services of the *adult* Aborigines, and the difficulties under which our Native Mission is now laboring, have been consequently not unforeseen, and will be combated by every exertion of firmness, patience and forbearance.

Under existing circumstances however, I consider the permanent connection of our adult pupils with the Institution as very doubtful, but at the same time confidently believe that the majority of its members will not only never permanently recur to their bush life and habits, but on the contrary be found willing and active auxiliaries of our farmers and townspeople.

Far be it from us to say that even in this partial reclamation of our aboriginal brethren, our money, time, and past exertions have been unprofitably spent, on the

contrary, we should rather feel encouraged to continue to gather around us the rising generation, satisfied, that at a comparatively trivial outlay, we are shedding some light on the dark night of paganism, weaning the aborigines from many of their debasing customs and superstitious observances, and training them in those industrial habits which must not merely tend to raise them in the scale of civilization, but secure to them the possession of many of its comforts and necessities.

It is to me a subject of much gratification that His Excellency has lately expressed his determination to establish native schools in several of the country districts—an object which I need scarcely add shall command my best exertions to promote.

With reference to the objections of the present site of the Galililup Mission, owing to the losses sustained in past years by the floods, and on which I seriously commented in my last Annual Report, I have reason to believe that such causes of objection may be obviated by an efficient system of drainage, which will enable the Mission to raise alternate crops throughout the year, on ground hitherto worthless. Should this be practicable and once completed, no land in the colony would be more productive, or more applicable than the present site for the purposes of the Mission.

As however the effectually draining off the large body of water must be necessarily tedious and expensive, and as the object is one of pure benevolence, in which I believe His Excellency feels deeply interested, I trust that if an appeal be made for the temporary assistance of a portion of the Native Convict Gang, it will be liberally and cheerfully responded to by the Local Government.

The progress of the pupils of the Native School at Fremantle, although somewhat retarded by the long and severe illness of the Mistress, is on the whole satisfactory. Not the slightest yearning after their bush life or connections, is at present, or ever has been manifested by any of the children, several of the eldest of whom are in the service of families at Fremantle. To the Matron and her husband much credit is due for the uniform kindness and attention bestowed on their young charges.

The new district opened to the Northward is of too recent a formation to enable me to speak decidedly on the future results of the introduction of a white population amongst the Aborigines, who, independently of their cannibal propensities, appear to be a bold, determined race. The mere fact of the introduction of flocks and herds into a new district, must inevitably at first produce aggression on the part of the Aborigines, and consequent collision with the intruders. Such cases have even already occurred, and will at intervals continue, until, as in the settled districts, the supremacy of the white man is fully established, and conceded by his uncivilized neighbor.

I confidently hope that when this Northern district is once fairly established, and its peculiar Officials appointed, His Excellency will see the expediency of re-

commending to the Home Government the appointment of a Sub-Guardian of Aborigines, who, by uniting firmness with conciliation, may gradually work out the same results as are now so beneficially operating in our settled districts, and prevent those fatal collisions which were of such frequent occurrence in the early annals of this colony.

His Excellency will, I believe, concur in the necessity of a local resident Guardian of a district so remote, and so completely dissevered from the other parts of the colony, and I have little doubt that the Home Government will as readily comply with any representations to that effect, as on a former occasion in the appointment of a local Sub-Guardian at Albany, King George's Sound.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES SYMMONS,

Guardian of Aborigines, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

York, Jan. 8, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for His Excellency's information my Annual Report for the Year 1850.

In this district there has been nothing to distinguish this from preceding years with respect to the relative conduct of the settlers and Aborigines towards each other, every where the same good understanding prevails.

With the exception of the robberies committed by natives who had escaped from Gaol, the offences against property have been under an average number. Two of these cases were rather remarkable. In the one a number of sheep were speared and consumed by three boys, of from 8 to 10 years of age, who had been entrusted with the flock, and when secured were found in the act of cutting up a pig of about 200lbs. weight. In the other, the robbery of a store of a variety of articles, was systematically carried on for some time by two lads in the employment of the storekeeper. Another charge of rather a singular description was brought against two natives by a settler, in whose employment they had been accustomed to ride. They had constructed bridles with the bark of the wattle tree, and having caught his horses in the bush, they pursued their favorite recreation of kangaroo hunting, more to their own satisfaction than that of the settler, who was at a loss to account for the exhausted state of his horses, and which on one occasion actually broke down in consequence, in the course of a long journey. The repeated escape of prisoners from gaol or from the road gang, has led to a succession of robberies of the same description on every occasion, and which were very trying to the patience of the settler; the first intimation of their outbreaks being generally that of a hut plundered or a house broken into. Some of these criminals have thus escaped four or five times, and it would be desirable to secure them more effectually by sending them to Rottneest.

The Government having allowed the extreme sentence of the law to be carried into effect in the case of Kanyin, who was executed in April last, for the murder of Yadupwert, in order to put a stop to these barbarous excesses amongst themselves, a check seemed to have been given to them from that period to the end of September. But at this time, breaking through all restraint, a party of them decoyed Balgowert, a hutkeeper at Mr Burges' station and put him to death. The motive for this murder was to revenge, according to their

ideas, the loss of their relative Ngombin, who had died from natural causes. It was their intention to have speared another native; but fortunately for him he was then hunting at some distance, and by a just retribution became the means of detecting the murderers. No one except themselves witnessed the deed; but the native in question recognised the print of the foot of the native who decoyed Balgowert, as that of Dtabbar, and this led to the discovery of all the parties concerned in it. Two of the murderers are now in custody. Since then a deliberate attempt was made near Mr Draper's by Manitch and Djiliup, two natives of this district, to murder a lad named Yuritjang from the Vasse; but though severely wounded he has since recovered. Manitch was secured by Narryle, a York native, who resisted the strong temptation to put him to death on the spot, the lad being his relative, and brought him in to Gaol. This is but one of many instances which prove that the resolution adopted by His Excellency, has produced the result expected. It has been urged by some individuals whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, that the punishment of death would not put a stop to these enormities. But that as they proceed from a deeply rooted superstition, the natives in order to attain their end, would resort to the more secure method of secret strangulation, a species of Thuggism said to exist amongst them. No instance of this kind has however come within my notice. And as it would be more difficult to accomplish their ends in this manner without discovery, the number of victims would necessarily be much less than formerly.

In pursuance of the instructions received from His Excellency, I have endeavored to procure the consent of the parents of native children to their being sent to Perth, to be educated at the Wesleyan Institution. There is however an insuperable aversion to their leaving the district. Some years ago a number were sent to that Institution, but the whole of them ran away from it, and returned to the district. One singular exception to this reluctance has occurred in the instance of a servant of a settler. Stimulated by the engravings in the Illustrated London Newspaper, he has shown a great anxiety to learn to read, so as to be able to comprehend these subjects, and of his own accord has set out for Perth, and although rather above the age, I trust his earnest desire will be gratified by his admission into the Institution.

Orders having been conveyed to the Police to destroy the dogs of the natives, which have increased so much as to become a serious evil, a number have been shot, and it is to be hoped the nuisance will ere long be lessened

considerably. But their numbers are so great and they are spread over so large a tract of country, that it must be a work of time before it can be completely eradicated. This service is not however exempt from danger, as the natives value their dogs highly, and on one occasion the Police Constable narrowly escaped. A native whose dog he had shot, watched the opportunity when he was engaged in fastening up a prisoner to seize his gun, which he presented and snapped at the Constable. Luckily it had just been discharged otherwise his life would probably have been sacrificed.

From the commencement of the year to the beginning of August, the Mail between York and Toodyay was well and regularly conveyed by native prisoners. A contract was then entered into with a private individual to carry it for the remainder of the Year. It has given universal satisfaction throughout the district to find that His Excellency has again decided upon employing natives for this service, as the Mail was never more regularly carried than by them.

The natives employed as Police Constables have been serviceable and efficient, and should circumstances require it, a body of Police might be raised amongst them, which would be valuable under proper officers.

During harvest the dearth of labor has been severely felt, and the natives have been very generally employed in cutting down the crop, which in many instances would otherwise have been seriously injured.

Some bush fires have occurred in the immediate neighborhood of York. Two of these were occasioned by white lads, who were convicted and punished. There have also been some at Toodyay, but the injury done is trifling when compared with the great extent of country, which I am happy to say is still untouched. In so dry a season it is of no small consequence that the feed should not be burnt around the watering places. The present scarcity of water will however probably be attended with permanent benefit. Springs heretofore known only to the natives or neglected, are now being discovered and opened up. A copious supply in several instances has been obtained, adding value to grazing runs, which were either not available formerly or only during a portion of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant, .

W. COWAN,

Guardian of Aborigines, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Printed by Arthur Shenton, Government Printer, Adelaide Terrace, Perth.