



THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1855.

486

Proclamation.

By His Excellency CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esq., 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 land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by the Sub-Collector of Revenue at Albany on the 4th day of April, 1855, 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:—

Albany Building Lot 218.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 226.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 227.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 228.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 230.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 231.	Upset price £20.
Albany Building Lot 253.	Upset price £20.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 19th day of February, 1855.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

Proclamation.

By His Excellency CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esq., 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 land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on the 21st March [next, 1855, 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:—

By the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, on the 21st March, 1855:—

Fremantle Building Lot 195. Upset price £30.

Cockburn Sound Location No 62—Comprising 10 acres more or less in form of a square of 10 chains, adjoining the East boundary of H. M. Lefroy's location, No 60, and adjoining the South boundary of Fremantle Townsite, opposite boundaries parallel and equal and all true. Upset price £1 per acre.

Avon Location No 139—Comprising 16 acres more or less, bounded on the South by J. Colman's location, No 70, and by an E.N.E. line of 4 chains from its East boundary, on the West by a N.N.W. line 10 chains 58 links from West corner of No 70, on the North, by an E.N.E. line of 14 chains and the East by a S.S.E. line of 13 chains 58 links, all magnetic. Upset price £1 per acre.

Swan Location No 183—Comprising 23 acres more or less extending 15 chains South and 15 chains 34 links East from N.E. corner of J. Dewar's Swan location No 174, at Bedamanup, opposite boundaries parallel and equal and all true. Upset price £1.

Perth Building Lot Y 67. Upset price 19l. 17s 6d.

Perth Building Lot V 86. Upset price 16l.

By the Sub-Collector at the Vasse on the 21st March, 1855:—

Sussex Location No 28—Comprising 10 acres more or less, extending 12 chains West and 8 chains 33 links North from a spot 80 chains West and 23½ chains North from S.W. corner of J. Hurford's Sussex location, No 6, in shore of Geographie Bay. Upset price 1l. per acre.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Perth, this 3rd day of March, 1855.

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Governor, &c.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March, 10, 1855.*

IT is hereby notified for general information that parties desirous of purchasing Rottneest salt, may obtain the same at the following places and under mentioned prices:—

At Rottneest Island in not smaller quantities than one Ton, of 2240lb., £3 per ton.

At the Harbor Masters Store Fremantle, in quantities not less than one cwt., at the rate of 6s per cwt. or £5 per ton.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Additional Building Lots in Perth and York.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March 8, 1855.*

IT is hereby notified for general information, that 84 new building lots of land, situate between Lakes Kingsford, Irwin and Henderson, on the Townsite of Perth, have recently been laid out, and are now open to public selection for purchase; as also several new building lots in York, on left bank of the Avon, below the premises of Mr Mongers.

The upset prices of the lots are as follows:—

On York Townsite, £10 per Lot.

On Perth Townsite, North and South sides of St. George's and Adelaide Terrace, £30 each.

With frontage on any water side road, £30.

On North side of Hay and Howick Streets, £20.

On all other streets not otherwise specified, £15.

V 62 to V 75, inclusive, at the rate of £30 per acre; V 76, V 77, £15 each; V 78, £20; V 79 to V 85, inclusive, £30 each; V 86 to V 93, inclusive, £20 each; Y 173 to Y 180, inclusive, £25; Y 44 and Y 45, £25 each: Y 61, £22 10s; Y 62, Y 63, £20.

Suburban Lots, according to situation.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

Pastoral Lease.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
March 10, 1855.*

THE Collector of Revenue will offer for Sale at Public Auction at Perth, on the 21st March, 1855, a Pastoral Lease for 8 years, ending the 31st December, 1862, of the following land in the Melbourne District:—

6000 acres, bounded on the S.W. by 375 chains of Lease No 80 to Donald McPherson, and on the N.W. by 160 chains of lease No 84 to Peter Aragon, opposite boundaries parallel and equal.

Upset Annual rent £7 5s 0d. 1500 acres allowed to be unavailable for pastoral purposes. The applicant to be entitled to the upset bid.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

*[General Post Office, Perth,
March 19, 1855.]*

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company having abandoned the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the Bi-Monthly Mail between Singapore and Sydney, it is hereby notified for the information of the Public, that no foreign Mails will from this date be forwarded *vid* King George's Sound. The correspondence hitherto transmitted by that route will for the future be sent from time to time as opportunities occur by Sailing Vessels, of which due notice will be given.

A. HELMICH,
Postmaster General.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March 17, 1855.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

A. O'G. LEFROY, Esq., to be Immigration Agent, vice C. Symmons, Esq., (subject to the approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies) to take effect from the 1st March instant.

MR. A. DURLACHER, to be Registrar of Deeds, vice A. H. Stone, Esq., resigned; to take effect from the 15th instant.

MR. W. GALE, to be Shipping Master for the Port of Fremantle; to date from the 1st March instant.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March 17, 1855.*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Ordinance prohibiting the importation of Fire Arms and Ammunition into New Zealand.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

ARMS IMPORTATION ORDINANCE.

(Passed the 13th day of December, 1845.)
In the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
SESSION VI. No. I.

ANALYSIS.

Title.

Preamble.

- 1 Power to Governor to prohibit Importation of Arms, &c.
- 2 And to regulate the Sale thereof.
- 3 Penalty on Importer.
- 4 Penalty on Master of Vessel.
- 5 Penalty for unlawfully Selling.
- 6 Power to Search.
- 7 Reward for activity in procuring Convictions
- 8 Interpretation Clause.

"An Ordinance to empower the Governor of New Zealand to regulate the Importation and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and other warlike Stores."

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain Tribes of the Native Race of New Zealand have taken up Arms against the Queen's Sovereign authority: And whereas for the purpose of effectually subduing the present Insurrection, and of

preventing the recurrence of an armed resistance to the authority of Her Majesty, and of securing the peace and good order of the Colony, it is expedient that restrictions should on fitting occasions be placed on the Importation and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder, and other Warlike Stores, within the same. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows: (that is to say)—

Power to Governor to prohibit the Importation of Arms, &c.

1. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor from time to time, as to him shall seem meet by Proclamation, to prohibit throughout the Colony, or within any District thereof (to be in such Proclamation defined), the Importation or Sale, or both the Importation and Sale, of Arms, Gunpowder, and other Warlike Stores.

And to regulate the Sale thereof.

2. It shall also be lawful for his Excellency the Governor from time to time, as to him shall seem meet by Proclamation, to make provision for regulating and restricting throughout the colony, or within any district thereof, (to be in such Proclamation defined), the Importation or Sale, or both the Importation and Sale, of Arms, Gunpowder, and other warlike stores.

Penalty on Importer.

3. Every person who shall import, or bring into the Colony, any Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores, (whether the owner thereof or not, and who shall wilfully and knowingly, and contrary to the provisions of any such Proclamation, as aforesaid, land, or dispose of, or cause or permit to be landed, or otherwise disposed of, such Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores, or any part thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £500, to be recovered in a summary way. And any Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores, which shall have been imported and landed, or otherwise disposed of, contrary to the provisions of any such Proclamation as aforesaid, shall be forfeited to her Majesty, and may be seized by any Justice of the Peace, or Peace Officer, or by any Officer of Her Majesty's Customs, or by any person duly authorised and appointed in writing by his Excellency the Governor.

Penalty on Master of Vessel.
Vessel, &c., to be forfeited.

4. The Master or Person commanding the Ship or Vessel in which such Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores shall have been imported, if he shall wilfully and knowingly, and contrary to the provisions of any such Proclamation as aforesaid, land, or dispose of, or cause or permit to be landed, or otherwise disposed of, such Arms, Gunpowder, and other warlike stores, or any part thereof, shall also, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £500, to be recovered in a summary way. And upon the conviction of any such Master or Person, such Ship or Vessel, with all her furniture and apparel shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized by any Justice of the Peace, or Peace Officer, or by any Officer of Her Majesty's Customs, or by any per-

son duly authorised and appointed by his Excellency the Governor.

Penalty for unlawfully selling Arms, &c.
Arms, &c., to be forfeited.

5. Every person who shall wilfully and knowingly, and contrary to the provisions of any such Proclamation as aforesaid, sell, or dispose of any Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £500, to be recovered in a summary way; and all Arms, Gunpowder, and other warlike stores, so unlawfully sold or disposed of, shall be forfeited to her Majesty, and may be seized in manner hereinafter provided.

Power to search.

6. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, to enter and search, or to grant a warrant to any person or persons to enter and search any House, Place, Ship, or Vessel, where such Justice shall, from information on oath, have reasonable grounds to suspect any Arms, Gunpowder, or other warlike stores, to be deposited for any purpose contrary to this Ordinance.

Reward for activity in procuring Convictions.

7. In case of any Conviction under the provisions of this Ordinance, where any person or persons shall appear to have been active in or towards the procuring of any such conviction, it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor to award to such person or persons such portion of the penalty recovered upon such conviction, but not exceeding in the whole one-half thereof, as to him shall seem meet.

Interpretation Clause.

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the word "Governor" shall be taken to include the "Lieutenant Governor," or "the Officer Administering the Government" of the Colony for the time being—and the word "Vessel," shall be taken to include any "Boat, Barge, Punt, or Canoe."

GEORGE GREY,

Lieutenant Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council, this }
thirteenth day of December, 1845. }

J. COATES,
Clerk of Council.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March, 16, 1855.*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Report from the General Board of Education for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
W. A. SANFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth, March 7th, 1855.

To His Excellency CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, &c., &c., Governor of Western Australia and its dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

WE, the Members of the Board of Education, in submitting to Your Excellency the following report, beg in the first place to express our regret that should the news recently received from England be confirmed, this will be the last Annual report that we shall have the honor to lay before Your Excellency.

The interest that Your Excellency has manifested in the cause of Education has been rewarded by the establishment on a firm

basis of many excellent schools, and has awakened a real and general demand for good education in every district in the Colony.

The principal business on which we have been engaged during the past year has been the consideration of, and the compiling a set of rules and regulations, which we had the honor of laying before Your Excellency a short time since, and for the approval of which we have the honor to render our thanks to Your Excellency.

Some of these rules have guided the Board from the commencement of its operations, others have been made necessary by rules which have emanated from the office of the Colonial Secretary and others in the opinion of the Board have become essential from circumstances recently developed in this particular Colony.

The principal alterations which have been adopted after much consideration are 1st, the introduction into our system of the principle that the Education given at the Government Schools should ultimately be limited only by our means of obtaining instructors; and secondly, the fixing as a present limit, an Education for Boys equal to that obtainable for at a good English Grammar School, and for girls such a one as a respectable middle class person would endeavor to secure for his daughter in England.

Although at first sight this may appear extravagant, a consideration of the following arguments, will, we are convinced lead all persons interested in the question to agree with us, on this most important subject.

In large communities it is possible for all ranks and classes to be educated separately, each class is sufficiently numerous and sufficiently wealthy to pay teachers for its own children; but here, were the whole of the wealthy class of the colony to unite for the purpose, they could not give an adequate remuneration to a single good teacher of each sex when the high prices which would be demanded for boarding are taken into consideration. Thus that class which would in future naturally lead the community, could not as a whole be better educated than those who would be their workmen or servants.

In this colony the children of the middle and some of the working classes will probably be among the governing body of the colony at no distant period, we cannot but think, that it is far better that such should be educated to the greatest extent that their circumstances would admit of, than that they should be left in a state of worse than ignorance, that is, given the means of acquiring and imparting knowledge without those powers which may lead them to form a true judgment of affairs and tastes which may tend to cherish kindly and courteous feelings in their conduct of them.

The Government by the adoption of this principle, will also gain the great advantage of obtaining as the conductors of their more numerous schools gentlemen of superior attainments. The richer classes obtain a good solid Education at a rate far less than they could in any other method, and the poorer the benefit of direct and constant supervision by the first teacher.

The most obvious objection which we can foresee, to the proposal, is the discouragement that this system will afford to private enterprise.

The argument, that good teachers are not obtainable by any other method than that pointed out, is perhaps the best answer to this objection. It is a good Education that is required by the Public, if the government bid the highest they will get the best teacher obtainable in any given place, and in all probability will induce persons to resort to the profession of Education as a means of livelihood,

who would not otherwise have done so.

The government system, offering as it does employment and assistance to the duly qualified teacher, whenever a demand for education exists, can do no prejudice to his or her interest; and we are of opinion that the existence of many inferior teachers, where superior are obtainable can only tend to depress the standard of Education.

The additional expense of the system is by no means so considerable as might have been anticipated, for example in the Perth Boy's school the only one in which it at present is in operation, we do not consider it will exceed at most £25 to £40 per annum the only additional demand at present being £10 per annum, for the teaching of Music by the second Master.

It will not probably be applicable to more than two or three schools for some time. The experiment appears to be worth trying, and it would seem the duty of the Government to comply as far as possible with a demand which has for some time existed.

With regard to the schools under our charge we have much pleasure in reporting that four new schools have been opened during the past year, namely the Fremantle girls' school, Pinjarrah, Vasse, and Port Gregory mixed schools, one of them, the Fremantle girls' school, we recommend to be placed on the permanent list, and we consider that the York school should also receive the same advantage, the school house having been so far completed as to be occupied, and the school altogether being one of the best managed in the colony.

We beg to acknowledge the great advantage the Perth and Fremantle Boys' Schools have derived from the occupation of their new buildings; at Toodyay the school house is so near completion that it will probably be ready for occupation, before the teachers the Local Committee have sent for from England arrives.

While on this subject, we would beg to call attention to the conduct of the school Committee at this latter place, as deserving of every encouragement and imitation; it is by local exertion and superintendence that schools can be made successful, and nothing can ensure a greater amount of this than the taking the whole matter into local hands, they merely adopting the system, and receiving such aid as the central authority is able to give.

The number of Scholars educated at the thirteen government schools during the past year has been 644, being an increase of 200 above the number in 1853. The girls school at Albany being excluded from both years in consequence of the non receipt of returns. Of this increase 132 are due to the new schools.

There are probably about 1600 children in the colony of an age capable of receiving instruction either in the infant or elder schools; of this number, there may be at an high estimate 400 receiving instruction at the Roman Catholic or Private Schools. Consequently 600 must be without the means, or inclination on the part of the parents to educate them.

That a large proportion of this 600 are within the reach of existing schools we are convinced, and we hope that the information now given to the public, will induce many parents who now hold back to take advantage of the system, as well as teachers of a superior class to become candidates for situations we from time to time are enabled to offer.

On the state of each School we would remark, that the Perth Boy's school has lost a master and his wife, as first and second teacher, whose places have been supplied by a gentleman and a second teacher, who are apparently able to carry the school to a far greater state of efficiency than has hitherto been practicable.

The Guildford School appears to be in a far more satisfactory state than last year. The master of the school will probably be able to educate to nearly the full extent of our requirements.

The York School appears to do much credit to the Local committee and teacher; the acquirements of the master do not extend to more than a strictly English education; but this is perhaps sufficient for the present wants of the districts.

The Fremantle Girl's and infant schools appear to be in a fair position, the former is but recently established and is hardly in good working order, but its state altogether gives much promise.

The Fremantle boy's school is at present under the second teacher, and as far as it goes is in a tolerably effective state; it is to be hoped that in the course of the year a trained master will arrive, who, it is expected, will be obtained through the medium of the home and colonial Church Society, when the School may, as it is hoped, take a position corresponding to the importance of the Town.

The Bunbury mixed school, and the Perth Girl's and Infants Schools fall somewhat short of the mark required for their respective localities. We believe that the teachers are in all painstaking and their conduct is exemplary, but their acquirements are hardly those which fit them for the education of schools of considerable size. As far as Perth Girl's school is concerned the grant Your Excellency has consented to place on the Estimates for this year will probably enable us to supply the want of a more satisfactory education for the young Girls of Perth and its vicinity.

We take this opportunity of tendering our grateful thanks to Mrs FitzGerald, for her unremitting attention to the Education and care of the Girls in this school, as we believe that this has prevented it being to a great extent deserted for other schools which afford education of an higher class.

The remaining schools with the exception of Albany, (from which the Board are unable to obtain returns,) have been too recently established for us to express any definite opinion on their wants.

We beg to express our thanks to the Local Government for the supply of school necessities received during the past year. A fresh supply being needed; as well as means of obtaining school furniture; we would ask Your Excellency to place a small sum at our disposal for these purposes. There is a sum on the Estimates for Firewood, which appears to be unnecessary, if we were allowed to employ this sum for the purposes above specified, it might be sufficient for this Year, but a large number of maps and other somewhat expensive necessities and Books should be sent for as soon as possible. These will have to be paid for 1856, and we would recommend that from £100 to £150 be placed on the Estimates of 1856 for this purpose.

In the present year, the extra sum required will be as follows:—

Perth 2nd Teacher as Music Master	£10	0	0
“ Teacher Girl's School, 9 months	45	0	0
“ 2nd Ditto in lieu of Fees	5	0	0
“ Pupil Teacher	14	10	6
“ Hire of Piano, 9 months	7	10	0
York mixed School	70	0	0
To meet under draft on School House			
York	50	0	0
Schoolmistress Salary, Fremantle	35	0	0
Rent of School, Ditto	30	0	0
Additional contributions to rural			
Schools	30	0	0
Total	£297	0	6

Of this £50 is a charge which should have

been borne in 1854, i.e., the contributions towards the building of the York School House. Seventy pounds and sixpence (£70 0s 6d) is the additional charge consequent on the adoption of the new system in two schools, and the remainder, £167, by the increase of School accommodation required by the colony.

There will however be an underdraft on the Estimate of this Year of £80 so that the whole extra amount required will not exceed £217 0s 6d.

The Total expense of the department including the whole charge of educating at least 644 children, and the construction of at least one School House and residence for the teacher will not exceed £1271, or rather more than £2, for each child [taught but as a large increase in the number of children may be expected in the present year, it may be hoped that this ratio may be considerably diminished.

It is to be remembered that in a scattered community like this, the cost of education per head will be much larger than in a denser one, particularly at the commencement or during any considerable enlargement of the system.

We are confident that on no one object could a liberal expenditure be more judiciously incurred, or which may more early meet with a return, than the providing a good and substantial Education for the young of the colony.

W. A. SANFORD,
F. LOCHEE,
G. P. POWNALL,
J. LEONARD,
W. LOWE.

*General Post Office, Perth,
March 17th, 1855.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying at this Office:—

Archer, Joseph.
Bettles, Henry; Bisdee, James.
Cleary, Catherine.
Davenport, Daniel; Douglas, Thomas.
Finley, George; Flanagan, Mary; Felton, George.
Gattrell, Stephen; Green, James W.; Gilliland, Joseph.
Hack, W.
Ingersoll, James.
Jackson, James.
Phillips, Agnes.
Radford, Samuel; Robertson, John.
Smith, William; Skeldon, Mr; Scarse, John.
Walsh, Catherine.

A. HELMICH,
Postmaster General.