

THE PERTH GAZETTE  
AND WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

January to December 1834

Compiled by  
Graham Bown



Published by  
The Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc.  
and the  
Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group

**Copyright:**

© 2010 Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc & the Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group.

**Cover Photograph:**

Newspaper "The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal" Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> January 1834.

ISBN 1 876813 26 4

# Introduction

## Background

The Swan River Pioneers Group 1829-1838 was formed early in 1993, as a Special Interest Group of the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc. The era 1829-1838 was chosen, as this was the period of Sir James Stirling's administration. His administration as Governor ended on 31st December 1838.

On January 5th 1839 he departed the Colony with Lady Ellen Stirling and family.

## Introduction to Newspapers in the Swan River Colony

Newspapers have played a very important role in the history of Western Australia, since "*The Fremantle Journal and General Advertiser*" commenced in February 1830 as a single sheet of handwritten copy. This was only eight months after the Colony was founded. It was edited and published by James A Gardner of Fremantle. The Battye Library contains a copy of this paper, dated 27 February 1830. Over the next three years, a number of newspapers were produced – "*The Western Australia Gazette & General Advertiser*" (1830), "*The West Australia Gazette*" (1830), "*The Western Australian Gazette*" (1831), "*The Western Australian Chronicle & Perth Gazette*" (1831), "*The Fremantle Observer, Perth Gazette & Western Australian Journal*" (1831), "*The Western Australian*" (1831), and the "*The Western Australian Colonial News*" (1832). Some copies of all of these newspapers can be viewed on microfilm in the Battye Library. A small printing press was imported into the Colony during 1831 and so the manuscripts disappeared.

Lieutenant Governor Stirling imported a Stanhope press from England. Charles Macfaull, who was on good terms with Stirling, was given permission to use this machine for the sum of £75 a year on his undertaking to publish Government notices as well as certain other departmental matters, and to supply 20 copies of each issue of "*The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*" to the Colonial Secretary.

The first issue of this four-page newspaper was published on 5 January 1833 and continued thereafter on every Saturday, selling for the price of one shilling a single copy or ten shillings and sixpence per quarter. Charles Macfaull continued as editor and printer until his death in 1846. The "*Perth Gazette*" later became "*The West Australian*" which we know today. The "*Government Gazette*" became a separate publication on Saturday 20 February 1836.

The editor managed to encompass a very wide range of topics in his weekly publication. Local events were reported in detail, including cases at the Quarter Sessions, skirmishes with the natives, shipping movements and meetings of the W.A. Agricultural Society. Many articles were extracted from newspapers received from the sister colonies of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, and also from India, the Cape of Good Hope and England. Detailed reports were given of the proceedings of the English Parliament and the various events in the war for the throne in Portugal. The editor made every effort to correct the erroneous reports of the Colony being printed in other newspapers.

## Contents of CD

This CD contains a full transcription of the 52 weekly issues of the 1834 newspaper "*The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*". The pages numbered from 209 to 416 are clearly marked so that entries can be readily accessed by the researcher.

This CD is fully searchable for names and subjects.

# Acknowledgements

The Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc. acknowledges the work of Graham Bown.

Graham is a member of both WAGS and the Swan River Pioneer 1829 - 1838 Special Interest Group who has spent a considerable amount of time collating the various records that have gone into the production of this Index.

Thanks also to the State Records Office of Western Australia, State Library of Western Australia and the J S Battye Library of West Australian History for their support.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 3, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant GOVERNOR directs it to be notified to the Public, that the two following Acts have passed the Legislative Council; viz. –  
“*An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and fermented Liquors by Retail;*” and also “*an Act to regulate the licensing of Public Houses.*”

Several alterations and additions having been made in the last mentioned Act since the Notice issued from this Office in the *Gazette* of the 21st of December last, His Honor further directs the publication of the following Heads which comprehend the alterations and additions alluded to:-

That Persons guilty of repeatedly permitting Spirituous or fermented Liquors sold by them to be consumed on their premises without first obtaining a License required by this Act, be subjected to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds. And that two several acts or instances of permitting such unlicensed consumption shall be deemed a repeated permission, to warrant a conviction.

That after a first conviction, every simple instance of permitting such unlicensed consumption shall be sufficient for a second or other further conviction, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the consumption on the place of sale of any Liquors sold by Masters or Employers to their Journeymen, Workman, Servants or Labourers: or of any Malt Liquors, or Ginger Beer, sold over the Counter, such being authorised by any Law now in force in this Colony.

That a General Annual Meeting of the Justices of the Peace shall be holden on the 31st December in every year for granting Licenses to keep Public houses; such Meetings may be adjourned to suit the Public convenience.

Applicants for Licenses to give a written Notice to the Clerk of the Magistrates acting for the district in which the house may be situated, of their intention to apply for such Licenses; such Notice to contain a full description of the Dwelling House or Premises proposed to be licensed, with a statement of the Applicants trade or calling, and situation in life, whether married or unmarried, as also the names, residences, &c, of his or her proposed Sureties.

That the Clerk of the Justices may demand and receive for every License the sum of Ten shillings and sixpence; for every transfer of a License the sum of Two shillings and sixpence; for every Notice served on a District Magistrate, for the purpose of assembling a Special Session, the sum of Two shillings and sixpence, such Notices not to exceed three in number, unless absolutely necessary; and for preparing and taking every Recognizance the sum of Ten shillings and sixpence.

That Executors or Administrators may hold the License of Deceased without renewal till the next General Annual Meeting, subject to the same regulations, and under the like recognizance as the deceased.

That no House shall be licensed under this Act unless the same contain one sitting-room and one bed-room, for Public accommodation, independent of the apartments occupied by the family of the Publican. – Publicans to have their names and the words “Licensed Publican” painted on some conspicuous part of their Premises, under a penalty not exceeding Forty shillings.

Unlicensed Persons keeping up any sign or other mark implying a License, subject to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Licensed Publicans abandoning the licensed premises to the virtual keeping of any unlicensed person, subject to a loss of License, or penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

Death of any person dying suddenly, found on inquiry to have been occasioned by intoxication in any Public House, the Keeper of such House shall from the date of such finding be deemed to be unlicensed, and no new License shall be granted.

Penalties and disabilities incurred by Breaches of conditions of Recognizances to be for a first conviction a penalty of Five Pounds, for a second conviction Ten Pounds, – for the third Offence the Offender to be summoned to the Quarter Sessions. The said Court to decide the matter of such Complaint in a summary manner, and on conviction the Offender, to forfeit his License, or pay a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, at the discretion of the Justices.

If the License be declared forfeited, the Party forfeiting the same to be incapable of holding another for the next three years.

All Informations and Proceedings,, and all the Forfeitures and Penalties in respect of the same shall be awarded and imposed in a summary manner before one Justice of the Peace, (or by any two in cases appointed to be heard and determined by two Justices), and in case the party accused shall fail to pay any fine or penalty, costs or expenses, awarded by order of such Justices within three days after the delivery of such order, Power to levy the same on the goods and chattels of the Person convicted, or to commit the Party so convicted to any Jail or House of Correction for any term not exceeding Six Calendar Months.

Burden of proof of License to fall on accused.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office*  
*January 3, 1834*

FROM various Circumstances which have been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-GOVERNOR, there is great reason to believe that petty Depredations are frequently committed by the Aborigines, unknown to the Local Government; and that consequently the Aggressors are still encouraged, and have their allowances made to them in conjunction with others, by the Superintendent of Native Tribes. As it is not the wish of the Lieutenant-GOVERNOR that this system of Encouragement should be continued to those of the Natives who have been detected in any acts of misconduct, I am directed to call the attention of the Public to the same, and request that in future Information of such cases as may come to the knowledge of any Individual, wherein any of the Natives who are known, have misconducted themselves, might be immediately communicated to this Office, in order that some punishment through the medium of the Superintendent might be inflicted on the Offender.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 3, 1833 (sic)*

THE Title Deeds of the Grants below mentioned having passed the Executive Council, are now lying in this Office ready for delivery, and the Individuals to whom they belong, are hereby requested to apply for the same with as little delay as possible

**OF LANDS ON THE SWAN**

No. 5 Marshall McDermott  
9 F C Irwin and W H Mackie

**OF LANDS ON THE CANNING**

24 William Henry Drake

**OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF PLANTAGENET**

15 Jane Currie  
17 Matilda Roe

**OF TOWN ALLOTMENTS  
FREMANTLE**

3 James McDermott  
4 Ditto ditto  
5 Ditto ditto  
17 Ditto ditto  
20 Francis Raghin

**IN PERTH**

1 James McDermott  
18 Richard Wells  
21 William Leeder  
25 Robert Dale, Richard Sholl and Richard Dawson

PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**PAGE 210**

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
December 31, 1833*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Individuals have applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony: viz. –

Robert J Brockman  
W Glover  
Robert Minson  
John Blasdall

*By His Honor's command  
PETER BROWN  
Colonial Secretary*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 3, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (marked Tenders for Salt Beef and Pork,) will be received at this Office on Friday the 10th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for His Majesty's Service the following Quantities of Beef and Pork: viz –

50 Casks Prime Irish Pork  
50 Casks of Cape or Sydney Beef

The Parties tendering must be prepared to enter into Security, that the Beef and Pork will be good and wholesome, (to be approved by a Board of Survey,) and warranted to keep at least Six months.

Any other Information will be made known on inquiring at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

WHEREAS a quantity of COPPER BOLTS and other property has lately been stolen from the wrecks of the "Emily Taylor" and "Thames", - any person or persons found destroying or taking away any part of the above wrecks, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

A reward of TWO GUINEAS will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

J McDERMOTT  
*Fremantle*

## **ANTHONY CURTIS**

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened his House at Fremantle as an HOTEL, and trusts, by attention, and moderate charges, to obtain a share of their patronage.

N.B. – Beds, and Stabling

## **JUST IMPORTED** *per* **"AUSTRALIAN,"** **FROM SYDNEY**

HAMS, Bacon, Soap, Candles, Starch & Blue, Oatmeal, Butter, Cheese, Hogs lard, Oil, Spirits, Rum, Brandy and Hollands in cases. Wines, Claret and Champaign; Hops, Twenty feet Deals; Calicoes, Prints, and a general assortment of Haberdashery; Leghorn, straw and beaver Hats; Shoes, Tin-ware, Ironmongery, assorted Nails, Cutlery, Segars, American Tobacco, Tobacco pipes, Sole and upper leather, Hemp, Tacks, Boat anchor's rope, Window glass, Tumblers and Wine glasses, Seine twine, Hooks and lines, Stationery, Oranges, Eggs, Currants, Peas, Coals, Brimstone, Whitening.

The whole or any part of the Cargo will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Apply to JOHN SHERWIN  
Super-cargo

## **JUST LANDED** *ex* **"AUSTRALIAN,"** **FROM SYDNEY**

SOME valuable STOCK, consisting 100 Ewes, 30 Wethers, 5 Cows in calf, 3 Working Bullocks, 1 Bull, 5 Mares, 1 Gelding, 1 Entire Horse, 12 Goats, 12 Pigs, and a few Kangaroo dogs,

Apply to WILLIAM MARRS  
South-beach, Fremantle

## **CAUTION**

THE Public are requested to take Notice, that Captain GOUMARD of the Barque "Australian" will not be responsible for any debts incurred by his Crew.

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

### **ARRIVAL**

On the 1st instant, the "Australian", Capt Goumard, from Sydney, Passengers Mr Sherwin, Super-cargo; Mr Marrs, Mr Wilson, and Mr Duffield and family. Left Sydney on the 11th of Nov.; touched at King George's Sound on the 17th December.

Lying in Gages Roads – The "Monkey", and "Australian".

The "Australian" coming out of King George's Sound on the 25th Dec., saw a schooner which is supposed to have been the Government Schooner "Ellen". The "Alligator" had not arrived there. The "Brilliant" was lying in the Harbour.



Great complaints are made of the want of a Pilot at King George's Sound, an inconvenience which will be immediately remedied on the arrival of the Governor.

### IMPORTS per "AUSTRALIAN"

197 casks Flour, 98 casks salted Beef, 45 ditto Pork, 1 ditto ditto Tongues, 181 pieces Bacon and Hams, 12 casks Butter, 1 cask Suet, 3 ditto Lard, 80 boxes Soap, 84 ditto Candles, 2 casks Cheese, 40 tons Coals, 1300 Shingles, 7 bundles Leather, a quantity of Tinware, 36 baskets Oranges, 4 tons Hay, 50 bags Bran, 70 ditto Maize, 9 Horses, 40 head horned Cattle, 93 Ewes, 20 Pigs.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

We are again deprived of our files of the Sydney Journals, the "Australian" not having brought a mail; the Captain and Mr Marrs have, however, kindly favoured us with a few numbers of the *Sydney Herald*, and the *Australian*, up to the 7th Nov. 1833, from which we have been able to collect very little intelligence of a nature calculated to be interesting to our readers. We have European news six weeks later than is contained in these papers. Owing to a drought which had prevailed for nine months on the eastern coast, up to the middle of October, serious apprehensions were entertained of a failure in the crops, and wheat was as high as 7s 6d per bushel; however, about the beginning of November some genial showers of rain had fallen, and hopes were revived that the loss would not be so general or extensive as had been anticipated.

---000---

The General Heads, already published in the *Gazette*, of the local Acts relative to the Retail of Spirituous and fermented Liquors, will no doubt suffice to guard those, who are really desirous of avoiding error on this subject, from falling into any mistake that can be attended by penal consequences. The limits of this *Gazette* will not admit of the Acts being printed at length in it, without excluding or very inconveniently curtailing other necessary matter; but those which remain unprinted being six out of sixteen will be published separately for sale at this office, with all the dispatch permitted by inadequate labour or materials. To prevent, however, as much as possible any pretext for pleading ignorance on the ground of want of publicity, - at least on those points on which honest mistake or confusion are most likely to arise, - we give the following summary of the various Licenses, with the respective duties, at present grantable in this Colony; a variety which has arisen from the very peculiar state of Trade in the settlement; and from an apparent desire to promote, as far reasonable or practicable, the discordant interests of *all* parties affected by such regulations.

1. It requires no license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in quantities of 40 gallons and upwards.
2. The sale of such liquors in quantities less than 40 gallons, but not less than one gallon, (not to be consumed on the place of sale,) requires an Excise Retail License, on which a duty is payable of £20 at Perth or Fremantle; £10 at Guildford, Augusta, or Albany, and £5 elsewhere.
3. The sale of such liquors in quantities less than 40 gallons, but not less than one quart, (not to be consumed on the place of sale,) requires an Excise Retail License, on which a duty is payable of £25 at Perth or Fremantle; £20 at Guildford, Augusta, or Albany; and £10 elsewhere.
4. The sale of such liquors in any quantities whatever, to be consumed on the place of sale, requires a Magistrate's License to keep a Public-house, (on which, and the accompanying recognizance, a fee of 21s is payable to the Magistrate's Clerk,) and a Publicans Retail License, on which the same duty is payable as on the last preceding description of License.
5. The Governor may direct a Publican's Retail License to be issued free of duty to persons intending to open a Public-house on any line of road in a thinly peopled or remote district.

**SALES EXEMPTED** – Sales of malt liquors, or ginger beer, over the counter – and sales of any spirituous or fermented liquors by Masters or Servants, not exceeding in value in any one week the amount of one-third of the wages or earnings of the Servant during such week.

### PAGE 211

We have not room to repeat the Commissariat Notice "Tenders for building Commissariat Store." The 10th inst. is the day appointed to receive the tenders.

**QUARTER SESSIONS**  
**FREMANTLE, JANUARY 1, 1834**

*The Hon. W H Mackie Esq., Chairman; the Rev. J B Wittenoom, George Leake Esq., and R M B Brown Esq., Justices of the Peace.*

**W Ellis** and **J Woods** were indicted for resisting Captain Ellis, a magistrate, in the exercise of his duty. It appeared that a disturbance had been occasioned by the prisoners at Davis's house under Mount Eliza, which Captain Ellis was called upon to put a stop to by a fisherman of the name of Partridge; who deposed, that he was sitting in Davis's house when Woods came in for a light. Mrs Ellis came up while Woods was there, and some words passed between her and Mrs Davis, upon which Davis went out to send her off the premises. Ellis then came up, and he heard a blow given, and a sound like a person falling. He went out directly and saw Mr and Mrs Ellis striking Davis while on the ground. He separated them, but found he could do no good alone, so he went for Captain Ellis, who he told if he did not interfere something serious would happen. When he returned he saw Ellis still attacking Davis and knocking him down as often as he rose. Woods appeared to be trying to persuade Ellis to leave off. - When Captain Ellis came, he went up to the defendants and told them both to be off, as they had no business quarrelling there at that time of night. Woods said that he would not go, and a scuffle took place: Woods appeared to strike Capt Ellis, who gave him into my custody. Ellis said, "why didn't you strike him. I would if it had been me" and he immediately struck Captain Ellis. He aimed several blows at Captain Ellis, who merely defended himself, and continued abusing him. Captain Ellis at last drew his sword, and said if he did not stand off he would cut at him. Captain Ellis did not use any undue violence of language or action.

J Woods, in his defence, stated that he endeavoured to prevent Davis and Ellis from fighting. Captain Ellis happened to come across him first, and he collared him, so he collared Captain Ellis again. They both afterwards loosed their hold and nothing more passed.

W Ellis, in his defence, said, that he went up to Captain Ellis to tell him how the scuffle arose, when he (Captain Ellis) said, "go away fellow," when he (Ellis) retorted "that he was no more a fellow than him." He had a right to hear both sides. Captain Ellis collared him; he consequently tried, and did break away from him, but was afterwards taken into custody by the soldiers.

Verdict *Guilty*, against both Defendants. Ellis was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Woods one month imprisonment with hard labour.

**Maria Selva** was indicted for stealing a pearl neck-lace and an amethyst cross, the property of Mrs Manning. The prisoner had been entrusted with the parcel which contained the neck lace &c., to convey to Mrs Manning, from which she had abstracted them.

Verdict *Guilty*. Sentence 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**John Coghlan** was charged with breaking away from the Constable Bond, who was conducting him from the Jail to the Court, to undergo an examination on a charge preferred against him by the Captain of the "Freak", and with intentionally falling down when the constable was in pursuit of him, which was the occasion of his breaking his leg.

Verdict *Guilty* - but recommended by the Jury to mercy, on the ground of not intending to injure the officer to the extent actually inflicted, and that he has already suffered a long confinement (ten weeks)

Sentence 14 days imprisonment with hard labour.

---000---

The reflection conveyed in the following paragraph is perfectly unmerited. If the editor of the *Hobart Town Review* had seen our numbers which contained an account of the execution, of which he has given an extract, he would have had an opportunity of reading the depositions which led to the condemnation of the Native Midgegooroo, and we are satisfied would have concurred in the opinion which generally prevailed here - that it was a case of *absolute necessity*.

(From the REVIEW, August 20)

We learn, with feelings of equal astonishment and regret, that Captain Irving (the officer in command at Swan River in the absence of Governor Stirling) should have committed the extraordinary act of causing the military to shoot to death, with forms which were never before heard of for any other than military offences, an Aboriginal Chief of New South Wales. We copy from the *Courier* the following extraordinary statement of the manner in which this deed was done:-

“The death warrant was read aloud to the persons assembled by the Resident, who immediately afterwards went inside the jail, with the constables and the necessary attendants, to prepare the prisoner for his fate. Midgegooroo, on seeing the preparations were making to punish him, yelled and struggled most violently to escape. These efforts availed him little, in less than five minutes he was pinioned and blindfolded, and bound to the outer door of the jail. The Resident then reported to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor (who was accompanied by the Members of the Council), that all was prepared. The warrant being declared final, he turned round and gave the signal to the party of the 63rd (which had volunteered) to advance and halt at 6 paces; they then fired and Midgegooroo fell. The whole arrangement and execution, after the death warrant was handed over to the Civil Authorities, did not occupy half an hour.”

[It is hard to conceive any offence on the part of the above unfortunate wretch that could justify the putting him to death, even in the open field, but to slay him in cold blood to us appears a cruel murder without palliation. The article from whence the above is copied does not state the grounds upon which Captain Irving has caused the poor creature to be shot, but for the sake of humanity, for his own sake, it is to be hoped they amount to a case of *absolute necessity*. Eds]

### WASHINGTON TREASURY CHAMBERS

The Treasury Chambers in Washington, were burned to the ground in April last. Great part of the Correspondence prior to 1825 has been consumed, and a vast multitude of documents destroyed. The red cinders shot into the air like fancy fire works, and for two miles round, the ground was covered with the ashes of Treasury records. The building was kept by a *Watchman*, who deputed his duty to a *Boy*, who, like other vigilant guardians, drew on his nightcap, and *fell asleep*. When awakened, he burst into tears, and declared it could not be his fault, “for he had been asleep during the whole time.” We should like to know whether the records of the National Debt had the good fortune to escape combustion. The following Government notice appeared on the 14th of April, in the Washington Journals:-

“In the late conflagration of the Treasury Building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the department to the 31st March 1832, was destroyed, including the original letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin.”

We advert to this subject, to present a caution to those persons to whose charge important documents are entrusted, in this country. We are rapidly advancing as a commercial people, and some attention should be paid to our future history. Should the Government feel indisposed to convert their enormous surplus funds to purposes of local benefit, in connection with Roads and Bridges, they might employ them by erecting a suitable building for Government Offices, and thus concentrate the public business of the country. In this proposed edifice might be established an office where all such records as may be useful in future times may be deposited. The funds moderately expended on such purposes would meet with general approval. – *Sydney Herald*

### STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA

(From the TIMES)

About a year ago, or rather more, we heard much of arrangements in progress for establishing, by the employment of steam vessels, a quicker communication with India. Meetings were held on the subject by the merchants of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, as well as by those of Calcutta, Madras, and

Bombay, and large sums were raised, particularly by the merchants resident in India, in aid of the undertaking, to be placed at the disposal of the persons employed to carry it into effect. Of late, however, the matter has been suffered to drop, and most persons, we believe, even among those who have a direct interest in its result, have come to the conclusion that the project was wholly laid aside. It appears that Mr Waghorn, the officer, who was considered by the merchants of Calcutta to be interested with the prosecution of this very important enterprise, and who came to England for that purpose, is still on the alert, and has now only a few immaterial difficulties in the way of his success. We understand that one of the principal obstacles is the existence of an Act of Parliament, the 59th of George III cap. 3 by which all vessels going to India may be compelled to carry letters at the trifling postage of 2d each, - an Act passed at a time when the notion of a communication with India by steam could never have entered into the mind of any man, and the effect of which, taken alone, if made applicable to such an undertaking, must be wholly fatal to any attempt of the kind.

The simple question, therefore, now before the public is, whether the Duke of Richmond, at the head of the post office, will venture to recommend to ministers the repeal of the act above mentioned, or to make the existence of steam vessels an exception from its operation. If that is done, and it really seems absurd to suppose that there can be any hesitation on the subject, the whole may, we are assured, be effected by private enterprise alone, without leaning for support on the East India Directors or any other public body, or on the Government.

The route proposed to be taken, if this foolish Act of Parliament shall be repealed, is by way of Alexandria, across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea, and thence by steam navigation to some central port on the Indian coast, from whence the letters may be distributed among the three presidencies.

At present the communication with India and back, by sailing vessels, taking the usual route by the Cape of Good Hope, seldom occupies less than ten months. By the plan proposed, it would generally be accomplished in half that time, and when it is considered how important it must be to the merchants on either side, who have orders to give, purchases or sales to make, or bills to remit, to abridge by one half the time now employed for that purpose, there can be no doubt that a liberal sum for postage would be readily paid. For the Government too, who have instructions to send to India, in matters either of civil or military regulation, such a saving of time, must, on many occasions, prove of the very highest importance. As an example of this may be mentioned what took place at the close of the Burmese war. As the conclusion of a peace could not with any certainty be calculated on, supplies of military stores continued to be sent out from this country, for months after the actual necessity for them had ceased, and to an immense amount, all which might have been saved, had such a mode of communication then existed as is now proposed to be established. Of its probable effect to commercial operations still more illustrations might be given. The more obvious one are its influence on the exchanges, and the abridgment of the long credit now unavoidably given, to the infinite advantage and comparative security to the merchant in periods of commercial embarrassment.

The conductors of this undertaking propose to make their charge for postage vary with the speed of delivery, so that if any obstacles should create a loss of time, the merchants will be relieved from a portion of the intended charge. Thus, for example - for the delivery of a letter in 70 days from its date, 5s is intended to be charged; if in 80 days, 4s; in 90 days, 2s; and so on.

One of the arrangements suggested, and which would operate as a very considerable saving of expense, is to take advantage of the regular steam-packet to Malta, from whence a navigation of only 800 miles would convey the letters to Alexandria. The land journey to the Red Sea would occupy but

## **PAGE 212**

a few days only, and steam-vessels already exist there to complete the communication with India. In this way it is proposed to make up regular mails monthly, from India and from England. This valuable appendage to the British crown would then be brought as near to us as Brazil and other parts adjoining the South American continent, and nearer than Buenos Ayres.

## A DAY AT CALCUTTA

(From Captain Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches)

"In the hot weather – and nine months of the twelve are hot – the Anglo-Bengalee – unless he has been at a party the night before, or loves his bed better than his health – is roused by the punctual warning of his bearer – 'Sahib! Sahib! it has struck four, and completing, by the assistance of the same domestic officer, a hasty toilette, he mounts his Arab, and by half-past is taking his constitutional canter round the dew freshened race-course. There unless, as is sometimes the case, he be too languid to be social, he joins company with some of the many acquaintances he is sure to fall in with; and discusses the merits of the last batch of claret, 'per Petite Louise' from Bordeaux, or the last batch of misses, 'per Duchess of Bedford', from England; the last act of Government, or the last dinner at Gunter's. Or, if there be any that he has chanced to fall *out* with, he may be on the same spot, under the well-known Great Tree, discuss his point of honor without danger of interruption. During the months preceding the races, the training of the horses affords the sporting world of Calcutta an additional excitement to the healthful practice of early rising.

"At six, or soon after, that arch-enemy of European constitutions, the sun, begins to dart from above the tall mansions of Chouringhee; its intolerable rays across the hitherto-thronged plain; and the 'Qui hi', who has any respect for the well being of his liver, shrinks appalled from its increasing disk, sneaks home, delivers his reeking horse to the attendant syce, and exhausted with the monstrous exertion he has undergone, creeps under his mosquito curtain, and dozes, a bearer fanning him, until half-past eight.

"A bath, the greatest luxury in India and perhaps shampooing, wind him up for the breakfast of tea, muffins, and pillau, at half-past nine after which those who are fortunate enough to have offices, repair thither in buggy or palankeen; and, with white jacket on back, and punkah overhead, earn, *tant bien que mal*, their rupees and their tiffen. This subsidiary meal is a favourite repast at which appetite generally presides. A rich ash, or hot curry, followed by a well cooled bottle of claret, or Hodson's pale ale, with a variety of eastern fruits, are thus dispatched at 2 o'clock, forming in fact a dinner, whilst the so-called meal at 8 o'clock would be better named supper.

"Idle men employ the above hours in visiting, billiards, or the auction-rooms. In the former ceremonial, should the visitor, going his rounds, find the gates of the compound ('Enclosure round the house') closed, he has to deduce that the Bebee Sahib ('The lady') is not visible. Should they be thrown open, on the contrary, he draws a favourable augury – (which, however, may still be negatived by the Cerbeus durwan ('Porter')) – dashes through the portal, draws up sharp under the columned entrance, jumps out, and is received at the door – (there is not a knocker in all India!) – by a respectful but pompous and most deliberate jemadar, who, striding before the Bhar-kee-Sahib ('Strange gentlemen') – the ivory tassels of his dagger rattling as he walks, hearing of the delicate 'Qui hi' of the lady, rises wakefully and salaams, (or sits sleepily and nods), and finally introduces him by his name (strangely distorted, however) into the yet more obscured *sanctum*. Here seated on luxurious feutuil, and fanned by the wavings of the heavy flounced punkah, the eyes of the visitor (albeit as yet unused to the tender twilight of the hermetically-closed apartment) discover the fair object of his visit. He is seated; obvious topics are dispatched, and happy it is for absent acquaintance if the late arrival of a ship, or a new novel, is at hand to furnish external matter for discussion. In default of this diversion, living victims are offered up at the little shrine of tittle-tattle – I won't call it scandal, 'attentions' and 'intentions' are anatomized; flirtations analyzed; couples, as adverse as fire and water, are wedded and bedded; and friends, as attached as twin-brothers, are paraded with 'pistols for two' under the 'Great Tree'. The lady's stilettoo, more actively employed in torturing her tamboured muslin, than is her tongue in torturing and distorting facts – I won't say characters – the gentleman attacks the men, the lady the women; each defends the opposite sex, and they separate mutually satisfied with themselves, not overcharging the exclamation from the neighbour's verandah. 'There is Captain A only just going away from Mrs B; what can he have been doing there these three hours, whilst Mr B is at office? – but this smacks of persiflage! – To our subject – The tiffen being concluded, many have recourse to a siesta, to recruit their forces and to kill time.

"Towards six, the orb of day, tending towards the western horizon, begins to relax the vigour of its rays; the lightening shadows give evidence of his decline; and ere he has quite deserted the glowing heavens, the echoes of Calcutta are awakened by the rattling – rattling indeed! – of hundreds of equipages, from the lordly coach-and-four to the less aspiring but dapper buggy; from the costly Arab charger to the ambling Pegu pony. All hurry to the same point, urged by the desire of seeing and being seen; and indeed those morose few, who are not instigated by these all-potent motives, are obliged to resort to the same mall, as the only well-watered drive. At dusk the course and strand are deserted: except by a few choice spirits, who love to breathe the cool air of moonlight and to listen to the soft whisperings of the evening breeze, rather than the

coarse steam of viands, and the bubbling of houkahs – the world of Calcutta is dressing for dinner; and by 8 o'clock it is seated to that important, but often untasted meal. In the hospitable mansions of the upper servants of the Company the tables groan under the weight of massive plate, and, what is worse, under whole hetacombs of beef and mutton. I have frequently seen – *horresco referens!* – in a side-dish, which would have been much more appropriately tenanted by an appetizing fricandeau, or a tempting *ris de veau* – two legs of mutton, or twin turkeys; yet with all this profusion, scarcely any one has sufficiently recovered from the heavy tiffin dispatched at two, to be able even to look without suddering upon the slaughtered birds – much less to taste two mouthfuls.

“Champaign and claret, delightfully cooled with ice or saltpetre, are real luxuries, and, ere, the last course is well off the table, an isolated bubble announces the first houkah; others drop in, the jinkling of *supposes* (‘Chimney of the houkah’) is heard: a rich, though rather an overcoming odour pervades the air; handsome mouth pieces of amber, gold, silver, or *videri* (‘Compound metal’) decked with snowy ruffles, insinuate themselves from under the arms of the chairs; and the pauses in the sometimes languid and ill sustained conversation are deprived of their former awkwardness by the full sonorous *drone* of a dozen of these princely pipes.

“The men do not sit so long after the adjournment of the ladies, as is the custom in England.

“Inveterate smokers have their houkahs transferred to the drawing room. They are not bad companions in the silence of a whist table; but prove rather a barbarous accompaniment to the music and singing, in the *piano* passages of which its monotonous growl chimes rather discordantly. The houkah, however, in a room full of ladies, does not appear to a *griffin* (‘young hand, or Johnny Newcombe’) more out of place than does the half-naked figure of the punkah puller. Small parties break up about half-past ten, with a view to the ensuing morning’s ride – and lo! a Calcutta day is completed.”

### CONJECTURAL KNOWLEDGE

The following brief but pithy dialogue occurred lately on the Epsom-road, between a cockney and a countryman:- Cockney – I say Bill, my good fellow, vich is the way to Epsom? Countryman – How did you know that my name was Bill? Cockney – Vy, I guessed it. Countryman – But how did you know that I was a good fellow? Vy, I guessed it. Countryman – Then guess the way to Epsom.

### From the COURIER of August 23

**CURE FOR SMOKEY CHIMNEYS** – A wire gauze front of about 22 wires to the square inch fitted to the fire place, will instantly stop the smoke and make the chimney draw, without preventing the heat from radiating the room.

### ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED per “Brilliant”

	£	s	d
SUGAR (Mauritius) in bags, per lb by the bag	0	0	4
Rum in P., in bond	0	8	0 per gallon
Gin ditto ditto in cases	0	8	0
Wine in pipes	0	3	9
Ditto in half	0	4	0
Hock Ditto	0	5	0
Lime Juice	0	7	6
Butter in 100 lbs	0	0	10 per lb
Sperm Candles (English and American)	0	3	0
Moulds	0	1	2
Dips	0	1	0
Flour	0	0	3½
Cape Beef	0	0	3
Dried Fruits	0	0	7
Raisins	0	0	6

Indian Corn	0 0 1½
Caravances	0 0 3
Cape Beer	7 0 0 per hhd
Irish Pork in Barrels	5 10 0 per barrel
In half ditto	3 3 0
English Soap in 112 lbs	0 0 9
Currants in 50 lbs	0 0 8
Brandy (superior Cognac)	0 9 0 per gallon
Window Glass in tables, by the crate	1 0 0 per table
Nails. Bar and Rod Iron, at a moderate advance on the Invoice price	
Salt peter, Mangoes	
Linen Bed-tick, per yard	
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery	
Boots and Shoes of all sizes and qualities	
Mustard, American Crackers, A fine assortment of West Indian Pickles, Preserves in jars and bottles	
A quantity of Seine Twine 3s 6d per lb, in quantities of 10 lbs, &c, &c, &c	

L & W SAMSON, *Fremantle*

**IMPORTED *per* "BRILLIANT"  
AND ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

LADIES Seal-skin Shoes, Ditto ditto, Pumps, Gentlemen's Blucher Boots, Ditto high Shoes, tipt; Ditto strong walking Shoes, Ditto Wellington cut, Ditto half-dress Shoes; Boy's half Boots, nailed; Children's Shoes; Account Books; Memorandum ditto; Writing Paper, Slates, Earthenware, Epsom Salts, Prime mess Pork in barrels, Ditto ditto Beef in ditto; Mustard, Iron Tin Kettles, in sizes; Fruit Juice, Salt Fish, Iron Wedges, Axes, Split Peas, Superfine Broad Cloth, Flannel, Red, White, and Green Paint.

JOHN DAVIS & CO  
*South beach, Fremantle*

**MARKET PRICES  
RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb. 2s	Rice, per lb. 6d
Butter (salt) 1s 4d; a (fresh) 2s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Bread, 4 lb loaf, 1s	Rum, Ditto, 14s
Beef (salt), per lb. 5d; (fresh) 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Mutton, per lb. 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto 16s
Kangaroo, per lb. 1s d	Sugar, per lb. –
Pork (fresh), per lb. 1s 3d; (salt) 8d	Tea, per lb. 10s
Cheese, Sydney, per lb. 2s; ditto English 2s	Potatoes, per lb. 3 a 4d
Coffee, per lb. 1s 6d	Cabbages, each 3d
Eggs, per doz. 2s 6d	Flour, per lb. by the bag, 3½d
Milk, per quart 8d	Wheat, per bushel, 10s
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Hay, per ton, £8
Wild-fowl: pigeon 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Soap, per lb. 1s
Swan, 6 a 8s	Starch, per lb. 2s
Dried fruits, per lb. 10d	Tobacco, per lb.
Raisins, per lb. 10d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Oil, per gallon 10s	Gunpowder, per lb, 4s
Hams, per lb. 1s 6d	Shot, ditto
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling.

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor, Richard Daniell, Esq., Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies*

WHEREAS the amount of Specie at present in the Public Chest is not sufficient for the immediate exigencies of the Public Service; and it has consequently become necessary to substitute a Paper Currency:- NOW THEREFORE, I, the Lieutenant-GOVERNOR, by the Advice of the Executive Council, do order and direct that, from and after the date of this my Proclamation, all such Promissory Notes, for the sum of One Pound each, as shall be drawn and issued by the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on account of His Majesty's Government, payable to Bearer on demand in Specie, or Treasury Bill, and which shall be countersigned by any two members of the Executive Council, and entered by a Commissariat Clerk, shall be current throughout this Colony, in the same manner, to all effects, intents and purposes whatsoever, as any British metallic money, until the same shall be withdrawn from circulation by any future Proclamation.

*Given under my Hand and Seal at Perth, this tenth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty four.*

RICHARD DANIELL

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor Richard Daniell, Esq., Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Lieutenant GOVERNOR, with the Advice of the Legislative Council, proposed in the current year of His present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to regulate the Establishment and Management of Ferries, and the Collection of Tolls thereat*," it is among other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or other Officer administering the Government of this Colony, by any Proclamation under his hand and seal, to establish any Ferry or Ferries at such place or places as to him shall seem meet and to cause the Collection at such Ferry or Ferries of any Tolls not exceeding certain Tolls specified in the said recited Act:- NOW THEREFORE, I the Lieutenant-GOVERNOR, by virtue, and in exercise of the Authority conferred upon me by the said recited Act, do hereby order, appoint, and direct, that there shall be a Ferry at each of the Places next hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say)

FERRY POINT FREMANTLE,  
PRESTON POINT,  
MOUNT ELIZA, and at  
GUILDFORD.

And from and after the date of this my Proclamation the following Tolls shall be demanded, and paid at the Ferries of Fremantle, Preston Point, and Mount Eliza:-

	s	d
For each Person	0	6
Horse, Mare, Foal, Gelding, Ox, Bullock, Cow, Calf, Ass or Mule	1	6
If the number exceed three, the property of one Person	1	0
Sheep or Goats, not exceeding 20	0	2



Ditto ditto, above that number	0	1½
For each Pig	0	4
Four Wheeled Carriages	5	0
Two ditto ditto	2	6
Bushel of Grain, of whatever description	0	1
Luggage of all kinds, for every One hundred and Twelve lbs	0	3
For every Twelve head of Poultry	0	6

And at the Ferry of Guildford

For each Person	0	3d
Each Horse, Mare, Foal or Gelding	1	0
If the number amounts to ten, the property of one Person	0	6 each
For each Cow, Bullock, Ox, Calf, Ass or Mule	1	6
If the number amounts to ten	0	9 each
For each Sheep or Goat, no exceeding 20	0	2
Ditto ditto, above that number	0	1½
For each Pig	0	4
Four Wheeled Carriages	5	0
Two Wheeled ditto	2	6
Bushel of Grain, of whatever description	0	1
Luggage of all kinds, for every One hundred and Twelve pounds	0	3
For every Twelve head of Poultry	0	6

An additional Half fare to be charged on Sundays. The Ferry hours between the 1st of October and the 31st March (both inclusive) to be from 6 in the Morning until 8 in the Evening; and from the 1st of April to the 30th of September (both inclusive) from 7 in the Morning until 6 in the Evening. Ferry Rates to be double the above, if before, or after these hours.

*Given under my Hand and Seal at Perth this tenth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-four.*

RICHARD DANIELL

*By His Honor's command*  
 PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 10, 1834*

BY the Act recently passed the Legislative Council to regulate the Establishment and Management of Ferries, the extent of the exclusive Right of every Ferry established under that Act, is limited to three miles on each side of such Ferry. Any Person (except the Lessee or Collector, or their respective servants, and except Persons escaping from floods, or fire, or pursuing felons), who shall ferry for hire within such limits, are subject to forfeit for every such offence, and for every person, animal, or vehicle, so unlawfully transported, a sum not exceeding Twenty shillings. And the same penalty is imposed on every person hiring any boat or vessel for the purpose of a Ferry, within such limits. The Act does not interfere with the use of Fords.

*By His Honor's command*  
 PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office, Western Australia*  
*January 7, 1834*

THE Regulations under which Town and Suburban Allotments of Land in Western Australia may be obtained by Individuals, appearing not to be generally understood, His Honor the Lieutenant-GOVERNOR has directed the publication of the following summary of the Rules and Regulations on the subject, for the guidance of all persons desirous of having such Lands allotted to them.

1. A Town Allotment will not be assigned to any individual until all lots in the same town previously granted from the Crown, or otherwise assigned, have been satisfactorily improved.
2. Any member of a family having a separate establishment or calling, will be entitled to the same privileges with regard to selection of town lots as the head of the family.
3. Servants under indenture will not be permitted to hold town lots without the previous written consent of the party to whom they are so engaged.
4. An Allotment may be held in reserve for any space of time not exceeding twelve Calendar months, on account of an Applicant, on his guaranteeing the required improvements within that time on all other lots previously assigned to him.
5. Non-residents in the Colony, the same being occasional visitors, will be permitted to hold Allotments of Land, either by assignment from the Crown or on reservation, on their guaranteeing the due performance of the established location duties thereon by a recognised agent.
6. No agency will be recognised on behalf of persons then actually resident or in the Colony.
7. All Allotments chargeable with the expense of boundary marks will be considered forfeited and open for fresh selection, if the assignments of the same are not taken up and all charges paid within three Calendar months after they shall have been duly advertised in the *Perth Gazette*.
8. All assignments will be considered to take effect from the date of the *Perth Gazette* in which they are published, should any accident have occasioned the loss or miscarriage of the separate assignments issued from the Surveyor General's Office.
9. Holders of lots are considered liable for probable damage or inconvenience resulting from any authorised construction of the adjoining streets or roads; to which they are expected to have regard in making their selections.
10. Applications for Town Allotments in Albany and Augusta are to be made personally at those towns respectively, except under peculiar circumstances, which must be fully stated in the applications.
11. Conditional permissions given at Albany and Augusta to occupy lots, are subject to the

### PAGE 214

approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, by communication through the Surveyor-General.

12. In cases of dispute relative to priority of selection of the same allotment, that claim which shall bear the earliest *bona fide* date will be entitled to the first consideration.
  13. An Allotment of Land will not be assigned to any individual whose name has not been previously inserted in the General Muster Book of the Colony, kept at the Colonial Secretary's Office.
  14. More than one allotment in a town may be obtained by any one individual, in consideration of the performance of certain works of public utility and benefit.
  15. Town Allotments may, on particular occasions, be obtained on other conditions than those published in the *Perth Gazettes* Nos 16 and 17.
  16. Persons to whom the right in any allotment is transferred by private arrangement with other individuals, are considered to occupy that allotment on the same conditions, and from the same date of assignment as the previous occupant.
1. *Suburban Allotments* will be granted to those persons only who hold land in the Colony to the extent of one thousand acres and upwards.
  2. Suburban lots will not be granted to persons who have not made satisfactory improvement on the lands already assigned to them.
  3. Persons residing in or near towns, and being qualified as above, will be entitled to apply for Suburban lots in the vicinity of the Town in or near to which they reside.
  4. One individual only in a family is entitled to claim a Suburban Allotment, unless the Applicant may have become possessed of a separate assignment of Land to the extent of one thousand acres and upwards.

5. Suburban lots will not be held in reserve for Absentees or non-residents, unless under very peculiar circumstances, to be fully stated in the application.
6. No person can claim a second Suburban lot until the first shall have been improved to the required extent; and then only provided the number of acres contained in the two lots do not exceed the number of thousand acres held by the Applicant, and satisfactorily improved by him.
7. Holders of Suburban lots are considered liable for any inaccuracies in the Surveys or Plans by which they are located, provided such errors do not deprive them of more than a one fourth part of the location so affected; in which case, either an exchange will be permitted on application, or the deficiency will be made good in some other positions.
8. All assignments will be considered to take effect from the date of the *Perth Gazette* in which they are published, should any accident have occasioned the loss or miscarriage of the individual assignments issued from the Surveyor General's Office.
9. Applications for Suburban Allotments in Albany and Augusta are to be made in person at those towns respectively, except under peculiar circumstances, to be fully stated in the applications.
10. Conditional permissions granted at Albany and Augusta to occupy Suburban Allotments are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, by communication through the Surveyor General.

*By His Honor's command*  
 J.S ROE, *Surveyor-General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 10, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply the following Articles for the use of the Surveyor General's Department:-

- (2) Two Metal Basons and Ewers
- (2) Two Frying Pans
- 2 Iron Tea Kettles to contain each two gallons
- (6) Six Wooden Canteens, one quart size, painted, and with leather slings
- (1) One Hair Broom
- 6 lbs Wax Candles
- (1) One broad japanned Candlestick
- 2 Swivels for tethering ropes
- 1 Portable Telescope in leather case and slings
- (6) Six dozen hard lead Pencils
- 6 papers Red Ink Powder
- (3) Three pieces Red Tape ½ inch broad
- (1/2) Half ream Blotting Paper
- (2) Two bottles Indian Rubber
- (6) panes Glass, 10 3=8 by 8 3=8 inches

Any particulars required to be known, may be obtained at the Surveyor General's Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

### **NOTICE**

The following is a list of the names of those parties who have taken out retail or public-house licenses for the ensuing year.

#### **RETAIL LICENSES, PERTH**

George Leake  
 Thomas Carter

#### **PUBLICAN'S LICENSES, PERTH**

Thomas Richard Carey Waters  
 James Solomon  
 William Leeder  
 Mary Hodges  
 William Paterson

Jane Barron

Mary Mason

**RETAIL LICENSES, FREMANTLE**

George Leake

**PUBLICAN'S LICENSES, FREMANTLE**

William Rolf Steel

Anthony Curtis

William Heard

Joseph Cooper

William Dixon

William Keats

R M B BROWN

*Collector of Colonial Revenue*

**PERTH SCHOOL**

THE DIRECTORS of this Institution call on the Subscribers to attend a General Meeting, to be held at the School-house on Saturday next the 18th instant.

WILLIAM KNIGHT

*Secretary & Treasurer*

**WANTED**

THE Loan of £100 on Mortgage of Property presenting an ample Security – Apply by letter (post paid) to Y.Z., Post-Office, Perth

**LOST**

A pair of silver rimmed SPECTACLES. A Reward of Ten shillings will be paid to any person restoring the same at this Office.

\*\*\* Found and left at this Office by John Titchburn – [Editor]

**NOTICE**

INTENDING very shortly to leave the Colony, I hereby desire all persons having any claims on me to send them in for liquidation.

LYON

**TO BE LET ON LEASE, OR SOLD**

A DWELLING HOUSE containing three rooms with a detached kitchen and servants room, and a garden, with a running stream through it, - situate in a desirable part of Perth, on the river side. For further particulars, apply to DR. MILLIGAN, Perth

**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
ON THE SOUTH BEACH**

*Fremantle*

On THURSDAY next the 16th inst., per "Australian"

The following Stock:-

HORSES, Cows, Bullocks, Sheep, Pigs, Goats, &c, &c

Fremantle, Jan 10th, 1834

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Gages Roads – The "Australian", and "Monkey"

A MAIL is open for England via Mauritius, per "Australian".

**TO CORRESPONDENTS**

"VERITAS", on the subject of Midgegooroo's execution, shall appear in our next.

The "WELL-KNOWN", is too well-known to find a corner in our columns, to indulge in his splenetic humour.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

We have only space this week to refer our readers to the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, at their Meeting held at Guildford on Friday the 3rd inst.; several subjects of interest were discussed, and a resolution adopted, which we recommended some time back, namely, the establishment of an Annual Fair. The month of September was fixed upon as presenting the most favourable period in the course of the year, for the display of stock in their highest condition. The next Meeting will take place on the first Friday in the ensuing month. We have been requested to intimate to those subscribers, whose annual subscriptions remain unpaid, that a list is left at our office, and that we are empowered to receive the amount. The ample provision made by Mr Dodds, the proprietor of the Cleikum Inn, for the comfort and convenience of the members, gave general satisfaction: the meeting will consequently in future be held at his house.

---000---

Thomas Stevens and Fred. Willis, two of the seamen who escaped from H.M.S. "Alligator", have been apprehended on a charge of breaking open Messrs Samson's stores, and stealing 4 cases of gin. By their confession. it appeared, that Johnson, the man who escaped from the Jail some time back, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered, was also implicated. By information obtained, we believe, from the prisoners, his secret haunt was discovered in the rocks near the Cantonment, - and he was taken after a severe struggle, he defending himself with a clasp-knife and broken bottle, swearing that he would not be taken alive. Willis was secured by Vincent on board the "Emily Taylor": he had a loaded horse pistol by his side. If he had not been taken by surprise, there is little doubt but one or other of their lives would have been sacrificed. The germ of a band of bushrangers has thus been destroyed

### PAGE 215

further light will be thrown upon this affair, it is expected, by the evidence of a boy of the name of Cooper, who, with several other boys, we are told, has been the associate of these desperate characters.

### MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Before the Hon. W H Mackie, Esq., J.P.

A complaint was made by Colour Serjeant Barron, of the 63rd Regiment, against **five privates of the 21st**, for using his boat and occasioning the loss of the anchor, valued at £3. The occupation of the boat was not denied, and it was stated by the defendants that it was safely anchored off the jetty when they returned.

Ordered to make good the complainant's anchor, or pay the value within three days, against which order defendants appealed to the Quarter Sessions, referring to their Captain, as to security for costs and abiding the result of the appeal.

**Henry Monger**, proprietor of the Perth Hotel, was charged by Thomas Bailey with, striking him repeatedly over the head with his fists without any provocation, which was confirmed by the evidence of Richard Jones, a boy, 13 years of age, who was standing at his fathers door, which adjoins the Perth Hotel.

Defendant ordered to pay a fine of twenty shillings, out of which 7s for plaintiff for loss of time, and 3s 6d to the constable.

**William Hickman** entered into recognisance to appear to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for larceny of a rope, the property of Henry Monger.

---000---

The Proceedings of the Civil Court occupied three days, but the cases were all of so little public interest that we have not considered them deserving of any notice.

---000---

We are informed a vessel will be dispatched from Sydney at the close of the wool and oil season, with a general cargo for Thomas Peel Esq.

Stock and Colonial produce, per "Australian", were disposed of at King George's Sound to the amount of £600.

One pound Notes, payable on demand either in Specie or Treasury Bill, at the usual premium, were issued yesterday at the Commissariat Office, signed by Dep. Asst. Commissary General Lewis, and countersigned by two members of Council. The scarcity of specie in the colony has led to the adoption of this measure.

It may be well to observe, that the soldiers of the 63rd Regt., who were turned out of the church (their present quarters) during the sitting of the Court, could not avoid exposing their persons in the street whilst changing their clothes. This we hope will silence the remarks we have heard made.

The tenders for building the Commissariat Stores were opened yesterday by Lieutenant Governor DANIELL, in Council, when the lowest tender, put in by Mr B Maycock, amounting to £2930, was accepted.

Messrs L & W Samson tendered to supply 50 barrels of prime Irish pork at £5.10s per barrel, deliverable at Perth; and Mr Sherwin, 50 casks of Sydney beef, at three-pence five-eighths per lb., also deliverable at Perth, both of which tenders being the lowest were accepted.

A Native named Wee-rang has been brought down from the head of the Swan by H Bull Esq., having been severely wounded in an encounter with Bouberrri. The affray took place on Mr Bull's farm, and arose out of a private feud amongst themselves. We consider it necessary to caution the public that circumstances have occurred which call for the greatest circumspection in our conduct towards the natives.

## **SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING** **FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1834**

*Mr W Burgess in the chair*

### **PRESENT**

Rev. J B Wittenoom	Mr Harris
Mr Moore	Mr Ridley
Mr Clarkson	Mr Yule
Mr John Hardey	Mr Whitfield
Mr Joseph Hardey	Mr Lyon
William Brockman, Secretary	

The following Gentlemen were balloted for, and duly elected:

Dr Collie	Mr Johnson
Mr Spencer Trimmer	Mr Leroux
Major Nairn	Mr Waylen

Mr Lyon proposed to lay before the Meeting his proposition regarding the Natives, of which he had given notice at the last meeting; but in consequence of his neglect in publishing it in the paper, in order to prepare the minds of the members for the discussion of the subject, as he had been requested, it was voted that it could not be heard on the present occasion.

Mr Lyon then proposed to read to the Meeting some documents concerning the resumption of a certain Street in Perth by the local Government, and to lay before them a Memorial on the subject to the Home Government. It was voted that it was not a subject for the consideration of the Agricultural Society, and he was recommended to lay it before the members as individuals, after the meeting should be dissolved.

Mr Lyon then begged leave to submit a Plan of a Circulating Medium, but he was requested to defer it till the arrival of Captain Stirling.

Proposed by Mr Yule, and seconded by Mr Brockman, that the Secretary be directed to address a letter to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying that, in consequence of the number of men on the Central and Upper Swan being without work, the Road from Guildford to the Head of the Swan be continued, which was unanimously agreed to.

Proposed by Mr Ridley, and seconded by Mr John Hardey, that the deputation from the Society who recently inspected the practicality of effecting a Passage through the Flats, and reported thereon to the Lieutenant Governor and Council, not having received any answer to their report, do again wait upon His Honor in Council, and ascertain if there be any answer to their application, which was unanimously agreed to.

Proposed by Mr Brockman, and seconded by Mr Moore, that the fee paid by members on admission into this Society be 10s 6d instead of 1s as heretofore.

Proposed by Mr Brockman, that there be an Annual Subscription by the Society or such a sum as may be deemed sufficient for giving rewards to meritorious Servants; and that an Annual Cattle show be held at Guildford, on which occasion the rewards to be distributed.

It was decided that the measure should be brought forward and determined on, at the next Meeting, in order to give absent members due notice.

Proposed by Mr Ridley, and seconded by Mr Brockman, and unanimously agreed to, that the future Meetings of this Society be held on the first Friday in the following months, namely, February, May, August, and November.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr Burgess for his able conduct in the chair, and the Meeting dissolved.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

January 3, 1834

MR EDITOR, – Public disapprobation cannot be too strongly expressed of the practice of setting fire to the bush in the neighbourhood of buildings or improvements. Any person setting fire to the country under such circumstances is decidedly guilty of any damage that may be done, as well as depriving the stock of the herbage, so valuable near towns. The Government settlement at Mount Eliza would in all probability have suffered in this way on Wednesday last, but for the exertions of the soldiers stationed there, the rushes to windward being set on fire, - not by the Natives, as is generally said in such cases, - the parties in this case having been seen in the act. If savages, lime-burners, or other persons working in the bush, must have fires about them, they are bound to take care that it does not spread to the injury of others. The melancholy destruction of property that has taken place in this Colony, ought to deter even those who have but little to lose from endangering their neighbours.

SPECTATOR

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

Spring Mount, Jan. 6, 1834

SIR, - The description of the enclosed Resolutions at the last Meeting of the Agricultural Society was deferred on account of their not having been published in the *Gazette*. Though proposed four months ago at a preceding Meeting, the subject was thought by some members too important to touch without the fullest consideration.

I have only to add, that the entirely disinheriting the innumerable tribes of this continent of all title or claim to any part of the soil, must ultimately lead to such serious consequences as will force the subject on the attention both of the British public and the British government. The sooner the national rights of the Aboriginal inhabitants are recognised by some regular deed or charter, the better it will be for them, and the British colonies of this hemisphere. It is an act of justice, as well as humanity, and therefore ought not to be delayed. Delays in all such cases are dangerous, and may lead to a great sacrifice of human life.

Yours, respectfully

LYON

*A Minute, and string of Resolutions to be proposed at the next meeting of the Agricultural Society.*

### **MINUTE**

Believing that it is the anxious wish of those, who represent His Majesty in this Settlement, to further every measure calculated to promote the object which the parent state had in view in colonizing the Western coast

of Australia, we conceive it to be our duty, as a body of men, on whose exertions entirely depend the establishment and ultimate success of the Settlement, to call the attention of the local Government from time to time to such matters as tend to advance or retard our agricultural pursuits. We therefore approve the transmission of the following Resolutions to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council, immediately on his return to the settlement.

### RESOLVED

1. That it is incumbent upon us, as a Christian nation, to show every kindness in our power to a people whom we have spoiled of their country.
2. That it is indispensably necessary, not only to our own interests individually, but to the stability and prosperity of the Colony generally, that every means in our power should be immediately employed to conciliate and reconcile them to our settlement in the country.
3. That His Excellency the Governor be therefore solicited to bring a Bill before the Legislative Council for the more effectually securing to them the rights and privileges of British subjects; together with the unmolested possession of those which naturally belong to them as Aboriginal inhabitants; namely, unrestricted liberty in fishing upon the rivers, even after the adjacent lands have been located, and also of hunting upon all lands not reclaimed.
4. That the local Government be further solicited to leave certain lands in every district unappropriated for the use of the aboriginal inhabitants, that such lands be reserved in situations convenient

### PAGE 216

for the formation of native villages; and that effectual measures be adopted to communicate to these interesting people a knowledge of the Christian religion.

5. That we consider the good faith of the government pledged to such measures as will speedily reconcile them and induce them to allow us the peaceable occupation of our grants; inasmuch our title cannot be considered good while it is disallowed by the original proprietors of the soil.
6. That this is a matter of the most serious importance, involving, as it does, the honor of the parent state, and the only principle on which she can permanently ground her right to exercise authority over the settlement; namely, the granting us a clear, undisputed title to our lands, and securing us in the unmolested possession thereof; neither of which she can be said to have done, while the original proprietors are no parties of the contract; and we are obliged to have recourse to arms for the protection of our stock and locations.
7. That while the Aboriginal inhabitants are galled with the loss they have sustained and allowed to range the country as lawless savages, there can be no safety for either life or property.
8. That nothing can effect a change in this state of things, but the imparting to them a knowledge of Christianity, and the giving them an equivalent for what we have taken from them, by putting them into full and actual possession of their rights as members of the common wealth.
9. That it is mere mockery to call them by the name, unless they be enabled to avail themselves of their privileges as British subjects.
10. That there is room enough in the country for them and us to dwell; that it would be cruel entirely to deprive them of the inheritance of their fathers; and that it is only an act of justice to reserve a portion of the land for them and their children, in order that they may learn, that the steps of a Christian nation are not always marked by rapine, war, and bloodshed; and that man was not made to prey upon his fellow man, but to share with him all the blessings of a bountiful creator.
11. That the interests of the mother country are not less concerned than her honor in the propagation of Christianity on the Australian continent, since the conversion of its innumerable tribes, will open a market for her commerce sufficient to employ ten times the amount of her redundant population; and that, if she were influenced by no higher motive than regard to the multitudes of her famishing poor, she ought not, with a revenue of millions, to grudge a few thousands annually for the attainment of a conquest that will subdue to her sceptre a territory more extensive than ever yet owned her sway, and that will shed a brighter glory on her name than the most splendid victory recorded in the annals of her history.
12. That a copy of this Minute and these Resolutions be addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before His Majesty in Council.



## MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES

Cheese, as it is said, of extremely fine quality, is manufactured from potatoes in Thuringia, and part of Saxony, in the following manner:-

After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a chaldron, and after becoming cool, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grate or a mortar. To 5 lbs of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheese is placed in little casks, whence the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe-milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well-closed vessels.

## DOMESTIC BREWING

The following is a very valuable recipe especially for farmers who have many house servants, and for labourers who would have a cheap and nourishing beer. It may be done by boiling the water in a washing copper, or even a large tea kettle, and drawing out the virtue of the malt in any clean pans or tubs about the house. Either large or small quantities may be brewed, only observing the same proportions:- put one peck of barley or of oats into an oven just after baking, or a frying-pan, just to steam off the moisture, and dry it well, but on no account to burn the grain; then grind or bruse it roughly. Boil  $2\frac{1}{4}$  gallons of water, and when it has stood ten minutes (or so hot as to pain the finger sharply), put in the grain – mash it well, and let it stand three hours; then drain it off. Boil two gallons more water, which pour on the grains (rather hotter than before, but not boiling), and mash them well, let it stand two hours and drain it off: mash the grains again well with two gallons more water, and in one hour and a half draw it off. The three worts will be about five gallons. Then mix 7 lbs of treacle in 5 gallons of water, and boil the whole ten gallons with 4 ounces of hops, for one hour and a half, taking care to stir it so long as the hops float on the top; let it cool, and when about milk warm take a good tea cupful of yeast, and stir it well together, beginning with about a gallon of wort at a time; let it ferment for 18 hours in a tub covered with a sack; put it into a nine gallon cask, and keep it well filled; bung it up in three days, and in 14 days it will be good sound fine beer, equal in strength to London Porter. If you cannot get treacle, take 5 lbs of the cheapest and darkest sugar you can get.

---000---

Cannibalism, there is a great reason to believe, has been a very general custom among all nations in the early stages of civilization, and doubtless brought about by the instinct of self-preservation, operating through war or famine. In Otaheite, a period of scarcity is still denominated a “man-eating season”, and even among our runaway convicts cannibalism is by no means rare. This practice pervades irregularly the greater portion of the Indian Archipelago. If my memory is correct, it exists in the Marquesas; it also existed in the Paumotoo islands, in the vicinity of Otaheite, previous to their conversion to Christianity; - it exists still in New Zealand in full force, and among some of our own Australian tribes. The Argyle natives have been known to be cannibals, since our first communication with them, nor do they attempt to deny the practice. A very intelligent individual in that country informed me, that he once looked into one of their *gins* (wives’) bags, and found the fleshy part of a man’s thigh wrapped up therein. When I was residing at a friend’s farm about forty miles from Sydney, a party of the Argyle tribes called there, on their way downwards, after fighting with the Bathurst tribes, who had invaded their territory. One of the warriors, in answer to a question from me, held up his five fingers, to designate the number of the enemy they had killed: but it was not till some hours afterwards, that I learned a female had made one of the number, her breast having been detected in one of the bags carried by the *gins*, which they unhesitatingly declared it to be their determination to eat, saying that the remainder of the woman had already been devoured. This spectacle was witnessed by at least twenty individuals upon the farm, and therefore I could have no doubt of the fact. The bones of the stockman lately killed in Argyle were found by Captain Bishop clean picked. It is curious, that cannibalism, as far as I have heard in this quarter, exists only among the tribes where there are no hereditary chiefs, nor indeed, I may say, any individuals possessing authority, except what their own strength and bravery, and the attachment of their connexions, affords. The Marquesans, Paumotoo Islanders, New Zealanders, and New Hollanders, are all of

this class; their form of government, such as it is, being purely republican, without distinction of rank. *Dr Cunningham's Two Years in New South Wales.*

## ANTHONY CURTIS

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened his House at Fremantle as an HOTEL, and trusts, by attention, and moderate charges, to obtain a share of their patronage.

N.B. – Beds, and Stabling

### ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED per "Brilliant"

	£ s d
SUGAR (Mauritius) in bags, per lb by the bag	0 0 4
Rum in P., in bond	0 8 0 per gallon
Gin ditto ditto in cases	0 8 0
Wine in pipes	0 3 9
Ditto in half	0 4 0
Hock Ditto	0 5 0
Lime Juice	0 7 6
Butter in 100 lbs	0 0 10 per lb
Sperm Candles (English and American)	0 3 0
Moulds	0 1 2
Dips	0 1 0
Flour	0 0 3½
Cape Beef	0 0 3
Dried Fruits	0 0 7
Raisins	0 0 6
Indian Corn	0 0 1½
Caravances	0 0 3
Cape Beer	7 0 0 per hhd
Irish Pork in Barrels	5 10 0 per barrel
In half ditto	3 3 0
English Soap in 112 lbs	0 0 9
Currants in 50 lbs	0 0 8
Brandy (superior Cognac)	0 9 0 per gallon
Window Glass in tables, by the crate	1 0 0 per table
Nails. Bar and Rod Iron, at a moderate advance on the Invoice price	
Salt peter, Mangoes	
Linen Bed-tick, per yard	
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery	
Boots and Shoes of all sizes and qualities	
Mustard, American Crackers, A fine assortment of West Indian Pickles, Preserves in jars and bottles	
A quantity of Seine Twine 3s 6d per lb, in quantities of 10 lbs, &c, &c, &c	
L & W SAMSON	
<i>Fremantle</i>	

### IMPORTED per "BRILLIANT" AND ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED

LADIES' Seal-skin Shoes, Ditto ditto, Pumps, Gentlemen's Blucher Boots, Ditto high Shoes, tipt; Ditto strong walking Shoes, Ditto Wellington cut, Ditto half-dress Shoes; Boy's half Boots, nailed; Children's Shoes; Account Books; Memorandum ditto; Writing Paper, Slates, Earthenware, Epsom Salts, Prime mess Pork in barrels, Ditto ditto Beef in ditto; Mustard, Iron Tin Kettles, in sizes; Fruit Juice, Salt Fish, Iron Wedges, Axes, Split Peas, Superfine Broad Cloth, Flannel, Red, White, and Green Paint.

JOHN DAVIS & CO, South beach, Fremantle

**MARKET PRICES**  
**RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb. 2s	Rice, per lb. 6d
Butter (salt) 1s 4d; a (fresh) 2s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Bread, 4 lb loaf, 1s	Rum, Ditto, 14s
Beef (salt), per lb. 5d; (fresh) 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Mutton, per lb. 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto 16s
Kangaroo, per lb. 1s d	Sugar, per lb. –
Pork (fresh), per lb. 1s 3d; (salt) 8d	Tea, per lb. 10s
Cheese, Sydney, per lb. 2s; ditto English 2s	Potatoes, per lb. 3 a 4d
Coffee, per lb. 1s 6d	Cabbages, each 3d
Eggs, per doz. 2s 6d	Flour, per lb. by the bag, 3½d
Milk, per quart 8d	Wheat, per bushel, 10s
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Hay, per ton, £8
Wild-fowl: pigeon 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s; Swan, 6 a 8s	Soap, per lb. 1s
Dried fruits, per lb. 10d	Starch, per lb. 2s
Raisins, per lb. 10d	Tobacco, per lb.
Oil, per gallon 10s	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Hams, per lb. 1s 6d	Gunpowder, per lb, 4s
	Shot, ditto
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling.  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 217**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications, which may appear in the *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

PERTH, JANUARY 13, 1834

THE Perth building Allotment P11 having been resigned to the Crown, it will be granted to another Applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 11th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 17, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday next, from such Persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for supplying a HOUSE at Fremantle of sufficient size for the accommodation of (20) Twenty Men 63rd Regiment. The House tendered to be subject to the Inspection of a Board of Officers, if required.

For further particulars, apply at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 17, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday the 28th Instant, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for Three Months Certain (commencing on the 1st of February, 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of the Troops stationed as follows:

PERTH,  
FREMANTLE,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER.

The Quantity required for each Station will be made known on application at this Office; and it is requested that all persons tendering will attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf, to answer any questions that may be required, otherwise their Tenders will not be attended to. Security must be given for the due Performance of the Contract.

The Price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the Tender to be marked on the Envelope "Tender for Fresh Meat,"

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

PERTH, JANUARY 18, 1834

### TO BE SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER

A QUANTITY of damaged Wheat at Fremantle, on Tuesday the 21st Instant, and a quantity of the same Grain at Perth, on the 23rd Instant.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

---000---

TENDERS will be received on Saturday the 25th inst. at MR TRIGG'S, Builder, Perth, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from any Person or Persons willing to Contract for quarrying and delivering all Stone required in building Commissariat Store, by the cubic yard, measured in work. The Stone to be delivered not more than 50 yards from high water mark, and nearly opposite to the intended Building.

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY, January the 25th

AT LEEDER'S HOTEL,

*(Under a distress Warrant from the Civil Court)*

ALL that ALLOTMENT F1, in Perth, with House &c, belonging to Thomas Dent, and now in the occupation of Mr James Solomon, who has an unexpired lease of 2½ years.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

### NOTICE

INTENDING very shortly to leave the Colony, I hereby desire all persons having any claims on me to send them in for liquidation.

LYON

---000---

A work with the following Title, is advertised in the London papers of May last: A series of Journals of several expeditions, made in *Western* Australia during the years of 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, under the sanction of His Excellency the Governor Sir James Stirling – containing the latest authentic information respecting the Colony, together with a map, published by Joseph Cross, 18, Holborn. *Sydney Herald*.

A Petition was presented on the 12th September last, to the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, by Mr Murray, praying that he might be permitted to attend the Debates in Council. The petition was taken up by Mr Burnett, the Colonial Secretary, but was opposed by the Attorney General, and finally rejected. We are sure such a measure would be attended by the best of consequences, and it must at last be conceded. If the Houses of Lords and Commons, by tacit connivance permit the practice, with such advantage, that if the law for exclusion were enforced, a revolution would ensue, we cannot suppose it could be attended with unpleasant consequences in this Colony. Mr M'Dowal declared that he opposed it, because "Country Members would be embarrassed in delivering their sentiments before the representatives of the Press". We should have supposed this was a poor compliment to country gentlemen, who on Country or Colonial affairs, are fully better able to state constitutional and beneficial opinions, than an Attorney General of a standing of 18 months. But perhaps it may be proper to remind that Officer of the Crown, of the sagacious observation made by the late Mr Farquharson, a thorough disciple of the existing state of things in the House of Commons. "I have heard," says he, "many an argument to change my opinion, but never one to alter my vote."

It is not in delivering their sentiments, the poor Country Members would feel embarrassed. But the whole of the members would, at times, feel embarrassed, were the public to ascertain the votes they gave on particular

measures; and the flimsy arguments by which they were sanctioned. The Country Members, therefore, are made the scapegoats of the whole body, and 'dear good souls,' they feel embarrassed, it would appear, to resent this discreditable impeachment of their understanding and loquacity. The argument is of a piece with the final vote. Both argument and vote are scouted in both Colonies; and in both Colonies, we predict, if it please the public to persevere, the concession will be granted before many years pass over, while the Government have lost the merit of conceding, with a good grace, that which will be wrested from them by public importunity. This concession will produce a greater change on the aspect of Colonial politics, than any measure that has hitherto been enforced, with or without the sanction of the Mother Country. We learn from a statement made by Mr M'Dowal, that a Petition was laid on the table of the Council of this Colony, by Mr M'Leay, some time ago, for the same concession, which was not prosecuted, as the subject did not seem ripe for discussion. The minds of the community however, are now more alive than ever to the value of this concession, and we trust, it will be made a "*leading measure*", and that all reluctant voters will be pressed into the service, at the next meeting of Council. If not – let the subject be embodied in the next application to the Home Government, for an extension of our Colonial privileges. *Sydney Herald*.

---000---

On the 15th of April last, in discussing the merits of the proposed reductions of artificers in the Naval Dock-yard, at Portsmouth, Mr Carter said he was instructed by his constituents to urge upon the Ministry the impropriety if such a proceeding. The labouring classes were already exposed to great hardships; the poor rates were greatly augmented, and this step would tend to increase the pressure of both. The country complained loudly of the practice of keeping convicts in the Dock-yards, and he stated if these were withdrawn, there would be no necessity for discharging artificers. Sir George Staunton took the same view of the case, and expressed a hope that convicts would not be allowed to work in the Dock-yards. Captain Dundas, Member for Greenwich, followed in the same track, and stated that, at Deptford, poor rates were 18s in the Pound. To all these observations Sir J Graham, first Lord of the Admiralty, made the following observations:-

"Sir J Graham said that it was with the greatest reluctance that he and his colleagues had resolved to discharge any artificers at present employed in the dock-yards; in proof of which, he might mention that it was only now, after they had been three years in office, and had effected every other saving that they could consistently with the efficiency of the service, that they proposed to reduce the number of artificers to the scale which had been fixed by the ministers who preceded them, namely, 6000 men. This reduction had been postponed until the winter months had passed, in the hope that the persons discharged might be able to obtain employment during the summer. He thought it was bad policy to keep a larger number of workmen than was absolutely necessary, not only on the account of the payment of wages, but because it occasioned a great consumption of materials for which there was no necessity. The dismissals at each of the dock-yards would be in proportion to the number of artificers employed therein. Ministers thought that when they were making this reduction, it would be a fit occasion for removing the stain which attached to the administration of public affairs, by allowing convicts to be employed in dock-yards at a time when free and honest men were unable to procure work. (Hear.) The discontinuance of this practice would be not only politically, but pecuniarily advantageous, for at present the charge of sending convicts to New South Wales was only £20 per man, and so great was the demand for labourers there, that on their arrival they could be immediately assigned to employers upon terms which would secure the public against any loss. It would, however, be necessary to remove the convicts from the dock-yards gradually, for the sudden withdrawal of them would raise

## **PAGE 218**

the price of labour. It would, indeed, be most unwise to transport such convicts as had already served a considerable portion of the period for which they were sentenced to be transported; but from this time no fresh convicts would be employed in public works."

We observe also that the sum devoted by the House of Commons, for the purpose of transporting convicts to New South Wales, was £118,300. This sum, in connection with the Commissariat expenditure, is a source of revenue to this Country that proves of the greatest utility to many classes who enjoy the benefits of it indirectly without knowing the source whence it is derived. *Sydney Herald*

---000---

At the last Agricultural Meeting, Mr Burgess laid before the members the result of an experiment to destroy the smut in wheat; he presented two samples which had been grown on the same ground; the one which had gone through the test of his preparation was as fine a sample of wheat as could be seen, the other was too rank to be converted to any useful purpose. The preparation which had produced this result, as communicated by Mr Burgess, was, in the proportion of 4 lbs of bluestone to 36 gallons of water, - the wheat requiring to be steeped for 24 hours. The wheat of this years' growth, we understand, is generally good; - where smut has appeared it may be advisable to try the following simple remedy, taken from Tull's Husbandry, where the means of attempting Mr Burgess' remedy cannot be obtained:

Brining of wheat, to cure or prevent smuttiness (as I have been credibly informed) was accidentally discovered about seventy years ago, in the following manner; viz. a ship-load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in autumn, and afterwards at ebbs, all taken up, after it had been soaked in sea-water; but it being unfit for making of bread, a farmer sowed some of it in a field, and when it was found to grow very well, the whole cargo was bought at a low price by the farmers, and all of it sown in different places. At the following harvest, all the wheat in England happened to be smutty, except the produce of this brined seed, and that was all clean from smuttiness. This accident has been sufficient to justify the practice of brining ever since, in all the adjacent parts, and in most places in England.

The most expeditious way of brining wheat for the drill is, to take a very strong brine; and when the wheat is laid on a heap, sprinkle or lave it therewith; then turn it with a shovel, and lave on more brine, turn it again with a shovel, until by many repetitions of this, the wheat be all equally wet. Next sift on quicklime through a sieve, turn the wheat with a shovel, and sift on more lime, repeat the sifting and turning many times, which will make it dry enough to be drilled immediately; and this has been found sufficient to preserve uninfected wheat from the smut in a bad year, the seed being changed.

---000---

Lying in Gage's Roads – The "Australian" and "Monkey".  
A MAIL is open for England via Mauritius per "Australian".

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1834

AS THE period approaches at which we may reasonably anticipate the arrival of SIR JAMES STIRLING, increased anxiety prevails – all classes pinning their faith upon the wholesome and salutary measures which will come into operation on his return. We require some organized system to be set at work to afford us a supply of labourers and domestic servants; - roads and bridges are a grand desideratum, for facilitating the conveyance of produce and supplies to and from the several farms, the expense attending which frequently induces the farmer rather to leave his productions to rot at home, than incur the expense of carrying them to market. He cannot reach Perth by water within a mile and a half, at this season of the year, owing to the state of the flats – which we cannot afford £400 to remove! This has been a grievance of long standing, and will it is hoped form one of the first objects of consideration. Lastly to work the machinery of our society productively, we must have the aid of a Bank; unless some accommodation is given, we shall draw on a protracted, but confined existence. All these requisites, and still more, we expect to see realized by our respected Governor. May good speed attend his progress in safety to our shores.

---000---

We do not consider it necessary to enter into an elaborate contradiction of the Paragraph on the subject of the execution of the Native Chief Midgegooroo, which originally appeared in the *Hobart-town Review*, which was subsequently copied into the several Journals of the Sister Colonies, and which seems to haunt our Correspondent "Veritas" with a host of alarming consequences. His letter will be found in another portion of our columns. The recapitulation of the circumstances connected with Midgegooroo's death, - details which occupied our columns at the time for months together, we cannot see the necessity of reprinting, - we must therefore decline the suggestion of "Veritas", relying fully upon the necessity and urgency of the case, for the exculpation of those, whose unpleasant task it was to order, and to carry this execution into effect. Not a single murmur was raised here at the *cool murder without palliation*, as they have thought proper to term the execution, - it was determined upon after mature consideration, why therefore this sensitive feeling should be excited in the mind of "Veritas", and he should endeavour to instigate us to fight with the shadows of his

own creator, we are at a loss to define. If our small sheet, in common with every other Journal, and the said *Review*, in particular, finds its way to the farthest corner of the civilized world, - the probability of which we had not *forgotten*, and thank "Veritas" for remembering, - whether are our statements of the facts or their remarks upon a partial report calculated to have the greatest weight? We therefore decline entering into any controversy upon the point; it has long been before the public, and has become a matter of our Colonial History. Not a man in the Colony has raised his voice against the act, why should we therefore enter into a wordy discussion with a Reviewer, who it is evident has argued upon wrong data, and we are persuaded will feel as great a satisfaction in acquitting the government and the governed of this Colony, of inhumanity, as he must have derived from honorably condemning any act of apparent barbarity. By the bye, there appeared rather a singular perversion of common sense on the part of "Veritas" in construing the admission of an extract into our columns, accompanied by a positive denial of its accuracy, into a neglect of our Editorial functions to the prejudice of the "Government and the governed". Our conduct will not allow the application of the inferences that portion of his letter conveys. We therefore let it pass, truly regretting that the tone and spirit of the communication of our Old Correspondent should be tainted with a degree of feeling so little in accordance with his general character.

### **ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE JAIL AT FREMANTLE**

On Wednesday morning last, Vincent the Jailor suspecting a plan was in agitation amongst the prisoners, confined to take their trial at the ensuing sessions, to make their escape from their cells, narrowly watched their proceedings, and finding that attempts had been made to perforate the walls, he rushed into the cell of Willey, a deserter from HMS "Alligator", and caught him in the act of working at the walls, in which operation he was aided by the singing and noise made by his accomplices. Vincent resolutely seized him, and soon succeeded in securing the rest of the men, who had disengaged themselves of their irons. The watchful guardianship of the Jailor, although probably not exceeding his duty, under all circumstances, is highly meritorious, as, by his prompt and determined conduct, he has averted from our society, one of the greatest pests - a band of lawless vilians. The men who were the plotters of this scheme, have been well known, and we must say, it reflects in some degree, upon the Magistrates of Fremantle, that no better security for their safe custody was suggested. We were apprehensive that an attempt of this nature would be made, and intended to notice it last week, had not the press of other matter prevented it. We did not fail, however, to promulgate our suspicions which were lulled in some measure we must admit, by the knowledge of the vigilant eye which was kept upon these characters. A detachment of the 63rd, under the direction of Lieutenant McLeod, proceeded to Fremantle this morning, ordered down by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, immediately that the intimation was made known to him. The deserters from HMS "Alligator" are confined on a charge of robbing Messrs Samsons stores. This is a second band since the establishment of the Colony, which it has required the energy and promptitude of the Government to restrain in these lawless practices, and to root out from our society; - *specimens* of the disquietude of a penal settlement.

### **SALE OF STOCK AT FREMANTLE**

90 head of Sheep imported per "Australian" were sold on Thursday last, by public auction, pursuant to advertisement, at 35s each; 6 Cows £18 each; Goats £2 10s; a small Sow £2 10s. Horses were put up at £35 and £50, but were withdrawn.

Grapes have been plucked during the week in the Government Gardens; the quantity was but trifling, but it would have been greater, had not some young urchins committed depredations in the garden. There are also a few peaches nearly ripe.

---000---

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell attended the funeral of John Green, which took place at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning.

**PAGE 219**

### **DEATH OCCASIONED BY THE FALLING IN OF A WELL**

On Wednesday morning last about 9 o'clock, an alarm was given, which soon collected a concourse of people around the spot, namely, that the Lieutenant Governor's well had fallen in, and that John Green, a bricklayer, was buried in the ruins. Curiosity in some and an eagerness in others, to be of assistance in



extricating the poor man from his perilous situation, was the occasion of too many pressing round the opening of the well, at the same moment; it consequently soon gave way and the sand burst in upon him from all sides. Previously to this, Smith who was working with him, had been down after the first accident, and had given him some water, when he expressed himself as not apprehending any further danger, and wished to be left until more assistance could be procured. He made an effort to lay hold of a rope which was handed down to him, but from an injury he had received, he found he was unable to raise himself up. At this juncture, unhappily the crowd pressed round, and the calamitous consequences occurred which we have already related. Several men of the 21st and 63rd Regts, procured from the adjoining barracks, aided by the by-standers, commenced instantly to open the well, but from the great quantity of sand which had fallen in, it was nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the body was dug out. Experiments were made by the medical gentlemen who remained in attendance during the morning, to revive the deceased, - more we should presume for the satisfaction of his relatives and friends, than from any conviction in their own minds of its probable efficacy; after which the body was conveyed home, and on the following morning was interred in the church-yard adjoining Perth, followed by a number of friends, to whom his character and conduct had endeared him. We cannot avoid remarking; that we have lost, in Green, a good member of our community: he was a sober, honest, and industrious man, - and in his situation of life, was generally respected. He was one of the many instances of what may be acquired in a new colony by integrity and perseverance. He came here as an indentured servant to Mr Clarkson, from whom he had obtained his discharge, and at the time of his death, it is supposed, was possessed of adequate means (which were rapidly accumulating) to gratify any reasonable expectations. He was a middle-aged man, and unmarried. A brother who was living with him, is the only relative he has left in the Colony.

The exertion which was made - not unattended by danger - is deserving of the highest commendation; and altho' the toil was fruitless, as far as concerned the poor man's life, still it was carried on with uninterrupted vigour. Lieut Carew of the 63rd directed the men with that presence of mind which is the most essential requisite on these occasions. Notwithstanding the awful warning the inquisitive spectators had witnessed, it was with the greatest difficulty they could be kept back, - all pressing forward, when one of the lower workmen called out that he had hold of his hand. The imminent danger in which the lives of the men excavating were placed had but little effect upon the gazers, amongst whom were a number of women; and we must say we were rather astonished that an order was not issued to keep those, who were relieving the workmen, at a reasonable distance from the excavation.

The well was about 22 feet deep, 8 feet of which had been steened, depending solely upon a few boards as the work proceeded to support the sides, which were of loose sand from the top to the bottom. It is to be hoped this accident will prove a caution to those occupied in sinking wells. The saving of a few pounds' expense, in forming a frame-work, has occasioned the loss of a valuable life.

---000---

On Tuesday week, Fussel, a man who is in charge of the half-way house between this and York, came down to Perth with the melancholy intelligence, that Mr Sydney Smith, who has been residing at the farm for some short time past, had left the house on Sunday afternoon with the intentions of shooting in the neighbourhood, and had not since then been seen or heard of. Mr Carter accordingly started off immediately for the farm, and continued his search up to Thursday afternoon in every direction for some distance around the house. At this time Mr Trimmer arrived from York, and on being told of the circumstance, he volunteered to accompany Mr Carter at day-break the following morning to explore the Helena. In this excursion they were successful in tracing the footsteps of an European, but after walking about for a considerable time, they returned with a strong opinion, that he had gone down the banks of the Helena, and had arrived in safety at Guildford. Under this impression they came as far as Guildford on the following morning; but finding he had not made his way in that direction, Mr Trimmer came on to Perth, - and after having an interview with His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell, a detachment of the 63rd was ordered out to scour the country in the direction in which the footsteps had been seen. Mr Carter awaited their arrival, and on Saturday morning proceeded up the Helena in company with them; he, however, being on horse-back, thought it advisable to go forward, and after passing over the country in various directions, returned to the half-way house at dusk in the evening. On Sunday renewed attempts were made, but without avail. At length, on Monday, it was determined to make the last effort, and Mr Carter started off with a man of the name of Gallop, who was well acquainted with the haunts of the natives, intending to make some inquiries from them. They found their fires - but the natives had disappeared. Following up their track, a large kangaroo crossed their path, which Mr Carter and his man fired at and killed, and immediately afterwards they heard the voices of the natives, who they supposed were in pursuit of it. After cutting the head off and marking the spot where the remainder of the animal was left,

they proceeded in the direction from which the sound was heard, and fell in with a tribe. At first the natives evinced some suspicion, nor could they be prevailed upon to approach, until Carter and his man had laid down their arms. They knew nothing of the object of their search, and after a short parley – equally unintelligible to both parties, - the natives started off with the head of the kangaroo which was given to them. At this moment, a voice was heard at some distance, which it was naturally supposed was a call from an adjoining tribe, - the sound however increased, and, on going a short distance in the direction in which it was heard, they perceived Mr Smith standing motionless on a bank on the opposite side of the river – the exertion he had made to overtake them, and his mingled feelings of surprise and delight having completely overpowered him. When he recovered he evinced some astonishment at being told that he had been out eight days; he had imagined it only to be four, arising from the anxiety of his mind. They traced their steps back to the spot where the kangaroo had been shot, a portion of which was soon prepared for him. He had subsisted during the whole of the time he was out on sow-thistles, and other herbs, which he found in the bush, with the exception of the first day or two, when he chanced to kill a crow and retained a portion of it for several meals. At the time he was providentially directed, by the firing of the guns, to the spot where he met those in search of him, he had determined to follow the bed of the Helena, - a resolution, it seems a matter of astonishment he had not before adopted. At times it is supposed he was within half an hours' walk of the half-way house. Those alone who have experienced the perplexing labyrinth, which the forest presents to a person giving himself up for lost, can alone appreciate the trouble and anxiety of Mr Smith's mind. He was, we believe, an invalid at the time, which must have added considerably to his difficulties.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

January 4, 1834

SIR, - If you considered it necessary, in your last number, to notice the observations in the *Hobart Town Courier*, on the execution, at Perth, of the native chief Midgegooroo. I think you should have given a greater space in your columns, to the exculpation of the parties, whom I am sure it was your wish to defend. You appear, however, in this instance, to have forgotten that your journal, in common with every other, possessing any degree of public interest, will find its way to the farthest corner of the civilized world, - and that, therefore, no statement should be brought forward in it to the prejudice, either of the government, or the governed, in the country of which you are at present the public organ, without that statement being accompanied by such remarks, founded upon undoubted facts, as will place the matter before the world in its proper light. A simple denial *at such a charge*, and where such very strong language has been used, is not sufficient to prove that the execution of Midgegooroo was not a "*cool murder without palliation.*"

Injustice, therefore, to the Colony, and to the parties most interested, permit me, Sir, to request that you will state as briefly as you can, for the information of the public generally, - who may

### PAGE 220

not have perused your former numbers, - what was the actual situation of the Colonists, with reference to the natives, at the time of Midgegooroo's death. It ought to be known to all who have read the extract to which I allude, that, at that time, no settler could leave his home without being in danger of his life; that several sanguinary murders had then been very recently committed by the natives, headed by Midgegooroo and Yagan, and that some prompt measure was necessary, in order to put an end to these atrocities. The example alluded to, was made in presence of other natives of the Colonies, who, no doubt, have long since fully explained to their friends, "*the manner in which this deed was done.*"

The consequence you can best explain, but we all know, that since that time, not one act of personal aggression has been committed; and that we are now on terms, such as we have reason, all of us, to hope, may ensure safety and good-will for the future, and mutual forgiveness for the past.

This is another proof, if any were required, that savages, or the aborigines, if you like the term better, must in all countries be treated in the first instance like children, mildly and kindly, when they behave themselves well, and show a value for our friendship, - but at the same time that they must be made to understand themselves to be amenable to immediate punishment should they dare to molest, or destroy, the unarmed and unprotected. It is then, in fact, necessary to put aside all that morbid humanity, which only leads, in public, or in private life, to greater evils, and the exercise of which is in fact only a premium upon crime.

Let it also be remembered that, in this Colony, one company of soldiers has been considered, until lately, sufficient protection for all our small settlements between this and King George's Sound, and that therefore, at the time to which I allude, it was more especially necessary for the Government to adopt some decisive measure, which could alone ensure future safety to the public, and strike terror into the native tribes.

Let it also be borne in mind, that indecision in a government, on matters of vital importance, is considered to be a first-class fault, and that in the treatment, or in the presence of savages, who fancy they feel their power, it is a system only practised by the imbecile, or the impotent. One word more, and I leave the subject in your hands.

It is now, Mr Editor, too late for us to debate the question of our right to the possession of the land, - this should have been thought of before, if necessary, (which I doubt much,) but here we are, and here many of us must remain, and here we must protect ourselves when necessary, as others do, in situations of peril and adventure, or give up the safety of our families, and all hope of anything like a desirable return for all our sacrifices and exertions.

## VERITAS

**MANURE** – The manure generally used for most kinds of land, is horse and cow dung mixed together; but the dung of hogs is much better, and will go further than either of them. Several other kinds of manure are used by the gardeners, which they apply according to their respective qualities. The dung of sheep, pigeons, &c, being of a hot light nature, is made use of for the purpose of enriching cold moist heavy lands, while the dung of oxen or hogs is proper to be applied to a light dry soil. Tanner's bark, after it has been laid up and rolled, is good for cold stiff lands, provided it is not placed too near the roots of plants. Malt dust is of great service for improving and enriching barren ground; but the sweepings of the streets, or rubbish from the cleansing of water courses, are said to be superior to any common manure frequently used for garden grounds; but it is necessary to observe, that the stiff mud should be applied to a light soil, and the light sandy mud to cold heavy grounds. The dung of fowls of any kind should be kept abroad some time before it is used; it will then be very good for asparagus, strawberries, and various sorts of flowers. A mixture of earth and rotten straw makes good beds for fibrous-rooted flower plants. – *Useful Hints for the Labourer, No. 13*

**LORD BROUGHAM** – The character of this man is acknowledged in all parts of the civilized world, as an ornament not only to his own country, but to the age in which he flourishes. Gifted in an extraordinary degree, with mental energy and acumen, which experience taught him even to improve, as well as to apply, he stands forth amid his political contemporaries, a sun, by which his followers are dazzled and his opponents confounded. The senate is his grand arena; he is there without a rival, although his eloquence is distinguished neither by imagination, nor even the common graces of rhetoric. Nevertheless his forcible mode of reasoning, his overwhelming vehemence, his impressive and earnest manner of delivery, and his tremendous powers of sarcasm, gain him a degree of attention in the house which is accorded to no other member, and render him a fearful antagonist.

There are however many faults in the oratory of Lord Brougham. Labour is always visible in his efforts; his sentences are involved and tedious; his delivery, though forcible, is never rapid or impassioned; and his voice, agreeable at first, becomes unmusical when exerted. He has no persuasion, and is apt to be rude and personal; by which he often loses his senatorial dignity, and shows that he is better qualified to discuss questions than to deal with his fellow men. "To paint," says a writer in the *New Monthly Magazine*, "the hideous wrong of tyranny and oppression – to exalt the glory of resisting them – to scourge meanness and cruelty – to overwhelm ignorance and presumption with sarcastic scorn, were tasks perfectly congenial to Lord Brougham's powers. But the softness of pity – the subduing power of gentleness and goodness – the fervency of affection and the tenderness of love, either found no sympathy with him, or were thought not fit to be made use of in the exercise of his art;-

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,"

he seemed to desire to be born along by the torrent of his indignation, and never stopped for a moment to watch by the fountain of human tears." – *Georgian Era*

## MR FERGUSSON'S NOTES ON THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN 1831

I frequently visited the *seed-store* of Mr Thorburn; a character of some celebrity, and of great originality, being, as he informed me at our first interview, the "*very identical Lawrie Todd*," and that, so far as the first volume of that entertaining work goes, Mr Galt had exactly recorded his life and adventures. Besides other sources of employment, Mr Thorburn is distinguished for a lively and unfailing reliance upon a special overruling Providence; not a blind fatalism, but a conviction, that in all the crosses of life, a blessing will be found for those who faithfully seek it. He detailed many singular illustrations of this doctrine in his own history, and altogether gratified me much by his acquaintance. His original profession was that of a nail-maker, at Dalkeith, and by that alone he looked for a livelihood in the New World. Soon after his arrival, however, this handicraft was annihilated by the introduction of machinery; and poor Thorburn was driven to open a small grocery store for the subsistence to *Phemie* and himself. It was his practice to visit the butcher-market at a late hour, that he might pick up a cheap morsel; and observing a man offering plants for sale in pots, and seemingly, like himself, rather low in the world, Thorburn accosted him. He proved to be a countryman, but rather unsuccessful market-gardener, of the name of Inglis, from Kirkaldy; and from a sort of commiseration, Thorburn bought a rose geranium, intending it to ornament his shop. At this time he scarce knew a geranium from a cabbage. Pleased with his purchase, when he got home he painted his pot a gay green, and placed it in his window. "And now," says he, when he told me the story, with his eyes twinkling, "mark the kindness of Providence. The day after my geranium appeared in its new pot, a lady happening to be driving past remarked its beauty, and not only bought it at a handsome price, but gave me such orders as enabled me to open a busy trade with poor Inglis. My shop soon became more celebrated for plants than for tea and tobacco; and many inquiries having been made for garden seeds, I procured an assortment, and gradually extended my concern until I reached the possession of the handsome premises and flourishing trade which I now enjoy."

**AMERICAN SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PAINTS** - Pour one gallon of boiling water upon one pound of quick lime and two ounces of sugar of lead. When the lime has become completely slaked, the mixture is to be stirred and it is then fit for use. If required thicker, less water must be used. Colouring ingredients may be added as well. It is said, that the cost of this composition paint is about one-thirteenth that of oil-paint, and it is nearly equal to it in beauty. When exposed to the weather, however, it requires a coat of oil to protect it. A patent has been taken out for this composition by a Mr Kilpstone, of New Baltimore, Virginia.

### LINES TO MARY

(At No. 1, Newgate. Favoured by Mr Wontner)

O Mary, I believed you true,  
And I was blest in so believing;  
But till this hour I never knew  
That you were taken up for thieving.

Oh! when I snatch'd a tender kiss,  
Or some such trifle when I courted,  
You said, indeed, that love was bliss  
But never own'd you were transported.

But then to gaze on that fair face  
It would have been an unfair feeling,  
To dream that you had pilfr'd lace  
And Flints had suffer'd from your stealing.

Or when my suit! first preferred,  
To bring your coldness to repentance,  
Before I hammered out a word,  
How could I dream you'd heard a sentence.

Or when with all the warmth of youth  
I strove to prove my love no fiction,  
How could I guess I urged a truth  
On one already past conviction!

How could I dream that ivory part,  
Your hand – where I have look'd and linger'd  
Altho' it stole away my heart  
Had been held up as one light-finger'd!

In melting verse, your charms I drew,  
The charms in which my muse delighted  
Alas! the lay, I thought was new,  
Spoke only what had been *indicted*.

Oh! when that form, a lovely one,  
Hung on the neck its arms had flown to,  
I little thought that you had run  
A chance of hanging on your own too.

You said you pick'd me from the world,  
My vanity, it now must shock it –  
And down at once my pride is haul'd  
You've picked me – and you've pick'd a pocket.

Oh! when our love had got so far,  
The banns were read by Doctor Daly,  
Who asked if there was any *bar* –  
Why did not some one shout – “Old Bailey”.

But when you rob'd your flesh and bones  
In that pure white that angel garb is,  
Who could have thought you, Mary Jones,  
Among the Jones that link with *Darbies*?

And when the parson came to say,  
My goods were your's, if I had got any,  
And you should honor and obey,  
Who could have thought 'O Bay of Botany!'

But oh – the worst of all your slips,  
I did not till this day discover –  
That down in Deptford's prison ships,  
Oh Mary! You've a hulking lover!

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 10s
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d

Coffee, per lb, 1s 6d  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a 5s  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
Swan, 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d  
Raisins, per lb, 10d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Flour, per lb by the bag, 3½d  
Wheat, per bushel 10s  
Hay, per ton, £8  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 2s  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s  
Gunpowder, per lb 4s  
Shot, ditto, --  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 221**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications, which may appear in the *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 23, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in future all Claims and Demands on the Colonial Government, which are not lodged for Examination with the Auditor on or before the 5th of each Month, will not be ordered for Payment till the month following.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 23, 1834*

CONSIDERABLE Inconvenience having been experienced from the practice of addressing Letters, &c, on Service to the Lieutenant GOVERNOR, His Honor is pleased to direct, that in future all Applications, Letters, or Reports, which may relate to Public Business, or to any General Matter, shall be made invariably through the Colonial Secretary.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*January 23, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Robert Wall has applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Western Australia,*  
*January 23, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant GOVERNOR has granted the following Town Allotments:-

**PERTH**  
Y8 Richard Smith  
Y27 Louis de Mayo  
A13 Edward G Collinson  
**GUILDFORD**  
125 Henry Gomis

**FREMANTLE**

301 Samuel Henry Moore

The assignments of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Civil Commissioner there, and paying that officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes:-

185 James Purkis  
351 Juliet Elizabeth Thurkle  
374 Christian Robertson

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

PERTH, JANUARY 13, 1834

THE Perth building Allotment P11 having been resigned to the Crown, it will be granted to another Applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 11th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 21, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply His Majesty's Troops, stationed at Fremantle, with Fire Wood.

The Quantity that will be required daily will be about Two hundred weight.  
Any Information that may be required, can be obtained by application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 24, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Friday the 31st Instant, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to make a Set of STOCKS (similar to those at Perth) for the use of the Settlement at Augusta; the same to be completely furnished with Iron plate at the top, and good padlock at the side.

For further particulars, application to be made at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS,  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, JANUARY 17, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday the 28th Instant, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for Three Months Certain (commencing on the 1st of February, 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of the Troops stationed as follows:-

PERTH,  
FREMANTLE,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,



YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER.

The Quantity required for each Station will be made known on application at this Office; and it is requested that all persons tendering will attend themselves, to have some person on their behalf, to answer any questions that may be required, otherwise their Tenders will not be attended to. Security must be given for the due Performance of the Contract.

The Price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the Tender to be marked on the Envelope, "*Tender for Fresh Meat.*"

JOHN LEWIS  
*Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.*

**MODERN AND ANCIENT DANCING**

(From "CONSTANCE", a new Work.)

This beginning broke the ice, as it were, of that boldness, which the girlish timidity of Constance, and the consciousness of Sir Charles, had established hitherto between them. For the first time, the Baronet saw her in her true colours. The originality of her character, its native honor, the wildness of her spirits when uncontrolled, the yet delicacy of her feelings, broke upon him by degrees; for he possessed a quick discernment of excellence, and that which he had hitherto only imagined her to be, he found her actually to prove very difficult did this young couple find it to separate when the dance began, and to stand, like a regiment of soldiers, in two separate lines, gazing at each other whilst an insurmountable barrier of form was between them. But in the now dispised country dance, there were innumerable opportunities of little insignificant attentions which are wholly impracticable in the measured step of a quadrille. To lead down the dance with a partner whom you preferred, was sometimes the prelude to an offer at the end of it; in poussette, many kind words might be uttered, and even the separation of hands across was but momentary. But now it is all a system of setting and rigadooning, the gentlemen and the ladies seem afraid to touch one another; they figure away as if they were in the presence of their dancing master, and resign a partner, with whom they can have no communication beyond a few syllables, with the same composure as they make a balance. In the happy days of my heroine, it was permitted also, for a lady, after dancing down thirty or forty couple, to take a little breathing time at the bottom of her set with her partner; and here the interrupted converse of the dance was frequently renewed with spirits accelerated, not jaded by the exhilarating exercise by which they each joined.

**LONDON POLICE; - MARLBOROUGH STREET.**

**MAY 10 – A RISING GENIUS.** – Mike Smith, a ragged young urchin, who, though hardly able to peep over the bar, has been in custody more than a dozen times for petty thefts, was charged by William King, cobbler and ginger-beer maker, with having stolen a bottle of ginger beer from his stall. The prosecutor declared that the neighbourhood of his stall was so infested with young thieves that he found it utterly impossible to turn an honest penny, for if his eyes were off the board for an instant he was sure to discover that a bottle or two had suddenly vanished. On Monday last he happened to cast his eyes where the ginger-beer stood, when he was much surprised to see a bottle move off the board without any person being in sight. Upon looking out of the door the mystery was explained, for there he saw the delinquent making a rapid retreat on all fours, with the ginger-beer (the cork of which had flown out) fizzing out of his breeches pocket. After a smart chase he overtook him, and then proceeded to examine the contents of his pinafore, which was bundled round him. This led to the discovery that the young prisoner had been on a most successful forage for dinner. He had a piece of pickled pork, a couple of eggs, part of a loaf, and a handsome China basin, all of which he admitted was the result of his morning labours. The boy having already been remanded for a week, Mr Dyer, upon learning that his parents were quite unable to keep him from the streets, ordered that he should be detained until some arrangement was made with the parish to which he belonged. When removed to the lock-up room he amused himself by giving vent to a poetical inspiration in the following admonitory distich, which he scratched on the wall:

Him as prigs wot isn't hisn,  
Wen his cotched vil go to pris'n.

The following subjects have been selected by the governor, as prize essays, to be adjudged by a select committee of Ceylon Improvement Society. Each successful candidate will be entitled to ten guineas in money, or to a gold medal, at the option of the party.

No. 1. An Essay on the best principle of inducing

## **PAGE 222**

the natives of Ceylon to offer their labour gratuitously, for the construction and repairation of tanks and watercourses, in consideration of the benefits which they would receive as landholders from the results of irrigation. This essay is exclusively for the natives, and may be sent in without translation, if the party should so prefer.

No. 2. An Essay on the best mode of directing the exertions of the decendants of Europeans to agricultural or other pursuits, so as to hold out to them a certainty of an independent livelihood, as the result of well-directed labour. Also on the best mode of furnishing a practical education to the parties, whose labour, if properly directed, may fairly be expected to secure their independence.

No. 3. An Essay upon the arts, manufactures, and trade of Ceylon, shewing their present and former state, with a view of ascertaining whether, by the introduction of proper machinery, artisans, or other means, great improvements may not be made, and employment given to all classes of persons, from the development of the resources of the island involved in those improvements.

No. 4. An Essay on the timber of the island, and of the probability of a demand being made for such timber as an article of export, provided sufficient means of conveyance are established between the best timber districts and the ports of exportation. – *Asiatic Journal*.

---000---

Originally all pulpits faced to the west that the eyes of the congregation might look to the east, where the Sun of Righteousness arose. The first deviation from this rule was made by the Puritans, and the first Chapel erected north and south was the Chapel of Emanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay.

## **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

SIR, - Having observed with regret the very foul samples of Wheat which have been produced in this Colony, I am induced to hand you the following observations, acquired from long experience in agricultural matters; and should they prove worthy of notice, I may again trouble you, and shall feel infinite pleasure, should those not thoroughly practised in agricultural affairs, reap any benefit from what is now submitted to their consideration by an old farmer of twenty-five years' experience.

It has long been a matter of dispute with our most scientific men, whether the smut is a disease, or animalcule, but that point it is not my wish or intention to enter into; the nuisance we have, and the question is, how to get rid of it. I can only say, and I say with confidence, if care is not taken, the wheat of this Colony will very soon be unfit to make bread of.

I have farmed extensively in England, Scotland, and Wales, and I found that the bakers were no where so particular, as to the whiteness of flour, as in the Lothians of Scotland; to sell there a smutted sample of Wheat is in fact almost an impracticability. I shall therefore give you the process adopted in the "Heart of Midlothian" for the prevention of smut in Wheat. However, before I do so, I must observe that the greatest care ought to be taken in the selecting of Wheat for seed; it ought to be clear and thin in the skin, free from all obnoxious seeds, and at least twelve months old; new wheat besides being liable to all its natural diseases, does not spring so kindly, neither does it produce grain of so good a quality; a change of soil is also essential in the choice, and a preference is always given to that grown upon new limed land.

In preparing Wheat for seed, take a large tub or barrel, and put into the same as much water as the quantity of seed to be used in one day will require, to saturate well, add salt till the water will hold no more in solution, spread your wheat on a clean floor the evening preceding the morning on which it is to be sown to the thickness of about eight inches, and with some small utensil throw the brine from the tub all over it, turn it frequently with a shovel until you are certain every grain is well moistened, shovel it then into a heap, permit it to lay so until the morning, when you must be prepared with some quick lime, turn over the heap by single shovelfull, and to every shovelfull as it is turned over, shake a little lime through a cullender, giving the whole in proportion of about one bushel of lime to every ten or twelve bushels of wheat; it is then ready for immediate use.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant, A.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Lying in Gages Roads. – The “Australian”, and “Monkey”.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1834

THE Meeting which took place at the School-rooms on Saturday last, pursuant to advertisement, convened for the purpose of making some slight alterations in the arrangements, was but indifferently attended, - a circumstance much to be regretted, as it evinces a luke-warmness on the part of the Directors and Subscribers highly prejudicial to the interests of an institution, which claims the countenance and support of every one of us, each being exposed in society to the pernicious consequences of neglecting the tuition and the proper guidance of the younger branches of our community. Religious instruction, and the habitual attendance at a place of worship, forms by no means a minor consideration in the education of youth; we, therefore, strongly commend the suggestion of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell, that the parents should be solicited to allow their children to be taken to church regularly under the care and conduct of their master Mr Spencer. This we believe would have been carried into effect some time back, but the proposition was withdrawn, on an objection being raised by a subscriber to any compulsory measures being adopted, as it might deter some parents from sending their children to a school where they were compelled to attend a church, the tenets of which are opposed to their views. It will now, we understand, be left to the option of the parents, - and we do hope, as some respectable families have said, they will not object to their children attending, that the squeamish pride, which we have heard it hinted is likely to influence some parents, will be put to shame. It appears some parents are in the habit of sending their children irregularly, so that it has given rise to a determination to enforce a constant attendance, which is as necessary for the advancement of the child, as for the example. The subject of Mr Spencer's application to the duties of the school coming under consideration, Mr Trigg, who has two or three children under his tuition, spoke most highly of the advances they have made – a testimonial truly gratifying. We hear but little of the Fremantle School; it was started under rather more favourable auspices than the Perth School, its pecuniary resources being greater, still, from a want of zeal, it seems to have dwindled into utter insignificance. Have we no spirited individuals who will take the work in hand to revive the dying embers?

---000---

The company of H.M. 63d Regiment which has hitherto been stationed at Perth will remove to Fremantle on Monday next.

---000---

Another libel case (*Clark v. Steel*) is now pending in the Civil Court: the damages are laid at £500. We hear it is the intention of the plaintiff to call for a Special Jury. The cause of action arises out of the defendant's having stuck up, in his public billiard-room, a notice cautioning the plaintiff, if he had any respect for the peace of society, to refrain from visiting the room. Since then Mr Steel has appeared before the Magistrates at Fremantle, seeking to have Mr Clark bound over to keep the peace towards him, apprehending bodily

harm. The Magistrates however did not consider the case sufficiently made out to justify their interfering. A circular has been addressed to the gentlemen who were in the habit of frequenting the billiard room intimating the intention of the proprietor to close it; accordingly it was closed on Thursday last. This trial is expected to be one of considerable interest.

---000---

We are in daily expectation of the promised arrivals of Emigrants from England, and naturally speculate upon the character and circumstances of our future importation, as so much depends upon this to give an impetus to the trade of our advancing Settlement. In the words of the *Sydney Herald*:

“We wish no kidnapping, or entrapping by hopes of high wages, or bonuses of one pound per day. We wish to hold out no inducement to the drunkard of the Mother Country, to come amongst us. We call for sober, steady, and intelligent men. They must succeed if their trades are carried on in town or country. Let us procure an infusion of virtue and intelligence. With these we shall, in a few years, attain every requisite political power, and shall become a flourishing people. We say, therefore, let Britain pour in on us her thousands of useful citizens every year; some few evils may await them on their outset, but they will speedily overcome them, and will settle down as the best portion of our middle ranks of society.”

---000---

It has been rumoured, but we have not been able to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report, that the imposition of a dog tax is likely to take place very shortly. A measure of this nature we have no doubt would give general satisfaction, the number of useless dogs which infest the towns having accumulated to an extent which has rendered them a perfect nuisance.

The two tenders for the two houses to accommodate the troops of H.M. 63d Regiment, at Fremantle, were opened yesterday, when Mr Stone's and Mr Harris' were accepted, the former at 16s and the latter at 12 s per week.

Horse-hire since the arrival of the “Australian” has been reduced to a reasonable rate; at Fremantle say 7s 6d per day: at Perth it remains at 10s.

---000---

Mr Joseph Hardy has given currency to a report this morning, derived from a tribe of Murray natives, that the bodies of three men had been seen on the beach to the southward of the Murray

## **PAGE 223**

**BLACK SWANS** – Captain Pace has succeeded in making a large collection of Swans, furnished to him by Mr Hall, a settler on the Murray, for the purpose, we are informed, of taking them to Java, where they are esteemed as valuable curiosities. The last voyage Capt Pace made he was successful in landing two out of three alive. From the result of this attempt, and the high estimation they are held in, he has been influenced in attempting the experiment of increasing the quantity, which it is to be hoped he will be fortunate enough to land in safety. The sound of their voices is harmonious, not unlike the ready notes of the clarionet. They are not easily caught; but when young, or moulting, are run down by a well-manned boat. We shall be glad to receive the opinions of our Correspondents as to the habits of the Swan of this Country

---000---

G F Moore, Esq., accompanied by two or three gentlemen, has gone out on an excursion to discover the source of the Swan, a strong opinion having prevailed that it communicates with the Avon. We look with some interest to their return, as it will establish a long mooted question. They started on Tuesday last, and expected to be out eight or ten days.

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT WHEAT

On Tuesday last, a public sale of condemned government wheat took place at Fremantle, (Mr Wm Samson, government auctioneer,) which realized a high price, considering the state of the market, and reported state of the wheat. The quantity submitted for sale did not exceed 70 bushels, which were knocked down in small lots – bags of 180 lbs to 220 lbs, at an average of 8s per bushel. On Friday a sale of 160 bushels belonging to government also took place, the average price of which was, as near as we could estimate it, the lots consisting of 6 bags, each containing about 2 bushels, and some odd casks, contents unknown, at an average of about 5s 9d.

The wheat sold at Fremantle was a portion of the importation per “Jane”, from Hobart-town. That disposed of at Perth was weevily and otherwise damaged from the inadequate accommodation afforded for the storing of grain, although under existing circumstances the only place which could be found suitable for a government store. The new building which is in progress will soon supply a remedy; the occasion of which the Government at home, by a more liberal expenditure, ought ere this to have provided for. We fear it will prove dear bought experience!

---000---

We noticed some of the productions of the Government garden last week, and we with pleasure bear testimony to the improved condition of the garden, under the management of Mr Cook, - not by any means as a reflection upon Mr Drummond, to whose ability and perseverance in directing the formation of this garden we owe much, - but as it was found not to answer his views to confine his attention exclusively to this object, it must be generally satisfying to find so valuable a public institution restored to its pristine state by the exercise of an individual whose sole advantage is derived from the encouragement of the public, which under all the circumstances he ought not, indeed we should imagine, cannot fail in commanding.

Tea and Coffee have been extremely scarce for some time, and at length, we are reduced to the alternative of roasting grain as a substitute. We are constantly exposed to a dearth of some commodity or other, our supplies depending principally upon casual arrivals, but seldom laden with such general assortments as are required for so limited a market. It was but a short time back, that we were compelled to drink our tea and coffee without sugar, and such are the fluctuations of our indifferently regulated market, that we are now obliged to put up with sugar and water, or the humble substitute for tea, which we have noticed, and which may be found in most families.

---000---

An attempt at robbery was committed on the premises of Wm Ward, brick-maker, on the night of Wednesday last. About 9 o'clock, on Ward's entering his house, he saw a soldier endeavouring to make his escape. He rushed forward to seize him, and received a heavy blow on his back from a crow bar which the man had in his hand. They closed and Ward secured him, hallooing at the same time for help, which alarm was not heard, owing to the barking of the dogs in the neighbourhood; he consequently let the man go, depending upon his knowledge of his person and features to identify him on the following morning. Hill, a private in the 21st was accordingly taken into custody, and brought before the Hon. W H Mackie and J Morgan, Esqs, J.'s P., but he was discharged, two of his comrades coming forward to swear that he was in the barracks. Anne Hicks, who was loitering about the premises at the time of the robbery, was also brought forward, but there being no evidence to convict her of being an accessory to the robbery, she was likewise discharged.

## MAGISTRATE'S COURT FREMANTLE

An information was laid, on Thursday last, before G Leake, Esq., J Molloy, Esq., and Lieut Mcleod, of H.M. 63d regt., against **Anthony Curtis**, for selling one gallon of Arrack, upon which the duty had not been paid. Richard Maxworthy, tide waiter and customs officer, seized the arrack on the person of John Armstrong, who had a short time previously purchased it of the defendant, in whose store, on receiving instructions from R McB Brown, Esq., collector of colonial revenue, he found a further quantity of two gallons. Anthony

Curtis, in his defence, did not deny having sold the arrac; but that he had it brought on shore from the “Monkey”, now lying in Gages Roads, for the purpose of giving it to his crew, which consisted of Malays. He stated that he had no intention of defrauding the revenue, but having it to spare, he unthinkingly disposed of it.

Decided according to Clause 13, Act 10, that the spirits and the kegs be forfeited.

---000---

An Eagle measuring 7 feet from the tips of the wings, was shot a few days ago by Mr Watson at the back of his house, near Perth; after it had had an encounter with his hens, which succeeded in repulsing it. The eagle had pounced upon one of the hens, and was in the act of flying off with it, when the other came to its rescue, and compelled the assailant to take refuge in a tree. A native wild duck was also shot by the same gentleman, whilst feeding with his tame ducks. This gives us some hopes of *civilizing* the duck *tribe*.

---000---

We believe the following is not generally known: His Majesty, a short time ago, gave a grand dinner at St James’s Palace, to a number of the most distinguished officers of the militia, amongst whom were the Colonels lately appointed by the King as his Aides-de-Camp for that service. His Majesty expressed his high estimation of this truly constitutional army, knowing that he can, whenever occasion requires it, immediately call out, arm and array, from 70,000 to 80,000 fine ablebodied active young fellows, without one farthing charge to the country for bounty of enlistment money. On the occasion of giving this splendid banquet to the heads of that service, the precedency of the different regiments was settled; this was considered a point of some importance to have determined, and had long been wished for. It was done by ballot. The names of the regiments were put into balloting glasses in three divisions, and drawn in that order. The first division contained the 47 regiments raised before the peace of 1763, the second contained the 22 regiments raised between 1763 and the peace of 1783; and the third contained the 60 regiments raised for the revolutionary war – the whole making 129 regiments, including the English, Irish, and Scotch. The first regiment drawn was the 3d West York, which is, therefore, the senior regiment of militia. The East Essex stands as No. 14, and the West Essex as No. 19. The list of the whole is made out, and only waits for some formal corrections, when it will appear in the *Gazette*. His Majesty has also expressly ordered, that the officers of all militia regiments shall wear silver lace, and that those regiments which are Royal shall only be distinguished by blue facings. – *Essex Herald*.

### ***The AUSTRALIAN, Oct 1833***

By the accounts which we have received from the various districts throughout the Colony, there does not appear to have been a more discouraging season for many years. In some parts there has hardly been any rain for at least nine months, and in none has there been nearly a sufficiency. Even along the coast line the weather has been uniformly dry, and the Equinox has passed without its usual accompaniment of refreshing showers. The consequence is, that in many districts hardly a blade of grass is visible, and the wheat has of course been nearly destroyed. It is to be hoped that there is no failure of crops to the southward, or our friends there will lose the advantage which present appearances promise them, of high prices, and a ready market for their surplus wheat, in this Colony. We are informed that the drought is not severely felt in the Upper Hunter, Appin, and Airs, Argyle (throughout) and Bathurst, while every other part of the Country suffers much from the want of rain.

---000---

A native of the Isle of Man has lately, by a rare but most rapid process, become one continuous bone throughout the entire frame. This truly pitiable creature, who drags out a miserable existence in Dublin, is probably the only specimen of general ossification of the joints now living. John Hunter gave 100 guineas for a skeleton in which a similar process had taken place.

Dr Hales used to say that “Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. I have experienced (he observed) the more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to

economise his time:- that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account.”

**PAGE 224**

*(from the SYDNEY HERALD)*

The following beautiful observations, were lately made, by Mr C Phillips, in his speech, on the prosecution of Mr Lawson, of the *Times*, by Mr Cobbett, for a Libel on his private character. The sentiments called forth a shout of applause. The trial took place on the 28th June – and Mr Cobbett received £100 damages:-

“The Learned Council, in conclusion, said, I am no enemy to the liberty of the Press. On every subject within the legitimate sphere of its discussion, I would extend that liberty almost to licentiousness. In politics it should be as unfettered as the air. Public men, too, are public property; if they are knaves they deserve no quarter; if they are honest they need fear no scrutiny, the ordeal of the Press is one of the incidents of their distinction; they invite it by their ambition, standing forth before their fellows – standing forth as the candidates for fame and emolument, they invoke the verdict of the public opinion. The Press is the crucible through which public men should pass; the sterling ore will have its purity made manifest, the dross only will perish. The trial may have its tortures. But no true man can complain, because, next, that very trial will be his triumph; the Press which challenged him, like a noble antagonist, will retract its errors, and trumpet forth his vindication to the world. The worthless will complain of it, so let them; we know it is the palladium of our liberties; we know it is our shield against plunder and oppression, and amid the shriekings of corruption, and the hell-shout of guilt, I am only the more confirmed in my consciousness of its value; the very clamour against it is one of my reasons for upholding it; I know and feel –

While the Press lives, no rich or titled knave  
Can walk the world in credit to his grave.

But, gentlemen, beyond this limit, I will not travel with the Press: in solemn earnestness I say to it, ‘*Hic signifer statue signum – hic recte manebimus*’. The moment you abandon public life – the moment you intrude within the sacred home – the moment you invade either domestic character or commercial credit, you become the curse rather than the safeguard of society. Is it to be endured, gentlemen, that every public Journalist should invest himself with a roving commission, to publish the contingencies of your credit, or investigate the secrets of your family? You know better than I do the delicate tenure by which many a tradesman holds his station in society. You know better than I do that in commercial life, a man’s property, nay his very existence, depends upon the public confidence. There are times which try every one – the most opulent have had their struggles, and, by perseverance and integrity, the struggler of to-day has often become the opulent of to-morrow; but in the progress of the struggle, let a Paper of large circulation cast but a doubt upon his solvency, and what will become of him? Will he not inevitably perish? Will the ruin end with him? May it not extend to his connections? Do you not know well that such is the intricacy of commerce – so interwoven are the interests of trade, that the ruin of one may involve the fate of hundreds? You may not be libeled; but what does this signify, your correspondent is; you hold his acceptances. If he is ruined, may you not share in his destruction. Admit in such matters the officiousness of the Press, and neither tradesman or merchant is safe, even for moment. Liberal in the extreme to it in public matters, I would be proportionably critical in private, I would not even permit the truth to justify its publication. For instance, you or I may meet a misfortune in our family. What right has the Press to profane the solitude of our sorrow, and expose it to the world? Suppose you are struggling as a tradesman, shall the Press have the privilege to advertise it to your creditors, and thus assure to you, the insolvency you might otherwise have surmounted? It is a monstrous proposition. On public grounds, therefore, give to the Press what latitude you please; in private or commercial life, not even the right of interference. But Mr Cobbett is a public man. As a public man, then, let his enemies assail him. His principles, his opinions, his politics, are all fair game. Call him public incendiary, political demagogue, speculative fool – he has no right to complain – he must fall back upon his public acts for your refutation. But go not behind his counter – he has no means of resistance; - enter not his counting-house – a falsehood there may damn him – a whisper may overwhelm him – a mere insinuation, founded or not, may damn his past credit, and prevent his future, and reduce him and his family to irremediable ruin. Ought this to be, gentlemen? Will you tell the Press that it may with impunity violate the private interests of any political opponent? If it dislikes one of your Common Council, may it, therefore, insinuate that his solvency is doubtful? If it abjures the politics of your city Members, shall it, therefore, be

allowed to blast their credit upon Change? Give the Press this power, and farewell to the stability of the firmest man amongst you. Give the Press this power, and inveigh no more against the tyranny of the inquisition. You will have legalised in your land a complicated depotism, combining a severity, a vigilance, and an usurpation, with a publicity which the inquisition never wielded. The bare contemplation of such a power is terrible; it would place the honor, the happiness and the security of life at the disposal of a reckless and irresponsible caprice. If Mr Sheridan said truly, and I think he did – that with a free Press he would singly overwhelm a corrupt Peerage, a packed Commons, and a powerful Government; what chance can an individual have of resistance? The chance of an infant against the advancing ocean – the chance of a feather against the lightning flash! The man assailed by it might be pure as snow, and yet it would blacken him; he might be honest as the sun, yet it would render him suspected; he might go to his repose in honor and security, and with the morning's dawn find his credit blasted, and his character a wreck! Of what avail would be his puny voice against the hissings of the hundred headed hydra! The plague that smote him would not content itself with a mere local ruin – it would travel wherever his language was articulated – it would bear his attained name to the very confines of civilization. Gentlemen, it is in your power to stay this pestilence – and for the sake of the community, I implore you to do so. It is not Mr Cobbett's case you are considering – it is the case of every man amongst you. Do not suppose, however, that I put it thus to you, because of the unworthy sneer which told me that Mr Cobbett's politics would outlaw him from compensation. I know an English Jury-box too well, to even fancy it polluted by such an unworthy prejudice. The politics of the plaintiff have nothing to say to our discussion. Even if they had, where would he find in the whole range of public life, a competent accuser? Who is there so innocent as to fling the first stone at him? Of these politics, I am neither the accuser nor the advocate – I know they have made him enemies – I know also they have made him friends; but in such a case as this, I would desire friendship and enmity to stand equally aloof – the sanctity of an oath should not be profaned by their interference. If I were in your place, and any prejudice were sought to be introduced. I would call to mind the difficulties in the path of the lowly-born to distinction I would call to mind the complaint of the prodigy of the century which produced him, that he had to pay heavy turnpike for every mile he traveled on the road of life, and if his errors were denounced, I would call in aid his advantages. For my part, gentlemen, looking through the mist which more or less envelopes public men, I can see in Mr Cobbett much to recommend him. I see in him a man who, self-taught, self-sustained, self-patronised, has raised himself from a very humble station, by the mere dint of his unaided genius. I see in him a man who, by zeal, intelligence, and untiring industry, has gained a voice in the Councils, and a high name in the literature of his country. I see in him a man who, if he had chosen to prostitute his splendid powers – if he had meanly chained himself to some Ministerial car, content to trudge through all the mire it traversed, might have been to-day the compeer of the haughtiest revilers – ay, perhaps, in the enjoyment of a desecrated rank, certainly the possessor of an infamous prosperity. Gentlemen, he has done no such thing – he has stood firm in the ranks of *the people*, from whom he sprung – and I am sure in the hour of his injuries, he will not appeal to a Jury of that people for compensation, and appeal to them in vain.

“[When Mr Phillips concluded his speech (of which we here give no more than an outline, our space being limited), a sense of admiration was manifested throughout the Court, the learned Counsel was congratulated by all those around him, and several gentlemen of long standing at the Bar said they had never heard a more eloquent or effective address.]”

---000---

The scanty supply of vegetables to this metropolis, is not only an evil generally felt, but has a tendency to demoralize the physical and mental character of man – particularly in warm climates. The immense quantity of animal food consumed at every meal here, unaccompanied by corrective vegetable juices, stimulates the digestive organs, makes the system feverish, and creates continual and, in some habits, imordinate thirst. Hence, may be traced, the leading incentive to intoxication, which so manifestly and so injuriously, prevails in this Colony. The native inhabitants of countries within, and near the tropics, subsist chiefly on vegetable food; and are not addicted to inebriation, unless corrupted by foreign example and supplies. Although the too frequent want of rain here, is much opposed to the continual supply and variety of vegetables, the difficulty might, to great measure, be surmounted, by more extended cultivation – and by attention of the artificial aids of horticulture, demanded in this arid atmosphere. One hundred acres of additional well-selected land in different spots, brought under the culture of experienced practical gardeners, would go far to remove the evil complained of; and would not only add to the comfort, but to the moral condition of our population. – *Sydney Herald*



**LUXURY OF WEALTHY STATES** - As for the effeminizing effects that have been attributed to national luxury, which has been charged with causing a decay in national energy, mental and bodily, no such results appear traceable to any such cause. Xenophon, indeed, attributes the degeneracy of the Persians to the inroads of luxury; which was carried, he says, to such a pitch of effeminacy, that they even adopted the use of gloves to protect their hands. We probably have gone as much beyond them, in respect of the common style of living among us, as they beyond their rude forefathers; yet, it will hardly be maintained, that this nation displays, in the employment either of war or peace, less bodily or mental energy than our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. In bodily strength, it has been ascertained by accurate and repeated experiments, the civilized men are decidedly superior to savages; and that the mere barbarous, and those who lead a harder life, are generally inferior in this point to those who have made more approaches to civilization. There is, indeed, in such a country as this, a larger proportion of feeble and sickly individuals; but this is because the hardship and exposure of a savage life speedily destroys those who are not of a robust constitution. Some there are, no doubt, whose health is impaired by an over-indulgent and tender mode of life; but, as a general rule, it may safely be maintained, that the greater part of that over proportion of infirm persons among us, compared, for instance, with the North American Indians, owe, not their infirmity, but their life, to the difference between our habits and theirs. – *Whateley's Introductory Lectures on Political Economy.*

## **MARKET PRICES**

### **RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, none
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb by the bag, 3½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 10s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 2s
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Raisins, per lb, 10d	Gunpowder, per lb 4s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 225**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications, which may appear in the *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

PERTH, JANUARY 13, 1834

THE Perth building Allotment P11 having been resigned to the Crown, it will be granted to another Applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 11th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General.*

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY,  
WITHOUT RESERVE,  
AT THE  
STORE OF JOHN DAVIS AND CO.,  
FREMANTLE**

Beef, in hhds	Rum
Pork, in barrels	Brandy
Bacon	Gin
Butter	Segars
Cheese	Mould Candles
Pigs' Cheeks	Dips
Tongues	Soap
Biscuit	Rope
Ladies' Shoes	Fishing lines
Men's Ditto	Tinware of all descriptions
Strong lace Boots	Leghorn Hats
Calico unbleached	Bellows
Long Cloth	Window Glass
Sheeting	Nails
Haberdashery of all descriptions	Tumblers
Ironmongery	Wine Glasses
Brass-Work of all descriptions	Tea Trays
	Bread Ditto

**JUST IMPORTED**  
*per "THISTLE"*  
FROM LAUNCESTON,  
AND ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,  
ON MODERATE TERMS  
*For Cash*

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10 10 x 12  
Mould Candles, in boxes, at 1s and 1s 2d per lb  
Beaver Hats (drab) 30s each  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt, 65s per cwt

Muskets 30s each  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen, 40s per doz.  
French Vinegar, 5s per gallon  
Taylor's Brown Stout, £8 8s per hhd  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese, 1s 6d per lb  
Oats, 8s per bushel  
Kangaroo skins, 48s per dozen  
A large variety of Haberdashery  
Boots and Shoes  
A variety of Sops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth Nail Hair and Shaving Brushes, Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, £5 5s, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread, at 10d per lb., A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails.  
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons  
E & S G HENTY  
*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

**TO BE SOLD**

*Or leased to respectable Tenants*  
THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES,

A GRANT of 5000 Acres of LAND upon the Canning River, with a water frontage, commencing at Bull's Creek, of three miles, along the line of which some of the best mahogany and shea oak may be cut, in an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of 20 tons burthen. This property has other local advantages – the main road from Fremantle to Kelmscott running through it for several miles; and the best situation for building upon it being half the distance between the two towns, with an Inn, and a good mill-stream, and abundance of building materials. The greater part of the location duties have been performed; and a rental is now received from the timber only of more than £70 per annum, which may be very considerably increased.

ALSO, - Three TOWN ALLOTMENTS cleared, cultivated, and partly fenced, having a deep water frontage under Mount Eliza, in the township of Perth.

ALSO, - One Ditto, immediately adjoining the abovementioned three, cleared, cultivated, and partly fenced, with a two-roomed stone cottage upon it, which may be easily made a comfortable dwelling for a single gentleman, or small family.

All these four Allotments can be irrigated throughout the summer by a fresh water stream rising in the centre of them, and flowing without interruption during the year.

ALSO, - A VILLA GRANT of Ten Acres, at Point Preston, near Fremantle, having river frontage, and abundance of building materials.  
For further particulars, apply at this Office.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*(Monger v. Duterrau)*

On the Premises adjoining the Perth Hotel, on Monday next, the 3d inst., *under a warrant of Execution*, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following Goods, the property of Thomas Duterrau, viz.:-

TWO Hundred Split Palings.  
Watchmakers' Tools, &c, &c.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailliff of the Civil Court  
*January 29, 1834*

## NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE,

(From the TASMANIAN, Nov. 8, 1833)

Sydney Journals to the 23d October, have reached us during the past week, from which we give the following extracts. Of the weather, and the prospect of the crops, they write thus –

“The early-sown well cultivated fields still, to the astonishment of every one, retain a fine colour and healthy appearance; but, if the present weather holds, the crop cannot fail to be short and light, as it is impossible the ears can fill without further moisture; the late-sown crops have gone off much within the month, or have made but slow progress, and little return can be expected from them. The price of wheat continues to rise in the interior. At present, at Goulburn plains, the current price of 9s per bushel, and many buyers, as most of the graziers begin to find their stock of grain fall short of their wants. – *Sydney Gazette, 12th Oct.*”

“Whoever proposes to contract with our Deputy Commissary General for grain, bread, or flour, will act the part of a gambler; such is the state of the crops owing to the drought; unless he asks 40s a hundred for his flour.” – *Monitor, 12th Oct.*

The wheat fields are giving up the ghost every day. Every twenty four hours, the drought destroys an indefinite number of acres of wheat. Even the barley begins to be in danger.

We recommend the Settlers, to plant a double quantity of maize this year. Our Merchants ought to have sent a month ago for two or three cargoes of wheat and rice.

The wheats of Bong Bong, in Argyle, still holds out; but that beyond *seems* irrecoverable. The vast *downs* (very high hills some rocky but without a tree) of Maneara, beyond Limestone Plains, in Argyle, are a desert, - not a blade of grass on them. The cattle and sheep are in the scrubs and look well, *generally fat*. Where they get their fat from, appears to the traveller surprising, as the country through which the high road passes, seems destitute both of grass and water. We advise all corn on the banks of rivers and ponds, to be regularly watered with the watering pot, till rain come. – *Ibid, Oct 16*

Quotation of prices the same day, was, fine flour, 19s; seconds, 17s; best heavy bright wheat, 6s; inferior, 5s 3d; average 5s 6d.

The new moon has set in sultry and hot, and the dews, which had saved some of the wheat fields on this side of the Mountains, have disappeared with the old moon. There is now every prospect of a total failure of our wheat crop, and of consequent distress arising from want of bread. We again exhort the Settlers to plant abundance of maize. Never mind its being eaten by the grub before the rain fall. If it be, plant again. The planting season extends to Christmas. – *Oct 19.*

The weather is daily finishing the work of destruction. Nothing but arid winds without rain. We have however been happy to learn, that while the late-sown wheats all over the country are gone, the early-sown wheats are likely to produce on the average two-thirds of a crop. We have no means of ascertaining what proportion of the early wheats (now merely faded stalks) bear to the whole of the wheat sown last winter; but it must be very large. We are therefore of opinion, that all the wheat which the Sister Colony may be able to spare us next autumn, will not be sufficient to keep down the price below 10s a bushel.

The wheats of Argyle, and the upper parts of Hunter’s River (beyond Maitland), may be calculated to be totally unproductive, unless rain fall immediately. The wheats on this side of the Mountains, and on this side of Maitland, will produce, it is now generally ascertained, two-thirds of a crop even if rain do not fall. – *Oct 23.*

Tea has risen in price – £7 10s a chest has been refused for it. People ought to use a substitute, in order to pay off the monopolists who thus command the market, and to rise or lower the price of the commodity, to suit their convenience.

---000---

The *Sydney Monitor* of the 12th ult. gives the following account of the new Colony at King George’s Sound:-

The "Buffalo" arrived at the Sound on the 13th September, with Sir Richard Spencer the new Lieutenant Governor; Lady Spencer, and nine children, and eleven servants, chiefly agricultural labourers. Sir Richard brought out some live stock from England with which to stock his own Estate, and other requisites for a settler who sits down on his farm, which is to be his future stay, and that of his family. On his arrival, he found 36 souls forming the Settlement at King George's Sound, composed of two or three settlers and their servants, and the officers and troops sent there for their protection. The Government at Swan River had neglected to send the usual supplies for the troops, and when the "Buffalo" arrived, their rations had been reduced to four oz of peas and half a pound of flour a day, for each person; they had, however, abundance of vegetables, fowls, eggs, pigs, &c. Previously to leaving England, Sir Richard had stipulated with the Government that *no prisoners* should be sent to the Settlement. Great numbers of Emigrants were preparing to embark for the Sound. Sir James Stirling, who is daily expected to resume the Government of Swan

## PAGE 226

River, had purchased a large tract of land at the Sound, and was to bring out large supplies of stock, &c. This shows that Captain Stirling is at length convinced that his first representations of the fertility of Swan River were erroneous; or at any rate, that the latter is inferior to King George's Sound by many degrees. Colonel Arthur had also taken up a large tract of land at the Sound, and was about embarking a large capital in the specification. A company of Quakers had also purchased land there to the amount of £30,000, and were expected to buy more. The capital of the Quakers was raised by shares of £500, and several of the company were on the eve of embarking with their families to settle there. In consequence of the supplies of the troops not having been forwarded from Swan River, the "Buffalo" supplied the Colonists with provisions but not any stock. The live stock landed was the property of Sir Richard Spencer. The harbour is one of the finest in the world. The entrance to the Sound is defended by two islands, which break of the wind. The bottom is of fine sand and shells; and there is safe anchorage for any number of vessels in the Sound itself. The harbour of Port Royal is situated to the left hand, as you enter, and at the head of the Sound. It is completely land locked, and affords secure anchorage in four fathom water, for almost any number of vessels. The Settlement is situate on the East side of Port Royal. On the right hand of the Sound, as you enter, is another extensive harbour, called Oyster Harbour. The entrance to this harbour is destroyed for the entrance of vessels of large burthen, by a bar; which extends across the entrance, and which has only eight feet of water on it. For small vessels it affords secure anchorage; and the fine sandy beach offers every facility for landing. This harbour is also completely land locked. During his stay, Doctor Hamilton explored the country in the vicinity of the Sound; he describes the soil as being of good quality. He made a collection of plants, which have been pronounced by Mr Cunningham, to embrace a greater variety than can be found here. This, however, proves nothing as to the goodness of the soil. The harbours abound with the finest fish, and the country with plenty of kangaroo, which latter forms a standing dish with the settler. The vegetables are abundant, and of superior quality, and grow luxuriantly without expensive cultivation. One settler had put in a small patch of wheat for the next year, but until the arrival of the "Buffalo", the settlers had been deterred from cultivating with spirit being in ignorance of the final intentions of the Government as to keeping up the Settlement. A farming or farmer settler had a fine little patch of barley which he was now determined to transplant, to enlarge the crop. The merchant ship "Governor Stirling" had arrived at the Sound previously to the "Buffalo" leaving, with stores and settlers. She brought an account of the "Brilliant" being at the Cape with stores, sent out for the Settlement by the Government. Several settlers and their families were in the "Brilliant". The settlers were sanguine as to their prosperity. A river of goodly size empties itself into Oyster Harbour from the south-east, up to which boats of burthen made their way a long distance, and as far as they had explored, met with no impediment. The land on each side seemed of very superior quality. — *Tasmanian*

---000---

Positive instructions have reached the colony to effect considerable alterations in the Commissariat department. The branch chests, as we have already stated, will be abolished, and some less expensive plan substituted; but what will permanently advance the interests of the colony is the fixed resolution of the government to tender for every article required within the colony, and to discontinue the competition hitherto carried on against the merchant by the importation of convict clothing, working tools, machinery, &c. This measure will take effect from the first day of January, 1835. — *Sydney Gazette*.

---000---

One of the judges of the specimens of Colonial wine exhibited at the Meeting of the Agricultural Society at Parramatta, on Thursday, informs us, that on smelling the specimen of Sir John Jamison, he said, "this is

Burgundy.” Sir John said it was Burgundy mixed with Claret. Capt B. said, that notwithstanding the admixture, the flavour of Burgundy prevailed and was of a rich quality. It was last season’s wine, and about nine months old. The four-year old specimen of Sir John’s was something like Sauterne, but it is too thin a wine to be pronounced good, though of delicate flavour. This wine was made of the sweet-water grape. The other specimen of white wine, made from the Gouias, wanted a little brandy to give it body. It had been brought down in the sun, and evinced a slight fermentation. Capt B. thinks the sweet-warter will be a finer wine than the Gouias. The sweet-water does not blight in a cold climate, such as Bathurst and Argyle, if protected from the cold wind which follows the Australian Sirocco, because the latter seldom prevails in the south west.

Captain Biddulph says, that Sir E Parry’s Colonial wine, both red and white (red from Oporto and Burgundy, white from the Sherry the Gouias and the sweet-water) are splendid wines.

Mr Cox’s specimens of Claret and Oporto were sound, but of inferior flavour. They had, however, a good perfume. If he had not have pressed the husks and stems so much, his white wine would perhaps have been better.

We augur that New South Wales will become as renowned for good wines twenty years hence as it is now for wool. – *Sydney Monitor, Oct. 5*

### **HOBART TOWN NEWS**

The Commissariat have done wisely, in extending the time of receiving tenders for the ensuing year, from the 12th November to the 3d December, for if the present weather continue, it would have been quite impossible that prices could have been fixed so early in the season, with any thing like sufficient accuracy, to remove from one or other of the contracting parties, the almost certainty of very considerable loss. As it is, the fate of several of our crops, will be tolerably fixed in the course of this month, and those who tender therefore, will be able to judge, as to the manner in which they may be enabled to supply their several articles. Whilst upon the subject, we regret to say, that the accounts from all parts of the country, are most unfavourable, arising from the want of rain, representing that the grass is acrid and dry, not possessing the nutritious properties, for which it is usually distinguished at this season, and the grain looks generally unpromising for the hopes of the farmers. But although this may be the case, fully to the extent stated, (which by the by, we much doubt, bearing in mind the general inclination there is, to magnify ills of this sort), it should be recollected, that for several years past, November has been a month, in which a full average of rain has fallen, and that the earth is now in that state of fertility, teeming with its riches, that even a heavy shower produces an almost instantaneous effect. There is always besides, a great spirit of speculation upon occasions of this sort, and leads people to run prices up much higher, than the circumstances of the case admits. That this is the case with the wheat market at present, we are well assured, for all the information we have been able to obtain upon the subject, leads us to consider, that although unquestionably the demand has latterly greatly exceeded the supply, and hence the late advance, no adequate cause exists, at the *present moment*, for its continuance. What the excuse may be hereafter, the state of the weather, during the present month, will pretty well determine. – *Tasmanian*

---000---

We are authorized to state that Mr Frankland has received a letter from Sir Richard Spencer, the newly appointed Resident at Albany, King Georges’ Sound, communicating that officer’s arrival in that colony, and stating that as the settlement was almost in a state of starvation they were anxiously hoping that an early supply of eatables would arrive from Van Diemen’s Land – the more especially as the ship “Governor Stirling”, with more settlers, was just entering the harbour, and the “Brilliant” and “Quebec” were shortly expected to arrive there. – *Hobart-town Courier*.

---000---

A new association was forming in London for the establishment of a banking or money-lending system to be carried on at the Cape, Sydney, and Hobart Town. The chief projectors are Catholics possessing large capitals, among whom is the great house of Wright and others. The plan is understood to have originated with an officer late in the commissariat service at Sydney. The proposed capital to be invested at starting is £40,000 and the instalments of the shareholders are to be all paid up in 18 months or two years. If carried

into effect, it is anticipated that they will lend their money or discount bills in these colonies at 6 or 7 per cent.

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVALS**

On Sunday the 26th ultimo, the “Thistle”, Capt Liddle, from Launceston: touched at King George’s Sound. – Passengers Mr Thomas Henty, supercargo Mr E Henty: general cargo.

On Tuesday the 28th, the government schooner “Ellen”, Capt Toby, from King George’s Sound and Augusta – Passenger Mr A Hillman.

Lying in Gages Roads – The “Australian”, “Thistle”, and “Monkey”. In Cockburn Sound, the government schooner “Ellen”.

A MAIL for England via Mauritius, per “Australian”, will be closed on Wednesday next the 5th inst.

A Mail is open for Van Diemen’s land per “Thistle”.

The list of imports per “Thistle” shall appear in our next.

---000---

The insertion of W F Cook’s letter in unavoidably postponed.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1834

BY the “Thistle” from Launceston, we have received our files of Van Diemen’s land Journals; from Launceston up to the 28th Nov., and from Hobart Town to the 15th. In another portion of our columns will be found, such extracts as appear of immediate interest. Such as our space has unavoidably compelled us to omit, shall be continued in our next number. The failure of the crops in New South Wales, and consequent rise in the price of grain, has created some stir amongst our neighbours, more it would seem from the fear of monopoly and high prices, than any apprehensions of alarming scarcity. Our market at present is tolerably well supplied, but to what extent, and the necessity of providing for the approaching winter, shall form the subject of some few remarks in our next. The “Thistle”, on her way to this port, left two boats well manned some distance to the eastward of King George’s Sound, to collect seal-skins, which abound in that quarter; the speculation, it is fully anticipated, will be a profitable one.

We are happy to find, that Mr Thomas Henty, the father of the Gentlemen who came to this Colony amongst some of our first settlers, and were induced to leave it from private motives, has at length taking the opportunity of visiting us. He has been heard to express great astonishment at our advanced state, considering the short period the colony has been established – and as he purposes to take a general survey of the country before he leaves, we hope to hear an equally favourable opinion of our natural capabilities.

The latest intelligence from England, received by way of Launceston, is up to the middle of July. Our news by way of Gibraltar extends to the middle of August.

### **PAGE 227**

The arrival of the government schooner “Ellen” from King George’s Sound, it was expected, would bring us some intimation of an arrival from England having reached that port; we are, however, disappointed, and still left at the mercy of the sportive fancy of our neighbouring Contemporaries, even to conjecture our future destiny. On one point – that of the Government having determined to make this a Penal Settlement – they appear to have the most positive intelligence, - and now, for the hundreth time, a paragraph is running the round of the Van Diemen’s land Journals to that effect, that a transport had been taken up by Government, to convey 200 convicts to our shores.

An attempt has been made to impose a charge of 2d on the postage of Newspapers in Van Diemen’s Land, which Dr Ross and Mr Murray, two of the leading Hobart-town Journalists, have successfully opposed. They were heard in Council against the measure, and their arguments had so much weight, that the Bill, it is fully expected, will be withdrawn.

The narration of Mr Moore's excursion to establish the fact of the connection of the Swan with the Avon River, will be found, as communicated by that Gentleman, under the head of Correspondence. Although, owing to the lameness of the horses, he was unable to proceed to the accomplishment of his task, enough has been done to awaken the attention of the public to this interesting subject. The style of this narration furnishes a good lesson for our *itinerary* writers; which they may practice with considerable advantage.

We have heard, with satisfaction, that Mr Turner, who had ventured out in an open boat to proceed to Augusta, had arrived in safety. There appears not to be a shadow of truth in the report, attributed to the natives, that the bodies of three men had been seen on the beach to the southward; the alarm which was naturally created in the minds of the relatives and friends of Mr Turner, we are glad to find, has thus been speedily removed, by the intimation of his safe arrival. The wreck of a large-sized cutter, we are told, is strewn on the beach to the southward of the Murray River, and a portion was carried up to the Settlement by the natives – a circumstance which they most probably have communicated; - the finding of the bodies is the fabrication of some imaginative genius, or the willful invention of some individual anticipating a job. The circulation of a report of this nature, was a dastardly and unmanly trifling with the feelings of the relatives of Mr Turner, which we cannot too severely condemn. The originator of the report should be hunted out and exposed.

---000---

Robert Brockman was charged yesterday before the Magistrates of Perth with assaulting Mr Charles Clarkson. It appeared that Mr Clarkson had purchased a dog from Mr Thompson, which dog was claimed by Mr Brockman; in the endeavour to obtain forcible possession of it, the assault complained of had occurred. The defendant was fined 21s. Mr Clarkson requested that his moiety of the fine should be handed over for the benefit of the Perth School.

Stephen Hawker entered into recognisance to appear at the next Quarter Sessions to take his trial on a charge of breaking into a dwelling house at Perth, in the day-time, and stealing therefrom the sum of nineteen shillings.

The company of the 63rd Regt., which we noticed last week was ordered to proceed to Fremantle, took their departure from Perth on Monday morning last. As they passed through the town they were cheered by the inhabitants – a compliment their uniform good conduct justly entitled them to. Considering the situations these men have been placed in, detached from head quarters, at a distance from the eye of their commanding officer, their general behaviour is highly commendable.

The tenders for the Fresh-meat for the three months ensuing, were opened on Tuesday last, when the following were accepted: Fremantle, Mr Smithers, for pork, at 1s 3d per lb; mutton or beef, 1s 4d. Perth, Mr Blechynden, 1s 4d; Kelmscott, Mr Phillips, 1s 6d; York, Mr Bland, 1s 4d; Upper Swan, Mr Bull, 1s 4d; Murray, Mr Peel, 1s 4d. We understand the contractors at Fremantle have offered to supply the public at the contract price.

We have now had rain with very little intermission for two days - a very unusual occurrence at this season of the year. This summer has proved more changeable than any we have experienced; foreboding, we should suspect, a severe winter. In two mornings, a short time ago, there was a variation in the temperature of 25 degrees, and within the past week fires have been resorted to. From the experience of former years, we have been taught to look upon this as our most sultry season, so material a change therefore, we are strongly disposed to think, indicates a coming flood. The agriculturist, and grazier, would do well to take the hint conveyed in our correspondent's communication which appears in this number.

The remarks which appear amongst our Hobart-town and New South Wales extracts relative to King George's Sound, are written in the usual style, - either extravagantly commendatory, or erroneous. We can make a pretty shrewd guess, as to the party who supplied the information upon which the paragraphs were founded, - and as we would give them credit for good intentions, we rest satisfied with merely a general contradiction of the accuracy of their statements. As regards the dearth of provisions, the report is amply confirmed; but the anxious hope said to have been expressed that vessels would arrive from the Sister Colony, when at the same time the "Stirling" was working into the harbour, and other vessels from England were hourly looked for, is an attempt at delusion, which must have been apparent, and we are happy to find has not had the effect of hurrying our neighbours into a ruinous speculation.



## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

January 28, 1834

SIR, - In the months of September and October, 1831, I accompanied Mr Dale on an expedition in the York District, the object of which was to examine the country for about 60 miles in a S.S.E. line and 60 miles in a N.N.W. line from Mount Bakewell, having reference generally to the situation of the river, with respect to that line. In the progress of that expedition, we traced the Avon River from the highest point at which we touched upon it, that is about 60 miles South of York, running about 85 or 90 miles in a northerly course, till our appointed route compelled us to leave it making its way into the Darling Range in a westerly direction. We proceeded about 20 miles further northward, then turning West, came out upon the plain on the west side of Darling Range, without again crossing any considerable stream of water. Being thus certain that the Avon River must be to the South of us, we looked anxiously to find it issuing out of the hills upon the plain. Coming about 12 miles southward, we were stopped by a considerable stream, rushing strongly from the hills, which we were obliged to ascend for four miles before we were enabled to cross with safety. This is called Lennard's Brook. Having passed no stream North of the Avon, and the space intervening, being in our opinion, too inconsiderable for the collection of such a body of water, except from that river, we naturally concluded that Lennard's Brook was the channel by which the Avon discharged its waters. The size and strength of the stream, the appearance of the land adjacent, and the broad alluvial flats, all favoured this opinion, to which we yielded the more readily, as the Swan River was not usually considered in any other light, than that of a mountain stream of ordinary appearance. But more mature consideration – more mature acquaintance with the nature of the country – and a greater familiarity with the language of the natives, have long made me doubt the propriety of our first opinion. This doubt has for some time strengthened into a firm belief, that the Swan River is but a continuation of the Avon. To reduce this belief to a certainty, young Mr Shaw and myself set out on Friday morning, the 24th, with the understood, though not avowed object, of tracing the course of the river to York, and returning by Guildford. The extreme ruggedness of the way rendered our horses so completely lame, that we were obliged to stop short of our proposed object; but we proceeded so far as to leave no rational doubt upon the subject, and better preparation of our horses may, at some future time, enable us to accomplish that task which we are now reluctantly compelled to abandon. I have traced out a rude sketch of our course, which shall be deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, and will now give a brief account of our progress, for the benefit of those who are interested in such an expedition. Proceeding northward from the upper Barrack on the Swan River, along the plain to the westward of the Darling Range for almost 7 miles, we struck into the hills up an easy acclivity, and arrived, in a short distance, by a gentle slope, at a reach of the river situated in an open valley. Here we found abundance of water deliciously pure and cool, from which circumstance we called it "Welcome Reach". To the South the river made its way through a narrow and precipitous pass; to the North the valley was more open, especially where it received the waters of a considerable tributary coming from the East and South, which the natives call the "Gatta". To those who are acquainted with the nature of the rivers of this Country, it may be superfluous to remark, that there is no water flowing in the channels at this time of the year. It stands in pools, or reservoirs, sometimes "few and far between", which are here generally called reaches. Proceeding upwards in a due North course, we passed a fine reach of perhaps a mile and half in length, having some very rich ground on its banks, which seemed so admirably adapted for a farm, that we gave it the name of "Homestead Reach." A little above this we crossed the river, finding the way almost impracticable for our horses, from the stony nature of the ground. From this, proceeding still due North, we passed a dry rocky broad part of the bed of the river which was recognized as the spot to which nearly 80 sheep of Mr Bull's were formerly driven by the natives, and on which many of them were slaughtered. Thence we continued northward still, over a very rugged pass consisting

### PAGE 228

of fragments of rocks and loose stones, very injurious to the horses feet. After a northerly course of about 7 miles, the valley inclined to the East, then North-east, till we came to a tributary stream falling in from so large a valley, and having so wide a bed, as to oblige us to explore for some distance before our doubts were resolved as to which was the main branch. Thence we passed through a valley 5 miles in extent, of which it is sufficient to observe, that the mountains were high and steep; the valley confined; the pass difficult; the pasture scanty. We found at last a small spot of rich ground on which the native spinach grew in great abundance, interspersed with grass. Here we secured our horses and spent the night. Several fires had been burning among the hills, and volumes of smoke rolled down the valley, keeping us, until dawn, in a wakeful state of anxiety. Five miles further in a due East direction, through a vale with abrupt precipitous hills, especially upon the northern side, brought us to a point at which the river turns off at a right angle, coming from the North. It was near this, that, whilst observing a tree of that wood which has the scent of raspberries,

growing on a picturesque knoll, which overlooked the river, we were surprised by finding that one limb had been cut off by an axe, and two branches had been fixed across, evidently for the purpose either of marking the spot, or of arresting attention. I have, since our return, learned from one of the natives, that this was done by Captain Irwin, who went so far up the valley in 1831. He did not see any natives at that time, and the circumstance of their having observed so closely as to recognize him afterwards, shows with what jealousy they watched the steps of the intruders. Of the wood of this tree, is frequently made, the curved weapon for throwing, which always retains its delicious fragrance. It might, therefore, be advantageously used in cabinet-making, for which purpose it seems most admirably adapted. After a sharp turn to the North, then to the East, then N.N.E., the soil on the left bank begins gradually to improve. Grassy pasture becomes more abundant, the high hills and steep rocks recede further from the river, the valley becomes more open, the prospect more cheering, the character of the Avon scenery seems to predominate, so that when the valley turned again in a long course to the East, we began to indulge strong hopes that we were nearly approaching the Avon country. A fine reach of the river and abundant herbage afforded a most tempting resting place during the heat of the day: we rested not long. Having strong hopes that a little extraordinary exertion would enable us that night, to reach a point where I could recognize that part of the Avon which I had seen on a former occasion; but the ground soon became rugged again, and just at this juncture we were, not agreeably, surprised to hear loud voices of natives near us in the bed of the river, but concealed from view by a thick border of "spear" wattle. Having first carefully and silently examined our fire-arms, so as to be prepared for either peace or war, we proceeded and hailed them in their own language. Their astonishment and fear seemed to be great at first, but our "Cooee wonka Babbing" (come speak to us friend) made them pause and parley. One suddenly recognized us, and, after a few delicate allusions to our "waydyebundy (guns), they all dismissed their fears, and came running to our interview. Here again we crossed the river, finding the left bank very difficult, and proceeded on the right bank under their guidance. They soon comprehended our anxiety about the roughness of the path, and the state of the horses' feet "jenna mendyke" (their feet were sore), assured us that the ground would become more smooth after a little, and that the other side of the river was rougher still. We soon reached a flat smooth eminence overlooking the river. On one part of this level, they pointed out, with an air of solemnity, several graves of their friends. It appeared to be a general burying place, for which it seemed, well suited both from situation and soil. Halting near this to make some observations, there appeared a natural desire to question each other. They seemed anxious to know what brought us there; we endeavoured to explain, and asked if they knew the white man's house, pointing in the direction of York. They said they had never seen it nor heard of it; but they pointed out the general course of the river from that direction, and called it by the name of Gog-ul-ger. Beginning to entertain doubts of the truth of their statement, I pointed in the direction of York, and asked how long it would take to go there? They said ten "sleeps" or days. How long to my place "Millendow"? two sleeps; now this latter distance was 44 miles, which at the same rate, would make the other distance about 200 miles. Such a glaring improbability at once convinced us, either that they altogether misunderstood our questions or wilfully misrepresented the fact. The latter opinion is the more probable, as their tone and manner had from the first betrayed an uneasiness as to our further advance, and also because one who arrived subsequently, on being repeatedly questioned, gave a different answer, till prompted by his friends. I then felt, and still feel convinced, that we had arrived within 12 or 15 miles of the spot where I had formerly left the river 25 miles to the North of Mount Bakewell. However there was a doubt about the fact – an uncertainty respecting the nature of the ground – the day was far spent – and our horses much fatigued, so that we thought it most prudent to retrace our steps. Meantime there was a great accession to the numbers of the natives. Men, women and children were called and arrived from different quarters. Each on arriving was introduced by name as the brother, sister, relative or friend of some native in our district. One of the young women "Goodbacan" was by no means unprepossessing in appearance. They were equally surprised and gratified by having their names written in a tablet and repeated to them, with the assurance that we should mention to their friends, that we had seen them. After a friendly greeting, we turned our faces homewards, but not without casting many a "longing lingering look behind" to endeavour to ascertain the course of the river from the appearance of the mountains. During all our progress we had not observed any strong indications of mineral productions. In one place the breaking out of a vein of red ochre from the steep side of a high hill, seemed to indicate the proximity of iron; in another place the formation and position of the strata of schist and granite resembled those which I have seen in the vicinity of lead mines. Of limestone, or the great desideratum of coal, we saw no traces. It was not the season for the bloom of shrubs and flowers, save one shrub, a species of Hibiscus, which in some places adorned the banks of the river with its graceful purple flowers in great profusion. This elegant species, which was (I believe) first discovered here by Mr Frazer, and considered by him as a valuable rarity, has not escaped the vigilant eye of our Botanist Mr Drummond, who, upon a late occasion, was enabled to procure the seed of it in abundance. With respect to the scented wood tree, it is singular that it has not yet found its way through the hills, though straggling specimens may be seen not more than 12 miles up the valley. The natives called it mang-art. The river in its course through

the hills, appears to have but little variation in its level in proportion to its length, although it forces its way throughout for the most part over a rocky bed, indeed I recollected but one fall of six feet even in the 90 miles distance in which it was traced beyond the hills. And when we consider the great expanse of country, more than 100 miles square, for the congregated winter waters of which space this forms the single vent, we shall not only cease to wonder at the extent of the floods, but rather feel surprise at their proportionable insignificance. Should this river turn out to be identical, which is not improbable, with some of those which Captain Bannister passed in his track to King George's Sound, see how large a distance must be added to the above calculation. This forces one reflection strongly on the mind, that should there happen to be a continuation of heavy rain in the latter part of the winter, when the thirsty soil has been thoroughly saturated, we must dread an extent of flood, for which our present experience has by no means prepared us. This should be warning to the settler not to place his house upon the low ground – to the agriculturist not to trust wholly upon the meadow flats for his crops, and to the grazier not to keep his flocks, during the winter season, in such a situation as that a sudden inundation might cut off their retreat. There is another point of interest which I hope soon to be able to ascertain satisfactorily namely, the identity of Lennard's Brook with Ellen's Brook, having received (along with some others) a special invitation from Weeip to visit his friends in that quarter. Should this be the case, it is a district worth the attention of colonist, inasmuch as the soil seemed to be rich – the herbage abundant – the way to it lying over a perfect level – the distance inconsiderable – and pasture and water obtainable in many resting places along the course of the stream. Craving pardon for having trespassed at so great a length upon your indulgence.

I am, Sir,  
Yours,  
G F MOORE

---000---

The late Lord King who expired on Tuesday the 4th day of June, at the age of 58, is succeeded by his eldest son Peter, now Lord King, who attained his majority in January last.

### **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, none
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb by the bag, 3½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 10s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 2s
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Raisins, per lb, 10d	Gunpowder, per lb 4s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 7, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 4th day of April next, the undermentioned LOTS of LAND will be Sold at Albany, King George's Sound, by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock, viz:-

Lot 1. A piece or parcel of Land, containing 719 acres, within the following limits, viz: The East Boundary to be a due North and South line, commencing from the North-east corner of the 130 acre grant sold to Capt Sir Richard Spencer, one mile in length. The North Boundary to be one mile in length, running due East and West from the East boundary. The West Boundary to be a due North and South line, until it cuts the boundary of the town-site of Albany. The South Boundary to be the boundary of Albany.

Lot 2. A piece or parcel of Land, containing 687 acres, within the undermentioned limits, viz: The West boundary to be 40 chains in length, running due North from the North-east corner of lot 1. The North Boundary to be a due East and West line, one mile in length. The East Boundary to be a due North and South line until it reaches the town boundary of Albany. The South Boundary, the boundary of Albany.

Lot 3. A piece or parcel of Land containing one square mile, or 640 acres, laying around "Wilynugup", in the county of Plantagenet; the summit of which will be the centre of this Lot

**CONDITIONS OF SALE**

1. The Land will be put up at the price of Five shillings an Acre; and the highest bidder of that sum or upwards shall be declared the purchaser.
2. If any dispute shall arise between the Bidders, the land shall be put up again.
3. No Bidding shall be retracted.
4. No Bidding will be finally accepted until the party making the same shall have actually paid a deposit of Ten pounds per cent. on the amount thereof, and shall have signed a Contract endorsed hereon for payment of the Balance within one Calendar month next after the sale.
5. The Purchaser shall not be entitled to take possession of the land without the express consent in writing of the Government Resident, until the whole of the purchase-money shall have been paid.
6. On delivery by the Purchaser or his agent to the Colonial Secretary of the Government Residents Receipts for the whole purchase-money, and on payment to the Colonial Secretary of a fee of forty shillings, the Deed of Grant from the Crown will be prepared with all convenient expedition, and will be delivered to the purchaser or his agent, on application at the Secretary's Office.
7. The Land will be granted to the Purchaser, his Heirs and Assigns, to be held in free and common soccage at a peppercorn quit-rent, subject to the usual regulations, of space and materials for roads and other public purposes, and of mines of coal, and precious metals.
8. The description of the Land and the Boundaries is considered to be correct, and shall be taken as such, - and if any error shall be discovered, the purchaser shall not be entitled to any abatement of the price, or except for some deficiency in the quantity of the land not less than \_\_\_\_\_ acres.
9. If the Purchaser shall not pay the Balance of the purchase-money according to the endorsed Contract, both the Deposit and the Land shall be forfeited.

**CONTRACT**

I do hereby agree to purchase the Land within described, on the several terms and conditions within mentioned, at or for the price or sum of £\_\_\_\_\_, on which I have paid a Deposit of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent, and to pay the Balance of the said purchase-money to the Government Resident at \_\_\_\_\_, or

as he shall direct, on or before the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next. As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,

Witness

*By His Honor's command.*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

PERTH, JANUARY 13, 1834

THE Perth building Allotment P11 having been resigned to the Crown, it will be granted to another Applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 11th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, FEBRUARY 7, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday next, the 14th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply a sufficient Quantity of Wood, Nails, and Shingles, to complete a GUARD-ROOM, the dimensions of which are 10 feet by 8, and to have One Window, and One Door; the Roof to be sloping, as it is intended the Building shall form a lean-to to the present Jail.

Also, to furnish a Guard-bed, Table, and Form.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, FEBRUARY 7, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday next, the 14th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of His Majesty's Government

Eighteen Tons of FLOUR

The price per Ton to be stated in words at length.

Twelve Tons of this Flour will be required to be delivered at Fremantle, and the remainder at Perth

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **UNION HOTEL**

W DIXON, Proprietor of the UNION HOTEL, returns his thanks to the Public for their continued patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that his

#### ***BILLIARD-ROOM***

is now open, and that the Table has recently undergone some material improvements, which the proprietor hopes will ensure him their further support.

*Fremantle, Feb 6, 1834*

## SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At Fremantle, on Thursday next, the 13th inst.,  
(A WAYLEN V. EXECUTORS OF G F JOHNSON)

AN ALLOTMENT at Fremantle, No. 113, the property of the late Mr G F Johnson.

L WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

### TO BE SOLD

*Or leased to respectable Tenants*  
THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES

A GRANT of 5000 Acres of LAND upon the Canning River, with a water frontage, commencing at Bull's Creek, of three miles, along the line of which some of the best mahogany and shea oak may be cut, in an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of 20 tons burthen. This property has other local advantages – the main road from Fremantle to Kelmscott running through it for several miles; and the best situation for building upon it being half the distance between the two towns, with an Inn, and a good mill-stream, and abundance of building materials. The greater part of the location duties have been performed; and a rental is now received from the timber only of more than £70 per annum, which may be very considerably increased.

ALSO, - Three TOWN ALLOTMENTS cleared, cultivated, and partly fenced, having a deep water frontage under Mount Eliza, in the township of Perth.

ALSO, - One Ditto, immediately adjoining the abovementioned three, cleared, cultivated, and partly

### PAGE 230

fenced, with a two-roomed stone cottage upon it, which may be easily made a comfortable dwelling for a single gentleman or small family.

All these four Allotments can be irrigated throughout the summer by a freshwater stream rising in the centre of them, and flowing without interruption during the year.

ALSO, - A VILLA GRANT of Ten Acres, at Point Preston, near Fremantle, having a river frontage, an abundance of building materials.

For further particulars, apply at this Office.

## FLEECING THE ENGLISH AT PARIS

I ordered a lock on my portmanteau to be mended. They brought me in a bill of nine francs for it. "Diable", said I, "is this the way you treat a foreigner at Paris?" "But, Monsieur", said the artificer, with a benevolent smile, "recollect there is scarcely a foreigner to be met with at present!" The day after my arrival at the hotel, I had the satisfaction of seeing from my window the *drap noir*, which is the sign of death in the house. "Doubtless, the cholera." Thought I; "what an agreeable prospect!" I summoned the *frotteur* in a hurry – "Who is dead?" "The Master of the Hotel." "Of the cholera, of course?" "No Sir; of his own act." – Oh, that's all! You relieve me wonderfully! And how did he destroy himself?" – "By a pan of charcoal" [a favourite mode of suicide at Paris.] "And for what?" "The poor gentleman had had *demalheure*; he had several houses on his hands which he could not dispose of." "Certainly, he did right then in disposing, a *bon marche*, of the only tenement he could get rid of," "But what completed the tragedie," said the *frotteur* with much pathos, "was that his son, a most amiable young man, was so shocked at the sight, that he retired to his chamber and opened his vein!" What a happy union of the classic school and the romantic! The *frotteur* omitted to tell me that the good son had been recovered by the surgeons. Two days afterwards this most amiable young man paid me a visit. He announced himself as the son of my late landlord. "Pardon me, Sir, I thought you were dead?" The good son wiped his eyes. "No; *le bon Dieu* had restored him to life, my rooms in the confusion of his father's *petit malheur* had been let for five francs a day; he came to inform me that they ought to be eight!" From these two anecdotes it will be seen that an Englishman at Paris has become a *rara avis*, whom it is necessary to pluck to the last feather – they indemnify themselves on one for the desertion of the rest. Even in the despair of a house of death – with a charcoaled father yet fresh from the pan

– this most amiable young man, who opened his veins in filial sympathy with his sire, could yet rise from the couch of debility to bleed his unfortunate lodger – perhaps he thought that the best way of replenishing his own veins. – *Letter in the New Monthly Magazine.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Lying in Gages Roads – The ‘Australian’, ‘Thistle’, and ‘Monkey’. In Cockburn Sound, the government schooner ‘Ellen’.

A MAIL for England, via the Mauritius, per ‘Australian’, will be open until Tuesday next.

A Mail is open for King George’s Sound and Van Diemen’s Land per ‘Thistle’.

**ERRATUM** – In our last, for ‘Gog-ul-ger,’ read Gog-ul-yer

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834

THE Quarterly Agricultural Meeting held yesterday at Guildford, we are glad to find, was numerously attended. The various subjects which formed the topics of discussion and were admitted upon the records of the Society, will be published in our next. In the meantime we cannot avoid noticing, as a point of the first importance, and which should be attended to without delay – a communication made by G F Moore Esq., respecting the rapid increase of European dogs in the possession of the natives. Although no immediate inconvenience is experienced, there cannot be the slightest question that, by persisting in winking at the practice of giving dogs to the natives, we are laying the foundation of an alarming evil, the consequences of which will soon begin to be experienced by the farmer, in the attacks which will be made upon his flocks, and in the devastations which will be committed in his poultry yard. It was determined to solicit the Government to issue a public notice calling upon the inhabitants of towns to refrain from continuing so dangerous a practice, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of checking it. Should this not reach the evil, the Government will, we are persuaded, be fully borne out in any rigorous measures they may consider it expedient to adopt, these the good sense of our community, we trust will avert.

A plan for obviating the difficulty of crossing the flats above Perth, is to be commenced on Monday next; it consists we believe of a channel from what is called the Doctor’s hole to the outlet in Perth water. It is to be 14 feet wide, and one and a half feet deep. The whole it is expected will be completed in about three weeks or a month. This has been long required, and of serious importance to the settler; we congratulate them therefore upon the step which has been adopted. The projected plan of forming a cause-way connected by bridges, which it is estimated would cost about £1600 to £2000, being still in agitation, we believe is the occasion of the Government withholding up to this time any temporary outlay. Although there appears every probability this plan will not prove permanently effective, we rejoice with the public that something is about to be done.

The notice which we promised in our last on the state of the corn and flour market, we are compelled to postpone; but a very small portion of the wheat the growth of the Colony having been thrashed out, and the production consequently doubtful. We feel ourselves, however, authorized to state, from the inquiries we have made, that the production of the Colony has been too highly estimated; and that, unless we have some considerable arrivals from the Cape, we shall be reduced to a scarcity equal to that we have experienced in former years.

---000---

An important discovery has been made within the last fortnight on the Murray, at the instance of the natives in that quarter. An intimation, it appears, was conveyed to Mr Peel and Captain Byrne by the natives, that a considerable number of cattle had been seen on the banks of the Murray, which led to an inquiry and a determination on the part of those gentlemen to proceed to the spot which was pointed out, and, after continuing their journey for about 16 miles, the reports were found to be perfectly accurate, several heads of cattle being found feeding upon a pasturage abundantly luxuriant. The number, we are informed, was about eight or ten; - but a district was pointed out by the guides at a distance not far removed from the spot at which they had arrived, where a vast number had collected. The description we have from Capt Byrne of the country in which the cattle were seen, is highly flattering, - and the anxiety evinced by the natives that we should settle down with them on this desirable tract of country, may relieve the qualms of conscience which Mr Lyon evinces upon the subject of our taking possession of their lands. They have not confined their

invitation to the settlers on the Murray, but have solicited that it may be extended to our more populous neighbours of Perth and Fremantle. Many conjectures have been raised since the intimation of this discovery, touching the claims which may be put in; the principal claimants which we have heard mentioned, are Mr Peel, the purchasers of Colonel Latour's cattle in the bush, a number of which were sold by public auction, at Fremantle, about three years ago, and the Government. The cattle belonging to the latter were of a peculiar breed, from Java, imported three years since, and easily identified. The report has excited some interest. And will no doubt lead to adventurous speculations, in which those who are most materially interested will join. The cattle having resorted to this district, augurs well for its peculiar capabilities. Should any parties be formed, we hope to receive a report of the country they may pass over. It may be as well to remark, that a portion of this district is not wholly unknown, Lieut Preston and Mr Smythe having furnished reports highly commendatory, with which this rumour agrees, of its unbounded resources for pastoral purposes.

## **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - From the honor you have done me in your last week's paper, of bearing testimony to my exertions in improving the condition of the Government Garden, I most sincerely thank you. But as some people may take an erroneous view of your statement, and may imagine the Government Garden is entirely under my control, I beg leave to state that is not the case. I am not Master. I have only charge of the garden on account of Mr Drummond, for which service I receive a stated sum of money per week. From Mr Drummond I receive my orders as to the management of the garden, which I endeavour to execute to the best of my judgment, with justice to my employer, and satisfaction to the public. To the public allow me, Mr Editor, to return my most sincere thanks for the encouragement I have invariably received on the disposal of the produce of the garden; to that encouragement I stand greatly indebted for a prompt remuneration of my services. I hope my past conduct towards my employer and the public, have deserved this encouragement; and that my future conduct will still continue to merit that testimony you have done me the honor to bear to me.

I remain, Sir,  
Your most obliged Servant.  
WILLIAM FIFE COOK  
*Perth, Jan 31st, 1834*

## **PAGE 231**

### **CIVIL COURT**

*Before G F Moore, Esq., Commissioner*

#### **LIBEL CASE**

**W N Clark v W R Steel** – On the names of the Jurymen being called over, Mr Clark objected to Mr Lamb, on the ground that there was a suit pending between them by which he was disqualified.

Mr Graham, who appeared on the part of the defendant, observed that the Jury list was struck in the usual way, and he considered Mr Clark had no power to object.

Mr Lamb (with some warmth) – I will maintain my point, and let me ask Mr Clark one question; did I not offer to be his bail for £1000 to prevent his going to Jail?

Commissioner – I think it better to have a person divested of any feeling – if feeling is shown, I must see if it is imperative upon me to admit or reject a Juror.

The Com., after referring to the Act of Council, remarked that it was silent upon that head, but the law of England must be had recourse to, and the trial by Jury was a bulwark which it would badly become us to treat negligently. There appeared on the one side a difficulty, and on the other no injury; he therefore thought it the safer and wiser course that Mr Lamb should stand aside.

Mr Lamb (before leaving the box) – Why am I not allowed to remain as a Juror? As there is a person taking notes, - and I wish to avoid any unfair or incorrect report, I wish to know the objection.

Com. – Simply on the ground that an action is pending between you and the plaintiff.



Mr Lamb claimed to be remunerated for his loss of time and expenses, which it was determined should be settled before the rising of the Court; he then withdrew.

The Jury, consisting principally of the most respectable settlers on the Swan and Canning, being sworn, the Commissioner read the Plaint, which was to the following effect:-

“Wm Nairne Clark complains, that W R Steel did maliciously and libellously, with intent to injure and defame plaintiff’s character, write, or cause to be written on a door of a public billiard-room on his premises, at Fremantle, the following words:- ‘If a man called William Nairne Clarke wishes to keep good order in society, he will not again appear at this billiard table’, or words to that import; which words appeared on the said door on the 17th of January, and some days previously, whereby plaintiff has sustained damage £500.

Mr Clark then rose to address the Gentlemen of the Jury. He felt that he was called upon to discharge a painful task personally. He did not come forward with any vindictive feelings, but to seek redress for a gross outrage on his feelings, and for the aggravated injuries which the defendant had heaped upon him. In the year 1826, he (the plaintiff) was admitted as a Notary Public in his Native Country; - he had emigrated to this Colony, and tried speculations which had not proved successful; he consequently found that his original profession on the establishment of this Court, was an opening which he did not fail to embrace: he did not intrude upon the pursuits of others, but strove by honest labour in his profession to obtain a livelihood. It is once his misfortune to be linked with parties, from whose bondage, he was happy to say, he had disengaged himself, which had drawn upon him their virulent abuse: he had borne it; but this last effort was so injurious to his reputation, that he could not submit to it any longer in silence. Mr Clark here recapitulated the circumstances, which will be found in evidence, and, after pointing out the distinction between verbal and written slander, implored the Jury to consider, that by means of the press this circumstance would be carried forth to the world; that if their decision should prove to be against him, he would struggle in vain to combat the force of public opinion; that the finger of scorn would be pointed at him; that his relatives, one of whom had proffered him support, and would assist him as long as his conduct was honorable, would, in the terms of letter lately received, “drop him,” – he would be regarded as a person who had committed a crime for which he ought to be shunned. With this statement, he would leave the case in the hands of the Jury, and proceed to adduce his evidence.

Captain Goumard, sworn – I am Master of the “Australian”, bound for Port Louis and Sydney after leaving this port. I remember the plaintiff coming on board my vessel one Sunday about the middle of last month. Mr Steel the defendant was there, and many other persons. He said to me, “you see Mr Clark; take no notice of him.” He was going to proceed with other remarks, when I said to him, “you are as much a stranger to me as Mr Clark; I will not hear any thing, - it is not my business.” I went on shore on the Wednesday following, and went into the billiard-room. I saw something written on the door, and Mr Steel said, “you read that now.” I read it: it was “If a man named W N Clark wishes to keep good order, he will not attend this billiard-room.” I said the gentleman who wrote it ought to have put his name to it, because I considered it like a regular challenge. He said, “no other person wrote it but myself, and nobody can mistake my writing.” I knew the plaintiff acted in Court, and would not have employed him, if he had not taken notice of the occurrences.

In cross-examination. – I consider that the words injured the plaintiff in his profession. I asked Mr Steel what it was on the door. It was very distinctly written. I am a Master of a vessel in the harbour, and may want to employ Mr Clark to-morrow.

G Leake, Esq., sworn – I go to the billiard-room occasionally. I saw a notice in chalk on the inside of the door, which I should say had a tendency to hurt the plaintiff’s feelings, and was derogatory. I think the notice might be highly injurious, both professionally, and in every other respect. I have seen a letter from plaintiff’s uncle, offering support as long as he conducted himself honorably. As far as I have had dealings with the plaintiff, he has conducted himself well.

Cross-examination. Knowing the too frequent habit of scandalizing people, the notice would not have prevented me from employing the plaintiff. I have seen names on the door for small debts, and requesting payment. The defendant always conducted himself with civility. I have had several transactions with him in business, and always found him honorable.

Mr Samson, sworn – I saw the notice posted up, and consider it decidedly of an injurious tendency: wherever it was heard it would have the same effect. The defendant had always conducted himself well, and I was

astonished to see that he should so far commit himself. Strangers might take more notice of it than settlers, as the practice of posting has been so common. My impression is that the object of the notice was to request the plaintiff's absence, but it was worded in curious language.

Mr Charles Smith – I have heard remarks made by the defendant which were anything but favourable to the plaintiff's general character. I saw the notice in question written in legible characters, and consider its tendency injurious.

Cross-examined. I have played at billiards frequently with Mr Clark. I cannot say that Steel ever left the room on those occasions, neither did I see any difference in Mr Steel's behaviour, until on the last time I went into the bar for the balls, when Steel said, "I don't thank you for bringing Mr Clark," and afterwards came in and interrupted the game. As a resident I do not think it will hurt Mr Clark, but on the minds of strangers, it is my opinion, it would have a very injurious effect. "My impression is, that it was Mr Steel's intention to drive Mr Clark from the billiard table. I never saw any rudeness on the part of the defendant; he was always behaved with politeness, except in this instance, towards Mr Clark.

By a Juror – The balls were given to me by Mr Steel's child, and in his presence. He knew I was going to play with Mr Clark; and half an hour intervened between my receiving the balls and his coming into the room, to prevent Mr Clark's playing.

Mr John Cleland – I recollect being requested by the plaintiff to take down the words, the subject of the present action. Mrs Steel refused it in her husband's absence; I afterwards saw Mr Steel, and he also said I should not go into the billiard-room for the purpose of taking them down.

Mr Graham addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant. Gentlemen, on the part of my client, it is my duty to place the real state of the case before you, and in doing so it will be necessary to refer back to a period which has elapsed, during which acts towards Mr Steel (the defendant) will be adduced, to account for the occurrence which is this day the subject of investigation. In adverting to these, it is as painful to me as it may be to others, I shall therefore treat them with delicacy. It must be in general recollection, a transaction which occurred with a gentleman who is no more, and which led to the plaintiff's taking up his abode in prison to await his trial at the Quarter Sessions. His situation was uncomfortable, and he was destitute, - his sufferings were aggravated by his being incarcerated in a prison. Every exertion was made – his wants supplied – his hours beguiled, by the society of his friends. Few instances have occurred of such uniform kindness, of which the plaintiff has expressed the highest sense of gratitude. Amongst the foremost of these friends was Mr Steel (the defendant). On the day he was committed, the defendant was seen hurrying with a tray of provisions to supply his wants, and not a day passed but these attentions were repeated. And to sum up the whole, on the day of trial, from the interest my client had evinced, it was made a pretext to exclude him from the Jury. The plaintiff, on returning to his avocations, forgot those kind actions, and those who had rallied round him. Knowing him to an irritable man, and with the consciousness of having done every thing to serve him, for which he considered he had received the basest ingratitude, the defendant endeavoured to avoid him. He instructed his agent to call upon him for a debt owing from 1830, and anxious to keep out of any unpleasantness, a letter was carefully penned, requesting that the £5, the debt alluded to, should be deducted from a judgment of Lyon's, on which it was understood Mr Clark had a claim, to liquidate the account. To prove that Mr Steel received one of the grossest insults that could be offered, he would read the reply; -

[Which was to this tenor, addressed to the agent] – "I beg to inform you that I am not due to Mr Steel any money; and from the shuffling conduct I have seen in *Re Steel v. Lyon*, I decline all negotiations, as I cannot place any reliance in Mr Steel, or his agent." Mr Steel felt hurt at this, - some steps must be taken, and he therefore determined upon requesting that he (the plaintiff) would not visit his room. It would be proved that the defendant was under the necessity of marking at his own table; knowing the dangerous character of the plaintiff, he avoided him, and, ignorant of the law, adopted the course which is the subject of the present action. Mr Graham here read the notice, with the introduction of the wording "requested," to leave the room, which was borne out by the testimony of Mr W Samson and Mr Smith. He concluded by impressing upon the minds of the Jury, that the defendant was actuated by peaceable motives, and by a desire to preserve that good order in society, which, under the circumstances, the irritable character of the plaintiff, if he had come in contact with him, would have forced him to violate.

Mr Lyon was called as an evidence on the defence; but claimed to be excused, as he considered himself disqualified. The question was not pressed.

Mr Graham remarked that the principal evidence (Mr Weavell) was absent. He was regularly subpoenaed, but had not appeared. He would, however, leave it to the Jury, relying upon the letter he had alluded to.

Mr Lyon was called by plaintiff to rebut the letter, having subsequently witnessed what he considered the foundation of the reconciliation.

Mr Clark stated in reply, that he had but few remarks to make. For every act of kindness he had received at the hands of the defendant, he had been fully paid, which he considered the wisest step to emancipate him from all

## **PAGE 232**

the parties. Previously to writing the note alluded to, a promise had been made that money and costs in the action Lyon v. Steel should be paid. The circumstances which occurred were an after consideration, and were a total breach of faith. If the defendant had written to him privately, the business would have been arranged.

The Commissioner – This, Gentlemen of the Jury, is a case wherein you are constituted the Judges of the fact, as well as the law. This makes me scrupulous in offering any remarks, and the facts as proved before you, call for your serious consideration. I must confess I find some difficulty under which recognized head to class the words complained of – whether malicious, criminal, ridiculour, or the more comprehensive head of lowering the plain tiff in the estimation of society. It is for you to say, whether that was the effect intended, or whether it was a *bona fide* hint to the plaintiff to refrain from visiting his house.

The Jury, after being absent for about an hour and a half, returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff 1s Damages, and 1s Costs . – (*To be continued*)

## **RUSSIA**

The *Commercial Gazette* of St Petersburg, of the 27th March, contains review of the trade of Russia in 1832. the export of the Russian merchandise exceeded the imports by fifty millions of roubles. The receipts of the customs were 13 millions more than in 1831. The same paper mentions, that 149 new manufactories were established in 1832, and the number of masters and workmen was increased by 10,475. There existed last year in the empire 5599 manufactories, with 284,358 workmen. An improved breed of sheep was introduced into Western Siberia. At St Petersburg, Moscow, and Smolensk, preparations are making for establishing additional woollen cloth manufactories. The operations of the Russo-American company had a favourable result; the dividends for each share for the years 1830 and 1831 amount to 120 roubles. These facts are fully borne out by an admirable article in the *Monthly Magazine* of last month, from which we venture to extract a few passages. After pointing out to his readers the object and advantages expected from the military colonies, which it was the boast of Count Ozeironski would in ten years give the empire an army of six millions, the writer proceeds to describe the financial resources of Russia. In estimating the pecuniary resources, he says:- it has been too much the fashion to base the calculation on the state of this empire a century ago, and without paying a sufficient regard to the prodigious development of industry and commerce that has since taken place. In order to embrace at a single glance the rapid increase of these two branches of political economy, we shall merely state, that the value of the exports of the whole empire, which in 1789 amounted only to 18,720,000, were, in 1827, 254,770,423 silver roubles.

Manufactures have increased in almost the same ratio, so much, that only so far back as 1788, Russia imported all her woollen goods from England, while at present she manufactures sufficient for her home consumption. The number of manufactories throughout the empire are estimated at 6000 and the value of their annual production amounted in 1824 to 117,925,734 roubles; while the value of exportations, which only four years before amounted, according to the official returns, to 58 millions of roubles, were in the same year reduced to 26 millions.

But a new element in the revenues of Russia has suddenly been discovered; we allude to the gold and diamond mines in the Oural Mountains. Previously to the year 1821, only two gold mines were known in Russia (in the government of Tobolsk), which yielded forty pounds of gold per annum; but since the discovery of the great mines in the Oural chain, in which was found a mass of pure gold weighing 25 lbs, these results have been considerably augmented. Between the years of 1824 and 1827, these mines, to the number of fifteen, produced 962 pounds, 22 lbs, which, at the standard price of gold, would yield a sum

equal to £2,600,000 (sic) sterling; a result far superior to what any of the South American mines have produced.

The discovery of diamonds is of a still more recent date. The celebrated Humboldt, struck with the geognostical analogies that subsist between the Oural formation and those situated in the diamond district of Serra Frio, Brazil, and aware, moreover, of the exact identity of the association of certain minerals all over the earth, expressed his conviction that the alluvial soil of the Oural chain would be found to contain diamonds. The Russian Government, in order to ascertain this important fact, fitted out a scientific expedition, and the result has proved the accuracy of the hypothesis – diamonds have been discovered of as pure a water as those of Brazil.

The direction which the aggrandizing schemes of this power appear destined to follow is towards the southward and eastward. She is already mistress of the entire navigation of the Black and Chaspian Seas. Two of the longest rivers of the empire discharge themselves into the former, and an immense territory is thus immediately connected with the basin of this sea. So great is the fertility of this basin, that the productions of agriculture surpass in an almost tenfold ratio the consumption. Some idea of the propensity of these regions may be formed by a brief survey of their statistics. In the space of ten years only the population of Odessa increased from 5000 to 36,000 souls. Her present population exceeds 45,000; and in the city there is a French, a Greek, and Italian theatre, besides schools of law, navigation, and commerce, and every other establishment and institution that is to be found where civilization is at its height.

But here a great political difficulty presents itself to our consideration, the solution of which is intimately connected with the future destinies both of Europe and Asia. The Turkish Government is master of the narrow channel that forms the communication between the Euxine and the Mediterranean. It is true, that by the treaty of Adrianople the passage of the Dardenelles has been declared free, but this advantage is of a most precarious tenure, dependent as it is on the “*bon plaisir*” of a barbarian state, the march of whose government is directed rather by caprice than by any fixed principle of action. This inconvenience will be more severely felt as the population and industry of the southern provinces increase, and their exports become more varied and multiplied. The question is, whether the Russian Government will suffer the commerce of the southern parts of the empire to be dependent on barbarian caprice, or whether she will to make this a pretext for at length realizing the ambitious projects of the great Catherine. There is no marking the hour of such an event; but that the prophecy current among the Byzantines, which, singular enough, has been preserved by their Turkish conquerors, is near the hour of its accomplishment, we firmly believe.

The Cabinets of Europe may write the most skilful diplomatic notes – may set forth the most admirable principles on the balance of power – may even assume an imposing attitude; but in vain will attempt to arrest the march of events when Russia shall have finally matured her plans.

The possession of the Bosphours is indispensable to the welfare, riches, and strength of the Russian empire; it is a course that comes down recommended by the sanction of every great name that she has ever produced; and further, from the conviction that there exists at this moment no barrier to its execution. From what quarter is any serious opposition to be looked for? Is it from Austria, with her worn-out maxims and tessellated population? From Prussia, chained for years past in the political wake of her colossal ally? From Great Britain or France, so ‘excentrisees’, by their position, that ere a combined squadron had passed the Gut of Gibraltar, the Russian eagles would be floating on the walls of old Stamboul? Or, lastly, is it from Turkey itself, whom we now behold sinking beneath the victorious arms of Mahomed Ali, and her Sultan, to shield himself from the vengeance of the rebel Pacha, reduced to the humiliating alternative of throwing himself into the arms of a treacherous ally?

From the moment that a Russian soldier places his foot on the classic shores of Bosphours, or the fertile plains of Syria, the Ichabod of the Mahomedan reign will have begun. By the mass of the political world, this event, we are aware, would be looked upon as fatal to the liberty of Europe; for our part, paradoxical as it may appear, we view it not through so dreary a medium, but on the contrary, as one calculated to extend civilization and intelligence, and to raise to their pristine state of prosperity those lovely regions so long immersed in Turkish barbarism. – *Chambers’ Historical Newspaper*.

---000---

We have much pleasure in hearing that the captive blacks upon Great Island are fast becoming acquainted with the modes of civilized life, and that they are losing the ferocious manners acquired in their wild state. It

is said that the kind behaviour of Mr Darling, who we believe superintends the establishment, has a wonderful effect upon them, and that they shew by their attentive observance of his orders, that the soul of even an aboriginal black in Van Diemen's Land is susceptible of good treatment. They have cultivated a considerable portion of land for vegetables. Stock of all kinds is rapidly increasing on the Island, and it is hoped that its inhabitants may soon be supported on its own resources. – *Launceston Independent*.

---000---

**To cultivate Onions** – Never use the hoe to the plant, except it be for clearing the ground from weeds, when the onions have shot out their leaves to their full size; and when they begin to get a little brown at the top, clear away all the soil from the bulb down to the ring, from whence proceed the fibres to the roots, and thus forms a basin round each bulb, which catches the rain, and serves as a receptacle for the water from the watering pot. The old bulbs will then immediately begin to form new ones, and they are kept properly moist, and the soil is good, and clusters will be very large and numerous. This is not the only advantage of this mode of treatment, as the bulbs thus grown above ground are much sounder than those formed beneath the surface, and will keep quite as long as any other sort; which was not the case until this plan was adopted.

A very valuable mine of plumbago has been discovered at Port Macquarie. This article has become exceedingly scarce in England, and it would, if exported, without a doubt prove a very profitable speculation. – *Sydney Herald*

**RELIEF BY PERSPIRATION** – A candidate at Surgeon's Hall, after a variety of questions, was thus interrogated: - "In such a case, Sir, how would you act?" – "Well, Sir, if that did not operate?" – "But if *that* did not produce the desired effect, of causing perspiration?" - "Why, gentlemen," said the worried student, "if all these should fail, I would direct the patient to be brought here for *examination*."

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, none
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb by the bag
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 10s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 2s
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Raisins, per lb, 10d	Gunpowder, per lb 4s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
 AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
 Single number One shilling  
 Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 233**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 10, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Assistant Commissariat Clerks, viz:-

Mr Charles Bussell, at Augusta.  
Mr John Laurence Morley, at Albany.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 10, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Government Auctioneers, viz:-

Mr Alfred Bussell, at Augusta.  
Mr George Macartny Cheyne, at Albany.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 13, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor the Lieutenant GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen as Justices of the Peace for the Colony, viz:-

Sir Richard Spencer, K.C.H. & C.B., Albany  
John Randal Phillips, Esquire, Canning River.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 14, 1834*

THE conditions relative to the Sale of LANDS, published in last Saturday's *Gazette*, having been decided upon prematurely, the following Conditions are to be considered those by which the Public are in future to be guided:-

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. The Land will be put up at the price of five shillings an acre; and the highest bidder of that sum or upwards shall be declared the purchaser.
2. If any dispute shall arise between the Bidders, the land shall be put up again.
3. No Bidding will be finally accepted until the party making the same shall have actually paid a deposit of ten pounds per cent on the amount thereof, and shall have signed a Contract endorsed hereon for payment of the Balance within one Calendar month next after the sale.
4. The Purchaser shall not be entitled to take possession of the land without the express consent in writing of the Government Resident, until the whole of the purchase-money shall have been paid.
5. On delivery by the Purchaser or his agent to the Colonial Secretary of the Government Residents Receipts for the whole purchase-money, and on payment to the Colonial Secretary of a fee of forty-five shillings, the Deed of Grant from the Crown will be prepared with all convenient expedition, and will be delivered to the purchaser or his agent, on application at the Secretary's Office.
6. The Land will be granted to the Purchaser, his Heirs and Assigns, to be held free and common soccage at a peppercorn quit-rent, subject to the usual reservations, of, space and materials for roads and other public purposes, and of mines of coal, and precious metals.
7. The description of the Land and the Boundaries is considered to be correct, and shall be taken as such, - and if any error shall be discovered, the purchaser shall not be entitled to any abatement of the price.
8. If the purchaser shall not pay the Balance of the purchase-money according to the endorsed Contract, both the Deposit and the Land shall be forfeited.

## CONTRACT

I do hereby agree to purchase the Land within described, on the several terms and conditions within mentioned, at or for the price or sum of £\_\_\_\_\_, on which I have paid a Deposit of £\_\_\_\_\_ per cent, and to pay the Balance of the said purchase-money to the Government Resident at \_\_\_\_\_, or as he shall direct, on or before the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next. As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,

Witness

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

PERTH, FEBRUARY 14, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate 'marked Tenders for Blankets', will be received at this Office on Friday the 21st Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for His Majesty's Service

(49) Forty-nine BLANKETS.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

PERTH, FEBRUARY 14, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate 'marked Tenders for Jamaica Rum', will be received at this Office on Friday the 21st Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops

(300) Three Hundred Gallons of good JAMAICA RUM, to be approved of by a Board of Officers.  
For further particulars, application to be made at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

PERTH, FEBRUARY 14, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate 'marked Tenders for Stationery', will be received at this Office on Wednesday next, the 19th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of His Majesty's Service the following Quantities of Stationery:-

- 2 Gauging Rods
- (6) Six Reams of Foolscap Paper
- (500) Five hundred Quills
- (6) Six Penknives
- 3 Boxes of Wafers
- (6) Six two-quire, foolscap size, ruled Books
- (4) Four four-quire, ditto, Ditto
- (1) One Ream of Blotting Paper
- (2) Two Dozen Black lead Pencils
- (12) Twelve Papers of Black Ink
- (6) Six Papers of Red Ink
- (6) Six Memorandum Books
- (2) Two Ink-stands

For further particulars, application to be made at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### TO BE SOLD

TWO remarkably fine KANGAROO DOGS, one warranted to show. The particulars may be known, and the Dogs seen, at *Leeder's Hotel*, Perth.

### TO LET CHELTENHAM FARM

On the Canning River. Apply to G LEAKE,  
*Fremantle*

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS

ALL PERSONS having any claims on, or indebted to MR J DUFFIELD, are requested to send in and settle their accounts, as he is about to leave the Colony for a few months.

*Fremantle, Feb 12, 1834*

### TO LET

A neat COTTAGE and GRANT at the Cantonment, near Fremantle. The cottage consists of two rooms, and is built of stone. Any one wishing to hire the same, may do so, on applying to MR STONE, Registrar of the Civil Court, as Public Guardian to the Heir at Law.

Dated the 14<sup>th</sup> February 1834

**PAGE 234**

**ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,  
*At Perth and Fremantle,*  
FOR CASH ONLY  
AT THE ANNEXED PRICES,**



<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
CAPE Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½d per lb
American, ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100
A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes, and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards	
London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair	
Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various	
Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each	
Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen	
A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, sets of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans	
Common knives and forks	5s per doz
Superior ditto ditto	20s
Seine twine	2s 6d per lb
Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c	various
Three-inch deal planks	11d per foot
Coir rope	1s per lb
London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c	
Wheat	13s per bushel
Oats	8s
A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c	
Corks	4s per gross
Dutch cheese	1s per lb
Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins &c, &c), various	
Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery	
A number of panelled deal doors	25s & 30s each
Deal frames for window sashes	6s each
Raisins and other dried fruits	
Westphalia hams	1s 6d per lb
Iron in bar and rod	3d per lb
Ash oars	9d per foot
White, black, and green paint	
A quantity of pewter plates and basins	various
A variety of stationery	
New four bushel sacks	4s each
&c, &c, &c	

G LEAKE  
February 4, 1834

**JUST IMPORTED**  
per "THISTLE"  
FROM LAUNCESTON,  
AND ON SALE  
AT THE  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

## ON MODERATE TERMS

*For Cash*

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10, 10 x 12

Mould Candles, in boxes, at 1s and 1s 2d per lb

Beaver Hats (drab) 30s each

Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt, 65s per cwt

Muskets 30s each

Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen, 40s per doz

French Vinegar, 5s per gallon

Taylor's Brown Stout, £8 8s per hhd

Imperial Steelyards

Cheese, 1s 6d per lb

Oats, 8s per bushel

Kangaroo skins, 48s per dozen

A large variety of Haberdashery

Boots and Shoes

A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth Nail Hair and Shaving Brushes, Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, £5 5s, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread, at 10d per lb,

A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails

Jamaica Rum, in puncheons

E & S G HENTY

*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVAL

On the 11th inst., the cutter "Cumberland", - White Master, from Launceston: out 19 days

Lying in Gages Roads. The "Australian", "Thistle", and "Monkey"

In Cockburn Sound, the government schooner "Ellen"

A MAIL for England via the Mauritius, per "Australian", is still open.

A Mail is open for King George's Sound and Van Diemen's Land, per "Thistle"

## IMPORTS PER "THISTLE" FROM LAUNCESTON

Six boxes candles, 1 case hats, 1 case of muskets, 6 cases sherry, 1 bundle kangaroo skins, 1 case saddlery, 2 bales slops, 1 case cheese, 1 case china, 1 case brushes, 1 case stationery, 1 cask vinegar, 889 bushels oats, 1 bale prints, 1 bale blankets, 19 coils rope, 1 packet hops, 2 cases pipes, 2000 shingles, 1 case shoes, 10 boxes glass, 1 bundle twine, 10 hhds porter, 40 boxes soap, 5 cases shoes and prints, 20 kegs nails, 20 boxes candles, 22 bags flour, 1 bag shoes, 3 cases candles, 9 hhds rum, 4 boxes slops and candles.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1834

By the cutter "Cumberland" from Launceston, some few Van Diemen's Land papers have been received up to the 9th ult.: - she has not brought a mail. The European intelligence is only up to the date of our previous arrivals (the end of August), and relates principally to the position of affairs in Portugal, with which our readers have already been made acquainted.

The schooner "Eagle", which left this port on the 1st Dec., made a very quick passage to Hobart-town, namely, in 19 days: the "Cumberland" has returned in the same number of days. We may daily expect Mr Stephen Henty in the "Fanny", a cutter of 40 tons, with a cargo of tea and rum - articles which are in great demand. It appears very doubtful whether any other vessels will arrive from that quarter at present, but considerable speculation is afloat, as to the probability of the "Lord Lyndock's" touching here, on her way to Madras. It will be seen she left Hobart-town on the 28th Dec., but it is reported, that owing to contrary winds, she was compelled to put back. We are disposed to think that she will not touch here, as we find no

mention of its being in contemplation in the shipping reports of the papers we have seen. The mail which has been so anxiously inquired for, we presume, has been kept back to be forwarded by the "Fanny", the "Cumberland" not being considered safe. Indeed we were astonished at the temerity of the gentlemen who went in her as passengers to Launceston, and really regard their safety as most providential.

The tenders for 18 tons of flour were opened yesterday by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, when Mr Okeley's tender at 4d per lb, on behalf of Major Nairn, was accepted. The highest tender we hear was 5½ d. The greater portion of this supply is required we believed for the out-stations at Augusta and King George's Sound. The aid of the mills at Perth, which we observed some time back, we were in hope we should soon be enabled to state were in active operation, is now much required; we should think the announcement of the Government, having ordered 500 bushels of wheat to be sent up to Mr Bull's mill, at the Head of the Swan, will stimulate the proprietors to renewed exertion. The accounts we derive from the *Launceston Advertiser* of the 9th ult., relating to the wheat market at Sydney, differ materially from our previous information; it is stated as a fact which may be implicitly relied upon, that 2940 bushels of wheat imported by the "Jolly Rambler" and "Active" had been sold at 4s 2d per bushel.

As a proof of the strange irregularity of our market, it was but a fortnight ago that flour was offered from the "Australian" at £20 per ton, the issuing of this Government tender for only 18 tons, has had the effect of raising the price nearly 100 per cent.

---000---

In our number of the 4th ultimo, we remarked that the sale of spirits by masters to their servants, not exceeding in value in any one week the amount of one third of the wages or earnings of the servant during such week, was allowed by the new Licensing Act; but we should have added that this privilege applied merely to the settlers out of the boundaries of the towns of Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, &c.

### **MAGISTRATE'S COURT PERTH**

Wm Gee, a boy, about 12 years of age, - although of tender years, an old and hardened offender, - was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, suited to his years, for stealing potatoes from the garden of J Morgan, Esq.

Charles Gee, of Perth, carpenter, was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 for beating his wife.

**THE 63RD REGIMENT** – The Headquarters in the "Lyndock" and Major Brigg's detachment in the "Isabella", sailed on Saturday (28th Dec.). The last division commanded by Major Fairclough, will sail in the "Aurora" on Sunday. It is highly to the honor of that excellent regiment the 63rd, that in all parts of the island, the same kindly feeling towards men and officers has been elicited. At Launceston the departure of Major Fairclough was considered a public misfortune. The best proof of the estimation in which that old and honorable officer was held is found in the gratifying fact, that a piece of plate, value One Hundred Guineas, has been presented to him by the people of Launceston, in token of their personal regard, and of their sense of his services while he held the post of commandant, and this subscription limited to one pound each. This indeed is highly gratifying to Major Fairclough. With the "Aurora" will sail the last of the 63rd, to which admirable corps, again and again, we wish all honor and happiness. – *Colonial Times*.

### **PAGE 235**

**FIRE** – the whole of Capt Pegasus's premises, on the Canning, with all his property, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, some stubble having been set fire to adjoining the house. The rapidity with which the flames communicated with the buildings, left no time for the rescue of any of the property, - in a few moments the work of destruction was completed. Notwithstanding the repeated examples we have had of the dangerous consequences resulting from persisting in the practice of burning stubble, at this season of the year, the warning continues to be disregarded. Mr Walcott, we hear, had a hay-rick consumed by fire, a few days ago, arising from the same cause.

**THE NATIVES** – an unusual assemblage of natives, consisting of select bands from various tribes, was collected near Perth on Wednesday and Thursday last, for the purpose, as it was understood, of coming to a

general encounter. In numbers they appeared to be about 160, including women and children, and consisted of the Northern, joined by Weeip's, or the Mountain tribe, with the whole of Yellowgonga's tribe, which is in the habit of frequenting our neighbourhood. One party of about 40 men mustered together in the high street at Perth, each armed with half a dozen spears, and proceeded through the town, yelling defiance to their opponents. About half-a-mile on the road to Monger's Lake, the two parties met, but, to the great disappointment of a number of spectators, after a good deal of grimace and shew of battle, and the exchange of a few spears, (one of which was aimed at, and wounded a woman), a treaty of peace was ratified on the spot, and the scene concluded with a corrobora. On Thursday, notwithstanding the treaty of the previous night, hostilities we believe were partially renewed, during which a child is said to have been killed. A disaffection has been long existing amongst them, and, considering that Munday had gone to invite Weeip to join him in this encounter, we are rather surprised that the meeting terminated with so little bloodshed. If this is a fair specimen of their war-fare, but little trepidity or bravery was evinced; and so far from displaying any traits of barbarity, - the scene we are told was perfectly ridiculous. We did not hear that any of the proper authorities were on the look-out; as it happened, fortunately, they were not required. The natives have got into the habit of visiting our dwellings at an early hour in the morning; we think it would be well for the Superintendent to take some steps to protect us from their depredations. Their old vice of picking and stealing is daily gaining strength from its successful practice; it is time therefore, that something was done to repress in them the power of doing wrong, rather than lie in ambush to punish the offence. Those who incautiously expose their property, as many of us, either from necessity or negligence, are too apt to do, must put up with the consequences; but the man who uses all diligence to secure it, has a right to claim protection.

---000---

The sudden change in the weather which we noticed about a fortnight ago, had a singular effect upon a flock of goats belonging to J B Lennard Esq., of the Upper Swan. Nine were found dead, and two in a doubtful state, but they were brought round by friction and warmth.

## **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

### **THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING**

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1834**

*Mr Shaw in the Chair*

#### **PRESENT**

Rev J B Wittenoom  
Mr Moore  
Mr Joseph Hardey  
Mr Harris  
Mr Yule  
Mr M McDermott

Mr Lennard  
Mr Whitfield  
The Hon. P Brown  
Mr W Trimmer  
Mr Andrews  
Mr Lyon

W L Brockman, Secretary.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting being read the following Gentlemen, put under nomination at the last Meeting, were balloted for, and duly elected:-

- Kingsford

John Anderson

The Secretary then read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 13th ult., in answer to the application from the Society for the continuance of the Road from Guildford to the Head of the Swan.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr Bickley, enclosing one from Messrs Gouger & Co., requesting to be made Agents for the Colony; after some little discussion, it was proposed by Mr Yule, and finally agreed to, that the Secretary address a letter to Mr Bickley informing him that the Society decline at present appointing an Agent.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr Reveley, containing a proposition for building by Public Subscription an Assembly-Room and Market at Perth, with plan and estimate of the same. It was agreed that Mr Reveley's letter and proposition be left for future consideration, and that an answer be returned to him to that effect, approving of his plan and idea.

Mr Brockman's proposition respecting the giving Rewards to meritorious Servants, and establishing an Annual Cattle show at Guildford, was then brought forward for discussion. After much argument for and against that part of the proposed measure relative to the giving Rewards to Servants, it was at length agreed, that the Shepherd who rears the greatest number of lambs in proportion to ewes to the age of three months, shall be entitled to a reward of two pounds; that the Shepherd who rears the next greatest number of lambs be entitled to a reward of thirty shillings. That Rewards proportioned to the Funds of the Society, shall be given to the best recommended, and meritorious Servants, male and female.

That an Annual Fair and Cattle show be held at Guildford on the first Friday in November.

Mr Moore begged to call the attention of the Meeting to the great increase lately of European dogs among the Natives, setting forth the great annoyance they were likely to become to the Settlers, in killing their sheep, fowls, &c. He proposed that a letter be addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that the Public might be cautioned against giving dogs to the Natives, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Brown communicated to the Meeting the intention of the Local Government to employ three or four labourers in deepening and clearing out the present channel through the Perth Flats, until their funds admit of more permanent improvement.

Mr Lyon brought forward his proposition regarding the Natives, as published in the "Perth Gazette". Proposed by Mr Andrews, and seconded by Mr Trimmer, that the discussion be deferred till the arrival of Captain Stirling, which was unanimously agreed to.

The following Gentlemen were then put under nomination to be balloted for at the next Meeting. Mr Lewis, proposed by Mr Yule & Mr Brown, Mr Reveley, Do. Mr Brockman, Do. Mr Whitfield, Mr Habgood, Do. Mr Harris, Do. Mr Hardey.

Mr Henty, senior, proposed by Mr Shaw, and seconded by Mr Harris, was elected an Honorary member of this Society. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, Mr Shaw, and the meeting dissolved.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - Perhaps the following account of a large Amphibious animal, which frequents this part of the continent during the wet season, may not be uninteresting to many of your subscribers; and if you think it worthy of a place in your useful publication, you will oblige me by inserting it.

I had the information from one of the Murray River Natives, who has been living with me for 8 or 10 days. He gives it the several names of Memaang, Mamamh, Wangarin, Gowla, Gabba, Girarading, Boorna, Gabla, Calarada. It stands higher than the ridge of my house, which is about 17 feet high. He says my house is a pickaniny buck to it, (that is little in comparison); that its bulk is proportionate; that it has a very long snout – can gape very wide – small teeth, but a great number of them: likewise it has ears – its eyes sunk deep in its head – long arms, or flippers, which it continually shakes about it – its hands web-footed. From his description, its arms, or rather flippers, which are not straight, would reach 12 or 14 feet when extended; it has two legs and knee-joints, but its feet web-footed: it is covered with hair all over the body, and impervious to a spear, or that it is impossible to kill it. – and that it would be impossible to shoot it; he likewise states that it lies dormant for two or three months, then gorges itself, and again lies dormant; that it only comes at the approach of winter, and then again at the termination retreats into the sea. He describes it as being a very terrific animal, and that the natives are in dread of it; that they sometimes creep softly behind a bush to peep at it in the swamp, and then walk far away from it; that it sometimes attacks them by night when asleep by their fires near the swamp where it lives, seizes one of them by the thigh, bites it off, and retreats into the swamp with the limb and eats it, making a most dreadful noise in the water. As to the truth of the last statement, I can scarcely think it is correct, but that some large animal, which we are as yet unacquainted with, exists in the large swamps, I have not the slightest doubt, for I asked him to make a noise similar to the noise which the animal makes; which he did, and it exactly corresponded with the sound I once heard when out shooting by myself at a swamp below Rockingham Farm. I shot at a cockatoo, and immediately heard a noise exactly similar to the one the native made, something resembling the scream of a pig, but five times as loud, and then, as though it dived under water, at the same time, making a blubbering noise, which felt as

though it shook the ground. I was prevented from seeing any thing, owing to the bushes growing so thick on the side of the swamp: the swamp empties itself into a large lake about four miles from Rockingham, to which the natives give the name of Quidgip, - and the noise sounded as though the animal kept rising of the surface of the water, and then diving again, but at the same time sounded each time at a greater distance, and I have no doubt but it retreated into the lake. I told the native where I heard it, to which he assented. Since he told me, five or six other natives have arrived here from the Murray, who all corroborate the statement, and say that it is of a tremendous size. I have traversed the bush pretty much, both hunting and shooting, and have slept out often, so that I cannot be altogether unacquainted with the noise of birds or beasts; but I have never heard a similar noise either before or since.

The natives class it with the seal, and when speaking of it, they continually speak of the seal, and say, that they spear and eat a great many seals, but that this is of so tremendous a size, they cannot kill it, and it is very difficult to divide the ideas in their minds.

I shall endeavour to obtain more information respecting it, and if you think it worthy of attention, shall transmit it for publication.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c,  
W LEDGARD

We shall be glad to receive further communications from our Correspondent, and we court the inquiry of those who are sufficiently acquainted with the native language, to be enabled to throw any light upon the subject.

**PAGE 236**

*(Tasmanian)*

The accounts from New South Wales, brought by the late arrivals, have been of that description in regard to wheat, as to have caused a considerable demand for that market, and a consequent advance in price from 4s 6d a 7s 6d per bushel, accompanied by a brisk demand. The impetus thus given to the agricultural interest, has been considerable, and has induced, we understand, many farmers to express their intention of sowing even at this late season, land which they had otherwise purposed to have suffered to remain idle. Much as we rejoice at any thing, that tends to improve the condition of the farmer, considering him as we do, the main-spring of the whole body-politic, we cannot but caution our country readers, how far they suffer themselves to be diverted from the regular and legitimate supply of articles for home consumption, either by occasional favourable reports, from forcing markets, or any similar cause, capable of being influenced by a variety of corresponding effects, over which we cannot have the least control. Granted, for instance, that the New South Wales crops, may be deficient; are there not many other places, from which that colony can draw her supplies, equally as from ourselves? And, have we not seen on former occasions, that even the superior quality of our corn, does not command its due preference over the rubbish that comes from India, and other places, when the latter is offered at a low price? We may be quite sure therefore, under any circumstances, that let New South Wales harvest, prove what it may, we shall never again see the high prices for our wheat, upon the recollection of which, some of our "Old hands" delight to dwell, and on the anticipation of which, many both old and new, are fondly pleasing themselves at the present moment. Immediately that it shall be known in the many parts, in this quarter of the Globe, with which New South Wales now freely communicates, that her crops are deficient (but which, by the by, is at present by no means so certain) cargo upon cargo, will find its way there, effectually tending to keep down the price of corn, from reaching that excess, which some fancy as highly probable. We would therefore draw from these inferences, the oft repeated advice, we have already given our farmers, and say to them, "Look at home for a market, produce these articles that are in regular daily consumption and always bear in mind, that our population is increasing with a degree of rapidity, that calls for a proportionate increase of industry on your parts, other wise scarcity will be at our own door, instead of at those of our neighbours." The bare notice of the fact, that during the last ten days, there has been a direct increase of about one thousand mouths, to be daily fed from the produce of our soil, as being as near as may be, an additional one to every previous thirty, should alone stir up a spirit of industry, which cannot but be attended with good effects. It is really disgraceful to this Colony, to continue as she does, paying large sums to New South Wales for meat; and yet if she did not, no inconsiderable portion of our inhabitants would be almost wholly deprived at times of animal food. The fault generally is, that our farmers do not look sufficiently forward, they do not pay proper regard to seasons. Because things are plentiful at one time of the year, they seem to fancy they will never be otherwise. This is

the stumbling block which has so much impeded their own prosperity, as well as that of the Colony, for it cannot be denied, that no one cause whatever has been so prejudicial to our general interests, as the large remittances made to other places, for articles we were capable of producing from within ourselves. We trust these few remarks may induce our agricultural readers, to cease the pursuit of the phantom – some would fain persuade them to follow in regard to wheat – and on the other hand, to grapple effectually with the substance that is always at their command, in the shape of Home consumption, of the various articles daily required for man's sustenance.

**PENSIONERS AND VETERANS** – “It was stated in the house that there were 85,000 pensioners; about 3000 had, however, commuted their pensions for land in Canada, - an actual proof they could work, and might equally perform garrison duties. If these pensioners had been formed into veteran battalions, they would have cost the country little more than what as pensioners they did, and as many regiments could then be disbanded tantamount to the number embodied. But prodigality has marked its track in every department. It is an undoubted fact that the Act of Parliament was passed, by which the veteran can not be discharged without an additional pension; thus the veteran regiments would be the most expensive soldiers that could be embodied, consequently they never should be formed again; better by far call out part of the militia. But this extravagant act might be repealed by another more in conformity to common sense and frugality.

“A garrison Battalion at the Cape would produce the most commercial results, - namely, all the men invalidated from India and the Mauritius should be landed at the Cape. The climate being very salubrious they are more likely to recover their health there than in England. If after a year they do not, it would then be time to bring the invalid home, but the greater part would shortly be able to perform easy duty in a garrison regiment. From the number of sick who annually return from India, one regiment at the Cape would not be sufficient; but the ten companies would be augmented to sixteen, as in the Ceylon Regiment, with two lieutenant-colonels, the only instance of economy I can notice in the composition of my regiment.

“Such of these soldiers whose conduct was praiseworthy should, after serving a few years, have the choice of settling in Australia; more than half the expenditure would be saved in otherwise bringing home the invalids; and those who preferred colonizing at the Cape would at once exonerate the Government from all further expense. The officers and serjeants would equally be procured from India. A regiment of twelve or sixteen companies, together with the Cape corps, and some artillery, would be all the troops required at the Cape.

“The French have several veteran regiments; their economy in their military departments is no bad example”.  
- *A ci-devant Cavalry Officer*.

These views are ably written and well conceived. The British Ministry in place of buying up the Pensions of the unfortunate dupes who emigrated on the faith of Government statements, should have embodied them, at rates of pay corresponding to their half-pay, giving them the option after arrival, and after several years service, of remaining in the Colony on their own account, or of continuing to serve as Soldiers. We make no apology for presenting the above extract, as it seems to have been written by some person well acquainted with the Colonies. – *Sydney Herald*.

**A SWEET TEMPER.** – A gentleman when asked his opinion of a certain critic, a few days ago, gave it the following terms: “Why, he is a perfect crab-apple – a decoction of verjuice – the quintessence of ascerbity. If I wished to convert the Thames into lemonade, I should pitch him into it; and if after the first dip it was not sufficiently acidulated for ordinary drinking, water must contain a greater quantity of saccharine matter, than chemists generally imagine.”

**CHINESE DISPENSARY.** – In China there is a stone, ten cubits high, erected in the public squares of the cities; on this stone are engraven the name of all sorts of medicines, with the price of each; and when the poor stand in need of any relief from physic, they go to the Treasury, where they receive the price each medicine is rated at. – *Mirror*

**PRESERVATION OF EGGS.** – A person who dealt largely in eggs at Paris, made some public experiments, in order to show his manner of preserving them. A large number was placed in a vessel, in which was some water saturated with lime and a little salt. They were locked up, and kept in that state for several years. The vessel in which they had been placed, was opened in the month of January last, and the eggs, without one exception, were found to be in excellent preservation. An omelette was made for the company, and it was declared to be as good as if the eggs had only been kept two or three days. – *Elgin Courier*

Only the nation which invented 'comfort' was capable of conceiving 'good temper', for 'good temper' is to the moral what 'comfort' is to the physical man. It is the most contented, the most *comfortable* state of the soul, the greatest happiness both for those who possess it, and for those who feel its influence. Perhaps it is found in perfection in woman alone; for it is rather a passive than active quality: and yet we must by no means confound it with mere apathy, which is either tedious, or exasperates one's anger or contempt; whereas 'good temper' soothes and tranquillizes all who approach it. It is a truly kind, loving, and cheerful principle; mild and balmy as a cloudless May-day. With 'gentleness' in his own character, 'comfort' in his house, and 'good temper' in his wife, the earthly felicity of man is complete. – *Tour of a German Prince*.

---000---

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious; never, as a class, indolent. The excited mental activity operates as a counterpoise to the stimulus of sense and appetite. The new world of ideas; the new views of the relation of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and the mechanical powers, disclose to the well-informed mind, present attractions, which, unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures; and thus, in the end, a standard of character is created in the community, which, though it does not invariably save each individual, protects the virtue of the mass. – *Everett's Essays*

---000---

The following is a brief and striking sketch of the man who attained so sanguinary a celebrity, and reigned absolute Sultan of the "Reign of Terror:" – "I had two private conversations with Robespierre," says Dumont; "he had a sinister aspect; he never looked one in the face; he had a twinkling, winking motion in his eyes, which was continual and painful."

---000---

Mr Locke was asked how he had contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep. He replied, that he attributed what little he knew, to the not having been ashamed to ask for information; and to the rule he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own professions or pursuits.

---000---

A late *Sydney Monitor* puts forth the following extract from a letter dated London, 15th February 1833:-  
"Wrights the Bankers have taken the Banking, £2000,000, Whaling £150,000, and Insurance Company £150,000, in hand, under Alexander M'Leod's superintendence (Late of the Hunter's River).

"Lord Goderich has given them the government affairs to transact in Sydney, so as to dispense with the Commissariat; a charge of £5000 per annum will be saved, besides placing them in immediate business for the year of from 3 to £4000 per annum.

"It is impossible to forsee the immense good the colony will derive from this, and save the injurious effect of lending money at such high premiums as the settlers have given – I am, Sir, &c, &c.

W H BURNARD  
*Launceston Independent*

### **MARKET PRICES** **RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, none



Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d  
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s  
Coffee, per lb, none  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a 5s  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
Swan, 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d  
Raisins, per lb, 10d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d  
Cabbages, each 3d  
Flour, per lb by the bag  
Wheat, per bushel 13s  
Hay, per ton, £8  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 2s  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s  
Gunpowder, per lb 4s  
Shot, ditto, --  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

**PAGE 237**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the "Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal", signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 18, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor Lieutenant Governor DANIELL has been pleased to appoint Peter Pegus, Esquire, to the situation of Assistant Superintendent of Native Tribes.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 20, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Stores will be open for the reception of WHEAT from Agriculturists on any Day after Monday next, the 24th Instant, (Holidays excepted) between the hours of 9 and 4, agreeably to the proposal made by the Local Government contained in a Notice from this Office, published in the Gazette of the 13th of June 1833.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 20, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor having heard with regret, that the number of European Dogs in the possession of the Natives, has of late greatly increased, which cannot have any good tendency, and sooner or later may lead to serious results, has been pleased to direct me to caution the Public in future, against the continuation of the practice of giving Dogs to the Natives.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*February 20, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has granted the following Town Allotments:-

**PERTH**  
P11 Mary Gregory  
**FREMANTLE**  
241 John Morrell junior  
244 William Marrs

The assignment of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Civil Commissioner there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes.

437 Robert Ferres  
452 Thomas W Mews  
540 Joseph Morris  
S558 Sophia Weavell  
569 William Harrison

J S ROE,  
*Surveyor General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, FEBRUARY 21, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate "*marked Tenders for Work at the Flats*", will be received at this Office on Wednesday the 26th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to enter into a Contract to dig a Channel Fourteen Feet wide, and Eighteen inches deep in the shallow parts of the Old Passage, commencing at the Doctor's Hole, and extending (with the exception of the intervening deep water) to the Bar at the entrance to the said Passage, being a distance of about Seventeen Hundred and Forty-nine yards. The price to be stated per Hundred yards; but One hundred yards shall be done at first, as a trial.

For any information regarding the nature of the Ground in the Channel, or any other particular, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, FEBRUARY 21, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday next, the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who will undertake to Supply for the use of the Colonial Dispensary, the following Articles, viz:-

One Writing Desk  
One Ink-stand  
One Lanthern  
Quarter Rream (sic) of Wrapping Paper  
Three pounds Twine

For further particulars as to dimensions of Writing Desk, application to be made to ALEXANDER COLLIE, Esquire, Colonial Surgeon.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **LOST**

ON Tuesday morning last, three CASKS of PORK belonging to Government, were accidentally lost in Fresh Water Bay. Any person or persons finding or giving satisfactory information of the same, will be rewarded for their trouble, on applying to

C FARMER, Perth

### **TO LET CHELTENHAM FARM**

On the Canning River. Apply to G LEAKE,  
*Fremantle*

### **TO BE SOLD**

TWO remarkably fine KANGAROO DOGS, one warranted to show. The particulars may be known, and the Dogs seen, at *Leeder's Hotel*, Perth.

**JUST IMPORTED**  
*EX "FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS,*  
FROM LAUNCESTON  
**AND ON SALE**  
AT THE  
*STORES OF E & S G HENTY,*  
FREMANTLE  
ON MODERATE TERMS  
*For Cash,*

TEA in chests  
Rum in hhds  
Brazil and Java tobacco  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Prints  
Flushing clothes  
Duck, light canvass, and toweling  
Jugs of sizes  
Well assorted slops  
Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
Whips, spurs, &c, &c

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10, 10 x 12  
Mould Candles, in boxes, at 1s and 1s 2d per lb  
Beaver Hats (drab) 30s each  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt, 65s per cwt  
Muskets 30s each  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen, 40s per doz  
French Vinegar, 5s per gallon  
Taylor's Brown Stout, £8 8s per hhd  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese, 1s 6d per lb  
Oats, 8s per bushel  
Kangaroo skins, 48s per dozen  
A large variety of Haberdashery  
Boots and Shoes  
A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth Nail Hair and Shaving Brushes, Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, 5 5s, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread, at 10d per lb,  
A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails  
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons

E & S G HENTY  
Fremantle, January 29, 1834

**TO LET**

A neat COTTAGE and GRANT at the Contonment, near Fremantle. The cottage consists of two rooms, and is built of stone. Any one wishing to hire the same, may do so, on applying to MR STONE, Registrar of the Civil Court, as Public Guardian to the Heir at Law. Dated the 14th February, 1834.

---000---

The passages made by the "Cumberland" and "Fanny" in 19 days from Launceston, will prove the advantage of selecting this season of the year for the importation of stock.

The tea imported by Messrs Henty has come to a good market; they are offering it for sale by the chest at 6s, or by taking two chests, at 5s 6d; we are not aware that any of it has reached Perth.

A dissenting chapel is about to be built at Perth by subscription. The subscribers we believe are principally of the Wesleyan denomination. Mr Inkpen has given up half of his town allotment, and the building will be erected by *subscription* labour.

**PAGE 238**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVAL**

On the 20th inst., the cutter "Fanny", navigated by Mr Stephen Henty, left the Tamar on the 29th ult.; arrived at King George's Sound on the 13th, left on the 17th, and reached this port on the 20th inst. The "Freak", of Sydney, was watering at the Sound. Off Cape Outway spoke the "Bolina" from London, bound to Sydney.

Lying in Gages Roads – The "Australian", "Thistle", "Monkey", and "Fanny". In Cockburn Sound, the government schooner "Ellen".

The "Australian" will sail to-morrow; the "Ellen" for K.G. Sound & Augusta on Wednesday next.

A MAIL is open for Van Diemen's Land per "Thistle".

Imports per "Fanny", burthen 36 tons, from Launceston:-  
18 hhds rum, 9 baskets and 3 casks tobacco, 20 chests tea, 3 cases cherry, 2 cases prints, 2 casks slops, 1 cask crockery, 5 hhds porter, 1 bundle tea trays, 3 coils rope, 2 bags hair brooms, 1 bale sundries.

### **TO CORRESPONDENTS**

We must decline giving insertion to "W" communication, as the party to whom it refers is on the eve of departing from the Colony and will not have an opportunity of rebutting the imputations, should they turn out to be incorrect.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1834

By the "Fanny" from Launceston, we have our files of Van Diemen's Land journals up to the 10th of January. The *Tasmanian* of that date, contains a summary of English intelligence up to the 7th Sept., we must, however, defer giving any extracts until our next.

Nothing has transpired regarding the subject which more immediately interests us at the present moment – namely, the departure from England of Governor SIR JAMES STIRLING. The few English letters received by way of Van Diemen's land strengthen the opinion which is generally entertained, that we may daily expect an arrival from England.

The state of the public mind as to the Clergy, is represented to be highly excited. One of the acts recently passed had restricted all legal claims to Church property to the last 60 years, and had foreclosed them altogether if not enforced within a period expiring on the 15 August. "Thousand of suits" had been instituted in consequence. A motion was brought forward in the house, to suspend for a year the innumerable suits, which Lord Althorp expressed himself ready to adopt, in order to stop "*what, from the irritation it has created, had brought the existence of the church itself into imminent danger.*"

---000---

The following is the Kings' Speech, which his Majesty delivered in person, on Thursday the 28th August, when Parliament was prorogued to the 31st October:-

### **MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN**

In opening the present Parliament, I stated, that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention.

The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demands my warmest acknowledgements, and enables me to close a Session, not more remarkable for its extended duration, than

for the patient and persevering industry which you have displayed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of the definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the Convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations in that Kingdom; and I have accredited a minister to the court of her most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon.

You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

The hostilities which have disturbed the peace of Turkey have been terminated; and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any events which may effect the present state or the future independence of that empire.

An investigation carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, to the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, for the several successive Sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been opened for the activity and enterprise of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention, commensurate with the magnitude and difficulty of the subject, while your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the proceedings of the assemblies and conduct of all classes in my colonies may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

I observe with satisfaction, that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles to property have been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; whilst by others the proceedings in the courts of law and equity have been more expeditious and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions.

You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects.

With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting into one body the enactments of the criminal law, and by inquiring how far and by what means a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence. I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the united kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their judicature, and their police. In the mean time, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions upon sound principles to the Royal and Parliamentary Boroughs of Scotland. Your attention will, therefore, be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England, which have now acquired the right of returning members to parliament.

It was with the greatest pain that I felt compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been in a great measure subdued.

I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great and unavoidable severity may cease; and have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction to the various salutary and remedial measures, which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which in pursuance of my recommendation you have passed with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments and the acts for the better regulation of juries both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proofs that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects; and thus effectually cement the legislative union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

### **GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

I thank you for your supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of former sessions, and you have wisely applied the savings which have thus been affected to a diminution of the public burthen. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the state, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown and the true interests of the people.

### **MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN**

In returning to your respective counties, you will carry with you the gratifying reflection that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your fellow subjects. During the recess your attention will be equally directed to the same important object. And in this useful and honorable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessings of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of any people in that love of liberty and order, that spirit of industry and obedience to the laws, and that moral worth which constitute the safety and happiness of nations.

---000---

A letter from Captain Ellis, Superintendent of Native Tribes, remarking upon some few observations which appeared in our last number, touching the present conduct of the natives, will be found in another portion of our columns. The subject is one of such deep and vital importance, involving our future safety, that we cannot allow it to pass without some comment; and it is to be hoped that the open discussion of the facts, will silence the whispered murmurs which have for some time been floating abroad, as to the apparent inefficiency of Captain Ellis's establishment for the purposes contemplated in its organization. When we consider that our property and probably the lives of our agricultural settlers, are depending upon the attention which

### **PAGE 239**

may be devoted to this service, it is time indeed it behoves us to look scrupulously to its performance. The conduct of the natives has for some short time past been marked by an evident disposition to return to their old habits of speculation, they therefore require to be strictly watched, - we will not say that their petty acts would warrant or that it would be politic forcibly to repulse them - but the repetition of these cases teach us the necessity of circumspection; and with the gradually accumulating evil, daily extending its pernicious effects, to whom can we more reasonably address ourselves than to the persons officially appointed to make themselves acquainted with the habits and manners of the natives, and whose duty, it is to endeavour to persevere a friendly intercourse with them.

The Government in the most humane spirit, to obviate the recurrence to acts of severity, and to conciliate the natives, ordered wheat or flour to be issued to them under the superintendence of Capt Ellis. For some short time the system appeared to work well; but it never had the effect of removing them from our streets, and

now, when their importunities become seriously annoying, if you direct them to the proper quarter for relief, they either satirically or insolently decline making their application, preferring their mendicant life, roving from door to door. If, as we have shown, the system, suggested we believe by Capt Ellis, has failed in producing the effect which was anticipated, let us by all means have recourse instantly to some other mode, accommodating our proceedings to the varying conduct of the characters we have to deal with. We approach this question with caution, feeling the difficulties which surround it, but without assuming much credit for the discovery, we may safely state, if the natives spurn the proffered sustenance at the hands of the Government in the manner we have alluded to, the expense which is going on, may be well dispensed with. That we are approaching to a state of open hostility again, we think can be little doubt; it is time, therefore, to begin to reflect seriously upon the question, and if it be found, from whatever cause it may arise, that the arrangements contemplated by the Government are not effectual, let immediate steps be taken to amend them.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been informed, that a change is about to take place in the destination of Assistant Superintendents of Native Tribes. Mr Norcott will be recalled to Perth, and Capt Pegus, who has recently received an appointment, will be stationed at Guildford, with four privates, for the better safeguard of the settlers there, as well as on the Upper Swan. The proposed arrangement appears to have given general satisfaction.

### **NARROW ESCAPE – NATIVE FIRE**

A few days ago, immense volumes of smoke were seen rising in the neighbourhood of Mr Shaw's farm, at the head of the Swan, between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., when the neighbours and the military stationed near there, with the most prompt and praiseworthy alacrity, repaired to the spot in order to render every assistance. The intense heat, however, of the rolling body of fire, compelled them to desist, and no alternative remained but to stand at some distance off the anxious spectators of its progress towards the hayricks and premises of Mr Shaw. Happily when it had reached within a few yards of the ricks the wind lulled, and the fire abated, the whole of the party then instantly seized the opportunity, and, rushing towards the flames with large boughs, contrived to get the fire under. Mr Shaw fully expected that the premises would be burnt down, and all hands were employed in removing the property. In a small hut, near which the fire passed, Mr Burgess had about 200 bushels of newly-thrashed wheat. Providentially no damage was sustained. The natives we understand set fire to the bush intentionally, but it is unknown whether it was done with a view to injure Mr Shaw. A singular circumstance occurred which would rather sanction an opinion that a premeditated design existed; a fire was kindled in the bush on the opposite side of the river between Mr Bull's and Mr Burgess's farm about the time that the fury of the other fire was allayed. The story of the spearing of Mr Shaw, jun., has been much exaggerated; from what we can learn the native was not altogether to blame. We shall probably hear more of this occurrence.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - Observing a statement in your last paper respecting the conduct of the Natives lately, with the remark, (amongst others) that "It would be well for the Superintendent to take some steps to protect us from their depredations," I feel myself called upon to acquaint you, that in consequence of the reduction made in the Establishment, which I have hitherto conducted for the purpose of controlling the Natives, I have *not a man* at my disposal for any of the purposes so necessary for the preservation of the Peace, and protection of property; and having been confined by an accident for some time, I can only lament, what it is out of my power by individual exertion to remedy.

As the observations in your paper are calculated to convey the idea of neglect of duties, which it has hitherto been my endeavour and anxious wish to perform to the best of my ability, I trust your will do me the justice to give these remarks equal publicity.

I am, Sir  
Your obedient Servant,  
T T ELLIS,  
S.N.T.  
*Mount Eliza, Feb 17, 1834*



## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE

A Parliamentary Return has just reached us, which details some extensive and satisfactory savings in our colonial expenditure. The retrenchment we advert to is not altogether immediate, but the certainty that an improved system will be adopted for the future, is sufficient to justify our approbation of the plan. These salutary reductions are fixed upon the following scale:-

BRITISH GUINEA – The governor is to lose £3500 out of £6258; and the office of the King's receiver, £500; book-keeper-general £521, receiver of dues, £395; and colonial agent, £600; to be abolished

CEYLON – The governor loses £3200 out of £11,700 immediately – and £1000 more on the retirement of Sir W Horton. The stud establishment, which cost £1091, and the government vessels, which were a charge of £2093, are to be got rid of by sale.

FERNANDO PO – This establishment is at an end; no money will be required after this month, and the saving amounts to £11,652.

LOWER CANADA – The governor loses £2278 by the reduction of military pay and allowances, out of £8501; and in Nova Scotia the lieutenant-governor is to receive only £4000 instead of £6000. The vote to the Society for the propagation of the gospel is reduced from £16,000 to £8000, and will be ultimately discontinued.

MALTA – The general expense is lowered by £3219. The office of vendue master has been abolished, and the president of charitable institutions will give the services gratuitously.

MAURITIUS – The governor loses £1000 out of a salary of £8000; and the colonial secretary is reduced £2000, while the office of private secretary is done away with, and the colonial allowances to the amount of £1000 discontinued. The collector of customs is in future to receive only £900 instead of £2000, and the sums of £420 to the colonial archivist, and £912 to the superintendent of the Martricule, are to be no longer paid.

NEW SOUTH WALES – £4989 are saved out of £31,697. The office of master in chancery £800 a year, and the surveyor of distilleries £627, are abolished. The registrar of the Supreme Court to be also abolished on a vacancy.

TRINIDAD – Here many important changes take place. The governor is to receive £3500 instead of £5000, and the chief judge £2000 instead of £3500; the offices of judicial referee, £1241; of postmaster £150; of captain of the fort, £100; of porter to the Camara, £120; of superintendent of public works, £300; provost-marshal of militia, £100; of vendue officer, £1105; of assistant-surveyor-general, £220; many others being abolished.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND – The commissioners of land survey, £730, and the land board £331, are abolished. At Swan River, the storekeeper's department, £250, and the situation of staff-officer, £80, are abolished. – *Launceston Advertiser*

---000---

The total official value of produce sent to England from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Swan River, last year, by Mr Irving's return, the inspector general of imports and exports, was no more than £191,841 3s 2d, while the exports from Great Britain to the same Colonies amounted to £577,114 10s 2d. This disparity however is not always a criterion of civilization or colonial prosperity. For the produce sent to England from New Zealand and the South Sea Islands for the same period, was £6442 10s, while the British goods exported to these countries amounted only to £4872 9d. – *Hobart-town Courier*

## PAPER MONEY

We recommend the following remark, from the last number of the *Monthly Magazine*, on paper currency to the serious perusal of those who would argue that the present distress among people in business in Hobart-town is occasioned by the over issues of discounting of the banks, when at the same time it is very likely that some additional issue from that source, or some more positive distribution of the funds in the colonial chest, would very materially relieve the pressure:-

“Whatever may be advanced upon the ground of ancient usage and settled convenience with regard to the royal prerogative or coining gold and silver money, assuredly the same arguments do not apply to the question of a free and unlimited paper circulation. In the immense and universally diffused and complicated commercial transactions of this great nation, it is not in the power of tyranny and folly to restrain us from the use of paper money, and indeed the extension of the currency is the gravamen of the present discussions upon our monetary system, the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, or the substitution of a National Bank, being in comparison no more than the chaff of this great question. For without an extension of our circulating medium, no prosperity, contentment, or political tranquility can ever return to the people of this country; and our false legislation upon the subject of banking has brought forth more commercial loss, embarrassment, and ruin, and more misery, malice, and disaffection amongst the masses of our industrious population, than can now be remedied without the demolition of our aristocratical institutions, or perhaps the downfall of the monarchy itself. – *Hobart-town Courier*.

The *Gazette* has renewed the notice of a reward of 200 sovereigns and a free pardon, for the

## **PAGE 240**

apprehension of the bushranger, Britton. This fellow, with his two confederates, Brown and Jeffkin, attacked the house of Mr Vaughan, River Mersey, and plundered it of much valuable property. Britton wanted to make a “clear sweep”, but his companions would agree to take such things only as they could conveniently carry. They appeared much exhausted on their first arrival, and might, we should have thought, have been easily captured. There is something to us very strange in the hitherto successful career of these ruffians: either the settlers and their servants must be very indifferent, or the bushrangers very bold and powerful. – *Tasmanian*.

Our intelligent contemporary– the learned Invisible of the *Courier* – is alarmed at the inequality of our exports and imports, and has suggested that the balance should be equalized by the copious exportation of *raspberry jam* to India! We beg to suggest an additional article, which might be manufactured in sufficient quantities to realize a very handsome profit, namely, *mushroom catsup*. – *Tasmanian*.

It is certainly very true that many of us encouraged by the facility which the Banks and other propitious circumstances afforded us, have launched more into colonial improvements, fencing, building, and in some cases perhaps even into less stable speculations than we ought, or the returns especially agriculture, would allow us to pay the interest of much less the principal of the money invested, and that this state of things going on has led to depression, nevertheless no one can deny that the abstraction of the circulating medium, brought about in a main degree by the draining that the sale of crown lands and other exacting measures have occasioned, is the principal cause of the present general depression and stagnation of all kinds of trade.

What, let any candid inquirer ask is the cause of the depression, the distress which has now for years existed in England? What more than the stoppage of the one pound bank notes? A damp was immediately thrown over the whole retail transactions of the metropolis, extending itself by degrees to the manufacturing and other districts. People at the head of affairs – wholesale merchants and those who receive their incomes in large sums of money, and pay them away in checks upon their banker, have little idea of the necessity that exists in detail of all minor transactions for a sufficient supply of the circulating medium – of small change and what a blank – a stagnation is immediately occasioned when a deficiency of it arises out of any impolitic measure or other over-ruling cause.

At present the whole circulating medium of Hobart-town is confined to bank notes, to dollars at 4s 4d (accumulated upon us from Sydney owing to their passing there at only 4s) and copper. A shilling is now as great a rarity amongst us, as a guinea was in London during the late war when it passed for 30s. If a person should enter a shop in order to purchase an article worth perhaps a shilling, he has no alternative but to take in change of his dollar, 3s 4d in copper, or to be trusted. Under such circumstances, in three instances out of four, he will abstain from entering the shop or store at all – and so far as a compulsory means of economy, the depression is perhaps wholesome. But extravagant habits meet their indulgence usually not so much in the expenditure of small as of large sums, and in this way they find their outlet, and people buy horses, carriages, fine furniture and even plate as before, paying for them perhaps in acceptances at three months, which they are encouraged to do by buying to the amount of £20 and upwards.

As a proof that wholesale merchants and capitalists do not suffer so much, or participate with that severity in this state of things, we have only to mention the recent depreciation and expulsion of that most useful and

serviceable coin, the rupee from the colony, for the sake of a paltry temporary profit of two or three pence on each. But be this as it may, the authorities and persons of property generally in the colony, may rest assured that there exists at present a most ruinous want of a convenient circulating medium, and which if left unremedied will be productive of the worst consequences. Small change is as necessary to traffic as the article to be bought with it. In one channel and that a large one, the government will soon find out the result, for there are not any three public houses in Hobart-town at this time, that sell so much spirits as one used to do formerly, and of course the duties to the customs will be proportionally diminished.

As one measure that might afford some relief, we would advise the Government to cut up a quantity of dollars into sections of four equal parts, and a third part, so as to make each of the four larger bits pass for a shilling, and the smaller for four pence. If this were done, and it could be done very easily and especially if the bits were stamped with some colonial characteristic signature, a species of circulation would be thrown in amongst us that would not so readily leave us, which would be a vast convenience to retail dealers, to the labouring and poorer classes, who suffer most from the want of it. At any rate the experiment we think might be made in the first instance to a small extent without any hazard. – *Hobart Town Courier*

### EXTRACTS

**AN “ELEGANT”.** – Lord Mute is an English élégant – a dandy. You know not what he has been. He seems as if he never could have been a boy: all appearances of nature has departed from him. He is six feet of inanity enveloped in cloth! You cannot believe God made him – Stultz must have been his Frankenstein. He dresseth beautifully – let us allow it – therein nothing is outré about him; you see not in him the slovenly magnificence of other nations. His characteristic is neatness. His linen – how white! His shirt-bottons – how regularly set in! His colours – how well chosen! His boots are the only things splendid in his whole costume. Lord Mute is certainly an excellent taste; it appears in his horses, his livery, his cabriolet. He is great in a school of faultless simplicity. There can be no doubt that in equipage and dress, Englishmen excel all other Europeans. But Lord Mute never converses. When he is dressed, there is an end of him. – *Lytton Bulwer’s England and the English – unpublished.*

***The wonderful advantages of Drunkenness*** – If you are determined to be poor, be a *Drunkard*; and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a *Drunkard*; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed upon by knaves, be a *Drunkard*; for that will make their task easy.

If you would become a fool, be a *Drunkard*; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your horse, be a *Drunkard*; and you will do it effectually.

If you would expose both your folly and secrets, be a *Drunkard*; and they will soon run out as the liquor runs in.

If you think you are too strong, be a *Drunkard*; and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a *Drunkard*; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would be a dead-weight on the community, and “cumber the ground”, be a *Drunkard*; for that will render you useless, helpless, burthensome, and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a *Drunkard*; for the approach of a drunkard is like that of a dunghill.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a *Drunkard*; and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

Finally, if you are determined to be destroyed in estate, body, and soul, be a *Drunkard*; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

**REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.** – In a seaport town on the west coast of England, some years ago, there was a notice given of a sermon to be preached one Sunday evening, in a dissenting chapel there. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling, and that circumstance, together with the pious object of the discourse – to enforce the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath – attracted an overflowing audience. After the usual prefatory prayer, and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out the text, and was about to proceed with his sermon; when he suddenly paused, leant his head on the pulpit, and remained silent for a few moments. It was imagined that he had become indisposed; but he soon recovered himself, and, addressing the congregation, said, that before entering upon his discourse, he begged to narrate to them a short anecdote. “It is now exactly fifteen years,” said he, since I was last within this place of worship; and the occasion was, as many here may probably remember, the very same as that which has now brought us together. Amongst those that came thither that evening, were three dissolute young men, who came not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in the pulpit. Accordingly they had not listened long to the discourse when one of them

said impatiently “why need we listen any longer to the blockhead? – throw!” but the second stopped him, saying, “let us first see what he makes of this point.” The curiosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied, than, he, too, said, “Ay, confound him, it is only as I expected, throw now!” But here the third interposed, and said it would be better altogether to give up the design which brought them there. At this remark his two associates took offence, and left the church, while he himself remained to the end. “Now mark, my brethren,” continued the preacher, with much emotion, “what were afterwards the several fates of these young men. The first was hanged many years ago at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under the sentence of death for murder in the jail of this city. The third, my brethren” – and the speaker’s agitation here became excessive, while he paused, and wiped the large drops from his brow – “the third my brethren, is he who is now about to address you, listen to him. – *Chamber’s Edinburgh Journal*.

**PUNISHMENT FOR BAKERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.** – I had not proceeded up two of the steep streets, on my way to the Eski Saray, attracted by a review, when I was stopped by a singular exhibition peculiar to Turkish towns, a baker nailed by his ear to his door-post. I was fortunate, for the sight was sufficiently rare to make it a curiosity. The position of the rascal was most ludicrous, rendered more so by the perfect nonchalance with which he was caressing his beard. The operation, they say, does not hurt much; though in this case it was done very roughly, and the patient was obliged to stand on his toes to keep his ear from tearing. “This is nothing,” said my dragoman, observing my attention; “a few days ago a master baker, as handsome young fellow as ever you saw, had his nose and ears cut off; he bore it like a brave one: he said he did not care much about his ears, his turban would hide the marks – but his nose – he gave the executioner a bribe to return it to him, after he had shown it to the judge, that he might have it stuck on again.” “Poor fellow,” I thought, “that would have puzzled Carpuel!” “It served him right,” added my dragoman; “at that time loaves were scarcer than baker’s noses.” The Spartan appearance of the bread in the shops was evidence of the scarcity which still reigned; it had been blacker a short time previous, and caused serious disturbances, especially on the part of the women, which the government could not quell by distributing rations. – *Mirror*

## **MARKET PRICES**

### **RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, none
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb by the bag
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 13s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal,, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 2s
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s
Raisins, per lb, 10d	Gunpowder, per lb 4s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
 Single number One shilling  
 Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 241**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the "*Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*", signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**TEN POUNDS REWARD**

WHEREAS the GARDENS adjoining the water-side at Perth have been repeatedly plundered of Vegetables and Fruit, in some instances apparently with a malicious intent:- Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of TEN POUNDS, will be paid to any person or persons who may give such information as may lead to the conviction of any *one of the Offenders*.

Apply to W LEEDER, Perth

**JAMES OUGDEN  
SMITH AND FARRIER**

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in the above Business, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit and continuance of their support.

N.B. – J.O. has now an excellent HORSE on hire, remarkably well adapted for either the saddle or draft.

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

FLOATING Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trowsers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12 9x11 8x9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad Oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps.

JOHN DAVIS & Co.,  
*South beach, Fremantle*

**TO BE SOLD**

THE theory of Infantry Movements, in 3 vols, with a book of plates. By *Suasso*.  
General Regulations and Orders for the Army.  
Field Exercise and Evolutions.  
Directions for the Guidance of Paymasters.  
A Regulation Sword, and a handsome mounted Dirk, in a gilt scabbard, with a silk belt, &c, &c.

Apply to W STEEL, Fremantle.

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*At Perth and Fremantle,*  
**FOR CASH ONLY**  
**AT THE ANNEXED PRICES,**

<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
CAPE Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½d per lb
American, ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100
A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes, and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards	
London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair	
Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various	
Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each	
Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen	
A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, set of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans	
Common knives and forks	5s per doz
Superior ditto ditto	20s
Seine twine	2s 6d per lb
Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c	various
Three-inch deal planks	11d per foot
Coir rope	1s per lb
London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c	
Wheat	13s per bushel
Oats	8s
A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c	
Corks	4s per gross
Dutch cheese	1s per lb
Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins &c, &c), various	
Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery	
A number of paneled deal doors	25s & 30s each
Deal frames for window sashes	6s each
Raisins and other dried fruits	
Westphalia hams	1s 6d per lb
Iron in bar and rod	3d per lb
Ash oars	9d per foot
White, black, and green paint	
A quantity of pewter plates and basins	various
A variety of stationery	
New four bushel sacks	4s each
Window glass of various dimensions	&c, &c, &c

G LEAKE  
*February 4, 1834*

## **TO LET CHELTENHAM FARM**

On the Canning River. – Apply to G LEAKE,  
*Fremantle*

### **NOTICE**

A PETITION is now lying ready for signature at the Office of MESSRS A H & G F STONE, at Fremantle, for the purpose of petitioning the Lieutenant Governor to direct the Commissioner of the Civil Court to attend at Perth twice every week to hear motions, &c.

### **LOSS OF THE “AMPHITRITE”**

By a passenger who arrived in a steam-vessel from Calais, we learn the following particulars of the most melancholy occurrence which took place during the tremendous storm on Saturday, the 31st October, within a half a mile of the Port of Boulogne:-

Early in the afternoon of that day, our informant thinks between two and three o'clock, a vessel, said to be the “Amphitrite”, Hunter, commander, bound to Botany Bay, with 125 female convicts on board, and several children, grounded about half a mile to the right of Boulogne, and within a short distance of the shore. Assistance was promptly tendered, but was refused by the captain in the most positive manner. It is said, that he even carried a pistol in each hand, threatening to shoot any person who should attempt to come on board. His obstinacy is supposed to have proceeded from the hope that the ship would be got off on the return of the tide; and he is represented to have been further stimulated by the surgeon, who insisted, that as the custody of the women had been confided to him by the Government, it was his duty to take care that no communication should take place between them and the shore. The captain is said to have been a young man, not more than twenty-five years of age, and to his inexperience the fatal event must be attributed. The possibility of the vessel becoming imbedded in the sand seems not to have occurred to him. For a considerable time the vessel lay within a furlong of the multitude who had collected on the spot; every individual on board might have been landed with perfect safety; and the prisoners might have been re-embarked next day, if the vessel had remained safe. The rashness of both the captain and surgeon is, therefore, unaccountable. When the tide returned, the danger was irremediable; the violence of the storm continued unabated; and as the ship did not float, the perilous condition of the crew could no longer be concealed. The women, who had been shut up under the hatches, are said to have forcibly burst from the place of their confinement, the majority of them congregating into the cabin. A little before ten o'clock, the waves broke through the poop, and swept away, in an instant, every soul in the cabin. The work of destruction was soon completed; in a few moments the ship went to pieces, and out of 154 persons on board, only three escaped to land! and one of these died a few hours afterwards.

The captain is stated to have got on the same raft which bore to the shore one of the survivors, but a wave carried him off; and though he swam for some time, he ultimately perished. The surgeon and his wife also met a watery grave.

On the following morning the shore was strewed with the wreck, many parts of which furnished evidence of unsoundness. The vessel is said to have been very old, having been built nearly thirty years ago, and altogether unfit to have been employed any longer in any service. A rigorous investigation on this head will, it is hoped, be instituted.

Owing to the distance at which the British Consul resides from the port, he was not apprised that the vessel had struck until several hours afterwards, but he then repaired to the spot, and, doubtless, rendered all the assistance in his power.

The bodies of sixty-five women and one man were washed on shore in the course of Saturday night.

The annexed letter has been received from the agent to the “Amphitrite”, lost near Boulogne:-

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR, - Permit me to correct a part of the statement relative to the unfortunate "Amphitrite", lost at Boulogne. The late Mr John Hunter, master and owner, was full 33 years of age, had been regularly brought up to sea, and captain of a ship as far back as eight years ago.

The British Consul at Boulogne says, the master and the surgeon having with pistols refused assistance is untrue. The "Amphitrite", although of the age mentioned, was a perfectly sound vessel,

### PAGE 242

having in March last had a very thorough repair at Deptford, under the inspection of the King's officers, being then in the transport service; and previous to her commencing the voyage on which she was lost, she was most minutely examined by the said officers, and found every way fit to perform the same.

"Relying on your known desire to correct any statements in which you have been misled, I trust to your insertion of the substance of the above in any way you may see best."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, "J LACHLAN"  
*Great Alie-street, Sept 3.*

To return to the narrative of events. The female convicts, who were battened down under the hatches, on the vessel running aground, broke away the half deck hatch, and frantic, rushed on the deck. Of course they entreated the captain and surgeon to let them go on shore in the long boat; but they were not listened to, as the captain and surgeon did not feel authorized to liberate prisoners committed to their care.

About seven o'clock the flood tide began. The crew, seeing that there were no hopes, clung to the rigging, the poor 108 women and 12 children remained on deck, uttering the most piteous cries. The vessel was now about three-quarters of a mile (English) off the shore, and no more. Owen, one of the three men saved, thinks the women remained on deck in this state, about an hour and a half!!! Owen and four others were on the spars, and thinks they remained there three-quarters of an hour; but seeing no hope of being saved he took to swimming, and was brought in a state of insensibility to an hotel. Towsey, another of the men saved, was on a plank with the captain. Towsey asked who he was? He said, "I am the captain," but the next moment he was gone. Rice, the third man, floated ashore on a ladder. He was in the aft when the other men took to the raft. When the French pilot-boat rowed away, after being rejected by the captain, he (Rice) saw a man waving his hat on the beach, and remarked to the captain, that a gentleman was waving to them to come ashore. The captain turned away, and made no answer. At the moment the women all disappeared, the ship broke in two.

These are the facts of this awful case. The French Marine Humane Society immediately placed hundreds of men on the beach; and the office of lodging being close to the shore, as soon as the corpses were picked up they were brought to the rooms, where I assisted many of my countrymen in endeavoring to restore them to life. Our efforts were fruitless, except in the cases of the three men, Owen, Rice, and Towsey. I never saw so many fine and beautiful bodies in my life. Some of the women were the most perfectly made; and French and English wept together at such a horrible loss of life in sight of - aye, and even close to the port and town. Body after body has been brought in. More than 60 have been found; they will be buried tomorrow. But, alas! Alas! Only three lives have been saved out of 136!

### MAGISTRATE'S COURT, PERTH,

*Before the Hon. W H Mackie, Esq.*

**Henry Terry** was summoned by John Mason, his landlord, for having clandestinely removed his effects from his lodgings to deprive the landlord of the power of distraining, thereby subjecting himself to forfeit double the value of the goods removed. On defendant entering into an agreement, with security, to pay the rent by instalments, the charge was dropped.

**John Paget**, a private in the 21st regt., was fined 10s for drunkenness, and assault upon George Smith, - and on refusal to pay, was sentenced to one Calendar month imprisonment, with hard labour.



A complaint by Mary Mason, of the 'Freemason's Arms', against three persons for refusing to quit her house after the hour for closing, was dismissed, it appearing that she had not taken the proper measure of sending for the constable, until long after the proper hour.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURE

On Tuesday the 25th ult., the "Australian", Capt Goumard, for the Mauritius.

The government schooner "Ellen" has been detained, but was expected to sail for K. G.'s Sound and Augusta this morning.

The "Thistle" will sail on Tuesday for K. G.'s Sound and Launceston.

Lying in Gage's Roads – The "Thistle", "Monkey", and "Fanny".

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1834

In our last number we stated, that we had received Van Diemen's land journals up to the 10th of January, the *Courier* has since reached us, dated the 17th, with English news to the 25th of Sept. In Portugal Miguel had made his last effort in an attack by Bourmont on Lisbon, from which he was repulsed with much loss. Donna Maria, the acknowledged Queen, had embarked from England. The meeting of the absolute Powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, at Toplitz, was augured by some to portend war on the liberal Governments of France and England, but Prussia was known to be decidedly opposed to a rupture.

Under the head of shipping intelligence we perceive that, in Mr Hardy's list, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, of ships trading to British Colonies, the "James Pattison" and the "Quebec Trader" are still reported as lying on for this port. The "Bolina", bound for Sydney, the vessel we noticed in our last week's shipping report as having been spoken by the "Fanny" off Port Dalrymple, we observe is in the same list.

The "Merope" is advertised at Hobart Town for our port, but there appears some doubt whether she will obtain a sufficient cargo to offer an inducement for her to touch here on her way to the Mauritius. It is reported, we know not upon what foundation, that about 200 mechanics are about to remove from Hobart Town to King George's Sound. This is a strange and unaccountable reaction; but the settlement, we fear, is little prepared for the reception of so valuable an importation, at the *present moment*; the number of settlers there – we notice it not invidiously, but to correct any erroneous impressions which may have gone abroad, and which only entail disappointment and disgust – is by no means equal to the employment of so large a body of artisans. Four persons, builders, we believe, have been landed there by a vessel which touched there from Van Diemen's land, the name of which we have not been able to learn. The Sound, from its advantageous position for watering vessels passing to and fro from the sister colonies, is frequently visited to their mutual benefit and should the company, consisting of several wealthy individuals, which Colonel Hanson is said to have formed at Madras, forthwith proceed to commence operations in that quarter, the settlement will make a rapid progress. Governor James Stirling is, we believe, unacquainted with this report, letters having reached this from India, conveying the outline of the plan to be adopted, and the consequent arrangements which the projectors wished to have effected. We are of opinion, from what we can learn, that some credit may be attached to this rumour, but as the company will most probably import their own workmen, the 200 mechanics we have alluded to must not begin to build upon this foundation.

---000---

We are informed that an Act to amend No. 2, the trespass act, is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council; and that it is also in contemplation to introduce a fencing act only applicable to town and suburban allotments. The principal objects to be effected by these acts are, as far as we can learn, to debar those parties who have not incurred the expense of fencing in their allotments, or where they are not properly enclosed, from obtaining legal remedy against trespasses. The act No. 2 gave the magistrates the power of enforcing half the amount of damage, if the place of trespass was not sufficiently fenced in; this, by the new act, will be entirely done away with.

---000---

The notice we took a few weeks ago of the discovery by Mr Peel and Capt Byrne of a number of cattle in the bush, on the banks of the Murray, to which they were directed by the natives, has induced Mr Carter, accompanied by his stock-keeper, to make an effort to drive some of them in. In their first attempt they were unsuccessful, but they are now out again with an increased force, and most probably will secure a portion of the stock. How the question of right and ownership will be decided remains to be proved. On their first excursion, Mr Carter has informed us, they fell in with a plain of the richest grass and finest loam he has seen in the Colony, comprising an area of about 4000 acres, the whole of which he represents could be turned up with a plough, without the outlay of one shilling for clearing. It had no appearance of being subject to inundations. When the country in that neighbourhood is surveyed, and the exact position is established, whoever may turn out to be the proprietor of it will have a valuable property. It is said to be within 30 miles of Fremantle, and about 45 miles of Perth.

---000---

The “Australian” arrived here at a period when it was generally considered the market was glutted; however, notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of things, we are glad to hear, the super-cargo and others interested in the adventure have contrived to effect sales to the amount of upwards of £3000.

**THE WEATHER.** – During Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, we had a heavy fall of rain, which continued almost without intermission, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

### **PAGE 243**

**THE NATIVES.** – This apparently inexhaustible subject is again pressing upon our notice, arising out of the following occurrences:-

On Sunday last, several natives were assembled in the neighbourhood of the Bush Inn, the half-way house between this and Fremantle, and offered some molestation to Mr Butler’s son, by setting their dogs at the goats and other stock he was tending in the bush. The boy hurried home for assistance, when Mr Butler and one of the soldiers stationed at his house went out and overtook the natives. They were told to stand aside, in order to admit of Mr Butler’s shooting the dogs, which had been set upon, and worried the cattle; this they appeared reluctant to do, and on the soldier endeavouring to enforce it, his gun was nearly wrested from him, and a spear placed at his breast. The injury he received, however, was but trifling. Mr Butler was prevented from offering any resistance, - had it been the desire of the natives to have committed a violent assault – the ball which he had put into his gun being too large, and having stuck half-way. So much for this eventful history, which has been magnified by report, into a dreadful and alarming encounter with the natives.

Mr Brockman on the Upper Swan, has had one of his sheep speared, and a rumour has been in circulation that a spear was thrown at the shepherd; but it is perfectly unfounded. Molli-Dobbin, a native, has owned that he killed the sheep, but that he did not partake of it, because he *had not time to carry it off*. He makes this confession, by his own account, in consequence of the white people all accusing him of having killed a sheep, and threatening to “bong” (shoot) him. Working upon this feeling, Mr Tanner, a magistrate, at Guildford, directed Parker, a constable, who is on the most amicable terms with the natives, arising probably from a greater knowledge of their language than his neighbours, to induce him to consent to visit Perth, for the purpose of explaining the matter to Franka, as they term Mr F Armstrong. With this view he came down in the night, but, escorted by a file of soldiers, and immediately on his arrival here a note having been addressed by Mr Tanner to a resident magistrate at Perth, was lodged in the jail; where, if we are correctly informed, he was taunted and harassed with idle threats, that he would be taken out in the morning and shot “all the same as Midgegooroo.” This alarmed him; and naturally set his invention on the rack to effect his escape, which he accomplished in the course of the morning, by climbing up about 20 feet to a window, at the top of which there was an aperture sufficient to admit of his pushing himself through, and from this height he dropped upon the ground; the noise, however, alarmed the sentry, and some men who were working in an adjoining house, and he was instantly pursued, but without success. He reached Guildford in the afternoon, and after communicating to his friends, who were waiting near Parker’s, what had occurred, the whole of the party started into the bush. Molli Dobbin previously intimating that he had been well treated, and had had plenty to eat – the summum bonum of good treatment in their estimation, - and would consequently not spear white men. If this statement may be credited, which we have at present no reason to doubt, we must say we seriously lament the introduction of a system of treachery on our part, - we are weak indeed in our power of repressing, or avenging any acts of hostility, when we are reduced to the barbarous expedients of savage tribes. We seriously caution all the Gentlemen Magistrates on the Swan, &c, who we

believe have recently received instructions from the Government, to forward to Perth any offending natives, by as expeditious and as safe a conduct as they can command, to avoid *treacherously* promising what it may be found both inexpedient and impolitic in the Government to allow, when a further investigation has been entered into. Above all things, guard against leaving any impression on their minds, that we also can be treacherous; if the practice is once introduced, we shall be doubly degraded – we shall be losers in the contest, and sink low in the scale of civilized society. The natives have for the past week returned to the bush – no doubt awaiting our determination upon the occurrences we have related; if it is resolved not to proceed against them with hostility, we would strongly urge that a communication should be made to them, with as little delay as practicable, to that effect, otherwise, we predict, if they conceive themselves in a state of banishment from our towns, the annoyances the settlers have already too frequently experienced, will be renewed.

## EUROPEAN NEWS

(from the "TASMANIAN", Jan. 10, 1834)

Now Ministers have obtained at least three months' breathing time, they will have quite enough to occupy them. First, at home, the distress which prevails in every part of the United Kingdom is unspeakable! It is quite apparent, that it would have been utterly impossible for the Government to have gone on another year, without giving way, but for the RETURN TO PAPER MONEY? To that miserable measure, by which Ministers have now tied themselves, hand and foot, to the Chair of the Bank – a measure which all admit is only driving off the evil day for a very short time – the next step being, of necessity, the "*adjustment of the debt*," by converting it into terminable annuities, of course as long as the temper of the times will permit. That the winter, and the exacerbation of the general distress thereby produced, may hasten this "*adjustment*," and others which are at hand, is obvious; that it will do so, depends upon circumstances, of which it is impossible to venture an opinion. Let us look a little at the public journals – those unerring indices of events. We find the people refusing to pay not only tithes of all sorts, but even the ordinary church rates, even at the risk of stopping public worship. We copy the following from *The Times*:--

**RESISTANCE TO CHURCH RATES** – The ratepayers of Christ Church, Surrey, continue immovable in their refusal to make a Church rate, and to show that their opposition is not extended to the churchwardens, the vestry clerk, or the beadles, they have resolved in vestry to repay to the churchwardens, out of the poor-rates, the sum of £43 3s 6d, paid by them to the vestry clerk and the beadles, as their salaries from Easter last, which sum the vestry had disallowed in the churchwarden's account, such payment having been made out of the church-rate. Upon the receipt of the sum from the overseer, the churchwardens issued a notice to the parishioners, congratulating them that they are thereby enabled to meet the expenses of the church for a few months longer than the date they mentioned in their previous notice, when for the want of funds, the service of the church must cease.

Again we find the following in the *Chronicle*, the Whig organ itself:-

**TITHE PERSECUTIONS** – The Tithes' Stay of Suits Bill was thrown out on Monday, in the House of Lords. An amendment was moved by Lord Wynford, that the Bill be read a second time that day three months; and the Lord Chancellor seemed to consent to the amendment, on the ground that no great harm would result from allowing the matter to stand as it was till the next Session. "Those (said the noble Learned Lord) who were apprehensive that in the five or six intervening months, the suits in question might be brought to a close, knew very little of the nature of our laws, or of the cumbrous proceedings which must be necessary. Nothing could be done before Michaelmas Term (the 2d of November); and between that and the probable opening of the next Session, very slender progress could be made in any suit." An extract from the Carlisle Journal may serve to give our readers an idea of the animosity these suits have occasioned:- With respect to the present insane proceedings of the Clergy, we have a suggestion to offer, to which we beg the serious attention of all the tithe-payers. Mr Blamire may succeed, or he may not, in his present attempts to stay the suits which the Parsons have commenced; but we have no hope that he will be able to put an end to them. It is therefore, necessary that the people should be prepared to act for themselves. The Parsons have ever been strenuous advocates of passive obedience; let us fight them, then, with their own weapons; let us prove to them, how much we have profited by the lessons they have taught us – let us show them how effectually passive resistance will put an end to their claims. Our recommendation is this – and we offer it advisedly and in the most earnest manner possible – that all persons who have been sued for non-payment of green tithes, should refrain from putting in answers to the several bills which have been filed against them, and allow the Clergy to proceed by attachment for contempt of Court. Let this be done generally; instead of going to law with the Parsons, and hiring dozens of pale-faced gentlemen in wigs and gowns, to argue that

white is black and black is white, let the tithe-payers put their hands in their pockets and look on. By this plan, if the Parsons obtain the object of their zealous search, they must get it by putting the tithe-payers in prison. Will they dare to attempt to imprison all the persons against whom they have commenced actions? Where are the prisons to hold the six thousands recusants? Where is the Parson who would venture to place one-half of his flock behind the bars of a jail? If such a one could be found, the day on which he exhibited his courage and his folly, would be the last of the tithe-system in England. The persons threatened by the tithe-cormorants may depend upon it, that the plan we have suggested is at once the safest, the cheapest, and the easiest to be carried into effect. That no time may be lost, and that a perfect understanding may be come to amongst the parties, whose properties, the Parsons are so anxious to get hold of, we recommend them to meet in the different parishes which have been threatened, to arrange some general plan of action upon the principle we have pointed out, and we have no doubt it will prove as effectual here as it has proved elsewhere." The subject stands over till the next Session, but it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretel that the popular discontent will not be stationary in the internal.

These extracts shew somewhat, but of course most faintly, the state of the public mind as to the clergy; their doom is decidedly fixed. Ministers are also not quite on the bed of roses in the West Indies. Lord Belmore, fresh from the spot, told them to their heads that the planters were ripe for a revolt – soon were his words verified. On the 7th September, intelligence was received from Jamaica, that such was actually the case. That the whole island rejected the miserable attempt to bribe them into submission to the contemptible half and half measure which had just been carried through Parliament, and that of so decided a character was the revolt, that the whole force, naval and military, in the Caribbean seas, was assembled at Kingston, with the expectation that the next mail would bring the result, either of abdication

## **PAGE 244**

by the Government which was supposed probable, or of a struggle in arms!

Here again we find the spirit of the times shewing itself in the plainest manner. Jamaica prefers Republican America to Regal Britain, even with the golden bribe which the latter holds out to preserve her possession! In Europe the same feeling is abroad universally! The Autocrat of Russia has been compelled to withdraw his whole force from the Turkish provinces, in consequence of the "*alarming symptoms*" (so the journals call them) of discontent which prevails in the northern and eastern part of that immense empire! A conference between Alexander and his brethren of Prussia and Austria was to be held at a small town on the Bohemian frontier. The object of course mutual protection against – their people !!!

## **PORTUGAL**

*(From the "GLOBE", September 6)*

"Advices have been received from Lisbon to the 31st August, and from Oporto to the 2d August. It appears that on the 26th Don Pedro and his suite embarked on board the "William IV" at Oporto, and after a pleasant passage along the coast, reached Lisbon on Sunday, the 28th, in the forenoon. When the steamer arrived opposite Fort St Julian, she displayed the Constitutional flag at each mast-head, and fired a royal salute. Fort St John and the other forts immediately fired a salute, and His Britannic Majesty's schooner "Pike", which was beating out of the Tagus with a mail for England, fired a salute, and the sailors manning the yards gave three hearty cheers. On approaching Belem, the steamer was surrounded by hundreds of boats of all sizes, decorated with blue and white flags from stem to stern, and crowded with passengers shouting "Viva Don Pedro" and "Viva Donna Maria!" The appearance of the British ships of war was truly grand, with their yards manned and a profusion of flags flying, with that of the young Queen's at the main, each firing a royal salute. A barge from the "Asia" with Admiral Parker, the British Consul, and several British naval captains, &c, immediately came alongside, and paid their respects to the Emperor. Several other barges, in which were the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, Admiral Napier and his son, &c, followed. Immediately it was known that Admiral Napier was alongside, the Emperor seemed most anxious to meet him, and left the poop of the steamer to assist the Admiral over the side. After the most enthusiastic greeting in the manner of the Portuguese, Don Pedro passed some high eulogiums on the Admiral, complimenting him in warm strains for his bravery. The Admiral then introduced his son, Captain Charles Napier, whom the Emperor shook by the hand with much warmth of feeling, congratulating him on his speedy recovery from his wounds, and thanking him for his gallant conduct in the late action.

“After some conversation with the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, Don Pedro embarked with them, accompanied by the Admiral and his son, in the Royal state barge, rowed by 80 men in splendid dresses, and proceeded to the “Don John” 74, followed by other barges, boats, &c. The “Don John’s” rigging was manned with the brave tars who had fought in the late action, and on the Emperor’s ascending the side, they gave three deafening cheers. After inspecting the “Don John”, the party left for the shore, under a salute from the Constitutional ships of war and the citadel. State and other carriages were in attendance at the landing-place to convey the Royal party to the Palace.

“The Emperor and his party, escorted by a military guard, &c, passed through the different streets, the balconies of the houses in which were crowded with both sexes, many of whom were elegantly dressed, and the enthusiasm displayed baffles description. All seemed eager to testify their joy at the presence of their liberator, as they styled Don Pedro.

“At night the city was most brilliantly illuminated, and a grand display of fire-works took place.

“A circumstance occurred on the landing of Don Pedro which made him at once popular with the people:- When he was stepping from the barge on shore, some of the police endeavoured to clear the way with their swords, when he called on them to put up their weapons, and taking out his own sword flung it into the sea. About 800 police of militia had been raised for the protection of the city. The behaviour of all classes was beyond all praise. The conduct of Don Miguel’s police had excited great sensation at Lisbon. It appears that Duc de Cadaval, with 3000 police, after they had fled from Lisbon, retreated to Caladas, about 25 miles north of Lisbon, and sacked the place for four hours, committing the greatest depredations on the persons and property of the inhabitants. On the 31st of July, they were on the road to Luceria.

A division of Don Miguel’s troops, about 1500, had forded the Tagus at Valoda, near Santerim, and a steamer was sent by Don Pedro to negotiate with them. It was generally supposed they would turn in favour to the young Queen.

The Supplement to the *Chronica*, an Oporto paper, of the 15th August, contains an official announcement of the recognition of Donna Maria by Lord William Russell, in his character of Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, entrusted with credentials to represent the British Government at the Court of Her Majesty. He was received at 1 o’clock of the 15th by Don Pedro, at the Palace of Aguda. Lord William on the occasion, presented to Don Pedro Admiral Parker, and the officers of the British navy.

Donna Maria, it is said, is to be married to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, a son of Eugene Beauharnois; but the French papers deny this, though they mention that the Prince has been forbidden, as a member of the Buonaparte family, to enter France. She is to repair immediately for Havre, with a view to proceed to Lisbon.

## **VAN DIEMEN’S LAND NEWS**

We have on frequent occasions striven to encourage the exertions of our agricultural friends to the rearing of horses, in the hope that a favourable market would be afforded us in India. We were led indeed to do so in a great measure by the arguments and prospects held out in the same respect by Capt Stirling, the present Governor of Swan River, to the new settlers of that colony. From the tenor of the following letter, with a copy of which we have been kindly favoured, we fear it would be in vain and unprofitable to entertain any hope of gain in the disposal of this article of our produce in the Indian market, whatever the colony of New South Wales with its herds of wild mountain horses may do. The letter is issued from the military department, and is dated at Fort St George, August 9, 1833. –

To the Secretary to Government at New South Wales -

Sir, - The right honorable the Governor in council having been given to understand that horses fit for cavalry purposes may be obtained in considerable numbers and at moderate prices in New South Wales, is desirous of securing to a British Colony a large portion of the capital which is now annually expended by this government in the purchase of Horses, for the remount of its cavalry, in a foreign market, and from which it is liable to be cut off either by internal commotion in that country or political events beyond the control of this government.

To prevent the possibility of disappointment to persons who may be desirous of sending horses from Australia to India, I am instructed to request that you will obtain the sanction of his Excellency the Governor,

for the issue of a proclamation expressive of the readiness of this government to take two hundred (200) horses as soon as they can be sent, and the same number during the 3 following years, if the first importation should be found to answer at the average rate of 590 Madras rupees, for each horse delivered at this presidency, and passed by a committee as agreeing with the following description:-

All horses to be entire and at least half bred, sound in wind and limb, compact, active, and capable of carrying 17 stone, not under 3 or above 7 years old, nor under 14 hands high, horses above 15 hands high are neither desired nor prohibited.

In conclusion I am directed to state that this government will be happy to receive information as to the present or future probability of horses adapted for cavalry and horse artillery, being imported into India from New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land.

Robert Clerk, Sec. to Government.

At the present rate of exchange, we observe that the Calcutta rupee is worth about 1s 8d sterling, while the Madras rupee mentioned in the secretary's letter is about 10 per cent, or 2d, less in value, that is 1s 6d each. This would amount to £44 5s per horse, but they are to be delivered at Calcutta free of expense to the Indian government, and as during so long a voyage, it is likely that many would die, it would be unreasonable to calculate on receiving the whole number of horses that might be shipped, including all casualties and expenses, of more than a net price of £20 per head – a price which in the present state of things in this colony at least, places the speculation entirely out of the question. Why the horses should each be able to carry exactly 17 stone, or how the capability for sustaining such a weight is to be ascertained, we do not exactly know. Very few officers who have resided even a short time in India, we suspect, weigh any thing like 17 stone.

“A fact has transpired during the week, which we trust will not pass unnoticed or unprovided for by the Government. Mr Walker, we learn, has agreed with Captain Wright, of the “Medway”, to purchase the cargo of Spanish American wheat, at 7s per bushel. Now, as this is entirely a new feature in the Colony, and as it is an understood thing, though not positively expressed, that all tenders for the supply of wheat or flour for the public service should be the produce and growth of the Island, we trust that Government, in order to provide for such an occurrence, will officially announce that no provisions will be received into the King's store by tender, whether corn, meat, or other items that are not *bona fide* produced in the Colony. In the case of wheat or flour, indeed the substitute of such an inferior article as would reach us from Valparaiso, would of itself justify its rejection. If any advantage is to be derived from supplying these tenders, surely the struggling settler, in the present state of the Colony, especially is entitled to this encouragement on the part of the Government.

## SYDNEY NEWS

The rains came too late for most of the wheat crops, in the southern and western parts of the district, and in many places the crops will be an entire failure. In the eastern and northern parts of the district, and especially in the neighbourhood of Bong Bong, the crops are better, and in some places truly abundant; in these parts, the late heavy thunder showers have much lodged the thickest and heaviest crops, but as they were fast approaching maturity, it is hoped the consequences will not be very important. Upon the whole, it seems certain that the produce of the whole district will be insufficient for its consumption.

The rains have been almost too much for the white and more tender kinds, the stems of which are weak, and lie close to the ground; much has become rotten underneath, and the rerun will be less than was expected some time since. Grey peas standing up better, are extremely luxuriant, and bid fair to yield a most abundant crop.

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 4d a (fresh) 2s 6d	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 2d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s

Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d  
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d  
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d  
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s  
Coffee, per lb, none  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a 5s  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
Swan, 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 10d  
Raisins, per lb, 10d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Sugar, per lb --  
Tea, per lb, none  
Potatoes, per lb, 3 a 4d  
Cabbages, each 3d  
Flour, per lb by the bag  
Wheat, per bushel 13s  
Hay, per ton, £8  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 2s  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 5 a 6s  
Gunpowder, per lb 4s  
Shot, ditto, --  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 245**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the "*Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*", signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*March 6, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that the following Bills are now about to be submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Council, viz.:-

- 1<sup>st</sup>. A Bill to regulate the fencing of Town and Suburban Allotments.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>. A Bill to amend "An Act to provide Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*March 6, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept of the Resignation of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as "Justices of the Peace,; viz. –

Thomas Peel, Esquire, Murray River.  
Francis Henry Byrne, Esquire, Ditto

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, MARCH 7, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate "*marked Tenders for Saddlery,*" will be received at this Office on Friday the 14th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Supply for the use of His Majesty's Service

- One Saddle, complete
- One Double-rein Bridle, complete, with curb, bit, and bridoon.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, MARCH 7, 1834

TO be sold by W SAMSON, Government Auctioneer, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Jail, Perth.

A quantity of Bran belonging to Government.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*



## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia, will be holden at the Court House at Fremantle, on Wednesday the second day of April next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. Dated this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**FOR LAUNCESTON**  
*Positively to sail in twenty days.*

THE Cutter "FANNY". For Freight or Passage, apply to

E & S G HENTY, Fremantle  
*March 5, 1834*

---000---

NOTICE is hereby given, that numerous Orders of Court and Notices are now lying at this Office, and should have been taken out and the fees paid, which not having been done by the parties concerned, those parties are hereby warned, that no fresh process will be granted to them until those fees are paid.

A list may be seen at this Office.

A H STONE  
Registrar

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that three (3) Oxen, one (1) Cow, one (1) Cow and Calf, and one (1) Heifer have been brought in from the bush; - All Persons, therefore, having any claims to such stock, are requested to send in their respective marks and brands to J R PHILIPS, Esq, Canning River, without delay, and they will meet immediate attention. If not clearly identified and all expenses paid within fourteen (14) days from this date, they will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses.

*Perth, March 3, 1834*

## ADVERTISEMENT

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late C B CHURCHMAN, ESQ., Canning River, deceased, are requested to send them in to me on or before the 31st March; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to settle their accounts within the above mentioned period.

J GREGORY  
*Rainworth, March 4, 1834*

**CIVIL COURT**  
*Wells, Agent for Cambell v Bickley.*  
**TO BE SOLD**  
**BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
**AT STEEL'S HOTEL, FREMANTLE,**  
On SATURDAY, the 15<sup>th</sup> March, at 12 o'clock,

**4000** Acres of LAND on the Avon River, and 32 acres on the island of Rottenest.

LAWRENCE WELCH,  
Bailliff of the Civil Court.  
*March 6, 1834*

## TO BE SOLD

AN excellent plot of LAND, containing two hundred Acres, situated opposite to Perth.

ALSO, -

A Suburban Grant, N, situated near Preston Point. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM LAMB, ESQ., Fremantle; or, to JOHN BUTLER, Fresh-water Bay.

*March 5, 1834*

## To close Consignments from England and the Cape of Good Hope.

BY MR W SAMSON  
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER,

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the STORES of L & W SAMSON, on the South beach, Fremantle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., *without any reserve*, the following Articles:-

AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, Cape fruits, consisting of pears, Peaches, Apricots and raisins; Pickles in great variety; Cocoa nut oil, Preserved ginger, Almonds, American sperm candles in 30 lb boxes, Ladies' black and white hose of all qualities, Men's and boy's shoes, Slop clothing, Cambric and book muslins, Net for caps, Ribbons, Silk handkerchiefs, Nankeens, and a great variety of other goods, that can be seen by application to the Auctioneer, or at the time of sale.

*March 6, 1834*

## TEN POUNDS REWARD

WHEREAS the GARDENS adjoining the water-side at Perth have been repeatedly plundered of Vegetables and Fruit, in some instances apparently with a malicious intent:- Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of TEN POUNDS, will be paid to any persons or persons who may give such information as may lead to the conviction of any *one of the Offenders*.

Apply to W LEEDER, Perth

## ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED

FLOATING Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trowsers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12 9x11 8x9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad Oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape,

## PAGE 246

Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps.

JOHN DAVIS & Co.,  
*South beach, Fremantle*

ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,  
*At Perth and Fremantle,*  
FOR CASH ONLY  
AT THE ANNEXED PRICES,

*Wholesale*  
CAPE Wines, 4s 6d per gal  
Ditto beef, 4½d per lb  
Ditto butter, 10d per lb

*Retail*  
5s per gal  
6d per lb  
1s per lb

Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½d per lb
American, ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100
A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes, and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards	
London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair	
Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various	
Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each	
Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen	
A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, set of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans	
Common knives and forks	5s per doz
Superior ditto ditto	20s
Seine twine	2s 6d per lb
Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c	various
Three-inch deal planks	11d per foot
Coir rope	1s per lb
London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c	
Wheat	13s per bushel
Oats	8s
A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c	
Corks	4s per gross
Dutch cheese	1s per lb
Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins &c, &c), various	
Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery	
A number of paneled deal doors	25s & 30s each
Deal frames for window sashes	6s each
Raisins and other dried fruits	
Westphalia hams	1s 6d per lb
Iron in bar and rod	3d per lb
Ash oars	9d per foot
White, black, and green paint	
A quantity of pewter plates and basins	various
A variety of stationery	
New four bushel sacks	4s each
Window glass of various dimensions.	
&c, &c, &c	

G LEAKE  
*February 4, 1834*

**JUST IMPORTED**  
**EX "FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS,**  
**FROM LAUNCESTON**  
**AND ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF E & S G HENTY,**  
**FREMANTLE**  
**ON MODERATE TERMS**  
For Cash,

TEA in chests  
Rum in hhds  
Brazil and Java tobacco  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Prints  
Flushing clothes  
Duck, light canvass, and toweling  
Jugs of sizes  
Well assorted slops  
Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
Whips, spurs, &c, &c

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10, 10 x 12  
Mould Candles, in boxes  
Beaver Hats (drab)  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt  
Muskets  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen  
French Vinegar  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese  
Oats  
Kangaroo skins  
A large variety of Haberdashery  
Boots and Shoes  
A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth Nail Hair and Shaving Brushes, Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread  
A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails  
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons

E & S G HENTY  
*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**  
**ARRIVAL**

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the "Maraboo", Capt Skelton, whaler: left London on the 12th Sept. 1833, bound for Mucassar, put into this port to recruit the captain's health.

Captain Toby, of the government schooner "Ellen", spoke the "Maraboo" off the coast, and, at the request of the captain, piloted her into Cockburn Sound.

The "Ellen" went out of the Harbour on the following morning to proceed to K.G.'s Sound.

Lying in Gage's Roads – The "Monkey". In Cockburn Sound, the "Thistle", "Maraboo", and cutter "Fanny". The "Thistle" will sail to-morrow morning for K.G.'s Sound and Launceston.

**BIRTH** – On the 3d instant, at Fremantle, Frances, the wife of Mr D SCOTT, Acting Harbour Master, of a son.

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
**SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834**

We have no later intelligence from England by the "Maraboo" than that already received by way of Van Diemen's Land. The captain informs us that two or three vessels were on the birth for this port, but he can form no opinion of their probable time of sailing. We are fast approaching to the winter season; sincerely do we hope that it will not close in upon us, before we have arrivals from England, communicating the result of SIR JAMES STIRLING'S efforts on our behalf.

---000---

Three of the seamen belonging to the "Maraboo" whaler underwent an examination before G Leake, Esq., J.P., on Wednesday last, when Captain Skelton preferred a charge against them, for deserting the ship, upon which they were committed.

Six of the seamen, on the arrival of the above vessel in Cockburn Sound, came on shore in one of the whale boats, which they beached near the wreck of the "Emily Taylor", and there left it to the chance of recovery. Upon this the Captain's charge of desertion was founded. Some differences appear to be existing between the Captain and the first Mate, which it is rumoured will require the decision of the Judge of the Admiralty Court; we hope before any steps are taken to bring the vessel into this Court, the parties will be apprised of the ruinous cost attending its proceedings; indeed such has been the inconvenience experienced in the neighbouring colonies, from the protracted detention of vessels, at an enormous expense, that it has been found desirable to pass a local act, to correct the evil. We earnestly advise all the parties to take these circumstances into their serious consideration. From an intimation we have received of the ruinous costs of the Admiralty Court, allowed by the Act of Parliament, we hope it will be some time before its authority is called into active operation.

---000---

We particularly direct the attention of Masters of vessels to the communication we have received from the Hon. J S Roe, Esq., Surveyor-General. The importance of an accurate description of an Island in the position of Maude's Reef, will, we are convinced, ensure from our contemporaries a correction of the erroneous bearings to which they have given publicity.

### LICENSES

Since the publication of the 11th of January of the names of those parties who had taken out Retail and Publicans' Licenses, the following have been added:-

Perth - Henry Trigg, Retail License  
Perth - Thomas Carter, Publicans' ditto  
Fremantle - John Davis & Co, Retail ditto  
Fremantle - W H Smithers, Publicans' ditto  
Fremantle - Mary Ann Bateman, ditto ditto

---000---

Applications having been made at the Colonial Office too late in the week to admit of a Notice appearing under the usual head of Government Notices, we are requested to publish the following list of Individuals about to leave the Colony:-

Frederick Pittman		per "Fanny"
William Burn	}	
Edward Chaplain	}	per "Maraboo"
James Mooney	}	
Joseph Francis	}	

---000---

Numbers of cattle, it will be seen by an advertisement, have been driven in from the bush, and placed in Mr Phillip's stock-yard, since which, we are told, the party have succeeded in driving in another bullock, and are now in pursuit of a valuable bull, which it is expected will be got in to-day. Mr Carter has gone openly and fairly to work in this business, but it really appears to us, that Government might, with reason and justice, on behalf of the public, take upon itself the task of recovering the stray cattle, more particularly when it is considered that a party unable to redeem his stock from the possession of the drover, must submit to a hurried sale *for cash* at very reduced prices.

The following is merely intended to direct the attention of the Government to the subject, we believe it to be needless, as the question has been agitated, and, if we are correctly informed, is likely to be the topic of discussion at the next meeting of Council.

From the energy and active exertion which has been displayed by Mr Carter – as well as the honorable and open manner in which the whole affair has been conducted by him, - we would strongly recommend, in case it is found expedient to appoint a stock-keeper, that he should be elected to fill the office.

The following is the Petition:-

*Perth, March 7, 1834.*

We, the undersigned, have seen with great regret, that unauthorized persons have been in pursuit of stray Cattle in the forest, some of which have been brought in and offered for sale, without a sufficient time having been given to the owners to identify them before sale: We, therefore, humbly beg that no persons in future be permitted to drive in or kill Stray Cattle, without a written permission signed in Council; and that such Cattle as may in future be driven in, shall be handed over to the Government Stock-keeper, to be identified by the owners.

To His Honor Lieutenant Governor DANIELL in Council.

## **PAGE 247**

N.B. – As this Petition has been got up in haste, a copy will be left at Mr Leeder's Hotel, in Perth, for signature, previously to its being presented to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

### **MAGISTRATE'S COURT, PERTH**

BEFORE the Hon. W H Mackie, and J Morgan, Esquires, J.s P.

**Thomas Davis**, blacksmith, living under Mt Eliza, was fined on Wednesday last one pound, for assaulting his wife, **Catherine Davis**. It appearing in the course of the evidence that Catherine was drunk, the Magistrates fined her 5s.

**Jeremiah Butterworth** preferred a charge against **George Embleton**, for removing a log of wood from the bush at the back of Perth. After a long investigation, it was decided that the tree in dispute was not the property of Jeremiah Butterworth, and that the expenses should be divided between the parties.

---000---

It will be perceived by reference to an advertisement in this day's Journal, that a liberal reward is offered for the detection of the miscreants who have committed repeated depredations in the gardens adjoining the water side, which we sincerely trust will lead to the discovery of the delinquents. If any person should be fortunate enough to bring them within the wholesome chastisement of the law, such is the anxiety of the Magistrates to check the growing evil, we are convinced they will inflict the severest penalty the law allows.

---000---

A long Turkey Cucumber has been cut this week in the Government Garden weighing 10¼ lbs. It measures 22 inches in length, and 15 inches in circumference.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

SIR, - Having observed in a recent Van Diemen's Land paper an account of a reef said to have been discovered by the barque "Merope" about nine miles from Bald Head, at the entrance to King George's Sound, - and considering it of the first importance to navigators that the correct position of the same should be known, I doubt not your readiness to appropriate a small space in your valuable columns for such a desirable purpose, and have therefore forwarded you the accompanying description of this danger, which has long been known under the name of Maude's Reef, and was surveyed by me nearly two years ago while on board H.M. Ship "Sulphur".

Maude's Reef bears from the extremity of Bald Head, S.W. b. S. by compass, distant seven miles; from the summit of the largest Eclipse Island E.S.E., distant four and a quarter miles; from the summit of Peak Head S. ¼ E., distant five miles; and from Vancouver's Breakers S.S.W.¼ W., distant four and a quarter miles. The exact limits could not be ascertained, as the sea broke over it only occasionally – but it is probably about a quarter of a mile in diameter, the centre being in lat. 35 13S, and lon. 117 57½ E, according to the printed Chart of Capt Flinders.

Having several times before passed near to the Eclipse Islands without seeing this danger, and from the circumstance of the sea breaking on it only at times, although there was a heavy swell and the water was so low as to leave the rock in centre of Vancouver's Reef visible several feet above the surface at the period of making the above observations, I consider Maude's Reef must have at least 3 or 4 fathoms water upon it at the lowest tides, except probably in one small spot where the sea broke more frequently than on other parts of it. At the distance of 2¼ miles E.S.E., are soundings in 45 fathoms water, on a bottom of shelly sand, stones and coral; 44 fathoms, coarse sand and shells, at the same distance to the S.E. b. S.; and 47 fathoms, coarse speckled sand, at 3¼ miles S. b. E. ¼ E. from it.

J S ROE  
Surveyor-General  
Perth, March 6, 1834

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*  
**PREVENTION OF SMUT IN WHEAT**

SIR, - Numberless recipes have been given and tried for the cure of this disease. I have used the following very simple one for more than thirty years, with *complete* success:-

Put four bushels of clean wheat in a heap, take a sufficient quantity of fresh boiling water in a common bucket, leaving room to fill up with a gallon of *good* lime, stir it well: when the lime is dissolved, reduce it by adding cold water to bring it below a scalding heat, pour it upon the top of the heap – shovel up round the bottom, and throw it to the top until the mixture ceases to run away from the bottom; turn it into a fresh heap till it is thoroughly mixed, leave it in this state till the following morning, it is then fit for sowing.

If the seed is smutty, pour it gently into cold water, carefully skimming off the smut balls, and the kernels that have the chaff on, stir it well with a scrub-broom – the water should be changed at least three times, dry it in the sun, and prepare it as before stated.

It is not to be presumed that this will be an effectual cure *where wheat is sown in succession*. It is considered in England bad husbandry, and to *generate smut*. In all harvests, more or less corn will shake out – will vegetate with the wheat sown and produce smut in the crop. If wheat follows wheat, it would be better to sow it upon a *second furrow*, harrowing the ground after the first, and allowing the kernels of the corn shaken out to vegetate before the second ploughing, or seed furrow.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient humble Servant  
THOMAS HENTY  
Fremantle, March 1, 1834

---000---

The colonists at the Cape of Good Hope having received ninety juvenile labourers from England of the age of 12 years and upwards, appear to be delighted with the importation. The parties are free, mostly orphans, and have been brought up to industrious habits. Larger importations are expected in a few months, as soon as the conductors of the poor houses ascertain the reception the juvenile labourers meet with from their new masters. The colony can support and provide labour for a large body of these persons; and as the rate of passage will be reduced, it is expected by new arrangements from £15 to £11 per head, it will be more profitable for parishes to provide the passage money for these children of the State, by an extra parochial rate, than maintain them after they have come to maturity. The political economist, however, should send out more females than males to these colonies. We want a native population – and England can well spare a valuable assortment of such servants, to raise the morals of this colony and increase its population. The passage money of these youthful adventurers must be repaid by the masters, and for this purpose they are bound as apprentices till they reach the age of 21 years. The plan is excellent for the Cape of Good Hope. We stand less in need of such importations – but should notwithstanding have no objection to see a few cargoes of steady youths, of sound morals, to neutralise some portion of the evils of this country. – *Sydney Herald*.

It is said that the expedition of discovery ordered by His Majesty's Government, will ere long proceed on its route to these colonies. – *Sydney Herald*

## CASPER HAUSER

(From the "HOBART TOWN COURIER")

We have received by the "Wave" a copy of Casper Hauser, a book which was exciting much interest at home, being an account of an individual kept in a dungeon, separated from all communication with the world, from early childhood till about the age of seventeen. He was found in Nuremberg in a state which threw the greatest mystery over his previous life. Hauser was at that time about sixteen or seventeen years old, had never learnt to speak, and soon showed that he had been shut out during his whole life from all communication with the world. A narrow dark dungeon, in which he was always obliged to remain in a sitting posture, so that even his bones had assumed a peculiar shape, had been all the space allowed to the unhappy being in this wide world; water and coarse bread, all the food he had ever tasted; a shirt, all his clothing; and now and then stripes, inflicted by the unseen hand of his fiendish keeper, when he happened to make a noise – all he knew of any being besides himself. He was but just allowed to vegetate – and what a wretched vegetation in his forlorn condition. 'Thus', observes the writer of the preface to this little volume, 'he presented an opportunity for observation of the highest interest to the philosopher, the moralist, the religious teacher, the physiologist, and the physician – an opportunity which must be as rare as the crime which has afforded it.' It lies on our reading room table for the use of the supporters of that establishment.

But the most remarkable part of this singular occurrence is the extreme acuteness and great perfection of the unfortunate man's sensual preceptions. As to his sight there existed no twilight, no darkness, for at night he even saw much better than by day. On one occasion he read the number of a house at a distance of 180 paces, which in day-light no one could distinguish so far off. Towards the close of twilight he once pointed out a gnat caught in a spider's web, and could distinguish the single berries in a cluster of elderberries from each other, and these from blackberries at more than 60 paces distance. In a perfectly dark night he could distinguish colours such as blue from green, &c. In a starlight night he could see and reckon a great many more stars than any one else, and his sight was equally sharp in looking at near objects.

His sense of hearing was equally remarkable. He could not only hear the approach of footsteps at a considerable distance, but could distinguish the walk of one person from another. This astonishing acuteness was however considerably diminished after he began to eat meat and other articles of food, besides bread and water.

But his sense of smell was perhaps the most remarkable of all. The most delightful and odours of flowers, as for instance the rose very painfully affected him. He smelt tobacco when in flour at 50 paces distance, and at more than 100 paces when it was hung up in bundles to dry as is commonly the case about the houses in the villages near Nuremberg. He could distinguish apple, pear and plum trees from each other by the smell of their leaves. When a glass of wine was filled at table at a considerable distance from him, he complained of its disagreeable smell causing a feverish heat in his head. The opening of a bottle of champagne drove him from the table and made him sick. He could also distinguish different metals from each other by the smell alone as well as touch. But what is most remarkable is his susceptibility of the power of the magnet. When the north pole was held near him it seemed as it were to draw him towards it and as if a current of air preceded from him; while the south pole on the contrary seemed to blow from him. Once when he caught a cat by the tail he was seized with a strong fit of shivering, and felt as if he had received a blow upon his hand, and on innumerable other occasions his sensibilities were most strikingly acute.

From these phenomena the question arises, whether the long confinement – the locking up as it were the natural play of his faculties, had drawn them into extraordinary force and energy in those few confined channels in which they could act – or whether his very plain diet of bread and water for so long a time, with the complete absence of all external excitement, had allowed certain physical powers of his nature to develop themselves to a degree unknown in these latter ages – whether in fact a long continuance of indulgence in sensual gratifications from age to age has not so debased and demoralized the race of man as in a degree to clip down his sensibilities and change his very being – and whether a more moderate, more simple and rational mode of living than the fashion and luxury of the age prescribe, would in time restore man in some degree at least to the enjoyment of the physical powers and capabilities originally designed him by our beneficent creator.

Casper Hauser has since been adopted by Earl Stanhope, as his foster son, and is now at his seat at Chipstead in Kent.



## DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA

Letters have been received from Mr Lander, dated Fernando Po, May 9. Our readers have been already informed of the expedition having entered the river Niger. It appears, that the crew had caught the fever on the coast, and that they carried the infection with them. During the first month, not less than 20 deaths occurred among the persons composing the expedition; in the second, five. Of the officers only three remained alive, namely, Messrs Laird and Lander

### PAGE 248

and Lieutenant Allen. Mr Briggs, eldest son of Dr Briggs, is among the dead. As the survivors had become seasoned to the climate, it was hoped that few, if any, additional deaths would occur.

Mr Lander left the steam boats on the 14th of April, about 400 miles up the Niger, opposite the mouth of Lake Tschad. The object of his voyage to the coast was to procure necessaries, &c.

The country on the banks of the Niger was found to be highly fertile, and capable of being made to produce all kinds of tropical fruits, &c. The natives had received the expedition in the most friendly manner, and an amicable intercourse between them had taken place. One of the native kings, or chiefs, had visited the steamers, and was surprised and delighted with what he saw. He returned the compliment by inviting the officers to an entertainment on shore. At this fete his Majesty produced two men, whom he was about to offer as a sacrifice in honor to the visit of the white men. He was, however, entreated to spare the victims, and yielded to the entreaties of his new friends with a truly royal grace.

The letters speak, we understand, very confidently of the ultimate success of the commercial objects of the expedition. Had it not have been for the ravages caused by the fever, the most complete success would, ere now, have attended the enterprise.

King Obie had made Lander a present of some canoes, with people to pilot him up the river. A few days before their arrival at Eboe, the steamers sent their boats ashore to cut wood. They were fired upon by the inhabitants of the village and obliged to return. The next morning a large number of men were armed. They were immediately fired upon by the natives. The Quorra then sent a signal rocket into the town, and continued firing her long guns at intervals for an hour and a half. The natives still continuing to fire, the crews of both steamers landed and drove the natives out of the town, and then burned it to the ground. Three of the natives were found killed, and one was dying. One or two of the English were slightly wounded. The news of this engagement reached Eboe before the steamer, and Mr Lander is of opinion that it will have a salutary effect on the natives up the river, and be the means of preventing any further resistance. Nine men died before they left the Nun, and two or three afterwards. There was an American brig, the "Agenoria", lying in the river. She had been fitted out by a company of merchants, of New Providence, to explore the Niger. She had with her two small schooners, which were to proceed up the river while she remained at the entrance. Nearly all the white men belonging to these vessels had died, and the remainder appeared in a most wretched state, and they had abandoned all intention of attempting to proceed up the river, but to procure a cargo of palm oil and return to America. – *Hobart-town Courier*.

### THE GHOST

*A very Serious Ballad*

"I'll be your second." – LISTON

In the Middle Row some years ago,  
There lived one Mr Brown;  
And many folks considered him,  
The stoutest man in town.

But Brown and stout will both wear out –  
One Friday he died hard,  
And left a widow'd wife to mourn,  
At twenty pence a yard.

Now widow B. in two short months  
Thought mourning quite a tax;  
And wish'd like Mr Wilberforce,  
To *manumit* her blacks.

With Mr Sweet she soon was Sweet;  
The thing thus came about:  
She asked him in at home, and then  
At church he asked her out!

Assurance such as this the man  
In ashes could not stand;  
So like a Phoenix he rose up  
Against the Hand in Hand.

One dreary night the angry spite  
Appeared before her view;  
It came a little after one,  
But she was after two!

“Oh Mrs B., oh Mrs B.!  
Are these your sorrow's deeds,  
Already getting up a flame,  
To burn your widow's weeds?

“It's not so long since I have left  
For aye the mortal scene;  
My Memory – like Rogers's,  
Should still be bound in green!

“Yet if my face you still retrace  
I almost have a doubt –  
I'm like an old Forget-Me-Not,  
With all the leaves torn out!

“To think that on that finger joint,  
Another pledge should cling;  
Oh Bess! upon my very soul,  
It struck like 'Knock and Ring.'

“A ton of marble on my breast  
Can't hinder my return;  
Your conduct, ma'am, has set my blood  
A-boiling in my urn!

“Remember, oh! Remember, how  
The marriage rite did run –  
If ever we one flesh should be  
'Tis now – when I have none!

“And you, Sir – once a bosom friend –  
Of perjured faith convict,  
As ghostly toe can give no blow,  
Consider you are kick'd.

“A hollow voice is all I have,  
But this I tell you plain,  
Marry come up! – you marry Ma'am,  
And I'll come up again.”

More he had said, but chanticleer  
The spritely shade did shock  
With sudden crow, and off he went,  
Like fowling-piece at cock!

- Hood's Comic Annual

## VARIETIES

**DEATH OF SPURZHEIM** – The following particulars relative to the lamented death of Spurzheim, which we lately stated had taken place at Boston, United States, will be read with interest: - “On the 17th September he commenced a Course of Lectures in Phrenology at Boston; and soon after, another Course at Harvard University, Camnbridge, (U.S.). These lectures occupied six evenings in the week. He delivered besides, a course of five lectures before the medical faculty, on the Anatomy of the Brain in the daytime. The subject having met with the most favourable reception, he laboured with great earnestness to elucidate its principles. His time was much engaged, and the changeable nature of the climate had an unfavourable influence on his constitution. Regarding his illness as of less consequence than the delivery of his lectures, he exerted himself for several days. Cold produced fever, and this imprudence seemed to settle the fever in the system. He was confined to his room about fifteen days, and was averse to all active medical treatment from the beginning and restored to simple drinks and frequent injections. Two or three physicians were with him constantly day and night. His body has been examined by the medical faculty and embalmed. Casts of his head and brain have been taken, and his heart and lungs are also preserved. The audience at Dr Spurzheim's lectures in Boston exceeded 300. A committee has been formed to superintend a public funeral. His body was deposited in one of the vaults of the beautiful cemetery at Mount Auburn, in a leaden coffin; and if his friends do not wish to remove it, a monument to his memory will be erected in the same place. Dr Spurzheim was born near Teves, in 1776. His whole life has been devoted to the study and teaching of the Physiology of the Brain and Philosophy of Mind. He and Dr Gall are both numbered with the dead. The Americans had formed a very high estimate of the character of Dr Spurzheim: the Boston Gazette thus speaks of him: - Dr Spurzheim was a profound thinker, and an uncommonly careful observer. As a lecturer he had no equal. Though a German, he spoke the English language with peculiar fluency and correctness – being both choice of words and happy in expressing his ideas. In no one instance did he ever bring a note of manuscript in sight. In statue he was about six feet high, of a large frame, and muscular. His countenance was open and generous, and honesty and benevolence were certainly discovered in his face. Dr Spurzheim's head is one of the finest that could possibly be selected to sustain the doctrine to which he had devoted his whole life. His wife died two years ago, and he had no children. Dr S. was simple in his tastes, eminently kind, cheerful and liberal in his disposition, capable of warm and enduring attachments; and in his habits, temperate, active and laborious. – *Examiner*

**DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF VEGETABLES UPON DIFFERENT ANIMALS.** – The Botanical Professor, in a recent lecture delivered at King's College, said that “Horses will not touch cruciferous plants, but will feed on the reed grasses, amidst abundance of which goats have been known to starve; and these latter again will eat and grow fat on the water-hemlock, which is a rank poison to other cattle. In like manner pigs will feed on hen-bane, while they are destroyed by common pepper: and the horse, which avoids the bland turnip, will grow fat on rhubarb, and take a drachm of arsenic daily with advantage.” – *Examiner*

## SYRIA – THE JEW AMSLAK AND MR WOLFF

I had the good fortune to be on terms of intimacy with a worthy Jew, of the name of Amslak. He was a man of good fortune, and reputed over the city to be possessed of great rabbinical knowledge. I was in the habit of dining with him almost daily: he talked much of his friend, Mr Joseph Wolff, the Jewish missionary; the Bibles, he told me, which Mr W\_\_\_\_\_ distributed over the city were collected after his departure, and publicly burnt in the court of the synagogue.

“But how comes it,” said I, “that Mr W\_\_\_\_\_ asserts in his Journal that he left you all but a Christian.”

“We think it uncivil,” replied Amslak, “to contradict people who mean well.” He pointed with pride to the eighteen quarto volumes of the Talmud, and said. “I know every word of them.” Amidst other information, I learned from Amslak that the Jews believe the torments of hell not to exceed twelve months' duration.

He showed me in the Talmud an ancient legendary history of our Saviour, and acknowledged almost every miracle recorded in the New Testament; but affirmed that it was in his power, by cabalistic arts, to do the same, if he dared to do what the religion forbade. I do not believe it was in his power, for I had proof enough that the cabalistic science of the most celebrated sorcerer in Syria, the Hebrew prophet whom I met in Alexandria & Beirut, was gross deception.

When I talked to Amslack of my being in the vicinity of Sinai, he shook his head and said, "No one knows where Mount Sinai is: we know that Aaron is buried in the valley, betwixt the Red Sea and Syria; and we know that our father Abraham, and Jacob, and Isaac, slept in Hebron, eight hours hence; we know the tomb adjoining Bethlehem is that of our mother Rachael; we know the splendid sepulchre by Siloa was constructed by Absalom; we know that yonder sepulchre is that of Samuel; but none of us know where Sinai stands, or where Moses sleeps. – *Madden's Travels*

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb 6d, by the bag, 4½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 13s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

### **PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor Richard Daniell, Esquire, Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its dependencies.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that certain Cattle found at large in the Bush have been lately secured, and that the Finders thereof have advertised the same for sale without due Authority; and whereas the property in all Cattle, and other Live Stock found astray, for which no Owner can be discovered during the space of a Year and a Day after the finding and Proclamation thereof, is vested by Law, in His Majesty and his Grantees, to the exclusions of all other persons whomsoever: NOW, THEREFORE, I, the Lieutenant Governor do hereby order, require, and direct, that all Live Stock which already may have been, or hereafter shall be found at large in the Bush, and secured without any known Owner, shall forthwith be delivered into the custody of such Persons and at such Places as may be appointed in any Government Order, to be published in the present or any subsequent *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING!!!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.*

RICHARD DANIELL

*By His Honor's command*

PETER BROWN.

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
March 14, 1834*

THE Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified, that the Proclamation published in this day's *Gazette*, relative to the disposal of Stray Live Stock, is by no means intended to check enterprises of private Individuals in the pursuit of such Stock, when undertaken from lawful motives; or to deprive them of reasonable compensation for their labour, loss of time, and unavoidable expenses. But the unauthorised or premature sale of such Stock, when secured, would be incompatible either with a due assertion of the rights of the Crown, or with the rights of absent or distant Owners. It must, therefore, be distinctly understood, that no such compensation can be claimed until an Owner appears; or, if no Owner appears, until the expiration of the full period of a Year and a Day, allowed by law to the Owner.

It is His Honor's intention, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to appoint convenient Stations on the Swan and Canning, at which all Stock brought in from the Bush may be penned, under the charge of proper Persons, who will be appointed at the same time, and who will be authorised to deliver up all Animals of the Identity and Ownership of which, they shall have no doubt. The Stock so penned will be described by Proclamation, and exposed to Public Inspection, and will be held as a security for the amount of compensation payable to the seizers, according to the following scale – that is to say,

Five Pounds per Head for Horned Cattle and Ponies,

Ten Pounds for Horses, and Two Pounds for Calves;

and for the expenses of herding and of feeding while penned, until the payment of which respective charges, the Owner, cannot by law, claim to have them delivered.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN.  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*March 14, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the General Heads of the following Bills, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council:-

A Bill to regulate the Fencing of Town and Suburban Allotments.

1. The Proprietor or Tenant of a Suburban or Town Allotment may require in writing the Proprietor of any adjoining ground, (not being a Crown Reserve,) or the Agent of such Proprietor, if absent, to erect a moiety of their common Boundary Fence, either of a kind or description set forth in such requisition, or of such kind as shall be determined by two Arbitrators, one to be named in writing by each Proprietor.
2. Every such Requisition to be served either personally, or at the last or usual place of abode of party to whom addressed. If Proprietor of adjoining ground be dead, or absent, without any known Heir or Agent in the Colony, the Requisitions to be published in three successive Gazettes.
3. If the Party served with such Requisition neglect to name an Arbitrator in writing within fourteen days after service, the Party making such Requisition may apply to the Government Resident, (or if he be dead, sick or absent), to any neighbouring Justice of the Peace, to act as an Arbitrator on behalf of the Party so neglecting as aforesaid. And such Resident or Justice, together with the Arbitrator of the Party making the requisition, shall forthwith proceed to determine the kind of Boundary Fence to be erected, and the particular moiety to be erected by each Proprietor; and a copy of such determination shall be served in the same manner as the requisition, on the Proprietor of the adjoining ground, or his Agent.
4. If the Party served with such determination shall not have erected a moiety of the Fence therein referred to within three Calendar months after such service, then (or in case the Proprietor of the adjoining ground be dead or absent without any Representative, then immediately after such determination,) the Party making such Requisition may proceed to erect the whole of the Boundary Fence required, and may enter on the adjoining ground, to be thereby fenced off, and may cut down any timber thereon necessary for constructing a moiety of such Fence.
5. And shall make affidavit that such Requisition (and determination, if called for and made,) have been duly served, and have not been complied with within the period allowed by this Act, - and setting forth the actual costs of the moiety (erected under authority hereof) of such Boundary fence; to which affidavit shall be annexed a certificate under the hands of two respectable house-holders, certifying such costs to be in accordance with the current prices of fencing, labour and materials.
6. Which affidavit and certificate shall be deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, who shall make a short entry thereof, in his Registry of Memorials.
7. From the time of such Registration, the said Costs shall become a charge, in the nature of a mortgage debt, on the adjoining ground, (described in the affidavit,) and shall bear interest at the rate of 25 per cent, payable yearly.
8. If such Costs be not paid within twenty-four Calendar months after Registration, the Party expending the same may put up the ground charged therewith (subject to the provisions contained in sec. 10 and 11) for Sale by Public Auction, (by the Government Auctioneer,) with fourteen day's notice of sale, and such Costs and all Interests due thereon shall (together with expenses of sale) be paid out of the proceeds of such sale, and the surplus (subject as aforesaid) to the Proprietor of the ground so sold.
9. The Interest or Estate acquired by the Purchaser will be an original assignment in occupancy, subject to usual conditions.
10. The Governor may direct the erection, at the public expense in the first instance, of any Fence separating a street or highway from any Town Allotment, not being fenced in the time and manner prescribed by the Government Regulations and Conditions.
11. The expense of all fences so

### **PAGE 250**

erected by Government shall be estimated, at the market rate of labour and materials, by the Government Resident, or other Officer under whose superintendence the same shall be erected; who shall certify such expense under his hand, and shall cause such certificate with all convenient speed to be deposited with

the Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, who shall forthwith make a short entry thereof in his Registry of Memorials; from the time of which Registration such expenses shall become a charge, in the nature of a mortgage debt, on the ground thereby fenced; and if not paid within twelve Calendar months, the Governor may direct the public sale of the last mentioned ground by the Government Auctioneer, after fourteen day's notice in the Government Gazette. Surplus of Proceeds, after deducting expenses of fencing and sale, to be paid to proprietor of ground so sold.

12. The Proprietor or Tenant of a Town or Suburban Allotment adjoining unallotted ground of the Crown (not reserved for any special purpose), may at pleasure erect the Boundary Fence between such allotment and such adjoining Crown land; and after affidavit made of the cost of one moiety of such Fence, with certificate annexed of the accordance of such cost with market prices of labour and materials, and the registration of such affidavit and certificate in the Registry of Deeds and Transfers, such Cost shall become a charge on the adjoining unreserved Crown land on which the same has been expended, and shall be recoverable against the grantee of such Crown land, by public sale thereof, unless paid within \_\_\_ months after the date of the grant of such land.
13. On Complaint upon oath to any Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor or Tenant of a Town or Suburban Allotment, that the proprietor or Tenant of the next adjoining Allotment has neglected or refused (for the space of fourteen days after serving the person or at the dwelling house of a written requisition) to effect a moiety of, or contribute equally to the expense of, any repairs necessary in their common Boundary Fence, and that the whole of such repairs have in consequence been effected by, and at the sole expense of the Complainant, it shall be lawful for such Justice to levy one moiety of the Cost of such repairs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the Party so neglecting or refusing as last aforesaid.
14. Amount of Fees to be paid to Registrar of Deeds and Transfers for Registrations hereby directed, and for Searches and Inspections of Affidavits and Certificates.
15. Act not to operate for three months after passing.
16. Act not to be in force in Augusta and King George's Sound until the expiration of six Calendar months after passing.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "*An Act to provide a Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.*"

1. From the passing of this Act, no compensation shall be recoverable for Damage committed by Live Stock on Town Allotments, unless fenced in according to Government Regulations.
2. If Live Stock trespassing on any Allotment not so fenced as aforesaid be impounded, any Justice of the Peace may order the release of the same, with Damages and Costs.
3. If such Order be not complied with, the Payments of Costs and Damages may be enforced by distress and sale, and the release of the Stock by aid of a Constable.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*March 13, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr George Smithers has applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia, will be holden at the Court House at Fremantle, on Wednesday the second day of April next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. Dated this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**JUST IMPORTED**  
**EX" FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS**  
**FROM LAUNCESTON**  
**AND ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF E & S G HENTY**  
**FREMANTLE**  
**ON MODERATE TERMS**  
*For Cash,*

TEA in chests  
Rum in hhds  
Brazil and Java tobacco  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Prints  
Flushing clothes  
Duck, light canvass, and towelling  
Jugs of sizes  
Well assorted slops  
Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
Whips, spurs,, &c, &c.

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10 10 x 12  
Mould Candles, in boxes  
Beaver hats (drab)  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt  
Muskets  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen  
French Vinegar  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese  
Oats  
Kangaroo skins  
A large variety of Haberdashery  
Boots and Shoes

A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth Nail, Hair and Shaving Brushes; Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths. China Desert Service, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread, A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails  
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons.

E & S G HENTY  
*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

**CAUTION**

NOTICE is hereby given, that unauthorised Persons entering upon my Lands on or adjacent to the Murray River, in pursuit of Stray Cattle, will be treated as Trespassers; and all such Persons driving from thence any Cattle, my property, (of which nearly forty head, besides increase, are believed to be at large there,) will be prosecuted as the Law and circumstances may warrant.

THOMAS PEEL  
Murray River  
*March 10th, 1834*



## ADVERTISEMENT

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late C B CHURCHMAN, ESQ., Canning River, deceased, are requested to send them in to me on or before the 31st March: and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to settle their accounts within the above mentioned period.

J GREGORY

*Rainworth, March 4, 1834*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURE

For King George's Sound and Launceston on Sunday, the 9th inst., the "Thistle" Captain Liddle. Passenger: Mr Thomas Henty.

Lying in Gage's Roads. – The "Monkey", and Cutter "Fanny". In Cockburn Sound, the "Maraboo".

---000---

Holiday at the Public Offices. On Monday next the 17th inst., *St Patrick's Day*

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834

THE IMPORTANT Government Notices, which occupy so great a portion of this day's journal, call for the particular consideration and attention of the public. More especially the Proclamation and Notice relative to the recovery of Stray Cattle – a subject which has of late occupied considerable notice, from the successful attempts which have been made to bring them in.

Flour is on the rise, - unless we have some arrivals before long, - as the stock is confined to a very few hands, - we must expect the price will reach an extravagant height. The farmers have a small quantity of wheat to bring to market, which we hope will serve as a check upon the holders of flour.

The Proceedings of the Civil Court during the last week, which occupied the Commissioner for three days, were only remarkable for the patient endurance with which that Gentleman listened to several cases arising out of private squabbles between Mr Lyon and his *late* agent, Mr Clark, which Mr Lyon repeatedly assured the Court, were solely instituted to clear his character. He obtained in one of his principal cases for a libel – *one farthing* damages. Two days out of the three were devoted to these frivolous cases, to the great cost and inconvenience of other suitors.

Mr Carter has returned from a third expedition in search of the stray cattle, but has only been fortunate enough to succeed in bringing in one bullock. Some of the cattle which have been brought in have bullet wounds.

We believe we have been in error in attributing the origin of the fire on the flats to the natives, it

### PAGE 251

having been communicated to us, that the boatmen bivouacked the previous night near the spot: it was their own fire which spread through the bush and occasioned the serious loss of property we have already described. Boatmen, we are informed, make a practice of landing and lighting their fires in any situation on the banks of river which may best suit their convenience; we would caution them to be particular in extinguishing the fire before they leave. A fire in the bush during the night is indispensable, and it is reasonable to presume that, in most cases, those who have occasion to light them, are driven to do it, from a matter of necessity, we cannot therefore reprehend the practice, although we would most strongly urge the strictest caution.

## **ANOTHER LOSS OF SHEEP**

A flock of sheep belonging to Mr Brockman, on the Upper Swan, wandered into the bush a considerable distance, on Friday the 9th inst., but attended by the shepherd, and were imprudently allowed by him to feed in a swamp during the greater part of the day, which it may be remembered was unusually hot and sultry. In the evening, when he prepared to return home with his flock, he found it impracticable to remove them from the spot, and feeling alarmed at the symptoms of disease, (a disease which has been prevalent in the Colony, and understood to be that which comes under the denomination of blood-striking), hurried home to apprise his master of the circumstance, who instantly made preparations for conveying in a cart, back to the fold, such of the sheep as were affected: he then had recourse to the remedy, suggested by Mr Harris, of "blood letting"; but unhappily he has experienced a loss of twenty-one sheep. We must say the neglect of so simple and necessary a precaution as the furnishing the shepherd with the means of administering relief in case of accident, or insisting upon his being provided with it, is highly blameable; and to this circumstance may be attributed a great proportion of the loss. The warning we hope will now no longer be disregarded; we have suffered many losses from the prevalence of this disorder in sheep, arising from inattention, or inexperience. We are fully satisfied that there is nothing in the herbage of the country which is calculated to render the disorder more fatal here than in England, - an opinion which has been expressed by Mr Harris, a medical gentleman, who has taken some pains to inquire into the cause of the disorder, and who, some time back, obligingly furnished us with a copy of the result of his observations, which appeared in our number of the 21st of September last, and to which we would again direct the attention of our Readers. The sudden change in the feed at this season of the year, from the high to the low lands and swamps, which are found in patches over the general face of the country, and which affects the most healthy sheep, requires the greatest caution in the shepherd tending his flock. This loss at the present moment - the quantity of fresh meat which has been brought to market of late having reduced our available stock for the knife to a very low ebb - will be felt by the public as well as the individual proprietor.

## **FIRE**

A BUSH-FIRE - the dread of which has long haunted us - occasioned by the natives, but not with any malicious intent, on Thursday last, communicated with a flat loaded with hay, which had been left secured in the rushes a short distance above the flats; in a few seconds the whole of the property in the flat was destroyed; which consisted of half a ton of flour, and 3 tons of hay, belonging to Mr Gresswell of Fremantle. The loss is considerable. The flat was the property of Mr Tanner, known as his large flat, and was worth at least £60. The flour at the present market price, may be estimated at £25, and the hay, if delivered at Fremantle, at £36, making a total loss of £121. This is a serious calamity, but happily, by the active exertions of a detachment of the 21st Fusiliers, ordered out immediately an intimation was given to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the impending danger, the fire, which was spreading its destructive ravages, was got under at a short distance from Mr Collin's house. Had not this timely aid been afforded, the whole of his premises must have been destroyed, and there would not have been the slightest chance of rescuing any portion of his property. We noticed with gratification, a manly emulation amongst the men to be the first at the scene of action, which did them credit. The practice of leaving boats on the water side, partly laden, as the flat was with flour, is highly reprehensible. The temptation it offers to the natives, to say nothing of the exposure to casualties, such as the occurrence we have just related, should lead to its discontinuance.

## **ENGLISH EXTRACTS**

### **MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1833**

#### **EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF SIR J HOBHOUSE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Government found, however, that consistent with the exigencies of the public service, they could not propose such reductions as they could wish, and that in point of fact the number of men effective and non-effective would be more in this year's estimate than in that of 1830. The difference would be 7689 rank and file on the foreign service, and 6695 on the home service, of which a large portion would be required in Ireland. (Hear, hear) The right hon. baronet then read a statement in order to show how this augmented force was distributed, from which it appeared that in the Mediterranean there was a diminution of 1335 in the force since 1830; in the Cape of Good Hope there was an increase of 105 men, in New South Wales an increase of 757 men, the Mauritius of 620, (he need not explain the reason); in the West Indies an increase, and in Ceylon and Canada a reduction, in the former of 292 men, in the latter of 626 men. There was a slight

increase in the force employed on the coast of Africa. He thought that he had now accounted in a satisfactory manner for the excess of force which had been employed in 1833 above that employed in 1830. Now it only remained for him to explain the difference of force employed in the last year and that which it was proposed to employ in the present. We had this year 4092 men less in Great Britain than we had last year; but he was sorry to say, that owing to the same unfortunate circumstance which existed in Jamaica, Mauritius, and elsewhere, we had 3673 men more than we had last year. In India we had this year only 5000 men. There was, however, a decrease in the amount of men employed this year when compared with the amount of men employed last year: it was, however, only a small one, for it was only 46 rank and file, and only 59 including officers. Having thus stated the amount of the force which it was proposed to employ this year, he trusted that the house would not consider him as going out of his way if he stated that he conceived that there were no circumstances in the state of the country which would justify a diminution of our military forces below the numbers of last year.

He was sorry to say that he could not boast of complete tranquillity in our own dominions, and that the aspect of affairs abroad was not such as to justify any gentleman, however economical he might be in principle, in thinking that he would only be performing his duty in asking this year for a diminished force. Thinking it possible that some gentlemen might be led away by statements which had appeared in the public journals, to the effect that there was a diminution in the military establishments of other nations, he trusted that the house would permit him to read from a table which he held in his hand, to mention the amount of force – which was really awful – that was kept up by the other Powers of Europe.

The most striking way, without going into details, in which that amount could be presented to the house, appeared to him to be by stating the proportion of armed men in the principal states of Europe to the amount of their population and of their revenue:-

In Great Britain, of effective force there was one armed man to every 200 of the population; and the proportion of our military expenditure to the whole revenue was as one to six

In France there was one armed to every 67 of the population, and the military expenditure was one-fourth of the whole revenue.

In Austria there was one armed man to every 116 of the population, and the military expenditure was two-thirds of the whole revenue.

In Russia there was one armed man to every 57 of the population, and the military expenditure was one-third of the whole revenue.

In Prussia there was one armed man to every 115, and the military expenditure was one-half of the whole revenue.

In Spain there was one armed man to every 273 of the population, and the military expenditure was one-third of the general revenue

In Holland there was one armed man to every 43 of the population, and the military expenditure was four-fifths of the whole revenue

In Belgium there was one armed man to every 42 of the population, and the military expenditure was one-half of the whole revenue.

In Bavaria, which was one of the minor states, there was one armed man to every 95 of the population, and the military expenditure was one-fourth of the whole revenue.

In the United States of America, where there were 1,411,000 men in arms as militia, there were only 6000 regular troops. In that country the regular soldier was to the whole population as 1 to 4926 and their military expenditure was one-fourth of the whole revenue. It was only one-sixth in England. He had stated the result of his inquiries, and he would have stated the details on which they were founded, had he not been afraid of wearying the house. (Cries of “Read!”)

In obedience to the wish of the house, he would state that it appeared from a report of the Minister of War, that there was in France -- men in arms. [We did not hear the number, and Sir J Hobhouse has not favoured

us with a copy of his table]. In Austria there were 280,000 men; in Russia 862,000; in Prussia 117,000; in Spain 87,000; in Holland 57,000; in Belgium 83,600; in Bavaria 45,000; in the United States 1,411,000 militia, and 6380 regular troops.

## THE CHURCH

We do not recollect, among the changes of political feelings in this country, any progress so rapid, or indeed, it might be said, any transaction so striking, as that which has taken place in the national sentiment with regard to the re-adjustment of the temporalities of the Church of England. Twenty years ago a whisper of disapprobation directed against the constitution of the church establishment, against the abuse of patronage, the inequalities of ecclesiastical income, the multiplication of pluralists and sinecurists, or above all, against the working of the tithes system itself, would have been tolerated just so far as it was purely speculative, and barren of all intentional remedy; but if hinted at with a view to practical amendment, to a real correction of abuses which in the abstract no man was bold enough to defend, or especially to a substitution for tithes of some less obnoxious means of clerical subsistence, the unhappy church reformer was charged with "sedition," "blasphemy," and "hostility to Church and State:" "wisdom of our ancestors" – "sacred edifice" – "danger of removing a single brick" – "opening the flood-gates of innovation," &c, were pelted at him from all quarters; nor were the members of the reverend profession backward in maintaining that meddlers in state affairs might be not the worse ministers of the Gospel.

But how is it now? Pluralities are denounced even from the gates of Lambeth. Translations are admitted to be snares for the consciences of Bishops. We have discovered that humble curates are inadequately paid, that stall-fed dignitaries are at once too rich and idle, and last of all things on earth most wonderful, that tithes can be, and ought to be, no longer borne.

The ministers of the Church of England, it is worthy of repetition, have met in some of the dioceses to pray the Legislature for an extensive ecclesiastical reform, that the interests of the established religion might be more securely and permanently protected. We wish that in every diocese, and more particularly in and about the metropolis, this wise and gratifying example might find imitators, and that the spirit which animates the pious clergymen of Durham were breathed alike throughout the south and west of England. Sure we are that no such snappish or absurd rebuke need be dreaded by the dignitaries and parochial incumbents of the see of London, as the Bishop of a certain place, which shall be nameless, thought proper to address his far more candid and sagacious brethren, because they saw, though he did not, that the breaches of the temple must be repaired, that rottenness could not be effectually propped up, and that if it was crafty, it was at least not wise to hallow and consecrate corruption.

There is now before us a pamphlet of the Rev. William Pullen, rector of Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, which affords evidence, not merely

### PAGE 252

of the repineness of this question of Church Reform for immediate, and we hope, permanent adjustment, but of the earnest and conscientious zeal with which the minds of the worthiest among the ministers of the Gospel have been for some time employing themselves upon this all important subject. Mr Pullen's publication has been confessedly called forth by those of Lord Henley, and of Dr Burton, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and although the Rector of Little Gidding may not go so far in the practical abolition of what may hold to be abuses as may in the end be found expedient or unavoidable, the spirit of his suggestions is so admirable, and his principles so just, that we conceive the work will bring no less benefit to the cause than credit to the rev. author. Pluralities are by this time so utterly condemned and reprobated, that it may seem but loss of time to add new authority for their overthrow; yet we are tempted to quote one passage from the pamphlet, in illustration at once of the excess to which this crime against the interests of religion has been carried, and of the preposterous as well as frightful consequences which it involves.

"It is admitted by all writers, all speakers, all advocates for church reform, and many and various are they, that the most prominent ill in our establishment is the system of pluralities, and its inevitable consequence, the non residence of the beneficed clergy. The arguments against the system are so plain, so rational, and so many, that there is no difficulty in showing that it ought to be abolished. They have been brought, too, in such varied forms before the public that little more is now necessary to be done than to repeat them; and when we consider the folly and injustice of one man holding two or several distant appointments, each requiring active personal duty, we shall begin to wonder how such a system could ever have been tolerated.

Still it exists, and in the highest degree scandalous. A late Bishop held twelve places of preferment at the same time, and the greater number parochial benefices! It may be argued that they were for the most part low in value; but still they involved the cure of souls. And how ridiculous does it seem that a Bishop, as rector, or vicar, or perpetual curate of a parish, should be his own diocesan, and properly speaking, under the control of his own Archdeacon! What should we say at seeing the Lord Chancellor, when his court was up, leading as a barrister before his Honor Vice, or the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench defending an action for trespass, or what not, in the Common Pleas? The poor barristers would, in either case, think it very hard that a chance of a brief had been taken from them, merely because their Lordships did not consider themselves rich enough without such an addition to their incomes. In the army, we never hear of a man being Colonel in the Guards and a Lieutenant in a Marching Regiment at the same time; or, in the navy, of an individual filling the chair at the Admiralty Board, while he is, or is appointed to be, the commander in an expedition to the North Pole. This may appear a fanciful analogy and may excite a smile, but I cannot see that one case is a jot more preposterous than another.

Had not custom reconciled us in a measure to the system of pluralities, and were not the interests of eternity always made to yield to those of time, I am persuaded we should see no difference. Lord Henley, in his pamphlet, placed the arguments against the mischievous system in the clearest light; and I trust and pray that the great body of my clerical brethren may be led not only to a concurrence with his Lordship in opinion, but that, by a more unequivocal testimony of their sense of the evil, they will at once show that we are no longer eminent of the supineness and lack of courage which his Lordship too justly, I fear, imputes to us." - *Times*, Jan. 15

### **ANNUITIES TO BE PURCHASED BY PAYMENTS TO SAVINGS' BANKS**

The Bill introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to enable the industrious classes to purchase, through the medium of Savings' Banks, or parochial societies, Government annuities, present or deferred, for life or term of years. The annuity in no case to exceed £-0 per annum, and not to be transferable or assignable, except in case of bankruptcy or insolvency; and in the event of the purchaser of a deferred annuity making default in the annual payments, or dying before the annuity commences, the whole of the money he has paid will be returned to him or his executors, &c. The tables are proposed to be calculated, as turning the rate of interest to be £3 15s per cent, which is less than interest now payable to savings banks; and though the return of the payments in the events before stated is rather a new feature in the system of granting deferred annuities, yet, as the tables are calculated, this can be effected without incurring the least additional risk, and is considered as likely to induce the class of persons whose benefit it is intended to provide in their younger days for an annuity in old age, particularly when they know that if they die before they attain the age at which the annuity is to commence, their relations or friends will receive the whole of the money they may have paid. Thus, a person of the age of 30, by paying 6s a month until the age of 60, will be enabled to secure a Government annuity of £20, payable half yearly, for his life; and should he die before 60, all the monthly payments he has made will be returned to his executors, &c. To no class of persons will it be more acceptable than to the members of benefit societies, who will be enabled thereby to secure superannuation or old age pay, on the security of Government, and to confine the objects of the societies of which they may be members to relief in case of sickness and death. - *Times*

#### *From 'HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL, 1833'*

[The following "Lawyer's Letter," supposed to be written by a volunteer Attorney engaged in Don Pedro's cause, is taken from *Hood's Comic Annual, 1833*, and is one of the cleverest productions of that matchless Wit and Punster - The reference to Governor Bligh and the Bounty is admirable.]

**A LAWYER'S LETTER** - To Mr Richard Walton, 32, Lincoln's Inn. - Dear Dick, in re Pedro, - Pike, Rowe, Badgery, and Cramp, Mr Theodore Hook's attorneys, offered three years ago, and continued the allowance up to last Easter Term, to give me, with unexampled liberality, eighteen shillings per week as copying clerk, and to undertake the management of the Common Law - attend to the Chancery Department - do the out-door business - make out Bills of Costs - and make myself generally useful - which I have been doing as long as my health permitted. Not being strong, though with an attachment to the profession, I have been compelled to withdraw my record, and to sue out a Writ of Certiorari, to carry my line of life into another Court. Hearing that Don Pedro was about to bring an action against Don Miguel and Company, and that lots of John Doe's and Richard Roe's were wanted, I took a retainer from an agent of the great Portuguese professional gentleman, and have really embarked in the cause; being out here on the Circuit as one might call it (Mr Chief Justice Sartorius goes it.) and knowing the interest you take in my verdicts, I

shall write at intervals the particulars of plaintiff's demand, and account of set off on the part of the enemy's fleet, or defendant. Pray call on Mr Wilson, the Common Law Clerk, at Pike, Row, and Co., and tell him I have four hours to myself and a chance of being paid, but do this if possible without the knowledge of the principals.

You may conceive, professionally, our joy at entering the Douro with a prospect of being invited within the Bar – but the anchors were instructed to stay proceedings, and we stayed the same. As I took notes of what happened afterwards, I will give you a rough draft.

Michaelmas Term, Oct 31 – Admiral took Councils opinion with regard to the Fort of St Michael. Held that an action would lie. Judgment affirmed.

Nov.2 – Action of assault and battery. Admiral's ship opened the case, and the others followed on the same side. Hills crowded with witnesses. Enemy's damages laid at a hundred and fifty men. Tax off a hundred.

3 – Discovering flaws and amending the case. At intervals term reports. Pollock died of his wounds, and was struck off the paper. Gave him an undertaking.

4 – A “dies non”. Poor Horne seized with lock-jaw, and preparing for the long vacation.

5 – Notice of action. Enemy's fleet put in appearance, but ‘non pros.’ Horne demised.

6 – Joined issue with enemy's flag ship. Wetherell killed by a ball lodging in the Inner Temple, and Denman subpoenaed by a bullet out of the main top. Enemy attempted to put an officer and fifty men in possession, but we served them with an ejectment. Night coming on, agreed to withdraw a juror.

7 – A violent storm, and a sail under distress. Taken in execution by a wave – levied on a long-boat and three men, and all the hen-coops.

8 – Fell in with a Portuguese brig and lodged a detainer. Have not received my share of prize, but have got a cognovit.

9 – Enemy moved for a new trial. Bore up and fired a broadside; replied to same. Admiral endeavoured, by intercepting the near-most ships, to cut off the entail. Boarding again – obliged to fight with all my power of attorney. Gave quarter to one man, he was such a special pleader. Verdict – drawn battle.

10 – Chitty fell overboard from the mizen chains. Action of trover failed. Filed a bill of him in Ocean's Chancery, and sent an office copy to his Widow.

11 – Enemy brought a fresh action. Boarding again, and obliged to defend in person. Enemy nonsuited with costs.

To abbreviate pleadings, you will see that our time has been Term time. Plenty of work of overhours, and I am sorry to say no extra charge. But I am not going to take a bill of exceptions. I comfort myself for the loss of my arm – I have lost that limb of the law, Dick – by reflecting that I am now like Nelson except the blind eye, and that I do not follow the Hamiltonian system. Sometimes however, as I look homeward, and remember “dear Morton”, I sigh to join you by a *Surrey joinder*, and to taste your *Surrey butter*. I think that is the legal mode of expressing it.

Nothing can behave better than our men – from the principals down to the juniors. They fight as if they belonged to Lyon's Inn. However, a good many have been ticked off – including Tyndale, Thessiger, Phillips, Spankie, Scarlett, Gurney, Wilde, Burney, and some others of our acquaintance, who have received a general release. For my own part –

[LETTER ENCLOSING THE ABOVE]

SIR, - Am sorry to say the man as writ the Inclosed letter, with a bit of log fell Down the Main Hatchway on the 16th instant at 2 pm. Was carried down to Cockpit. But the Doctor pronounced it a Bad Job and after saying O Law three times was a corps. He left no Will nor no property, and was Sowed up and heaved overboard same day in lat 1 - 5N. long S 65 W.

I take the Liberty of writing This that you may inform Parents, provided there's father or mother, as well as to his widow and children, if so be. Should you be encouraged to come out in your friend's Place, you will be heartily welcome, and lots of as jolly good fighting as hearts can wish. So no more at present from

Your humble Servant  
THOMAS BENYON

N.B. Go to the Dunean's Head, in Wapping, and Captain Bligh will tell you all about the Bounty. That's if you mean to list.

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb 6d, by the bag, 4½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 13s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 253**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 20, 1834

NOTICE is hereby given, that the exclusive Right of taking Salt (for the purpose of Sale) from such parts of the North-eastern Salt Lake, on the Island of Rottenest, as may not be included in the Town Allotments already marked out there, will be leased for the period of Twelve Months, by Public Auction, at the Harbour Master's Office, Fremantle, on Saturday the 29th Inst., at 12 o'clock.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 20, 1834

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs the following List of the Magistrates of this Colony to be made Public for general Information:-

The Members of Council  
The Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.  
G F Moore, Esquire  
J Lewis, Esquire  
George Leake, Esquire  
Edward Barrett Lennard, Esquire  
John Morgan, Esquire  
John Bussell, Esquire  
Henry Bull, Esquire  
The Reverend J B Wittenoom  
William Tanner, Esquire  
William Locke Brockman, Esquire  
T T Ellis, Esquire  
John Molloy, Esquire  
Sir Richard Spencer, K.C.H & C.B.  
Alexander Collie, Esquire  
John Randall Phillips, Esquire  
Joshua Gregory, Esquire  
Richard McBride Brown, Esquire  
Peter Pegus, Esquire  
John Prendergrast Lyttleton, Esquire  
D H Macleod, Esquire, 63rd Regt

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*



## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 20, 1834

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Individuals have applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony, viz:-

Henry Harris, per Cutter "Fanny"  
John Turnbull, per Barque "Maraboo"

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 21st, 1834

WITH a view of making arrangements for the Warehousing of such Wheat as may be sent to the Colonial Stores, agreeably to the Terms contained in the Notice issued from this Office on the 13th June last and published in the *Gazette* on the 6th of July following, the Lieutenant Governor requests that all Persons under any engagements arising from the Notice above alluded to, will lose no time in completing them, or otherwise making known to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Lewis the probable Quantity each, respectively, may have to supply in conformity thereto.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 21st, 1834

### **FERRIES**

THE Dues arising and to be collected at the undermentioned Ferries over the Swan River, viz, at Guildford, Preston Point, and North Fremantle, will be let by Public Auction for a period of Twelve Months, by the Collector of Colonial Revenue, at this Office, on the 10th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

Possession of the said Ferries to be given to approved Purchasers of the Leases thereof at the following periods – viz, that of Guildford immediately subsequent to the sale and those of Preston Point, and North Fremantle on the 16th of June next ensuing.

For further particulars, application to be made at this Office, and at the Office of the Surveyor General.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia, will be holden at the Court House at Fremantle, on Wednesday the second day of April next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. – Dated this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**FOR LAUNCESTON**  
*Positively to sail in ten days,*

THE Cutter "FANNY". – For Freight or Passage, apply to  
E & S G HENTY, Fremantle  
March 22, 1834

**FREMANTLE RACE CLUB**  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Fremantle, held at the Stag's Head, on Wednesday Evening, the 19th Inst.,  
CAPTAIN WALTER PACE in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried.

1. That five Gentlemen be appointed to form a Committee of the Jockey Club: other Members to be balloted for.
2. That two Stewards, and a Clerk of the Course be appointed.
3. That the Stewards produce their accounts the day after the Races, at which time all stakes shall be paid.
4. That the days of racing be in the months of April and October.
5. That all horses entered to run be named to the Clerk of the course three days previously to running.
6. That each horse entered to run pay 10s 6d entrance, and one shilling to the Clerk of the course; each pony 5s, and one shilling to the Clerk. Horses or ponies not entered three days previously to running pay double entrance and Clerk fees: horses distanced, pay 5s to the Fund; ponies 2s 6d.
7. That Colonial bred horses pay 10s 6d entrance, and shall pay all fees as above specified. That the Colonists generally be solicited to become annual subscribers of One Guinea to the Races, payable one month previously to the Races.
8. That any Gentleman becoming a defaulter – his name be submitted to the Members of the Jockey Club to be struck off the list.
9. That any Non-subscriber running a horse shall pay one Guinea entrance, and 2s 6d to the Clerk of the course, and 10s 6d if distanced.
10. That the next ensuing Races shall take place upon the New Course on the Downs near Fremantle, on the 14th day of April next.
11. That all Private matches be run at such times as shall be appointed by the Stewards. Non-subscribers to pay 10s 6d entrance, subscribers 5s to the Clerk of the course.

W SAMSON	}	
J McDERMOTT	}	Stewards
C SMITH		Clerk of the Course

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Captain Pace for his exertions in the Chair.

Mr William Samson will give the particulars of a Meeting to be held at the Stag's Head on the Evening of the 2d of April.

**SYDNEY SAND**

Extract from the report of Messrs Pellatt and Co. on the Sydney Sand, addressed to Messrs Buckles, Bagster and Buckles, dated Falcon Glass Works, 17th August, 1832

"We have much pleasure in acquainting you, that having used the quantity of sand furnished by your house from Sydney, we find it decidedly superior to any we have previously employed.

The most esteemed property of this sand, and which makes it of the greatest importance to the glassmakers, is derived from the absence of oxide of iron and every other combination that would affect the colour of the glass when made.

It is also free from insoluble matter; glass made from this sand is more brilliant and watery than any other.

We consider it fortunate at this period that this sand has been discovered, as the sand from Lynn Regis with which most glassmakers were supplied, is now very bad in quality, and has in consequence been given up by many."

Extract of a letter from James Dunlop, Esq., F.R.S., of the Observatory Parramatta, to Mr King, dated 5th May, 1833.

“But the important result of your discovery of that inexhaustible deposit of sand between Sydney and Botany Bay, will be to furnish the glass manufacturers with the principal ingredient of flint glass in a state of greater purity than it has hitherto been obtained for the manufacture of flint glass for optical instruments, the perfection of which has not yet been attained to satisfy the wants of science. The sand being free of iron and other metallic impurities, is of itself a sufficient recommendation to the manufacturer, by removing a difficulty in the way of obtaining glass unobjectionably free from colour, and to the optician of great importance in the construction of the achromatic telescopes, the loss of light in them being dependant upon, and in proportion, to the colour of the glass used in the construction.

The mean of the specific gravity of the four specimens which you sent me is 3-274, which is

## **PAGE 254**

very nearly the medium specific gravity of that usually manufactured by Messrs Pellatt and Co. for optical purposes, of which I send you a specimen (by Watsford’s coach) which I purchased at their works about January 1833; its colour (looking through the edge) resembles that of pale roll-sulphur or yellow, which is in all probability occasioned by the presence of iron in the sand, from which it is made, while your specimens are of the colour of pure water and will therefore intercept less light.” – *Hobart-town Courier*

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Gage’s Roads. – The “Monkey” and Cutter “Fanny” – in Cockburn Sound, the “Maraboo”.

MAIL open for Van Diemen’s Land and Sydney per “Fanny”.

Holiday at the Public Offices – On Friday next, *Good Friday*.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834

The communications of our Correspondents are deserving of notice, more especially that of Mr Brockman’s respecting the loss he has recently sustained in his flock of sheep. The question shall be the subject of future inquiry.

Two men are employed in clearing and repairing the Race course at Fremantle preparatory to the *April Meeting*; a Committee we hear has been named, and certain rules and regulations have been formed calculated to ensure the amusement and gratification of the lovers of this sport. The last Meeting took place on the 2d October 1833. We are strong advocates for the introduction of public institutions and amusements; properly directed, they cannot but operate beneficially on the manners and tone of society – and we do hope the day is not far distant when we shall witness the re-establishment of a Literary Society, and a Club-room at Perth, and the foundation of a Commercial Exchange room at Fremantle. A plan of a building – on a scale, it is true, rather larger than either our wants require or means can at present effect – adapted for the purposes of a Market-place, Court-house, Club-room, &c, &c, was submitted, by Mr Reveley, Civil Engineer, to the consideration of the members of the Agricultural Society at their last meeting and met with general approval, but the spectre “coming events” stood in the way of this subject being fully discussed. The proposal, as far as we could learn, was, that the building should be erected by a Company consisting of a certain number of share-holders, each to deposit a small sum, and to pay the balance of the share by weekly or monthly instalments. We are not acquainted with the minutia of the scheme, but, from what we can collect, it appears perfectly feasible. Mr Reveley has offered his services to draw out the different plans and specifications, and to superintend the progress of the work, for one share.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the Notice from the Fremantle Club, which appears under the usual head.

---000---

A Boat recently built by Edwards, at Perth, for Moore and Hunt, is now fitting out for a sealing cruise; it is expected she will sail for King George's Sound in the course of a week or two, to seal on the islands in that neighbourhood.

---000---

Some difficulties having presented themselves in procuring salt (with which the lakes on the Island of Rottenest abound) at a moderate price, the Local Government have deemed it expedient to offer on lease for twelve months, such parts of the North-eastern Salt Lake as may not be included in the Town Allotments already marked out, notice of which appears in the present number. The importance of encouraging the enterprise of individuals in these lucrative, although hazardous undertakings, demands every fostering care and encouragement which the Government may have it in its power to extend to them. Whilst on this subject we may notice that the wholesale price of salt - 2d per lb – considering the trifling expense of procuring it, appears very exorbitant. This will be an article of great value when our fisheries are more extended in their operations; we are, therefore, glad to see that the subject is attracting attention, and that such arrangements are likely to be made as will secure the public from any monopoly prejudicial to so great and important an interest as our fisheries.

### **SOLDIER LOST IN THE BUSH**

A private of the 21st Fusiliers, stationed at York, was lately lost in the bush for six days, and subsisted during the whole of the time merely on black-boy or --- tops. Fearful of the natives, he avoided encountering them, but crawled on his hands and knees to the water holes after they had left them. He supposes he was not farther away from the Settlement than about two miles, as he could distinctly hear the sound of the bugle, and the signal guns which were fired by his comrades. As soon as the intelligence reached head quarters, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor dispatched Mr Norcott, Assistant Superintendent of Native Tribes, who, having been stationed at York for some time, is perfectly acquainted with the country in that neighbourhood, to direct a party in search of the lost man, but to his surprise on arriving at the Settlement, he was greeted with the intelligence that the man had just reached the barracks. This is the second instance we have experienced in which the native shrubs and grasses have supported life for a considerable time.

---000---

In re Wells v Bickley, the Bailiff of the Civil Court applied for instructions how he should act in case the biddings for the 4000 acres of land over the mountains, which had been advertised for sale under an execution, should be greatly under the value of the property. The Commissioner remarked, that it would be ruinous to force sales at the present period; indeed it would be to the advantage of the plaintiff as well as other creditors to await the result of the anticipated arrivals; he would, therefore, recommend, under the circumstances which had been alluded to, that a return should be made to the Court – not sold for want of bidders! Mr Wells' interest would not be compromised, as he would retain the first judgment.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the Perth Gazette*

SIR, - I shall feel obliged if you would correct a statement published in your paper of the 8th inst., which stated "there appears a difference between the Captain and the first Mate;" I beg to assure you there never has been any unpleasant feeling between us, and as to his conduct generally, I can only say he has always behaved to me in a most proper manner, and efficiently done his duty as mate of my vessel. I have no doubt the paragraph you inserted arose from what one of my men who was brought before the magistrates most falsely stated, and which, I am happy to say, has not one word of truth in it. I thank you for your hint as to the expense of an Admiralty Court.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE HOPWOOD SKELTON

Barque "Maraboo"

*Fremantle*

*March 20th, 1834*

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - In your last week's paper you gave an account of the destruction by fire of Mr Tanner's large flat, together with the whole cargo on board, the whole loss of which falls upon your humble Servant; but that part of your statement which relates to the origin of the fire taking place through my men lighting a fire to cook on shore near the flat is very incorrect, and I must beg from your candour an early contradiction of *the same*. The fact was, that the place where we anchored the flat was very inconvenient, there being a body of rushes at least twelve feet thick between the flat and the shore, with water and mud up to a man's breast; we therefore did not attempt to land, but went on in the boat to Mr Collins' landing-place, and there made our fire for cooking; after which I proposed, as I had fourteen pigs in the boat, that the men should help me over the Flats, with the boat and pigs, and I would proceed to Fremantle with them: which plan we put into execution; but a large pig escaping over night, delayed us till the following morning (Thursday) - the day which has caused me so heavy a loss. Previously to leaving the Flats, I ordered two of my men, namely, McKacaney and Clarke, to proceed to the loaded flat and bale her out, as I was very anxious about her. Leaving the same men provisions, and cash for a bottle of rum, and an order for bread &c, which one might have fetched after the flat was baled out, they ought to have been upon the alert, as they had promised, should the water rise, to push her over the Flats; but they neglected their duty, went into Perth and stayed, and never went near the flat till she was destroyed, and I am severely the sufferer for their neglect. You can make what use you please of this letter, - but I claim from your candour the contradiction of the fire originating with ourselves. I shall endeavour by perseverance and industry to retrieve the loss, and remain, Sir, with great respect,

Yours and the Public's humble Servant  
JOHN GRESSWELL  
*Fremantle*  
*March 20th, 1834*

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - I must beg leave, in justice to my shepherd, to contradict the assertion in your last paper, that my sheep were allowed to feed in a swamp the greater part of the day on which they were affected with the disorder that proved fatal to so many of them; although at a considerable distance from home, the ground over which they fed was mostly high and sound, and in the neighbourhood of running water. I cannot agree with you, that this disorder has yet been satisfactorily accounted for; if it is what is called blood striking, which I am very much inclined to doubt, its effects are very different, and its ravages much more extensive than in England. There two or three out of as many hundreds may die of it in a season, but always at the spring or fall of the year when the grasses are most abundant; here twenty, forty or fifty out of two or three hundred may be affected in a few hours, and at a season when the herbage is both dry and scanty; and what is most strange, dogs cannot eat of the carcase, or stomach - more particularly the latter - without danger of being affected in a similar manner with the sheep, no less than five of my neighbour's dogs having died from eating the carcasses and insides of the affected sheep. In a case of much vital importance to the interest of the Colony, I think, Sir, we ought not to rest satisfied where the smallest doubt exists, but rather to court inquiry. Bleeding freely, as Mr Harris has recommended, is certainly the method to be adopted as soon as the disorder shows itself; had my shepherd been provided with lancet, I feel convinced I should have saved many valuable sheep, although it will not always effect a cure even when most promptly administered, for several instances occurred with me of sheep dying while in the act of being bled. From the swelling nature of the disorder, and the rapidity of its effects, I should say the safest plan whenever it makes its appearance, is to bleed the whole flock, taking something less than half a pint from each sheep. Trusting that some of my brother settlers who are more experienced in the nature and management of sheep than myself, will afford some information on the subject.

I remain, Sir  
Your obedient Servant  
WM LOCKE BROCKMAN  
*Herne Hill, March 21st, 1834*

**PAGE 255**

We would caution our agricultural friends who have flocks of sheep, at this season, to avoid turning them upon corn stubbles which have not been well gleaned, which have on many occasions proved fatal. -  
*Hobart-town Courier*

Twenty-seven of the passengers by the "Curler" obtained a verdict of £5 each in the Court of Requests yesterday against the captain of the vessel for not having supplied them during the voyage with sufficient food. – *Hobart-town Courier*

## **RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN**

(From the "HOBART TOWN COURIER")

The reader is already aware of the discoveries made by Capt Biscoe, of the "Tula", previous to the arrival of that vessel at Hobart Town in 1831, when in consequence of having parted with the cutter "Lively", they met in the Derwent as the appointed rendezvous. The "Lively", it will be recollected, joined her associate after many deprivations and being compelled to put into Port Phillip, near Western Port, to refresh her people in the month of August, three months after the "Tula" had anchored in the Derwent. It was on the 10th of Oct. following, that the vessels again set sail from this port to New Zealand, where they remained among the Chatham and Bounty islands sealing till the 4th of January 1832. On this occasion Capt Biscoe found that the true position of the Bounty islands was 178 degree, 26 East, and not 179 as erroneously laid down in the charts.

From New Zealand the two little vessels proceeded to the Nimrod islands, said to lie in 56 S and 160 W, but the search was ineffectual, and Capt Biscoe is certain that they do not exist. On the 3d of Feb. in latitude 65 30 S, longitude 114 9 W, the singular phenomenon was observed of an ice island falling to pieces, which it did very near the "Tula", with a noise like a clap of thunder, and the sea was immediately covered with fragments, only a small nucleus of the original mass remaining together. On the 12th Feb. in latitude 67 26 S and longitude 81 50 W, many birds were again seen with several hump and finned black whales, and no fewer than 150 ice islands were counted from the deck. On the 15th, land was again seen, and on the following morning it was ascertained to be an island, which Capt Biscoe called Adelaide island, in honor of her Majesty, and in the course of the ensuing fortnight it was farther made out to be the westernmost of a chain of islands lying E.N.E. and W.S.W. and fronting a high continuous land since called Graham's land, which Capt Biscoe believes to be of great extent. The range of islands has also been called Biscoe's range, after the discoverer.

Adelaide Island, says Capt Biscoe, has a most imposing and beautiful appearance, with one high peak shooting out into the clouds and occasionally appearing both above and below them, and a lower range of mountains extending about four miles from North to South, having only a thin covering of snow on their summit, but towards their base buried in a field of snow and ice of the most dazzling brightness, which slopes down to the water and terminates in a cliff of 10 or 12 feet high, riven and splintered in every direction to an extent of two or three hundred yards from its edge. At a distance of 3 miles no bottom could be found with 250 fathoms of line, and round all the islands the depth of water was considerable. One called Pitt's Island, in latitude 66 20 S, longitude 66 38, has many bays, and forms with the main land behind, a good harbour for shelter, but the bottom is rocky. No living animal was found on any of these islands, and not many birds, although a few miles to the northward they were very numerous.

On the 21st of Feb. Capt Biscoe succeeded in landing on what he calls the main land and took formal possession of it. The highest mountain in view was called Mount William, after his Majesty. The place was in a deep bay in which the water was so still, that had any seals been found the vessels would have been easily loaded as they might have been laid alongside the rocks for the purpose. The water was very deep, no bottom being found with a line of 20 fathoms close to the beach. The sun was so warm that the snow was melted off all the rocks along the water line, which made it the more extraordinary that they should be so utterly deserted. The latitude is 64 45 South, longitude 63 31 W.

Capt Biscoe after this repaired to the South Shetland Islands, where he was driven ashore, lost his rudder, and very narrowly escaped shipwreck. After touching at the Falkland Islands, near which he again parted company with the "Lively", he proceeded to St Catherine's in Brazil, where he learned her total loss on Mackay's island, one of the Falkland's. The crew however were saved and brought away by the "Monte Video" cruiser. He thence returned to London, where the results of his discoveries were communicated by Messrs Enderby, and published in the journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

From the observations made by Capt Biscoe, it appears, that in the very high latitudes, when actually as it were within the ice, the wind blows almost uniformly from the South, round by S.E. to E.N.E., which being contrary winds to a vessel in proceeding from West to East, it is recommended that future attempts of the same nature should be made in the opposite direction, that is, from East to West. Outside the ice, however,

the winds are constantly westerly. The appearance of the aurora australis was only occasional, and when vivid was always succeeded by bad weather. It was not observed to have any effect on the needle.

This intrepid and persevering voyage has strongly revived the probability of the existence in those seas of a great southern land yet to be brought upon the charts, and affording new facilities to the exertions of our fisheries. So strongly impressed with this belief are Messrs Enderby, the proprietors of the "Tula", that they have again dispatched Capt Biscoe on the same research. He sailed from London on the 2d Aug. and he must at this time be entering the icy regions of the South. He is accompanied as passenger in his ship by Mr Rea of the R.N., sent out with him under the auspices of the Government, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order to assist him in his scientific observations which cannot fail to make the expedition most valuable and interesting.

## AMERICAN INDIANS

The Indians now remaining within the territory of the United States consist of at least 40,000 persons. There does not seem to be any accurate census of the number, but I have not seen them anywhere rated at a number exceeding 600,000, or under 400,000. Of this number, about 75,000, consisting of tribes called Cherokees, Creeks, Chilkaswes, Choctaws, are in possession of separate territories in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, &c. The Cherokees are the most civilized of these tribes; their population consists of about 15,000 persons, inhabiting a very fine country, of about five millions of acres, in which there are extensive and fertile plains, well watered, in a healthy climate, with a lofty range of hills stretching across the country. The Cherokees are essentially a civilized people. Each family has its little farm, and derives at least a part of its support from agriculture, or some other branch of civilized industry. There are planters and farmers, tradespeople and mechanics. They have corn fields and orchards, looms and work shops, schools and churches, and orderly institutions.

In 1824, when the population of the Cherokees was 15,569 persons, it included 1277 negroes; and there were in the nation 18 schools, 36 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 762 looms, 2486 spinning wheels, 172 waggons, 2226 ploughs, 7683 horses, 22,531 black cattle, 46,732 swine, 2546 sheep, 430 goats, 62 blacksmith's shops, &c., and there are in the nation several public roads and ferries, and turnpikes. The climate is healthy, and the winters mild. The soil produces maize, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, indigo, sweet and Irish potatoes. The natives carry on considerable trade with the adjoining states, and some of them export cotton to New Orleans. Apple and peach orchards are common, and gardens well cultivated. Butter and cheese are the produce of their dairies. There are many houses of public entertainment kept by the natives. Numerous and flourishing villages are seen in every section of the country. Cotton and woollen cloths and blankets are everywhere. Almost every family in the nation produces cotton for its own consumption. Nearly all the nation are native Cherokees. A printing press has been established for several years, and a newspaper in the English and Cherokee languages, has been successfully carried on. This paper, called *Cherokee Phoenix*, is written entirely by a Cherokee, a young man under 30. It has been surmised that he was assisted by a white man, on which he put the following notice in the paper – "No white man has any thing to do with the management of our paper. No other person, whether white or red, besides the ostensible editor, has written from the commencement of the *Phoenix* half a column of matter which has appeared under the editorial head." New Echota is the seat of Government of the Cherokees. The provisions of the constitution are placed under six heads, subdivided into sections. The trial by jury is in full operation. The right of suffrage is universal. All free male citizens, who have attained the age of eighteen years, are entitled to vote at public elections. –  
*From Stuart's Work on America.*

---000---

But who is this elderly gentleman, with a portly figure? Hush! It is Mr Warm, 'a most respectable man.' His most intimate friend failed in trade, and went to prison. Mr Warm forswore his acquaintance; it *was not respectable*, Mr Warm, in early life, seduced a young lady; she lived with him for 3 years; he married, and turned her off without a shilling – the connexion, for a married man *was not respectable*. Mr Warm is a most respectable man; he pays his bills regularly – he subscribes to six public charities – he goes to church with all his family on a Sunday – he is in bed at twelve o'clock. Well, well, all that's very proper; but is Mr Warm a good father, a good friend, an active citizen? or is he not avaricious, does he not love scandal, *is not his heart cold*, is he not vindictive, is he not unjust, is he not unfeeling? I believe he *may be* all that; but what then? *everybody allows Mr Warm is a most respectable man.*

Mr Bluff is the sensible, *practical* man. He despises all speculations, but those in which he has a share. He is very intolerant to other people's hobbyhorses; he hates both poets and philosophers. He has a great love of facts; if you could speak to him out of the multiplication table he would think you a great orator. He does not observe how the facts are applied to the theory; he only wants the facts themselves. If you were to say to him thus, 'When abuses arise to a certain pitch they must be remedied.' he would think you a shallow fellow – a theorist; but if you were to say to him, '1000 pauper children are born in London; in 1823, wheat was 49s; hop grounds let from 10s to 12s an acre, and you must, *therefore*, confess that, when abuses arise to a certain pitch, they must be remedied,' Mr Bluff would nod his wise head, and say of you to his next neighbour, 'That's the man for my money; you see what a quantity of facts he puts into his speech!' – *Ibid.*

---000---

In other countries poverty is a misfortune – with us it is a crime.

The familiar meaning of a word often betrays the character of a people; with the ancient Romans virtue signified valour; with the modern, a virtuoso is a collector. The inhabitants of the Tonga islands, with whom all morals are in a state of extraordinary confusion, have no expression for virtue in a man which is not equally applicable to an axe; they recognise a virtue only in what does *them* evident service. An axe or a man may be the instrument of murder, but each continues to be a good axe or a good man. With us the word *virtue* is seldom heard, out of a moral essay. – *Bulwer's England and the English.*

### A CURIOUS AND UNEXPECTED RESULT

When the late Mr Thelluson died, in the year 1797, his property produced an income of about £20,000 a year. By his will his property was directed to be accumulated in the way of compound interest during the lives of all his decendants living at his death, or born within nine months afterwards. A main argument urged against the validity of the trusts was, that from the ordinary duration of human life, when the accumulation ceased the fund would amount to £70,000,000 and that if the whole centred in a minor, he would by the time he attained his age possess a revenue exceeding the civil list, and he would be able, by the mere force of his wealth, to derange the civil policy of the country.

These were magnificent dreams, but the waking reality has proved somewhat different: and so far as the ultimate issue can now be guessed at, there seems no ground for the alarm above suggested. No descendant of Mr Thelluson will be richer than the King; and even if schedule A had still been in existence, it is to be doubted if the most judicious application of the Thelluson property, when full grown, would purchase a step in the peerage.

### PAGE 256

In one word, the gross annual proceeds in the year 1801 exceeded £20,000, as above stated, and the gross proceeds in the year 1831, after thirty years' accumulation in the way of compound interest, amounted to £22,000 and a fraction. The net sum paid into the accumulating fund in the year 1828 was £16,000 and a fraction; in the year 1829 it was reduced to £12,000, and the addition made to the accumulated fund in the year 1830 had shrunk to £10,540.

The error of the testator was, that he considered enormous wealth a positive good, without reference to its enjoyment, and the fruit of his care and pains has been to occasion a waste of property altogether unexampled in the affairs of an individual. His fortune is still completely locked up, and the accumulation is proceeding at the snail's pace above noticed, while his descendants are struggling with all the hardships which attend narrow circumstances. It is well known that the fortune of the present Lord Rendlesham (the son of the testator's eldest son) is perhaps not more than sufficient for a private gentleman, and totally inadequate to the support of his rank. His brothers are still more slenderly provided for, while some of his decendants of another son are actually suffering all the miseries of destitution. – *Times.*

### WEARING DOWN OF ROCKS

Amongst natural alterations perpetually altering the surface of our globe, there are some which it would be advantageous to accelerate. The wearing down of rocks which impede the rapids of navigable rivers, is one of this class.

A very beautiful process for accomplishing this object has been employed in America.



“A boat is placed at the bottom of the rapid, and kept in its position by a long rope which is firmly fixed to the bank of the river near the top. An axis, having a wheel similar to a paddle-wheel of a steam-boat fixed at each end of it, is placed across the boat; so that the two wheels and their two connecting axis shall revolve rapidly, being driven by the force of the passing current. Let us now imagine several beams of wood, shod with pointed iron, fixed at the ends of strong levers. If these levers are at liberty to move up and down, and if one or more projecting pieces called cams, are fixed on the axis opposite to the end of each lever, the action of the stream upon the wheels will keep up a perpetual succession of blows. The sharp pointed shoe striking upon the rock at bottom, will continually detach small pieces, which the stream will immediately carry off. Thus by the mere action of the river itself a constant and most effectual system of producing the rock at its bottom is established. A single workman may, by the aid of a rudder, direct the boat to any required part of the stream; and when it is necessary to move up the rapid, as the channel is cut, he may easily cause the boat to advance by means of a capstan.

“When the object of the machinery first described has been accomplished and the channel is sufficiently deep, a slight alteration converts the apparatus into another purpose almost equally advantageous. The stampers and the projecting pieces on the axis are removed, and a barrel of wood or metal, surrounding part of the axis, and capable, at pleasure, of being connected with or disconnected from the axis itself, is substituted. The rope, which hitherto fastened the boat, is now fixed to this barrel; and if the barrel is loose upon the axis, the paddle-wheels make the axis only revolve, and the boat remains in its place; but the moment the axis is attached to the surrounding barrel, this begins to turn, and winding the rope upon itself, the boat is gradually drawn up against the stream: and may be employed as a tug boat for all the vessels which have occasion to ascend the rapid. When the tug boat reaches the summit, the barrel is released from the axis, and friction being applied to moderate its velocity, the boat is allowed to descend.

The expense of an experiment of this kind would be trifling in the extreme, and the advantages to be derived from it, if successful, would, we are certain, far exceed any outlay that might be required. – *Colombo Journal*.

### **BARKING OF DOGS, THE RESULTS OF CIVILIZATION**

Dogs in a state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl; this explosive noise is only found among those which are domesticated. Sonnini speaks of the shepherds’ dogs in the wilds of Egypt as not having this faculty; and Columbus found the dogs which he had previously carried to America, to have lost their propensity to barking. – *Gardener’s Music of Nature*.

**ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED  
At Perth and Fremantle  
FOR CASH ONLY  
AT THE ANNEXED PRICES**

<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
Cape Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½ d per lb
American ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100

A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards  
 London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair  
 Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various  
 Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each  
 Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen  
 A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, sets of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans  
 Common knives and forks 5s per doz  
 Superior ditto ditto 20s  
 Seine twine 2s 6d per lb  
 Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c, various  
 Three inch deal planks 11d per foot  
 Coir rope 1s per lb  
 London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c  
 Wheat 13s per bushel  
 Oats 8s  
 A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c  
 Corks 4s per gross  
 Dutch cheese 1s per lb  
 Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins, &c, &c), various  
 Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery  
 A number of paneled deal doors 25s and 30s each  
 Deal frames for window sashes 6s each  
 Raisins and other dried fruits  
 Westphalia hams 1s 6d per lb  
 Iron in bar and rod 3d per lb  
 Ash oars 9d per foot  
 White, black, and green paint  
 A quantity of pewter plates and basins, various  
 A variety of stationery  
 New four bushel sacks 4s each  
 Window glass of various dimensions  
 &c, &c, &c G LEAKE  
*February 4, 1834*

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
 OF THE  
 UNDERSIGNED**

FLOATING Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trowsers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16 x 12, 9 x 11, 8 x 9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, red and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps.

JOHN DAVIS & Co. *South beach, Fremantle*

**JUST IMPORTED  
 EX "FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS,  
 FROM LAUNCESTON,  
 AND ON SALE  
 AT THE  
 STORES OF E & S G HENTY,  
 FREMANTLE,  
 ON MODERATE TERMS  
 For Cash,**

TEA in chests  
 Rum in hhds  
 Brazil and Java tobacco  
 Taylor's Brown Stout  
 Prints  
 Flushing clothes  
 Dock, light canvass, and toweling  
 Jugs of sizes  
 Well assorted slops  
 Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
 Whips, spurs, &c &c

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8x10 10x12  
 Mould Candles, in boxes  
 Beaver Hats (drab)  
 Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt  
 Muskets  
 Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen  
 French Vinegar  
 Taylor's Brown Stout  
 Imperial Steelyards  
 Cheese  
 Oats  
 Kangaroo skins  
 A large variety of Haberdashery  
 Boots and Shoes  
 A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth, Nail, Hair and Shaving Brushes; Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes,  
 Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread  
 A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails  
 Jamaica Rum, in puncheons.

E & S G HENTY *Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

**MARKET PRICES**

**RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag, 6½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 15s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot, ditto, --
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
 CHARLES MACFAULL,  
 AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
 Single number One shilling  
 Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 257**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 21st, 1834*

**FERRIES**

THE DUES arising and to be collected at the undermentioned Ferries over the Swan River, viz. at Guildford, Preston Point, and North Fremantle, will be let by Public Auction for a period of Twelve Months, by the Collector of Colonial Revenue, at this Office, on the 10th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

Possession of the said Ferries to be given to approved Purchasers of the Leases thereof at the following periods – viz, that of Guildford immediately subsequent to the sale, and those of Preston Point and North Fremantle, on the 16th of June next ensuing.

For further particulars, application to be made at this Office, and at the Office of the Surveyor-General.

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 27 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Individuals have applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony, viz:-

James Matthews Moulton, and  
Paul Descombe

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 27, 1834

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant permission to Richard Wells, Esquire, to act as a "Notary Public" in this Colony.

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
March 27 1834*

The List of Magistrates of this Colony having been inserted inaccurately in the *Gazette* of the 22d Instant, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs, that the following be made Public for general Information:-

The Honorable P Brown Esquire, Colonial Secretary  
The Honorable J S Roe, Esquire, Surveyor General  
The Honorable W H Mackie, Esquire, Advocate General, and Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions  
G F Moore, Esquire, Commissioner of the Civil Court  
George Leake, Esquire  
Edward Barrett Lennard, Esquire  
John Molloy, Esquire  
Henry Bull, Esquire  
Rev J Wittenoom  
Alexander Collie, Esquire  
William Tanner, Esquire  
William Locke Brockman, Esquire  
T T Ellis, Esquire  
John Morgan, Esquire  
John Bussell, Esquire  
Peter Pegus, Esquire  
Joshua Gregory, Esquire  
Donald Hume Macleod, Esquire, 63d Regt  
J P Lyttleton, Esquire  
Richard McBride Brown, Esquire  
J R Stewart, Esquire, 21st Regt  
Sir Richard Spencer, K.C.H & C.B.  
John Randall Phillips, Esquire  
John Lewis, Esquire

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office Western Australia  
March 21, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has granted the following Town Allotments

### PERTH

W74            George Field  
Y29            Habib Mahomet

### FREMANTLE

35 and 36      C Chappell and W S Rogers  
145            James Willis  
186            James Day  
331            Paul Descombe

The assignment of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Civil Commissioner there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes:-

413            J P Watts  
418            Mary Ann Bateman  
420            James A M Moulton  
426            William Knott

435 Thomas Smedley  
S538 Edward Wm Lamb  
552 Thomas Harwood

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, MARCH 28, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Wednesday, the 7th of April, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of the Public Service, (6) Six STEEL HAND MILLS for grinding Wheat.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

PERTH, MARCH 28, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday next, the 4th of April, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to perform certain Carpenter's Work to two additions to be made to the JAIL at Fremantle.

Every Information connected with the Work, will be obtained by application to W H Reveley, Esquire, Civil Engineer, where a Plan of the Work and Specification may be seen.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Colony of Western Australia, will be holden at the Court House at Fremantle, on Wednesday the second day of April next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. – Dated this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

### **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

A MEETING of the Members of the Agricultural Society will be held at the *Cleikum Inn*, Guildford, on TUESDAY, the 8th of April, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a Memorial to the Local Government, praying to be furnished with a detailed statement of the Revenue which has been raised in the Colony, and the Expenditure thereof; and that the same may be annually published through the medium of the *Perth Gazette*."

W L BROCKMAN  
*Secretary*

### **WANTED IMMEDIATELY**

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE SERVANT who understands the care of Children, and can wash well. – Apply at MRS BYRNE'S, Perth

*Civil Court of Western Australia*  
**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
*(McKail v Morgan)*  
**ON SATURDAY NEXT,**  
the 5th of April, at 12 o'clock  
**AT LEEDER'S HOTEL, PERTH**

A SMALL HOUSE and ALLOTMENT, 22½L in the town of Perth, the property of Plaintiff, sold under a warrant of Execution, for Defendant's Costs.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

### **FOR LAUNCESTON**

*Positively to sail in a few days,*

THE Cutter "FANNY". – For Freight or Passage, apply to E & S G HENTY, Fremantle  
*March 29, 1834*

### **JUST IMPORTED**

*per "MEROPE"*  
**AND ON SALE**

5 POLE COWS, of the Suffolk breed; 1 Cow, pure Ayrshire breed; 1 Cape Cow, 1 Cow and Calf, 1 superior bred Bull, 1 fat Steer, 1 Entire Draught Horse, 1 superior Hunting Mare, imported by Colonel Latour; 1 dark-brown Saddle Horse, 1 pair of superior Asses, male and female, warranted in draught, and the Mare in foal; 6 pure Saxony Rams, 1 Sow in pig, 4 Pigs, a variety of Goats, Leghorn Bonnets, Ribbons, Indian Silks, Ladies' printed muslin dresses, Ladies' white dresses, Ladies' jewellery, Stays, Slop clothing, Boots and Shoes, Seine twine, Rum, Whiskey, Soap, Onions, Potatoes of the best quality, Shot, &c, &c, with a variety of other Articles.

RICHARD LEWIS  
AGENT

### **PAGE 258**

### **A HARD LAUGH**

BOW STREET – A young man of respectable appearance, who stated that his name was Cave, and that he was a shopkeeper, residing in Tottenham-court road, was yesterday brought before Sir F Roe, charged by a person named Symonds, who keeps an exhibition in High Holborn, near Drury-lane, where *wax figures* and "other *natural* curiosities are to be seen, for the small charge of one penny", with having caused a crowd to assemble before his door, which afforded the light-fingered gentry an opportunity of making free with the King's lieges.

It appeared that the defendant was passing the door of the complainant, when some object in the window tickled his fancy, and stopping in front of the house, he burst into a loud fit of laughter, which naturally attracted the attention of the passengers, and as laughing is said to be contagious, the persons assembled soon joined in the merriment, and a general horse-laugh was raised without any visible motive to induce it. Now Mr Symonds, the proprietor of the aforesaid exhibition, had no objection whatever that the public should be amused at his expense, provided always, that he first received his penny tribute; but rightly considering that a laugh *outside* his show-room was very different from a laugh *within*, he grew somewhat wroth at the unseemly interruption, which prevented his trumpeter at the door from pursuing his vociferous calling, and desired the defendant to move on, or he should call a policeman to take him into custody. The defendant retrograded a few paces, but only, as it appeared, for the purpose of expanding his lungs, and taking in a fresh supply of air, for, "like a giant refreshed," he returned to the charge with a troop of merry disciples at his heels, and fixing his arms akimbo in order to support his sides, he placed himself right in front of the showman's window and gave vent to a second roar of laughter, enough to make the welkin ring and animate the waxen representatives of Bishop and Williams that grace the exhibition of the ingenious Mr Symonds, dressed in the very clothes in which they made their final exit at the drop of the Old Bailey. Mr Symonds now lost his remaining stock of patience, and rustling from his door, he pushed his way through the grinning crowd and gave the prisoner in charge to a police constable, who forthwith conveyed him before Sir F Roe.

The magistrate having heard the charge, asked the constable if the defendant was intoxicated, as he could not in any other way account for his strange behaviour?

The constable replied that the defendant appeared as if he had been drinking, but he was not so far gone as not to know what he was about. A great crowd of persons had assembled in front of the complainant's door.

The defendant said he was not aware he had committed any offence by merely indulging in a harmless laugh, and he had no intention to collect a crowd. The complainant had charged him with being a pickpocket, and he felt aggrieved, as a respectable tradesman, at such an imputation on his character.

Sir F Roe observed that the conduct of the defendant was, to say the least of it, very foolish, and ordered him to pay a fine of 5s.

The defendant said he had no money about him.

Sir F Roe – You must send for it then. Let him be lodged in the station-house till the fine is paid.

The defendant was accordingly removed to the station-house, and after the lapse of nearly an hour he was again brought before the magistrate *minus* his coat.

The police inspector explained that as soon as the defendant was lodged in the station-house he gave his coat to a strange man to pawn, in order to raise the amount of the fine; but the person whom he had trusted with the coat had made off with it.

The defendant, who appeared any thing now but a votary of the laughing god, begged hard that the magistrate would remit the fine in consideration of the loss he had sustained. He trusted the man with his coat, conceiving that he belonged to the police, for he never could have supposed that improper characters were admitted to the station-house, where he considered he ought to be protected.

Sir F Roe observed that he had acted very indiscreet at first, in collecting a crowd around the door of the complainant; and secondly, in trusting his coat to an entire stranger. He was sorry for his loss, but could not think of remitting the fine.

The defendant was again sent to the station-house; but, having, by some means, raised the amount of the fine, he was soon after discharged, observing that he would take care in future how he laughed in public, as he had no taste whatever for Bow-street justice. – *Standard*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

### ARRIVAL

On Monday, the 24th inst., the “Merope”, Captain Pollock, from Hobart Town and King George’s Sound. Passengers : Mr Charles Innes, Mr Robert Briggs, Mr Charles Degraives, Mr R Lewis, Mr Antonia Robins, Mr Edward Britten.

Lying in Gage’s Roads: The “Monkey” and Cutter “Fanny”.  
In Cockburn Sound, the “Maraboo”

MAIL open for Van Diemen’s Land and Sydney

### MANIFEST OF THE CARGO *per* “MEROPE”

One hundred and fifty boxes soap, 18 head of cattle, 5 horses, 10,000 shingles, 8 goats, 1 keg nails, 1 box shoes, 200 bushels oats, 2 bags sugar, 1 barrel and 2 boxes tea and sugar, 1 parcel paper, 4 casks ale, 1 box apparel, 100 pieces timber, 120 bundles shingles, 303 sheep, 4 tons potatoes, 2 boxes plants, 2 bales twine, one case bonnets, one cask shoes, one case skins, one cask onions, two bales slops, five puncheons whiskey, one hhd ditto, one box apples, one package leather, four hhds rum, one box saddlery.

**HOLIDAYS** at the Public Offices – Easter Monday and Tuesday

**BIRTH** – At the Murray River, on the 16th of March, the lady of Lieut King, of the 21st Fusiliers, of a Daughter.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS** – *The Quarterly Subscription to this Journal terminates with this number.*



# THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1834

By the "Merope" from Hobart Town we have our files of Van Diemen's Land Journals up to the 14th of February: but we have not received any European intelligence of a later date than our previous news, say to the end of September.

Extracts will be found under their several heads, descriptive of the course of events in the Sister Colonies. The price of wheat has advanced slightly, but by no means to such a degree as to indicate any extensive failure of the crops

Capt. Beete, of the 21st, has kindly favoured us with several numbers of the *Standard* for the month of September last. In one of which numbers, the 2d of Sept, we find a list of the vessels lost on the 31st of August, during the tremendous hurricane which visited the English coast. No mention is made in this list of any of the vessels we know to have been on the point of sailing for this port; the story, therefore, of the loss of the "James Patterson" in the Channel, is an idle rumour, undeserving the slightest credit.

The Barque "Mercury", Capt Middlemas, may be daily expected here from Calcutta. This is the vessel taken up by the Company we alluded to some few weeks back. She will leave a party here, and at King George's Sound.

---000---

An error appeared into our last under the head of "Fremantle Race Club," in the 7th Resolution; *Colonial bred horses* are to be free of entrance-money, and not subjected to a charge of 10s 6d as specified.

Preparations are on foot to make a *grand stand* at the ensuing Race Meeting for the accommodation of the subscribers, as well as with a view to the establishment of an amusement both interesting and valuable to a young Colony like our own, where attention must of necessity be directed to the improvement of the breed of horses. Our Pony races are by no means to be despised; the result of the last races has proved the effect in the additional prices which the successful ponies have commanded. We hope there will be no lack of candidates for the Prize this season, as the last instance, which was well contested, afforded a highly diverting *mimic* scene of Horse racing.

**THE NATIVES** - Rather an unusual circumstance took place last week in the town of Perth. A native named Munday, - a name which has been long familiar to us - was taken prisoner and confined in the Perth Jail, on a charge of *attempting* to steal from some men who were working at Mr Kingsford's excavation, adjoining Perth, the contents of a basket; which, during the investigation that ensued, turned out to be a small piece of bread and a few shillings. The basket, it appeared, was placed at some distance from the spot where the men were at work, and *Munday* had taken the liberty of looking into it, - a crime which the men insisted they were justified in visiting with summary punishment - even death. When they were asked if they would have killed a dog under similar circumstances, they hesitated to reply. Such is the state of some men's minds amongst us upon this important subject. But to the story. Irritated by Munday's impudence, - for we know no other term, unless curiosity - two of the men ordered him off, and in so rough a manner, that he resented it, striking one of the men over the arm with his throwing stick; upon which the savage was instantly felled by a John Bull blow over the mouth from the party he had assailed. On his recovering from the effects of this assault, he endeavoured to spear his adversary a very little, as he (*Munday*) himself described it, in the thigh - a custom usual amongst them in the heat of passion, marks of which most of them carry about them.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell, and the Members of the Council were present during the investigation, which was conducted by the Hon. W H Mackie, Esq. Mr Armstrong acted as interpreter, - a proof of the importance attached to any squabbles with the natives; but the affair was found so frivolous, that Munday was immediately discharged, he previously shaking hands with the complainants, and giving the strongest assurance that he would not in thus wise offend in future, if the act he had committed was considered as an offence, of which he pleaded ignorance. Munday's wife, Dorragate, - the beauty and coquette of her tribe - remained near the cell during his confinement; her hideous cries did not discompose his self-possession. He retained through the whole of the investigation the firmness of an injured man; and returned, on his being liberated, to his native haunts, scowling ineffable disdain upon all he passed. But a lesson has been taught him which his manner of late has required: we only regret that so trivial a cause of complaint should have led to so great an excitement, as the confinement of a native naturally occasions.

Several natives were present during the investigation, and evinced a perfect confidence; let it be our constant study and aim, by persevering in a humane line of conduct towards them, to foster this opinion.

We hear that the natives have got into the habit of walking down the Swan to receive their rations at Guildford; the Superintendent at Guildford, Captain Pegus, we are convinced, with the concurrence of the Government, will do all in his power to relieve the settlers from the tax which they are, from necessity, exposed to, of contributing supplies to support them on the road. The subject is worthy of inquiry.

**PAGE 259**

**MAGISTRATE'S COURT  
PERTH, MARCH 19, 1834**

*Before the Hon. W H Mackie, and the Rev. J B Wittenoom, J's P.*

John Jooroomoodee, a Javanese, was charged by John Gregory of the *Pine-Apple Inn*, publican, with robbing his garden of the morning of the 13th inst. The garden had been repeatedly robbed, he therefore kept a strict watch, and on the morning in question, saw a boat off Mr Camfield's on the opposite side of the river, and perceived that it was moving in a direction towards his place. He could not hear the sound of oars, but after a time saw a person polling the boat astern. The boat was guided up to his landing-place, and a man, who afterwards proved to be the prisoner, went from the boat into his garden. He (the prisoner) then walked deliberately up to a melon bed and examined it; and afterwards went to other parts of the garden, and he was seen stooping down in a bed of tomatoes. The complainant went towards him, and called out to him. He tried to turn round to get away when several tomatoes (of which one was produced) fell from his breast. The prisoner struggled hard to get away, but when he was secured he begged hard to be allowed to go into his boat to get some money. He afterwards offered a rupee if Gregory would let him go.

The prisoner, a native of Java, a sailor on board the "Monkey", being asked what he had to say in answer to the above charge, replied, that he wanted some tomatoes, and took them out of the garden of the person who complained against him. He can speak a little English, but was examined by the interpretation of Habib, a Lascar.

Summarily convicted, and sentenced to three Calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

[This is the first public exposure of garden thieves, but from information that has been obtained and the vigilant watch which is kept, another exposure will soon take place. The destruction or robbery of a garden's occasion an irretrievable loss; we shall feel a gratification therefore in fully reporting every case of this nature, however trifling the depredation.]

James Power, a private in H.M. 21st Regt. was fined 2s 6d for an assault on George Pheffen, labourer, and Andrew Adron, a witness in the case, being drunk at the time of giving his evidence, was fined 5s.

A charge for an assault was preferred against Andrew Adron by John Mackay, private in H.M. 21st Regt. George Stokes, a carpenter, who was present and was called upon to bear testimony to the assault, deposed that Adron was so drunk that he was quite helpless, the charge was accordingly dismissed. The accused being drunk at the time of hearing, was *again* fined 5s.

**EUROPEAN NEWS**

**THE CONGRESS AT TOEPLITZ** - The distance from Toeplitz to Carlsbad is forty miles; the road lies through the uninterrupted corn field, studded with the splendid domains of the Bohemian noblesse, until you descend into the narrow valley in which Carlsbad is built, by a road which is carried round the ridge of the mountains, supported by arches varying from forty to fifty feet in height; - a splendid work, that may fairly compete with the far-famed Simplon. Carlsbad is a very small place, containing not more than two or three thousand inhabitants; but of all the temples of Hygeia in Germany; it is perhaps the most beautiful. So narrow is the valley in which it stands, that the mountains rise like walls close behind the houses, in all their rugged magnificence. There is not nearly the style here as at Toeplitz: the visitors appearing rather in pursuit of health than pleasure.

On our return to Toeplitz, we found that the King of Prussia had already arrived. His Majesty was accompanied by his Morganantic wife, Madame de Leignitz; Baron Alexander Humbolt, the celebrated

traveller; Prince Wittgenstein; the Baron de Witzleben; and Alexander Capo d'Istrias. His Minister Ancillon, one of the most acute diplomatists in this protocolling age, had preceded the royal party by some days. Frederick William preserves the strictest incognito; he appears stouter than when I last saw him, but his countenance still wears an expression of the deepest melancholy, while his dress, as usual, proclaims the military Martinet. Madame de Leignitz is a beautiful and fascinating woman; she is said to exercise a great influence over the mind of her consort, and, in conjunction with Humbolt, has neutralised the effect of the Prince Royal's warlike councils upon the mind of his father.

The Emperor Francis and his young Empress passed through here on the 3d of August, on their way to Thessrentadt, a fortress situated between the towns of Budin and Leutneritz. There is a force of 16,000 men assembled in the immediate vicinity, *pour les grandes manoeuvres*. The Emperor looks just the same as when we saw him four years ago driving in his phaeton on the Prater at Vienna, - the same lean figure, the same blank expression of countenance, which would convey to the mind of the spectator an impression of imbecility, were it not redeemed by the Jesuitical twinkling of his clear blue eyes. The Empress is the beau ideal of a German beauty, *une blonde parfaite*. The Emperor, they say is very fond of her, but she exercises no political influence, though she is considered to dislike both the Russians and Prussians.

As the King of Prussia wishes to preserve the strictest incognito, the sovereigns are to meet at Lowsovit. As to the real object of this meeting is a *quot homines, tot sententiae*: the profound conjectures of the *quid-nunes* at Toeplitz would fill volumes, while there is no press here to enlighten us. - *Court Journal*.

The meeting of the Emperor of Austria with the King of Prussia, and the consequent ministerial conferences, continue to puzzle the continental politicians. The Emperor of Russia having determined to land at Schwetz, the royal family of Prussia is hastening to meet his imperial majesty there. The Prince of Orange is summoned to the conference also. There is a great deal of mystery made by the great powers themselves as to their objects and intentions, and the little politicians of the newspapers have made confusion worse confounded. It is therefore difficult to guess at the result of all their cogitations; but it is quite clear that the state of Spain and Portugal, the protracted discussion of the Dutch question, the late events in Turkey, the continued occupation of Algiers by the French, the infancy of the new Greek kingdom, the occasional gleaming of a liberal spirit in Germany, the partial disturbances in Italy, and the positive civil war in Switzerland, are events of sufficient importance to call for all the skill of all the politicians. The crowned head lies uneasy; the distant horizon looks dangerous through the dark clouds that obscure the present. It is evident, however, that friendly meeting and discussion are more likely to avert war than to bring it on. - *Atlas*

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE

We have much pleasure in announcing the visit to our island of Baron Hugel, a passenger by the "Alligator". The facility indeed with which gentlemen of science and research can now make the tour of the globe, compared with what it was in the days of Cook, Anson, and Perouse, is not only advantageous to natural and scientific research, but particularly gratifying to us in these remote and newly settled countries, which afford as it were so many oases or resting places in the great Pacific desert. Baron Hugel, who has but recently left Europe, has visited several parts of India, and among others that recently opened field of naturalists the Neilgherry Mountains. He describes the vegetation of that lofty region as a most splendid kind, and we regret in particular that he did not bring us some of the seeds of the beautiful climbers with which the jungle there abounds, upwards of which 30 new species have recently been found, that would no doubt from the congeniality of the climate thrive and prove great acquisitions to us in Van Diemen's Land. We hope this hint however will not be lost on some of our Indian friends, who may be about to pay us a temporary visit for the sake of their health. Though invalids at the time of their departure, their servants would readily collect for them any number of the most admired and useful plants and shrubs. The remarkable advance that has been made in the cultivation of exotics and the formation of botanic gardens in all civilized parts of the world, and the growing taste among the English nobility for the pure pleasures which the contemplation of the vegetable world affords, a taste in a measure created and stimulated by the labours of the horticultural and zoological societies, will, we are convinced, ensure this hint a ready compliance.

It is remarkable that the colour of the prevailing blossoms of the plants about Swan River is blue, which in comparison with other colors in the flora of other countries is the least frequent. Very few of indigeous plants of that country are similar to those in this part of Australia, and in particular there is not one specimen to be found throughout of that very useful grass that grows both here and in New South Wales, the common kangaroo grass as it is called, or *anthistria australis*. Of the genus *banksia* there are three magnificent

species, and it is worthy of remark that the Aborigines of that territory, however numerous the species of any genus may be, have yet an appropriate name to each. In our own Island we know it is customary among the blacks to name their females, especially if they are admired, after some beautiful plant, just in the same way as we use the name of Rose and others.

Mr Brown in his interesting paper recently read before the Royal Geographic Society of London on the botany of Swan River, remarks, that probably not more than four or five species are common to that part of the west coast and to the same parallel of the east coast of New Holland. So long ago indeed as the time of Captain Flinder's voyage, that intelligent navigator observed, that in general the western coast of New Holland was distinguished by orders of plants bearing a closer resemblance to those of South Africa than on the east coast, where those allied to the American part chiefly occur.

It was the same philosopher who remarked the singular characteristic of the two most widely diffused and most extensive genera of plants in these countries, the eucalyptus and acacia or gum and wattle, upwards of one hundred species of each having already been discovered, which have the leaves, vertical and presenting the margin and not the surface towards the stem, both surfaces having consequently the same relation to the light. In the wattle this property proceeds from the vertical dilation of the foliage, but in the gum tree it is caused by the twisting of the footstalk of the leaf. Hence arises all the existence of cutaneous glands on both sides of the leaf, to which in a great measure may be attributed the thin appearance or want of lustre which the bush in this island displays on the hills at a distance.

The stay of Baron Hugel with us, we regret to say, will be very short, as he intends to proceed by the "Alligator" to Sydney, and thence to New Zealand, Otaheite, and the Society Isles. He is we believe, a native of Austria, his usual place of residence being in the neighbourhood of Vienna. - *Courier*.

Twenty thousand pounds had been subscribed at Madras towards the steam communication to England by the Red Sea, which is calculated not to exceed six weeks between Madras and London. If so, our latest English news at Hobart Town will frequently reach us by the way of India. When shall we have a steam vessel, with proper accommodation for passengers, between Calcutta, Swan River, Hobart Town and Sydney? Such a speculation would answer well and would materially advance the interests of all, and now that the trade is opened with India on the new and liberal character, some of the enterprising capitalists of London, if no other come forward, will, we are convince, speedily engage in it. Tea, silk, Indian emigration, and visitation, sugar and other productions of the east, will then be plentiful and cheap amongst us. - *Courier*.

## **NEW WORK ON AUSTRALIA**

*Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia, during the years 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831, &c.* By Captain Charles Sturt, 39th Regt., F.L.S. and F.R.G.S.. 2 vols. 8vo. - London - Smith, Elder & Co., 1833

This work is before us - but we have not yet been able to give more than a cursory glance at its pages. We have seen enough, however, to dispose us very strongly to accompany our traveller through his two well printed and highly embellished volumes. Capt STURT, it may be unknown to many of our readers, was sent by General DARLING to ascertain the nature and extent of the large marshes which stopped the progress of the late Mr OXLEY, Surveyor-General, in following the courses of the rivers Lachlan and Macquarie, in 1817-18. Captain STURT performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of the government. This was the first expedition. In the second, the river Morumbidgee was traced to its embouchure in the Lake Alexandria, near Spencer's Gulf; and there seems no doubt, that all the rivers of Eastern Australia

### **PAGE 260**

which were by some supposed to flow into an inland sea, disembogue themselves into the Morumbidgee, Spencer's Gulf, or the Gulf of St Vincent. An inland navigation is at all events discovered, of several hundred miles, and establishes the superior importance of the south-eastern coast of New Holland, over any other portion of the continent of which we have any accurate knowledge.

As the title indicates, Captain STURT'S Work is one of mere geographical discovery; but we imagine the explored country too near home not to create much interest in the minds of our readers in this colony. We purpose therefore to give copious extracts from the work. In our present number however, we are compelled

to be brief in our quotations. The following from the "Preliminary Chapter" – the only one touching upon New South Wales in its statistical condition:

'There is a period in the history of every country, during which it will appear to have been more prosperous than at any other. I allude not to the period of great martial achievements, should any such adorn its pages, but to that in which the enterprise of its merchants was roused into action, and when all the classes of its community seem to have put forth their strength towards the attainment of wealth and power.'

'In this eventful period the colony of New South Wales is already far advanced. The conduct of its merchants is marked by the boldest speculations and the most gigantic projects. Their store-houses are built on the most magnificent scale, and with the best and most substantial materials. Few persons in England have even a remote idea of its present flourishing condition, or of the improvements that are daily taking place both in its commerce and agriculture. I am aware that many object to it as a place of residence, and I can easily enter into their feelings from the recollection of what my own were before I visited it. I cannot but remark, however, that I found my prejudices had arisen from a natural objection to the character of a part of its population; from the circumstance of its being a penal colony, and from my total ignorance of its actual state, and not from any substantial or permanent cause. On the contrary I speedily became convinced of the exaggerated nature of the reports I had heard in England, on some of the topics just adverted to; nor did any thing fall under my observation during a residence of more than six years to justify the opinion I had been previously led to entertain of it. I embarked for New South Wales with strong prejudice against it; I left with strong feeling in its favour, and with a deep feeling of interest in its prosperity. It is a pleasing task to me, therefore, to write of it thus, and to have it in my power to contribute to the removal of any erroneous impressions with regard to its condition at the present moment.

'I have already remarked, that I was not prepared for the scene that met my view when I first saw Sydney. The fact was, I had not pictured to myself, nor conceived from any thing I had ever read in England, that so extensive a town could have been reared in that remote region, in so brief a period as that which had elapsed since its foundation. It is not, however, a distant or cursory glance that will give the observer a just idea of the mercantile importance of this busy capital. In order to form an accurate estimate of it, he should take a boat and proceed from Sydney Cove to Darling Harbour. He would then be satisfied, that it is not upon the first alone that Australian commerce has raised its storehouses and wharfs, but that the whole extent of the eastern shore of the last more capacious basin, is equally crowded with warehouses, stores, dock-yards, mills, and wharfs, the appearance and solidity of which would do credit even to Liverpool. Where, thirty years ago, the people flocked to the beach to hail an arrival, it is not now unusual to see thirty or forty vessels riding at anchor at one time, collected from every quarter of the globe. In 1831, one hundred and fifty vessels entered the harbour of Port Jackson from foreign parts, the amount of their tonnage being 31,295 tons.

'The increasing importance of Sydney must in some measure be attributed to the flourishing condition of the colony itself, to the industry of its farmers, to the successful enterprise of its merchants, and to particular local causes. It is foreign to my purpose, however, to enter largely into an investigation of these important points. To do so would require more space than I could afford for the purpose, and might justly be considered as irrelevant in a work of this kind.' – *Launceston Advertiser*

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**  
*At Perth and Fremantle*  
**FOR CASH ONLY**  
**AT THE ANNEXED PRICES**

<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
Cape Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½ d per lb
American ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½ per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb

Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100

A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards

London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair

Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various

Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each

Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen

A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, sets of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans

Common knives and forks 5s per doz

Superior ditto ditto 20s

Seine twine 2s 6d per lb

Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c, various

Three inch deal planks 11d per foot

Coir rope 1s per lb

London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c

Wheat 13s per bushel

Oats 8s

A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c

Corks 4s per gross

Dutch cheese 1s per lb

Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins, &c, &c), various

Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery

A number of paneled deal doors 25s and 30s each

Deal frames for window sashes 6s each

Raisins and other dried fruits

Westphalia hams 1s 6d per lb

Iron in bar and rod 3d per lb

Ash oars 9d per foot

White, black, and green paint

A quantity of pewter plates and basins, various

A variety of stationery

New four bushel sacks 4s each

Window glass of various dimensions

&c, &c, &c

G LEAKE

February 4, 1834

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

FLOATING Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trowsers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12, 9x11, 8x9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, red and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps.

JOHN DAVIS & Co.

South beach, Fremantle

**JUST IMPORTED**  
**EX "FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS,**  
**FROM LAUNCESTON,**  
**AND ON SALE**

**AT THE**  
**STORES OF E & S G HENTY,**  
**FREMANTLE,**  
**ON MODERATE TERMS**

*For Cash,*

TEA in chests  
Rum in hhds  
Brazil and Java tobacco  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Prints  
Flushing clothes  
Dock, light canvass, and toweling  
Jugs of sizes  
Well assorted slops  
Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
Whips, spurs, &c &c

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8x10 10x12  
Mould Candles, in boxes  
Beaver Hats (drab)  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt  
Muskets  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen  
French Vinegar  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese  
Oats  
Kangaroo skins  
A large variety of Haberdashery  
Boots and Shoes  
A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth, Nail, Hair and Shaving Brushes; Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes,  
Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread  
A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails  
Jamaica Rum, in puncheons.

E & S G HENTY

*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

**MARKET PRICES**

**RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s	Rum Ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 6d	Brandy, Ditto 16s
Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb --
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Coffee, per lb, none	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag, 6½d
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Wheat, per bushel 15s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £8
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s

Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Gunpowder, per lb 6s  
Shot, ditto, --  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.



**PAGE 261**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 4, 1834*

THE Sale of the exclusive Right of taking Salt (for the purpose of Sale) from such parts of the North-eastern Salt Lake, on the Island of Rottenest, as may not be included in the Town Allotments already marked out there, not having been effected in the pursuance of the Advertisement issued from this Office dated March 20th; Notice is hereby given to the Public, that the said exclusive Right will be again offered to be leased for a period of Twelve Months, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Colonial Revenue, on Saturday, the 12th of April.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, April 1, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment L67 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to another Applicant should no claim to it be presented at this Office on or before the 3d proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 4, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate "marked Tenders for Supplies", will be received at this Office on Wednesday, the 9th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of the Public Service, the following Articles, - viz,

- (30) Thirty casks of Irish Pork
- (30) Thirty casks of Salt Beef
- (2) Two chests of Tea
- (50) Fifty gallons of Vinegar
- (300) Three hundred gallons of West India Rum

The above Supplies to be delivered at such Time and Place as may be required, and to be subject to the approval of a Board of Survey.

Samples of the Tea, Vinegar, and Rum, will be required to be delivered at the Commissariat Office before 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Any further particulars will be made known on application to this Office.

JOHN LEWIS,  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

Perth, April 4, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th Instant, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for the use of the Surveyor's Department, the following Articles:-

- (1) One ream of Post Paper
- (300) Three hundred Quills
- (2) Two Boat's Kegs, to contain two gallons each
- (1) One Gauze Window Blind

The dimensions of the Window Blind may be obtained by applying at the Surveyor General's Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen*

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
BY MR WELCH,  
AT THE HOUSE OF  
MR MARMADUKE HUTTON,  
PERTH,  
ON THURSDAY, 10TH INST.**

A VARIETY of useful Articles, including the following:-

Complete set of Blacksmith's tools and apparatus

120 Metal candle moulds of eight sizes

100 Volumes of new boards, in boards

Handsome table lamp, with spare ground globe, &c

Garden engine with pump

Capital day and night telescope, by Spencer & Browning, of London

Two sets of cart harness, wheeler and leader

Boat and other compasses

Stationery

Chalk lines

Men's gambroon suits

Dressing gowns

Ribbons

Men's shoes

White paint in kegs

Red lead

Timber chain

Variety of nails and screws

Gimblets

Corking irons

Butt and other hinges

Variety of locks, trowels, adzes, axes, augers, drawing knives, and other carpenter's tools

Butcher's knives

Pitch ladles

Brushes of all sorts

*April 4th, 1834*

Capital anchor chain

Account and memorandum books

Cart-rope, web, and other halters

Baby clothing and shoes, gloves, and socks, &c

Boy's gambroon suits

Shawls

Lace nets

Top boots, and soleing leather

Green paint in kegs

Lampblack and powder blue

Ox and dog chains

Hammers

Files

Marking irons

Sash weights, pullies and cords

Corkscrews

Mouse traps

Grafting spades and shovels

### FOR SALE

AT

**MR MORRELL'S**

**FREMANTLE**

ONE NEW CART

A pair of cart wheels

A scarifier with seven shears

Harness for bullocks

*Fremantle, April 2, 1834*

A set of cart harness

A scarifier with three shears

A blacksmith's forge

Trace chains, &c

## FOUR ALLOTMENTS IN PERTH FOR SALE

THE following TOWN ALLOTMENTS are for Sale by Private Contract:-

- 1 That Town Allotment V No. 5
- 2 Ditto Ditto V No. 20
- 3 A water side Allotment L No. 39

There is a substantial boarded house on No. 20, which is a Corner Allotment, and an excellent garden completely fenced in; and a brick house has been built on No. 5.

Lot L 39 is partly fenced and cultivated. In the dry season, a great portion of this allotment can be irrigated at a trifling expense.

For further particulars, apply to

W N CLARK, SOLICITOR

### ACTS OF COUNCIL JUST PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

And to be had at the Gazette Office

THE following ACTS OF COUNCIL –

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| No. 2, 3 Wm IV | An Act for the Regulation of Weights and Measures   |
| No. 3, 3 Wm IV | An Act to grant Exemptions from the Payment of License to persons keeping Public Houses under special circumstances |
| No. 2, 4 Wm IV | An Act to amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors by Retail”        |
| No. 3, 4 Wm IV | An Act to regulate the Licensing of Public Houses   |
| No. 1, 4 Wm IV | An Act to regulate the Establishment and Management of Ferries, and the Collection of Tolls thereat.                |

### IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS

#### POLLOCK’S REEF

The barque “Merope”, Capt. J S Pollock, on her voyage to this port from Van Diemen’s Land, discovered a dangerous reef on the 11th ultimo, extending 8 or 10 miles in a due East and West direction, and about 100 yards in breadth, with apparently about 2 feet of water upon it. The western extremity, upon which alone the sea was breaking when the reef was first seen at 7 am is in latitude 34° 35 South, longitude 123° 26 East, - or 14 miles S ¼ W by compass from South east island of the Recherche Archipelago.

The following notices of dangers are also inserted for the guidance of all vessels navigating the same route:-  
*Brockman’s Reefs* – The schooner “Eagle”, Capt John Brockman, and her voyage from Van Diemen’s Land to Swan River, discovered some dangerous reefs to the southward of Kangaroo Island. “At noon 21st December, 1831, being in latitude 36° 17 S, longitude by a good chronometer in 23 days from Hobart Town 137° 21 E, saw heavy breakers from the mast-head bearing S b E ½ E by compass, distant about 25 or 30 miles (the weather being clear), and another patch of breakers W S W about the same distance. Next day the schooner was within 4 or 5 miles of them, and observed the southern reef to be about 3 or 4 miles in length, with several small rocks a few feet above the water’s edge scattered upon it. The western reef was somewhat smaller in size, but with dry rocks upon it similar to the other. The breakers upon both reefs were very high, and there appeared a clear passage, about a mile wide, between them. Having hove to during the following night in consequence of the vicinity of these dangers, the vessel was at daylight next morning within a half a mile of another reef of rocks, partly dry, and about 100 yards in length, lying apparently about 10 miles from the nearest part of Kangaroo Island, and in the parallel of that island’s western extremity. No soundings were taken while in sight of theses reefs, as the water appeared deep all round. At noon of the 22nd the southern reefs were not in sight –nor could any part of Kangaroo Island be seen when the vessel was near them. They are therefore supposed by the commander to lie nearly 60 miles from the South side of that island.”

*The Rambler* – a small cluster of rocks even with the waters' edge, said to lie 12 or 15 miles WSW by compass from the remarkable white sand patch on the coast 6 or 7 miles to the northward of the southern extremity of Cape Leeuwin

**PAGE 262**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

LYING in Gage's Roads – The "Merope", "Monkey", and Cutter "Fanny". In Cockburn Sound, the "Maraboo".

MAILS open for the Cape of Good Hope, England, and India, via Mauritius, per "Merope".  
The Mail for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney, per "Fanny", will close in a few days.

### **TO CORRESPONDENTS**

"A CONSTANT READER'S" *communication was received but, as we have before remarked, we cannot attend to anonymous letters.*

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834

The following information respecting the Company formed at Calcutta for the purpose of trading and settling in this Colony, we have derived from Captain Pollock, of the Barque "Merope", who was at Calcutta at the time the Company was established, and to whom overtures were made to convey a number of Mechanics to our shores. Captain Pollock left Calcutta for Hobart Town in September, when the "Mercury" had been purchased by the Company, and although she had taken in a cargo for Singapore, it was subsequently discharged, and every exertion was making to get her in readiness to go to sea. Colonel Beacher, Captain Beadle, and Mr Colder, are the Gentlemen who will accompany the first expedition, - and their object in preceding the other Gentlemen interested in this adventure, is, to prepare the way, by selecting such situations as may be considered most eligible for the scene of their future operation. They will bring with them ten overseers, with five mechanics (natives of India) attached to each, and they will be bound to remain in the Colony for five years. Their first work will be to erect buildings upon the allotments or locations taken up by the Gentlemen whose names we have already given; and during the time these improvements are in progress, the vessel will return to India to bring out the families of the other shareholders, some or most of them are represented to be possessed of considerable means.

This Colony, it is intended, shall be made the permanent residence of the families, but the Gentleman will only remain here during the summer months. Two or three trading vessels are to keep up a regular communication, and one vessel is to be kept whaling on the coast during the season.

That such are the views entertained by the projectors of this Company, we have every reason to credit, Capt Pollock having had repeated interviews with the parties. It now only remains a matter of surprise, indeed, of anxiety, that the vessel has not arrived; we cannot refrain from entertaining serious apprehensions that she has met with some accident.

---000---

The Court of Quarter Sessions was held on Wednesday last, the 2d inst. at Fremantle: a report of the Proceedings shall appear in our next.

---000---

NEW COMMISSARIAT STORES – His Honor Lieut Governor DANIELL laid the foundation stone of this Building on Tuesday last, the 1st April.

---000---

THIRTEEN COWS, imported per "Merope", were sold a few days ago, at £13 13s per head, for cash. Mr Lamb was the purchaser, and is considered to have a great bargain. They were driven up to Perth yesterday, and are now, we believe, placed on the Peninsula farm, to run with Mr Clarkson's cattle.

The price of flour and wheat is rapidly on the rise, and the quantity on hand, we should presume, does not exceed three month's consumption. The Government will, we hear, immediately on the arrival of the "Ellen" (government schooner) from King George's Sound, dispatch her to the nearest port for supplies. The protracted delay of arrivals from England and the Cape, which have been so long looked for, occasions increased anxiety, more especially as the stock of our provisions is dwindling to a very low ebb. It is idle from day to day to disregard the indications of an approaching scarcity.

---000---

It is now determined to send on, by the "Merope" to Madras, the head-quarters of the Regiment, the Company of the 63rd, which has been stationed with us from the commencement of the Colony. Active preparations are making to despatch them with the least possible delay; the vessel may consequently be expected to sail in the course of ten days. Captain Pollock of the "Merope", has engaged to convey the officers and troops to Madras for the sum of £1400.

The privates and non-commissioned officers of the 63rd who were in expectation of obtaining their discharge, will now, it is said, be attached to the 21st.

---000---

TROTting MATCH. On Thursday morning the 20th inst., a trotting match took place on the Fremantle Race Course, distance of one mile, between Captain Erskine's Perouze and Mr Wm Samson's well-known Roan Mare. The Roan Mare won easily, Perouze breaking. Several bets depending on this match, it is fully expected another match will be made up. Lieut Macleod and Mr A Trimmer were the umpires.

---000---

The magistrates to be appointed under the new emancipation Act in the West Indies, receive a salary of £300 a year. There was great competition in London for these situations.

---000---

Lander had returned from the interior to Fernando Po, in one of the steam boats, having purchased ten tons of ivory for a trifle. The other steam boat was left ashore in the Niger. Lander was very ill and many of his white people of the expedition had died.

**ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE**  
**REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE**  
**OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS**

THE committee was appointed to inquire into every branch of pay and emolument of all general and staff officers in the army, both at home and abroad, and into the emoluments of naval officers holding the appointments of vice and rear admirals and of generals and colonels in the marines; in the performance of which duty they examined the following witnesses: Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir J C Hobhouse, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir R H Vivian, Sir John Byng, Sir James Kempt, Sir A Hope, Sir John M'Donald, Sir R Donkin, Sir Richard Jackson, Sir John Seabright, General Maitland, Colonel Lygon, Col John Duffy, Lieut Colonel Maberly, Major J H Elrington; Messrs Joseph Hume, G Collin, J Pearse, C Hibbert, G Howel, J Stephens, J J Dolan, G Stacey, R H Cox, and John Barron. The committee state that, having fully considered the question of non-effective garrison appointments, with the opinions expressed in favour of their continuance by some of the most distinguished military authorities, and particularly the Duke of Wellington, who, in a memorandum upon the military governments, appended to the report, brings briefly, but powerfully, into view the whole constitution of the British army and the circumstances of its officers, the committee are still of opinion that, upon the principle repeatedly laid down by parliament, that all sinecure offices ought to be abolished, no garrison appointments should in future be made where no efficient military duty is performed; but as the officers now holding such appear for the most part justly entitled to the rewards of their profession by their long military services, or their distinguished merits during a period of unparalleled exertion on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army, the committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the salaries to the prejudice of the existing interests of any of these officers. The number of garrison appointments was greater in 1792 than at present; the committee, therefore, taking into consideration the great increase of the army since that

time, and the claims of so many of its members on the gratitude of the country, cannot propose the abolition of these appointments without suggesting some other plan of military rewards in their stead. With this view they recommend that the King should be empowered to grant “rewards for distinguished services in the army,” the manner similar to that recognised by parliament in the vote for the “good services” in the Ordnance estimates, subject to the conditions that the grants on the whole shall not exceed £12,000 a year on the present amount of the home garrison appointments; and that the name and services of every officer appointed to receive these rewards shall be inserted in the first army estimate after his appointment. The committee recommend that the “tithes of corn” in Guernsey, and “the King’s revenue in Jersey,” now appropriated to the non-resident governors of those islands, should, in future, be applied to defray the cost of their garrison establishments; and that the large income now received by the Governor of Gibraltar be made subject to similar regulations. The committee also recommend saving the emoluments of the colonels of the regiments, which shall produce an immediate saving of £9767 a year, and a prospective saving of £25,321. The staff pay of general officers has undergone no change since 1685, and those who fought at Waterloo receive just the same rate of pay as those who fought at Mindes and Blenheim; but the committee must desire to call the attention of the government to the large number of general officers now on the list, and to express their anxious hope that no addition will be made to it, except upon very strong grounds of public necessity. Of the appointments in the navy which have been referred to the committee, those of Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral of England, and Lieut General and Major General of Marines, are held by flag-officers, and those of Colonels of Marines by Post Captains. Their net receipt is £4565 14s. These are the only professional honors of emoluments, unconnected with active duties, at the disposal of the crown, for the reward of distinguished merit in the naval service. The first two are venerable from their antiquity, and still more so from the names of those who have held them. They have always been reckoned amongst the highest honors to which a naval officer could aspire. The committee therefore recommend that the situations of Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral of England should remain on their present footing, the whole emoluments of both being less than £800 a year. They do not, however, consider that the same reason exists for keeping up the Generals and Colonels of Marines, but that they may with propriety be abolished, as they severally become vacant. In recommending this, however, they feel bound in justice to propose that a sum, equal in amount to the salaries of these appointments, should be continued at the disposal of the crown, for the reward of distinguished naval and marine services, subject to the same conditions as the grant proposed to be made for the like purpose in the army; and that all pensions so granted should be tenable with the half-pay of the officers holding them. The committee, in conclusion, express their anxious hope that no addition to the number of flag-officers in the navy, any more than to that of ground officers in the army, will in future be made, except on grounds of public necessity.

#### *Colonel Lygon’s evidence*

I have the honor to command the first Life Guards – How do you account for the difference between £3989 which is voted for the clothing and accoutrements of the Life Guards, and £2403, which is voted for those of the Blues, both regiments having the same establishment of men and horses, and performing the same duty? I suppose it is the difference of cloth – and the coat of the Blues is furnished only once in two years; I apprehend the Blues pay themselves for a great deal of their clothing, which the Life Guards do not. Is not the injury rendered by the cuirass to the red cloth much greater than to the blue? Certainly. – The cuirass has been a recent addition to the clothing? Yes, within the last 12 years. – Can you state what was the purchase cost per man of the cuirass? I apprehend that they cost nothing; they have been lying in the Tower for years, and were worn at the battle of Dettligen. – Which is the highest pay, the Life Guards or

#### **PAGE 263**

the Blues? – The Life Guards: I understand that an assimilation of the pay of the Blues and the Life Guards is in progress; the Household Cavalry has lately had grenadier caps instead of helmets, which incurred a charge of £1000; I do not conceive the grenadier cap as useful to the soldier in the field as the helmet: the alteration rests with his Majesty.

#### *Lord Fitzroy Sommerset’s evidence*

What are the situations of emolument possessed by the present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill? Lord Hill has the Blues, the same in point of value as the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, the government of Plymouth, a pension of £2000 a year, and the same pay and allowances Lord Amherst had as Commander-in-Chief. – What was the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions? I believe it was established so far back as the reign of Charles II. I presume the object was twofold – to ensure the comfortable retirement of the old officer, and to obtain a younger and more efficient officer in his place – the chance of expense is diminished, the younger officer being less likely to leave a widow than the older. The claim of an officer after he has sold

his commission is at an end. Since December 1828, 857 officers commuted their half-pay, by which the public saved £594,775. The average value of the half-pay annuity was £1130 10s, the average sum given by government to each officer was £436 9s 7d, the difference £694 5d being the average profit to the public. Certain generals, who have been made peers for distinguished services, have had parliamentary pensions. The pensions of £2000 a year was granted to keep up the dignity of the peerage, the officers in many cases having no private fortunes. Lord Hill is a younger brother, with no private fortune. He, in the course of his service in the Peninsula, arrived at a very extensive command; he had under his orders a large division of British infantry, two brigades of cavalry, and a Spanish corps. He was frequently 200 miles distant from the Duke of Wellington, and had, therefore, a head-quarters of his own, which occasioned him considerable expense, and he came to England, at the expiration of his service, in debt. The department of the Commander-in-Chief consists of the Commander-in-Chief receiving pay and allowance of £3403 6s 10d; his pay is nine guineas a day, I believe; there is forage for 20 horses, travelling expenses £125 6d; four aides-de-camps £693 16s, forage £419 15s; military secretary £2000, forage £139 18s 4d; two assistants for the secretary, one at £800 and the other at £600; the other details are contained in the statement now produced, printed in March 1832. The Commander-in-Chief cannot give an order respecting the finances of the army; but all the promotions are recommended by him since the accession of his present Majesty. – Do you conceive that by the system of discipline, derived from military experience under the late Duke of York, the efficiency of the army was much improved, in consequence of having a Commander-in-Chief during the war? Certainly: it is only necessary to refer to the state of the army now and in 1792. – Has the Commander-in-Chief the power of selling a commission when he pleases? Yes. A commission absolutely vacant. In 99 cases out of 100, the money is paid to the officer who resigns; but in case of death the Commander-in-Chief may dispose of it. Sometimes it is placed to the credit of the half-pay fund; it is sometimes applied to the benefit of officers dismissed the service, whose cases, on further consideration, may be considered entitled to some indulgence. When I came into office I found that the Duke of York had engaged to give to the families of officers, most of whom had been killed in the Peninsula, various sums of money, which, notwithstanding that some claims were of 15 or 16 years' standing, had not been obtained for the purpose, the opportunity of selling commissions not having occurred. I think there were engagements to the amount of several thousand pounds.

#### *Sir Henry Parnell's evidence*

I was Secretary at War about ten months, and examined very carefully into the whole staff of the army; but particularly into the offices of Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General, in which I proposed making reductions of expense to the amount of £8887 9s 7d; my opinion on this point was so fully made up, that it was my determination to resign my office if not acted upon by the government.

From a return of fees charged on the appointment of governors of colonies, it appears that on the letters patent appointing Sir G Hill Commander-in-Chief of St Vincent, the fees amounted to £564 19s; on the appointment of Sir Lewis Grant to Trinidad £458 0s 2d; on the appointment of Sir Lionel Smith to Barbadoes, £598 16s 2d. – *Standard, Sept 16th.*

### **STATUTE AND COMMON LAW**

The following is the commission which has been issued by his Majesty for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent it is practicable to reduce to a systematic code the statute and common law of this country:-

“William IV, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Starkie, Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman, Andrew Amos, and John Austin greeting. Whereas we have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of digesting into one statute all the statutes and enactments touching the crimes and the trial and punishment thereof, and also digesting into one other statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law touching the same, and for inquiring and reporting how far it may be expedient to combine both those statutes into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally for inquiring and reporting how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the statute law, or any of them. Know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, the said Thomas Starkie, H B Ker, Wightman, A Amos, and J Austin, or any three or more of you, to digest into one statute all the statutes and enactments touching crimes, and the trial and punishment thereof, and also to digest into the other statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to combine both these statutes into one body

of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions; or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing statute law, or any of them; and for the better effecting the purposes of this our commission, we do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, such person as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the subject of this our commission, and every other matter connected therewith; and also to call for, and have access to, and examine all such official books, documents, papers, and records, as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And we do hereby give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whomsoever to be examined before you, or any three or more of you, touching or concerning the premises. And our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, do, and shall within the space of one year after the date of this our commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be, certify to us in our Court of Chancery or parliament, under your hands and seals respectively, your several proceedings on the matter, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected, particularly how far it may be expedient to combine both the statutes so digested into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions; or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing statute law, or any of them; and we will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you or our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And we do hereby direct and appoint that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to certify your several proceedings from time to time to us in our said Court of Chancery as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. And we hereby command all singular and other justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these premises. And for your assistance in this our commission, we have made choice of our trusty and well beloved James Lonsdale, gentleman, to be secretary to this our commission, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion shall require.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, on the 23d day of July, in the 4th year of our reign.”

By writ of Privy Seal  
BATHURST

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE

The recent destruction by fire, not only of the native pasture and fences, but in some cases of standing crops and buildings throughout all parts of the Colony until arrested by the timely rain on Monday last, has been most extensive, and must occasion a very considerable and general colonial loss. Nothing is more difficult than to trace the origin of these fires, produced in most cases through the carelessness in lighting of pipes and other occasions, but where it can be brought home to any party, the punishment of the law ought to be both prompt and severe. The point should form a particular feature in the reports of all the districts sent in to his Excellency in council on the subject of the proposed fencing act, with the merits of which it is so intimately interwoven. — *Hobart Town Courier, Feb 7th.*

---000---

*At a Meeting held at Cambell town this 20th day of Sept, according to advertisement, Mr Hill being called to the chair, addressed the Meeting as follows, after which the annexed Resolutions were unanimously carried:-*

GENTLEMEN,

I have taken leave to invite you to this meeting in order that we might confer upon a subject in which we are all most deeply interested, and which demands our most serious and immediate consideration.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that many parts of this country have lately become infested with a race of wild dogs, and very extensive depredations among the sheep in consequence daily take place, it is equally



notorious that in many quarters it has become necessary to double the number of the shepherds and to watch their flocks by night as well as day and to surround them with large fires, but notwithstanding these precautions the dogs make their attacks to the very serious injury of the settler. Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to enumerate many instances that have come to my knowledge, of the very serious losses sustained by different settlers. I may broadly state, that not a flock from the Eastern marshes, including the Salt-pan Plains, throughout the Great Eastern Tiers, to the head of the St Paul's River, has escaped. The losses, gentlemen, are by no means limited to these quarters. I name them as coming within my own knowledge. In this immediate neighbourhood, in common with others, Dr Pearson computes his loss within the last twelve months at 500 – he states that after one night's slaughter he sent out two drays and brought them home with the mangled carcasses – he declares that the increase by births will not replace those destroyed by the dogs, and that he seriously contemplates retiring from pastoral concerns altogether. Mr H Harrison has also suffered very severely, and after repeated and incessant losses, has been compelled to remove his flock from "Truelands" on the Elizabeth River to prevent their total destruction! Gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to this alarming fact! A settler is compelled to remove his sheep from his land to prevent their being entirely destroyed by the dogs! What stronger proof do we require of the indispensable necessity of taking immediate steps to put down the evil than this? And if we fail to do so forthwith, Mr Harrison's will almost assuredly be the case of every sheep owner in the Colony. Gentlemen, this is an alarming state of things, and may be considered by those less acquainted with the circumstances than our

## **PAGE 264**

selves to be much exaggerated, but those who hear me witness these things day after day – it is merely a statement of our own losses – we can vouch for its truth from bitter experience. But great as is the evil, extensive as the danger may be at the present moment, it is absolutely nothing to what it must become by a continuation of that reckless indifference which we have hitherto allowed ourselves to view this matter. I will demonstrate this to you by calling your attention to the troop of 16 wild dogs seen constantly on my land. Founding a calculation upon the supposition that 8 of these are females, and that each has a litter of 6 pups, it will be found that this pack may increase in three years to no less a number than 848! And this you will bear in mind is only the increase of one pack out of many in this immediate neighbourhood! Why, gentlemen, if there be any dependence to be placed in figures, any truth in calculation, we may cease to tremble for our flocks, and may think of providing for our own safety, for after destroying our flocks they may probably come down from the hills some fine morning and finish my making a breakfast on the settlers themselves. Is it not unaccountable that we could have suffered the disease to penetrate so deeply without an effort to repress its progress – on the safety and security of our sheep mainly depend our existence as a prosperous community – let us not therefore view their daily destruction with such culpable indifference – let us not suffer the result of so many years of toil and anxiety – the golden reward of so much care and reflection to be snatched from our grasp without a struggle. When our flocks are attacked we are assailed in a most vulnerable point, to them alone we can look for prosperity, their destruction must overwhelm us with certain and irretrievable ruin. Gentlemen, this is no narrow question affecting the interests of settlers in any particular quarter, the evil is rapidly spreading, and the time is fast approaching when the flocks of the hills and those of the plains will be brought within its reach, all will be included in one common destruction, a year or two longer of neglect and inactivity and it will be uncontrollable, it will rush like a mighty torrent from the hills, penetrate the most remote quarters and carry dismay to the very door of every settler in the island. Taking this broad view of the question, gentleman, it becomes one of national importance, the ruin of the pastoral interests must involve that of every other, it behoves therefore every man who has a stake in the welfare of the country to unite in putting down an evil which threatens universal ruin. Shake off, gentlemen, this apathy and indifference, and suffer me to awaken you to a sense of impending danger which still by promptitude and energy may be averted.

Gentlemen, in all other respects, we are in my humble judgement prospering, the country is free from bush-rangers, we are no longer surrounded and threatened by the natives, they have (through the judicious and benevolent measures of the government) been removed, the settlers placed in a state of perfect security, and the change is found on trial to be productive of the greatest possible benefit to the natives themselves. We have then only one enemy in the field, but this enemy strikes at the very root of our welfare, through him the stream of our prosperity is tainted at its very source, it is the drop of gall in the formation of our happiness. Yet be not discouraged, for great although the evil be, it will be found nothing when brought in contact with the intelligence and energy of the whole country. Let us unite then heart and hand in endeavours to avert the impending danger, and if we do unite, there is not the slightest reason to doubt but our efforts will be crowned with success. – *Hobart Town Courier*

## VARIETIES

A TRAVELLER POSED – “Humboldt”, said a certain Captain in the West Middlesex Militia, “Humboldt is an over-rated man; there is very little in him, and he *knows* nothing of geography.” “How! That celebrated traveller know nothing of geography?” “No more than my black tarrier there, Sir. I once met him at the Russian Ambassador’s at Paris and put him to the proof. As long as he was walking about the Andes and Cordilleras, and places which nobody but himself had ever heard of, he carried it all his own way, but the moment I put a straight-forward question to him which any school-boy might have answered, he was floored. ‘Now, Baron,’ said I – taking him by surprise – ‘Now, Baron, can you tell me where *Turnham Green* is?’ – *Upon my honor* he knew no more than I knew about Jericho.”

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**  
*At Perth and Fremantle*  
**FOR CASH ONLY**  
**AT THE ANNEXED PRICES**

<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
Cape Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, £11 per tierce	10½ d per lb
American ditto, £5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4½ per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100
A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards	
London ladies’ shoes, 7s and 8s per pair	
Ditto gentlemen’s ditto, and boots, various	
Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each	
Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen	
A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, sets of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans	
Common knives and forks	5s per doz
Superior ditto ditto	20s
Seine twine	2s 6d per lb
Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c, various	
Three inch deal planks	11d per foot
Coir rope	1s per lb
London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c	
Wheat	13s per bushel
Oats	8s
A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c	
Corks	4s per gross
Dutch cheese	1s per lb
Crockery ware, (plates, cups and saucers, basins, &c, &c), various	
Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery	
A number of paneled deal doors	25s and 30s each
Deal frames for window sashes	6s each

Raisins and other dried fruits	
Westphalia hams	1s 6d per lb
Iron in bar and rod	3d per lb
Ash oars	9d per foot
White, black, and green paint	
A quantity of pewter plates and basins, various	
A variety of stationery	
New four bushel sacks	4s each
Window glass of various dimensions &c, &c, &c	G LEAKE
<i>February 4, 1834</i>	

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

FLOATING Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trowsers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12, 9x11, 8x9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, red and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps.

JOHN DAVIS & Co.  
*South beach, Fremantle*

**JUST IMPORTED  
EX "FANNY" AND OTHER ARRIVALS,  
FROM LAUNCESTON,  
AND ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF E & S G HENTY,  
FREMANTLE,  
ON MODERATE TERMS  
*For Cash,***

TEA in chests  
Rum in hhds  
Brazil and Java tobacco  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Prints  
Flushing clothes  
Dock, light canvass, and toweling  
Jugs of sizes  
Well assorted slops  
Velveteen shooting coats and coatees  
Whips, spurs, &c &c

**ALSO**

WINDOW GLASS, 8x10 10x12  
Mould Candles, in boxes  
Beaver Hats (drab)  
Tallow, in casks of 500 cwt  
Muskets  
Superior Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen  
French Vinegar  
Taylor's Brown Stout  
Imperial Steelyards  
Cheese  
Oats

Kangaroo skins

A large variety of Haberdashery

Boots and Shoes

A variety of Slops, Hosiery, Fans, Tooth, Nail, Hair and Shaving Brushes; Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheeting, Table Cloths, China Desert Service, New Zealand Rope, from 2½ inch to three thread

A small assortment of Stationery, Hops, Shingles, Batten and flooring Nails

Jamaica Rum, in puncheons.

E & S G HENTY

*Fremantle, January 29, 1834*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s

Hams, ditto, 1s 6d

Butter (salt), 1s

Bread, 4lb loaf, 1s 6d

Beef (salt), per lb 5d (fresh) 1s 6d

Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d

Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d

Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt) 8d

Cheese, Sydney, per lb 2s, ditto, English 2s

Coffee, per lb, none

Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d

Milk, per quart, 8d

Fowls, each 3 a 5s

Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;

Swan, 6 a 8s

Dried fruits, per lb, 14d

Raisins, per lb, 11d

Oil, per gallon, 10s

Rice, per lb, 6d

Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d

Rum Ditto, 14s

Brandy, Ditto 16s

Gin, Ditto, 16s

Sugar, per lb --

Tea, per lb, 8s 6d

Potatoes, per lb, 4d

Cabbages, each 3d

Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag, 6½d

Wheat, per bushel 15s

Hay, per ton, £8

Soap, per lb, 1s

Starch, per lb, 4s 6d

Tobacco, per lb

Vinegar, per gallon, 12s

Gunpowder, per lb 6s

Shot, ditto, --

Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 12, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant GOVERNOR directs it to be notified to the Public, that the two undermentioned Acts have passed the Legislative Council, and the following Heads of the same are published for general Information:

4 W. IV. No. 4. "An Act to regulate the Fencing of Town and Suburban Allotments."

1. The Proprietor or Tenant of any Town or Suburban Allotment may require the Proprietor of adjoining Land to erect half their Common Boundary Fence, in such manner as may be determined by mutual Agreement or Arbitration.
2. Mode of serving such Requisition: when the Party thereby addressed is abroad without any known Agent.
3. If the Party served with any such Requisition, shall not within Fourteen days after service agree to in writing or appoint Arbitrators to determine, the nature of the Boundary Fence; the Arbitrator of the Party making the Requisition, together with the Government Resident, or any Justice of the Peace, may determine the nature and mode of constructing such Boundary Fence: such determination to be served or notified in the same manner as the aforesaid Requisition.
4. Any such Agreement or Determination as aforesaid, or Award by Arbitrators to be appointed as aforesaid, to be binding after publication in the Gazette, on the Heirs and Assigns of the Parties thereto or affected thereby.
5. If the Party served with any such Requisition as aforesaid shall not erect the Fence required within three Calendar Months after Execution of any such Agreement, or after any such Award or Determination as aforesaid, the party making the Requisition may proceed to erect such Fence; and may enter on the Land to be thereby fenced off and cut down necessary timber.
6. Proprietors &c erecting any Fence under authority of this Act, to make affidavit of Cost thereof, with Certificate annexed of accordance of such Costs with market prices: such Affidavit may be registered in the Registry of Deeds and Transfers.
7. From the Registration of such Affidavit the Costs thereby sworn to shall become a charge on the Allotment therein described with Interest at the rate of Ten Pounds per Cent.
8. If such Costs and Interest be not paid within twenty-four Calendar Months after Registration, the Land charged therewith may be sold, on application to any Government Auctioneer, after Fourteen day's Notice in the Gazette.
9. The Governor may in certain cases order the erection at Public Expense (in the first instance) of dividing Fences between Streets &c and private Allotments: Costs of every such Fence to be certified and registered: and from the Time of Registration to become a charge on the Private Allotment: if such Costs be not paid within twelve Calendar Months from the Time of Registration, the Land charged therewith may be sold, after fourteen day's Notice in the Gazette.
10. The Proprietor or Tenant of a Town or Suburban Allotment adjoining unreserved Crown Land may erect the whole of the Fence separating such Crown Land from his own: subsequent Grantee, or Occupant of such Crown Land, to bear a proportion, to be fixed by Arbitration of the Cost of such Fence, such proportion to be a charge bearing Interest on the Land so fenced; with power of Sale if the same be not paid within twenty-four months after Registration.

11. A proportion of the Costs of every Boundary Fence, erected *before* the passing of this Act, may be recovered in the same manner as a proportion of the Costs of Party Fences between Private Allotments and adjoining Crown Lands.
12. Government Auctioneer called upon to sell Land liable to sale under this Act, required to sell the same by Public Auction subject to all charges and incumbrances thereon, duly registered before the Registration of the Fencing Costs, sought to be recovered by sale thereof. The Proceeds, after deducting expenses of Sale, to be applied to payment of the Fencing Costs, and all Interest due thereon: and the Surplus to be paid to Proprietor of the Land sold; Provided that when any dispute shall arise as to the right to sell, the Sale may be deferred till such dispute be settled by a competent Court, and in case the Appropriation of Proceeds shall be disputed, the same may be paid by the Auctioneer into the hands of the Registrar Clerk of the Civil Court, to be disposed of by order of said Court.
13. Purchaser of any Lands sold under authority of this Act, and held by Grant from His Majesty, to take same Interest therein as the proprietor at time of Sale: Purchaser of Land so sold, held on a License to occupy of which the Conditions are performed, shall acquire a Right to fresh license on original Terms: In all cases of Sale, the Purchaser entitled to a Memorandum of the Sale from the Auctioneer, to be registered in same manner as any Instrument of Private Transfer.
14. No Person erecting any portion of a Party Fence under this Act, to recover any of the Costs thereof, until his own portion thereof be erected.
15. Any Mortgagee, or Lessee, or other person claiming any Interest in Land subject to Sale under this Act, may prevent the Sale thereof, by paying the Fencing Costs and Interest charged thereon, and may deduct the sum so paid out of the Rent, or tack the same to previous Mortgage.
16. The proprietor &c of Town or Suburban Allotment may compel the proprietor or Tenant of adjoining land to contribute to repairs of their common Boundary Fence, by application of any Justice of the Peace, who may enforce such Contribution by Distress and Sale.
17. Any Justice of the Peace may authorize the cutting down or removal of any Tree, or natural Impediment which may endanger or obstruct the Erection of any Fence erected or about to be erected under this Act.
18. Any person willfully obstructing or molesting any other person acting under this Act, in the erection or repair of any Fence, &c, to forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.
19. Arbitrators appointed under this Act may determine the proportion of a Party fence to be kept in repair by each of the adjoining proprietors, and such Arbitrators, if unable to agree, may appoint an Umpire.
20. Persons holding Land by License to occupy to be deemed proprietors within the meaning of this Act.
21. Instructions to Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, or to mode of registering Affidavits, Certificates, &c, required or permitted to be registered under this Act.
22. Fees payable to said Registrar for registering any Affidavits, Certificates, &c, above-mentioned, Five Shillings; for registering any Memorandum of Sale, same Fee as for Instrument of Private Transfer; for every Search, Two Shillings and Sixpence.
23. Right of appeal to Quarter Sessions from the Judgment of any Justice of Peace concerning any matter placed within his Jurisdiction by this Act.
24. Act to commence in all parts of the Colony, save Augusta and Albany, on 10th July; at Augusta and Albany, on 10th October.

4 W. IV. No. 5. An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide a summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock."

1. From the passing of this Act no compensation whatever shall be recoverable for Damage committed by Live Stock (save Pigs, Goats, and Poultry), on any Town Allotment, not being inclosed at the Time of Trespass with the particular description of Fence required by the Government Regulations in force, at the Time of erecting the same, relative to the Town-site in which such Allotment is situate, - nor shall any poundage Fees be recoverable in such case.
2. If the Proprietor &c of any Town Allotment shall have required the proprietor of any adjoining Land to join in erecting their common Boundary Fence, and the latter shall refuse to do so, no compensation shall be recoverable by the party guilty of such neglect or refusal, for Damage committed by any Live Stock straying from or through the Allotment of the party making such Requisitions.

3. If any Live Stock be impounded contrary to the provisions of this Act, any Justice of Peace may order the release thereof, with Damages and Costs; and, if such order be not complied with, may enforce the payment of Damages and Costs by distress and sale, and the release of the Stock by aid of a Constable.
4. If the Person impounding Stock do not make Complaint of the Trespass to some Justice of the Peace within twenty-four hours after pounding, the Owner may summon such Impounder and have the Complaint determined.
5. This Act to extend to Trespass committed by Goats, Pigs, or Poultry, or by any kind of Live Stock, not properly tended by some Keeper.
6. Power to any Justice of Peace, hearing any Complaint of Trespass, to punish any Herdsman &c by whose neglect or misconduct such Trespass shall appear to have been committed, by mulcting him of a portion of his wages, or by Imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding two Calendar Months.

By His Honor's command  
PETER BROWN

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

Perth, April 4, 1834

THE Perth Building Allotment L 67 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to another Applicant should no claim to it be presented at this Office on or before the 3d proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **FOR SALE**

SIX HORSES, fit for saddle or draft.  
One Working Bullock  
One English bred Bull  
TERMS:- Approved Bills at 3 months.  
Apply to  
WM MARRS, Fremantle

### **FOR LAUNCESTON**

*Positively to sail in a few days*

THE Cutter "FANNY". For Freight or Passage, apply to

E & S.G. HENTY, Fremantle  
March 29, 1834

### **GENERAL POST-OFFICE**

IT HAVING been found desirable for the convenience of the Public, to establish a BRANCH POST OFFICE at Fremantle, Notice is hereby given, that Letters for the Perth Mail will be received at MR HABGOOD'S STORE, Fremantle

C MACFAULL  
Postmaster

**PAGE 266**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVAL** – On the 10th inst., the Schooner "Arranzau", Capt Laing, from Madras: left the 18th January. Passenger, Major Nairn.

**LYING** in Gages Roads – The "Merope", "Monkey", "Arranzau", & Cutter "Fanny". In Cockburn Sound, the "Maraboo".

CARGO PER "Arranzau" – 202 bags sugar, 3 hhds ditto, 168 boxes soap, 7 chests tea.

THE MAIL for England, via Mauritius and for Van Diemen's Land, per "Fanny", will close on Wednesday next.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834

The "Arranzau" from Madras brings us intelligence that it was the intention of Governor Sir JAMES STIRLING to leave England in October. The Capt of the "Flora" Indiaman had had an interview with him.

The "Arranzau" only remained at Madras three days; high opinions in favour of this Colony were generally entertained.

Rumours are afloat respecting the cholera morbus at Madras, but we refrain from giving publicity to them until our information is more strongly confirmed.

---000---

TO REMOVE any anxiety which may have arisen respecting the "Arranzau" performing quarantine, we think it proper to state, that we have heard instructions have been given to the Harbour Master to obtain in the presence of Dr Harrison the answers required by the Quarantine Act, previously to the cargo being landed. These answers will be transmitted to the Government, and it will depend upon the nature of them whether the vessel will be ordered to the Quarantine ground. As persons are in the habit of boarding vessels from curiosity, or speculation, before the Harbour Master, we would caution them that they subject themselves to a heavy pecuniary penalty, and may be detained on board during the whole period of quarantine, should it turn out that the vessel is liable to quarantine. Any person landing from the ship before the completion of quarantine, to be seized and sent back as prisoner.

We had prepared a report of the Proceedings at the Agricultural Meeting on Tuesday last, but we are under the necessity of postponing the publication of it until our next.

The Fremantle Races will take place on Monday next. Peculiar circumstances rendered it necessary at the last Races to postpone the starting until nearly 3 o'clock; as it was found very inconvenient, we have no doubt other arrangements will be made: we would advise our country friends to be on the ground as early as possible.

**THE 63rd REGIMENT** - The detachment of the 63 Regiment, stationed with us from the commencement of the Colony, will take their departure for Madras in the course of a few days. The following testimonial will evince the estimation in which the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of this detachment, are held by the colonists at large:-

*Swan River, Western Australia*  
*April 5, 1834*

SIR, - The Detachment of His Majesty's 63rd Regiment under your command, being about to embark for India, we, the undersigned Inhabitants and Settlers, beg to offer the public tribute of our regret at its departure. Associated as the Detachment is with the recollections of the first formation of this Colony, it is with the greatest gratification we look back to the manner in which it has performed the various duties assigned to it, and patiently submitted to privations to which soldiers are not usually accustomed, but which are unavoidable during the formation of a new Colony. In this, as well as in every other respect, we consider the Detachment of the 63rd Regiment deserving our warmest thanks, and good wishes, and that its conduct generally reflects honor upon the Regiment to which it belongs, and to the British Service.

Especially we beg to notice the highly commendable manner in which it has conducted itself when employed in small parties on detached duty; - conduct which may well be held up as a proof of its good feeling towards the Colony, and as an honorable example to the Service.



In taking leave of the Detachment, it is our wish that these expressions of our regret at its departure, and our wishes for its future happiness and success, should be publicly recorded in the annals of the Regiment.

TO CAPTAIN ERSKINE

Commanding Detachment 63rd Regiment

*(The Signatures of the Members of Council, the Magistracy, and the principal Settlers of the Colony, are attached to the above: it was our intention to have published the list of names, had it not exceeded our circumscribed limits.)*

[We have received a copy of Capt Erskine's reply to the preceding address, but too late for insertion this week.]

**HEAD QUARTERS, PERTH, APRIL 11, 1834**  
**(GARRISON ORDER)**

Captain DANIELL, 21st Fusiliers, Commanding the Troops in Western Australia, considers it due to Captain Erskine, the Officers, and non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the Detachment His Majesty's 63rd Regiment to notice in Public orders the highly commendable manner in which the Detachment 63rd has conducted itself during its service in this Colony.

In thus publicly expressing his approbation of their conduct, he considers it more especially necessary to notice an address to the Detachment from the Inhabitants and Settlers of this Colony, a copy of which has been forwarded to him.

By that address, he is proud to observe, that the services of the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers of the Detachment 63rd have been honorably acknowledged, and that their general conduct is considered to confer honor upon the Regiment to which it belongs, and to the British Service.

Captain DANIELL, in taking leave of this Detachment, thus publicly adds his thanks for their service, and general good conduct, and his best wishes for their future prosperity.

(Signed) R DANIELL  
21st Fusiliers  
Commanding.

**QUARTER SESSIONS, FREMANTLE**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1834

*Before the Hon W.H Mackie, Esq., Chairman; The Rev J.B Wittenoom, G Leake, Esq., and R McB Brown, Esq., J's P.*

Stephen Hawker was indicted for stealing from a chest in the dwelling house at Perth of James Gillespie, *nineteen shillings and sixpence*. The prisoner had been employed as a porter to convey things from the house for Mr Patterson, who, a short time previously, had rented it to J Gillespie, but on this occasion the prisoner was observed by Doerthy Embleton coming out of the window of the house, and the money was shortly afterwards missed from the chest in which it had been deposited

Verdict – Guilty. Seven years transportation.

[A confirmed habit of stealing, for which Hawker has repeatedly suffered punishment in our Jail at Fremantle, will account for the severity of the sentence.]

William Daines was indicted for stealing a silver watch from William Warren, his fellow servant, in the employment of Mr Bickley, on the Canning

Verdict – Guilty. Sentence, 6 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

William Hickman was found guilty of stealing a piece of rope from the premises of J Monger, of Perth Hotel.

Verdict – Guilty. Sentence, 3 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Joseph Johnson, and Henry Woods, were indicted for stealing from the premises of Messrs L & W Samson, a quantity of gin.

Johnson pleaded guilty.

Mr Lionel Samson identified the property.

W H Smithers saw Stephens (a man in Court who had become King's evidence) early the next morning after the last Sessions, on Arthurs Head. He was removing some stones from a large heap on the hill; but when he found he was watched, hid himself under the shrubs. The witness beckoned to Vincent the jailor, who went after him and took him into custody, and brought him back to the stones, which they turned over and there found the cases like the one produced in Court. As soon as they were discovered, Stephens exclaimed "Oh ! dear!" and ran away. A person named Henry Moore ran after him and took him into custody. Stephens exclaimed, as soon as he was taken to the heap of stones, "It's not me – it's Woods," without any question being put to him.

Henry Vincent, jailor, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and stated further, that he was present when the Magistrates spoke to Stephens on the subject of turning King's evidence. He then made a disclosure to the Magistrates to the effect, that he and Johnson had stolen three cases of gin from the Store which was known by his description to be Messrs Samson's, and that Woods knew all about it, the agreement to commit the robbery having been made in Woods' house, and in his presence.

Thomas Stephens, the man allude to in the previous evidence, being examined, denied that the robbery was planned by Woods and Johnson in Woods' house.

[The evidence given by Stephens to the Magistrates on the 2d of January was here produced and read to the Jury, in which he expressly stated the robbery to have been planned by Woods.]

Henry Woods, in his defence, denied the charge of being an accessory before the fact to the robbery confessed by Stephens.

The Jury returned a Verdict, not guilty.

Thomas Clark was found guilty of stealing from Mr Wm Habgood's garden at Fremantle, a quantity of fruit and vegetables.

Sentence, 3 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

[The offender was discovered by the commendable vigilance of Mr Wm Dixon, the complainant's neighbour.]

## **ROBBERY IN THE JAIL**

John Lee, Ambrose Wood, Thomas Stephens, and Frederick Willis, were indicted for robbing the store in the Jail.

John Lee and Ambrose Wood pleaded guilty.

John Cusack, a private soldier in the 21st Regiment, confined in the Jail under sentence of a court martial, being sworn, deposed, "About the 24th of last month, I was in my cell, which is next to the cell used as a store. My attention was attracted by observing the door of the store cell banging to and fro with the wind. On looking through the bars of my cell I saw Burns conveying away a parcel out of the store. The two sailors of the "Maraboo" whaler, who have just pleaded guilty, in a short time afterwards took a piece of beef each, and a parcel out of the same store. During the time I saw Burns and the two sailors robbing the store, the two prisoners were standing and passing backwards and forwards across the yard, watching the grated entrance to the Jail. It seemed to me that the prisoners were watching for the purpose of giving warning in case of a surprise. The prisoners were drunk at the time.'

Verdict – Guilty against both prisoners. The four were sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

**PAGE 267**

### **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY**

*and its progressive schemes of encroachment on the colony and on the privileges of human kind*

A PAMPHLET has recently appeared in London entitled "*Proposals for the encouragement of emigrants as tenants to the Van Diemen's Land Company*". It discloses in a more unblushing manner than we had

expected at this stage of its advancement, the growing schemes of encroachment of this great establishment, which we have all along predicted, and warned both the government and the colonists to beware of. But the truth is that this company from the extensive moneyed and parliamentary interest of its proprietors has so easily carried its purposes and obtained its demands, however unreasonable, by its weight of influence with the home administration that its agents have at last become so self confident and daring as to propound a scheme which in the grossness of its deception throws into the shade all the worst features of forced emigration that have yet appeared, eclipsing even the most disgraceful of all, that of the poor deluded pensioners. The plan is already, we hear, in full operation, and from the great influence of the gentlemen connected with the company, will of course be carried on to some extent, before the re-echo and recoil discomfiture from this colony make the unconscious partners who have only lent their name and purse to its proceedings, shudder at these greatly deceptive and illiberal proposals. For we cannot forget that this establishment was originally formed for ostensibly the most benevolent purposes by a majority of men of exemplary philanthropy, among whom was our late esteemed Lieutenant Governor Colonel Sorrell. But it was impossible from the very nature of the institution that it should attain the laudable ends which the original projectors had nearest their hearts – that the undertaking could be profitable either to the proprietors or to the colony of which it was to form an advantageous part – for this plain reason, that an interest was erected and set up between these two vital ones in that of the paid agents of the company, to whose superintendence the whole concern was entrusted, and who (even looking abstractedly at human nature in the mass) would as a matter of course consult their own interest and enrich themselves, though not perhaps openly to the prejudice, yet certainly with but little comparative anxiety for the permanent and sterling welfare of either the company or the colony.

After stating that their intending tenants can transport themselves to their scene of banishment for a sum varying from £16 to £25 and holding out (most falsely holding out) that the East Indies afforded a ready market for all kinds of produce that the deluded emigrant may raise, the publication goes on to blazen forth its flattering allurements in the following terms:-

“The company’s grants consist of –  
180,000 acres on the south-west coast, including three islands off the coast, in climate and soil resembling the west of England, as laid down in map.

170,000 acres in the interior of the island, in climate and soil resembling the northern counties of England and the southern counties of Scotland, as laid down in the map.

Farmers of industrious habits, possessing a clear capital of even £100, might settle there in comfort, and see their families advancing in the world, whilst there is a great encouragement for those who can demand a larger amount of money. The artisans who would meet with employment at good and steady wages are, - ploughmen, farm labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, bricklayers, masons, coopers, sawyers, shoe-makers, boat-builders, brewers, maltsters, horse-breakers, saddlers, tailors.

If emigrants go out with capital intending either to purchase land or to become tenants, they will have the advantage of arriving in a country which has been surveyed, and is well known throughout.”

This statement is accompanied with a map pointing out the extreme partiality that has been shewn the company beyond or rather we may say to the prejudice of the legitimate settler in the selection of land in the colony. At Cape Grim, on the north-west corner of the island, comprising the beautiful estate of Woolnorth, the company has 150,000 acres, from which stretching along the coast in a straight line towards the east are 20,000 acres; in the interior at what is called the Hampshire hills in one continuous track are 10,000, at the adjunct of Middlesex plains are 11,000, at the Surrey hills contiguous 150,000, and according to the surveyors own account, 10,000 acres of good land on the three adjacent islands, Trefoil, Walker’s and Robbin’s, exclusive of the waste land which appears to be granted to the company. Then follows a most inviting and highly coloured description of these several tracks in order to entice the deluded tenants to desert their home and come out to them.

But how the proprietors of this vassal scheme could have the unblushing effrontery to promulgate in England that above 20 different descriptions of labourers and mechanics would meet with employment at good and steady wages upon the remote deserts belonging to the company, is to us wholly unaccountable. A moment’s

reflection shews that such a thing is wholly impracticable. Set upon these islands 2 or 300 miles from any neighbour or place of traffic, the unfortunate tenant is as much isolated as if he were placed on the unfrequented island of Juan Fernandez. The pamphlet to be sure speaks of a road to Launceston, but independent of the distance, that kind of road is it? Did not Mr Curr with two attendants, lose himself for a length of time in travelling along it, while attempting to get round a tree that lay in the way? And if you attempt to go through the myrtle forest to embark at Emu Bay, a distance of 20 miles, along which goods can be transported during 8 months of the year only on pack saddles on horseback, and the remaining four with bullock carts, at the imminent risk of the poor creatures necks (30 oxen perished last year, we learn, in transporting the small quantity of goods and provisions which the company's establishment required.) – a track which has been not inaptly denominated a canal of mud a foot and half deep, with a substratum rugged myrtle of tree roots. The soil it cannot be denied is of the richest quality, but how is it to be disincumbered of its timber?

We think it was Mr Curr who once estimated that an acre of land of that description which would be worth *three* pounds in a good situation, might be cleared for an expense of about *fifteen*! And it is proposed to bring out tenants who are to do this and pay a rent besides! – a rent which it is said (page 7) 'will be fixed according to circumstances,' circumstances! That is, interpreted into common sense English after the unhappy man with his knocked about, harassed, pent up and starving family, has expended his all on the passage out and in clearing this said forest land, as it is called, is placed at the entire mercy of the company to make him fulfill his blind engagement and pay a rent, which he can then do in the labour of his hands only – he becomes more completely their bounden slave than ever was vassal of the feudal age, or the negro (now emancipating) on the most rigid West India sugar plantation. The feelings of humanity revolt at the bare idea, and we are sensible that as soon as the eyes of the proprietors are opened to its monstrous character, they will spurn it with indignation.

If the company had already cleared, enclosed, and laid down their little farms of 50 acres each, in different fields and crops, erected the various necessary good and substantial buildings which a tenant would meet with in England, and colonized a little town or village where a market for his produce might be obtained, it might then with some feasibility look out for persons to become its tenants. But at present such a proposal is altogether preposterous. If the company with all its superior resources has not yet been able to pay its expenses, how can the agents expect that individuals on the same soil can succeed better and pay a rent too – and such a rent beyond all comparison, if we have heard aright, enormous. With the semblance of being moderate, it is in reality the most extravagant. The proposal is, we learn, on a lease of 7 years, to ask no rent for the first year, to pay one bushel of wheat per acre for the second, and gradually to rise to the maximum of 4 bushels annually; now these 4 bushels at an average of 4s per bushel would amount to 16s per acre annual rent – to this is to be added the interest on the expense of labour in reducing the soil to cultivation, which Mr Curr's estimate of £15 at ten per cent is 30s, amounting virtually to a positive rental of £2 6s independent of the first outlay, agricultural implements, live stock, passage out, buildings, etc, - a rent which in the first district in England would be considered extravagant, and which would buy out and out almost any five acres in the colony. In the close vicinity of Launceston at this moment, beautiful tracks of 100 acres each may be taken for seven years, under condition of cultivating 20 acres, and paying as the maximum rent 20 bushels of wheat.

But the manner in which the company has treated its indented servants, who have with scarce an exception left its service at the earliest opportunity, will we trust be a sufficient warning to persons at home not to put their neck in a noose which they will scarce ever after be able to extricate themselves. Let farmers of the kind that these proposals are framed to entrap with 2 or £300. Let them carefully shun the trammels of the company, and come out unrestrained to avail themselves of the best opening the colony presents on their arrival – and let the government we entreat ministers, return to the old, just and equitable mode of giving them when they do come out, a piece of land to work upon. – *Courier*.

## THE SEASONS

A remarkable phenomenon has for some time been taking pace in the interior of this island, especially in the higher parts having an eastern exposure, in the death or decay of whole forests of that species of eucalyptus commonly called the black gum. Various conjectures have been formed to account for this singular fact. Some suppose that the seasons have recently undergone a change, and that the climate generally of the island is becoming colder and less genial, and consequently such plants and trees as had already reached the verge

of their climate are necessarily cut off to a certain extent, just in the same way as the she oak (*casuarinas equisetifolia*) and the cherry tree (*exocarpus cupressiformis*) are not found growing beyond a certain height on the hills in the interior, or as the growth of the gum trees may be seen from Hobart Town to the side of Mount Wellington to be limited to about the height of 3000 feet from the level of the sea. Others suppose that as these trees grow and are principally found to die off in plains and level places surrounded with hills, and knowing that the destructive morning vapour or fogs that in the summer season especially proves destructive to the potatoes, peas and other tender crops, cutting off sometimes even wheat when so visited in its tender blossom, that the same ponderous, cold afflection of the atmosphere resting in such hollow places occasion the death of the trees. We are not much inclined however to put faith in so rapid a change of climate as the production of such effects must naturally suppose. Though our changes of temperature are often great and sudden, they are neither new to this country nor are they of themselves destructive to indigenous vegetation. Although two or three seasons may successively appear more inclement than others, they will again be found to revert to their former character. Such a decided change of temperature as some of our correspondents would suppose can only be produced in a long lapse of ages – of some thousands of years.

In like manner we must dissent from attributing to any progression of climate the occasional extension of twilight which has of late been observed in India. If from any cause with which we are unacquainted, springing out of the great elements of nature, the atmosphere should either become more dense so as to comprise a greater number of particles capable of reflecting the sun's rays down upon the earth, or if it should be rarified and its height consequently raised so as to receive the sun's beames when that luminary is at a greater depth below the horizon, in either case the twilight might be both brighter and of longer duration. Twilight begins or ends in general when the sun is about 18 degrees below the horizon, which within the tropics is equal to little more than an hour of time, as at that depth a straight ray of light reaches a point about 50 miles above the zenith, the limit beyond which the atmosphere ceases to reflect. As the obliquity of the sun's descent increases in the higher latitudes the time of twilight is of course lengthened. The barometer however should indicate these changes, and it is far more likely that what is now observed has been going on all along although it is only now first remarked by scientific men.

The death and decay of the particular species of the tree above alluded to which is now taking place, not only about the Clyde, Shannon, and the Lakes, but on St Paul's, Break-o-Day plains

## **PAGE 268**

and other parts, is, we conceive, more likely to be occasioned by an insect than by any miraculous change of climate, and the satisfactory determining of this fact is worth while some of our country friends to ascertain, as the investigation may lead to discoveries of practical utility. Beyond the mountains and in the newly discovered country where the land slopes towards the western coast these black gum trees are not only numerous and of great beauty but are universally vigorous and healthy.

From all this it is evident however that it is only after an experience of years and seasons that the real capabilities of the different parts of this island will ultimately be determined. An emigrant first putting his foot upon shore would naturally have concluded that the southern portion of the island would have been the coldest and latest in bringing crops to perfection. Whereas experience has shown the very contrary in the case, so that taking the general average of harvest at the Launceston sale, which is about three weeks later than round Hobart Town, and the difference of latitude about a fortnight more into account, there is a full difference of five weeks which has been accounted for from local and circumstantial causes. The great estuary of the Derwent, equalizing with its large body of water the surrounding atmosphere and the reflection of the sun's rays from Mount Wellington, the Dromedary and Mount Direction, are evidently among the chief ones, for no inference can be drawn from the nature of the soil. There is much however, very much regarding the causes of the diversities of climate and sudden changes in this island with which we are as yet wholly unacquainted, but which it is to be hoped that experience of observant settlers and of scientific men will ere long explain and discover the means of obviating the evils of.

It is this indeed which has caused the disappointment and ruin of many a settler. In looking for his land the emigrants searches for a rich soil and open country, readily available to the plough when necessary. But it is a fact that there are many of the most beautiful and fertile spots in the interior, which from their inviting appearance have tempted the settler to expend his all upon them, clearing, cultivating, and fencing, and

which the experience of years has afterwards taught him to abandon, as being wholly ineligible owing to the climate for any thing but pasture of the native grasses, or it may be a crop of turnips or similar hardy crops that will withstand sudden frosts. Did the commissioners for the valuation of land in all instances take this material point into consideration – a point which can only be discovered after a long series of actual trial – but which when determined in the affirmative, must deteriorate the intrinsic value of land at least one half? Their report distinctly tells us that they have not taken this or other perhaps as material points into account. To value land in a new country like this, with perfect equity to the crown and the settler is one of the most difficult problems that mortal man ever yet undertook to solve. A perfect knowledge of the established maxims of political economy is for one thing indispensable. Like examining a and cross-examining a witness on a trial in order to come at a just decision, every point and circumstance must be sifted to the bottom. We do not say that all this has not been done, but yet the quit rents are determined. And we do say and have always said that the land, in a new country like this especially, ought to furnish the staple and sterling source of the colonial revenue. But let it be so furnished on equitable grounds, and on terms which being such as the settler can without distress pay and the government may with equal fairness receive, shall be sound and permanent. We have already shown to the conviction of all reasonable and impartial men the utter extravagance and futility of the 5s per acre minimum price, and all we ask on the part of the colony as an adjunct of the mother country and the adopted land of ourselves, our fellow settlers and our children after us, is that extravagance or futility – ignorance or impolicy may not be mixed up with any ultimate measures that may be adopted towards us in the indispensable article of our land. – *Courier*.

---000---

We believe we are fully warranted in saying, that, severely as the scarcity of circulating medium has been occasionally felt in this Colony, at no period has the pressure been any thing like that of the present moment. We are far, however, from drawing from this fact, any of the gloomy inferences in which some like to indulge. We trace it, on the other hand, to a very different cause, from what some would admit to be the only true one, for, instead of ascribing the universally-felt evil to our being as a body in adverse circumstances, we, on the contrary, set it down, that the Colony has grown beyond its capital, by reason of its progressive prosperity, and consider, therefore, that the proper and true remedy rather lies with the public themselves, by increasing the money capital of the banks, than either with the Government, or any measure the Government can originate. Look every where around, both in town and country, and see the wonderful improvements that are going forward; and any one who calculates for a moment the costly price at which alone they could be effected, must, we are sure, admit that a reasonable cause is at once afforded for the present scarcity of money. There are but two classes who lay out capital in the Colony; and the effect of the operations of each is equally felt in the money market:- the one is, the rich man who has large deposits lying to his credit at the Banks: his removal of them, in order to build or make other improvements, takes away from that Bank the power of accommodating the public, which the use of his deposit has afforded, thus helping to produce the effect of which we are speaking. The other, is the man who rests his chief dependence upon the assistance rendered by the Banks by means of discount, and who, by pressing upon them, therefore, beyond his usual occasion, also lends effectual aid towards creating the general scarcity. What course, therefore, presents itself? Either, we reply, that the Banks should, one and all, increase their capital, or, that the public, one and all, should suspend those building and other improvements, which are now so rapidly increasing the real resources of the Colony. There can be no hesitation as to which of the two is the wise and proper course upon the present occasion; and we earnestly call, therefore, upon the Banks, at once to extend their capital in such a manner, as shall meet the exigencies of the Colony. We are quite satisfied that there is not a single day on which the directors of the different Banks meet for discounting, when a very considerable portion of the unexceptionable paper is rejected merely from the cause that the supply of money is not equal to the demand. This circumstance alone should be sufficient to induce their having recourse to the remedy we are suggesting; for it matters not to the directors what may be the object for which the money is required; their only consideration being the character and stability of the parties, and by this test, we are well convinced that abundant proof is afforded of the general accuracy of the view we have been taking on the subject. - *Tasmanian*

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**  
*At Perth and Fremantle,*

**FOR CASH ONLY,  
AT THE ANNEXED PRICES,**

<i>Wholesale</i>	<i>Retail</i>
Cape Wines, 4s 6d per gal	5s per gal
Ditto beef, 4½d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto butter, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Irish, Indian Pork, 11 per tierce	10½d per lb
American ditto, 5 per barrel	8d per lb
Sydney beef, 4 ½ d per lb	6d per lb
Ditto tongues	2s each
Ditto bacon, 10 ½ d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto ditto heads and pieces	11d per lb
Ditto soap, 8d per lb	10d per lb
Ditto dip candles, 10d per lb	1s per lb
Ditto mould ditto, 1s per lb	14d per lb
Ditto cheeses	1s per lb
Ditto soap, 9d per lb	1s per lb
English hops, 4s per lb	5s per lb
Black pepper, 9d per lb	1s per lb
Segars, 25s per 1000	3s per 100
A variety of Sydney slippers, shoes and ankle boots, from 2s per pair and upwards	
London ladies' shoes, 7s and 8s per pair	
Ditto gentlemen's ditto, and boots, various	
Ditto ditto black beaver hats, 20s to 30s each	
Ditto best gin, bottled, 25s per dozen	
A variety of tinware, consisting of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, candle boxes, tea kettles, wash basins, dishes, spirit drawers, lamp-feeders, slop pails, funnels, saucepans, sets of Imperial measures, quart and pint pots and pannicans	
Common knives and forks	5s per doz
Superior ditto ditto	20s
Seine twine	2s 6d per lb
Cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c, various	
Three inch deal planks	11d per foot
Coir rope, 1s per lb	
London mustard, pickles, salad oil, &c, &c	
Wheat	13s per bushel
Oats	8s
A variety of iron-ware, consisting of ploughs, spades, hoes, axes, pickaxes, nails, &c, &c	
Corks	4s per gross
Dutch cheese	1s per lb
Crockery ware (plates, cups and saucers, basins, &c, &c) various	
Slop clothing, linen drapery, haberdashery, and hosiery	
A number of panneled deal doors	25s and 30 s each
Deal frames for window sashes	6s each
Raisins and other dried fruits	
Westphalia hams	1s 6d per lb
Iron in bar and rod	3d per lb
Ash oars	9d per foot
White, black, and green paint	
A quantity of pewter plates and basins, various	
A variety of stationery	
New four bushels sacks	4s each
Window glass of various dimensions, &c, &c, &c	

G LEAKE  
February 4, 1834

## ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED

Floating Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trousers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12 9x11 8x 9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, red and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps

JOHN DAVIS & Co.,  
*South beach, Fremantle*

### MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 2s	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum Ditto 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s	Brandy, Ditto, 16s
Beef (salt) per lb, 5d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
(fresh) 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb –
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
(salt) 8d	Cabbages, each 3d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag, 6½ d
ditto, English, 2s	
Coffee, per lb none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a 5s	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
**CHARLES MACFAULL**  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines, 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number



## PAGE 269

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 17, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday the 5th day of May, at 12 o'clock, the LAND covered by the Lake "Thomson" situate within the precincts of the town of Perth, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. The Land will be set up at the minimum price of Thirty Pounds; and the highest Bidder of that sum or upwards shall be declared the purchaser.
2. The purchase-money may be paid in Labour, at the current rate, of such description as Government shall require.
3. No bidding will be initially accepted, until the Person making the same shall have signed Contract in the annexed Form, and have paid a Deposit of Ten per Cent on the amount of such bidding.
4. If the whole of the aforesaid Land be not fenced with a Post-and-Rail, or paled Fence; and drained sufficiently for the purposes of cultivation; and either in a state of actual cultivation, or turned up preparatory thereto; within Three years from the Day of Sale; or, if the Purchaser shall refuse or neglect to pay the purchase money, or render an equivalent amount of Labour, within Six Months after the Day of Sale; in either of the four Cases the Sale shall be void; and the Land, and all Improvements effected thereon in the mean time, and any partial payment of the purchase-money, shall be forfeited.
5. On performance of One-fourth part of the Work and Labour, substituted for the purchase-money, the Deposit will be returned.
6. On performance of the several Terms, detailed in the fourth Condition above-mentioned, the Land will be granted in free and common Soccage, at a nominal quit Rent, with the like Reservations as are contained in Grants of Town Allotments.
7. The Purchaser is to bear the risk of any Inaccuracy in the assigned Boundary lines, or estimated area of the Land.
8. The Purchaser must also bear the whole risk and consequences of any Damage which may ensue to adjoining Properties, in consequence of the draining, or attempting to drain, the aforesaid Land.

#### CONTRACT

I do hereby agree to purchase the Land within described, on the several Terms and Conditions within mentioned at or for the price of sum of £ ----- on which I have paid a Deposit of £----- per Cent, and to pay the Balance of the said purchase-money to the Collector of Colonial Revenue,, or as he shall direct, on or before the ----- day of ----- next. As witness my hand this ----- day of

Witness -----

For a particular description of the Boundaries of the above-mentioned Land, reference to be made to the Office of the Surveyor General, - and for further particulars respecting the Conditions, application to be made to the Office of the Collector of Revenue.

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 17, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, that the undermentioned Individuals have applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony; viz,

James Munday  
Edward Pearse

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 17, 1834*

The Lieutenant GOVERNOR directs it to be notified for general Information, that he will attend the Council Office on Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 2 o'clock, for the purpose of giving Audience to Persons requiring Interviews.

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, April 4, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment L 67 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to another Applicant should no claim to it be presented at this Office on or before the 3d proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

## **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 18, 1834*

### **WATER TRANSPORT**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (*marked Tenders for Boat-hire*) will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, from such person or Persons who may be willing to furnish for Twelve Months Certain from the 1st of June, BOATS for the use of the Public Service to and from the following Places:-

From Cockburn Sound to Fremantle and Perth  
From Owen's Anchorage to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gage's Roads to Fremantle  
From the Murray River to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gages' Roads across the Bar to Perth  
From Fremantle to Perth, Guildford, and the Upper Swan  
From Fremantle to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Fremantle to the Murray River  
From the Upper Swan to Guildford, Perth, Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning  
From Guildford to Perth  
From Perth to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Perth to Fremantle  
From Perth to Gage's Roads  
From Perth to Cockburn Sound  
From Perth to the Murray River

The Tender must express separately the price per Cwt. to and from each Station, and the Parties contracting will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties for the due Performance of the Contract.

Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

*JOHN LEWIS*  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 8, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office Wednesday, the 30th of April, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for Three Months Certain (commencing from the 1st of May 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of the Troops stationed as follows:

PERTH,  
FREMANTLE,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER, and  
GUILDFORD

The Quantity required for each Station will be made known on application at this Office; and it is requested that all Persons tendering will attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf, to answer any questions that may be required, otherwise their Tenders will not be attended to. Security must be given for the due Performance of the Contract.

The price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the Tender to be marked on the Envelope "*Tender for Fresh-Meat*"

*JOHN LEWIS*  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 17, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 29th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Local Government:-

- (2) Two large sized Letter Books
- (6) Six Four-quire Books, Foolscap size
- (1) One Line for setting out Work
- (112) One hundred and twelve pounds Iron
- (1) One Stone Saw
- (12) Twelve Common Shirts

For further particulars, apply at this Office.

*JOHN LEWIS*  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

**PAGE 270**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

#### **DEPARTURES**

On the 14th inst., the "Maraboo" Whaler, Capt Skelton, for the Maluccas  
On the 17th inst, the Cutter "Fanny", Capt White, for Launceston

LYING in Gage's Roads – The "Merope" – expected to sail for Madras, via Mauritius, with the detachment of the 63rd, in the course of tomorrow.

Removed to Cockburn Sound – The "Arranzau" and "Monkey"

A MAIL is open for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney per "Arranzau".

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834

The vote in the House of Commons of the Supplies for this Colony for the present year, we have been anxiously looking for, and at length have received a Report of the Proceedings in Parliament, through the medium of the *Colonist* Journal. The remarks of Mr Stanley, the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to Mr Hume, we regard as a mere Parliamentary subterfuge, or probably the precursor of a new system. We have not a word about the abandonment of the Colony, but that "if the present Colony should not succeed in a couple of years more, the Government would *withdraw its aid*". – in other words, will substitute another system for the one at *present* adopted – perchance by the introduction of CONVICT LABOUR. We do not contemplate any real ground for alarm, we give the report therefore as we find it, premising that the reduction of the Government Expenditure in the Colony has been long known, and although many will experience serious privations from it, - still our difficulties are far from overwhelming.

“----- Things done well, and with a care,  
Exempt themselves from fear.”

The following debate took place in voting the supplies for 1834:-

‘The next vote put was that a sum of £80,654 be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of confining, employing, and maintaining convicts at home and in Bermuda, and for clothing the convicts in New South Wales.

In answer to the question put by Mr Hume, Sir J Graham said that 400 convicts had already been sent out from the Dock-yards to Bermuda, and he understood from his noble friend at the head of the Home Department, that 1000 more convicts were about to be sent to the same destination.

Mr Hume wanted to know whether any *payment* had been made by the colonists for the employment of convicts.

Mr Stanley said the point was one of very great importance, inasmuch as the Governor of Van Diemen's Land had sent to this country strong objections to the employment of *certain* classes of convicts. He (Mr Stanley) should take an early opportunity of laying before the House some important information communicated in dispatches relative to the classification of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, and on the different degrees of punishment; some, indeed, amounting to a degree of severity, of which many persons in this country could not be aware – some cases approaching to almost *worse than death!* The judges were now empowered to sentence persons for a variety of crimes, varying in their classification, and all convicts sent out did not meet with the same degree of punishment. He should take an early opportunity of laying these dispatches and other information before the House.

Mr Clay recommended that females convicted of minor offences should be allowed to choose transportation as a commutation of punishment, and be allowed to proceed to the colonies. He need not impress on the Right Honorable Secretary the necessity of females proceeding there.

Mr Stanley observed that the sale of lands had already raised a sum of £10,000, which would be applied to the promotion of (as we understood) of female emigration.

After a few words from Mr Fryer, Mr Hume and Sir C Burrell, the vote was agreed to.

Mr Rice, in answer to a question from Mr Hume, observed, that he rejoiced to be able to communicate to the House, that the improvement of those Colonies was such, that it was proposed in future that the stores should be furnished by contract by the colonists themselves, instead of being sent out from this country.

Mr Hume said it was absolutely necessary that full accounts should be submitted to Parliament every year. This had been promised to be done for the past seven years, but he supposed he should live to be grey-headed before he saw them.

Mr Rice, after observing that no man would more sincerely deplore the change which the Hon. Member anticipated in his personal appearance than he should, said, that the Honorable Member might find a detailed account of the expenditure in the finance accounts.

Mr Hume said that every colony should be compelled to furnish a debtor and creditor account.

The vote was then agreed to.

The next resolution was, that a sum not exceeding £6291 be granted for the expense of the colony in Western Australia. Mr Hume said that, when this was established, there was a promise that it should be no expense to the country, as it would be able to support itself. That promise had not been kept.

Mr Stanley hoped that this would be a caution to Parliament how it encouraged settlements such as this, on promises that they should pay their own expenses. It was almost impossible to prevent them coming to Parliament for some aid. If the present colony should not succeed in a couple of years more, the Government would withdraw its aid from it.

Mr Warburton thought it impossible that any new colony could be established without Parliamentary aid.

Mr Hume asked why it was that the offer of some gentlemen to establish a colony on the Western side of Australia had not been adopted, the more particularly as two Hon. Members of that House had offered to become guarantees that no expense should come on the country.

Mr Stanley hoped the Honorable Member would not require him to go into detail of that matter, which was very long – all he would now say was, that the two Honorable Members to whom allusion had been made, had themselves seen, on more mature consideration, that they had calculated on erroneous data, and that the whole attempt must, if tried, prove a complete failure.

The motion was agreed to

---000---

The Detachment of the 63rd Regiment embarked on board the “Merope” on Wednesday last. The following is Captain Erskine’s reply to the address of the Settlers which we published in our last:-

*Fremantle, Western Australia  
April 12th, 1834*

GENTLEMEN, - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and, in reply, do with every sincerity return the grateful thanks of the Detachment under my command, whose services you so highly commend.

Having had the pleasure of moving in your society during the trials and exertions consequent on the early settling of a new Colony, causes, I assure you, Gentlemen, much heartfelt regret to both officer and private at parting with his many friends, the recollection of whose hospitality, I beg to add in the name of the party, will not soon be forgotten.

The compliment you have been pleased to confer on this Detachment of His Majesty’s 63rd Regiment, I shall, on reaching our head quarters, feel pride in handing to the Officer Commanding, for the insertion of your handsome encontium in the Records of the Regiment.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen  
Your most obliged & obedient servant  
ARCHIBALD ERSKINE  
Captain in H.M. 63 rd Regt.

To the INHABITANTS and SETTLERS of “Swan River”

## THE FREMANTLE RACES

The April Meeting took place on Monday last, on the Course near Fremantle, and was numerously attended. The arrangements which were made at the suggestion of the Committee gave general satisfaction. The booths erected on the ground were on a larger scale than at the previous Meeting – well stored with supplies – the course had been extended and improved – and the day being extremely fine, all combined to afford the lover of these sports a day of pleasing recreation.

The running, on the whole, was not so interesting as we anticipated. Mr Henty's Chestnut horse Jack beating with ease every horse brought against him.

### FIRST RACE

A Subscription Purse of £9. Heats – once round a  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile course.

Horses entered – Mr Henty's Jack, Mr Scott's George, Mr Marr's Sydney Lass, Captain Erskine's Perouse  
The first heat was alone contested by Jack and George: Jack came in first, George second, Sydney Lass third, and Perouse was distanced.

In the second heat Jack won without any difficulty.

### SECOND RACE

Galloway Stakes. Subscription Purse of £7.

Mr Solomon's Evadne, Mr Carter's Black Strap, Mr Marr's Maid of the Mill, Mr Curtis's Black Jack.

The first heat was well run between Evadne and the Maid of the Mill. Evadne came in first. The second heat was won by Evadne. Black Jack bolted and nearly threw his rider, the boy saving himself by clinging round the horse's neck. Evadne won this race very cleverly; and it was a matter of general congratulation that this purse should have been won by a *Colonial* bred mare.

### THIRD RACE

**PONY RACE** Subscription Purse of £4

Four Ponies were started, but the interest of the race was destroyed by two out of the four being distanced from going round the stakes. Mr Smith's Dandy won.

### FOURTH RACE

**PRIVATE RACE**

Mr Henty's Jack, Captain Erskine's Perouse, The Hon. P Brown, Esq's, Tom Thumb

Won by Jack with ease.

Another Private Match was got up between Jack, and George, Mr Scott's Grey, Mr Henty giving half a length. Twice round the Course. The Grey made a bad start. George's rider was subsequently thrown.

We were sorry to find, that but few of our country gentlemen attended; - the dullness of the times, and not a spirit of opposition to the establishment of a Race Meeting at Fremantle, may account for their not interesting themselves in a sport from which they are more likely to derive an advantage than any other portion of the community.

We cannot withhold our commendation of the successful exertions which were made by the Stewards, Capt Pace and Mr Samson, to contribute to the accommodation of all parties. General good humour prevailed, until towards the close of the day, a spirit of insubordination broke out against the authority and power of the Clerk of the Course – Mr C Smith, – which power Mr Steel thought proper to question, and recourse was had to the *noble* art of self-defence, to bring the question to an issue. They were soon parted by their several friends, but not before they had received a sufficient injury to bear testimony against them on the following morning. Magistrates were on the ground, but no steps were taken to prevent this scandal!! A regular set-to by two amateurs, who had engaged themselves for the occasion, as soon as fistycuffs became the order of the day, came upon the scene, which drove the respectable portion of the visitors from the course.

Several Gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner provided at Curtis's Stag's Head, and separated about 1 o'clock, closing the amusements of the day and the night, which, with the exception we have alluded to, passed off without interruption, and to the great delight of all who witnessed them.

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS  
OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

GUILDFORD, TUESDAY 8<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 1834

This Meeting was convened pursuant to advertisement. About 12 o'clock thirteen members being present, W Tanner Esq., was called to the chair. He opened the proceedings by remarking that, as a matter of form, it would be as well first to inquire how far the objects of the present Meeting were consistent with the rules and regulations of the Society.

The Secretary (Mr Brockman) here read the Rules and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Society; but no rule was found to justify the Society in entertaining a question of this nature.

After a desultory conversation it being conceived that Precedents were not wanting to sanction the discussion of the question, the business of the day was entered upon.

Mr W Trimmer stated that he regretted the task devolved upon him to explain to the Meeting the objects the members who had caused it to be convened had in view, being unpractised in these matters. He would, however, read from a paper he held in his hand, such remarks as had occurred to him to be applicable to the question under their consideration. The Meeting, he said, was called for a special purpose, 'to address the Governor in Council, praying to be furnished with a detailed statement of the revenue raised in the Colony, and the Expenditure thereof.' The manner in which the advertisement of this Meeting had been met by the local Government, called for the strongest indignation, the object of the members of this Meeting had in view being termed *impertinent*. He knew that such an expression had been made use of, and if called upon, he could prove it. The Colonists had an undoubted right to make every inquiry respecting the disposal of funds collected in the Colony, and he must say that a remark like the one he had alluded to, was, to say the least of it, indecent – when it was well known that a British subject was entitled to approach the throne to pray for even the dismissal of His Majesty's Ministers. The question at issue is, whether we are to submit to the arbitrary taxation without a Representative in the Council and to be debarred from a knowledge of the manner in which the funds are disclosed of, not seeing them directed to useful purposes. On the Guildford road large sums had been expended, and an appointment given to Lieut Dale with a salary, to make a road and a few small bridges, which might have been the work of a rough carpenter – and, singularly enough, the improvements on the Perth side terminated at the branch road leading to the private residence of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. Mr Trimmer continued in a general vituperative strain to condemn the public works of the Government, and hoped before long to find that the representatives of the Colonists would be chosen by ballot. (Cheers). He concluded by moving a resolution "that a Committee of the Members now present be appointed to draw up a Petition to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying for an account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenue; and that the said Committee do wait upon the Council for their reply.

[We have merely space for the general heads of Mr Trimmer's remarks.]

Mr Harris then rose. He observed that being a recent settler, he had not intended to take part in the discussion; but, objecting to the reception by the Meeting of the expression said by Mr Trimmer to have been used by an individual member of the Government, he could not avoid noticing that the Society ought not to entertain the reflection as being the feeling of the local Government. He wished in the proceedings of the Society to avoid any thing that could bear the slightest aspect of hostility, and thought it a question for a General Meeting of the Inhabitants, who are equally interested, and of whom the Agriculturists formed but a small, although influential portion.

[It was here remarked that there was no Sheriff to call a Meeting. The subject of the obnoxious expression attributed to one of the Members of the Government was canvassed in a general conversation, when the Secretary observed, that it did not form any portion of the business of the day, and was not entered on the Minutes. A unanimous opinion was then expressed that all further allusion to the subject should be avoided.]

Mr Harris continued. He would rather that the present question should be postponed, as the Governor was daily expected, and probably would bring with him the new act of Parliament for the Colony, with directions to establish a Representative Government. But if it was the determination of a majority of the members to

carry the question, he would propose an amendment to Mr Trimmer's motion, from a conviction that it was a question for the public at large, and more particularly as he thought the Agricultural Society should not constitute themselves a political body. He would move as an amendment, "that a Committee of the Members present should draw up the form of a Petition to be submitted to a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants."

Mr Bull – I think this goes further than the original proposition, and will be more likely to produce the effect; I will therefore second it.

Mr Yule – It appears to me, that it would be more prudent, and, indeed, modest, to request the Colonists to attend a public Meeting. It would seem as if we, as a society, were taking the affairs of the Colony into our own hands, when there are others generally interested.

Mr Harris remarked that he would consent to withdraw his amendment, if the Society would agree that a deputation should wait upon the Government, to inquire whether it was the intention of Government to publish an account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Colony; he believed the question had never been asked officially, and it would perhaps be found that there was no disinclination to comply with the wish of the Colonists. A deputation might do some good by suggesting to the Government the assistance it would be to the Settlers, the being allowed to pay the obnoxious tax in wheat, or other grain, which, in the present scarcity of money, it could not be denied, would greatly relieve the Agriculturists.

The Chairman put the question of Mr Harris's amendment, which was negatived, Mr Trimmer's original proposition was carried.

Messrs Tanner, Trimmer, and Capt Meares, were chosen as a deputation to wait upon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council with the Petition.

**SPECIAL SITTING**  
**CIVIL COURT – PERTH, APRIL 16, 1834**  
*Before G.F. Moore, Esq., Commissioner.*  
**POLLOCK v LEWIS**

This was an action to recover the Balance of an Account.

Mr CLARK stated, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the balance in Mr Lewis's hands amounted to about £40, as appeared, by his accounts, rendered. He had made a claim for a percentage upon the freight for the troops which Captain Pollock was upon the point of conveying to Madras, on the ground, as he stated, of his (Mr Lewis's) being appointed the general agent for the ship. This, Mr Clark observed, he had ample evidence to rebut; but before going into the case, he would throw it out as a hint for Mr Lewis's consideration, that if it came to an extremity, it would be necessary to make some allusion to his conduct in Van Diemen's Land, in order to prove that Capt Briggs, the owner of the vessel, was distinctly opposed to his becoming the agent at this port.

Mr BUTLER, on the part of Mr Lewis, objected to Mr Clark's being allowed to make such insinuations, or to reflect upon the character of his client, when the case merely involved a question of commission.

COMMISSIONER – It is certainly not desirable that such matter should be introduced, but there is no power to prevent the party from throwing out a hint.

Mr CHARLES INNES, being sworn, deposed, that it was within his knowledge that Capt Pollock had placed certain goods in Mr Lewis's hands for sale. A sale by auction took place, and goods to a considerable amount were sold: on Capt P's account about £27. He (Mr Innes) was present when Capt P. was making up his accounts with Mr Lewis, and head him positively refuse to pay the balance, about £35, as he would retain it for commission of the freight and passage money of the troops, and further, that he would keep £5 more, as he had not charged Capt Pollock on his account a full proportion of expenses.

In the cross-examination an attempt was made to shew that Mr Innes was an interested party, but it failed.

Re-examined. 200 sheep were sold at King George's Sound. Mr Lewis wished to interfere but Capt Pollock would not allow it; he sold them and received the amount himself. Mr Lewis was not the agent for the ship: he has a limited agency. He (Mr Innes) had reason to know that he would not have been allowed the agency



of the ship, from circumstances he could explain, if it was thought requisite; being an intimate friend of Capt Briggs's, he knew his determination.

Mr BUTLER put in an account for £1 11s 6d, which had been presented to the defendant for payment as agent for the ship.

The COMMISSIONER observed, that the nature of the defence to be observed was, to shew that Mr Lewis had a right to claim as general agent for the ship.

Mr J BATEMAN stated, that he kept Mr Lewis's accounts relating to the "Merope", and he remembered Capt Pollock and Mr Innes calling upon Mr Lewis and pressing him for their accounts. Capt P. told Mr L. to keep the £5 for expenses, until (as he understood) the opinion of some merchant had been taken. The expenses would be £8. Mr Lewis's house was used as a counting house by those gentlemen, they going in and out at their pleasure.

Cross-examined. When the account for commission on the freight &c connected with the troops was handed to Capt Pollock, he said he could not conceive what claim Lewis had, as he was not agent for the ship. He was aware that Mr Lamb had made the same claim, but not as agent.

Mr CLARK – Mr Lamb putting in a claim shows that he did not consider Mr Lewis the agent.

Mr D SCOTT – Is acting Harbour Master. Mr Lewis signed the Bond for the due observance of the Port Regulations. He (Mr Scott) applied for the agency of the ship when he boarded the "Merope", but it was refused by Capt Pollock, as he said it was promised to Mr Lewis. Had the commission on the freight &c of the troops been received here, the charge would have been 5 per cent, as it was not received here, it should be 2½ per cent.

Capt PACE – It frequently occurs that Captains act as their own agents for the ship, and have others for the cargo. There is a distinction between a ship's agent and private agent.

Mr J LEWIS, D.C.A.G. – Captain Pollock tendered for the conveyance of the troops, and all the correspondence passed through him. He also tendered for supplies, which tender was handed in by Mr L Samson, and he attended on behalf of Capt P. with samples.

Cross-examined. After the "Merope" had been chartered, he (Mr J Lewis) called at the defendant's house to see Capt Pollock.

Mr INNES, recalled – Capt Briggs, the owner of the vessel, when we were at Hobart Town, expressly refused the defendant the agency, because he did not approve of him – and the communication passed through me. It was understood that Capt Pollock was not to employ an agent at all.

MAJOR NAIRN – having had considerable experience in the embarkation of troops, was called to prove that there was a distinction between the parties who offered the vessel for charter, and the agents.

Mr BUTLER – however submitted that the transactions between the agent and the charterer were not likely to reach the Major's knowledge.

Mr G LEAKE – It has been the custom here for the owners of vessels to have two agents; the one for the ship, the other for the property.

Cross-examined. If the general cargo of a ship was placed in my hands, I should consider myself agent.

COMMISSIONER – Upon the evidence before me, I must confess that it appears there was but a limited agency, and in this conclusion, reason and justice go hand in hand. Mr Lewis had not taken any steps in the business – if he had taken any trouble he would have had a right to remuneration. I think troops may be distinguished from passengers or goods. I do not consider him in the light of a general agent; I therefore give my judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr LEWIS pressed on the Commissioners to reconsider the subject, more especially on the ground of Mr Scott's evidence, which went to prove that Capt Pollock had acknowledged the defendant to be his agent.

THE COMMISSIONER yielded to Mr Lewis's solicitation, and, in the course of an hour, delivered his judgment for the plaintiff to the amount of

**PAGE 272**

£32, the balance of £8 to remain in the defendant's hands to cover the proportion of expenses omitted to be charged in the account – Costs divided.

**SWAN RIVER**

*(From "FRASER'S MAGAZINE", for April last)*

IN one point of view, the settlers do not appear to have been disappointed, for the productive quality of the soil is represented as equaling the most sanguine expectations. The country generally, and the climate, are spoken of as all that could be desired on these heads. The last season produced the finest samples of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes – three crops in one year. Every description of vegetable arrive at the highest perfection. The melon tribe is represented to flourish wonderfully. The climate is rather hot in summer, but the winter is said to be perfection; and these are the only seasons, without the immediate distinctions and variableness of our European climate. The finest barley and the Swedish turnips have been seen to spring up from the most common white sand; and under such circumstances, so favourably represented, it is naturally observed that nothing is wanting but a little *help* for a year or two, to realize to every man his earliest hopes.

Some apprehensions have been entertained by those not far from the coast, of visits from pirates cruising at hand, who they fear might carry them off before any effective resistance could be made. This, and the increasing audacity and savage disposition of the natives, render it desirable that persons and property should be protected by a more powerful and distributed armed force than has hitherto been afforded.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS**

**BARON HUGEL**

Our esteemed friend Baron Hugel, has during his short stay in our colony made several interesting excursions into the interior. One to New Norfolk and its beautiful neighbourhood, a second to the Coal River, and a third to the Huon. In the letter he was piloted and accompanied by Mr Davidson, the able and zealous superintendent of the Government garden, who pointed out to him the locations of many rare and beautiful plants discovered in his recent researches. On their journey down they had nearly perished however in the dreadful flames which have for some days been ravaging all parts of the country. In one place the travelers got so completely surrounded that it was perilous either to retreat or advance, and they were kept at bay for some time until the encircling flames compelled them at all hazards, as through the flames of Troy town, to force their way. Tying handkerchiefs round their horses' eyes, they dashed through at full speed and ultimately escaped, though not without scorching and burning off part of the poor animals' manes and tails, as well as a portion of the hair of the head and the baron's mustachios. Happily the rain on Monday, which was very heavy in that district, quenched the flames and permitted them to return through another element. – *Courier*.

**SLANDER AND DEFAMATION** – A contemporary commenting on some remarks on the above subject which appeared in a late number of this journal, denies that such a thing as newspaper defamation exists in this colony. We regret to say we cannot agree with him. For without claiming any merit or exemption for ourselves, we think that the reputation of the colony is very much affected by the torrents of detraction which are poured forth from the weekly press, and that too as far as appears to the public wholly unmerited and unprovoked. We hope yet to live to see the day when such ugly blots will be removed from the face of our periodical literature. We protest against the right of any press whatever to drag individuals before the public as is every day done in this place to their private annoyance and public disparagement. The very disgust that a man feels in such notoriety, good or bad, and the abhorrence he may have to be made against his will the subject of public talk, makes him abstain even where the most ample ground is afforded him in seeking the only remedy in a court of justice, which the law, precarious as it is in cases of libel, now affords him. The remark of our contemporary has perhaps drawn our observation to the subject more than it would have been, and the more we reflect upon it the more huge, and monstrous does the evil of oral and newspaper slander appear before us. In small communities, with conflicting interests, and in new colonies especially like this, the evil will we fear to a certain degree exist, until the growing good sense of the people conspire to put it down.

During the late disturbances in the Mauritius, when personal differences were parried to the highest pitch, the attention of the authorities was called very forcibly to devise a remedy for the personal slander with which the press of that colony every day teemed. And there is one regulation in particular which has had a most powerful effect in checking the evil, which, however it might effect ourselves, convinced of its wholesome operation, we should very much wish to see adopted in this colony. It compels (under a penalty of £25 sterling and without prejudice to any damages that may be awarded against him in any court of justice) the proprietor or editor of every journal to insert within a reasonable time the answer in full to every one whose character may have been attacked in his columns without making any charge for the same, and the answer may extend to double the length of the article to which it refers. We consider this would be a most wise provision, and would at all events afford the attacked party a fair opportunity for retaliation, and to fight out the combat if he chose in the same arena in which the first attack was made. It would also obviate the necessity of applying to the editors of other journals as is often now done, with a bad grace, to enter for them the lists of newspaper profitless controversy. – *Courier*.

**NEW PLAN FOR PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT WITHOUT HURTING THE INTERESTS OF ANY ONE:-** The total value of crown property on the 7th of May to amount to 15 millions. We presume these crown colonies of ours are not included in the valuation. For the territory of New South Wales at the 3 shilling minimum per acre value, should of itself do more than twice pay off the national debt. As however the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks that the national debt, (and he might have added the savings banks) contributes much to keep the nation quiet and to hold its interests together, we have some hopes either that the crown property in these Australian seas will not all be sold off, or that the Ministers will see the propriety of reverting to the old and sterling plan of granting land to settlers. If, however, a few hundred millions of acres were put up to auction among the Chinese, Japanese, or some other wealthy people hampered like them for room and in real earnest overpeopled, there is no saying what sums the Government might realize. If Ministers should happily adopt this new and ready plan of paying off as much of the national debt as they consider it safe to do, we hope they will think of the obscure editor of this journal from whom the idea first emanated, and next time they have a good thing to give away. There is nothing like an auction for realizing property, and really when we reflect upon it, we who are already settled or rather set down in the colonies, might lose nothing by the introduction of a few spare millions of the most industrious and enterprising of the ingenious Chinese into the present immense unoccupied and unlocated tracts of New Holland.

Mr Cobbett is very angry with the commissioners of woods and forests for erecting buildings and improving London, which is done he thinks simply for the accommodation of a crowd of idlers in the metropolis. The penitentiary is in particular a case of much discontent to him. If however the commissioners would adopt the plan of selling New Holland, they might go on beautifying London to any extent, without at all affecting the public purse. *Courier*.

### **TO BE LET**

*For the period of 7, 14, or 21 years, furnished or unfurnished,*  
**MANDURA HOUSE.**

The residence of THOMAS PEEL esq., at the Murray River, together with 12 or 14 acres of valuable Land, in high condition, - well stocked Garden, containing drills of potatoes, mangel wurzel, Swedish turnip, &c &c, consisting of about 2 acres in extent, with the right of pasturage over 20,000 acres of good grazing land. And the exclusive right of fishing on the north side of the River at its embouchure, if required.

The House consists of 3 excellent rooms, with detached kitchen, and other suitable offices, and the whole is well calculated for the reception of a genteel family. To forward the views of a suitable Tenant, the Proprietor who is about to remove his establishment to Pinjarra, about 14 miles up the River, in the Gilba District, would have no objection to leave 6 Milch Cows, 4 Oxen, and some Pigs, Poultry, &c, &c, on the Premises upon inventory.

For further particulars, apply to D SCOTT ESQ., South beach, Fremantle; or, to the PROPRIETOR at the Murray.

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

Floating Lights, Bath bricks, Tobacco, Drill trousers, Unbleached calico, Striped gingham, Combs, Check shirts, Copper scales and weights, Velvet caps, Tin cullenders, Iron saucepans, Tin ditto, Coffee-pots, Men's, women's and children's boots & shoes; Brass taps, Sperm oil, Lamps, Lamp glasses, Ditto wicks, Penknives, Scissors, Window glass 16x12, 9x11, 8x 9½, Tumblers, Fish hooks, Split peas, Blankets, Shot, Tobacco pipes, Starch, Segars, Mustard, Vinegar in quart bottles, Salad oil, Playing cards, Olives, Capers, Fruit juice, Crockery-ware, Shoe ribbon, Liquor stands, Decanters, Glazed calico, Ladies' stays, Canvass, Drab cloth, Black tape, Sewing twine, Finger glasses, Blue, white, red and yellow bunting, Slates, Stone jugs, Sago, Copper and tin pumps

JOHN DAVIS & Co.,  
*South beach, Fremantle*

**MARKET PRICES  
RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum Ditto 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s	Brandy, Ditto, 16s
Beef (salt) per lb, 5d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
(fresh) 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb –
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
(salt) 8d	Cabbages, each 3d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag
ditto, English, 2s	
Coffee, per lb none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines, 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number

## PAGE 273

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
April 25, 1834

NOTICE is hereby given, that Robert Menli Lyon has applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Surveyor General's Office, Perth*  
April 24, 1834

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted the following Town Allotments:-

#### PERTH

G18	Sarah Helms
N10	Charles Frederick Armstrong
W69	Charles R Hinds
Z 1	Samuel Martin
W72	William Fraser
W70	William John Lawrence
Y 9	Thomas Boys Wall
X42	John Burdett Wittenoom
X43	Eliza Burdett Wittenoom
O15	George Gladman
Y28	James D Liddell

#### GUILDFORD

No. 87	Samuel Martin
127	William John Lawrence

#### ALBANY

B 1	Joseph Stevens Pollock
B 4	William Willett
B35	John Sinclair
B39	Andrew Gordon
S 2	Charles C Innes
S 3	Charles Degraives
S49	James Douglas
53	James Jones
54	William Sanders
55	Richard Earl
S115	Mark Salem
S116	Robert Henry Madocks
S117	John McLeod
No. 90	Charles Burns

#### FREMANTLE

No. 66	Henry W Reveley
170	William K Shenton

The assignment of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Civil Commissioner there, and paying that officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes.

358	Henrietta M Gresswell
423	Sarah Maria Helms
568	John Thomas, junior
434	James D Liddell

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, April 4, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment L 67 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to another Applicant should no claim to it be presented at this Office on or before the 3d proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **PERTH, APRIL 25, 1834**

ABSTRACT of the produce of the Revenue of Western Australia for Quarter ending 31st March, 1834

	£	s	d
Duties on Spirits imported	402	19	6
Licenses granted for the Sale of Spirits for the year 1834	514	8	0
Fines levied by Courts of Justice	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
	929	10	6

JOHN LEWIS  
Acting Colonial Treasurer

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 25, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Thursday 1st May, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for sundry Repairs required to the Roof of Fremantle Jail.

Further particulars will be made known on application to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

April 25, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Thursday the 1st of May, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to contract for the supply of the following Articles, viz

One Guard Bed  
One Sentry Box

For further particulars, inquire at this Office.

J LEWIS  
Dep. Assist. Com. Gen.

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

*Perth, April 18, 1834*

### WATER TRANSPORT

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (*marked Tenders for Boat-hire*) will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, from such person or Persons who may be willing to furnish for Twelve Months Certain from the 1st of June, BOATS for the use of the Public Service to and from the following Places:-

From Cockburn Sound to Fremantle and Perth  
From Owen's Anchorage to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gages' Roads to Fremantle  
From the Murray River to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gages' Roads across the Bar to Perth  
From Fremantle to Perth, Guildford, and the Upper Swan  
From Fremantle to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Fremantle to the Murray River  
From the Upper Swan to Guildford, Perth, Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning  
From Guildford to Perth  
From Perth to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Perth to Fremantle  
From Perth to Gages' Roads  
From Perth to Cockburn Sound  
From Perth to the Murray River

The Tender must express separately the price per Cwt. to and from each Station, and the Parties contracting will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties for the due Performance of the Contract.

Any further particulars may be known on application to this Office.

*JOHN LEWIS*  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

*Perth, April 8, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office Wednesday, the 30th of April, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to Supply for Three Months Certain (commencing from the 1st of May 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of the Troops stationed as follows:

PERTH,  
FREMANTLE,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER, and  
GUILDFORD

The Quantity required for each Station will be made known on application at this Office; and it is requested that all Persons tendering will attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf, to answer any questions that may be required, otherwise their tenders will not be attended to. Security must be given for the due Performance of the Contract.

The price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the Tender to be marked on the Envelope "*Tender for Fresh-Meat*"

*JOHN LEWIS*  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

*Perth, April 17, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 29th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Local Government:-

- (2) Two large sized Letter Books
- (6) Six Four-quire Books, Foolscap size
- (1) One Line for setting out Work
- (112) One hundred and twelve pounds Iron
- (1) One Stone Saw
- (12) Twelve Common Shirts

For further particulars, apply at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IT HAVING been found desirable for the convenience of the Public, to establish a BRANCH POST OFFICE at Fremantle, Notice is hereby given, that Letters for the Perth Mail will be received at Mr HABGOOD'S STORE, Fremantle.

C MACFAULL  
*Postmaster*

MR H McDONALD being about to leave the Colony for a short time, requests that all Parties indebted to him will settle their accounts forthwith: and all Parties having any claims on him, will please to send in their accounts for liquidation.

*Perth, April 24*

**PAGE 274**

**LIVERY STABLES**  
*No. 8 Cliff street, Fremantle*

R LEWIS begs to inform the Settlers and the Public in general, that he has re-opened his LIVERY STABLES, and hopes, by strict attention to those Horses place in his charge, to ensure their patronage.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society will be held at the *Cleikum Inn*, Guildford, on Friday next, the 2d of May.

Wm L BROCKMAN  
Secretary  
Guildford, April 25

**ON SALE**  
**AT REDUCED PRICES**  
*for cash only*  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

Best Cognac brandy in pipes. Fine Jamaica rum in puncheons  
Fine pale Hollands in pipes  
Port wine in bottle  
Ale and porter in casks



Prime and second quality Cape wine, in pipes, halves, and quarters  
 Jams, sauces, pickles, olives, &c  
 York hams  
 Smoked herrings in kegs  
 Irish beef and pork in tierces  
 Cheese (pine and Wiltshire loaves)  
 Manilla Segars  
 Lime juice  
 Soap (Fancy and mottled)  
 English mould candles  
 Bottled ale and porter  
 A variety of hosiery  
 Shoes  
 Window glass 9¼ x 7¼ , 10¼ x 8¼ , 12¼ x 10¼  
 Oats  
 Gentlemen's black silk handkerchiefs  
 Percussion and flint fowling pieces  
 Spades, screws, nails, &c  
 Hinges of all sizes  
 A light plough with extra shares  
 A pair of harrows (made to order)  
 Door locks, padlocks, and fish hooks of various sizes  
 100 16 x 3 deals, 20,000 bricks. A number of sheep hurdles and gates, one pit saw

**ALSO**

One Welch Cow, an Alderney Bull, one English Ram, three Goats

H.E. HENDERSON  
*Fremantle, April 22*

**Just landed from the "Quebec Trader",**  
 and ON SALE at the STORES of the UNDERSIGNED, at moderate prices, for Cash only.

THE following Articles the property of Captain Bellamy:-

Gentlemen's shoes of all descriptions  
 Ladies', maid's, and girl's fashionable dresses  
 A great variety of millinery and haberdashery  
 Ladies' and girl's bonnets  
 Boy's straw hats of all descriptions  
 A small quantity of useful stationery  
 A ditto ditto of ladies' and children's shoes

H.E. HENDERSON  
*Fremantle, April 22*

**TO LET**

A COTTAGE HOUSE, with a quantity of Land partly under cultivation, situate on the north side of the Upper Swan River, adjoining the boundary of the Estate of J.S Roe, Esq., in the possession of Edward Powell and Edward Hodgson.

For further particulars, inquire at this Office.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVALS**

On the 19th inst. The Government Schooner "Ellen", Capt Toby, from King George's Sound & Augusta.  
 On the 19th inst., the "Quebec Trader", Captain Bellamy, from London and the Cape of Good Hope –  
 Passengers, cabin, Mrs Ayrton, Mrs Peel, and Miss Julia and Dorothy Peel; Master Thomas Peel, Mr & Mrs  
 Moore, Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Captain Henderson

Steerage, Thomas Polly, Mrs Pace, two daughters and a son; Mrs Helms, and three daughters; Mr Thomas Parr, Mr Ralph Clarence, Mr & Mrs Gibbs, and a child; Mr and Mrs Cox, Mr A Daveis.

### DEPARTURE

On the 18th inst., the "Merope", Captain Pollock, for Madras, via the Mauritius, with the detachment of the 63rd, Captain Erskine, Lieut Macleod, Lieut Carew and family, Dr Milligan and family, 59 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, fifteen women and 29 children.

Lying in Gages' Roads – the "Quebec Trader", and "Arranzau". In Cockburn Sound, the Government Schooner "Ellen", and "Monkey"

### IMPORTS PER "QUEBEC TRADER" FROM LONDON

Thirty packages for Lionel Samson; 1 box J Cleland; 87 packages G Leake; 4 cases Mrs Leake; 2 cases Reveley; 7 packages, 125 deals, and 50 iron hurdles, James Davy; 13 packages, materials for house, 25 packages, 31 deals, and 66 bundles iron hurdles, J W Lawrence; 37 packages, 24 deals, Sarah Helms; 1 cask Smithers; 17 packages C P Bellamy; 1 ton iron hoops A Davis; 4 cases J Walcott; 37 packages A Collie; 26 packages R Burgess; 1 case D Dring; 51 packages to order; 37 packages, 50 iron pots, W & R Habgood; 2 machines, and 5 packages, J O Davis; 12 packages, 17 tin bottles, and one jar, J W Turner; 22 packages, and 42 kegs, J Solomon; 50 casks bottled beer to order; 8 packages James MacDermott; 8 ditto Turner Port Augusta; 1 cask Sir Richard Spencer; 5 packages R A Partridge; 2 casks R Denison; 2 cases T Middleton; 15 packages, 20 deals, 1 chain cable, 1 anchor, 3 coils cordage, T Mews; 1 box W Glover; 23 packages and 15 packages, being a threshing machine, W L Brockman; 2 burr mill stones, and 3 packages, W Tanner; 1 box C Spyers; 1 trunk J B Wittenoom; 1 case A Waylen; 1 box R McBride Brown; 1 case A H Stone; 1 box W F Cook; 1 case Mrs Devenish; 1 case G Cowcher; one cask, and one iron boiler, A Anderson; 4 casks, and one case, H G Smith; one case R Thomson; 1 case W H Sanders; 9 packages, one piano, and 8 cases luggage G F Moore; 4 cases medicine and stationery for the Government; 3 cases sundries for the Surveyor General's Department; one box Maydwell; one box Churchman; one box J Shepherd; 2 casks, 3 bundles iron rods J Cox; 22 packages Mrs Peel; one box Captain Byrne; 9 paper parcels W Lamb; 50 deals, 50 bundles laths, and ten packages, Gibbs, passenger; one box J Gooch; one paper parcel Thomas Watson; 8 harrier dogs, the Hon P Brown; 67 packages and 100 deals, to order; 20,000 bricks, 66 bundles sheep hurdles, 60 sheep hurdles put together, 18 hanging and falling ditto, 11 gates, 3 packages, ten Welch lumps, one cow, one Alderney bull, pigs, one South Down ram, 3 goats, H E Henderson; one sheep dog W J Lawrence

### FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

One case for W K Shenton; 50 boxes, 100 jars, A Waylen; 2 trusses, and one box J Butler; 25 packages merchandise to order; 69 packages, and 37 kegs sundries; sundries; 74 quarter pipes wine, and 37½ pipes to order; 88 packages, 8 pipes wine, twelve bags wheat, T Parr.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 26 1834

By the "Quebec Trader" we have intelligence from England up to the 8th of November last, and from the Cape of Good Hope to the 27th of February. Our European and Cape news adds but little to our previous information.

We rejoice that the anxiety generally expressed for the arrival of our Governor Sir JAMES STIRLING will soon be set at rest, and that we may now confidently look for him, accompanied by his amiable Lady and family, in the course of the ensuing month, provided no untoward accident should befall them, which, may Providence avert!

It appears, as far as we can collect from private communications, no Despatches having reached the Local Government, that His Majesty's Ministers have recommended and will pursue the strictest economy towards this as well as other Colonies; it will therefore remain for us to unite heart and hand to advance our mutual interests, and to force ourselves into that notice, which we have deserved, but appears too evident, we have not gained. The current of emigration, at present, must be expected to flow but slowly: we are not dismayed by it, neither do we regret it: let us but keep pace with our previous exertions, and let our progress be fairly represented, then may we with surety rely upon extended encouragement from the Home Government, and the torrent of Emigrants as it is predicted by many of our friends at home, will then pour upon our coast. We

can alone estimate the good Sir James Stirling has effected for us in visiting England, by taking fully into consideration the difficulties he had to encounter. He had to oppose the public mind, - strongly prejudiced by jaundiced statements - he had to contend with ministers, influenced against us, but from what earthly cause still remains a mystery, - all these he has combated: he has raised our name - directed attention to our wants, at a time when England was involved in the consideration of topics, from which our interests must have shrunk into the merest insignificance; and above all he will soon again be with us to share our toils, and stimulate us to renewed enterprise. Soon will our Colony re-echo to the cry.

Welcome! - Stirling!

---000---

We believe a communication has been received from the War Office since the departure of the "Merope", sanctioning the discharge of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 63rd Regt who were permitted to remain here conditionally. One colour serjeant, one serjeant, one corporal, & eight privates, with eleven women, and nineteen children, will be added as settlers to our Colonial list.

---000---

The two deserters, Flack, and Gradey, from the detachment of the 63rd, who escaped from the "Merope", have surrendered themselves, and are now in the guard house at Perth.

---000---

Mr Duffield, of Fremantle, has exported per "Merope", half a ton of salted herrings, in prime order, for the Indian market. The price paid him is 3d per lb, which is a fair remuneration. Mr Duffield states that immense shoals of herrings are now off the coast and in the river, - and if attention is paid to this fishing, there is no doubt of complete success.

**ERRATUM** - In the general heads of "An Act to provide a summary remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other live Stock," published in the Gazette No. 67, 12th of April 1834, and in the 5th paragraph for "This Act to extend" read "this Act **not** to extend to trespasses, &c &c"

---000---

The reply of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council to a Petition, numerously signed by the settlers, on the subject of the revenue of the Colony, we have not been able to procure for this week's publication; we hope however to receive it

## **PAGE 275**

with a copy of the Petition in time for our next. An Abstract of the Revenue for the Quarter ending the 31st March of this year, will be found in another column.

Mr Trimmer's remarks at the Meeting of the Agriculturists, held at Guildford (which we reported in our last,) relative to the improvements on the Guildford road terminating at the branch road heading to the residence of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, we are informed, are quite erroneous, one of the most important and desirable alterations, which must be obvious to every person who has passed along the road, being some distance beyond this branch road alluded to. It is true there is a gully on this side of Dodd's Inn both inconvenient and dangerous, which is the most desirable should be attended to before the winter rains set in; but if Mr W Trimmer had been a member of the Agricultural Society at the time he wishes to insinuate the Guildford road was discontinued because the objects of certain parties were attained, he would have known that the workmen were taken off the road at the express recommendation of the Agriculturalists, to enable them to procure labourers during the harvest time. That the road has not since then been continued may be accounted for by the subsequent arrangements made regarding the Flats: which are now rapidly progressing, and we may expect to see them completed in about six weeks.

**NATIVE FLOGGED AT PERTH** - About three weeks back, a native having been caught in the act of stealing wheat from the house of a settler at Guildford, he was brought down to Perth by Captain Pegus, assistant superintendent of the native tribes, and confined to the Jail. As there was no question as to the fact of the native having committed the depredation, and his friends, amongst whom was Weeip, the chief of the

tribe, recommending that he should be punished by a “*little beating all the same as black man*”, he was brought in front of the guard house and fastened to a stake, when he received a dozen severe lashes, but without wincing or uttering the slightest exclamation. About twenty natives were present, and no disposition was evinced to offer any opposition to what they allowed to be the course of justice. This chastisement has operated beneficially, and we hope whenever they can be caught in the fact of stealing, to find the punishment inflicted with increased severity – a threat which was held out to them.

---000---

**Robbery committed by the Murray River Natives at the wind-mill opposite Mount Eliza.** - On Thursday last between 9 and ten o'clock in the morning, about twenty or thirty natives attacked Mr Shenton's mill. Mr G Shenton, who was in charge of the mill, closed the doors immediately on their approach, and succeed in keeping them at bay for nearly two hours, during which time their operations were observed by persons in Perth but most unaccountably without their taking any steps to prevent their design. The natives, when they had broken the door open, seized Mr Shenton and thrust him out of the mill, and forcibly held him down to the ground, threatening to “*gigdel*” (spear) him if he resisted. Whilst some were left to hold and guard him, others emptied the sacks on the floor and proceeded to divide the booty, each as he received his share, making off into the adjoining wood. When Mr S. considered them out of hearing, he ran to the point, and called for assistance, which as immediately answered by several parties who put off in their boats to his relief. A detachment of the 21st Regiment proceeded instantly from the Jetty to the opposite side of the river, directed by Capt Beete, and another detachment under Lieutenant Armstrong crossed at Mount Eliza, but, after scouring the bush for some time, they all returned without having met with any of the offenders. It was communicated by our Swan River Natives to Mr F Armstrong (who has been our chief interpreter with the natives) that the Murray River men had the intention of robbing the mill, - notwithstanding this warning nothing was done to avert the evil. Those men who wished to put us on our guard have volunteered to become our *allies*, and several of them (the names of the principal depredators being known) have this morning accompanied Capt Ellis, the superintendent of natives, with a detachment of the 21st, consisting of six men, to the Murray, to secure and bring the ring leaders to punishment. Our only security consists in a firm and determined line of conduct – let the punishment be severe – anything short of taking a life.

The quantity of flour destroyed and stolen, it has been ascertained, is about 980 lbs weight.

### **PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO CAPTAIN SIR JAMES STIRLING, R.N.**

THE CHAIRMAN said, he now rose to enter more particularly into the object for which they had that night met – the discharge, he might term it, of a double duty, to propose the health of an individual who was then their honored guest, and to request his acceptance of that which stood before him, as a slight memorial of the affectionate and respectful feeling which they all entertained for him. He felt his own incapacity to discharge, as he ought to do, the duty which devolved upon him, but any defect of that kind was at once, he was happy to think, made up for by the situation in which their Gallant and esteemed Friend was placed. As a public man, Governor Stirling was then their guest – as a public man they tendered him this little present – a slight, but sincere tribute of their esteem. Facts were sufficient. He knew not a more honorable situation for a man than the one in which their Gallant Friend then stood – a situation which no money could purchase, and no favour acquire – which could never be acquired by anything but honesty and talent united (cheers). But he should say no more on the subject; their guest was with them, his conduct was before them, and he should say nothing in praise of that conduct but what he found inscribed on the cup which, in the name of that company, he was to present to him, and which spoke in plain, and unaffected terms as follows:- “Presented to Captain Sir James Stirling, R.N., first Governor of the Colony of Western Australia, by the relatives and friends of the settlers at Swan River, in testimony of their admiration of the wisdom, decision, and kindness uniformly displayed by him, and of their gratitude for his strenuous exertions with the Colonial Department for the benefit of that settlement” [long continued cheering].

Captain STIRLING said that if it were possible that he could be insensible to the compliment intended him by such a splendid gift, the manner in which it had been presented to him – the terms in which their excellent Chairman had been pleased to express himself – would force him though he were a stone, to some little expression of gratitude and delight. The gift, he could assure them, was most grateful to his feelings. It told him of hardships met – yes, and of hardships overcome. For four or five years past, he had, in common with many of the friends of those friends he then saw round him, struggled with difficulties. They had, in a great measure, overcome them; and by what means? By their own exertions (cheers), by carrying to that shore

portions of that great spirit – of that undaunted courage – of that noble daring which, since the world began, had been seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed [loud cheers]. The colony in Western Australia had not been supported by Government outlays – by force of arms – by labour of slaves; but it had been sustained by that which was transplanted by the mother country – the intrepidity, the genius, and the enduring perseverance of her sons [cheers]. High, indeed, were the deserts of those who had gone over. If their success had in the end been fair, their efforts intermediately had been great. Those present could scarcely imagine the difficulties which the first settlers had to encounter, or the fortitude which, Englishmen like, they met them [cheers]. They knew little of the accidents to which they were subject – of the assistance they required – of the comforts they sighed after – aye, if it was only that comfort, the real want of which was never known until it was almost too late to redeem it [cheers]. But in four to five years, all these difficulties had been encountered, and these privations had been endured – the one had been now fully overcome – the other was rapidly being remedied, and a new world was fast springing up in happiness and peace [great cheers], and justly might its prosperity and permanency be counted on. There was a vast extent of territory – every thing was favourable to trade – nature, ever bountiful, was here prodigal of her gifts, and there was every ground to look upon the colony as a future great mart for the manufactures of this kingdom. Since he had first landed in that quarter, many worthy men had found an early grave, and he would say no more of them than this tribute to their memory; but this he could assent, that the more difficulties having been overcome – though he wished not to tempt any one – he did not for a moment doubt that the success of the Colonists would be commensurate with their merits [hear, hear]. In respect of the splendid tribute offered to him, he accepted it with the greatest pleasure and the greatest pride. And before sitting down, he would briefly give an outline of the present intentions of the Government towards the Swan River Colony. They intended to afford it, in the first place, full military protection external and internal – to provide for a full and just administration of the law, by an approbation of funds for that purpose – and so to alter and amend the Constitution of the Legislature, that instead of being as now, composed solely of Government Officers, its basis should be extended so as to include the most respectable, industrious, and influential settlers in the country [loud cheers]. They would provide the means of governing the Colony in a spirit of equity and justice, and the power of checking that in the public expenditure which reason and fair dealing disallowed [hear, hear!]. In addition, he should state that the Government intended to amend the land regulations, by which the early settlers would be materially benefited [loud cheers]. The Home Government certainly looked to the time when the Colony would be able to defray its own expenses, and he, for his own part, trusted and believed that the time was not far distant, when they would be able to adopt this creditable course [hear, hear!]. In conclusion he had only to say he had every reason to believe that the Government at home was disposed to agree to any measure – any measure that was in fairness and reason – which could at all tend to their happiness or security [hear!]. The capabilities of the territory were well known. They had been fully stated in the information which had already gone forth, but in that information he did not doubt but others had been as careful as he had to avoid anything like false colouring. That of all things he deprecated. Let it never be said hereafter that he had deceived any one by his statements. They all then present knew full well that the difficulties were great – that the task was severe – and that it was not for some time that it could be overcome; but he would say this, that by patience, and that persevering industry, which after all was the proudest characteristic of his countrymen, all disadvantages might be conquered, and success reward their toils [loud cheers].

“The healths of the Chairman, Lady Stirling, and the Ladies of the Colony,” and other complimentary toasts were proposed and duly honored, and the Meeting broke up, after one of the most social and rational entertainments we ever remember to have witnessed. – *Observer*

### **EXPEDITION OF CAPTAIN ROSS** (From the “MORNING CHRONICLE”, Oct. 25)

Admiralty, October 22

SIR, - I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed to their Secretary by Captain Ross, containing an outline of the proceedings of that gallant officer and his brave companions, and their providential deliverance from a situation of peril unequalled in the annals of navigation; and I am to express their Lordships' wishes that a document so honorable to the parties, and to the naval service of the country, may, through the Committee for managing the affair of Lloyd's, be made public.

Mr Bennet, Lloyd's

I am, Sir, &c  
J BARROW

On board the "Isabella", of Hull  
Baffin's Bay, Sept. 1833

SIR, - Knowing how deeply my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are interested in the advancement of nautical knowledge, and particularly in the improvement of geography, I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the expedition, the main object of which is to solve, if possible, the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and which sailed from England in May 1829, notwithstanding the loss of the foremast and other untoward circumstances, which obliged the vessel to refit in Greenland, reached the beach on which his Majesty's late ship "Fury's" stores were landed on the 13th of August.

We found the boats, provisions, &c in excellent condition, but no vestige of the wreck. After

## **PAGE 276**

completing in fuel and other necessities, we started on the 14th, and on the following morning rounded Cape Garry, where our new discoveries commenced, and, keeping the western shore close on board, ran down the coast in a S.W. and W. course, in from 10 to 20 fathoms, until we had passed the latitude of 72 north, in longitude 94 west; here we found a considerable inlet leading to the westward, the examination of which occupied two days; at this place we were first seriously obstructed by ice, which was now seen to extend from the south cape of the inlet, in a solid mass, round by S. and E. to E.N.E.; owing to this circumstance, the shallowness of the water, the rapidity of the tides, the tempestuous weather, the irregularity of the coast, and the numerous inlets and rocks for which it is remarkable, our progress was no less dangerous than tedious, yet we succeeded in penetrating below the latitude 70 north, in longitude 92 west, where the land, after having carried us as far east as 90, took a decidedly easterly direction, while land at the distance of forty miles to southward was seen extending east and west. At this extreme point our progress was arrested on the first of October by an impenetrable barrier of ice. We, however, found an excellent wintering port, which we named Felix Harbour.

Early in January 1830 we had the good fortune to establish a friendly intercourse with a most interesting consociation of natives, who, being insulated by nature, had never before communicated with strangers; from them we gradually obtained the important information that we had already seen the continent of America, that about forty miles to the S.W., there was two great seas, one to the west, which was divided from that to the east by a narrow strait or neck of land. The verification of this intelligence either way, on which our future operations so materially depended, devolved on Commander Ross, who volunteered this service early in April, and accompanied by one of the mates and guided by two of the natives, proceeded to the spot, and found that the north land was connected to the south by two ridges of high land, 15 miles in breadth; but, taking into account a chain of fresh water lakes which occupied the valleys between, the dry land which actually separates the two oceans is only five miles. This extraordinary isthmus was subsequently visited by myself, when Commander Ross proceeded minutely to survey the sea-coast to the southward of the isthmus leading to the westward, which he succeeded in tracing to the 99th degree, or to 150 miles off Cape Turnagain of Franklin, to which point of land, after leading him into the 70th degree of north latitude, tended directly: during the same journey he also surveyed thirty miles of the adjacent coast, or that to the north of the isthmus, which, by also taking a westerly direction, formed the termination of the western sea into a gulf. The rest of this season was employed in tracing the sea coast south of the isthmus leading to the eastward, which was done so as to leave no doubt that it joined, as the natives had previously informed us, to Ockullee, and the land forming Repulse Bay. It was also determined that there was no passage to the westward for 30 miles to the northward of our position.

This summer, like that of 1818, was beautifully fine, but extremely unfavourable for navigation, and our object being now to try a more northern latitude, we waited with anxiety for the disruption of the ice, but in vain, and our utmost endeavours did not succeed in tracing our steps more than four miles, and it was not until the middle of November that we succeeded in cutting the vessel into a place of security, which we named "Sheriff's Harbour". I may here mention that we named the newly discovered continent, to the southward, "Boothia", as also the isthmus, the peninsula to the north, and the eastern sea, after my worthy friend Felix Booth, Esq., the truly patriotic citizen of London, who, in the most disinterested manner, enabled me to equip this expedition in a superior style.

The last winter was in temperature nearly equal to the mean of what had been experienced on the four preceding voyages, but the winters of 1830 and 1831 set in with a degree of violence hitherto beyond record; the thermometer sunk to 92 degrees below the freezing point, and the average of the year was 10

degrees below the preceding; but, notwithstanding the severity of the summer, we travelled across the country to the west sea by a chain of lakes, 30 miles north of isthmus, when Commander Ross succeeded in surveying 50 miles more of the coast leading to the N.W., and by tracing the shore to the northward of our position, it was fully proved that there could be no passage below the 71st degree.

This autumn we succeeded in getting the vessel only fourteen miles to the northward, and as we had not doubled the Eastern Cape, all hope of saving the ship was at an end, and put quite beyond possibility by another very severe winter; and having only provisions to last us to the 1st of June 1833, dispositions were accordingly made to leave the ship in her present port, which (after her) was named Victory Harbour. Provisions and fuel being carried forward in the spring, we left the ship on the 29th of May 1832, for Fury Beach, being the only chance left of saving our lives: owing to the very rugged nature of the lee, we were obliged to keep either upon or close to the land, making the circuit of every bay, thus increasing our distance of 200 miles by nearly one-half; and it was not until the 1st of July that we reached the beach, completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

A hut was speedily constructed, and the boats, three of which had been washed off the beach, but providentially driven on shore again, were repaired during this month; but the unusual heavy appearance of the ice, afforded us no cheering prospect until the 1st of August, when in three boats we reached the ill-fated spot where the Fury was first driven on shore, and it was not until the 1st of September we reached Leopold South Island, now established to be the N.E. point of America, in latitude 73. 56., and longitude 90 west. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory we could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass of ice, just as I had seen it in 1818. Here we remained in a state of anxiety and suspense, which may be easier imagined than described. All our attempts to push through were vain; at length being forced, by want of provisions and the approach of a very severe winter, to return to Fury Beach, where alone there remained wherewith to sustain life. There we arrived on the 7th of October, after a most fatiguing and laborious march, having been obliged to leave our boats at Batty Bay. Our habitation, which consisted of a frame of spars, 32 feet by 16 feet, covered with canvas, was, during the month of November, enclosed, and the roof covered with snow, from four feet to seven feet thick, which being saturated with water when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, immediately took the consistency of ice, and thus we actually became the inhabitants of an iceberg during one of the most severe winters hitherto recorded. Our sufferings, aggravated by want of bedding, clothing, and animal food, need not be dwelt upon. Mr C Thomas, the carpenter, was the only man who perished at this beach; but three others, besides one who had lost his foot, were reduced to the last stage of debility, and only 13 of our number were able to carry provisions in seven journeys of 62 miles each to Batty Bay.

We left Fury Beach on the 8th of July, carrying with us three sick men who were unable to walk, and in six days we reached the boats, where the sick daily recovered. Although the spring was mild, it was not until the 15th of August that we had any cheering prospect. A gale from the westward having suddenly opened a lane of water along the shore, in two days we reached our former position, and from the mountain we had the satisfaction of seeing clear water almost directly across Prince Regent's Inlet, which we crossed on the 17th, and took shelter from a storm 12 miles to the eastward of Cape York. The next day, when the gale abated, we crossed Admiralty Inlet, and were detained six days on the coast by a strong north-east wind. On the 28th we crossed Navy Board Inlet, and on the following morning, to our inexpressible joy, we descried a ship in the offing becalmed, which proved to be the "Isabella", of Hull, the same ship which I commanded in 1818. At noon we reached her, when her enterprising commander, who had in vain searched for us in Prince Regent's Inlet, after giving us three cheers, received us with every demonstration of kindness and hospitality which humanity could dictate. I ought to mention also that Mr Humphreys, by landing me at Possession Bay, and subsequently on the west coast of Baffin's Bay, afforded me an excellent opportunity of concluding my survey, and of verifying my former chart of that coast.

I now have the pleasing duty of calling the attention of their Lordships to the merits of Commander Ross, who was second in the direction of this expedition. The labours of this officer, who had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, will speak for themselves in language beyond the ability of my pen; but they will be duly appreciated by their Lordships, and the learned bodies of which he is a member, and who are already well acquainted with his requirements.

My steady and faithful friend, Mr W Thum, of the Royal Navy, who was formerly with me in the "Isabella", besides his duty as third in command, took charge of the meteorological journal, the distribution and economy of provisions, and to his judicious plans and suggestions must be attributed the uncommon degree of good health which our crew enjoyed; and as two out of the three who died in four years and a half, were

cut off early in the voyage, by diseases not peculiar to the climate, only one man can be said to have perished. Mr M'Diarmid, the surgeon, who had been several voyages to these regions, did justice to the high recommendation I received with him; he was successful in every amputation and operation which he performed, and wonderfully so in his treatment of the sick; and I have no hesitation in adding that he would be an ornament to his Majesty's service.

Commander Ross, Mr Thum, and myself, have indeed been serving without pay; but, in common with the crew, we have lost our all, which I regret the more, because it puts it totally out of my power adequately to remunerate my fellow sufferers, whose case I cannot but recommend for their Lordships' consideration. We have, however, the consolation, that the results of this expedition have been conclusive, and to science highly important, and may be briefly comprehended in the following words:- the discovery of the Gulf Boothia, the continent and isthmus of Boothia Felix, and the vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes; the undeniable establishments that the north east point of America extends to the 74th degree north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet and to crown all, have had the honor of placing the illustrious name of our most Gracious Sovereign William IV on the true position of the magnet pole.

I cannot conclude this letter, Sir, without acknowledging the important advantages we obtained from the valuable publications of Sir Edward Parry and Sir John Franklin, and the communications kindly made to us by these distinguished officers before our departure from England. But the glory of this enterprise is entirely due to HIM whose divine favour has been most especially manifested towards us, - Who guided and directed all our steps - Who mercifully provided, in what we deemed a calamity, His effectual means of our preservations; and Who, even after the devices and inventions of man had utterly failed, crowned our humble endeavours with complete success.

I have, &C

JOHN ROSS, Captain R.N.

To Capt., the Hon. George Elliott, &c  
Secretary, Admiralty

### **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum Ditto 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s	Brandy, Ditto, 16s
Beef (salt) per lb, 5d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
(fresh) 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb -
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
(salt) 8d	Cabbages, each 3d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag
ditto, English, 2s	
Coffee, per lb none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines, 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number



**PAGE 277**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*March 21, 1834*

**FERRIES**

THE DUES arising and to be collected at the undermentioned Ferries over the Swan River, viz. at Guildford, Preston Point, and North Fremantle, will be let by Public Auction for a period of Twelve Months, by the Collector of Colonial Revenue, at this Office, on the 10th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

Possession of the said Ferries to be given to approved Purchasers of the Leases thereof at the following periods, viz – that of Guildford immediately subsequent to the Sale, and those of Preston Point, and North Fremantle, on the 16th of June next ensuing.

For further particulars, application to be made at this Office, and at the Office of the Surveyor General.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*April 30, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given to those Persons, who are under Engagements to send Wheat into the Colonial Stores, on account of issues of Provisions made to them by the Local Government, that unless they fulfil the same on or before the first of June next, they will be excluded from all similar assistance in future.

And such Settlers as may intend availing themselves of the benefit of the Premium notified in the *Gazette* of the 15th of June last, by sending in Wheat at the rate of Four Bushels for each Acre in cultivation, are to understand, that after the date above specified no Wheat will be received into the Public Stores on that account.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, April 4, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment L 67 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to another Applicant should no claim to it be presented at this Office on or before the 3d proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

Perth, April 18, 1834

### WATER TRANSPORT

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (*marked Tenders for Boat-hire*) will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, from such person or Persons who may be willing to furnish for Twelve Months Certain from the 1st of June, BOATS for the use of the Public Service to and from the following Places:-

From Cockburn Sound to Fremantle and Perth  
From Owen's Anchorage to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gages' Roads to Fremantle  
From the Murray River to Fremantle and Perth  
From Gages' Roads across the Bar to Perth  
From Fremantle to Perth, Guildford, and the Upper Swan  
From Fremantle to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Fremantle to the Murray River  
From the Upper Swan to Guildford, Perth, Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning  
From Guildford to Perth  
From Perth to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River  
From Perth to Fremantle  
From Perth to Gages' Roads  
From Perth to Cockburn Sound  
From Perth to the Murray River

The Tender must express separately the price per Cwt. to and from each Station, and the Parties contracting will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties for the due Performance of the Contract.

Any further particulars may be known on application to this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY MR W SAMSON

AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst.,

*Without any Reserve*

For the benefit of those whom it may concern,

THE contents of a Cask of Ironmongery injured by salt water, viz – Screw Augers of all sizes; Carpenter's Ditto ditto; Files of every description; Hatchets with, and without handles; Double Plane-irons; A large variety of Buckles; Screws, Hinges, Flatirons, Iron Pestles and Mortars, one Brass ditto, Bricklayer's Trowels, and a small quantity of Whipcord and Line.

ALFRED WAYLEN  
*South Beach, Fremantle*

### TO BE SOLD

THE Estate of BELMONT, on the Swan River, two miles from Perth, containing 2300 acres of land, with a frontage of 2 miles on the river.

There are 2 good cottages on the Estate, which is at present let to a respectable tenant for £75 per annum: the lease will expire on the 1st of June next.

This property is worthy the attention of those who wish to engage in the timber trade, it being covered with very valuable mahogany trees close to the water; thus affording a cheap conveyance for the timber to the towns of Perth and Guildford.

It is also well calculated for the feeding of stock.

For further particulars apply to  
CAPTAIN BYRNE, Perth

### **SUPERIOR CAPE HOCK**

IMPORTED per "Quebec Trader," a quantity of very fine HOCK, in quarter casks and half pipes,  
ALSO, -

Good :Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Soap, Irish Butter, Raisins, Almonds, A large assortment of Nails in kegs; Carpenter's Tools of all kinds; Ironmongery generally; Coffee and Pepper Mills; Culinary Utensils (iron); Brass Chamber Candlesticks; Brushes of every description; Japanned Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuff Boxes, Pocket Books, Slates and Pencils; Small Looking Glasses; Razors and Straps; Superior double and single Bridles; a few Pocket Thermometers; A small quantity of fresh Peppermint Lozenges in tin boxes, and a variety of other Articles in Stationery, &c &c

ALFRED WAYLEN  
*South Beach, Fremantle*

### **GRANT OF LAND FOR SALE**

THREE thousand and forty Acres of Land, situated on the banks of the Swan River, to be sold for the sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds; one-half of the amount in Stock and Stores, the remainder in Cash – or if the whole is paid in Cash, twenty per Cent will be allowed.

ALSO

TWO KANGAROO DOGS; one a very valuable Sydney Dog, and the other a Colonial bred Dog, about 15 months old, warranted to kill and shew.

\*\*\* Goats, Wheat, or Stores taken in exchange.

Application to be made to  
T Watson  
*Perth, May 1*

### **CIVIL COURT**

*Barron v Patterson*

#### **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*At Leeder's Hotel, Perth*

**ON FRIDAY, THE 9th INSTANT,**

at 12 o'clock,

HOUSE and ALLOTMENT F 7, St George's Terrace, Perth, the property of the Defendant.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court  
*May 1*

### **NOW LANDING FROM THE "QUEBEC TRADER" CONSIGNED TO W & R HABGOOD**

JAMAICA RUM, Geneva, Cognac Brandy, Spades, Shovels, Seeds, Cutlery, Metal tea pots, Earthenware. A large assortment of Ironmongery, Tin-ware, Millinery, Shingle and horse Nails, Pine and Wiltshire Cheeses, Soda, and Acid, &c, &c

*Fremantle May 2*

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
BY MR WELCH  
AT  
LEEDER'S HOTEL, PERTH,  
ON THE 9th AND 10th INSTANT,**

A VARIETY of useful ARTICLES including the following:-

Carpeting	Carpet brooms
Starch	Toilet boxes
Gun and pistol flints	Pocket knives
Shoe-maker's tools	Black lead pencils
Quills	
Complete set of blacksmith's tools and apparatus	
120 metal candle moulds of eight sizes	
Capital day and night telescope, by Spencer and Browning, of London	
Two sets of cart harness, wheeler and leader	Capital anchor chain
Boat and other compasses	Account and memorandum books
Stationery	Cart rope, web, and other halters
Chalk lines	Baby clothing and shoes, gloves, socks, &c
Boy's ditto	Dressing gowns

**PAGE 278**

Shawls	Ribbons
Lace nets	Men's shoes
Top boots and soleing leather	White paint in kegs
Green paint in kegs	Red lead
Lamp-black and powder blue	Timber chain
Ox and dog chains	Variety of nails and screws
Hammers	Gimblets
Files	Caulking irons
Marking irons	Butt and other hinges
Sash weights, pullies, and cords	
Variety of locks, trowels, adzes, axes, augers, drawing knives, and other carpenter's tools	
Butcher's knives	Corkscrews
Pitch ladles	Mouse traps
Brushes of all sorts	Grafting spades
A ship's hearth, &c, &c	

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVAL**

On the 30th April, the "Lonach", Captain Driscoll, from Sydney, and Hobart Town. Passengers: Captain Wilson, 63rd Regt; Lieut Eman, 45th Regt; Lieut J Chapronien, 55th Regt; Lieut Reynolds, Queen's Royals; Mrs Wilson, and Mrs Reynolds; sixty rank and file of the above Regiments, women and children.

**DEPARTURE**

On the 30th April, the "Arranzau", for Hobart Town.

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The "Quebec Trader", "Lonach", Government Schooner "Ellen", and "Monkey".

A MAIL per "Lonach" will be closed for India on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834

We have received our files of Sydney Papers up to the 20th Feb., and from Van Diemen's Land up to the 28th of March. The intelligence they convey, which, from a hasty glance does not appear of immediate importance, we shall glean for our next.

The tender for fresh meat for the troops was not accepted, only one person tendering; the price (18d per lb) being considered too extravagant in these times of general economy.

## **COLONIAL REVENUE**

The following is the reply of His Honor Lieutenant Governor DANIELL to a Petition presented to him in Council, touching the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenue:-

*Perth, April 24th, 1834*

GENTLEMEN,

The Petition which you presented to me this day, has received due consideration from myself, and the Members of the Executive Council.

The document has been considered, not as the Petition of the Agricultural Society *merely*, but as conveying the sentiments and wishes of a large body of the Settlers generally.

The produce of the Taxes hitherto imposed on the Colony, have been greatly disproportionate to its unavoidable expenditure; and no instructions have been yet received from His Majesty's Government for the appropriation of any part of the Colonial Revenue to specific purposes; consequently all the disbursements on account of the Colony have been made out of the Common fund without any distinction as to the various sources from which that fund has been derived; and the indiscriminating expenditure of the Colonial Revenue must be continued until the pleasure of his Majesty's Government, as to its approbation, shall be known.

It has been the wish and intention of the Local Government, from the first imposition of Taxes in this Colony, to publish periodical accounts of these Taxes; but, from its inability to publish a corresponding account of disbursements, the mere publication of Receipts appeared too partial and defective a communication to be either useful or satisfactory to the Public: But as it now appears to be the wish of the Petitioners to obtain, at once, that limited object, I have much pleasure in acceding to that portion of the Petition – and shall direct the necessary instructions, for that purpose, to be issued to the Collector of Colonial Revenue; and I have no doubt that Sir James Stirling will, on his arrival, be both enabled and disposed to comply with the remaining objects of the Petition.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient  
Humble Servant  
RICH. DANIELL  
Lieut. Governor

To W TRIMMER, R.G. MEARES, W.L. BROCKMAN, and W TANNER, Esquires, &c, &c, &c

## **CAPTURE OF FOUR NATIVES AT THE MURRAY RIVER**

### **ONE NATIVE SHOT**

In consequence of the depredations committed by the Murray River Natives at the Flour Mill opposite Perth, Capt Ellis and a party of the 21st Regt proceeded to the Murray to apprehend certain natives, whose names had been given to Capt Ellis by the Swan River tribe, as having premeditated the attack. On the arrival of the party at the Murray they learned that two natives had come over from the Swan, and had communicated that a party of soldiers were on their way down. The men, therefore, got into the barracks under cover of the night, and the following morning remained concealed in the store until some native women arrived. They said the men were away and would not come in for some days. On the corporal inquiring for Yadong, one of the party concerned with the robbery, they said that he was come down, and on their going a short distance and calling to him, he came forward and approached the barracks. Although Capt Ellis was desirous of taking him prisoner, it was considered adviseable that he should be allowed to go away unmolested, as the most probable method of inducing the rest of the natives to come in on the following day, and as he could not be aware that any increase to the party at the barracks had taken place. According to the expectations

entertained by Capt Ellis, on Tuesday morning last, Galute, Monang, and Yey-dong came in, and, at a favourable moment, were surrounded and forced into the barracks. Monang got away, but was instantly fired upon, and dropped in a swamp adjoining the barracks, wounded in three places. On some of the men going after him, they found he had been removed by the natives of his tribe. It was not thought prudent to weaken the party by pursuing him. Yey-dong, in attempting to get out of the back window, was fired upon; the ball grazed his head a little above the ear. Galute made powerful resistance, and, although he received a bayonet wound, was, with much trouble and difficulty, secured. In order to avoid being harassed by parties of natives, who it was expected would attempt a rescue, it was deemed advisable to get the prisoners off with the slightest possible delay. A cart was procured and the party went down to Mr Peel's premises, where, at a short distance, two natives were seen approaching the premises, and turned out to be Wamba, or *Jack*, and Gummol, both concerned with the robbery. Capt Ellis concealed himself, and, on their getting near him, succeeded in making them prisoners. They were safely conveyed to Fremantle, and from thence by water to Perth.

**CHARGE AGAINST THE NATIVES**  
**DEPOSITION TAKEN BEFORE THE HON. W.H. MACKIE,**  
**ESQ., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**

*May 1, 1834*

George Shenton, of Point Belches, near Perth, in this Colony, gentleman, being sworn, saith, on Thursday last, the twenty-fourth instant, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, a party of natives at least thirty in number came up to the Mill at Point Belches, in which I reside. I was then entirely by myself, no other person being on the same side of the river within some miles, to my knowledge. I was in the Mill when I saw them coming; and as I recognized them to be the Murray River Natives, (they themselves having told me a day or two before), I shut the door of the mill. They came up and wanted me to go and call Captain Ellis, for the purpose of taking them across the river in his boat; but as I suspected they merely wanted to get me out of the mill, and then to rob it, I did not move. By promising 2 of them some flour if the others went away, I persuaded them all to leave the door except two; but I found shortly after that they did not go away further than one hundred yards from the mill, when they concealed themselves behind the bushes. I gave the two who remained some flour; one of them went away to get some water. I then went out of the mill and shook hands with the one who remained. He wanted me very much to sit down with him; this I declined, and had just turned around to get into the mill again, when I saw several natives with their heads just above the grass, as if in ambush. I immediately jumped into the mill; the man with whom I had shaken hands tried to catch hold of me, and jumped up to the mill door after me' but I jammed his fingers between the door and the door frame, and he let go. The two to whom I had given flour sat down at a fire close to the mill, making dampers – and continued, for the space of half an hour, trying to persuade me to leave the mill, and go and sit down with them. At length, the others, who had been concealed, to the number of about thirty, came up to the door, and began to be very riotous, making attempts to get in at various parts of the mill; and in one place pulled off part of the weather boarding. I kept them at bay, by closing the door, for full half an hour: and then promised them, if they went away, I would give them all some. I began to give each of them a small portion through a narrow barred window; but while my attention was engaged at the window, they forcibly broke open the door by breaking the hasp, and a strong piece of cord, by which the door had been secured. Several of them entered the mill together, and immediately one of them seized the only gun in the mill (which was unloaded, there being no ammunition in the mill), and handed it out to the others; while the rest of those, who had entered, surrounded me, and pushed me out among the main body outside, some of them cried out "gidgel" (meaning to spear me), and others said "no! no!" but laid hold of me and made me lie on the ground; where they kept me until they had carried away every particle of flour and pollard, and were beginning to take the wheat, when I cried out that the white men were coming (but there was not in reality any boat or assistance in sight) to frighten them, and they then desisted. They carried away eight bags, two baskets, several pots and pans, and in short every vessel about the mill which could hold flour. The whole quantity of flour carried by them amounts to nine hundred and eighty pounds weight. Every one of them carried off as much flour as he appeared able to carry. I am quite confident that I could recognize without the least hesitation, several of those most active in the robbery; in particular the two, who so long tried to persuade me to leave the mill, and also the individual who first entered the mill by force and seized the gun, and who, I believe, was the person who called out to spear me. Immediately that the natives let go of me, and were making off into the bush, I ran down on the water's edge, and called across to Captain Ellis: who very soon came over, and shortly after him, the Reverend Mr Wittenoorn, and Mr Armstrong: who, at my request, went back to the Perth side, and brought back two of the Swan River Natives; who examined the footsteps in the mill among the flour spilled on the floor: and they immediately gave the names of several of the Murray River men, whose footsteps they pointed out. Mr Wittenoorn, who was then present, took down the names so

given. A party of military under Captain Beete soon arrived, and accompanied by Captain Ellis, pursued the tracks of the Murray River men for some hours, without coming up with them.

The abovenamed George Shenton (being sworn in the presence of the undersigned Justice of the Peace, four natives brought up from the Murray River as prisoners, Captain Ellis, Superintendent

## **PAGE 279**

Native Tribes, on suspicion of being concerned in the breaking & robbery above deposed to, on his oath, saith, that the prisoner called Galute now pointed out by deponent, is the man who first entered the aforesaid mill, when the same was forcibly broken open as aforesaid, and who first seized this deponent, pushed him out of the mill, and who called out to his associates to spear the deponent. And two other natives with the prisoner, also pointed out by this deponent, were present at the breaking and robbery aforesaid, and were aiding and abetting therein.

W H MACKIE

Captain Ellis, Superintendent of the Native Tribes, and Mr Norcott, Assistant Superintendent, were called upon to state their knowledge of the general conduct of the natives who had been captured.

## **PUNISHMENT**

YEY-DONG, and Gummol, were publicly flogged directly they were brought up to Perth: previous good conduct, and the circumstances of their not being principals in the robbery, combined with their abstaining from offering any violence, induced His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to order but a slight punishment to be inflicted upon them: the younger one received 15 and the other 25 lashes. They are youths about 17 and 19 years of age, finely formed, and their countenances extremely prepossessing. Wamba, or *Jack*, was pardoned, on the ground of his having been long in the confidence of Mr Hall, of the Murray River, and in consideration of representations made in his favor by Mr Thomas Peel, and Mr Hall. The extent of the punishment to be inflicted upon Galute was left to be decided in Council on the following day. The result of the inquiries and investigation instituted by the Council was, a determination to flog him with severity, and to retain him a hostage for the future good behaviour of the tribe. The sentence, in this instance, was fully carried into effect: he received 60 lashes with a knotted rope, and although he uttered but few exclamations, the exhausted state in which he fell from the post, when the order was given for the flogger to desist, was an earnest of the extent of the suffering. He was taken back to the Jail, and the other three natives who were brought in to witness the scene, were then set at liberty, after receiving a few biscuits. They did not evince much concern for their companion, but turned away, in company, with several of our Swan River natives, without casting one look of commiseration upon him. Some of the natives of the Swan River tribe cried most piteously.

Previously to the three natives being released, it was explained to them by Capt Ellis, that the punishment they had received was regulated by greater or less participation they had in the guilt, and it was also intimated to them that their lives were spared in consideration of their not having offered violence to Mr Shenton. They appeared perfectly sensible of the cause of the distinction, and we have every reason to expect the example which has been made of them will not be without its beneficial effect.

**ROBBERY AT MR BURGESS' –** A few days ago, a robbery was committed by the natives of the Northern tribe at Mr Burgess' farm, but under circumstances which leave but little room for serious complaint. The house, where a quantity of wheat is stored, is left unprotected, save during some few hours in the day, when the men are employed in the adjoining fields. No person resides in the house; the temptation, therefore, offered to the natives, it is by no means surprising they were unable to withstand. They took off about 7 bushels of wheat. We have not room at present for the particulars, but they shall appear in our next. One of the aggressors has been taken prisoner, and is confined at Mr Bull's farm.

## **EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER**

The following remarks on an important part of the New India Act, are taken from the *Times* of Sept 11:-

In the former acts for renewing the East India Company's Charter our eastern empire was barred against Englishmen as against enemies, unless they obtained a license from the Directors to enter its ports or reside in its territories. By the present bill it is made lawful for all "the natural-born subjects of his Majesty to

proceed by sea to any port or place having a Custom-house, and to reside thereat, or to proceed into the interior and reside”, with certain exceptions, which are likely soon to be abolished.

But the clause that pleased us most in the whole bill, containing, as it does, a sentence of condemnation on all our former Indian policy, is the following: - “And be it further enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place or birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.”

This breaks the chains of India; this will ultimately dissolve its castes, and destroy its prejudices; this is the true character of its civil and religious freedom. Thus the brand of degradation is effaced from the brow of the native, and the rankling feeling of hatred and jealousy must be eradicated from his heart; and thus, if we are destined in the course of ages to lose our hold over India, we should have taught our Indian subjects to govern themselves, and shall maintain the ascendancy of gratitude when we have abandoned that of dominion. Would it be believed, unless it were an universally known fact, that up to this moment an Anglo-Indian, though capable of being a Governor-General by his capacity, honor, and education, is not allowed to hold the commission of an Ensign in the Company’s army, or to occupy any civil or military post whatever, in the country of which his mother may be a native Princess and his father perhaps, a ruler and an ornament?

We regret that our limits will not permit us to enter into further details on this subject, - to state the change introduced into the ecclesiastical establishment, where three Bishops may now be nominated by the Crown instead of one, and particularly to describe the new regulations for the College of Haileybury. We have said enough, however, to show that, independent of the abolition of the China monopoly, the present charter is a mighty improvement on the last, - that we are now in the right way in the management of our Indian interests, - and that if the measure proceeding from the Indian Board has encountered less opposition than some other Ministerial measures of the session, it owed that adoption to the more perfect and matured condition in which it was originally presented.

### **CAPE NEWS**

(From the “*South African Advertiser*”)

THE reader will find below a copy of the “Second Annual Report of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society,” which we need scarcely say will afford very great pleasure to every Friend of Improvement. Agriculture is steadily advancing in all its branches, and the favourable change about to take place in the character of Colonial Labour, with the addition of a vast capital from the Mother Country, will in a few years alter the whole aspect of the Settlement.

We feel pleasure in adding, that satisfactory communications have been received in town from the Society in London connected with the Cape Committee for the encouragement of Juvenile Emigration, and that the Colonists may depend upon receiving a constant supply of that very desirable class of Labourers as they are needed. A detachment of Female Apprentices, from 10 to 12 years of age, has been ordered, and may be soon expected here.

The Van Diemen’s Land Periodical Press has received a severe check, by the imposition of a heavy Postage on all Newspapers within the Colony, and a still heavier one on all Newspapers dispatched from the Colony. This is an imposition to the Spirit of the Age we live in, and to the avowed principles of the present Ministry. A proper representation to Parliament will without doubt procure for the Colonists immediate relief.

We have lately had the pleasure of seeing a quantity of Raw Silk, which has been raised this season by a public spirited gentleman in the District of Worcester. The quantity, amounting to 8 lbs of Cocoons, besides the Floss and a small quantity of Spun Silk, was raised in about two months; and the whole process of feeding and superintending was carried on by a Hottentot youth, of about 16 years of age, who was occupied with it about 3 hours a day. The Silk-worms were fed from the leaves of the wild Mulberry tree, which in this country is of exceedingly rapid growth, and may be produced in any quantity. No artificial heat was used, except for hatching the eggs, and destroying the chrysalis in the cocoons; and it is a satisfaction to know that the Worms were not subject to the complaints mentioned by authors who have written on the rearing of these animals.

We hope that the example of this patriotic gentleman will be followed by others, and that he may have the pleasure of seeing his anxious endeavours to promote in every way the welfare of this country crowned with



abundant success. The Silk is about to be sent to England, and will, it is thought, be found as good as that imported from any other part of the world.

## WHALE FISHERIES

DURING the last year there have been some symptoms of decline in our Whale Fisheries, owing, we believe, to the great wants, viz. – the want of capital, the want of hands, and the want of skill. There has, however, been no want of Fish. The mine of wealth has by no means been exhausted; we only want the means of working it.

*Skill* is the only thing required to make this branch of industry a national benefit. With unpractised hands, both labour and capital will only be thrown away.

Of this we had a remarkable instance in the decline of the Dutch Whale Fishery. So long as they could command expert fishers and seamen, the Dutch Fishing Companies experienced unbounded success. In 1680 the Dutch Whale Fishery employed about 260 ships, and 14,000 sailors. After having been excluded from the sea by protracted wars for a period of nearly 30 years, the Hollanders found that they had lost all that practical acquaintance with the details of the Fishery, for which they had been so famous, and which is so essential to success, and all the attempts of Government to restore the trade have utterly failed. They offered premiums and other advantages to those who would embark in it, and three companies were in consequence formed for carrying it on; one at Rotterdam, one at Harlingen, and one in South Holland. But their efforts were very limited, and have been altogether unfortunate. In 1826 the Company of South Holland was dissolved, while that of Harlingen dispatched 4 ships, and that of Rotterdam 2. In 1827 Rotterdam sent only one ship, and Harlingen 2; and in 1828, one solitary ship sailed from Holland – a feeble and last effort of the Company of Harlingen.

“Such,” says an able writer, “has been the fate of the Dutch Whale Fishery. The attempts to revive it failed, not because the ships sent out were ill-calculated for the service, but because they were manned by unskilled seamen. In the early ages of the Fishery, this difficulty would have been got over, because owing to the fewness of competitors

## PAGE 280

and the scanty supply of oil and whalebone, even a small cargo brought a high price; but at present, when the Fishery is prosecuted on a very large scale, *and at a very low rate of profit* by the English, the Americans, the Hamburgers, &c, no new competitor coming into the field could expect to maintain himself, unless he had nearly equal advantages.”

In this Colony we find ourselves with respect to this trade pretty much in the situation of the Dutch, after 30 years’ war. We need not be surprised, therefore, at witnessing a slowness in our progress, and occasionally severe checks. Could a Company, either of English, Americans, or Hamburgers, be induced to settle on any favourable point of our coast, with their skilful hands and perfect knowledge with all the details of the trade, there can be no doubt but that a very extensive Fishery might soon be established at the Cape, which would be a direct source of profit to the Colony in the first instance, and eventually prove an advantageous employment for the capital and labour and enterprise of the Colonists themselves.

The Americans, we think, are the most likely to try this experiment. They are bold and expert seamen, and skilful managers, and their ships are generally fitted out on “Republican Principles,” like those of the Dutch in the palmy state of their trade. Of these last M’Culloch gives the following account:-

“The private ships sent by the Dutch to the Whale Fishery were fitted out on a principle that assured the utmost economy and vigilance on the part of every one connected with them. The hull of the vessel was furnished by an individual who commonly took upon himself the office of Captain; a sail-maker supplied the sails, a cooper the casks, &c: the parties engaged as adventurers in the undertaking. The cargo brought to Holland, and disposed of, each person shared in the produce according to his proportion in the outfit. The crew was hired on the same principle; so that every one had to exert himself, to see that all unnecessary expenses were avoided, and that those which were necessary were confined within the narrowest possible limits. This practice has been imitated to some extent in this and some other countries, but in none has it been carried on so far as in Holland. It appears to us that it might be advantageously introduced into other adventures.”

The Americans, while yet dependent Colonists, were distinguished for their boldness in this “perilous mode of hardy industry.” “No sea, said Burke, “that is not vexed with their Fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent which has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not hardened into manhood.”

They are now “hardened into manhood,” and we have seen on our own coast abundant proofs of their skill and ability in this profession. By settling on the main land, and employing British or Colonial-built boats or craft, they would be entitled to all the privileges of British subjects in the British markets, from which, like other foreigners, they are at present excluded. With this view, they might fit out ships from the Colony for the Southern Fishery, while they pursued their trade on the coast at the same time. It is in this way, that by attracting industrious foreigners, and inducing them to form stations for manufactures or commerce, that new countries make the most rapid advances in the race for improvement. By woollen weavers from the Low Countries, by silk weavers from France, both these trades were firmly planted in England; and very recently advantage was taken of the declining state of the Dutch Whale Fishery, to unite their crews into our own, Government having wisely offered to the Fishers of Holland, all the immunities enjoyed by the citizens of Great Britain, in the event of their settling among us. Many availed themselves of the invitation, bringing with them capital industry, and skill. “In consequence of this singular encouragement,” says M’Culloch, “the Whale Fishery of England was prosecuted with greater success than at any previous period; and at the termination of their late war, in 1815, there were 134 valuable ships, and about 5800 seamen engaged in the Northern Fishery, and about 30 ships and 800 men in that of the South.”

It is worth noticing also, that when the English began the South Sea Fishery, it was a rule to send out 4 American harpooners in each vessel, for the American Colonists had entered into that trade with vigor, before it was thought of in the Mother Country.

If left entirely to the Colonists it is obvious that the “Cape Whale Fishery” must advance very slowly. It is highly advantageous to the whole Colony. It is, besides, of great importance to familiarize our sailors with all the dangers of our extensive coast, and to discover and prove by experiment, every creek, bay, or roadstead where small craft, or vessels of any burden may enter or ride in safety. For all these purposes nothing better can be imagined than a series of Fishing Ports occupied by active, skilful, and persevering men. And as the Americans are extending their speculations in every direction, we would not be surprised at seeing a beginning made by them before the next Fishing season. They should, and doubtless will be received and welcomed with cordiality both by the Government and Inhabitants. – *South African Ad*

## VARIETIES

**NEW POWER** – There is a prospect that in a few years – perhaps months – the whole system of Steam-enginery will undergo a new revolution. Some of our readers are probably aware, that no material improvement in steam-engine machinery can obtain any chance of being adopted, unless the inventor could produce a saving of at least five-eighths in the expense of fuel; because, otherwise, it will not indemnify the proprietor of an engine to avail himself of the improvement. Mr Ericson, however, is about to take out a patent for the employment of a new power – that of heated air; in which he offers a saving of eight-tenths. He has amply proved the practicability of his projection; for an engine of one-horse-power, upon the new principle, has been working upon his premises for the last three months with complete success. It has been inspected by the most eminent practical engineers in the country. – *Spectator*

**WASTE OF CORN IN AGRICULTURE** – It is estimated that only one-third of the seed corn sown on the best land grows; the other two-thirds are destroyed. The number of cultivated acres in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 47,000,000; 30,000,000 of which are under the plough. Two-fifths of the latter, or 12,000,000 acres, are annually under the cereal crops. The average allowance of seed for the three kinds of corn may be stated at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre. The quantity of seed annually sown thus amounts to 70,000,000 quarters. If two-thirds of this quantity are rendered unproductive by some agency which has hitherto been uncontrolled, then 4,666,666 quarters of corn are annually wasted! The quantity thus lamentably wasted would support more than 1,000,000 of human beings. – *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.

**JUNIUS’S LETTERS** – Lord Grenville, now very old, is seriously indisposed. On his death the secret respecting the author of Junius’s Letters will be disclosed, his Lordship having been in possession of it. The documents are at Stow, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who is also ill.

**Just landed from the "Quebec Trader",**  
and ON SALE at the STORES of the UNDERSIGNED, at moderate prices, for Cash only.

THE following Articles the property of Captain Bellamy:-

Gentlemen's shoes of all descriptions  
Ladies', maid's, and girl's fashionable dresses  
A great variety of millinery and haberdashery  
Ladies' and girl's bonnets  
Boy's straw hats of all descriptions  
A small quantity of useful stationery  
A ditto ditto of ladies' and children's shoes

H.E. HENDERSON  
*Fremantle, April 22*

### **TO LET**

A COTTAGE HOUSE, with a quantity of Land partly under cultivation, situate on the north side of the Upper Swan River, adjoining the boundary of the Estate of J.S Roe, Esq., in the possession of Edward Powell and Edward Hodgson.

For further particulars, inquire at this Office.

### **LIVERY STABLES**

*No. 8 Cliff-street Fremantle*

R LEWIS begs to inform the Settlers and the Public in general, that he has re-opened his LIVERY STABLES, and hopes, by strict attention to those Horses, placed in his charge, to ensure their patronage.

### **ON SALE AT REDUCED PRICES**

*for cash only*

**AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

Best Cognac brandy in pipes. Fine Jamaica rum in puncheons  
Fine pale Hollands in pipes  
Port wine in bottle  
Ale and porter in casks  
Prime and second quality Cape wine, in pipes, halves, and quarters  
Jams, sauces, pickles, olives, &c  
York hams  
Smoked herrings in kegs  
Irish beef and pork in tierces  
Cheese (pine and Wiltshire loaves)  
Manilla Segars  
Lime juice  
Soap (Fancy and mottled)  
English mould candles  
Bottled ale and porter  
A variety of hosiery  
Shoes  
Window glass 9¼ x 7¼ , 10¼ x 8¼ , 12¼ x 10¼  
Oats  
Gentlemen's black silk handkerchiefs  
Percussion and flint fowling pieces

Spades, screws, nails, &c  
Hinges of all sizes  
A light plough with extra shares  
A pair of harrows (made to order)  
Door locks, padlocks, and fish hooks of various sizes  
100 16 x 3 deals, 20,000 bricks. A number of sheep hurdles and gates, one pit saw

**ALSO**

One Welch Cow, an Alderney Bull, one English Ram, three Goats

H.E. HENDERSON  
*Fremantle, April 22*

**MARKET PRICES**  
**RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum Ditto 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s	Brandy, Ditto, 16s
Beef (salt) per lb, 5d	Gin, Ditto, 16s
(fresh) 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb –
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
(salt) 8d	Cabbages, each 3d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb 7d, by the bag
ditto, English, 2s	
Coffee, per lb none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines, 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number

## **PAGE 281**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 9, 1834*

WHEREAS two Prisoners (as hereinafter described) having made their escape from the Jail at Fremantle; His Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified to the Public generally, that any Person or Persons found harbouring the said Prisoners after the publication of this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

John Pagett, private 21st Regt, 20 years of age, about 3 (sic) feet 10 inches high, slight made, rather freckled, with dark hair.

Andrew Woods, a sailor from the "Maraboo", about 25 yrs of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, with dark complexion.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotments G No. 12, & H No. 18 & O No.13 have been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to other Applicants should no claim to them be presented at this Office on or before the 5th Proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, April 18, 1834*

#### **WATER TRANSPORT**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (*marked Tenders for Boat hire*) will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to furnish for Twelve Months Certain from the 1st of June, BOATS for the use of the Public Service to and from the following Places:-

From Cockburn Sound to Fremantle and Perth.

From Owen's Anchorage to Fremantle and Perth.

From Gage's Roads to Fremantle.

From the Murray River to Fremantle and Perth.

From Gage's Roads across the Bar to Perth.

From Fremantle to Perth, Guildford, and the Upper Swan.

From Fremantle to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River.

From Fremantle to the Murray River.

From the Upper Swan to Guildford, Perth, Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning.

From Guildford to Perth.

From Perth to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River.

From Perth to Fremantle.

From Perth to Gage's Roads.  
From Perth to Cockburn Sound.  
From Perth to the Murray River.

The Tender must express separately the price per Cwt to and from each Station, and the Parties contracting will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties for the due Performance of the Contract.

Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General

**FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE ISLE OF FRANCE AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**

THE BARQUE "QUEBEC TRADER",  
CAPTAIN BELLAMY, will leave this port on Thursday, the 15th inst.

*May 8*

**MESSRS LAYTON & VON BIBRA**, Cabinet and Chairmakers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business, and hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.  
N.B. - FUNERALS performed.

*Mount Eliza, May 5*

**ON SALE  
AT THE UNDERSIGNED STORES**

FLOUR, Beef, Pork, Raisins, Butter, Suet Onions, Potatoes, Soap, Candles, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Porter, Sugar, Lime juice, and a quantity of Ironmongery.

ALSO

A quantity of Greaves, just imported by the "Quebec Trader"

W H SMITHERS  
Fremantle, May 2

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET,  
THE  
"ALBION INN"**

ALSO

TWO excellent FARMS, situated on the Swan. For further particulars, inquire at the "Albion Inn", Fremantle.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

On WEDNESDAY, 14th Instant,

By order of CAPTAIN BELLAMY, of the Barque "Quebec Trader",  
8 HARRIERS,

to cover Freight for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

ALSO,

THE SAME DAY,

The undermentioned Goods, the property of Capt. Ballamy:-

LADIES', gentlemen's, and children's shoes of all descriptions; Straw bonnet, Ladies' dresses, Children's ditto, Ribbons, Waist gauze, Port wine, Jams, Glass, Brandy, Gin, Bricks, Table linen in great variety.

WM SAMSON  
Government Auctioneer

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
**BY MR C SMITH**  
**ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.**  
**AT THE STORES OF**  
**MESSRS HABGOOD,**  
**FREMANTLE,**

A CASE of IRONMONGERY & Cutlery, injured by salt water, and sold without reserve for the benefit of those whom it may concern, consisting of Table knives and forks, with carvers, Tea spoons, Penknives, Sheep shears, Pit-saws, Scissors.

**NOTICE**

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice, that the undermentioned Goods, the property of W GIBBS, a steerage passenger per "Quebec Trader", will be sold by Public Auction at the Store of Capt Henderson, at Fremantle, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday next, the 14th May, if the Freight on the said Goods from London to Swan River be not paid before the commencement of the Sale:-

Namely, 50 Deals,  
50 bundles Laths, and a variety of other Goods.

CAPTAIN BELLAMY  
Commander "Quebec Trader"

**MUSHROOMS A POISON !** – A few days ago, Stokes, of Perth, his wife, and four children, were seriously affected from eating some mushrooms which they had gathered in the bush and had prepared for breakfast; but happily by the timely administration of strong emetics and purgatives, they all recovered in the course of the following day. A cat, however, which had eaten a portion of the stew, died in the course of the night. The generality of the species of fungus, or mushrooms, indeed we believe, with only one exception, is esteemed to be poisonous; we would recommend, therefore, the strictest caution in using them. The description of mushroom which occasioned this disorder is flat, and the gills are perfectly white.

A LADY at Perth has largely recovered from a serious illness occasioned by eating the nut of the castor oil tree. The vulgar opinion entertained that they may be taken as a substitute for castor oil, this fact ought to remove.

**PAGE 282**

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The "Quebec Trader", "Lonach", Government Schooner "Ellen", and "Monkey".

The Government Schooner "Ellen" will sail for King George's Sound, and the Mauritius, on Wednesday next.

A MAIL for England, via King George's Sound, and the Mauritius, per "Ellen", will be closed on Tuesday morning.

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY MAY 10 1834

WE REGRET to learn that His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell is labouring under serious indisposition.

The events of the last fortnight have again given occasion for reports of aggression and bloodshed on the part of the Natives, with their consequences. We refer our readers to the particulars which will be found in another column, leaving them to draw their own conclusions of their individual safety from the recital of the circumstances attending this unfortunate affair. If apprehensions are entertained, in a body, let the settlers proclaim it, but let us not hear of partial means being resorted to, or private interest weighing against the public good. How to regulate our conduct towards the Natives, seems to be a problem, which neither our community, or state policy can solve. As regards the former, we can only again refer them to the circumstances connected with this affair, to sooth their minds, if fear or terror exists; and with relation to the Government in possession, as they are of all the details connected with this affair, we can only earnestly recommend a pursuance of the plans of conciliation hitherto adopted. For our own part, we regard this affair

(unfortunate though the issue has proved) merely as a private squabble between the parties; the Natives submitted to the confinement of their comrade, and no doubt would have witnessed his punishment, but his death they could not refrain from resenting. Many questions are involved in this subject which we have not now space to enter into; suffice it to say, that the safety of the community is not at all endangered from the occurrences we have this day reported. "Unnatural deeds do breed unnatural troubles".

We allow Mr W Trimmer the justice of reply to our remarks without making any observations upon them this week. We purpose noticing in our next the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, when any notice Mr Trimmer's letter may occasion, will more consistently apply.

The lease of the Ferries at Fremantle, Preston Point, and Guildford, for one year, were offered for sale by public auction this morning; the two former were sold for a trifling sum to the previous holders of the ferries. The latter we believe remains a subject of arrangement, in consequence of a proposed alteration in the position of the ferry.

The **BANNANA** has ripened this year in the Government garden; the fruit is allowed to be of a finer flavour than the productions of warmer climates.

**CURIOS** – a Fungus has been placed in our hands by our Botanist, Mr Drummond, which by night has the appearance of a ball of fire. It is found on stumps of decayed trees, and the effect is really startling. This specimen was collected near the botanic garden, and opposite the Commissariat office.

### **DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE**

A most disgraceful and unjustifiable outrage is reported to have been committed by the privates of the detachments of the 45th, 55th, and 63rd Regts at Garden Island. For the sake of the service to which these men are attached, we do hope to find that the rumour is exaggerated; but placing every reliance on the source from which our information is derived, we feel it our duty to give the particulars, however extravagant and incredible the statement may appear. It seems the soldiers' wives were permitted to go on shore from the "Lonach" transport for the purpose of washing, but by what means, or by whose authority the men landed, we have not been able to ascertain – it is enough for us to know that they were on shore, and wantonly set fire to the island, occasioning the destruction of the buildings erected by Governor Stirling as his temporary residence at the commencement of the Colony, the barracks, the stores, and several huts and outhouses. A buoy valued at £200, the property of the Government, was burnt as far as the fuel lasted which was conveyed to it for the purpose; and some scaling ladders, the property of Mr Thomas Peel, were carried upwards of a hundred yards and cast into the flames. Captain Byrne's house, we are told, received considerable injury from their violence, but the fire did not extend so far in that direction. The lock and hinges of a beureau, which it is supposed they could not have got out of the house without breaking it to pieces, were found in the ashes near the door. What further injury has been committed, if any, we shall endeavour to ascertain; but certainly the catalogue requires no addition to call for the severest punishment the law allows; and we sincerely hope the steps which have been taken by the Government will not be foiled by the departure of the "Lonach". We solicit those persons who are in possession of any further information to favour us with the particulars, in order that the infamy which should attach such disgraceful conduct may reach the perpetrators through the medium of the Press, should it prove too late to visit upon them any legal penalty.

### **THE NATIVES AGAIN !! A NATIVE SHOT – AND A SOLDIER SPEARED**

We noticed last week the depredations committed by the natives of the Northern tribe at Mr Burgess' on the Upper Swan; the following are the particulars:-

A house in which Mr Burgess stored his corn, situated at a distance from his own residence, was plundered by the natives, and about 7 bushels of wheat were stolen. Mr Locke Burgess happened to go to the house at the time they were busied in removing a further quantity of grain; at his approach, however, they relinquished their purpose, and met him with their usual gesticulations, indicating a friendly disposition. Mr Burgess seeing several spears resting against the side of the house, in a moment of irritation placed his foot upon them and broke them; this aroused the indignation of the natives, and they instantly prepared themselves to resent the injury. Fearful of approaching him, he being armed, they exercised their usual stratagem, and passed from tree to tree at a short distance from him, with the intention of encircling him; Mr B, aware of their object, endeavoured to frustrate it by pointing his gun and starting forward at the first man



who ventured from his ambush. Keeping them thus at bay for a short time, he bethought himself that the appearance of giving a signal would lead the natives to imagine that he had relief at hand; he consequently jumped upon the stump of a tree, and beckoned in the direction of his brother's house. The ruse succeeded, and the natives, without offering any further molestation, disappeared in the bush. The circumstance being reported to his brother, it was determined to make an application to Mr Bull, a Magistrate, to grant a warrant for the apprehension of the principal in the attack, which we believe was declined; however, on Thursday night or Friday morning Mr Burgess succeeded in securing him, and he was conveyed to Mr Bull's to be confined. The Magistrate at a loss how to act, in a case of this peculiar nature, ordered the native to be taken to the barracks or station house on the Swan, adjoining Mr Burgess', and to be placed under their charge; in the mean time Mr Bull proceeded to Perth to obtain the sanction of the Government for any further proceedings. It being determined that the prisoner should be conveyed to Perth, Mr Norcott, Assist. Superintendent of the Natives, received instructions to make arrangements for bringing him down; but on his arrival at the barracks, to his surprise, was told that the man was shot, a soldier having fired upon him in the act of making his escape. It appears when the native was placed in charge of the military, he was merely bound with a cord round his wrists, and in that state was left lying on the floor; to elude the vigilance of his guards, he feigned to be asleep, but as soon as their back were turned, (it is supposed he loosened the cord with his teeth) he rushed out and passed the soldiers who were standing in the yard opposite the house. Before they could get hold of their firelocks he had reached the river; when one of the soldiers from an eminence on the river bank, levelled his musket at him, and he fell. He was taken up and interred a short distance from the barracks. This unfortunate event was communicated to Weeip the chief, and others of the tribe, by Mr Bull, and we believe, Mr Norcott; no sign of hostility was displayed: it was received with silent, but the most poignant grief. They solicited to be allowed to remove the body, and bury it according to their own rites, which request was complied with, and they were accompanied to the grave by those gentlemen, where they witnessed a most affecting scene. With the strictest assurance of continued fellowship, they took their departure, but unhappily returned to commit the act, which we lament it is our painful duty to record, and forms the subject of the following:

**INQUEST  
ON THE BODY OF DENIS LARKIN, A PRIVATE OF THE 21st REGT N.B.  
FUSILIERS,  
SPEARED BY THE NATIVES;**

*Held before H Bull, Esquire, J.P.*

**LIST OF THE JURY**

Mr Wm Shaw	Richard Edwards
Wm Burgess	Henry Morley
Samuel Burgess	Samuel Cox
John Cox	Robert Brockman
Wm Cruise	Richard Edwards
Wm Dodd	Richard Jones

The Jury, after carefully examining the body, which appeared to have been perforated by a sharp instrument or weapon, proceeded to call the following witnesses:-

Michael Walsh, private in the 21st, being sworn, stated, on Saturday the 3d of May, several natives, amongst whom were *Weeip*, and *Benguin*, came to the door of the barracks at the head of the Swan, where I was stationed, but left their spears outside. Two or three came in and remained about 6 or 7 minutes. *Godalshwood* was one of the number, but did not recollect the others. *Weeip* at this time remained standing at the door-way. Upon those natives who were inside the house going outside the door, a spear was thrown, but I cannot say whether it took effect, as

**Page 283**

I was turning round, to pick up my firelock:- another spear was thrown from the door-way, and a third from the window. *Weeip*, I can swear, threw one spear from the door-way, and from the situation in which the deceased was sitting, he must have met with his death from that quarter. I cannot swear to the two other men who were outside and threw the spears.

By the foreman of the Jury (Mr Shaw) - Did you not, whilst the natives were in the act of quivering their spears, say to them "babbin" (friend)? – Witness. No! I immediately turned round for my firelock.

William Graham, private 21st Regt, examined: On Saturday last three natives came to the barracks to return me a spade they had borrowed. I can only identify *Beguïn*. I told them that a corporal and a man was gone down to Mr Bull's to issue wheat, and they gave us to understand they would go there. *Weeip*, however, came in and they all renamed, appearing very friendly. *Weeip* came in and sat down inside the barracks. *Godalshwood* and another followed him. After stopping about 5 minutes, they went out one by one, and commenced walking backwards and forwards outside the house. (All the spears were left outside from the time they first came up; but they were within the reach of any person standing at the door) All, with the exception of *Weeip*, who was standing at the door-way, were laughing and staging. They all began to ship their spears and a man appeared at the window. I told *Weeip* to put down their spears, when they all threw them down, and ran towards us, calling out "*babbin, babbin*" (friend), plenty," and signifying that they would spear the Mountain tribe. They left us, and conversed together for some minutes, and then constantly appeared at the window, but very quiet; - we were occupied sewing, when a spear was thrown which struck the deceased in the body. The deceased said "O God! I'm a dead man." Immediately after the first spear was thrown, two other spears were thrown into the house. I cannot say who threw the first, as I was sitting in a place which prevented me from seeing so; but *Weeip* was standing at the door-way, and the deceased frequently declared that it was *Weeip* who threw the first fatal spear. Besides *Weeip* I can swear to *Godalshwood*, *Bill-yoo-merrey*, *Beguïn*, *Golack*, and the other man in the rear, should I again see him. The lad *Narral* was with him.

Mrs Delmage corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, Graham, but could not swear who threw the spear; but she saw *Godalshwood*, *Bill yoo-merry*, and *Beguïn*, with their spears fixed to their throwing sticks, and swore that *Gregatt* is the name of the man who was at the back of the house, and attempted to throw his spear, which she prevented by closing the window shutter. This witness also corroborated the deposition of the former witness relative to the declaration made by the deceased that "*Weeip*" threw the fatal spear, and likewise that the lad "*Narral*" was with *Gregatt* at the back of the house.

Corporal Delmage identified a broken spear (one of those thrown by natives) as one frequently brought to the barracks by *Bill-yoo-merry*. He further deposed that the deceased frequently declared that "*Weeip*" was the man who threw the first spear.

The Jury returned a Verdict – 'Wilful murder against the whole party of natives, namely – *Weeip*, *Godalshwood*, *Gregatt*, *Bill-yoo-merry*, *Beguïn*, *Golack*, and the lad *Narrall*.'

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING  
FRIDAY, MAY 2nd 1834  
*Mr Harris in the chair*

**PRESENT**

MR YULE	MR A TRIMMER
MR CLARKSON	M BOYD
MR W TRIMMER	MR BROCKMAN
Secretary	

The Proceedings of the last Meeting being read, the following Gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected.

MR LEWIS	MR REVELEY
----------	------------

The Secretary then read an answer from the Lieutenant Governor to the Society's Application for a caution being given to the Public to abstain from giving Dogs to the Natives.

Proposed by Mr Yule, and seconded by Mr Harris, and unanimously agreed to, that it be entered in the code of regulations of this Society, and henceforward become a rule, that at any of the Meetings, whether Periodical or Special, no political topics be introduced, such being totally at variance with its original object, and tending to the secession of many of its most influential and respectable members.

Proposed by Mr Harris, and seconded by Mr A Trimmer, that a Correspondence be opened with the Agricultural Society at Sydney, communicating to them the symptoms of a disease which has affected the sheep and cattle in this Colony, and requesting from them information relative to the diseases of sheep and

cattle in New South Wales, and the mode of treatment adopted in that Colony – which was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary begged to ask the Meeting whether new Members entering the Society at any period of the year were liable to the subscription for that year: it was decided unanimously that they were liable. The Secretary begged also to remind the Meeting that the subscription for the present year was now due.

Proposed by Mr Brockman, and seconded by Mr A Trimmer, that a letter be addressed to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, respectfully, inquiring whether any and what premium will be given for wheat at the next harvest.

An amendment was proposed by Mr Harris, and seconded by Mr Yule, and finally agreed to, that the Government be solicited to take into consideration the quantity of land in cultivation under whatever crop, taking from the settler so much in wheat for every acre so cultivated.

The following Gentlemen were put under nomination to be balloted for at the next Meeting:-  
SIR RICHARD SPENCER. Proposed by Mr Yule, seconded by Mr Brockman.  
MR S HENTY. Proposed by Mr A Trimmer, seconded by Mr Brockman.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting dissolved.

### **BOTANICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DARLING RANGE**

The following information, collected during an excursion over the Darling Range, will be found of great interest to those inquisitive upon the subject of botanical research; from the acknowledged ability of the writer, we can safely venture to vouch for the accuracy of his representation. His remarks are confined by the line of road to, and the neighbourhood of York.

At the Rushy Stream we observed a species of gum tree different from any we have seen on this side of the hills; at the half-way house they call it the black butted gum: in general appearance it nearly resembles the mahogany. Here on the banks of the stream near the garden, we saw the first specimens of the large glaucous-leaved acacia or wattle, so common in the York District, and called by the settlers iron wood. On the roadside we saw many shrubs which, from their leaves and seed (their flower being passed), we knew to be different to any on this side of the hills. Among them we noticed some fine species of grevillea, and three species of dryandra, the latter forming small upright growing trees. About a mile on this side of St Roman's Well we saw the first specimens of the nut tree, and the acacia, called from the smell of the wood, raspberry-jam tree. In the neighbourhood of York we found the nut tree in flower: it belongs to the same class and order, and agrees in the form of the seed with the sandal wood of India; but the seeds of our plant are about four times as large: they contain a large portion of pure, tasteless oil, and burn with a clear light. Soon, after passing St Ronan's Well, we observed the high land covered with a fine specimen of *Zanthorea*, or *blackboy*: it differs from the large sort found here in growing to a much greater height without branches. On the very summit of Mount Bakewell we observe it full 30 feet high; the spikes of flowers and flower stalks are much shorter and thicker, the leaves are glaucous, and more closely set on the stem: in habit it closely resembles our *Kingia*, and like that plant, the full grown specimens have the withered leaves of many years remaining on the upper part of the Trunk, the fires which destroy the grass and smaller plants not being able to reach them. The trees which grow in what has been called the Valley of the Avon, are mostly different species from those which grow on this side of the hills. The last mahogany trees we observed on the road near the Sand Spring about 14 miles on this side of York. The red gum grows sparingly on Mount Bakewell, and our flooded gum close to the pools in the Avon; but the gum common in this district is a very different species, with glaucous leaves. I was informed by Mr Bland that the wood is excellent for making agricultural implements, cart wheels, &c. We observed a beautiful species of *Banksia* in flower near the river: it grows on the government farm to be a large tree, with white and orange flowers: the leaves bear some resemblance to those of the *B grandia*; they are narrower and differently serrated. A species of *euphorbia*, the only pisonous plant I have met in the Colony, grows in the bed of the river. The beautiful purple hibiscus, and fine *loranthus*, which grows parasitically on the wattle trees at the head of the Swan, we found on the Avon a presumptive evidence that they are the same river.

Englishmen who visit New Holland for the first time generally remark the upright mode of grow of our forests, so very different from the spreading Umbrageus trees cultivated in their native country. The peculiarity is still more striking as we advance in the interior of the country, and must be produced by some

natural causes extensively operating. In my opinion it is the excessive heat of the surface of the earth in the summertime, and consequent dryness of the air, which causes the plant to grow up in a cooler atmosphere. We met with a species of euphorbia growing in considerable quantities near the river. The milky juice of the euphorbia is a well known acrid poison.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - In reply to your remarks in the *Perth Gazette* of April 19 and 26, I have to state that I have taken the sense of the Gentlemen present at the Agricultural Meeting on the 8th of April, and *they* do not consider that I vituperated the measures of Local Government. I confined my observations entirely to the Roads and Canal, which are the means by which the farmer is enabled to carry his produce or drive his stock to market, and which, in its strictest sense, is a question for the Agricultural Society. I but slightly alluded to the improvements on the Perth Road, and did not mention Mr Dale's name in that work, which I consider as well done as the nature of the soil will admit *as far as it goes*; but the Bridges continue no further in the direction of Guildford than the branch road to the residence of the Colonial Secretary, and the improvement you mention is unimportant, and on *his Estate*, further than which nothing has been done, nor can I consent to the excuse that the Flats being in progress could, since the harvest, have in any way retarded the improvement of the Perth Road, as the men employed on one are navigators, those wanted on the other are carpenters. There are *two very bad* instead of one gully, as you state, both of which will be impassible for a cart in winter if bridges are not constructed; and you will also find that I was a member of the Agricultural Meeting at the time you question. The remarks I made were chiefly of the great waste of money in an attempt to throw a Bridge over the Hellena, which I considered a job set out for Mr Dale, who did not even profess to be acquainted with bridge building – nor can I see it in any other light when there is a Civil Engineer, whose duty it was to superintend a work of so expensive a nature, with whom the responsibility would have rested, and under whose directions the work would not have turned out a failure. The greater part of the wood sawn for this purpose has since been burned by a native fire from the want of precaution. The foot bridge is below the high water mark in winter, and the cause way, which is of earth, is unprotected from the floods. It may perhaps be PERTINENT to give my reasons in full for entering into an inquiry respecting the Taxes, which I shall not hesitate to do if called on; but as Sir James Stirling is shortly expected, and the Local Government have partly answered our Memorial, I think it more prudent at present not to agitate the question.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient Servant

W TRIMMER

### **Page 284**

#### **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS**

*From the "HOBART TOWN COURIER", March 14*

In our last we briefly announced the distressing fact that numbers of the lately arrived emigrants were out of work, or so partially employed in their various callings, as scarcely to obtain a subsistence for themselves and families. Since that time we have received the letter from Mr Lightfoot on the same subject, which is inserted on our last page. That gentleman, who is one of the largest master tradesman in Hobart town, denies that there are 32 journeymen tailors in the colony. The fact however is certain that that number of persons signing themselves as tailors have addressed his Excellency expressing the distress in which themselves and families are now placed for the want of employment, and on further inquiry we find that not only 32 but between 50 and 60 may be enumerated in the same situation. We do not dispute that many of them may not be the expert tradesmen, but what does this shew but these unfortunate deluded men are still more deserving of public compassion and the benevolent interference of the government, and confirms in a distressingly strong fight the truth of all we have formerly advanced regarding the impolicy and in truth the injustice of the system of forced emigration.

In the class of tailors, in particular, it was reasonable to suppose that much distress would prevail. Independent of the extra number of workmen which recent arrivals have supplied together with the assigned prisoners, the vast quantity of ready made clothes that have been imported during the last two years, invoiced at so low a rate as to enable them to be sold at a far less price than they could be made in the colony, the late rise in daily provisions and the general expenses of living in Hobart Town (certainly double the average of those in England) must in all fairness be allowed to press very heavy on persons who are but partially employed, and who when employed receive but a low depreciated rate of wages, though it may be the utmost the master tradesmen under the circumstances can afford.

In treating this painful subject, we would be distinctly understood to disapprove in every shape of what is called on the one hand a combination among trades to cease from work in order to distress their employers and compel them to proffer a higher and ruinous rate of wages, as on the other hand we are opposed to every thing that bears the complexion of monopoly. But happily neither the one nor the other has shown itself on the present occasion. The unfortunate tradesmen now out of employment would one and all be thankful for work at a fair rate of wages. Deluded and cajoled at home to come out under exaggerated expectations, they are here woefully disappointed, and sigh in vain to revisit their native shore, and to be re-instated in their former situation, and yet our territory is to be sold and the money remitted to England to produce this evil. Was ever any thing more impolitic? Vain is the hope under the circumstances that the money advanced by government to defray the expense of the passage of those people will ever be repaid. Only one solitary instance has yet occurred of such being done (by Mr Hoze) of the thousands now advanced. If the home government be desirous to encourage free emigration to these colonies, let it be done freely and voluntarily, without unjust or unfair representations, and without the enticement of lending money, let it be done by promoting in the most liberal and rational manner the welfare of the legitimate and industrious settler in the colony, thereby evincing and telling the world that it is a desirable place to come to – and above all, let the system of encouragement by granting land under proper restrictions and in moderate quantities to the newly arrived emigrant be again restored to. In this way your loans and bounties would be superseded and rendered useless, and you would have settlers of all classes coming out in ten times their present numbers, with tenfold advantage at once to the mother country and her colonies.

But what remedy for the present distress around us can in the meantime be supplied? The mode of restricting the assignment of mechanics to master tradesmen, we think, is both dangerous to be adopted and problematical in its result. More, we think, will be done by individuals themselves. Where a pressure lies on any particular portion of the people, it is the duty of the community at large to step in and bear its share. It would be unjust in a public writer under the circumstance to cloak the present facts, and we do trust they will become known to England. Men who in London could earn 30s and 35s a week, and live at half the expense of what they can in Hobart Town, and were there induced to believe that if they emigrated to Van Diemen's Land they would meet with immediate employment at 60s, here find that a precarious employment can only be found at 25s or 30s and that too by labouring 12 or 13 hours every day.

This painful state of things is not confined to one class of workmen. Masons, painters, and various other callings are similarly situated. Among others we may mention a very respectable man and good workman, a painter, who arrived with many others in the "Lady East" and has never yet been able to obtain more than one fortnight's work. He has in consequence in order to obtain a subsistence, collected a box of musical glasses, on which he happened to learn to play in England, and with which he goes about from house to house to amuse different families for a small gratuity. He is exceedingly clever as a performer, and we should rejoice to see him patronised by the gentry of the place. For as music in itself is one of the most innocent of all amusements, so recreation is never more pleasing or laudable than when its gratification can thus be made to conduce to the welfare of others.

MESSRS BACKHOUSE and Walker who are expected shortly in Hobart Town, will not we trust take their final leave of the colony until they have conferred upon us the favour of one or two more addresses on the subject of temperance, the influence of which their benevolent labours have contributed so much and perceptibly to extend in this place. From here, we understand, they propose proceeding to New South Wales, thence to Norfolk Island, from that of Swan River and King George's Sound, and the Cape of Good Hope. On their return from their recent visit to the aboriginal establishment on Flinders Island, they narrowly escaped shipwreck at Green Island, near the establishment. – *Courier*

LIEUTENANT BRETON's forthcoming narrative of his travels in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the country of Swan River, comprises, we understand, the very latest account of the actual state of those colonies, together with interesting particulars, obtained from personal observation, of the Aborigines, the nature of the soil, the rivers, mountains and settlements, both on the coast and in the interior. The enterprising and gallant officer did not leave Australia, till the early part of the present year, so that his advice, as to the spots most eligible for new location, is important, because it is founded on such recent inspection, and cannot but prove of great value to those who intend to emigrate to New Zealand. – *Puff in the English papers, Oct 21*

## **TO BE SOLD**

The Estate of BELMONT, on the Swan River, two miles from Perth, containing 2300 acres of land, with a frontage of 2 miles on the river.

There are 2 good cottages on the Estate, which is at present let to a respectable tenant for £75 per annum: the lease will expire on the 1st of June next.

This property is worthy the attention of those who wish to engage in the timber trade, it being covered with very valuable mahogany trees close to the water, thus affording a cheap conveyance for the timber to the towns of Perth or Guildford.

It is also well calculated for the feeding of stock.

For further particulars apply to  
CAPTAIN BYRNE, Perth

## **LIVERY STABLES**

*No. 8 Cliff-street Fremantle*

R LEWIS begs to inform the Settlers and the Public in general, that he has re-opened his LIVERY STABLES, and hopes, by strict attention to those Horses, placed in his charge, to ensure their patronage.

## **FOR SALE**

A Ship's Hearth, complete – Apply at the Office of this Paper.

## **GRANT OF LAND FOR SALE**

THREE thousand and forty Acres of Land, situated on the banks of the Swan River, to be sold for the sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds; one-half of the amount in Stock and Stores, the remainder in Cash – or if the whole is paid in Cash, twenty per Cent will be allowed.

ALSO

TWO KANGAROO DOGS; one a very valuable Sydney Dog, and the other a Colonial bred Dog, about 15 months old, warranted to kill and shew.

\*\*\* Goats, Wheat, or Stores taken in exchange.

Application to be made to

T Watson  
*Perth, May 1*

## **NOW LANDING FROM THE "QUEBEC TRADER" CONSIGNED TO W & R HABGOOD**

JAMAICA RUM, Geneva, Cognac Brandy, Spades, Shovels, Seeds, Cutlery, Metal tea pots, Earthenware. A large assortment of Ironmongery, Tin-ware, Millinery, Shingle and horse Nails, Pine and Wiltshire Cheeses, Soda, and Acid, &c, &c

*Fremantle May 2*

## **SUPERIOR CAPE HOCK**

IMPORTED per "QUEBEC TRADER", a quantity of very fine HOCK, in quarter casks and half pipes.

ALSO

Good Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Soap, Irish Butter, Raisins, Almonds, A large assortment of Nails in kegs; Carpenter's Tools of all kinds; Ironmongery generally; Coffee and Pepper Mills; Culinary Utensils (iron); Brass Chamber Candlesticks; Brushes of every description; Japanned Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuff Boxes Glasses; Razors and Straps; Superior double and single Bridles; a few Pocket Thermometers; A small quantity of fresh Peppermint Lozengers in tin boxes, and a variety of other Articles in Stationery, &c, &c.

ALFRED WAYLEN  
*South Beach, Fremantle*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 5d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb, 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 285**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor PICTON BEETE, Esquire, Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies.*

WHEREAS in consequence of the inability arising from serious indisposition of CAPTAIN DANIELL to discharge his Official Duties, Civil or Military, the Government of this Colony has devolved upon me as Senior Officer, for the time being, in command of His Majesty's Land Forces within the Settlement; under the Provisions of the Royal Commission, and Instructions relative to the said Government; and the requisite Oaths and Declaration have been by me taken, made, and subscribed:- Now THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice of the same to all Officers, Civil or Military, - and I do require all Persons and Inhabitants whatsoever, from the date of these Presents, to obey all Orders and Commands that may from time to time be issued by me.

GOD SAVE THE KING !!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.*

PICTON BEETE  
*Lieutenant Governor*  
*By His Honor's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 14, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor Lieutenant Governor Beete has been pleased to sanction the Continuance of H C Sutherland, Esquire, in the Office of Private Secretary.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 14, 1834*

THE Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that he will attend the Council Office on Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 2 o'clock, for the purpose of giving Audience to Persons requiring Interviews

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*



## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
May 14, 1834*

### SALE OF LAND

NOTICE is hereby given that, at Eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, the Collector of Revenue will put up to Auction at this Office, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz -  
"Perth 1, containing sixty one Acres, one Rood, and two Perches, (61, 1, 2), applied for by William Leeder. Bounded on the North by a due west line to the northern shore of Monger's Lake from the N.W. corner of W Leeder's 200 acre location on Three Island Lake;  
On the South-west by the shore of Monger's Lake;  
On the East of W Leeder's 200 acres, aforesaid, in an extent of about 16 chains, and 90 links; and  
On the South by a due west line, measuring about 29 chains and 18 links from the Eastern Boundary to the southern extremity of the South West Boundary."

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. The Land will be put up at the price of Five Shillings per Acre; and the highest Bidder of that sum or upwards shall be declared the Purchaser.
2. If any dispute shall arise between the Bidders the Land shall be put up again.
3. No Bidding will be finally accepted until the Party making the same shall have actually paid a deposit of Five Pounds per Cent on the Amount thereof, and shall have signed a Contract endorsed hereon for Payment of the Balance within one Calendar Month next after the Sale.
4. The Purchaser shall not be entitled to take possession of the Land until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid.
5. On Delivery by the Purchaser, or his Agent, to the Colonial Secretary of the Collector of Revenues, Receipts for the whole of the purchase money, and on Payment to the Colonial Secretary of a Fee of Forty-five Shillings, the Deed of Grant from the Crown will be prepared with all convenient expedition, and will be delivered to the Purchaser or his Agent on application at the Secretary's Office.
6. The Land will be granted to the Purchaser, his Heirs, and Assigns, to be held in free and common Soccage at a peppercorn quit-rent, subject to the usual Reservations, of space and materials for Roads and other public purposes, and of Mines of Coal, and other precious Metals.
7. The Description of the Land and Boundaries is considered to be correct, and shall be taken as such, - and if any error shall be discovered, the Purchaser shall not be entitled to any abatement of the price.
8. If the Purchaser shall not pay the balance of the purchase money according to the endorsed Contract, both the Deposit and Land shall be forfeited.

### CONTRACT

I do hereby agree to purchase the Land within described, on the several Terms and Conditions within mentioned, at or for the price or sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_, on which I have paid a Deposit of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per Cent, and to pay the Balance of the said purchase to the Collector of Revenue, or as he shall direct, on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next. As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Further information respecting the Land may be obtained from the Surveyor General; and respecting the Conditions from the Collector of Revenue.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

*Perth, April 18, 1834*

### WATER TRANSPORT

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate (*marked Tenders for Boat hire*) will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to furnish for Twelve Months Certain from the 1st of June, BOATS for the use of the Public Service to and from the following Places:-

From Cockburn Sound to Fremantle and Perth.  
From Owen's Anchorage to Fremantle and Perth.  
From Gage's Roads to Fremantle.  
From the Murray River to Fremantle and Perth.  
From Gage's Roads across the Bar to Perth.  
From Fremantle to Perth, Guildford, and the Upper Swan.  
From Fremantle to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River.  
From Fremantle to the Murray River.  
From the Upper Swan to Guildford, Perth, Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning.  
From Guildford to Perth.  
From Perth to Bull's Creek and Yule's Rapids, on the Canning River.  
From Perth to Fremantle.  
From Perth to Gage's Roads.  
From Perth to Cockburn Sound.  
From Perth to the Murray River.

The Tender must express separately the price per Cwt to and from each Station, and the Parties contracting will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties for the due Performance of the Contract.

Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary General*

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotments G No. 12, & H No. 18 & O No.13 have been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted to other Applicants should no claim to them be presented at this Office on or before the 5th Proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **JOSEPH MEAD, TAILOR PERTH**

HAS opened an Evening School for Youth, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, from 6 to half past 8 o'clock, for the winter.

Preparing for the Press, in two volumes:  
"THE WANDERERS",  
A Tale from Real Life.

ALSO, – A Pamphlet to Mechanics and Labourers on the Benefit of Combination.

### **FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*on Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 12 o'clock  
on the Premises*

BY MR WILLIAM SAMSON  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

THAT eligible BRICK BUILDING, with half of the Allotment, situated in Adelaide Terrace, in the town of Perth, and now in the occupation of Mrs Morgan, widow.

Fremantle, May 17, 1834

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET,  
THE  
“ALBION INN”**

**ALSO**

TWO excellent FARMS, situated on the Swan. For further particulars, inquire at the “Albion Inn”, Fremantle.

**PAGE 286**

**FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE ISLE FRANCE  
AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**

**THE BARQUE “QUEBEC TRADER”**

CAPTAIN BELLAMY, will leave this port of Thursday, the 22d Inst.  
*May 8*

**FOR AUGUSTA AND KING GEORGE’S SOUND**

THE Cutter “CUMBERLAND” will sail in the course of a few days. – For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN Mac DERMOTT, Fremantle.

**ON SALE  
AT THE UNDERSIGNED STORES**

FLOUR, Beef, Pork, Raisins, Butter, Suet, Onions, Potatoes, Soap, Candles, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Porter, Sugar, Lime juice, and a quantity of Ironmongery.

**ALSO**

A quantity of Greaves, just imported by the “Quebec Trader”

W H SMITHERS  
*Fremantle, May 2*

**FOR SALE**

A Ship’s Hearth, complete. – Apply at the Office of this Paper.

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

THERE is one article of produce in this country, fine wool, in which the best interests of the colony are centered. It is not procured in America; while the rapid increase of machinery in that country has caused a great demand for it. We have long supposed that the Americans will avail themselves of the knowledge of our wool seasons, and speculate largely in this article, and will send it direct to Boston or New York. Not only is the wool trade taking a new direction, and suffering a revulsion, from the places of import being altered in Great Britain, but in America attempts are in progress to procure shipments direct, without the process of passing through the hands of rivals in the trade. The shipment of wool from New South Wales to Liverpool, and from New South Wales to Boston, although apparently matters of minor importance, will be attended with more beneficial consequences to our merchants, than all other changes that have been effected in the system since the export of wool began to give a stimulus to our industry. Our reasons for supposing that this trade will eventually become profitable are plain, and shall be told in a few words. It is known that American merchants purchase in England raw wool to be wrought up in their own manufactories. They traverse the continental wool-growing countries with the same view and they purchase even Australian wool from our English agents, which they transmit to America, subject to heavy charges, in addition to those attending the first voyage or shipment. If they are enabled to pay the prime cost, heavy freight, and profit, before it gets in the hands of the American manufacturer, it may be laid down as an axiom, that if their own ships were to carry the wool direct from the port of shipment they could afford to give our merchants, and through them our growers, a handsome addition to the original costs, besides making a higher profit on the speculation for themselves. On the one side higher prices, on the other, cheaper wool would be the result of this arrangement, besides the chance of mutual exchange of other commodities.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURES

On the 12th inst., the “Lonach” transport, Capt Driscoll, for Bombay, with the detachments of the 63rd, 45th, and 55th Regiments.

On the 15th, the “Ellen” (Government Schooner) Capt Toby, for King George’s Sound, and the Mauritius. Lying in Cockburn Sound – The “Quebec Trader”, and “Monkey”.

The Mail to England and the Cape will be closed on Wednesday next.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY MAY 17 1834

IT WILL be seen by reference to a Proclamation published in this day’s Gazette, that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Captain Daniell, the next Senior Officer in command, Captain Beete, has assumed the reins of Government.

**THE SWAN AND AVON RIVERS** – By a recent discovery it has been fully and satisfactorily established (in confirmation of opinions long entertained), that the Swan and Avon Rivers are one and the same. Mr Bland, accompanied by Mr Agett and Mr S Trimmer, left York on Sunday morning last, and following up the course of the Avon, after a journey of four days, arrived at Mr Shaw’s, on the Upper Swan. Water was found in abundance, but in pools, and not in a connected stream: they met with considerable difficulty in passing along the banks of the River, as it was lined with rugged rocks of granite and quartz. The particulars of an excursion undertaken by G F Moore Esq, about 30 miles up the River from Mr Shaw’s was published some short time back; the conclusions that Gentleman arrived at regarding the connection of the Swan and the Avon, although the distance from York has been proved to be greater than he computed, this expedition has confirmed. Mr Bland estimates the distance from Mr Shaw’s at about 110 miles; presuming this statement to be correct, of which there can be little or no doubt, the course of the Swan River may now be said to pass over an extent of country not less than 170 miles from the town of Beverlee, the source still remaining an object for further discovery. The present discovery affords rather more of interest than importance, the land on the banks of the River not being considered to be available for *extensive* agricultural or pastoral purposes, until arriving at the York District previously explored. We commend the enterprise of the Gentlemen who have at length set this question at rest, - attended, as it must have been, with difficulties, which Mr Bland assures us, he should not feel disposed again to encounter. The party was mounted, and the horses have suffered considerable injury. We shall endeavour to obtain a more detailed account of the expedition, coupled with the course of the River.

The **UNION SOCIETY** established at Perth some time back, to oppose monopoly, by purchasing the necessaries of life at the first hand, we are informed, is upon the point of being broken up. Whether the objects the members had in view have been realised, we have not been able to ascertain; but a peculiar circumstance relating to the disposal of the balance of the fund in hand, has been intimated to us which we shall make it our business to inquire into.

The “Ellen” (Government Schooner) has been despatched to the Mauritius for flour, a precautionary measure on the part of the Government in the increasing scarcity, highly commendable.

The following remarks of the Editor of the *Cape Advertiser* regarding our position with the Natives, convey a lesson of truth and justice, which may be instructive to many of our Readers:

We have received a file of “Perth Gazettes” from the Swan River, for which we thank the Editor. As in every settlement, the affairs of this little community fluctuate between hope and fear – want and abundance. The general tendency, however, seems to be towards prosperity, founded on moderate expectations and steady personal application to business.

These papers are filled with accounts of affrays with the Natives, in which the spear and the musket seem to be used with little reserve. With these unfortunate human beings the Settlers are now fairly at issue for the possession of the country. To introduce the question of Right and Justice on such a subject would be an insult to human reason. The European *being there*, will defend what he has seized. The Natives, until

civilized or exterminated, will view him with hatred, and think his stock fair game. To a conscientious man position of the Native, also, is not without its awkwardness. When a recounter takes place, and blood is shed on both sides, we scarcely know which to pity or to blame. Doubtless if the Native would retire from view, or change at once all the habits of his tribe, of his ancestors, of his own mind and body, and turn his spear into a pruning hook, nobody would shoot him. It is equally true that were the Settlers to do the same, or had they remained at home, or joined a civilised community in some other quarter, they would not have been speared on the banks of the Swan and Canning Rivers. As Fielding says of one of his heroes, whom Molly Seagrim overthrew among the tombs, - "had he been singing Psalms in the Church at that time, he would not have had his head broke with a thigh bone in the Church yard."

Our friends on the Swan must not blame us for passing thus slightly over their present alarming relations with the Natives. Were we to treat the subject gravely, we might ask - "What precautions have been taken to prevent the natural consequences of their vicinity to a strange people, ignorant of their language, their customs, and their *designs*? Was not the seizing of their territory, and the shooting of game, the first blow? Did they, or the British Government, offer any equivalent for this property, to the Natives? Were any adequate funds set apart from the first, to furnish them with food, or with the instruments of *their* industry - as the rent, or purchase money by instalments, of the country thus unceremoniously divided amongst themselves, and shortly after gold to another? Unless there was a *necessity* for the first step, namely the occupation of lands belonging to other people, the *difficulty* of the second is no excuse for its non performance.

But it is useless to say more. The deed has been done, and the same tragedy will be repeated at the Swan River, which tinges the cheeks of the early Historians of most European Settlements in barbarous lands, with a blush of shame and sorrow.

## **PAGE 287**

### **CIVIL COURT** **PERTH, 13th, 14th, and 15th of MAY, 1834** *Before G F Moore, Esq., Commissioner.*

*Gibbs v Bellamy* - This was an action to recover the value of certain grape vines and hop plants said to have been thrown overboard by the defendant, the Captain of the "Quebec Trader"; also to recover compensation for the loss of a filtering stone. The damages were laid at £170.

Alfred Davis, a passenger on board the "Quebec Trader", proved that the vines and hop plants were on board, and in a flourishing condition when he saw them last, which was about a fortnight before he was told by Mr Gibbs that they were thrown overboard. He did not see them thrown overboard. The filtering stone he saw on board the vessel in the docks, and afterwards on the wharf.

He was not aware that any freight had been paid, or was to be charged upon either the plants or the filter. Mr John Walton, second mate, deposed to the inconvenience generally experienced from the parcel littering about the deck; and that the Captain had repeatedly advised Mr Gibbs to take better care of it.

Commissioner - It has not been proved that these things were placed in the charge of the defendant, neither is there any evidence of the Captain's having thrown them overboard. I regard this as with a man who should happen to lose his hat or umbrella from the top of a coach, - he certainly could not hold the coachman or proprietor liable for what he had taken at his own risk, and had not paid freight or carriage for.

Judgement. *Nonsuit.*

*Gibbs v Bellamy* - This was an action to recover £2000 damages, the "Quebec Trader" having sailed from the Cape of Good Hope without a surgeon, and the Captain having destroyed a usual convenience, which was the cause of the death of the plaintiff's son.

Evidence was produced to shew that the boy, from being naturally timid and bashful, had not resorted to the chains as others did after the usual convenience had been taken down by order of the Captain. In the cross examination of the witness (Alfred Davis), it was elicited that shortly after the deceased's sickness he had eaten a quantity of almonds which had been saturated in salt water; and the ship's Carpenter deposed that almonds were found under the boy's pillow after death, and they were exuding from his mouth.

Mr Moore and Captain Henderson, passengers on board the "Quebec Trader", were called to bear testimony to the kind and considerate conduct of Captain Bellamy during the passage; the former stated that he had recommended certain medicines to be given to the deceased, and at the same time had observed to Mr Gibbs (the plaintiff) that he considered he had been very negligent in not making earlier application.

The case being closed, the Commissioner remarked, that in cases like the present here imputations, or insinuations, were endeavoured to be cast upon the character of either party, he thought it a fair opportunity to show every latitude which the proceedings of the Court could admit of, to remove from the public mind any erroneous impressions which the vague report of so painful a case as the one brought before his consideration, was calculated to excite. "From the commencement of this case," he continued, "I had a strong opinion that an action could not be maintained for the death of a person on board ship. I have been considering the subject a good deal, and, in the case before me, regard it simply as a breach of contract, the contract being sufficiently proved. This being established, I must look how far the plaintiff is entitled to damages for that breach: in estimating these, I must see what damage has been sustained; and here I find none has been proved: and the evidence is not strong enough to establish that the death was attributed to the absence of a surgeon. With respect to the point raised for my consideration, I am of opinion that the advertisement published in the United Kingdom newspaper is quite sufficient to show that there was a contract. Secondly, the part performance of the contract, having brought a surgeon as far as the Cape of Good Hope is not sufficient to set aside the undertaking: and, thirdly, as to the rescindment of contract, the parties not having made a complaint when they were aware that a surgeon would not be brought on in the vessel, (persons seldom complaining when they are not hurt), cannot be combined into a rescindment. I question whether the *representative* of a dead person can seek reparation in damages for the loss of life. I take this case as a simple breach of contract, and adjudge Nominal Damages, which would carry Costs.

*Gibbs v Bellamy* – This was another action brought by the same party against Captain Bellamy for breach of contract, in not conveying the plaintiff to King George's Sound. The only proof of agreement adduced was, a receipt from the owner of the vessel (Mr Taylor) for half the passage money to King George's Sound, but the signature to this document, a witness (Mr Spencer) who had been in Mr Taylor's boarding house in London for 6 years, swore to the best of his belief was not the handwriting of Mr Taylor. Captain Bellamy had offered a passage to the plaintiff (Gibbs) for himself and family in the Government Schooner "Ellen", navigated by an experienced seaman, and to forgo his claim for freight from London, but the plaintiff declined this offer, on the ground that he would vitiate policies of Insurance effected in England to a considerable amount, by changing the vessel in which he had obtained permission to take his passage. The case failed for want of proof, in the first place, of the engagement to convey the plaintiff and his family to King George's Sound, and in the second, from an absence of any proof that the policies of Insurance had been effected.

## **IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - Being fully sensible of your desire to render your columns as useful as possible to the community at large, I forward you for general information, and for the benefit of Navigators in particular, the following account which I have received of a dangerous reef of rocks off Kangaroo Island, on which the barque "Lonach" was nearly lost on her recent voyage hither from Van Diemen's land. The account which I shall give you in the words of Captain W H Driscoll, commander of the "Lonach", must speak for itself, - the data not being sufficiently conclusive to admit of fixing the position of the danger with desired precision. "Monday, 14th April 1834 – Midnight. Just as the watch was about to be relieved I was aroused by the cry "we are among breakers." On coming on deck I observed them about three cables length. Being then on a wind, the ship's head W.b.N., hove all aback and stood to the S. eastward for about 20 minutes, when the cry was repeated "we are going on the land." I in vain tried to see it but could not; still as the cry continued, I considered it but prudent to heave again the stays, our head W.N.W. – we then closed very rapidly what we had first seen. Made another short board to the S, and eastward and then again to the W.N.W., keeping a good look out, and weathered the rocks a short half mile, one of which appeared some height out of the water. The spray was like a column of smoke, as high as our top mast heads. The weather was fine, with a moderate top-gallant breeze; and from the great ripple of the water, I should say there was a strong set to the northward, and perhaps to the eastward; but not having had observations the two preceding days, I could not positively state this to be the case. At daylight saw the land, low and even, the centre bearing N. b.W., distant 11 or 12 miles. At 6.15 it became clearer, when we perceived a low islet bearing NW. b.N. about 1½ or 2

miles from a cape or headland. Lat. at noon 36° 9 11S, and long. (admitting Cape Otway to be in 143° 32 E) 136° 35 E. we had run 14 miles W.¾ N., but as I before stated some allowance must be made for a current. The existence of this reef, which would appear to be 8 or 9 leagues to the southward of the south point of kangaroo Island, or in lat. About 36 27 S., long 137 30 E., and similar dangers having been seen in the same vicinity on two occasions by the Schooner "Eagle", render it necessary that the Island should not be approached by ships from the southward without keeping a good look out. In the hope this notice may prove serviceable to mariners, and elicit farther information from those who may be acquainted with the subject of it.

I remain, Mr Editor  
Your very obedient Servant  
NAUTICUS  
*Perth, May 15, 1834*

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS

**THE ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT** – A short time since, a quantity of useful articles, such as needles, tapes, &c, were forwarded to the above settlement by some charitable individual in this town, through the Commandant, Mr Darling, for the use of the native women there. The receipt of the present has been warmly acknowledged by letter from Mr Wilkinson, the superintendent, to a gentleman in town, as being just what was needed in the settlement. The native women had been shewn the articles, which they manifested a wish to make use of immediately; but as Mr & Mrs Wilkinson had only just arrived, they had not sufficiently completed their arrangements as to allow Ms S to attend to the distribution of the donation. We are happy to hear that some of the children of both sexes have already been taught their alphabet; three or four to spell, and one of read tolerably well. - *Launceston Advertiser.*

(From the 'HOBART TOWN COURIER')  
**THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM**

The following extract from Mr Gray's very sound remarks on the late evidence before the Bank Charter Committee, cannot fail to be interesting to every reader in Van Diemen's Land:

The motion of Mr Norman and our other bullionists, that a rise in price takes place by some kind of magic from the mere increase of notes, or counters, or, as far as they are intelligible, that is merely a change in the rate from a fall in the measure, is perfectly contrary to facts, and founded on a misconception of the nature of price. Mr Norman states, "I should hardly think that a general rise of price could take place without a depression of money." And some of the questions seem to show that some of the committee entertained this leading fancy of bullionism. With respect to it, I used the following illustration, in the Happiness of States. If a river rises four feet above its banks, the difference will be the same, whether we say the banks are four feet below the surface of the river, or the river four feet above the banks. But what is the fact in nature? Have the banks sunk, or has the river risen? The fact in nature is, that our voluntary money, which is fixed, neither rises nor falls; but our commodities do both. The fashionable slang of *cheaper and lower priced* money, is unscientific and barbarous. It either betrays ignorance or want of discrimination in the users.

Were this bullionistic imagination founded in nature, I ask these gentlemen, how could high prices produce prosperity, or low prices distress? Nay, how could the rate of price produce any effect at all? It would be merely a transfer case. A commodity had nominally risen, it is true, but why? Because money or the means of obtaining it, had fallen as much as the article had risen. The buyer and seller were just as before. That there should be any person found to sport so childish an absurdity at the present day, when the schoolmaster is already in the currency as well as in other divisions of statistics, is odd.

Mr Norman gives it as his opinion, that an increase of one million in banknotes would advance prices five per cent. Why was he not asked to analyse or explain the matter in which this result would take place? The additional accommodation of one million of money capital would have a strong tendency, by giving more ample means of carrying on business in the various lines, to increase employment, raise prices, and therefore, also more notes, that is exchanging counters, would be wanted, and the additional notes might be all kept out. But the quantum of the result, as to employment and prices, is quite uncertain. It depends wholly on circumstances, and may be several times the amount in one case that it is in the other. Unless, however, the notes produced an addition to employment and prices they would soon be returned on the issuer.

The fancy of Mr Ricardo and other bullionists, that the increase of paper money tends to lower its value, and raise the price of gold and vice versa, several times makes its appearance in the evidence. But this increase does neither the one thing nor the other. On the contrary if it displaces gold coin, it tends to lower the price of market gold by lessening the demand for that article, but its own value remains the same. Further, if the real previous demand for counters, or the additional demand which the new issue creates, requires this additional

## **PAGE 288**

issue, it will be kept out: if not, it will be returned to the issuers.

**SHEARING** – There is no part of their business in which common shepherds appear so slovenly as this. They usually mangle the fleece, and leave the sheep's backs covered with tufts of wool to the great loss of their masters. The closer wool is clipped the better, and the way to effect this and to save time is to take but a small quantity into the shears. It would appear that some sheep which carry the finest fleeces do not naturally shed their wool annually but ordinary sheep do, and ought to be shorn just before the wool begins to separate. Neatness on shearing can only be acquired by practise. The only rules which can be written are use shears of a moderate size, and take up every little wool between them. Perhaps it would be an improvement that the shears should have blunt points which may prevent many accidents, and render the operation easy and expeditious, by giving confidence to the shearer, that he is in no danger of wounding the sheep. After being shorn, sheep are much exposed to the tormenting attacks of flies and other vermin. Dr Parry recommends the shearing of fine woolled lambs about the beginning of August (our February) having found that the hog fleeces grow finer, when the lamb fleeces have been removed. This practice promises considerable profit, an argument in favour of its adoption of a very powerful kind. There does not appear to be any danger to be apprehended from the operation at that season of the year, and the wool will have time to grow to sufficient length for defending the animal from cold rain and snow before winter sets in. The Doctor attended more than any person in Britain to the subject of wool growing, and has shown very superior judgement in conducting his experiments. His recommendation goes no further than to fine woolled lambs, but those of other breeds may not probably be hurt if these do not suffer any injury from the operation.

At the time of clipping, and indeed at all other times when the flock is collected, every individual should be carefully examined: and any wounds or sores should be cleaned and dressed. The feet should be looked at, and every animal which has swelled or ulcerated limbs, should be separated from the flock. These and all others which seem to be sickly, should be kept at home until cured. Sheep ought to be collected and examined more frequently than the usual stated times.

Lambs that are in health are always lively. Such as do not appear to be inclined to sport with their fellows, should be looked at, and also their dams. Ewes, which appear unkind to their lambs should also be examined. In these cases something in general will be found to be wrong. Distorted, or imperfect lambs, should be sold, or killed for home consumption. - *Courier*

---000---

A writer signing himself a Colonist, has written a long letter to Lord Goderich, published in the 'Morning Herald', in which he has hit upon a few (and only a few) of the facts and arguments comprised in our essay Prison discipline in the Hobart Town Annual for the present year. The following is the preamble of his letter:

"I have recently returned from the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, having resided in the first for several years, hence I had abundant opportunity for observing the operation of the system and the information herein submitted for consideration may be relied on as correct.

I believe the principal objections urged against transportation, by those desiring its abolition, are:-

That it is inefficient as a punishment.

That it does not deter from, but is a cause of crime, and

That it is enormously expensive.

My object in the following statement is to show:-

That transportation is efficient as a punishment;

That it is not a cause of crime in Great Britain, &c, but tends materially to diminish it;

That by means of it, offenders are reclaimed, and thousands of wretched outcasts are converted into useful labourers, and large consumers of British manufacture;

That it decreases the competition for the supply of labour in Great Britain &c.



That by such a mode of punishing offenders, vast sums may be annually saved to the State.  
That it creates an extensive market for British goods, and affords employment for shipping.  
That it greatly accelerates the progress of the important colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land'  
That it frees this country from the intolerable nuisance, which, if retained within it, must necessarily increase by contagion, &c - *Courier*

## EXTRACTS

**EXTRAORDINARY v WAGER** A few days ago a party of gentlemen of sporting notoriety made a considerable Bet, that a ball fired from a common Rifle (distance at pleasure) would not pass through a butcher's cleaver suspended from the ceiling. The party accordingly adjourned to Mr Revier's shooting gallery in Oxford-street, when the wager was decided in the following manner, to the astonishment of the losing party. The distance chosen was 12 yards, with a full charge of No. 20 balls: the first ball made a dent in the cleaver, the second a hole about the size of a pea, and the third went completely through it, carrying with it a piece of the cleaver the size of a ball.

**DUTY OF A CLERK** – A clerk wanted to keep a set of books, *dun*, and otherwise make himself useful *Jamaica Currant*. [Dunning, we see, is classed among the *useful* arts; query, is it is also a liberal one!]

**LARGE SHIP** - There is now constructing at the Naval Yard, Philadelphia, the largest ship of war that has ever been built; she is to be called the 'Pennsylvania', and will carry 200 guns: her complement of men will be 1400; her best bower anchor weighs 10,171 lbs; she is 223 feet long by 53 broad, there are 34 beams which are of live oak and she has five entire decks, spar, orlop, and three gun decks.

One day I got off my horse to kill a rat, which I found on the road only half killed. I am shocked at the thoughtless cruelty of many people, yet I did a thing soon after that has given me considerable uneasiness, and for which I reproach myself bitterly. As I was riding homeward I saw a waggon standing at a door, with three horses; the two foremost were eating corn from bags at their noses: but I observed the third had dropt his on the ground, and could not stoop to get any food. However, I rode on in absence, without assisting him, but when I had got nearly home I remembered what I had observed in my absence of mind, and felt extremely hurt at my neglect; and would have ridden back, had I not thought the waggoner might have come out of the house and relieved the horse. A man could not have had a better demand for getting off his horse, than for such an act of humanity. It is by absence of mind that we omit many duties. *Jesse*

**A SLIGHT MISTAKE** – The following erratum appears in the Washington Globe:- "For Bumbleton's storm destroying porringers," read "Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges."

**CACHEMERE WOOL** – We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the large premium offered by the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, to the person who should first introduce into this country the spinning of yarn of the wool of the Cachemere goat, suitable for making of shawls in imitation of India, and other fancy articles of a similar description; but till lately every attempt has proved unavailing, and this most extensive branch of our manufactories remained entirely dependent on the importation of yarn from France, where only it was to be obtained. We have now, however, the satisfaction of announcing that success has at length crowned the exertions of the Board, and that the premium has been awarded to Captain Charles Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, for having added this most important branch to our national industry. The yarn produced was spun at Glassgow, and was in some respects even superior to that imported from France. By these means the Indian shawl trade, one of our most simple articles of manufacture, and for which our city in particular is so extensively famed, is now relieved from its entire dependence on foreign supply of the raw material, at all times obviously liable to be interrupted, or even stopt by political occurrences, and not fewer than 5000 of our countrymen, engaged in carrying it on, removed from the hazard of being, on such a contingency being thrown out of employment. Indeed, we have little doubt, that considering the manifold and obvious advantages under which the spinning of Cachemere yarn has been carried on in Great Britain now that the knowledge of the mode of doing it has been obtained, we shall soon see it become a great article of exportation even in our possessions in India, and a new source of our national wealth. It is proper we should add, that until this subject was taken up by the board of trustees, the most enterprising and intelligent of our manufacturers, both here and in England, had used every exertion to arrive at the knowledge of this invention, but in vain. – *Edinburgh Paper*

**NOW LANDING  
FROM THE "QUEBEC TRADER"  
CONIGNED TO W & R HABGOOD**

JAMAICA RUM, Geneva, Cognac Brandy, Spades, Shovels, Seeds, Cutlery, Metal tea pots, Earthenware. A large assortment of Ironmongery, Tin-ware, Millinery, Shingle and horse Nails, Pine and Wiltshire Cheeses, Soda, and Acid, &c, &c

*Fremantle May 2*

**SUPERIOR CAPE HOCK**

IMPORTED per "QUEBEC TRADER", a quantity of very fine HOCK, in quarter casks and half pipes.

ALSO

Good Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Soap, Irish Butter, Raisins, Almonds, A large assortment of Nails in kegs; Carpenter's Tools of all kinds; Ironmongery generally; Coffee and Pepper Mills; Culinary Utensils (iron); Brass Chamber Candlesticks; Brushes of every description; Japanned Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuff Boxes Glasses; Razors and Straps; Superior double and single Bridles; a few Pocket Thermometers; A small quantity of fresh Peppermint Lozengers in tin boxes, and a variety of other Articles in Stationery, &c, &c.

ALFRED WAYLEN

*South Beach, Fremantle*

**LIVERY STABLES**

*No. 8 Cliff-street Fremantle*

R LEWIS begs to inform the Settlers and the Public in general, that he has re-opened his LIVERY STABLES, and hopes, by strict attention to those Horses, placed in his charge, to ensure their patronage.

**MARKET PRICES**

RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot, ditto
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter. Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor RICHARD DANIELL, Esquire, Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies.*

WHEREAS the Indisposition which has given rise to the temporary Cessation on my part of the Duties of the Civil Government of this Colony, has been removed. I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all Officers, Civil or Military, and to all other Persons whomsoever that I have this day resumed the said Government.

GOD SAVE THE KING !!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.*

RICHARD DANIELL  
*Lieutenant Governor*  
*By His Honor's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 24, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daniell has been pleased to sanction the Continuance of H C Sutherland, Esquire, in the Office of Private Secretary.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 23, 1834*

TENDERS will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Friday next, the 30th instant, from such Person or Persons as may be disposed to repair the Punt at Preston Point Ferry.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 23, 1834*

TENDERS will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Friday next, the 30th Instant, from such Person or Persons as may be disposed to Supply, for the Ferry at Preston Point,

A Two-oared BOAT about 16 feet in length.  
A HAWSER, 120 fathoms in length, and 4 inches thick.  
For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotments G No. 12, & H No. 18 & O No.13 have been resigned to Crown, and will be re-granted to other Applicants should no claim to them be presented at this Office on or before the 5th Proximo.

J.S. ROE  
*Surveyor General*

THE Perth Building Allotment P. W. 12 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

### **FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE ISLE FRANCE AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**

#### **THE BARQUE "QUEBEC TRADER"**

CAPTAIN BELLAMY, will leave this port on Sunday, the 25th Inst.  
*May 8*

### **FOR AUGUSTA AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

THE Cutter "CUMBERLAND" will sail in the course of a few days. – For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN Mac DERMOTT, Fremantle.

### **FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF W AND R HABGOOD; *recently imported***

BOTTLED BEER, Maderia wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen Jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

*Fremantle, May 21*

### **TO BE SOLD**

THAT well Known ENTIRE HORSE lately imported by Captain Henderson, now rising 6 years old – warranted sound, a good roadster, and perfectly gentle.  
For further particulars apply to MR C SMITH; or, to the Editor of this Paper.

### **A HORSE OR PONY**

WANTED, a HORSE, or PONY, and a pair of WORKING OXEN  
Apply to MR LAWRENCE, Upper Swan.

## **FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*On Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 12 o'clock,  
on the Premises*

BY MR WILLIAM SAMSON,  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

THAT eligible BRICK BUILDING, with half of the Allotment, situate in Adelaide Terrace, in the town of Perth, and now in occupation of Mrs Morgan, widow.

*Fremantle, May 17, 1834*

### **TO THE PUBLIC**

**EDWARD WOOD**  
**CABINET-MAKER & JOINER**  
*NO. 7 KING GEORGE'S TERRACE*

BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform the inhabitants of Perth, and its vicinity, that he has commenced in the above line of Business, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of Public patronage.

N.B. Mattresses made on the lowest terms.

\*\*\* Funerals performed on the shortest notice.

*Perth, May 24*

### **NOTICE**

ALL Persons having claims on G GREEN, who is about to leave the Colony, or on the late JOHN GREEN, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts with the least possible delay; and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay their respective accounts forthwith to the said G GREEN, Perth.

*Perth, May 22*

### **THE MARCH OF COLONIZATION**

Mr Paulding, the most celebrated and popular American writer of the present age, gives the following humorous account in his last new novel published at New York, entitled "Westward Ho!" of the inroads of his countrymen in the march of improvement in a little village of French emigrants in Louisiana:-

"There was a little church, the bell of which seemed never quiet, and the only busy man in the village was the bell-ringer. Other than this, there was little or nothing to disturb the repose of the good people, who had long lived, and might have long lived in contented simplicity, had not the transfer of the vast region of Louisiana, the only empire ever acquired without the expense of a drop of blood, paved the way for the intrusion of those 'cochon Yankees', as the old French landlord called them in his sleeve, who straightway began, as usual, to turn every thing upside down. By their pestilent activity they rendered it absolutely necessary that every body should be as stirring as themselves, in order to keep pace with the progress of the new comers; for though an indolent community may do very well by itself, the moment it comes in contact or in rivalry with one that is active and industrious, it must go the way of all flesh, or accommodate itself to the circumstances of the times, and exert all its energies to prevent falling far in the rear of the rest of the world. "Ah! Monsieur," said the landlord, an old ancient of the regime, "Ah! Monsieur, the Yankee are one great people, but then she always so busy, busy, busy, morning, noon, and night. Diable! She don't give herself times to say their prayers, I think. She come here among us, and she must ave new road: very well, the road is

### **PAGE 290**

make at last. Eh bein! then she must ave a canal right long side of him, and every body must give money for him. Very good, then we shall ave new streets, a new court house, a new market, and a new church. So she comes round for more money for that. Then she goes on busy, busy, busy, never satisfied, more work, more money, and all for the publique good. Diable! I wonder what the publique ever do for me that I should do for him if he was the king himself? Well, monsieur, we ave got new road, new canal, new court-house, new market, and new church; and now I say to myself, ha, ! ah ! I think she must ave satisfaction at last. Phew! No such thing; she must ave town meeting to choose the police; then she ave town meeting to choose the

legislator; then she must ave town meeting to send the president and his bureau all to le diable, for something I don't know. Eh bien! all this done, I say I shall dance and sing a little. Phew! Morbleu, no such thing. Next time all this to do over again. The government machine out of order, she say, and must set it right again. So we go, year after year, making the grande improvement, and mending the government.

**GLOOMY WEATHER** – To prevent the gloom and melancholy proverbial to the season, the best thing is to defend the skin from chill and damp by proper clothing, and to seize every favourable glimpse of sunshine to be out of doors. The power of electricity over the body is well known; in fact, we can never enjoy health or comfort without a proper portion of it in the system. When this portion is deficient, we feel languid, heavy, and low-spirited, and we very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood, which is quite innocent, while we never suspect the damp air for robbing us of our electricity. Yet so it is. In dry weather, whether it be warm, cold, or frosty, we feel light and spirited; because dry air is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moist or rainy weather, we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor, that is the thunderbolt, or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided always that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low spirited and listless in damp weather will find silk waistcoats, drawers and stockings, the most powerful of all cordials.

**TREES OF AUSTRALIA** – The peculiar property of the trees of Australia, with reference to the vegetable matter produced in decay, is specially noticed by Captain Sturt in his preliminary chapter, and is one of the many singular features in its natural history.

“It has been obvious to me, as it must have been to many others that, in New South Wales, the fall of leaves and the decay of timber, so far from adding to the richness of its soil, actually destroy minor vegetation. This fact was brought more home to me in consequence of its having been my lot to spend some months on Norfolk Island, a distant penal settlement attached to the government of Sydney. There the abundance of vegetable decay was as remarkable as the want of it on the Australian continent. I have frequently sunk up to my knees in a bed of leaves when walking through its woods; and often when I have placed my foot on what appeared externally to be the solid trunk of a tree, I have found it yield to the pressure, in consequence of its decomposition into actual rottenness. But such is not the case in New South Wales. There no such accumulations of vegetable matter are to be met with; but where the loftiest tree of the forest falls to the ground, its figure and length are marked out by the total want of vegetation within a certain distance of it, and a small elevation of earth, resembling more the refuse or scoria of burnt bricks than anything else, is all that ultimately remains of the immense body which time or accident had prostrated. Thus it would appear, that it is not less to the character of its woods than to the ravages of fire that New South Wales owes its general sterility.”

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The “Quebec Trader”, and “Monkey”.

Holiday at the Public Offices – *Thursday* next, the 29th of May.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1834

The discovery of the junction of the Avon River with the Swan, we intimated last week afforded considerations of little importance, but it has since occurred to us that Mr Bland's party, by only proceeding along the bank of the river, in one undeviating course, had little opportunity of marking spots which we know, from positive information, exist along the Mountain range highly favourable for the production of the vine, the fig, the olive, &c, &c, all of which our climate assists in their growth to perfection with wonderful rapidity. Mr Bland, we are inclined to believe, has viewed the country on the banks of the Rivers Avon and Swan with the eye of an extensive grazier, or agriculturist, but should that neighbourhood before long again be traversed by a person acquainted with countries most celebrated for their vineyards, &c, which we hope will be the case, we fell perfectly convinced we shall receive a favourable and most satisfactory report. The attention of some of our settlers should be more sedulously directed to the cultivation of the vine, and other productive fruits, than has hitherto been done; the season is now at hand for taking cuttings from the vine stocks: let not another year pass over disregarded.

THE attention of the public was directed by us some time ago to the advantage which might be derived from opening a correspondence with the Society in England, established to facilitate the forwarding of Juvenile Emigrants to the Colonies, and now again we remind our Readers, that it is time to throw off the lethargy which has prevailed on this subject; and if the members of the Agricultural Society, blinded to their own interests, will persist in putting off the consideration of the question, we call upon those who agree with us that there is a necessity, in the present absence of good domestic servants, for forming a connection with the Parent Society to bestir themselves, in order that the next vessel which sails from this port may convey our sentiments upon the subject. Mr Leake, we believe, received by the "Quebec Trader", an intimation, that if any encouragement was offered on our part, our wants would be supplied. We know it for a fact, that one family in the Colony has changed the domestic servant 15 times within the last 18 months, averaging a period of servitude for each of about 5 weeks; surely this requires some remedy!

The following is the copy of a letter on this subject received by G Leake Esq. from a friend in England:-

"I had forgotten to mention a message from ----- to the following affect:- It seems he is concerned in sending out paupers to the Colonies, from the ages of 11 to 13, to be apprenticed to settlers without premium until they shall be 21: the passage money to be paid here; and he requires to know what *portion* of the same can be paid back by the masters *in the course of their apprenticeship*; his wish seems to be that respectable settlers at your Colony should form themselves into a Society to be the guardians of such importations, or respectable individuals may be supplied.

---000---

AN application was made to the Commissioner of the Civil Court, at the last sitting, by Mr Trigg, to be informed whether the power of the Court extended to compel his attendance as a witness in cases which he knew to be frivolous and vexatious. He stated that he had been in attendance upon the Court for two days, as a witness, at much loss and inconvenience, having several workmen to superintend, but as the case passed over without being called, he was deprived of the opportunity of requiring such a remuneration as would be an equivalent for his loss of time; he said he believed there was a course open for him by which he could obtain satisfaction, but he did not wish to enforce it in this instance. All he required was that he should be protected from being called upon so repeatedly as he had been, which he thought might be effected by the Court establishing a rule, that a certain sum should be paid into the hand of each witness at the time of presenting the summons. The Commissioner patiently listened to Mr Trigg's remarks, and agreed with him, that it might be well to establish such a regulation, but the difficulty which presented itself, was the additional tax it would impose on the poor man in his progress to seek redress at law. He (the Commissioner) considered that it was a duty we each owed the other, to assist as far as it was in our power to further the ends of justice, and he would take it into consideration before the ensuing court-day. If a remedy for this evil can be devised, we sincerely trust it will be brought into immediate operation.

---000---

WE have not heard that any steps have been taken to make arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony. The day (2d of June) is fast approaching; surely it will not be allowed to pass over without some public demonstration of the feeling entertained by the Settlers on this interesting occasion. We by no means advocate expensive entertainments, - all we require is that we should not forget to acknowledge, by some public testimonial, the grateful recollection of the day this Settlement was established.

---000---

THE mulberry-tree has been found to flourish to such an extent, that two gentlemen acquainted with the process of procuring silk from the worm, have sent for a supply of worms from the Cape, where they have only very recently been established. No doubt can be entertained of the successful issue of their endeavour to introduce into our Colony this valuable commodity, as a production for export at no very distant period.

---000---

A marriage was recently solemnized at Plane, in the department of the Aube, which was worthy of the times of the Patriarchs, or at least of those of King Priam. One of the happy pair was eighty-four, and the other eighty. They had both been married twice before, and there were present at the wedding, fifty-two

children and grand children, the fruits of their former unions, and forty-three nephews and nieces, the children of brothers and sisters. – *French Paper*

---000---

**IMMENSE LEGACY** – A Frenchman, of the name of Girard, who left France a sailor-boy, lately died at Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of 100,000,000 francs (four millions sterling). Among other legacies, ten millions of francs (£400,000) are left to found college, on condition that no priest of any religion shall interfere in its management. The bulk of his fortune more than sixty millions of francs (£2,400,066) he has bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. If properly administered, what may not be accomplished, both in works and ornament? – *Ketch by Achille Furate*

---000---

A's communication respecting the Government Garden, directs attention to a subject deserving of some notice, - and in a greater part of the data upon which the remarks are founded, the writer we believe is perfectly correct; but one fact, an earnest of the importance of the garden to the public, seems to have escaped our Correspondent's notice – namely, that most of the gardens in Perth and Fremantle are at this season of the year supplied with plants of various descriptions, which the inhabitants might in vain seek for elsewhere. In a public point of view, we regard this as a subject of fair discussion, we have therefore given A the opportunity of bringing it forward, - and now we are touching upon this topic, we would hint, as the season is fast approaching for taking cuttings of the vine, and other valuable stocks, which have flourished so abundantly under the management of Mr Drummond, some consideration should be had to the wide dissemination of the cuttings, by a reduction in the price.

The limited production of the first and second years, may have been some excuse for the prices demanded and obtained, but the increased growth

## PAGE 291

this year warrants the expectation, that the public will be accommodated at a more reasonable rate. We may have been premature in anticipating Mr Drummond's determination, we therefore leave the subject for the present, hoping if there still remains any indissension on his mind, the few remarks we have made will lead to a favourable conclusion, for the benefit of the public, whose property the stocks unquestionably remain.

---000---

THE observations we felt ourselves called upon to make in our last number, relative to the mal-appropriation of the funds of Union Society, we find by a communication which appears in our present number under the head of "Correspondence", apply to the *Friendly* and not the *Union Society*. We were led into the error from a knowledge that the funds of both Societies were used (if not collected with the avowed object of applying them to such a purpose) to obtain, by combination, a reduction in the price of provisions and the necessaries of life generally, by purchasing a stock when the market was glutted. The members of the Union Society have evinced a commendable anxiety to be relieved from the stigma which the few hints we threw out were calculated to convey, and have assured us, that although the number of their subscribers has not increased, the objects of the Society have been fully realized; and they are now issuing to their members some articles of necessary consumption, at from 70 to 100 per cent below the present market price – a circumstance which enables them – we question whether it is carried into practice – to work at lower prices than the labourer or mechanic compelled to resort to the retail stores. The saving thus occasioned with economy and frugality, places in the hands of a most deserving class of men, the means of a further increase of their store and provision for the casualties of life, which the extravagant, not to say extortionate, prices of the present day, can leave them but little hope of acquiring. We are disposed to regard favourably the objects of a Society of this nature, and the sentiments of many whom we have heard canvass the subject are in accordance with our own; we shall not be surprised therefore, to find its operation before long greatly extended. But to return to the *Friendly Society*: The question at issue between the members would not have attracted our notice, had it not been understood, that the surplus funds, at the time of the dissolution of the Society, were to be applied to a charitable purpose – namely, to increase the funds of the Perth School – an institution deserving every encouragement, and which we regret has been thus infamously abused. The parties who have lent themselves to the odious and disgraceful office of distributing amongst themselves, funds set apart for a public purpose, cannot escape individual notice in so small a community as our own; and we do hope the finger of scorn will



be pointed at them, until, (if not from honorable motives) from a desire to screen themselves from the searching eye of justice, they disgorge the few dollars they have acquired meanly, and from the present complexion of the affair, we should be inclined to consider, with a sacrifice of principle, which we are ashamed to find any portion of our community base enough to practice. We call them publicly from their hiding-place! Let them come forward and explain, if any explanation can be given.

**FLAT-LEDGE BEACON** – The flat-ledge beacon to the northward of the stags' beacon, in the Garden Island Channel, broke adrift some few days ago, and the buoy has been seen by Mr Armstrong on the beach, a few miles on this side of the Murray River: arrangements will be made to recover it, but as some time may elapse before it can be replaced, we think it proper to notice the occurrence for the information of navigators.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - The high compliment which a short time ago you conferred, through the medium of your paper, on the management of the Government Garden, requires, in my opinion, some few remarks; and which I have now to thank you for affording me an opportunity of making. In the first place, I have not the least doubt that such at the time were your genuine sentiments, and given with the very best intentions; in the second place, I beg most explicitly to be understood, when I say, that in whatever may now issue from my pen, it is without the most distant intention of disclaiming any or whatever *merit* may be due to either Mr Drummond or to his deputy Mr Cook.

The original intentions of Governor Stirling, in the formation if that Garden were laudable in the extreme, and no doubt would have proved a very great acquisition to the Colony at large, but I believe unforeseen circumstance intervened which occasioned some alteration in the original intention.

You must be sware Mr Editor, that, that Garden was not made at the expense of any individual person, but at the expense of the Public Fund, or, in other words, by monies from the Treasury, and from the nature of the situation under peculiar difficulties, requiring an immense outlay of money, skill, and labour, - and I have no hesitation in saying, reflecting credit on Mr Drummond; but, on the other hand, may I ask what individual's purse could have borne so enormous an expenditure, when my own experience teaches me that the Government Garden never cost a farthing under £800, and that to improve about two acres of ground. I beg to state, Sir, that the average value of land in England is 22 years purchase, and at which price some of the best land in England can be obtained; taking then an average rent of forty-five shillings, would give upwards of sixteen acres of ground for the same money, such a prodigious outlay on so small a space may startle many unacquainted with such matters – but not so much so when the peculiar difficulties of the situation, and the high rate of wages paid at that period to the labouring class are duly taken into consideration. Many may exclaim that nothing could warrant such an outlay of money, but here I differ in opinion; the situation for the *original intention of propagating trees, shrubs, and seeds for the general benefit of the Colony, at a reasonable price*, was by our Governor well and judiciously chosen, and that the outlay could bear no comparison with the advantages the Colony might have derived from so beneficial an object, few situations being more capable of bringing them to maturity, and that principally for the want of moisture during the summer months, which the Government Garden possesses in abundance.

But let me now, Sir, with your permission view that Garden in the light which it stands this day, and we shall soon find what good or evil the Colony has derived in return for so great an outlay of money.

In this infant Colony, Mr Editor, as is well known to yourself, we have several industrious men who have, at the outlay of their last shilling, and who have laboured under hardships, and privation unexampled ever since its commencement, to improve their little grants as public gardens, having in their view the supply of the Perth market with vegetables. Many of those industrious individuals alluded to have large families dependent entirely on their parents for support, and they no prospect or hope whatever now left them, save the long anticipated produce of their late years of toil and industry.

Now, Sir, what must be the feelings of a parent so situated, having so expended his last shilling, and so patiently suffered through his years of toil, when he brings to market the fruits of his industry, is told that market is supplied by the Government Garden, not with trees, shrubs, and seeds, but with all kinds of vegetables, and those sold for a profit, destroying at once his last and only hope? I say again, Mr Editor, what must be his reflections when he thinks of all he and his poor family have suffered in common for these last four or five years in this Colony, to enable him, as he cheerfully had supposed, to accomplish some future

little independence for the comfort of himself and his family, he finds himself thus deprived of his market, and for his reward, with shame be it mentioned, he reaps only misery and starvation – the bitter fruits of the Government Garden!!

Such unhappy consequences in the deviation from the original plan contemplated in the formation of that Garden could not, Mr Editor, have occurred to your imagination when you applauded the very source of ruin to those unfortunate men and their families and called on the public to support the Government Garden, the appropriation of which to the sale of vegetables is, in plain truth, one of the most unfair and unjust dealings ever heard of; I will therefore not believe such to have the approbation of Sir James Stirling.

Only let us suppose that a sum equivalent to the outlay necessary for the improvement and cultivation of a large farm had been drawn from the Treasury, and that farm appropriated to the cultivation of wheat and rearing of stock sufficient for the consumption of the Colony, and in like manner bestowed on some disappointed individual. I wonder what Messrs Bull, Brockman, Lennard, Tanner, together with the other gentlemen of the Swan and Canning, would have to say, and betwixt the one case and the other. I contend there is not one iota of difference.

Let me now advise those industrious men I have alluded to, and who have met with such unmerited cruelty, to meet immediately on the arrival of our Governor Sir James Stirling, and at once to petition him either to abolish in lots that source of unexampled oppression, or strictly to confine it to the original purpose for which it was intended, and should they in their petition claim compensation for the injuries they have sustained, they will claim no more than what they are most justly entitled to receive.

I am aware of the reply of many to what I have said – namely, “that Mr Drummond was disappointed, and that the Garden was given to him as a remuneration.” In answer to this, I have only to say, that Mr Drummond is not the only person who has been disappointed in this Colony, and that it is a poor way of rewarding any man by the oppression of, and cruelty to, so many of his fellow creatures’ neither can it be congenial to Mr Drummond’s feelings, or to the feelings of any man, to receive such wages. Let some more desirable, less cruel, and less arbitrary means of rewarding him be devised; and let my recommendation by petition to our worthy Governor, Sir James Stirling, be properly gone into, and from him, I have no doubt, all concerned will receive justice.

A.

*To the Editor of the “Perth Gazette”*

SIR, - Having observed in your Paper of the 17th instant a hint respecting the application of the funds remaining in hand at the dissolution of the late Friendly Society, we, the undersigned, being formerly members of that Society, beg to state the following fact relating to their disposal. The Society was founded with the object of affording assistance to sick members, &c, and funds were subscribed to the amount of £50, and upwards, a portion of which was applied to that purpose. Dissensions having been unhappily introduced, and the Rules of the Society in too many instances trodden upon, we thought proper to withdraw our names – but with the understanding, that should the Society be dissolved, the

## **PAGE 292**

funds remaining undisposed of should be handed over to the Trustees of the Perth School, for the benefit of that establishment; but it is with much concern we have learned, that in the teeth of such understanding, the number of members having dwindled down to eight, they recently assembled, and having regaled themselves with a supper proceeded forthwith to the division of the sum remaining in hand among themselves. Viewing this transaction as a decided breach of faith, we beg the favour of you to give publicity to the above statement, that it may be expressly understood by the community at large, that we have been in no shape parties to a proceeding so odious and disgraceful.

We are, Sir  
Your obedient Servants.

H TRIGG  
L WELCH  
B MAYCOCK  
W H EDWARDS  
W BIRCH

J T COOKE  
W LAYTON  
G E CAMERON  
W LEEDER

*May 22*

## EXTRACTS

**EMIGRATION** – The returns to the House of Commons on the motion of Mr Stewart Mackenzie, relative to emigration, contain some curious and important information. The returns are three in number.

1. - Return of the number of persons who have emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland to the British Colonies, and to the United States of America, in each year from 1827 to the 31st of December 1832; distinguishing the ports from which they have sailed, and the countries to which such emigration took place.

Of the return the following is the result:-

To the British Colonies in America, in 1827, 12,648; in 1828, 1,084; in 1829, 13,037; in 1830, 30,571; in 1831, 58,067; in 1832, 66,339. To the Cape of Good Hope, in 1827, 114; in 1828, 135; in 1829, 197; in 1830, 204; in 1831, 114; in 1832, 196. To the Australian Colonies, in 1827, 715; in 1828, 1056; in 1829, 2016; in 1830, 1242; in 1831, 1561; in 1832, 3733. To the United States, in 1827, 14,526; in 1828, 12,817; in 1829, 15,678; in 1830, 24,887; in 1831, 23,418; in 1832, 32,872.

2. – Return of the number of families who have emigrated to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, since the formation of the Board of Emigration, up to the present time, having received loans from the Government, to enable them to emigrate; specifying first, the Colony to which such emigration took place; second, the number of persons in each family; third, the amount of assistance granted. To New South Wales the number of families is 397; of persons 1538; amount of money expended £8406.

3. – Return of the number of young unmarried females, not forming part of the above return who have emigrated to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, during the same time, having accepted assistance by way of loan from Government; specifying, first, the Colony to which such emigration took place; second, the amount of assistance granted. To New South Wales – number of females, 761; amount of money granted to them, £9813. To Van Diemen's Land – number of females, 509; amount of money granted to them £7114.

**THE ARMY** – The plan for the reduction of the British cavalry has been approved by the King, and will be brought forward in the estimates for the next year, at the meeting of parliament.

It is determined, either that there shall be a considerable reduction in the number of officers in the infantry regiments, or that a consolidation of regiments, as in the cavalry, shall take place.

The board of general officers (all having regiments) are opposed to the latter plan, but it is said to be that what ministers are most disposed to adopt. The outline is reported about the Horse Guards, to be nearly the Continental plan. Every regiment to consist of two battalions of 1200 effective men each. Thus it is supposed sixty regiments might be reduced, and leave the army more effective than it is at present. The number of officers in each company to be five, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns. This is said to be the favoured plan of Ministers and of the King, but it is strongly opposed by the Duke of Wellington, and (of course) by the general officers.

---000---

The *Sydney Gazette* thus announces the throwing open the China trade:

It becomes now a matter of curious speculation which course the Chinese Government will take, when they shall learn that the East India Company's monopoly is at an end. Mr Marjoribanks, a gentleman who is well acquainted with East India affairs, and with China, and who was at Canton, when it was proposed to stop the trade, ventures confidently to predict what will take place. He says

“The chances which have now been made, in appointing King's instead of Company's representatives to Canton will, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, be regarded by them with assumed indifference; but you must not expect that your superintendents, under present circumstances, will be received with any more regard or attention, than those previously appointed by the East India Company. A proclamation will be issued by the Viceroy of Canton, saying, ‘that these barbarian foreigners, ever prone to change, have altered their system; that the Company is dead, and that King's consuls are hereafter to be responsible persons in China; that the Celestial Empire regards such changes with indifference, but that newly appointed

foreign dust tremblingly obey its immutable laws.’ These are the terms and conditions on which your King’s representatives now go to China.

He further declares they will be subjected to every imaginable indignity. According to him, ‘the very walls of the houses in which they live will be covered with proclamations derogatory to the foreign character, and accusing them of vices which we do not even venture to name in civilized society.’

*Lamentable Fate of Dr Dixon, the African Traveller* – A letter received from Cape Coast Castle, dated April 28, gives the following account of this catastrophe:- Mr Dixon was proceeding through the interior of Africa from the Dahomey coast, to meet Captain Clapperton, and his companions at Katunga. The King into whose territory he was about to enter from Dahomey, having sworn to afford him protection and assistance; came out of his principal town to meet him, attended by his sons and chiefs, and desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to the stranger, after the fashion of the country. This is done by drawing a sabre, and making a long harangue, using the most violent gestures, and pushing the sword in the face of the person in whose favour the oath is taken; in fact, they show their dexterity by cutting close to the face without actually touching it. Dr Dixon unfortunately mistook the nature of the ceremony, and thinking the King’s son meant to kill him, drew his sword and thrust it into his body. The Doctor would have been sacrificed on the spot, but the King ordered him to be safely guarded, declaring that he could not break his oath though his son had been killed. The next morning Dr Dixon was sent on his journey, under the protection of an escort, but the instant they passed the boundaries of the King’s dominions, thinking the King’s oath no longer binding, they fell on the Doctor and killed him. – *Times, August 13*

## VARIETIES

**THE EYE** – These of shades and bandages on every trifling affection of the eye is an evil that cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action of light and air being thus excluded, and the organ rigidly compressed, opthalmi, and even total blindness, is not unfrequently the consequence of what, being perhaps mostly a slight flow of humour, or a little extravasated blood, would have subsided in a few days if judiciously treated, or even left to itself. – *Curtis on the Eye*

**ORATORY** – It was a notion of Dean Swift’s that a man with a multitude of ideas could never speak well, whilst one with a limited number could address an audience without interruption. Ideas, he used pleasantly to say, were, like a congregation in a church, the thinner they were, the less difficulty there was in emptying the church. – *United Kingdom*

**QUERY?** – Why is man travelling on a camel through the deserts of Arabia, like another who is walking through a certain part of Yorkshire? Because he is in the *East riding*.

## EPIGRAM

(From the “*Sportsman’s Magazine*.”)

Pray ven is the guard of the mail like St George?  
That’s a riddle, says Simpson to Horrocks, I brag on.  
I paused for a moment, then, grinning, replied,  
Vy ven, I suppose, he is fixing the *drag on*.

**ONIONS** – two ounces of onion seed sowed on a compost, in drills, four inches asunder, produced 857 lbs. This was at Stowey’s Farm, Somerset.

A MAN who had not money enough, and a man who had too much, laid a singular wager the other day in Paris. The poorer one bet the richer, that he would sit upon the parapet of the *pont aux choux*, from seven in the Morning until five in the Evening, for one month, and that he would make all kinds of grimaces the whole of the time. He has already been at his post a fortnight, but he is obliged to have a friend at his side, to inform those that pass by, that he is not making faces at them, but that he is doing it for a wager. Hour after hour this friend is occupied in giving the public this piece of information, and people as they pass say to another, “Never mind that fellow, he is not making faces at us.” By this wager this *grimacer* will realize twenty francs a-day. – *Paris in London*

## TO THE ELEPHANT AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

*Which a Lady on offering him a biscuit on her reticule, containing a Ten Pound Note, conveyed the whole by means of his trunk into his mouth.*

Dear Elephant, it grieves me much to tell  
Your conduct has been lately very bad;  
An inch being given. Sir, to take an ell;  
Is, with us humans deem'd an action sad.  
Yours, must we not then as atrocious view;  
Such action, towards a lady, quite astounds,  
When she, a half ounce biscuit offered you  
Snapp'd up, with monstrous greediness, ten pounds!

Really, such doings I don't understand,  
Unless she owed you ought, and you thought best,  
Having no hand, to hold her note in hand,  
To put it in your trunk, thence in your chest  
The thing is done – 'tis needless to complain –  
We trust the lady ceases to look cross –  
As you will easily digest the gain,  
May she as easily digest the loss.

### MARKET PRICES

#### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 12s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Honor RICHARD DANIELL, Esquire, Captain in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies.*

WHEREAS DENIS LARKINS, a Private in H.M. 21st Regiment, was treacherously murdered on the 3d instant, at the Barracks on the Upper Swan, by certain of the Aborigines of this Colony; and at an Inquest held upon the body of the Deceased before Henry Bull, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, a verdict of wilful Murder was returned against divers of the said Aborigines by name, and, amongst others, against an Individual commonly known by the name of WEE-UP, or WEE-IP, by whose hands, as appears from the Evidence at the Inquest, the Deceased received his death wound:- NOW THEREFORE, I, the Lieutenant GOVERNOR, do proclaim the said WEE-UP, otherwise WEE-IP, to be an Outlaw; and do hereby offer and promise a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend the same WEE-UP, otherwise WEE-IP, and shall deliver him (or give satisfactory proof of his death, if killed in attempting to secure him) to the nearest Justice of the Peace; and all Persons whomsoever are hereby strictly enjoined to be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power in the Apprehension of the said Outlaw; and are hereby cautioned against harbouring, feeding, or in any other way whatsoever assisting the said Outlaw, under pain of the legal consequences.

GOD SAVE THE KING !!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.*

RICHARD DANIELL  
*Lieutenant Governor*  
*By His Honor's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 27, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 6<sup>th</sup> of June next, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for the Repair of the Roof of the Fremantle Jail. For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, Fremantle, - or the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth.

*By His Honors' command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*May 27, 1834*

THE Lieutenant Governor having appointed Mr Phillip's Farm on the Canning River, as one of the Stations to which Cattle brought in from the bush are to be driven, directs the following scale of charges (for care and provender) which he has approved of, to be published for general Information: viz –

For the first Month  
Two and Sixpence per Diem for each Head;  
For the second Month  
Two and Sixpence per week for each Head;  
For any subsequent period,  
One Shilling and Sixpence per week for each Head.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Surveyor General's Office, Perth*  
*May 28, 1834*

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has granted the following Town Allotments:-

### **PERTH**

L26½ Lawrence Welch  
L67 David Dring  
Y16 Edward Wood  
Y43 John Cox  
X4 Ralph Clarence  
No. 52 David Patterson

### **FREMANTLE**

The assignments of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Civil Commissioner there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner stakes.

190 Charles Browne  
352 Benjamin Cook  
442 George Lazenby

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

## **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotments G No. 12, H No. 18, & O No. 13, have been resigned to Crown, and will be re-granted to other Applicants should no claim to them be presented at this Office on or before the 5th Proximo

THE Perth Building Allotment P No. 12 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

THE Perth Building Allotment A No. 14 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 24th Proximo

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

## **FOR AUGUSTA AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

THE Cutter "CUMBERLAND" will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN MACDERMOTT, Fremantle

## NOTICE

ANY PERSONS having enclosed town allotments, or gardens, in Perth, or any of the other towns in the Colony, who may wish to have a supply of food for the silk worms, by the time they are introduced and multiplied, may have one dozen strong cuttings of the white Mulberry, at the moderate charge of one penny each cutting, by applying to

JAMES DRUMMOND,  
Government Garden

## VINE CUTTINGS

TO BE SOLD at a reasonable price, by the Undersigned, a number of cuttings from Vines grown in the Colony.

J SOLOMON

## TO EXCAVATORS

WANTED. – A Canal cut 160 yards in length, and 12 to 26 feet in depth. Tenders will be received by Private Contract.

For further particulars, apply to Mr KINGSFORD, at his Mills, Perth.

## TO THE PUBLIC EDWARD WOOD CABINET-MAKER & JOINER NO. 7, KING GEORGE'S TERRACE

BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform inhabitants of Perth, and its vicinity that he has commenced in the above line of Business, and hopes, by strict attention to merit a share of Public patronage.

N.B. – Mattresses made on the lowest terms

\*\*\* Funerals performed on the shortest notice

*Perth, May 24*

## NOTICE

ALL Persons having claims on G GREEN, who is about to leave the Colony, or on the late JOHN GREEN, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts with the least possible delay and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay their respective accounts forthwith to the said G GREEN, Perth

*Perth, May 22*

## PAGE 294

## WANTED ON LOAN

THE sum of £30, on security over any of the following, viz:-

A House and Allotment in Perth, on which £140 has been expended.

A Grant of Land on this side of the Mountains of 1000 acres, on which £110 has been expended in improvements; and a Grant on the Avon of several thousand acres.

For a description of the properties, and further particulars, apply to

W N CLARK, Solicitor  
*Fremantle*  
*May 28, 1834*



**FOR SALE  
AT THE STORES OF  
W AND R HABGOOD;**  
*recently imported*

BOTTLED BEER, Maderia wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

Fremantle, May 21

**TO BE SOLD**

THAT well Known ENTIRE HORSE lately imported by Captain Henderson, now rising 6 years old – warranted sound, a good roadster, and perfectly gentle.  
For further particulars apply to MR C SMITH; or, to the Editor of this Paper.

**MAGISTRATE'S COURT**

*Perth, May 27, 1834*

Before the Hon W H MACKIE, ESQUIRE, Justice of the Peace.

Peter Ambrose, of Perth, carpenter, appeared to answer the complaint of William Frazer, shopman to Mr James Solomon, of Perth.

It appeared from the evidence of Frazer, that Ambrose went into Mr Solomon's shop on Saturday night last and asked to be shown some rat-tail files; when four were placed before him. Another customer coming in, the shopman went to another part of the counter; but on his return, missed three of the files. Being loth to suppose that Ambrose could have been guilty of taking and concealing the files, he (Frazer) turned over all the things on the counter, and looked on the floor, but could not find any of the missing articles. Ambrose soon after this went out, when Charles Bourne, who appeared very much annoyed at the search which had been made, and the suspicion which attached to all who were in the shop at the time, said, that he had seen Ambrose put them in his pocket, and would have mentioned it before, only he supposed he would have put them back again. Frazer then called Ambrose back, who on being told that some person had seen him take the files and put them into his pocket, hesitated for a moment, and then said he had taken them, and pulled them out of his pocket.

Peter Ambrose, being asked what he had to say in answer to the above charge, replied, that he had been drinking beer and grog in Mr Solomon's shop, and having been drinking grog in the previous part of the evening, he was not in the state in which he ought to have been. He acknowledged deliberately putting the files into his pocket, supposing that they would be put down on his account as usual. He did not recollect being asked any questions about the files, - and when he placed them in his pocket, he thought that Frazer saw him take them. The Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions. Bail was taken for his appearance to answer the charge.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – the “Quebec Trader”, and “Monkey”

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
**SATURDAY, MAY 31ST, 1834**

The Government, we understand, delayed the issuing the Proclamation which appears in our present number, cautioning the public against harbouring the Native named Weep, and sanctioning his apprehension, in the hope that after a short period had elapsed, the Natives would return to their old haunts, and thus afford an easy means of securing him, without involving the Colony in a war of extermination. As these expectations have not been realized, it has been considered expedient to publish the Proclamation we allude to, offering a reward of twenty pounds to any person who shall *deliver* Weep to the nearest Justice of the Peace; but let it

be distinctly observed, that if he should be killed in the bush, we should presume the reward will alone be given on satisfactory proof being adduced, that he met his death whilst “*attempting to secure him.*” The mistakes likely to occur in the bush – where the persons of savages bear so strong a resemblance to each other, leads us to direct attention to this point, in order that in the pursuit of a criminal we may not ourselves be guilty of the offence we are seeking to punish. And let us not forget that the object of punishment should be an example, and not the mere gratification of a spirit of revenge.

---000---

THE remarks of our correspondent T.W.H. have rather taken us by surprise, presuming as we certainly have for some time, that the graziers were keeping back their stock from the hands of the butcher, in order to enhance the price in the market; and we would not have been disposed to credit the statement, were we not satisfied that the letter emanates from one of our most practical graziers. When we state this, it may at the same time suggest itself, that the party is in some measure interested in bringing this calculation forward, and may – we have not the slightest opinion that it has been done wilfully – but we must be allowed to say, he may have overlooked advantages which others derive, and which he, from peculiar circumstances, does not attempt to reap; for instance, in the calculation of oxen he makes no allowance for the work which they may perform during the year, without any material injury; in fact the whole is confined to a scale which may apply to many of our settlers, but which must inevitably be a ruinous speculation. Supposing two neighbours to have, the one ten oxen, and the other ten cows and calves, the union of the two would at once be a saving of £70 per annum for stock-keeper’s board and wages; and again, provided this man can make himself generally useful, and the master is an active and diligent man, capable of turning his labour to account, in the course of the year he will effect improvements on his master’s estate fully to the amount of another £70 in value. The letter is deserving of some attention, as applied to our present position, and will lead we hope, to the public discussion of the question which vitally effects the interests of the Colony. *Sheep*, we observe, are left entirely out of the question, which shews the estimate to be but a partial one, nevertheless we thank our correspondent for the trouble he has taken to instruct those unacquainted with the subject, and to add the misery of reflection to the present sufferings of the poor grazier!! We should like to see T.W.H.’s expenditure and returns for the last three years, connected with his stock speculations. We rather suspect it would not display much reason for complaint. The truth is we are in too early a stage to drive our cattle to market, and there can be but little doubt they are reserved from the butcher to enjoy the advantage of the increases, and not because the price of 18d per lb cannot be obtained.

### VINE CUTTINGS

THE cuttings taken from the vine stocks, we have found it advisable, in accordance with the practice at the Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies, not to plant them out immediately, but to bury them in bundles, free from exposure to any moisture, until the end of August; when they may be taken up and planted in moist weather. Some persons may be advocates for planting immediately, but we are disposed to think (and our opinion is derived from experience) that those who adopt such a plan will have occasion to repent them of their own error. Let those who are sceptical try both plans. The best cuttings for vines are those which have knot of the old wood and four or five buds of the new, which permit the leaving of two buds above ground. We strongly recommend our brother Colonists to direct their attention to the growth of the Vine: we have now cuttings in abundance, which, by even ordinary care, in a twelvemonth, will adorn our garden walks and cottages, - and in two years will flourish as a luscious fruit for our table, whilst the increased production of the third year will enable us to make our own wine, to the exclusion of an article of importation for which we now pay upwards of 300 per cent upon the prime cost. The season is now at hand. Let not another year pass over neglected. In order that none may plead ignorance of the method to be pursued, we recommend the following extract from the *Cape Almanack* to general notice: it is dated July

**VINEYARD** – When a Vineyard is intended to be planted, it is best to dig the ground the depth of three feet, and clear it of stones and weeds; a good dressing of manure should be applied and well mixed with the soil. The cuttings should be about 14 or 15 inches in length, leaving two buds at least above the ground; it is far the best plan to plant the cuttings out at once, which should be done in a regular manner in a South East or North West direction; cuttings should also be planted singly in pots or small boxes, and plunged in the ground: these will root freely, and serve future occasions, to replace any stocks which die

in the Vineyard. When a vine stock has died, it should be replaced by a new set; the old stocks having full possession of the ground, would draw all the nourishment from the one, and prevent its growing; but a hole of about a foot deep should be dug close to the nearest stock, a branch of the same laid down, and so covered that only a couple inches of it appear, when it is found to grow: then the year following it should be cut half through, close to the mother stock; the second year it should be cut off quite. By digging a hole 18 inches deep, and the same width, and filling it with rich soil, a set may be planted therein, or a young rooted plant from the reserved pots, and all tiresome and useless delay avoided. If any one wishes to have Vines to run up by sides on trees, they should be planted at the same time, and close together. The Vineyards should be dug in this month, as the Vines sprout in August, and much damage may be done by working among the stocks while the shoots are tender.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - As the Curator of the Government Garden, I take the liberty of making a few remarks on a letter which appeared in your last paper, calculated to deceive the public in various respects, with regard to that establishment. Your correspondent says that his own experience teaches him that the Government Garden never cost a farthing less than £800. Now the whole amount of money, expended on the Garden from the time of its establishment until it was given up by Government, exclusive of my salary for one year, amounts to the sum of £424 5s 6d, and that amount was increased at least one third by the Government wishing to employ in it invalids, and others that could not otherwise get employment. Your correspondent enters movingly into the feelings of the poor distressed market gardeners which he alleges are ruined by the sale of produce of the Government Garden, but if he takes the trouble to inquire, he will find that nine out of ten of the gardens which now supply Perth with vegetables were not in being until sometime after the G. Garden was depending for its existence on the sale of its produce; the only exceptions are Walters at Guildford, and Wicks at the Flats, and neither of their gardens, from the nature of the soil, are capable of producing vegetables in the dry weather. Allured by the high price of vegetables in the first years of the Colony, many of these gardens have been made by men ignorant of the art, who, although they may have *accidentally*, in favourable seasons, contrive to grow a few cabbages and rock melons, when they happen to be disappointed they have no right even to complain. Your correspondent insinuates, in a very unwarrantable manner, that the Government Garden was given to me as a remuneration for disappointed hopes in coming out to this Colony. My expectations in coming here having been confined within reasonable bounds, have been more than realized; but the Government Garden was transferred to me for the public benefit. There were some valuable plants in the Garden at the time it was given up, and Governor Stirling, and the other members of the Executive Council deemed it expedient that these plants should be taken care of, multiplied, and supposing me to be a person likely to carry their resolutions, with regard to them, into effect they made an agreement with me; which agreement is registered in the proper place, and is not disputed. There is no doubt as you observe, that the plants in the Garden at the time it was given up are public property, and there is just a little doubt but that others since introduced by me, and that all layers, cuttings, slips, and offsets, of the originals, are my private property. Your correspondent complains that I ruin the gardeners by selling too low, and you, Mr Editor, seem to think that I sell rather too high. I feel much obliged for the honourable mention you have frequently made of my humble endeavours to deserve public favour, and remain

Your very obedient

Humble servant

JAMES DRUMMOND

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

MR EDITOR. It appears from No. --. of your Gazette, that the Local Government think 1s 6d per lb too much for fresh meat, and in consequence of that price being tendered, they have determined to supply the troops with salt meat. If the Local Government would be at the trouble of taking into consideration certain circumstances connected with the holding and rearing of stock in this Colony, perhaps they might be induced to alter their views, and allow the industrious and enterprising settler a remunerating price for this precious article of consumption; - I say precious, for it is a fact well known to the Local Government, that most holders of stock have been great sufferers on account of the various misunderstandings which have existed between the Natives and the Colonists - misunderstandings over which the proprietors of stock have had no control, and also from other causes and circumstances connected with the formation of a new Colony.

The heavy losses sustained by importers of stock have caused them to expect and ask a high price, which the settler has been obliged to give, or go without. The high rate of wages paid for attendance on stock greatly enhances the original cost, which will be seen from the following calculations. Suppose a settler to purchase ten oxen at £25 each, which is about an average price, a stock-keeper's board and wages per annum will amount to more than one 4th of the purchase money, which must be deducted from the value of the cattle at the end of the year, also deduct one 6th, and in some cases one 4th, for losses; but in the present table, I will deduct one 10th, and then let the Local Government determine whether the poor settler be entitled to 1s 6d per pound for fresh meat or not:-

#### CALCULATION FOR ONE YEAR

	£	s	d
Ten Oxen at £25 each	250	0	0
Loss one-tenth	25	0	0
Stock-keeper's board and wages	70	0	0
	£345	0	0
Ten Oxen kidded at the end of the year, each weighing 35 stone of 14 lbs at 8s 6d per lb	367	10	0
Interest of purchase money at ten per cent	25	0	0
	342	10	0
Loss	2	10	0
	£345	0	0

Should the Local Government be disposed to inquire whether Cows will not pay the settler better than Oxen, I will, for their information, give the following calculation for two years:-

Ten cows at £25 each	250	0	0
Loss one 10th	50	0	0
Stock-keeper's board and wages	140	0	0
	£440	0	0
FIRST YEAR'S PRODUCE			
Ten Calves at £12 each	120	0	0
SECOND YEAR'S PRODUCE			
Ten Calves at £7 each	70	0	0
Ten Cows at £25 each	250	0	0
	£440	0	0
Interest of purchase money at ten per cent	50	0	0
	£390	0	0
Loss	50	0	0
	£440	0	0

It must be evident from the above calculations that the settler would be minus even at 1s 6d per lb, were it not for the small benefit he derives from the manure, and in the latter case he may in addition procure a little milk for his family. How can the settler meet his payments with such returns as these? Yet the Local Government think 1s 6d per lb too much. It strikes me forcibly that the present season is not a proper one for reducing the price of meat – at present flour is 7d and 8d per lb; potatoes 5d and 6d, wheat from 16s to 20s per bushel, and other things equally high. The settler must go into the market and purchase necessaries for his family, or they must starve, and if he has the good fortune to get a 'few months' credit with the merchant, where is he to find the money at the time appointed? Stock is the almost only convertible thing he has in possession, and the Local Government has thought proper to close the market for that – how far such a measure can be justified remains to be proved. The Local Government can never reasonably expect to have meat cheap until the flocks and herds of the Colony are greatly increased, and the price of labour considerably reduced.

T.W.H.

## THE ARMY

THE London Journals state that a Captain Roche Meade is to succeed to an expected vacant majoriet in the 21st Fusiliers. We apprehend there is some mistaken this. The two Majors, Fareweather and Deare, are neither of them likely to move.

The 50th regiment, being under orders for New South Wales, the 92d Highlanders is the next corps for Foreign service, having returned from Jamaica in May 1827, The 64th, 76th, and 70th regiments follow the Highlanders.

The question as to using the percussion locks in the French army is on the point of being decided. Amongst the various trials which have been made, we must refer to those which have been reported in the *Spectateur Militaire*, from a statement of Captain Hauburg of the Hanoverian army, where every thing tending to the improvement of the art of war always met with great consideration. At first each infantry regiment received forty percussion muskets, with instructions to ascertain by experiment whether such guns charged with the ordinary ball cartridges in actual service would answer in a campaign by comparing them with the action of the same number of muskets with flint locks used under the same circumstances. The experiments were tried before twelve Committees appointed for the purpose at the same time, that is in the month of April, when the weather was very rainy in order that the effect might be ascertained under circumstances the most unfavourable that can arise in the course of a campaign. Out of 342 muskets with percussion locks, consuming 27,000 cartridges, there were only 21 that missed fire from the failure of the priming, and 72 from the defect in the charge, making in all ninety-three; while out of the same number of muskets with flint locks, burning the same quantity of cartridges, 1448 missed fire from the priming, and 378 from the charge, making together 1826. The experiments did not stop here. It was desired to ascertain the effect of firing each species of musket reiteratedly for a long time, without their being cleaned. Eleven Committees returned that out of twenty-two percussion muskets, firing 11,000 shots, eight failed in the priming and six in the charge; and out of the same number of muskets with flint locks, 207 shots failed from the priming, and 599 from the charge – in all 806. Still further experiments were made, both in exposing the muskets to a constant rain, by wetting the inside of the cap, and by putting a drop of water into the touch-hole. The result was, that the percussion guns, after being exposed to the injuries of the weather, or even a constant rain, were greatly more to be relied upon than those with flint locks. Marshal Soult, who had been along time impressed with the advantages to be derived from the use of percussion guns, resolved to renew the above experiments in France; and last year, while residing at Saint Ouen, a Committee of Officers, under the Presidency of the Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Light Infantry, repeated all the experiments above related, and the report made thereupon by Captain Vizier, of the Artillery, completely established the supremacy of the new system.

The Parliamentary Committee on army and navy appointments, have come to a decision, that the expenditure of the army can be materially diminished. Sir Willoughby Gordon bestows great praise on the composition of the French army. He says that thirty-one years of service in France, does not wear out a man so much as twenty-one with us. We suppose this is because the French do not send their soldiers to distant colonies. The French soldiers, he thinks, are, on the whole, better off than ours. They can march twenty miles a day, carrying the heavy weight a soldier ought to carry. This, he thinks, is the result of practising the men to march with weights. He seems to have been struck with the march of the French soldiers to Antwerp.

### PAGE 296

“Many people,” he says, “told me that the French army are all boys; but I think that the French army is one of the most effective armies I ever saw. This year they call out 80,000 men – this is of young men between 18 and 20 – and that 80,000 is to replace men that have gone out of the army. Then take the year preceding, and you find the very same ting; so that out of every company the men must be of that age; but they are nevertheless boys – if so called – that are able to carry the same weight that a soldier carries, of fifty six pounds; and in the flank companies more, as they wear a sword; and they will march twenty miles a day, and more for some days consecutively. I examined their packs, and their things in them, with just as much minuteness as I have our own, and found them filled. Do you mean that they could march that distance in service? They did it from Antwerp, and in bad weather. Had they not a great many carriages? Not that I am aware of, beyond the proper number. I saw a regiment reviewed, which had been at Algiers and Antwerp. The same regulations prevailed as with others. They were young certainly; but when you talk of a veteran soldier, my notion of a veteran soldier is not at all an old man, but the man who has served some campaigns; he may possibly be an old soldier, but no man above five or six and thirty years of age can perform a soldier’s duty actively, in my opinion, and carry that weight in the field, which he is obliged to carry; he

cannot walk with the weight of nearly sixty pounds upon his back, for a long time consecutively. I am speaking in the presence of some officers, seniors to me, and that is my settled opinion; and therefore I think that a man who has served 21 years, has given his country the best of his service. – *Morning Chronicle*.

PROMOTION AND MERIT – “To those who may be ignorant,” says the *Morning Post*, “of the reason of Sir H Hardinge having got a regiment – and no military man is ignorant of this reason – we would suggest a perusal of the following extract from Colonel Napier’s *“History of the Peninsular War,”* speaking of the battle of Albuera: “In this desperate crisis, Beresford, who had already withdrawn the 12th Dragoons from the banks of the river, and brought Hamilton’s Portuguese into a situation, to cover a retrograde movement wavered! Destruction stared him full in the face; his personal resource was exhausted and the unhappy thought of a retreat arose in his agitated mind. Yet no order to that effect was given; and it was urged by some about him that the day might still be redeemed by the 4th division. When he hesitated, Colonel Hardinge boldly ordered General Cole to advance, and then riding to Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the remaining brigade of the 2d division, directed him also to march forward into the fight. The die being thus cast, Beresford acquiesced, and this terrible battle was continued. By this movement, was the battle of Albuera won, and to this is Sir H Hardinge indebted for his regiment.” This may be an excellent defence for the promotion of Sir H Hardinge, but what will the pet of the Tories – the protector of the Migulites – what will the Portuguese Marshal, Lord Viscount Beresford, say to his friend of the *Morning Post*? Did the ex-Master General of the Ordnance owe his promotion to the same cause? Did the Duke of Wellington advance him to office and honours in respect of his military incapacity, his wavering in the fight, the exhaustion of his resources, when a young Lieutenant-Colonel could point the road to victory? We will do the noble Lord no injustice; we acknowledge his merit as a drill serjeant, and never questioned his courage as a soldier; but as a General we rate him as low as well may be; and shall continue to cite him as an instance of the abuse of political and patrician patronage; confirming our opinion, for the future, by the authority of the *Morning Post*. Nor are we yet persuaded Sir Henry Hardinge would have attained the just reward of his successful daring, had he been unallied to the peerage, or unsupported by party partialities. – *Tasmanian*.

## THE NAVY

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary Return, his Majesty’s ships and vessels in commission consisted of five first rates, whose joint complements amounted to 2910 men; two second rates, 844 men; four third rates, 2358 men; five fourth rates, 2255 men; ten fifth rates, 2799 men; fourteen sixth rates 2409 men; thirty five sloops 3685 men; thirty-three yachts, surveying vessels, brig-sloops, &c, 1593 men; thirteen steam vessels, 464 men; and twenty-six packets, 754 men. The total amount of wages for the officers and men employed, 22,500 in number, including 12 flag officers, one commodore, 99 secretaries, servants, &c and 2321 men for reliefs, was £687,375. Pay of able seaman £1 14s per lunar month.

The following is the manner in which the King was pleased to announce his royal favour towards the Yacht Club: His Majesty has been pleased to command, through Vice Commodore the Earl of Belfast, that it is his Majesty’s gracious will and pleasure, that an institution of such national utility as the Royal Yacht Club, shall henceforth be known and styled “The Royal Yacht Squadron,” (instead of the Royal Yacht Club) of which his Majesty is graciously pleased to consider himself the head.

## MYSTERIES OF “LLOYDS”

This is a very startling dialogue in “*Tait’s Magazine*”. We give it without comment. It is but one extraordinary truth, of many.

“Then, by that reasoning, a ship-owner may often make a profit by his vessel being lost? It is done every day; it is as common a trade as selling old clothes in Rag Fair. Then, I am sure it would have been to the advantage of the underwriters that the vessel had been preserved? That it most certainly would not. How so, when the property was sacrificed in the sea? It requires but little reflection to discover that, if there were no losses at sea, how could there be any insurances; and it requires just as little to see that the underwriters must get more money than they pay away, otherwise they would become bankrupt. Please explain yourself a little farther? If there be a million of money paid away in Lloyd’s every year, for losses at sea, there must be above a million received: for instance, say a million and a half, and the half million, or the surplus over what is actually paid away, just goes into the pockets of the underwriters. Then, by whom is this million and a half paid? By the Public. But how is it paid? By a tax on merchandize, and all sea-borne commodities. I will again be obliged by your explaining yourself.

“The ‘Shannon’ whaler was going to Davis’ Straits whale fishery, and was lost on the passage out; this, of course, made one ship less in the whale fishery, and consequently one cargo less in the market; and this increases the price of whale oil and bone; and if instead of only the ‘Shannon’ being lost, there be twenty more ships lost in the fishery, the price of these articles will just be increased to the amount or value of twenty-one vessels less at market. I do not believe the public view the loss of ships in this light. No; the great art is in keeping them from knowing this; otherwise Lloyd’s would be deserted. How so? I have already said that if there were no losses at sea there would be no sea insurances. Had the whole crew of the ‘Shannon’ been drowned, and the vessel not heard tell of, what would have been done? The owner, or his broker, would probably have gone into the room upstairs, and offered perhaps 30, 40, 50, 60 per cent or upwards of premium for any person to take risks upon it, and insure its return. What is premium? Money paid to induce parties to take risks. And what would be the consequence if the vessel did not return? The party just loses so much over and above the premium he received, paid back, for every £100 of risk he took upon it. And if it did return? He just pockets so much of premium, as he took of £100 risk upon it. Does either party know where the vessel is all this time? No. If they do, it is fraud. Then, is this not a hazard upon an uncertain event of which neither party knows what will be the issue? It is precisely so. Could vessels be built stronger and safer, and such melancholy accidents as the loss of the ‘Shannon’ be prevented in future? With the greatest ease. They why is it not done? Because it would be against the interests of all the parties I have already mentioned. Is there any proof that vessels might be built stronger and safer? Yes. Where is it? In men-of-war, or ships fitted out by Government. How does the East India Company do with their ships? [Mr Tait is here all mystery. He gets among the stars, and after giving us nine or ten lines of winking ones, goes on fearfully, showing the amount of life and property sacrificed yearly. At least a million sterling he says, is yearly lost.]

Do you mean British subjects and British property only, or the lives and property of all nations? I mean British subjects and British property only. If we include all nations, the amounts will require at least to be doubled. Upon what grounds do you make the calculation? Upon statements and calculations which have lately appeared in the newspapers. Then why do not the public insist upon vessels being made stronger and safer, and this suffering and loss prevented? The public are always slow to move even when their own safety and interests are concerned, and to the vast majority of them these things are not known; and when a vessel is lost, they attribute it to a dispensation of Divine Providence, shrug up their shoulders, bless God it was not themselves, consider it was a fair sea risk, and that it could not have been prevented. Have no attempts been made to inform the public that vessels might be built stronger and safer? Yes,. Many. And what has been the result? The public would not look at any publication or receive and information on the subject. – *Tait’s Magazine*

**ANCIENT MUSIC** – The Egyptian flute was only a cow’s horn with three or four holes in it, and their harp or lyre had only three strings. The Grecian lyre had only seven strings, and was very small being held in one hand; the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of Jericho fall down were only ram’s horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptian; they had no instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire string and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sachel was something like the bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine; and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery. They had no written music; had scarcely a vowel in their language; and yet (according to Josephus) had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the temple of Solomon. Mozart would have died in such a concept in the greatest agonies! – *Dr Burney’s History of Music, vol. 1, p. 249*

**ORIGINAL ANECDOTE** - The minister of a neighbouring parish was called some time ago to effect a conciliation between a fisherman of a certain village and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly in him to chastise manually his beloved *cara sposa*, the minister concluded – “David, ye know that the wife is the *weaker vessel*, and ye should have pity on her.” “Confound her,” replied the morose fisherman, “if she’s the weaker vessel she should carry less sail.” – *Scotchman*

## **MARKET PRICES**

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d  
 Hams, ditto, 1s 6d  
 Butter (salt), 1s 6d  
 Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 2d

Rice, per lb, 6d  
 Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d  
 Rum, ditto, 14s  
 Brandy, ditto, 16s

Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d  
 Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d  
 Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d  
 Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d  
 Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s  
 Ditto, English, 2s  
 Coffee, per lb, none  
 Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
 Milk, per quart, 8d  
 Fowls, each 3 a  
 Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
   swan 6 a 8s  
 Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
 Raisins, per lb, 11d  
 Oil, per gallon, 10s

Gin, ditto, 16s  
 Sugar, per lb, -  
 Tea, per lb 8s 6d  
 Potatoes, per lb, 4d  
 Cabbages, each 3d  
 Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag  
 Wheat, per bushel, 15s  
 Hay, per ton, £8  
 Soap, per lb, 1s  
 Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
 Tobacco, per lb  
 Vinegar, per gallon, 12s  
 Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
 Shot  
 Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
 Single number One shilling  
 Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.



**PAGE 297**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*June 6, 1834*

TENDERS will be received at this Office on Friday next, the 13th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Persons as may be disposed to repair the PUNT at Preston Point Ferry.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment P No. 12 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

THE Perth Building Allotment A No. 14 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 24th Proximo

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**FOR AUGUSTA AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

THE Cutter "CUMBERLAND" will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN MACDERMOTT, Fremantle

**HOTEL AND BILLIARD-ROOM**

W H SMITHERS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that having purchased MR STEEL'S HOTEL, he hopes, by assiduity and attention to the comforts of his guests, to merit and receive their patronage.

"THE BILLIARD ROOM"  
will be opened on MONDAY next, the 9th Instant.

*Fremantle, June 5*

**WANTED**

ONE or two sheets of Parchment –  
The size may be ascertained on application to this Office.

**TO EXCAVATORS**

WANTED. – A Canal cut 160 yards in length, and 12 to 26 feet in depth. Tenders will be received by Private Contract.

For further particulars, apply to Mr KINGSFORD, at his Mills, Perth.

## WANTED ON LOAN

THE sum of £30, on security over any of the following, viz:-

A House and Allotment in Perth, on which £140 has been expended.

A Grant of Land on this side of the Mountains of 1000 acres, on which £110 has been expended in improvements; and a Grant on the Avon of several thousand acres.

For a description of the properties, and further particulars, apply to

W N CLARK, Solicitor

## FOR SALE

A GRANT of LAND, consisting of 3040 Acres, situate on the Avon River, fifteen miles from Kelmscott, and having river frontage, is for sale by Private Bargain.

Apply as above.

*Fremantle*

*May 28, 1834*

## FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF W AND R HABGOOD;

*recently imported*

BOTTLED BEER, Madeira wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen Jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

*Fremantle, May 21*

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY MR L WELCH,

AT

*Leeder's Hotel,*

On SATURDAY, the 14th Inst.,

A VARIETY of useful Articles, including the following:-

Oil Cloths for Tables

Metal Spoons

Combs

Ivory Black

Twine

Net and Lace

Brandy

White and other Paints

Glue

Butt Hinges and Screws

H and F Hinges

Sash, Panel, and other Carpenter's Tools.

A variety of ironmongery, &C, &c

## VINE CUTTINGS

TO BE SOLD at a reasonable price, by the Undersigned, a number of cuttings from Vines grown in the Colony.

J SOLOMON

*Perth*

**TO THE PUBLIC  
EDWARD WOOD  
CABINET-MAKER & JOINER  
NO. 7, KING GEORGE'S TERRACE**

BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform inhabitants of Perth, and its vicinity that he has commenced in the above line of Business, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of Public patronage.

N.B. – Mattresses made on the lowest terms

\*\*\* Funerals performed on the shortest notice

*Perth, May 24*

**NOTICE**

ANY PERSONS having enclosed town allotments, or gardens in Perth, or any of the other towns in the Colony, who may wish to have a supply of food for the silk worms, by the time they are introduced and multiplied, may have one dozen strong cuttings of the white Mulberry, at the moderate charge of one penny each cutting, by applying to

JAMES DRUMMOND,  
Government Garden

**TO BE SOLD**

THAT well known ENTIRE HORSE lately imported by Captain Henderson, now rising 6 years old – warranted sound, a good roadster, and perfectly gentle.

For further particulars apply to MR C SMITH; or, to the Editor of this Paper.

**MAGISTRATE'S COURT – PERTH**

Before the Hon. W H MACKIE, Esq, J.P.

and the Rev J B WITTENOOM, J.P.

George Balquoizon, a man of colour, and an old offender, was charged with breaking into the house of Louis de Mayo, and stealing therefrom certain linen and wearing apparel. Louisa Jones, a girl, 11 years of age, saw the prisoner and another man trying the doors of the house on the day the complainant stated, that the prisoner refused to accompany him to Fremantle in his boat, according to agreement. James Crane, a lad, 13 year of age, saw the prisoner lying down in a saw-pit behind the Lascar hut, and saw some linen lying in it. Lawrence Welch, a constable, at Perth, proceeded to the pit in consequence of the information which had been given to him, and found a pillow case and sheet, the property of the complainant.

Prisoner committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

**PAGE 298**

Cadios, *alias* “William”, a Lascar, was committed for stealing a clothes line from Mr Wood's premises at Perth.

Thomas Dent was charged by Anne Field, wife of George Field of Perth, with abstracting certain monies to the amount of nine and four pence from a bundle which he had volunteered to carry for her, he having overtaken her on the road from Guildford opposite the Pine Apple Inn. They put up on their arrival at the Mason's Arms where sundry potatoes were ordered and quaffed; but which Mrs Field from a proper sense of gratitude for the trouble which Mr Dent had taken in carrying her parcel, felt an obligation to pay for, and accordingly rummaged the parcel to find a piece of blue cotton print, in which were wrapped the crown piece and a dollar; unluckily they were *found* to be missing, and Mr Dent having the parcel under his charge, was held responsible for the contents. Mr Dent denied any knowledge, that there was any money in the parcel, or that monies had been taken out of it; and the five shilling piece which was found on his person he stated was given to him by his wife, and borrowed from Mrs Dodds, at Guildford.

The case was adjourned until further evidence could be procured and reference made to Mrs Dodds.

George Smith was admitted to bail to take his trial for appropriating to his own use, a portion of a cask of paint which had been prepared, by Lacy, Mr Leroux's foreman, to complete the barracks.

The same party was charged with an assault upon J N Lacy, when in the act of removing the timber belonging to Mr Leroux, in the presence of a constable, from Smith's premises. Fined 2s 6d.

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

ON Wednesday, the 4th inst., the "Ellen" (government schooner), Captain Toby, put in, in distress, having lost her bowsprit, and split her mainsail, during a gale of wind which she had encountered for eleven days. Capt Toby left King George's Sound to proceed on his passage to the Mauritius, but owing to this accident, was compelled to put in here to repair the damage which repairs were completed yesterday, and she again put to sea.

### **DEPARTURE**

On Sunday, the 1st inst., the "Quebec Trader", Captain Bellamy, for the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lying in Cockburn Sound – the "Monkey".

### **TO CORRESPONDENTS**

*We must decline giving insertion to A's second communication, on the subject of the Government Garden, as the writer was afforded ample opportunity of laying his statements before the public in his first letter.*

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

**SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834**

WE HAVE no particular news by the Government Schooner "Ellen" from King George's Sound, as it was not anticipated that Capt Toby would have occasion to run in here. The "Jolly Rambler" was there, and intended sailing for this port a few days after the "Ellen", which the storm the latter vessel encountered has most probably retarded. We may therefore look for more full and direct information by the "Rambler", and we trust, in confirmation of the hopes of the Colony at large, she will convey to us the long looked-for intelligence of Sit James Stirling's arrival at the Sound.

The scarcity of employment at the present time, for labourers at Perth, has been the occasion of several applications being made to the Government for relief, which has been extended to the applicants in the following manner:- They are set to work on the roads, for which labour they receive daily 2 lbs of meal, 1 lb of beef, and one shilling. They appear satisfied with this arrangement, and have commenced clearing the road adjoining the new Commissariat Stores, opening an approach to the new Jetty. Several of the men occupied in this work are our best labourers, and men who have been for some time in regular employ, - indeed, who were supposed to be doing well. How they have been reduced to require this assistance, unless by extravagance or intemperance, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is true the prices of the *necessaries* of life have for some time back been extremely high, but these could not run away with the 5s and 6s per day those who have had occasion for labourers have been compelled to pay. Surely some trifle might have been laid aside to provide against the winter season; but no! the same daily round of extravagance, as long as the means last, is indulged in; - the day of retribution at length arrives – and the minds which have been too independent to work, for 5s a day, accept a Government pittance doled out to them by daily allowance. There are, no doubt, some of the applicants who do not merit this reflection; then the greater is the injustice the crowding amongst them a number of persons who have had the means of laying up a provision for the time of need.

As a proof that labour is required in the country, and will be employed at a moderate rate, we have seen a letter from J R Phillips, Esq., on the Canning, in which he holds out a proposition to the Government to employ on his own estate six extra men, provided the Government will supply the meal at the rate they are at present distributing it to the men, to be returned next harvest: (meat and other necessaries to be found by Mr Phillips) and to receive £1 per month, but it must be understood they are to forego the usual allowance of grog. This latter proviso, we suspect, will be a bar to the entertainment of the proposition on the part of the labourers, but it deserves the consideration of the Government, and we have no doubt will meet the concurrence and assistance of most of the Gentlemen Settlers on the Swan and the Canning.

**THE MURRAY RIVER NATIVE “GALUTE” CONFINED IN THE JAIL** – An interesting fact has been communicated to us relative to the sentiments the Natives of Galute’s tribe entertain upon the subject of his confinement, and the constant watchfulness and anxiety they display to be assured that he is in existence. They pay frequent visits by night to the jail, and converse with the prisoner from the outside. A gentleman passing along the street a few nights ago, observed something moving before him, and called out, - the *shadow*, however, instantly vanished, and soon afterwards a native coo-ee (call) was heard. On mentioning the circumstance the following morning to the jailor, our informant heard that the natives were regular in their attendance upon the prisoner, which accounted for this singular apparition.

### **NEW HOLLAND**

*Extracts from Sturt’s Expeditions in Southern Australia*

ON the subject of emigration it is not my intention to dwell at any length. Still, however, it may be useful to offer a few general observations on a topic which has, of late years, become so interesting to the British public.

The main consideration with those who, possessing some capital, propose to emigrate as the means of improving their condition, is, the society likely to be found in the land fixed on for their future residence. One of the first questions I have been asked, when conversing on the subject of emigration, has consequently related to this important matter. I had only then to observe in reply, that the civil and military establishments in New South Wales, form the elements of as good society as it is the lot of the majority to command in Great Britain.

The houses of the settlers are not scattered over a greater surface than the residences of country gentlemen here, and if they cannot vie with them in size, they most assuredly do in many other more important respects; and if a more substantial cottage of brick or stone has any claim to the rank of a tenantable mansion, there are few of them which do not possess all the means of exercising that hospitality for which your communities are remarkable.

But to sever the links of kindred and to abandon the homes of our fathers after years of happy tranquillity, is a sacrifice the magnitude of which is unquestionable. The feelings by which men are influenced under such circumstances have a claim to our respect. Indeed, no class of persons can have a stronger hold upon our sympathies than those whom inherited adverse fortune obliges to seek a home in a distant country. Far, therefore it be from me to dispute a single expression of regret to which they may give utterance. It must however, be remembered that the deepest feelings of anguish are providentially alleviated in time. Our heaviest misfortunes are frequently repaired by industry and caution. The sky clears up, as it were; new interests engage the attempts and the cares of a family or the improvement of a newly acquired property engross the moments which would otherwise be spent in vain and unprofitable regrets

It cannot be doubted that persons such as I have described, whose conduct has hitherto been regulated by prudence, and whose main object is to provide for their children, are the most valuable members of every community, whether young or old. To such men few countries hold out greater prospects of success than New South Wales; for the more we extend our enquiries, the more we shall find that the success of the emigrant in that colony depends upon his prudence and foresight rather than on any collateral circumstance of climate or soil; and to him who can be satisfied with the gradual acquirement of competency it is the land of promise. Blessed with a climate of unparalleled serenity, and the unusual freedom of disease, the settler has little external cause of anxiety, little apprehension of sickness among his family or domestics, and little else to do than to attend to his own immediate interests. I should wish to illustrate the observations by two or three instances of their practical bearing and tendency.

*(To be continued)*

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the “Perth Gazette”*

SIR, - The Challenger buoy in the entrance to Cockburn Sound having broken adrift from its moorings during the late gales, and the Stags’ and Mid beacons being now the only remaining marks afloat by which ships can be guided into the Sound, it may be of use to point out how Navigators may conduct their vessels into that anchorage with safety by these beacons alone, should unavoidable circumstances prevent the others being replaced.

Having approached within a mile and a half of Garden Island, with the Haycock bearing N.E.½N (magnetic), as pointed out by the direction given in the printed chart, a ship may steer to the northward until the jail at Fremantle, or the flag staff near it, is seen opening round the Shag rock, situate near the north end of Carnac Island. She

## **PAGE 299**

will then be in 10 to 12 fathoms water, about three-quarters of a mile west from the Challenger rock, and with the N.E. point of Garden Island bearing about S.E.bE.½ E. (magnetic). If the Challenger and the beacons are not then seen, a course must be shaped for the southern extremity of Carnac, and at the distance of half a mile the Mid beacon will be seen in a line with the Stags' beacon, or nearly so. Steer towards them in a line with each other; pass close on the south side of the Mid beacon, leaving the Challenger rock a long cable's length to the S.W. and close on the north side of the Stags' beacon, leaving the Flat-ledge about a cable's length to the north. Front the Stag's a course E.bS. for 1½ mile will clear the extremity of the N.E. spit; when the largest rock of the Stragglers will be seen around N.E. point of Carnac, and a course may be shaped for any part of the Sound.

I remain, Mr Editor,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J S ROE  
Surveyor General

*Perth, June 6, 1834*

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - I am informed that the expense of taking out a summons in the Civil Court has been raised from 4s 6d to 14s 6d. a matter of such important to the public ought to have been published in your Gazette by the Registrar Clerk. May I ask the reason why this great change in the Court proceedings is not officially made known to those who have to pay the tax?

SENEX

*May 26*

\*\*\* "Senex" has been misinformed. The sum required to be paid to the Registrar Clerk depends upon the cots of the suit: he is authorized to demand such a deposit as will secure the payment of his fees. This arrangement has been made by the Commissioner of the Court, and appears a just and equitable determination and not a tax or imposition, as "Senex" would imply. The fact is, an opinion has been entertained that for 4s 6d any individual could drag his neighbour into court to his serious detriment and loss; and scandalous as the practice may appear we fear it has been acted upon; but this new arrangement is likely to check its continuance. - ED

## **CENTRAL AFRICA**

We learn from a 'Prospectus' laid before the public, that Dr Smith proposes to direct in person a Scientific Expedition into Central Africa with the view of - "elucidating the Geography of these Regions, the nature of their productions, and the advantages they may offer to Commercial enterprise." The sum required to fit out the expedition is to be raised in shares of three pounds each, and the "collections" will be the property of the shareholders.

It appears that two traders, named Hume and Muller, advanced to a point last year which they guessed to be near or within the tropic. Dr Smith's intention, we understand, is to penetrate if possible as far as the Equator.

Since the discovery of the mouth of the Niger, a shorter route than any hitherto known has been open to enterprising explorers, into the dark interior of the African Continent. But the route Northward from the frontiers of the Colony, is in many respects preferable. Here the traveller starts from a healthy climate, which accompanies him unchanged in this respect as far as discovery has yet reached. Should regions of swamp and miasma require to be traversed before the destined spot is attained, he knows that the restorative qualities of a purer atmosphere will increase with every day's journey on his return. He thus meets his greatest obstacle in full vigor, and should he or his party begin to suffer, hope supports and soothes them with promises which can be quickly fulfilled.

The route from the Western coast, where so many travellers have perished, is exactly the reverse of this. There they have been at once plunged into the bosom of fever and dysentery, by which they were weakened and induced almost to despair before the business of Discovery could begin. In Mr Park's last Journey, on his arrival at the Niger, he found that, of *forty-four* persons whom he had brought with him from Pisania, there remained only *six* soldiers and *one* carpenter, all in the most infirm state of health, and one of them deranged. And shortly after *five* more of the party died, amongst whom was his companion and friend Mr Anderson.

By proceeding from our frontier, near a line drawn from North to South through the centre of the Continent, the travellers, besides avoiding the regions of pestilence, will fall in with a less formidable class of native tribes than are to be found near the coasts, and especially near the great rivers where the slave trade has for centuries converted the barbarian into a savage, and the savage into a demon. As far as the missionaries and traders have yet explored in this direction, the natives seem to regard the stranger neither with fear nor hatred. Repeated journeys of great length have recently been made among tribes hitherto unknown, even by name, in every direction Northward of Lattakoo, which have terminated with scarcely any accident deserving the name of an adventure, forming a striking contrast with those attempted nearer the coast on the Eastern side by Cowen and Denovan, Farewell, and others. Dr Cowie and Mr Green fell a sacrifice to the climate. Farewell's murder was partly the effect of a revenge directed against himself and Chaca, with whom he had formed too close a connection to render his passage among the hostile tribes prudent. Cowen & Denovan were lost by an act of great carelessness, having, in the presence of a dangerous tribe, divided their little party into three divisions, which were separately surprised and cut off in an instant. But the fact that a single mistake proves fatal, shows the dangers of the route.

The natives in the interior have never yet come into hostile contact with Europeans. According to the best accounts, they are comparatively tranquil, mild, and even courteous to strangers, though they carry on war against each other with great ferocity.

On the North the jealousy of barbarous nations inflamed by religious hatred, has almost sealed up this continent against discovery by Europeans. Solitary travellers have been cut off one after the other, and it seems impossible to conduct any armed body of men sufficiently large to *act* in self-defence, across the deserts.

In every respect, then, we may consider the route from the frontier of the Cape Colony directly Northward, as beset with the fewest known dangers. The *probable* difficulties and hazards, if we judge from what has been already discovered, are also much less formidable than those which travellers must prepare themselves to meet in other quarters.

The field of research is extensive. From the 32d degree of South latitude to the Northern Tropic, our maps present us with almost a perfect blank. This comprises, perhaps, not less than one-third or one-fourth of the whole continent. And, as we have "*always something new from Africa,*" a successful expedition, even as far as the Southern Tropic, can scarcely fail to increase the sum of Naturalist's stores, while it will afford useful information not only to the trader, but also to the civilized communities now forming on the extremities, and on the coast of Africa. At present we are very much in the dark as to the risk we run of being visited sooner or later by some "*powerful conqueror from the interior.*" That such a person may spring up is rendered more credible than we have hitherto considered it, by the recent acquaintance formed with Dingaan and Massalakitze. Our apprehensions are not strong of any very formidable attack from those chiefs, or from any resembling them in the interior. But it is well to know the character and resources of all who may hereafter become our allies or our enemies.

On these grounds we think any judicious scheme, for exploring the continent in the proposed line, deserves the support of the Public. – *South African Advertiser*

## VARIETIES

**WHY DO PEOPLE HATE THEIR SERVANTS TO DRESS FINE?** – Nothing so surely excites the wrath of a mistress of a "regular family," as the detection of a cap of rich materials on the head of a servant; and if a few ringlets are observed to be making their way from under the lace, the latter days of the world are surely at hand; the measure of the people's iniquity is filled; and, in short, "there are no good servants now a-day." Beauty is itself a decided objection in female servants: tradesmen who procure the domestics of "respectable" people are always forbidden to send a beauty for approbation. "Ma'am, she is too good looking

for you.” “The wretch,” exclaims the lady in her heart. “No, no, Mr So-and-so. I have had enough of your beauties in my house. I want respectable looking women; that is to say, frights. “Adornment is almost as bas as beauty; she is always thinking of the men, the creature.” She is not of the only class of women whose thoughts turn a good deal on the other sex. The fear is, however, lest the men should be thinking of the creature. The lady of the house need not be alarmed, that the charms of her domestic should be increased to a dangerous degree by finery. Men have no eyes for the quality of caps, and are not curious to distinguish between silk and stuff gowns. They are natural philosophers. That sort of instinctive jealousy, which all women, high or low, feel for each other, may be set at ease, as far as regards fine clothes. There are some better reasons for the sumptuary laws of English households. The love of finery cannot be gratified to any great extent out of a female servant’s wages; it is, therefore, a passion, which, like other passions, may lead to transgressions against honesty and other virtues. Moderation, therefore, should be strictly inculcated; but that the heads of establishments should not take pleasure in the ornamental appearance of their handmaidens is a symptom of a narrow and liberal spirit. Neatness of make, goodness of material, and a certain jauntiness of *mise*, are far more consistent with the really good qualities of a female domestic, than a sluttish indifference to costume. The sight of a young woman, though employed in household preparations, well dressed, and well protected from the climate, ought to be a pleasant object to the philanthropist; it argues moreover, a self-respect and pride of person likely to act as a guard against indiscretion. To dress well does not take up more time than to dress ill; and the neat person generally carries neatness into her business. There is a flauntiness inconsistent with a due discharge of duty; this is both unbecoming and improper; the mistress, however, rarely sets about the correction in a charitable spirit, and, instead of improving the girl’s taste, only outrages her self-respect. – *New Monthly Magazine*

**A QUAKER’S BON MOT** – A sailor and a quaker happened once to be travelling together in a stage coach, and certainly more ill-matched companions chance could hardly have brought together. Jack, who was not disposed to be a taciturn as his neighbour, since he could not draw him into conversation, soliloquized aloud every now and then, employing in abundance such strange expletives as “blow my eyes” – “now, blow my limbs” – “now, blow me tight!”. Not relishing such phraseology, the quaker at length drily said to him, “Friend, thee seemest disposed to blow every thing about thee.” Well! Old boy, and do you never blow any thing?” “Yes, but it is only one thing – and yon see,” said he, suiting the action of the word, “that is my nose.”

---000---

At the Ruthin assizes, on Tuesday, 26th August, a learned wigsman put the following question to a witness:- “You are a husbandman, I believe?” “Noa, I’m a single man,” replied the clodpole. – United Kingdom

**WAVERLY CLUB** – A club bearing the above title, has been established on a novel scale in Edinburgh. Upon entering the society every member adopts the name of some person mentioned in the inimitable works of Sir Walter Scott, and at the different meetings of the club preserves the character whose name he has assumed, wearing the costume of the individual he is supposed to impersonate. The society lately celebrated the anniversary of Sir Walter’s birth, Captain Wave in the chair, supported by Henry Bertram Fergus M’Ivor. Rob Roy was vice.

**PAGE 300**

**A LETTER ON COLONIAL LABOUR,  
BY THOMAS BANNISTER, LATE CAPTAIN 25TH FOOT**

*Hobart Town, July 8, 1833*

MY LORD, - Permit me again to draw your Lordships attention to a subject, which I submitted for your consideration last year, viz: to the system of Colonial Labour, and in doing this, I will, with your Lordships permission, venture a little further, to lay before your Lordship some opinions on the policy of the sale of Land in the Colonies.

In my letter of the 18th of March 1832, I asserted that the Indentured system was defective; my subsequent experience confirms me in this opinion; the plan I then urged, and now also do on your Lordships consideration, is very simple, though apparently from its novelty, impracticable.

2. My idea was, and I still entertain it, that a Colony can be established partly on the Convict, partly on the Indentured, and partly on the Free principle; I am aware that every system has its defects, but my



conviction that Western Australia only requires that aid from the mother country which so distant a land, whatever its internal resources may be, must have, to get, if I may be allowed the phrase, the Colony under weigh, must be my excuse, in bringing forward a plan I hope not Utopian.

No one I believe, my Lord, will question, but that the indentured system as it now exists, is defective; but it is submitted that it is no good reason, because this system has hitherto failed, it is impossible that it can be made to work under different Laws, and yet this opinion is very general. I trust, however, if your Lordship will honor me by perusing this letter, you will be impressed with a different opinion, and exert your high influence to bring what I propose under consideration, with the view of trying the experiment in Western Australia. This system, I am sanguine enough to think will work well, if in all its branches, it is enforced and acted upon; simply because it would be the interest of all classes of the community to support it, even to the unhappy man working in chains.

3. Being satisfied that Western Australia possesses resources which only require to be developed by a judicious system, to place her in a few years among the best of the British Colonies, must further be my excuse, for thus earnestly bringing the subject under your notice. "Free Labour" alone in the first years of a Colony, is too expensive. "Indentured Labour", as the Laws are, cannot be depended upon – "Convict Labour" is objected to by many. Your Lordship will quite understand and respect many of the objections to this Labour; but I am inclined to think that people are quite ignorant of the effects of this system, and they are therefore prejudiced against it; it is useless to urge with such persons; statements will not convince them, and they decline going to a Colony in which that system exists, and thus many of the most valuable Settlers are lost – and America gains them, as England, much as she may now disregard it, will one day learn to her great injury; thus, there being three sorts of labour, and each having a certain objection against it, either, from the impossibility of the great body of the settlers employing the "first" owing to its high rate, the "second", viz., the "Indentured", as the Law is now, not to be depended upon, and the "last", viz. the "Convict" having the conscientious, though I confess, I think, mistaken objections of a very great number of persons in the Colony and in England. A system therefore which, it is hoped, does possess the advantage of Free labour, and also that of the Indentured and Convict, without the disadvantages attending the two last, will I trust, not be considered unworthy of the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

4. I have known men, after succeeding in getting their Indentures cancelled, acknowledge that their master was a good and liberal man, and that they wanted for nothing, but that if they could get away from his service, which they unjustly and foolishly called slavery, they could earn more wages! They therefore, as the only means of being free, were drunken, idle, and insolent, intentionally: after they had gained their point, they returned to their old habits of industry, but this proceeding tended to demoralize them, and often did so. The Indentured men leave England well intentioned, but on their voyage, and, after arrival in the Colony, they find that the Laws favour them to the prejudice of their employers, and, of course, they avail themselves of their advantage; far be it from me to urge that harsh Laws should be enacted against any class of my countrymen:- Such is neither my disposition nor intention, but I would protect by Law every description of property, even though it may be in an Indentured Servant. This I submit, is nothing but what is just and right, I will not presume to say what the Law ought to be, further than, that the labouring man of the meanest capacity may comprehend it, when he binds himself for a term of years. I am aware that it may be urged that Laws of a coercive nature are Anti-British, but this my Lord is really a prejudice, if upon this ground alone these proposed Laws are rejected. Does not the Law allow a man to bind himself in England for 12 months as a labourer? Does not the Law extend itself to meet the necessity of the Merchant Service, more particularly in the Whale Fishery in the Southern Seas? Are not Soldiers when they enlist bound by particular and service Laws, and would they not if they were not so bound by the Government break away from their engagement, as Indentured men do, immediately on their arrival in the Colonies? There is no doubt but they would; no one thinks of calling their service a slavery.

5. I submit with the greatest deference, that Laws, called "Laws of Indenture for the Colonies," might be framed, which would check improper conduct of Masters towards their men, and give also ample protection to the Masters and security that they be not defrauded by the men. It occurs to me that no Indenture should be legal beyond four years after the date of agreement, provided the servant is twenty years old or upwards, this would be long enough to remunerate the Master, and therefore equitable and not too long to dispirit the man.

6. That the principle should be, that under no circumstances should the Indenture "*ever be cancelled,*" except on non-payment of wages, and then if the Magistrates order is not paid within ----- days, after being

presented, or good grounds shewn for the non-payment, it to be lawful for such Magistrates to releases the man from his engagements, and the decision, whatever it may be, to be final.

7. That, in case of misconduct on the part of the master, either on account of bad provisions, or anything else, two Justices of the peace to have power on a second proved complaint, to take the man away from him, and to re-assign him to some other party in the Colony for the period unexpired, at the same rate of wages; the master to pay costs and also the expense of transfer. This would protect the man against the master, and he not gaining any thing would not be upon the watch to prefer vexatious charges against his master, when his success would not give him his liberty; this good therefore would arise, that the master, by the great loss he would sustain, would be kind towards his servant, and the servant having nothing to gain by misconduct would do this duty cheerfully towards his master.

8. In case of the servant's misconduct proved before a Justice, or two Justices of the Peace, the same summary modes of punishment, as are in force in the other Colonies against assigned servants, with the exception of flogging and extention of the agreement, to be legal, with the addition, that in case of drunkenness, the fine to be levied against the man, and charged against him by the master, one half for the master for loss of time, the other half to the informer or prosecutor, and the master to be authorized to charge the man, on proving the same on oath before a Justice of the Peace, for twice as many day's pay as he shall prove himself entitled to, in consequence of his having suffered the loss of such day's work from the irregularities of the said man.

9. That, in addition to fine, the Magistrates shall have the power to sentence the servant to hard labour and imprisonment, on his, the servant, being convicted a third time, the time to be limited to ----- days, and in case the servant should be in debt from such irregularities to his master, that he shall not be released from his Indentures until the same is worked out or paid, at the rate of free labour.

10. That, as great loss and much inconvenience has been sustained and felt by masters from their servants making vexatious complaints against them on account of food &c, and refusing to eat that which is good and wholesome, on the master's proving that the complaint is groundless and vexatious the Justice of the Peace to be authorized to direct that the master be remunerated by the servant for loss of time, at the rate of free labour, and further, for every day so lost, two additional days to be added to the original Indenture.

11. That, in case a man should be sent to hard labour, the time, which the man may be absent from his master's service, not to count as part of his servitude, and the man to be charged with all expenses, except living, which must be defrayed by the Government.

12. That, after a man has been punished more than once by the master, the master may make application to two Justices of the Peace to transfer him to some other party, and it to be legal for such Justices to entertain such application, and re-assign the man should they think proper to accede to the request of the master, the party to whom the man is re-assigned, to pay such sum to the master as may be considered equitable by the Magistrates, and to prevent any collusion on either side, a list to be kept by the Chairman of each Petty Sessions, of the persons requiring servants, and the first person on each list to be preferred, if prepared with sufficient money to pay the old master.

13. That, it has happened, and of course may happen again, in a case of difference between a master and his men, that the latter have left their service in a body to prefer a complaint to a Magistrate, and that the consequence has therefore been, that the females and children of the family have been left totally unprotected and exposed to outrage, if not murder, on the part of the Natives. To prevent such a possible calamity, I submit, that there ought to be a clause introduced, that the men may not suffer from not being allowed to go in a body to the Magistrate, their doing which will necessarily risk the safety of the females and children, suppose there were four men servants, two only ought to be allowed to leave the premises for the purpose of making their complaint, under the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of the case, at the discretion of the Magistrates; no injustice could take place from the introduction if such a clause, and protection would be secured to his Majesty's subjects in a new Colony, and would not prevent the men from making their complaint in a fitting manner.

14. That, persons convicted before two Justices of tampering with, or seducing servants from the service of the master, or harbouring them to the prejudice of the master, or in any way aiding or assisting her or them, either with lodging, clothing, or food, &c &c shall be subject to such punishment as people are, who may be convicted of seducing &c Soldiers. – (*To be continued*)

## **MARKET PRICES**

### **RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s; swan 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 301**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*June 12, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has directed the following Abstract of the produce of the Revenue from the first of July 1832, to the 31st of December 1833, to be published for general Information.

PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**ABSTRACT OF THE PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
FROM THE 1ST JULY 1832 TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1833**

Period		Duty on Spirits	Licenses	Seizures of Spirits	Fines	Total Amount Received
From	To	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1832						
July 1	Sept 30	106 3 1	99 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	205 14 9
Oct 1	Dec 31	239 6 0	4 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	243 9 4
1833						
Jan 1	Mch 31	429 19 0	470 0 0	6 3 9	0 0 0	906 2 9
Apr 1	June 30	250 0 0	22 10 0	0 0 0	1 10 0	274 0 0
July 1	Sept 30	627 18 9	6 5 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	640 3 9
Oct 1	Dec 31	241 7 0	4 3 4	0 0 0	3 1 6	<u>248 11 10</u>
						£2518 2 5

JOHN LEWIS  
*Acting Treasurer*

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment P No. 12 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

THE Perth Building Allotment A No. 14 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 24th Proximo

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court-house at Fremantle, in the said Colony, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. Dated this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

A H Stone  
Clerk of the Peace

## WANTED

ONE or two sheets of Parchment. The size may be ascertained on application to this Office

*Lost, on Monday, the 29th May 1834, at Perth, or its neighbourhood*

AN UMBRELLA, with a crook handle to it, the brass tip a little worn. Whoever has found the same and will return it, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to the Office of this Paper:- and whosoever detain it after this public notice, will be presented as the law directs.

## FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF W AND R HABGOOD;

*recently imported*

BOTTLED BEER, Madeira wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen Jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

*Fremantle, May 21*

## PERTH CHAPEL AND SABBATH SCHOOL

THE above place will be opened, for the Public worship of GOD, on Sunday, June 22d 1834

\*\*\* Service to commence at half-past 6 in the Evening.

*Advantageous opportunity for the Investment of CAPITAL*  
**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**

ONE SHARE of the new "WESLEYAN CHAPEL".

For further particulars, apply to

J R LACY

*Perth, June 10*

## TO THE LADIES

A YOUNG MAN about 22 years of age, without incumbrance, wishes to form a union with a young Lady of about that age, prepossessing in person, and competent to manage the household affairs. The advertiser feels convinced that neither his person nor circumstances can form any objection to the views of any young lady, he having a comfortable home, together with other advantages too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Letters to be addressed to I.Z., to be left at the Post-office, Perth.

## HOTEL AND BILLIARD-ROOM

W H SMITHERS respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that having purchased MR STEEL'S HOTEL, he hopes, by assiduity and attention to the comforts of his guests, to merit and receive their patronage.

"THE BILLIARD ROOM"

will be opened on MONDAY next, the 9th Instant.

*Fremantle, June 5*

## TO EXCAVATORS

WANTED. – A Canal cut of 160 yards in length, and 12 to 26 feet in depth. Tenders will be received by Private Contract.

For further particulars, apply to Mr KINGSFORD, at his Mills, Perth.

## VINE CUTTINGS

TO BE SOLD at a reasonable price, by the Undersigned, a number of cuttings from Vines grown in the Colony.

J SOLOMON *Perth*

**PAGE 302**

### FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE ELEPHANT IN NEW HOLLAND

In a pamphlet published last year at Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev J D Land, detailing the steps which had been taken for the establishment of an Academical Institution, or College, in that Colony, we find the following statement:-

“A collection of fossil bones which had been discovered in a limestone cave at Wellington Valley, by George Rankeen Esq of Bathurst, and to the discovery of which the writer had the honor of calling the attention of the Colonial public in an anonymous letter published in the ‘Sydney Gazette’ about eighteen months ago, was entrusted to the writer by Mr Rankeen for Professor Jameson, of the University of Edinburgh. One of the bones had evidently belonged to some large animal, and Professor Jameson and an eminent naturalist of the College of Surgeons in London, to whom it had afterwards been coincided in regarding it as a bone of the Hippopotamus. Not satisfied, however, with their own opinion concerning it, it was subsequently sent to M. le Baron Curvier, of Paris, and that distinguished naturalist Professor Jameson informed the writer just before leaving Scotland) had ascertained that it was the thigh bone of a young elephant, thereby establishing the important and interesting fact, that the wilds of Australia were once traversed by that enormous quadruped. – *Penny Magazine*

### THE ORNITHORYNCHUS

THE following interesting fact in Natural History was communicated by Dr Weatherhead to the Committee of Science of the Zoological Society at a recent meeting:-

For the last five and twenty years naturalists in Europe have been striving to obtain the carcase of the impregnated female *Ornithorynchus paradokus*, for the purpose of ascertaining its mode of gestation, but without success; for it is by dissection alone that the hitherto doubtful and disputed point concerning the anomalous and paradoxical manner of bringing forth and rearing its young can be satisfactorily demonstrated.

The long-sought for desideratum is at length attained. Through the kindness of his friend Lieutenant the Hon. Lauderdale Maule of the 39th Regt. Dr Weatherhead has had the bodies of several ornithorynchi transmitted to him from New Holland, in one of which the ova are presented, establishing, along with other curious circumstances ascertained, the extraordinary fact, that this animal, which combines the bird and quadruped together in its outward form, lays eggs and hatches them like the one, and rears and suckles them like the other. – *Penny Magazine*.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Lying in Cockburn Sound.- The “Monkey”

### THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834

“AN OLD SETTLER” in his communication, which will be found under the head of “Correspondence”, in advocating the cause of the labourer, strikes at an evil – the payment of wages in stores – which has been long growing upon us, and has at length steeled down into a system to the entire exclusion of cash payments. This evil is great, but in many cases unavoidable, and we fear without a remedy; indeed we cannot see the propriety of calling upon the Government to interfere in matters of private bargain between the labourer and the master. If employment was more abundant than it chances to be at this present season of the year the evil would correct itself; the labourer, of course, would seek the employer who would advance him the most liberal terms; we cannot see, therefore, the justice of insisting that a contractor for erecting public works should be compelled to adopt any particular mode of payment. The labourer, if he is imposed upon by

extortionate prices being affixed to the articles of consumption which he may require, has an easy remedy – let his engagement be made to be paid either in stores at a certain price, or at the average market price; a breach of this agreement on the part of the master would soon be redressed, on application being made to the nearest magistrate. People must learn to take care what bargains they make; if entered into with circumspection, although the times, we admit, are pressing, they will have less reason to complain, and the law will protect them.

‘COLONUS,’ no doubt, has it in contemplation to favour us with his lucubrations on the subjects of enquiry which he has himself raised. We suspect we shall find him battling with his own shadows, - it will, however, be interesting, as we are verging towards “beggary and bankruptcy,” to know the cause; “Colonus,” we hope, will not forget to supply the remedy to heal the wound he is about to probe. If he will favour us with his communication early in the week, it shall appear, with accompanying remarks, which may tend to elucidate our present position – the result we presume the writer has in view.

GALUTE, the native, who was severely flogged a short time back, and who has been confined in Fremantle jail, for committing a robbery at Mr Shenton’s mill, opposite Perth, was liberated on Tuesday last, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

A PETITION., we hear, is about to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council soliciting the withdrawal of the Proclamation which proscribes the native “*Weeip*,” and offers a reward for his apprehension. Several names we hear will be attached to this petition.

THE AGRICULTURISTS, we believe, are about to memorialize the Government to enter into an engagement to take a certain quantity of wheat at a fixed price at the ensuing harvest. The experiment operated beneficially last year to both parties.

ADDITIONAL BUILDING TO BE ATTACHED TO THE JAIL AT FREMANTLE – A building has been contracted for which will form a handsome front to the jail at Fremantle; it will project 12 feet from the original building, and extend 34 feet in length, presenting an elevation of 30 feet facing the High-street. The design is unique, and will add much to the effect of the present building, as well as affording accommodations embracing superintendents apartments, and a Justice Hall, which have been long required. The principal approach to the jail will be by the old steps (which we expect to see enlarged, to correspond with the design about to be carried into effect,) to the summit of the hill, and from thence to the jail door, by a flight of steps of appropriate dimensions. The interior of the building consists of an entrance hall with superintendents apartments, and a passage through the armoury and chain room, (at present the apartments of the keeper of the jail,) to a stair case leading to the justice hall, the front windows overlooking the town of Fremantle, at a considerable elevation. This room can be appropriately applied as a place of public worship, - in the absence of other arrangements, - as the prisoners might be afforded the opportunity of attending. The design of the original building, as well as this addition, is extremely chaste and creditable to the talent of our Civil Engineer H R Reveley Esq. The expense attending this new building, we believe, is but trifling, as the prisoners are to be employed in quarrying and laying the stone work. The carpenters work is alone contracted for.

### **MAGISTRATE’S COURT – PERTH**

*Pee Buckus*, a Lascar, was charged with entering a house at Bull’s Creek belonging to Mr Thomas Middleton, and stealing therefrom some beef, rice, two pair of cordorroy trowsers, and a fustian jacket. Mr Middleton’s sons, who reside at the house, left it on Sunday last, and came to Perth to spend the day with their friends; on their return on Monday morning they found that two of the window shutters had been opened, one forcibly. On searching the house, the articles enumerated above were missing.

William House deposed, that he saw a smoke in the house, and knowing the Middletons had left it, he sent over to see who was there, and was told that it was a Lascar, who had got permission to go in. Doubting the fact, he went over on the Monday morning, and found the prisoner in Mr Middleton’s bed, and took him into custody until Mr M’s arrival, who immediately recognised the jacket and trowsers the man had on.

The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A PIG case. – John Crane claimed compensation for a quantity of grain which he had given to a neighbour’s pig in mistake, supposing it to be his own. Although this case did not appear to have been got up with a view

to extort an unreasonable price for the grain, the Magistrates seeing the opening which was afforded for exaction, expressed their determination only to allow such charges as under the circumstances might appear fair and equitable. The pig in question had been fed for some time on wheat, for which it was stated £1 per bushel had been given.

### **CIVIL COURT**

*Perth, Tuesday, June 10, 1834*  
Before G F MOORE, ESQUIRE, Commissioner

*Bellamy v Gibbs* – This was an action to recover £32 7s 11d for freight and expenses on sundry goods, the property of the defendant, shipped in London on board the “Quebec Trader”, and landed at Fremantle.

MR BUTLER, on behalf of the defendant, required security for the payment of costs, if the case should be decided against the plaintiff.

CAPT HENDERSON (the agent for the plaintiff) said, he was prepared to become security for the payment of the costs, provided the Court required it, otherwise certainly not.

COMMISSIONER – I must confess it is desirable that parties appearing in this Court, representing persons who have left the Colony, should be made liable for all the expenses which may be justly charged against them, otherwise a person who indulged a bad feeling against another might instruct an agent to annoy and harass his opponent by vexatious proceedings, and when the defendant had incurred the expenses, nobody could be found upon whom the costs could be fixed. This is not the first time the difficulty has presented itself.

CAPT HENDERSON disclaimed any intention of avoiding the costs – he merely wished to be sanctioned in his proceedings by the opinion of the

### **PAGE 303**

Court, and would therefore give his word to be held accountable for the costs.

THE COMMISSIONER remarked, that his observations were meant to apply generally, and not as reflecting in any way upon Capt Henderson.

The case was then proceeded in.

MR BUTLER submitted that they had no right to detain the goods, and bring an action; and wished the Commissioner to take a minute of his objection.

MR CLARK, for the plaintiff, then stated his case:- Mr Gibbs (the defendant) and family embarked in London on board the “Quebec Trader”, but there was no contract to convey the goods further than Fremantle; they were consequently landed and placed in the charge of Capt Henderson, as agent for Capt Bellamy. A passage was procured for the defendant and family in the Government Schooner “Ellen” which he declined accepting, and entered into a train of litigation which gave rise to a correspondence insulting to Capt Bellamy, who had proffered every accommodation in his power, offering to forego all charge for freight.

MR BUTLER maintained that the captain had no right to tranship a passenger who had embarked on the faith of a public notice inserted in the *United Kingdom* newspaper for two or three successive months. The mere advertisement holding out a promise to proceed to King George’s Sound, he insisted, was a sufficient proof of contract, and the vessel ought to have proceeded to that port.

THE COMMISSIONER was of opinion that the goods being conveyed to this port was sufficient. No contract was proved that the passengers and goods were to be taken on in the “Quebec Trader” to King George’s Sound; and if people would neglect the ordinary precautions, and involve themselves in difficulties, they could not fairly seek relief in a Court of Justice.

It appeared no bill of lading had been taken for the goods, and the document produced last court-day, purporting to be a receipt signed by Mr Taylor, the owner of the vessel, for a portion of the passage money, it



was sworn, to best of the belief of Mr Spencer, who had been in Mr Taylor's counting-house for 6 years, was not in the hand writing of Mr Taylor. Mr L Samson was called to prove that the rate of freight £4 4s per ton was the charge generally made to those persons who had received goods by the "Quebec Trader".

Judgment for the Plaintiff.

[It was gratifying to see the Court but thinly attended, and the list of causes comparatively trifling – an earnest, it is to be hoped of the gradual decay of the spirit of litigation for which some parties have been pre-eminently signalized. We are happy to observe that this peculiar taste is only confined to a few, who, whatever their dispositions may be, will not have it in their power to "leaven the whole lump."]

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

MR EDITOR. Allow me, Sir, to claim your attention on a subject of great importance to the Inhabitants of this Colony, but more especially to the working classes – and I trust you will, upon deliberation, advocate the removal of the complaint which I have to make. It is the obligation which the whole of the working classes now labour under of being compelled to take from their employers the amount of their week's wages in goods, &c; as it is almost impossible that any master can have every article which is necessary for the support and comfort of man, he must go with a shortened allowance, or draw an extra quantity of such goods as he can get, and exchange (at a terrible discount) with some one else for the necessaries required. This, Mr Editor, is in itself quite cause enough to produce discontent amongst the most useful members of society; but the complaint does not end here. It must drive out of the Colony all the best mechanics and labourers whenever they can muster the means to go. The system is more particularly to be deprecated when used in the erection of public works, considering that the only circulating medium we have or reserve to exist upon (at present having no export) is what proceeds from the Government chest; and the issue is indeed small, used even so economically for all to get a portion. Considering this, it is indeed hard upon all classes that the men should be paid in stores, thereby preventing the money circulating through the country. Look how all the men in any branch or trade must suffer by the system. The money expended for public works ought to be, and I have no doubt is intended by Government, for the public good, - but how can it be so when the money passes only from the Commissariat chest into the hands of the masters, and from thence to some captain of a ship, and is lost in the Colony for ever, benefiting only the builders; as to any one else deriving any advantage, it is absurd to think of it. The system of payment totally preventing any man from saving any thing to procure a few comforts, or improving any part of his Colonial property, thereby striking at the very root of the prosperity of the Colony; because what signifies the amount a man may ask for his labour, or the master agree to give, the employer having it in his power immediately to lower the wages, by charging an additional price for his goods, or, in other words, raising his currency, and reducing the man's wages at his will, without any appeal for the sufferer. The desperate condition must reduce all men to who live by the labour of their hands, after all power is taken from them affixing the price of their own property (their labour) in the market, renders them worse off than convicts. The West Indian slave or the parish pauper all allow that they are paid the amount of their labour in goods. They have a fixed and stipulated ration secured to them by the State, let the price be what it will; not so with the labourer in Swan River: he lies wholly at the mercy of his master. The employer of labour for private works may have some excuse in not being able to procure money to pay them, perhaps, receiving the whole amount of his work in stores, - not so with the builder of public works; he receives the whole amount in specie. Pay the men in cash, or in some fixed currency, or you will have the Settlement in a worse state than ever were the Sister Colonies, when every Jew or travelling pedlar who designated themselves merchants issued forth their promissory notes. That observer, on the "Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith, justly declared, that "Property in labour, as the foundation of all property, ought to be held most sacred." The answer of many, I have no doubt, will be – Oh! The laws on the Tally system are abolished. Be it so. Laws that are good for England, are not always to be so for an Infant State. But the abolition of these laws do not appear to be good even in England, as London now groans under it, and petition upon petition have been presented to the House of Commons for them to be amended. If the system cannot be altered for the present, let the Government pay for their buildings in stores, and the profit go to the credit of the Colony, they will then be able to erect more, and all will be treated alike.

I now, Mr Editor, leave it with you as in more able hands, and beg to subscribe myself

"AN OLD SETTLER."

*June 11*

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

MR EDITOR, - I am not of opinion that all the data on which are founded the very sensible and useful remarks contained in the letter of your correspondent T.W.H. are incontrovertible. The subject matter of that letter is, notwithstanding, of such vital importance to the existence and future condition of this Colony, that I shall offer no apology in pursuing the writer's observations to some other points connected with it, following his example in restricting them to the agricultural and pastoral classes, as of infinitely the greater moment.

We have already passed the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Colony, and three or four years have elapsed since the majority of the number of our agricultural settlers have selected and commenced cultivating their grants: let us for a moment pause, and consider what results have yet been attained, what we have done for ourselves, what inducements we can point out for others to follow the footsteps of our hithertofore untrod path. The least sanguine of the original stock of settlers are disappointed, that, before this late period, the Colony has not made greater progress; that, allowance being made for the great and unexpected difficulties to be met and surmounted in the formation of all new colonies, more especially in this where the exaggerated colouring of its first description, led the coolest heads to miscalculation in the adequacy of the means to be applied, we are still to seek abroad for a large proportion of our subsistence, as well in grain as animal food, that, so far from having advanced towards a state of independence, many are reduced to, or fast varying towards, beggary and bankruptcy. Let us enquire what impediments natural or unavoidable, or arising though accident or ignorance, have obstructed our arrival at the great good and aim of our desires, the production by our own labour of all the first wants of life; finally, what well-founded expectations have we still remaining to cheer us in our future exertions to attain that state.

I will continue this subject on a future occasion; in the intrim - I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

COLONUS

## VARIETIES

**WASHING SALADS AND VEGETABLES** - "The idea having been suggested," says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine*," to my master, by Mr Brown, of Dalkeith, of having a tub of salt water from the sea, and steeping them a few minutes in that; we immediately adopted his advice, and succeeded perfectly in detaching every thing of the animal kind from leaves. My mistress was so much pleased with the thing, that she has since had every kind of salad washed in this way, especially such as grow close to the ground, and are apt to have worms and slugs gathered with them. We have even had small red worms come out of cabbages and lettuce, besides green flies and caterpillars. After the vegetables remain three or four minutes in the salt-water cistern, whatsoever has been in them comes out, and is seen writhing and dying in the water, just as worms come out of the ground and died on the surface, after a watering of lime-water. The vegetables are then taken out and washed with fine fresh water in the usual way. Salt is now so cheap, it will cost very little, and the same water will last for weeks, the worms, &c, being strained out of it."

**BULLOCK CURRENCY** - Throughout the kingdom of Bornon, in the centre of Africa, bullocks are the medium of commerce for every thing. You must give from 100 to 150 bullocks for a good horse, and from 30 to 40 bullocks for a handsome slave.

**INDEPENDENCE** - "It is an old maxim enough among us, that we possess the sturdy sense of independence - we value ourselves on it; yet the sense of independence is often but the want of sympathy with others. There was a certain merchant sojourning at an inn, whom the boots by mistake called betimes in the morning. 'Sir,' quoth the boots, 'the day is breaking.' The merchant turned round with a grim look - 'Let it break,' growled he, 'it owes me nothing!' This anecdote is rather characteristic; it shows the connexion between selfishness and independence."

## A LETTER ON COLONIAL LABOUR, BY THOMAS BANNISTER

LATE CAPTAIN 15TH FOOT

*(Continued)*

15. That, persons employing Indentured servants without the consent of the masters, of such servants, shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, be fined ---- pounds, and in default of payment, within one week, shall be sentenced to ----- weeks, or months, hard labour, as the case may deserve.

16. These last two clauses are of great moment, for well intentioned, but ignorant Peasantry are often misled by designing men.

17. That, the masters of Ships taking Indentured servants from the Colony, without proper authority, to be subject to the same laws, as those are, who take away Convicts, and the Government to prosecute, this would be but just, since it is of a public nature, one half of the fine to go to the Crown, the other half to the injured party.

18. In cases of sickness, one half of the medical attendance to be paid by the master; the other half by the man; this arrangement will prevent the man, as is often the case, pretending to be sick, when he is really not so, and, also

#### **PAGE 304**

when he is truly sick, great kindness and care will, it is presumed, be paid by the master to him, since he cannot entertain an idea, that any man for the sake of punishing him, would pay for the enjoyment of that satisfaction largely.

19. That, for the encouragement of Indentured servants, both men and women, for the next thirty years, shall be entitled to a Grant of one hundred acres of land free, on being able to produce a certificate from their masters of good conduct, during the whole of their service; but this land not to be granted to any man, or woman, who has changed his or her place, unless that change is most satisfactorily explained on the Indenture.

20. With respect to women servants, some steps ought to be devised to ensure their service, after they are sixteen years of age, for four years; this is a most important part of the subject, and I have no doubt, that your Lordships mind being brought to reflect upon it, some practicable mode will suggest itself to you.

21. I submit, my Lord, that laws of the nature I have ventured to propose, would be beneficial to both parties, since every man leaving this Country, as an Indentured servant does, or ought to look forward to the day, when he may become a master, and the Laws, which kept him to his engagements, when under Indenture, would protect him in his property, when he would have servants of his own.

22. With respect to convict labour, I submit, that no prisoner be assigned to any person in Western Australia, that they be employed in all description of works, such as making Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Wharfs, felling timber for Government, preparing the country for remote settlement, in fact, any manner by which the public would benefit, this would make them what they really ought to be, viz. the forerunners of civilization.

23. That the men in proportion, according to their length of service, should have tickets-of-leave, after a certain number of years correct conduct in the Gangs.

24. That no exceptions be made, in favour of any Convict, except where the public service might benefit such as constables, javelinmen, &c.

25. That there be two descriptions of Gangs, with, and without irons.

26. That, the number of years, for a seven, fourteen, or life Convict, to serve in the Gangs, before he can get his ticket-of-leave, to be mentioned, and the ticket-of-leave always to be granted, except the man should have conducted himself incorrectly, but his additional period to serve, to be defined. Thus, seven years' men, if sent at all, three years in the Gangs, and the remainder of their sentence to have tickets-of-leave on good conduct, to be mustered weekly if living in Town; and monthly, if in the Country; paying to the Government by annual instalments the expense their Country has been put to, by their crimes.

Fourteen years' men, four years in the Gangs, four years to be mustered weekly if living in Town; and monthly, if in the Country; and the remainder of their time annually, paying to the Government &c &c.

Life men, five years in the Gangs, five years to be mustered weekly if in the Town; and monthly if in the Country; (annually paying to the Government &c &c) five years annually mustered, and if conduct irreproachable, then to be free men in the Colony, and after five years more good conduct, to be free to leave it.

The establishment of a scale somewhat of this description it is supposed, would have a great tendency to induce good conduct, first, from the fear of losing their tickets-of-leave, and secondly, from the hope that it would hold out, to the most obstinate offender.

27. It is supposed that the lands in a new Country, would become really worth the purchasing, as soon as the Roads, Bridges, &c &c were made, through a line of good Country, and that, therefore, their sale after a short time would realize a very considerable sum annually, this system, or one somewhat like it, would give the Colony the benefit of a Convict Establishment, without its disadvantages, and it would really operate as a punishment against men who has been so unfortunate, or criminal, as to break the laws of their Country; the punishment, though certain, would not be too severe to make the men despair, for good conduct would entitle them to indulgence, and they would then, if they persevered therein, have the same opportunity of doing well as others.

28. I have stated that if this plan is acted upon, and ten years would prove it that it would be beneficial to the master, to the servant, to the public, to the Government:- by this I mean, first, to the master, because he would have a security conferred by it to his property, and consequently there would be no limit to his enterprise, but what prudence would present; to the servant, because such a system, as far as human laws, and inducements can do so, would make it extremely difficult for him, to act otherwise than honestly, and the inducements to act so, would be greater, since it would be to his great interest to be honest, and, if I am not mistaken on this point, I think the system would have the cheerful support of the Indentured men, simply because it was their interest to support it; honest men require no check, dishonest men would soon discover how their real interest lay, and, is it to be too sanguine to conclude, that a system, the supporting of which through a principle of self-interest, the ruling passion of men, and which naturally led men to be regular for a few years, would have a most happy effect upon their after years? The fact of having performed his engagements honestly, sustaining thereby a previous good character, which would be the pride of his children, and the strength of the Colony, morally as well as physically, would have this effect, those persons who think that people in the humbler walks of life do not value character, know little of human nature, and less of their countrymen. It is of little consequence how you obtain such a result, a system which has in view such a result, surely is worth consideration, and thinking so, I am induced to submit this plan for consideration. It is quite clear, that that which is of advantage to the master, and to the servant, must be so to the public; and the value of the lands, and they would become valuable by the Roads &c being made through the country by the gangs to be established under this system, would be so great as in a few years, to pay the expense of the Government, and therefore of advantage to it.

29. With respect to the sale of lands, I think there can be no question, but that measure is one of great wisdom, provided, the proceeds be laid out for Colonial purposes, and the only way this can be done with advantage to the Colony, and eventually to the Mother Country, is, that these proceeds be credited to the Local Government, and expended in the Colony, to meet the expenses of the Government, in lieu of taxation, in fact, to give all the waste lands to the Local Government for the benefit of the Colony, in the place of sending these monies out of the Colony, and introducing through them a pauper population into it; it may be said that such a system would prevent the flowing of population into it; it may be said that such a system would prevent the flowing of population to the Colony, and that it would work injuriously to the mother country, by not drawing off a portion of its people. I submit, as under it, the Colony could but be wealthy and prosperous, and never as under the system pursued elsewhere, losing its life blood in a great portion of its capital being constantly withdrawn from circulation, by being sent away, and receiving in exchange but a pauper population, that the inducement to persons in England to emigrate, would be so great, that emigration would set towards it, much more rapidly, than under the present system, of what might unfairly be termed a forced emigration. An immense stimulus to exertion would be to give to every cultivator a bonus in some way if before the expiration of --- years he shall have cleared and brought into cultivation --- acres of his estate. The most difficult thing for Government to do, is to leave the people alone, and make good laws, people themselves always can and do find ways and means to pursue their interests, and if they should fail, they would not accuse the Government of deception, as many now do in Australia and Van Diemen's Land. Capitalists, if the indentured laws now proposed were passed, would take out the people, who, though poor, would be well selected and consequently useful; and those who had just sufficient to pay the expenses of the voyage, would at once find themselves in a stirring, healthy community; every year the Colony would increase in a sound population, worthy of the mother country, which would find itself amply remunerated in the legitimate gain of the Colony, viz. a market for its manufactures. The local Government would soon cease to be a burden on it, and in a few years, I think I am not too sanguine in anticipating it would, altogether in its expenses, be independent.

30. One great source of revenue in the United States of America, has been, I believe, for years, the sale of the public lands, and the proceeds appropriated as a set off against taxation; the result has been, not only that taxes have been so much less, but that annually so much more capital was actually created, and the man who did not purchase in a degree, benefited by his neighbour, increasing his estate, by being less taxed, but under this system he is injured in the proportion to the quantity of money leaving the Colony. Had the proceeds of their lands been sent to England, and had they received in lieu thereof, a pauper population, America would long since have been impoverished, for the system acts in many ways against the Colonies; first, it saps up, as it were, a great portion of the ready money, and consequently is fatal; secondly, it acts as a double taxation, because every shilling raised in this way, unless it is again thrown back upon the community, by being expended in it, operates ruinously by every year impoverishing the Colony to that extent; thirdly, by lessening the quantity of money in the Colony, it raises the interest of it; and lastly, by its being sent out of the country, or being kept in the Government coffers, the Colony loses what it would otherwise gain, were it fully employed by different classes in the community. Money in Colonies is of far more value than in the mother country, consequently the taking of it from them, by the sale of lands, is to them more injurious than the abstracting annually from England of a giving sum of money, just in the proportion of its greater value. And what does the mother country gain? That which is of little, or, comparatively speaking, no value to her, in fact, in a few years she would be a loser, from the circumstance of the system, sending as it does the capital away, acting against the real interest of the Colony, and consequently will impoverish it, and the mother country would have a poor community to purchase its manufactured goods; independently of this, the Colonists would then be impressed with an opinion very different from that generally entertained, - viz. that England had for her Colonies a real parental feeling, and that her policy was directed for the benefit of both, instead of being exclusively confined to herself. Knowing that the present system is injurious to the Colonies, and thinking in the end it will injure the mother country, or not benefit her, will, it is hoped, be a sufficient excuse for my submitting the subject of this letter for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be.

My Lord,

Your lordships' most obedient,

Humble Servant,

THOMAS BANNISTER

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 4d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY

CHARLES MACFAULL,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Western Australia*  
*June 20, 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant the following Town Allotments:-

**PERTH**

A14, Sarah Helms	G12, John Hubbard
H18, William Colvin	L16, Robert Strickland
O13, John Flaherty	P12, Jessey Patterson

**FREMANTLE**

No. 261, Bridget Edwards

**GUILDFORD**

131, Thomas Parr & Co.

132, T Parr & Co.

**ALBANY**

56, John Purkis

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Surveyor General's Office, Perth*  
*Perth, May 5, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment A. No. 14 has been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-granted, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 24th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court-house at Fremantle, in the said Colony, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. – Dated this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**CIVIL COURT**

*Bellamy v Gibbs*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*(under an Execution)*

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock,

At CAPTAIN HENDERSON'S STORE,

Fremantle,

A NUMBER of Packages, &c, &c. *ex "Quebec Trader"*

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailliff of the Civil Court

**CIVIL COURT**

*Waylen versus Leroux*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
*On the Premises of the Defendant, at Perth,*  
On THURSDAY, the 26th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock,

THREE BULLOCKS, 2 Carts and Harness, Flat-bottomed Boat.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

**CIVIL COURT**

*Waylen v the Executors of the late  
Mr G.F. Johnson*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
*At Steel's Hotel.*  
On SATURDAY, the 28th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock,

THE ALLOTMENT No. 113 at Fremantle.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

**CIVIL COURT**

*Clark v Lamb*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
*(under an Execution)*  
At Smithers (late Steel's) Hotel, Fremantle,  
On SATURDAY, the 28th Instant  
at 12 o'clock,

500 ACRES, or thereabouts, of Land, situate on the new line of road between Fremantle and Bull's Creek.  
One hundred Acres of Land, situate near the Cantonment, and late the property of W T Graham.  
Two hundred Acres of Land opposite Perth, lately the property of Edward Flaherty.

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailiff of the Civil Court

**EMIGRATION**

TO THE INHABITANTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

THE INHABITANTS of Western Australia are respectfully informed that it is the intention of MESSRS MANGLES, of London, to dispatch a Vessel for this Port and King George's Sound in the course of the present year, to follow the "James Pattison", and they purpose continuing the same annually.

For further particulars, apply to MESSRS BLAND and TRIMMER; or, to MESSRS L and W SAMSON, Fremantle.

**HOTEL AND BILLIARD-ROOM**

W H SMITHERS respectfully informs his Friends and thew Public in general, that having purchased MR STEEL'S HOTEL, he hopes, by assiduity and attention to the comforts of his Guests, to merit and receive their patronage.

'THE BILLIARD-ROOM'  
was opened on Monday, the 9th inst.

\*\*\* Bedding and Stabling.  
*Fremantle, June 19th*

**FOR SALE  
AT THE STORES OF  
W AND R HABGOOD;**

*recently imported:*

BOTTLED BEER, Madeira wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen Jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

*Fremantle, May 21*

**THE CAT O'NINE TAILS** – Extracts from Count Orloff's first letter to the Emperor Nichoas:- "De cat in England is animal magnifique – every ting is de cat – cat's meat all day long de cry for me in de strit, but no good Sir John C am Hoboouse say he love cat – soldier love cat much – cat on duto – cat in barrack – cat make English soldier and sailor fight. Mr Hunt say soldier no love cat. Lord Stafford shew me kit-cat societie. Lord Sidmouth say he one day make great Catostreet conspiracy, and Lord Grey ask Lord Wharncliffe for categorical answer about reform. Last night I make sly love to Lady ----, and fellow cry out no catawawling there. De ---- call de Duchess de d—d old cat – and my Lord ---- say dat Duc de C----nd look like one old Cheshire cat. The Duc make much rat in the house of peers – English cat have nine tail; two Kilkenny cat fight in saw-pit; eat each other up, leave only tail. Duc Villainton and Sir Robert Peel make cat's paw of every body; cat's paw in England very cheap; tho so many cat in England. House of lord and common, and King palace full of rat. Mon tres chor empereur, I write you next day about rat in parliament. Many rat all over the House. – *Sun*

**IRON STEAM-BOAT** – A wrought-iron steam-boat, the first ever built in England, has just been completed for the East Company, and is intended for towing vessels in the River Ganges. Her length is 125 feet, breadth 24, and between decks 11. The whole is of iron, except the deck, which is of plank. The iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, and fastened by 30,000 curiously contrived rivets. The engine is sixty horse power, and it is calculated that she will not draw above 1 foot 11 inches of water. It seems there is some worm or insect in the Ganges that speedily destroys the wooden steamers, which has led to this novel experiment, at the cost of some £20,000. – *Literary Gazette.*

**MAGISTRATE'S COURT**

PERTH

Before the Hon. W H MACKIE, Esq, J.P.  
and the Rev J B WITTENOOM, J.P.

*Thomas Ames* underwent an examination touching certain kangaroo skins which he was charged with having stolen from James Ryan, a private in H.M.'s 21st Regt, and shoemaker to the detachment. Bailed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

*Thomas Cole* was ordered to pay a compensation

**PAGE 306**

of 12s 6d to Michael O'Brien, and 16s costs, for breaking down the complainant's door on Friday night between the hours of 12 and 1. Thomas Walsh swore that Cole had said, "it served the old beggar right, for working for Mr Trigg for 4s a day;" and Robert Moore deposed that he left Barron's public house on Friday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, with Hill, Cole, Mackail, Walsh, Hosier, and Syred, and they afterwards separated and went in different directions homewards: Cole and Hill were the only two on the side of the palings of O'Brien's house. He heard a noise like the crushing of a door, and when he looked in the direction from whence the sound came, he saw Cole and Hill running away. The night was cloudy, but he knew Cole by his white frock.

Cole, in his defence, stated, that Walsh had acknowledged that Moore pushed him against the door, and Henry Hill deposed to the same effect. John Mackail, however, strengthened the testimony of the previous witnesses, Moore and Walsh, - he saw Cole pick up something from the ground, and throw it at the house, which he believed to be O'Brien's.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The “Monkey”.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

“Bachelors by Auction, a dream,” is too sleepy for our columns. “Bachelors awake” would appear a much better subject. We should reluctantly offend “a Subscriber,” but if he has friend who can advise him, and will submit the four following lines (which form a portion of his poetic vision) to the test of his opinion, we consider we shall be held scathless for refusing to open a corner for original poetry, with such silly trash. But mark the poet’s modesty –

“I dreamt a dream in the midst of my slumbers,  
“And as *fast* as I dreamed it came into numbers;  
“My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre –  
“I’m *sure I ne’er saw any poetry sweeter!*”

Sweet truly enough – and rather cloying.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834

WE HAVE inserted this week a slight sketch of the method of cultivating the silk-worm, and we cannot too strongly urge the attention of the Colonists at large to the growth of the mulberry-tree: cuttings may now be obtained at a moderate charge, and if we neglect the time for transplanting, another year will pass over our heads without that advancement which our soil and climate especially favour. Day after day we hear repinings, that such-and-such things are not; how soon may these murmurings be set at rest, by application and attention to the selection of such periods as are best adapted for planting and sowing. We are persuaded much remains to be taught the agriculturist in this new region – and we earnestly solicit, for the benefit of the community, such communications from our friends practised in these matters, as will forward the grand object of our enterprise – the welfare of the community, for we again repeat we are but links of one vast and mighty chain, each necessarily having a dependence upon the other.

---000---

BREAD, flour, sugar, and tea, are daily advancing in price, we are therefore anxiously looking for arrivals from the sister colonies; the “Thistle”, the “Arranzau”, and the “Eagle”, if the season will admit of their making the passage, may be fully expected in the course of this month.

THE NOTICE which appears in our present number, addressed to the inhabitants of this Colony, intimating the determination of Messrs Mangles to dispatch a vessel for this port annually, is deserving the attention of our colonists, as, from the respectability of the establishment, parties here may safely recommend their friends to come out in their vessels. The privations most persons have experienced on board ship will, we anticipate, render this communication to the public highly acceptable.

WE observed, in passing along the road to Guildford a few days ago, that the bridges but recently constructed are greatly out of repair, and in a dangerous state; we would direct the attention of the authorities to this fact, and at the same time we would hint to individuals maliciously destroying such property, that they incur a risk which they little contemplate; the penalty for pulling down or destroying public bridges, being transportation beyond the seas for life, or not *less* than 7 years: otherwise to be imprisoned 4 years, and to be once, twice, or thrice publicly whipped, in addition to such imprisonment.

ANOTHER attempt has been made by the Natives, on the Canning River, in the neighbourhood of the farm belonging to J R Phillips, Esq, to spear some sheep – and the shepherd, we hear, had a narrow escape. Several goats and pigs have been speared on the Upper Swan, adding daily to the catalogue of offences. The Superintendent of Natives, Captain Ellis, and his Assistant, Mr Norcott, have for some time been dangerously ill, and confined to their rooms; now the former is recovered, we hope to find some steps adopted to guard the settler, as far as practicable, from the repetition of these aggressions. At this season of the year, it appears the Natives have a greater disposition to annoy us than at any other; by a singular coincidence at the same period last year, Mr Phillips lost thirty-six sheep, and the outrages were generally

more aggravated about that time. We are at a loss to account for this, as the rivers now abound with fish, and the natural resources of the country upon which the Natives depend for sustenance, are more abundant.

The Potatoe crops with some of our farmers have been surprisingly abundant, with others, again, the failure has been great; the first instance attributable to proper attention, and knowledge of culture; and the other either to defective seed, negligence, or the neglect of the proper seasons. The plant, from the manner in which it is now cultivated, unless we are regularly supplied from Van Diemen's Land or Sydney, must soon be extinct; the following may therefore not be undeserving of notice:

“The potatoe plant possesses two modes of securing its production, the one by producing tuberous roots, the other by the general mode of flowers and seed vessels. It has been ascertained by the ingenious President of the Horticultural Society, Mr Andrew Knight, that the plant employs the same fluid in both these operations; and by preventing the consumption of it in either one of these, it will be made to act more strongly in the other. Upon this principle, if a potatoe plant is carefully deprived of its tubers as soon as they are formed, it will infinitely be made more productive of blossoms and seeds. On the other hand, if its blossoms are constantly picked off, and it is prevented from forming any seed at all, all the fluid which would have been employed in that operation, will be exerted in forming an increased crop of tubers. I am aware that men, who have to attend to the management of hundreds of acres, will hardly condescend to think of potatoe blossoms; but there are, Sir, thousands of cottagers whose scanty pittance may be increased by the simple expedient of employing their children *in preventing their potatoe crop from ever forming a seed vessel*. – Farmers' Journal.

A QUANTITY of our fish shipped to Van Diemen's Land about eighteen months ago, realized in the Launceston market, from 7d to 11d per lb. which induced to further speculation, but without yielding so good a return. This, we are inclined to believe, must have arisen from the fishermen having cured their fish at the improper season, or from their fish being improperly packed. The process is extremely simple, and is as follows:-

Herrings are cured either white, pickled, or red. Of the *first*, those done by the Dutch are the most esteemed, being distinguished into four sorts, according to their sizes; and the best are those that are fat, fleshy, firm, and white, salted the same day they are taken with good salt, and well barreled. The British herrings are little inferior, of not equal to the Dutch; for in spite of all their endeavours to conceal the secret, their method of curing, lasting, or casking the herrings, has been discovered, and is as follows: After they have hauled in their nets, which they drag in the stern of their vessels backwards and forwards in traversing the coast, they throw them upon the ship's deck, which is cleared of every thing for that purpose: the crew, separated into sundry divisions, has a peculiar task; one part opens and guts the herrings, leaving the milts and roes; and then cures and salts them by lining or rubbing their inside with salt; the next packs them, and between each row and division they sprinkle handfuls of salt; lastly, the cooper puts the finishing hand to all, by heading the casks very tight, and stowing them in the hold.

Red herrings must lie 24 hours in the brine, inasmuch as they are to take all their salt there; and when they are taken out they are spitted – that is, strung by the head on little wooden spits, and then hung in a chimney made for that purpose. After which a fire of brushwood, which yields a deal of smoke but no flame, being made under them, they remain there until sufficiently smoked and dried, and are afterwards barreled up for keeping.

## **PAGE 307**

**VINCENT, THE JAILOR, AND THE NATIVES** – The following letter, addressed to us by the Fremantle jailor, is written with a *confined* notion of common civility. The paragraph he refers to was penned subsequently to a conversation we had with a gentleman who had experienced the facts therein narrated. Thus much we owe to the public – but to Vincent, the jailor – from the style of his letter in justice to ourselves, we owe more, - our sympathy for his weakness, and disgust for his assumed authority. He may *insist* and insolently convey the *desires* of others to the manacled prisoners committed to his charge, but he holds no warrant to shackle us. We give him the benefit of his scrawl:

SIR, - In reading your paper of the 7th of June, I there see you have inserted a paragraph respecting the Natives coming at night to the jail of Fremantle, and holding conversation with the Native therein confined; I must therefore insist that you immediately write and inform me who your author was, and also contradict that report in your next paper, it being entirely false. It is not my request alone, but also the desire of the two

Magistrates, Mr Brown and Captain Ellis. I think it would be better in future if you were to inquire into the truth of such reports before you insert them, otherwise your office will appear as the receptacle of falsehood.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY VINCENT,

Jailor

**THE USE OF A HAT** – It ought to be known as general as possible, that a man's hat will serve in most cases as a temporary life-preserver, to persons in hazard of drowning, by attending to the following instructions:- When a person finds himself in, or about to be in, the water, let him lay hold of his hat between his hands, laying the crown close under his chin, and the mouth under the water. By this means the quantity of air contained in the cavity of the hat will be sufficient to keep the head above the water for several hours, or until some assistance can be rendered.,

**TOO LATE FOR A PLACE** – The account of a person's death was sent to be inserted in a newspaper, but an apology was made that he died *too late* for insertion.

### **MAN ADAPTED TO LIVE IN ALL CLIMATES**

MAN has this superiority over all other animals, that he can inhabit every different region of the globe, however extreme the temperature. He is found under the scorching sun and amid the arid plains of Africa, as well as in the frost-bound regions of Spitzbergen; and he is found to live and thrive under these different extremes, not only after a gradual naturalization of ages, but can even move from one country to another, and undergo a vicissitude of climate with comparative impunity. Thus we see, even from our own country, emigrants going forth, and naturalizing themselves amid the cold regions of the north, onward to the very verg of the equator. The Esquimaux and the Canadian savage will prosecute their usual employments of the chase in a temperature where mercury freezes into a solid mass, and where even brandy congeals to ice in apartments containing fires; while the African negro, again, feels quite at his ease in a burning climate, where the thermometer in the shade ranges from 90° to 100° and upwards. Man has an equal facility in adapting himself to the pressure of the atmosphere attendant on low or elevated situations. In Mexico, he is found living in elevated regions, from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea; and the hamlet of Antisana, in Quito, is 15,500 feet above the level of the ocean. On the contrary, we find almost all animals only adapted to live in the regions in which they are naturally found; and if they are removed from such localities, they seldom enjoy the natural period of their life. Even the dog and the horse, the domesticated companions of man, degenerate and change their natures under extreme varieties of temperature; and the monkey tribe, which, in the structure of their bodies and in the substance on which they feed, approach nearest to man, become sickly and diseased, and never propagate their species, when removed into any colder regions of the globe. In order to enable man thus to subsist in regions having such diversity of natural productions, he is endowed with the power of feeding on and digesting every possible variety of food – he is, as compared to other animals, in respect to diet, omnivorous. We thus find the Greenlanders and inhabitants of frozen regions living almost exclusively on the fat and flesh of land and sea animals, the only species of food which the barren and ungenial nature of the climate affords, and a species of food which form its stimulating and nourishing nature, is the very best for enabling them to live under such an extreme depression of temperature. The inhabitants of hot countries, again, will be found living on rice, fruits, and other vegetable substances, which the warm and genial soil produces in abundance, and which, from their nature, are less heating and stimulating than an animal diet. In the intermediate and temperate regions, a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food is preferred. Much discussion has arisen whether men be more a flesh-feeding or herb-eating animal; experience demonstrates that he is equally adapted to become both – that he will live on an almost purely animal diet, as well as on one purely vegetable; although, were we strictly to compare the form of his jaws and teeth, and the general structure of his intestines with those of animals that live on nuts and other fruits, and farinaceous and mealy substances, as, for instance, the monkeys, the near approach of these animals to human structure, would indicate to us that at all events a farinaceous diet is the most suitable to his natural organization. We thus find among all civilized nations that bread, and the grains and mealy roots, in some shape or other, have always a preponderance in every meal. But the art of cooking, which man resorts to even in the first dawnings of civilization, enables him to change the nature of his various food, and to render it more suitable both for digestion and the purposes of nourishment, and thus gives him a wonderful superiority over all the rest of the animated world. Indeed, it is by this improved mode of preparing his food, perhaps, as much as by his original strength and perfection of frame, joined to the other comforts of civilization, that he is enabled to brave the vicissitudes of climate, and to prolong his life to a longer period than other animals.

Man has been formed with a naked skin, with the evident intention that he should clothe himself by his own labour and ingenuity. Almost all the larger and more perfect animals have a covering of hair, of feathers, or of down, which is at stated periods renewed, and in some animals in greater length and abundance at particular seasons, to suit the variations of temperature. But man can always adapt his clothing to the climate he inhabits, or to the varying alterations of the seasons; and he can at all times, by his own industry, vary or renew his suits. Man, too, builds for himself a comfortable habitation, to protect him from the inclemency of the weather; and is not contented with a burrow under ground, or the casual shelter of the woods and coppices, as is the case with the animals of the forests. It is true the architecture of bees, and some other animals, is curious, ingeniously combined, and admirably suited to their necessities; but in comparative taste, splendour, or even convenience, how far are all these surpassed by the houses, temples, and cities of mankind! Though man is naturally defenceless and unarmed, how soon does his ingenuity enable him to obtain a mastery over the beasts of the field and forest, and furnish him with weapons of defence against all his enemies! How soon does his ingenuity enable him to improve and cultivate the soil – to drain marshes, and cut down woods, - to select and cultivate the best species of grain, and the most wholesome and nourishing vegetables, for food – to invent tools and engines, by which he acquire a command over the sea and land, by which he erects bridges, constructs machinery, and launches the towering vessel upon the wide ocean! And, lastly, with what skill he constructs instruments of art and of science, by which he can examine and investigate the most minute objects of nature, as well as bring within his sphere of observation other planets and other suns in the vast dome of the universe! – *Chamber's Information for the People*

### **THE SILK-WORM, OR BOMBYX**

We have already noticed that the discovery of the valuable properties of this little animal belongs to China. It is a species of caterpillar, and undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life, assuming, in each of the successive transformations, a form wholly dissimilar from that with which it was previously invested. It is produced from eggs, laid in summer by a grayish kind of moth. These eggs are about the size of a grain of mustard seed; their colour, when first laid, being yellow, but afterwards becoming of a bluish hue. In temperate climes, and with proper precautions, these eggs may be preserved a long time without hatching or rotting. The three successive states being of the silk worm are those of the caterpillar, the chrysalis or aurelia, and the moth; and in addition to these, it undergoes five other distinct modifications of being. When first hatched, it is a small black worm, about a quarter of an inch in length. On being brought forth, it almost immediately begins searching for its natural food, the leaves of the mulberry-tree, which it devours with avidity. In about eight days, the head grows much larger, and the worm is attacked by its first sickness. This lasts for three days, during which time it refuses food, and remains perfectly motionless. It then begins to cast its skin, which it accomplishes after much pain and exertion. So complete is this moulting, that not only the covering of the whole body, but of the feet, the skull, the jaws, and the even teeth, is cast off. The insect then begins to feed with recruited appetite, and continues for five days, when a second moulting takes place, exactly like the first, and so on through a third and fourth course, the animal progressively increasing in size. After the last moulting, it feeds voraciously and increases rapidly in size during ten days, when it has attained its full growth – being then generally from two and a half to three inches long. At this period it begins to leave of eating, and soon entirely ceases – becomes restless and uneasy, and looks out for a convenient place to commence its spinning labours. Its colour is now a light green; but as the material for forming the silk gets digested, it becomes glossy, and somewhat transparent. The silky substance is secreted in the form of a fine yellow transparent gum, in two vessels, which are wound, as it were, on two spindles in the stomach. When the animal has found a suitable angle, or hollow, for the deposition of its silken ball, or cocoon, it begins to spin thin and irregular threads at first, the silk being drawn through two minute apertures beneath the jaws. In four days, the cocoon is completed, the labourer remaining, of course, always on the sphere it is forming. The cocoon resembles a pigeon's egg in shape and colour, but is not quite so large. As may be imagined, the insect, from the continual emission of the gummy silk, together with the want of food, gradually contracts in size, and if the cocoon be opened after it is finished, the animal will appear in the form of a chrysalis (some thing like a kidney bean), with a brown skin, its former covering lying beside it. The silk-worm goes through all the transformations above related in the space of from twenty-two to thirty days, according to the temperature to which it is exposed. The cocoons containing the insects intended to be preserved for laying eggs, are left undisturbed, and the chrysalis gradually undergoes the transformation into a moth. This change is accomplished in the space of about twenty days; and the moth, by great labour and ingenuity, works its way through the cocoon, but without injuring it, and sets itself at liberty. It then appears as a large moth, of a grayish-white colour, furnished with four wings, two eyes, and two black horns, or antlers, of a feathery appearance. This moth enjoys its existence only a very short time. It remains almost entirely fixed to one spot, the wings never being used for the purpose of flying, but only in assisting it in fluttering while seeking its mate. When this object is

attained, the female deposits her eggs, and both their end being in the course of two or three days afterwards. The number of eggs laid by the female varies from 250 to 500; and these eggs in about six months after, produce larvae as before. It will be scarcely credited, but is nevertheless true, that in a few short weeks - that is to say, from its being hatched to the period of its full-grown size - the weight of the silk-worm is increased more than nine thousand fold.

Repeated efforts have been made at different periods to naturalize the silk-worm in England. The first of these was made by James the First,

## **PAGE 308**

seemingly from a feeling of rivalry to the French monarch. He sent circulars to all the counties of England, strongly recommending the planting of mulberry-trees, which, it seems, "were to be had in London at the rate of 3/4d per plant." But the scheme, as well as many other subsequent attempts of the same nature, was quite unsuccessful, although prosecuted for some time with great ardour; and we believe it is now generally admitted that the climate of Great Britain is too cold for cultivating the propagation of silk-worms with success. At one period (1718) a joint-stock company was formed for the producing of raw silk, the growth of England and Chelsea Park, from its convenient situation and favourable soil, was fixed upon as the spot for conducting the operations. A lease of this ground for 122 years was granted; and upwards of two million mulberry-trees were actually planted, and several edifices were erected, the remains of which may still be traced, but the result ultimately turned out as above stated. It will be in the recollection of all our readers, that, during the joint-stock mania in 1825, a company was formed under the name of the "British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Company," for producing raw silk in Ireland. Between 80 and 90 acres were selected for the purpose in the county of Cork; about 400,000 white mulberry-trees were planted, with buildings for the hatching of the silk-worms, &c. The project, like many others of that date, at first promised well, but it was ultimately found prudent to abandon it. In British India, the rearing of the silk-worm has been rapidly increasing for many years. In the Bengal establishment alone, there are eight principal factories belonging to the East India Company. The number of people employed in each including mulberry planters, worm-feeders, &c. may be stated from 10,000 to 40,000. The rearing of silk-worms has also been introduced into the Mauritius of late years with decided success. In Russia, it was first introduced and encouraged by the Empress Catherine, and the production of raw silk is now rapidly increasing. It is calculated that upwards of fourteen millions of silk-worms annually live and die to supply Great Britain with the luxurious fabric of silk.

### **TREATMENT OF THE COCOONS FOR SILK**

The cocoons vary both in size, colour, and quality, and great care is taken in separating these into different assortments. The first proceeding is to destroy the vitality of the chrysalides. In tropical climes, this is done by exposing the cocoons to the burning heat of the sun, and in more temperate climes, by baking them in an oven or steaming them above hot water. Great nicety is required in this part of the process, so that they get just as much heat as to kill the insect, and no more. The test of determining when this is accomplished, is by a profuse moisture of sweat which comes out upon the blankets or cloths wherein they are enveloped, and which exudes from the body of the insect. The cocoons are then spread out to cool very gradually, still carefully covered; and after this they are exposed to the sun to dry. The cocoons lose in weight about 77 per cent by the desiccation of the chrysalis. The weight and strength of reeled silk that can be obtained from each cocoon are very variously stated, and they in fact vary much according to circumstances. Count Dandolo, perhaps the most trustworthy authority on the subject, found that a cocoon, weighing about four grains, when drawn out, extended 625 yards, which is certainly a most astonishing quantity, considering the short period employed by so small a creature for its production. It has been considered that 1 lb avoirdupois would extend 585 miles and 47 lbs would encircle the globe! Owing to the quantity of floss, or loose, inferior, silky fibres which encircle the firm ball of the cocoon, it is found, on an average, to require twelve pounds of cocoon to obtain a pound of reeled silk. A pound of reeled silk is capable of being converted into sixteen yards of gross de Naples, or fourteen yards of the best description. - *Chambers's Information for the People*

### **POTASHES**

Settlers in the woods have an excellent opportunity of manufacturing potashes - an article of great use and considerable value. A vast quantity of this substance is annually made in Canada, and exported to Great Britain. Potashes are made from the ashes of burnt trees. In burning timber to clear the land, the ashes are carefully preserved, and put in barrels, or other vessels with holes in the bottom; and water being poured over them, a liquid, or alkali is run off; this ley being boiled in large boilers, the watery particles evaporate,

and leave what is called black salts, a sort of residium, which, when heated to a high degree, becomes fused, and, finally, when cool, assumes the character of potash. By these potashes the Canadians make their own soap; the ley of a barrel of ashes, boiled along with ten pounds of tallow, till it is of a proper consistence, produces about 40 pounds of very good soap. It is stated, that when the land has been covered with heavy timber of a hard nature, there is such a quantity of ashes produced that their value will pay for clearing the land. – *Chambers's Information for the People*

## JUVENILE EMIGRATION

The following letter and remarks upon it by the Editor of the *Atlas* (in the number of the 13th of October last), serves to throw considerable light on this interesting subject. We insert them with some degree of satisfaction as confirmatory with our own view of the matter, and as some remarks in our annual for last year are referred to in support of the argument.

“I have found by experience that your journal is always open to suggestions which may in any way tend to the good of your fellow creatures, and that you freely insert opinions at variance with your own, being only anxious to arrive at the truth.

“I remarked that in your paper of last Sunday you made some observations respecting the juvenile emigration to the Cape of Good Hope and Graham's town. You state you doubt the propriety of banishing children when you knew that employment can be found for them at home.

“Now the word banishment is there improperly used. The Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, have not the power of sending children out of the country, except with their own free will and consent, joined to that of their parents or guardians; and so tenacious are the committee of management upon that subject, that they keep the children for three months in their own school at Hackney Wick, in order that they shall have full time to think and make up their minds. They are in no instance compelled to remain in the school, and some do occasionally leave it.

I can assure you that the committee have no occasion to look for recruits; they are constantly implored by children and their parents, and they could employ with facility ten times the amount of their funds.

“I perfectly agree with you, that it would be preferable to find employment for them at home.

“Pray tell us who are the parties who will take these boys as apprentices? The committee would be delighted to find good masters for them in this country. We have accounts of twenty boys being apprenticed at Cape town to highly respectable masters. By the terms of the indentures, each master is to pay a monthly fixed sum to be placed in a saving's bank for the use of the apprentice. When he attains the age of twenty-one this sum will amount to £11 sterling.

J F MAUBERT

“We very cheerfully give a conspicuous place to this letter, because we are anxious that the important subject to which it refers, should receive ample discussion in our columns. Our opinion on the policy of promoting emigration, by the organization of societies for that purpose, is well known. We have, of course, no objection to voluntary emigration, because we maintain every man ought to be free to act upon the dictates of his own judgment. But children have no judgment in the matter, they are not able to discriminate between the advantages and disadvantages of a proposed scheme of life; and any plan of removing children to distant colonies must be carried into effect at the responsibility of those who originate and promote it. We again inquire, whether the society alluded to by our correspondent is prepared to restore these young emigrants to their native country should they at any future day, when they can think for themselves, desire to recall an act to which they were committed by the influence of others? We consider that to be an essential condition in the first instance. The £11 which accumulate so slowly, will not be found sufficient to pay the expenses of their return.

“The difficulty of providing employment at home, under existing circumstances, we admit, but that difficult is an argument, not for emigration, but for a change in our social system. We deny that there is a surplus population in England, but we admit that the partial and unfertilizing distribution of property, and the means of employment, produce the same results as it there was a surplus population. There is a part of the population ill-fed, but not because there is not enough of food, but because the wealth of the country is locked up in a few hands, instead of being diffused over the surface. The object should be to remedy the evil

by penetrating to its cause. If instead of endeavouring to remedy the cause, we were to employ ourselves in seeking to alleviate its effects we should thereby in reality help to perpetuate the misery we deplore. Emigration does not reach the cause, it merely gives a temporary respite from its consequences, leaving the original mischief in full action as before. The emigration of the Irish into England, for the want of poor laws, is a great check upon the means of providing employment here; it has the effect of throwing surplus labour into the market, of diminishing the resources of the English labourer, and lowering the rate of wages. It was the opinion of Mr Nimmo, the distinguished engineer, that London contains as large an Irish population as Dublin – an evil which would be entirely removed by the adoption of poor laws in Ireland. We should therefore advocate such a measure of permanent utility at home, as should go to the root of the grievance, before we should think of resorting to expatriation as a relief. Let the injustice press further until it force a change in our system; and if we ultimately discover, which is not likely, that the case is hopeless, and that the poor of England must of necessity seek their fortunes abroad, then let emigration thrive – but not until then. In this view of the subject it will be seen that we extend our inquiries beyond the mere question of emigration, that we embrace the whole social scheme, and seeking for the remote sources of those calamities that appear to render emigration desirable, discover those alternatives that would render it unnecessary.

“The most obvious advantage of rescuing vagrant boys from the streets, and sending them out to the Cape of Good Hope, is, that it opens to them the opportunity of making a character where there exists no previous bad impression to resist their progress. A late writer on Van Diemen’s land very judiciously observes, that one of the greatest benefits arising to the convicts from being sent out to this settlement, is, that it enables them to begin life afresh, and to gain an honest reputation (which they could never hope to do at home) in a place where public opinion is not set against them. This advantage we cordially concede to the labours of the society, but even for this advantage we could not reconcile ourselves to the responsibility of taking an active share in a project of such doubtful benevolence.

## **MARKET PRICES**

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**

**CHARLES MACFAULL,**

**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 309**

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
June 27, 1834

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has directed the following Act to be published for general Information.  
PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

ANNO QUINT GULIELMI IV REGIS

No. 1

*By His Honor RICHARD DANIELL, Esquire, Captain of His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot, (or Royal North British Fusiliers), Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies.*

An Act to continue until the thirtieth day of September next; An Act of the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council, intituled "*An Act to impose certain Duties on imported Spirituous Liquors.*"

WHEREAS an Act of the Governor with the advice of the Legislative council was passed in the second year of His late Majesty George the Fourth intituled "*An Act to impose certain Duties on imported Spirituous Liquors;*" and whereas the said Act will expire with the thirtieth day of this present month of June, and it is expedient to continue the said Act for a limited time; - Be it therefore enacted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Western Australia and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Legislative Council, that the said Act shall be and the same is hereby continues until, and inclusive of the thirtieth day of September now next.

RICHARD DANIELL, *Lieutenant Governor*

*Passed the Legislative Council the 27th day of June 1834*

H C SUTHERLAND  
*Clerk to the Council*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
June 27, 1834

NOTICE is hereby given, that William John Laurence, Esquire, has received permission from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to act as a Solicitor, Attorney at Law, and Conveyancer in this Colony.

*By His Honor's command.*

PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
June 27, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 4th July next, at 12 o'clock, from such rough Carpenters only as may be willing to erect a Temporary Bridge across the Stream on the present Guildford Road, nearest to the Cleikum Inn; and to repair the several Bridges on the same line of road.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth

*By His Honor's command,*

PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*



## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
June 26, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 4th of July next, at 12 o'clock, from such Persons as may be disposed to perform the Carpenters' Work of certain Additions to be made to the Fremantle Jail.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, Fremantle; or, CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth.

*By His Honor's command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court-house at Fremantle, in the said Colony, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. – Dated this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

## ACTS OF COUNCIL

ALL the ACTS, passed in the Legislative Council up to the present date, are now printed and ready for delivery at the Government Printing Office, Perth – viz –

- No. 1, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for Establishing a Court of Civil Judicature.
- No. 2, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to provide a Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.
- No. 3, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries and the Office of Sheriff.
- No. 4, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to extend the Jurisdiction and regulate the Proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
- No. 5, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to secure the Payment of Debts due to the Crown.
- No. 6, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to provide for the registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments and Conveyances affecting Real property.
- No. 7, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to facilitate and simplify the transfer of Real property
- No. 8, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and fermented Liquors by Retail.
- No. 9, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for the regulation of Pilotage and Shipping in the Harbours of Western Australia
- No. 10, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to impose certain Duties on imported Spirituous Liquors.
- No. 1, 3 Wm 4 – An Act to enforce and regulate the Performance of Quarantine in certain Cases in Western Australia.
- No. 2, 3 Wm 4 – An Act for the regulation of Weights and Measures.
- No. 3, 3 Wm 4 – An Act to enable the Governor, or other Officer administering the Government of Western Australia, to grant Exemptions from the payment of License Duty to Persons keeping Public Houses under Special circumstances.
- No. 1, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Establishment and Management of Ferries; and the Collection of Tolls thereat.
- No. 2, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors by Retail.”
- No. 3, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Licensing of Public Houses.
- No. 4, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the fencing of Town and Suburban Allotments.
- No. 5, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to amend an Act intituled “An Act to provide a Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.”

## **CIVIL COURT**

*Bellamy versus Gibbs*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

*(under a Warrant of Execution)*

At the Stores of Captain Henderson,  
Fremantle,

On THURSDAY, the 3rd July.

At 12 o'clock,

50 DEALS, A quantity of Laths, Sundry Packages

LAWRENCE WELCH  
Bailliff of the Civil Court

### **FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF W AND R HABGOOD;**

*recently imported:*

BOTTLED BEER, Madeira wine, Cognac Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Preserves; A large assortment of Slops, Ditto Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Stationery; Muslins, Stuffs, Prints, Superfine Broad Cloth, Calico Shirts, Calico, Flannels, Counterpanes, Bed-tick, Nankeen Jackets and Trowsers; Furnishing Ironmongery, Carpenter's and Mason's Tools; Glazed Caps, Spades and Shovels; A large variety of Culinary Utensils; Soda and tartaric Acid, per lb; Metal Tea-pots, Tooth Powder, Plate Ditto, Silver Thimbles, Ivory Fans, and a great variety of other Articles.

*Fremantle, May 21*

## **EMIGRATION**

TO THE INHABITANTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

THE INHABITANTS of Western Australia are respectfully informed that it is the intention of MESSRS MANGLES, of London, to dispatch a Vessel for this Port and King George's Sound in the course of the present year, to follow the "James Pattison," and they purpose continuing the same annually.

For further particulars, apply to MESSRS BLAND and TRIMMER; or, to MESSRS L and W SAMSON, Fremantle.

## **MAGISTRATES COURT**

PERTH

Before the Hon. W H Mackie, Esq, J.P. and the Rev. J B Wittenoom, J.P.

Alexander Laidley, Patrick Hill, and Michael Farrell, privates in His M's 21st Regt., were charged with cutting down, and carrying away a quantity of fire wood from Joseph Ellis's allotment. Laidley could not be identified, but Hill and Farrell being sworn to as employed in cutting up the wood, were fined jointly in the sum of 13s, to compensate the complainant and his witnesses for loss of time. The tree was only valued at 1s 6d.

### **PAGE 310**

Michael Kiley and John Paget, privates in His M's 21st Regt, were charged by Mr James Drummond, with stealing from the Government Garden, under his charge, a quantity of cabbages, on Sunday night last. The night being a bright moonlight, so that the garden could not have been robbed without the notice of the sentry, Mr Drummond suspected the military, and intimating his suspicions to Serjeant Smith, immediate search was made in the barracks, where the property was found. James Ryan, a private in the aforesaid regiment, much to his credit, deposed to the following conversation:- Seeing Kiley handing down cabbages from a shelf over his bed, to Paget, who was standing below, he (Ryan) remarked, "those are nice cabbages you've got; you will not have to lay out much money for your soup today!?" to which Paget answered, "No! and never will as long as I can get them to steal!" Kiley was on guard from 6 in the evening till daylight.

Eliza Laing, in whose tub a quantity of cabbages were found, was admitted a witness, and fully proved that Kiley borrowed her tub to put cabbages in.

The prisoners being called upon to account for the possession of the vegetables, Kiley said, that they were given to him by a person in the town, but he did not know his name; and Paget asked no questions of Kiley about paying for them; and did not say to Ryan that he would not pay for them as long as he could get them to steal!

Kiley, as principal, and Paget, as receiver, sentenced to 6 Calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

### ARRIVAL

On the 27th instant, the "Jolly Rambler", Capt Brignell, from King George's Sound and Augusta, bound for Java. – No mail

**LYING IN OWEN'S ANCHORAGE** – The "Jolly Rambler". In Cockburn Sound, the "Monkey"

## TO SUBSCRIBERS

We beg to intimate to our Subscribers, that the Quarterly Subscription to this Journal terminates with the present number. The heavy expenses attendant upon this publication will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for our strenuously urging the immediate settlement of all outstanding accounts. In some instances, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of declining to forward any further numbers, unless the arrears are paid during the ensuing week.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834

By the "Jolly Rambler", we have no intelligence of importance either from King George's Sound or Augusta. She has made an unusually long passage (upwards of 14 days) from the latter port – a circumstance by no means surprising at this season of the year. A person of the name of Ludlow walked up from Augusta in 7 days, keeping within sight of the sea coast, and arrived at Fremantle on Monday last. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars of his journey, but, as far as we can learn, he confirms the favourable accounts we have received of the country in the neighbourhood of Henty's Plains, the Blackwood, and the Vasse. The only letters he took charge of, we believe, were addressed to the Honorable J S Roe Esq, Surveyor-General, which have been safely delivered.

---000---

"COLONUS," as we anticipated, is combating the shadows of his own creation;- if he had shown the state of ruin and bankruptcy to which we are reduced (according to his own opinion), and had then pointed out the cause and remedy, his object would have been more apparent, - but his communication appears to us a mere tirade against ship-brokers, Geographers, Periodical writers, Botanists, &c, all of whom have conspired, as he imagines, either from ignorance, or delusion, to mislead – those who had made preparations for elegance, and an expected life of ease and affluence. Other classes form no part of his consideration, but we can assure him they rank highly in our estimation; and when we view the wreck of a few visionaries who embarked with the opinion that they were to settle on "grassy, undulating plains," we turn with satisfaction to the state of comfort and enjoyment of the greater proportion of our community. We are not in a state to revel in the luxuries of life, neither is it prudent that our resources should be drawn from their legitimate current, to pamper vain pomps and vanities; we esteem, therefore, the returning sense of shame in those "Colonus" alludes to, for the extravagance of the past, as a forerunner of a better state of things, and not the precursor of ruin and bankruptcy. The gossip about Fraser's report, and the article in the 'Quarterly Review,' is mere twaddle; the bar at the mouth of the Swan was known to exist, and the River was represented, as it has proved, navigable; the banks fertile, but not miraculously gifted by providence to produce crops at any season of the year. Surely the visionaries "Colonus" holds up as the *causes* of his phantom, ruin and bankruptcy, could not have expected the especial privilege of sowing their seeds, and reaping at option. His *reasoning* certainly approaches nearly to this conclusion; but as we expect to be further edified, by the *discoveries* of our correspondent, we leave him for the present, until he lands with his cargo, and favours us with his promised picture of *reality*.

**THE NATIVES** – Two Natives were taken prisoners by Captain Ellis, Superintendent of Native Tribes, on Wednesday last: the one identified by a servant in W Tanner, Esq’s employ, as a principal in a robbery committed on his premises about ten days ago, when upwards of two hundred weight of potatoes were stolen. The other, *Bill-yoo-merry*, is one of four natives against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned on the inquest of Larkins, a private in H M’s 21st regt., who was speared at the barracks at the head of the Swan. The former, we believe, it is determined, shall be publicly punished on Monday next; the latter has been sent to Fremantle, to be detained in safe custody.

A PETITION has been handed round for signature at Fremantle, to which most of the inhabitants we believe have attached their names, praying His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council not to allow the works, which are in contemplation for certain additions to the Jail, to be carried into effect by the prisoners, to the prejudice of the mechanics and labourers of the town. The notice for tenders for carpenters work in our present number meets the most important part of the objection, unless it can be shewn that the services of the prisoners are positively required for other purposes.

---000---

The Wesleyan Chapel at Perth was opened on Sunday evening last by Mr Joseph Hardey. The place was crowded. It is intended, we understand, to hold the meeting, for the present, every Sunday evening, and in the afternoon the Chapel will be used as a school-room, where some of the members of the congregation will regularly attend to instruct the children.

---000---

Within the past week, a portion of the town-site of Perth, on the southern bank of “Perth Water,” adjoining the Wind-mill Point, has been marked off by the Honorable the Surveyor-General for location, under a regulation which has met with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor – namely, that the allotments shall be solely granted to immediate occupants. It is the intention, we believe, of some few individuals to establish a fishery in that neighbourhood – an object which, if diligently prosecuted, we have little or no doubt, will prove successful.

---000---

We have obligingly been favoured with anecdotes and observations relative to the aborigines at King George’s Sound; they were handed to us too late to make any extracts from them this week, but, from a perfect reliance on the source from which the information is derived, we purpose devoting a few columns, as our convenience may admit, to this interesting subject; and we are most desirous to add a few anecdotes and remarks regarding the natives in our own immediate vicinity; we therefore solicit those who have had repeated interviews with them, to send us any scraps or information which may occur, taking due diligence to have the communication satisfactorily authenticated.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the “Perth Gazette”*

SIR, - In your last week’s paper an advertisement appeared regarding the sale of certain properties under an execution, Clark versus Lamb. I have had no communication with Mr Lamb on the subject, but in justice to that gentleman, I hope you will insert this letter in your next Gazette, as the public in general, and Mr Lamb’s correspondents abroad, may be induced to believe that he had a personal interest in the matter, when he has none whatever. The properties seized under execution of the Civil Court belong to Mr Wm Thomas Stocker, of Hobart-town, Van Diemen’s Land, for whom Mr Lamb is agent.

I am, Sir  
Your most obedient Servant,  
WM NAIRN CLARK  
*Fremantle, June 24*

**PAGE 311**

*To the Editor of the “Perth Gazette”*

SIR, - It will not be disputed that amongst the earlier class of settlers, forming at the present time by far the larger number of inhabitants of this Colony, I mean those who arrived within the first twelve or eighteen months after its establishment, great delusions prevailed regarding the character of the country chosen for

their future homes. The proximate causes of this delusion were – the description given of it by the botanist Fraser during his transient visit in the year 1827; Similar in its disappointments, and probably also in its ultimate results to that description of Botany Bay given by the botanists of Capt Cook’s expedition anterior to the establishment of that prospering Colony, now advancing with astounding strides towards power and influence; the eagerness displayed by certain great speculators in England for obtaining large grants of land here; the interesting puffings of ship owners and agents, regardless of any results beyond obtaining freight and passengers to this or any other part of the world, who for this end would, as willingly have landed us on the shores of Nova Zembla as on those of Western Australia; and, to crown the whole, the article in the ‘Quarterly Review’ of April 1829, written, as is generally believed, by a gentleman occupying a high situation in the Colonial Department, and well known for his literary labours in Geographical topics. In this agreeable vision, every thing known or conjectured is painted “en beau,” the sanguine temper of the writer concealing or extenuating such disadvantages as were ascertained to be in existence or ought reasonably be expected, brings forward into prominent light every circumstance favourable to his policies. The River was to be navigable, inconvenienced, but not impeded, by a bar practicable for small vessels, affording the facility of landing the settlers’ property immediately on his estate – its numerous shoals, sinuosities and intricacies remained unknown, or undescribed; an immense extent of land, unvisited, or seen only through a telescope, was flashily laid down on the map as “undulating grassy plains”, mineral coal was to be found when sought, the “mornings and evenings cool and refreshing,” and trees exactly two to the acre.

“Here in full light the russet plains extend,  
There rapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend.”

These I take to be the proximate and immediate, although not the primary, sources and origin of the then prevailing delusion, and will at present restrict myself to stating succinctly its mischievous influence on the settlers, the inaptitude of their preparations, the delays and, in too many instances, defeat of their exertions.

Reasoning on these premises, they were not blameable in their anticipations that a large, an unbounded, extent of fertile land in the immediate vicinity of the sea and navigable rivers lay waiting for distribution, where abundance, independence and wealth were attainable by the simplest operations of husbandry, or grazing. Hence too large a part of their resources were expended in elegant preparations for this expected life of ease and affluence; too small a reserve kept back for the possibility of failure or disappointment. As they were immediately to be fixed on their respective grants without delay or hindrance, too many goods were embarked of a bulky and perishable quantity; as the land was to be highly fertile, and the climate favourable, a small stock of provisions only was deemed necessary for their sustenance until an early produce and increase of live stock should set them at ease on this head. The stock embarked were of the most improved and expensive breeds, with a large supply of agricultural implements, some harps, piano fortes, ottomans, sophas and carriages, and not a few marriages, were fitted up and contracted for the occasion. On these objects their funds were greatly impaired or expended, and as ready money was to be useless in this happy state of existence, few made a reserve of that essential article. Similar errors occurred in the class of persons selected as indentured servants, agricultural or mechanical; little discrimination or inquiry being made regarding their fitness for the undertaking by habits of industry, steadiness and sobriety. It will be easily understood, that in describing the above large class of persons commencing the most arduous enterprise, probably, incident to the chequered lot of man, I by no means intend that many exceptions do not occur; some, less sanguine, wisely husbanded their re-..... surveyed the actual character of the country, and these at the present time may be esteemed amongst the most thriving and beneficial members of our little commonwealth. Another error of great magnitude, the baneful effects of which have always been, and still are severely felt by all classes, arose from the inordinate allowance of spirituous liquors to the servants whilst on the voyage, whereby those originally of vicious and desolate lives were confirmed in, whilst the sober were contaminated by, this most pernicious practice.

These miscalculations and blunders in the outset have left deep and indelible traces in the present condition of the Colony; the depression or detriment of many, the ruin of all.

Embarking this punctum saliens of a young nation in good ships, snug in their cabins six-feet-by-six, we will leave them for five months with prosperous gales, dreaming of twenty thousand acres of land all fertile; Italian climates, Arcadian lives, flocks, herds, and whale fisheries, and again visit them on their arrival on these shores, where too soon these visions were dissipated by realities.

I am, Sir  
Your obedient Servant  
COLONUS

## GENERAL ANECDOTES OF THE HORSE

DURING the destructive war, which, for a space of thirty years, desolated all Germany, till it was terminated by the peace of Westphalia, the carriers, who conducted the inland traffic of the country, used to unite themselves into large companies, for their mutual defence, in order that they might travel with greater security against the numerous marauding parties which infested every part of the empire. One of these carriers had a horse which was of an extremely vicious disposition, and greatly addicted to biting and kicking, from which even his master was not always secure, and which often embroiled him with his fellow travellers. They were one evening attacked in a ravine by three hungry wolves, which, after a long contest, they found they should hardly be able to compel to quit them, without allowing them some prey. It was therefore agreed among themselves that they should pay the owner of the vicious horse the price of that animal, and make a sacrifice of him to the wolves. The bargain was soon concluded; and the horse having been taken out of the harness, and turned loose, the wolves immediately attacked him. He, however, defended himself courageously with his teeth and heels, retreating, at the same time, into the interior of the forest, while the carriers availed themselves of the opportunity to hasten on to a place of security, not a little rejoiced in having got rid of such troublesome a companion so much to their advantage. As they were sitting at supper in the inn where they usually stopped for the night, a knocking was heard at the house door, which, on being opened by the maid, a horse pushed in his head. The girl, frightened, shrieked out, and called to the carriers, who, coming to the door, were not less surprised than rejoiced to see the heroic conqueror of the three wolves, though much wounded, yet still faithful to his master; and, on account of his meritorious conduct upon this occasion, they agreed to forgive him his former misdemeanours, and retain him in their company.

A remarkable instance of revenge in a horse owed by a person near Boston, in America, is related on good authority. A person, a few years since, was in the habit, whenever he wished to catch his horse when it was running in the field, of taking a quantity of corn in a measure. On calling to him, the horse would come up and eat the corn, while the bridle was put over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times, by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect the design, and coming up one day as usual, on being called, looked into the measure, and seeing it empty, turned round, and reared up on his hind-legs, and killed his master on the spot.

A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry, he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards he had occasion to go the same journey. He was benighted three or four miles from the end of his destination. The night was so dark that he could scarcely see the horse's head; he had a black and dreary moor and common to pass, and had lost all traces of the proper direction he was to take. The rain now began to fall heavily. He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, "far from my house," and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope. He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and, encouraging him to proceed, found himself at the gate of his friend in about half an hour. It must be remarked, that he could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person rode him but his master.

White, in his Natural History of Selborne, proves the sociable disposition of the horse by the following anecdote:- "There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation, independent of sexual attachment: the congregating of gregarious birds in the winter is a remarkable instance. Many horses, though quiet with company, will not stay one minute in a field by themselves; the strongest fences cannot restrain them. My neighbour's horse will not only not stay by himself when abroad, but he will not bear to be left alone in a strange stable without discovering the utmost impatience, and endeavouring to break the rack and manger with his fore-feet. He has been known to leap out of a stable window, through which dung was thrown, after company, and yet, in other respects, he is remarkable quiet."

On the evening of Saturday, the 24th February, 1830, Mr Smith, supervisor of excise at Beaulieu, was proceeding home from a survey of Fort Augustus; and to save a distance of sixteen miles, he took the hill road from Drumadrochit to Beaulieu. The road was completely blocked up with, and indiscernible amidst, the waste of snow; so that Mr Smith completely lost all idea of his route. In this dilemma he thought it best to trust to his horse, and, loosening the reins, allowed him to choose his own course. The animal made way, though slowly and cautiously, till coming to a gully or ravine, near Glenconvent, when both horse and rider suddenly disappeared in a snow-wreath several fathoms deep. Mr Smith, on recovering himself, found

himself nearly three yards from the dangerous spot, with his faithful horse standing over him, and licking the snow from his face. He thinks the bridle must have been attached to his person. So completely, however, had he lost all sense of consciousness, that beyond the bare fact, as stated, he had no knowledge of the means by which he made so striking and providential an escape.

A Wiltshire gentleman, in 1821, lent a well-bred and fiery mare to a friend in town, who had come down to try the Essex dogs against the Wiltshire breed of greyhounds. At the close of a very fine day's sport, the huntsman had beat a small furze-brake, and, for the purpose of better threading it, the London gentleman dismounted, and gave the bridle of the mare to the next horseman. Puss was soon started; the "halloo" was given; the person who held the mare, in the eagerness of the sport, forgot his charge, loosed his hold, and, regardless of any other than his own steed, left the mare to run, like Mazeppa's "wild and untutored." But, to the astonishment of all, instead of so doing, or even attempting to bend her course homewards (and she was in the immediate neighbourhood of her stable), she ran the whole course to the tail of the dogs; turned as well as she could when they brought the prey about; and afterwards by outstripping all competitors (for the run was long and sharp), she stopped only at the death of the hare, and then suffered herself to be quietly regained and remounted. But what renders it still more remarkable, is, that she only twice followed the hounds previous to this event, which strongly indicated her natural love of sport. The brace of dogs that were slipped at this course were the property of the owner of the mare, and the groom had been in the habit of exercising them with her. Whether this had any effect on her actions, is quite uncertain; but, be this as it may, the circumstance is not the less worthy of our admiration.

In 1794, a gentleman I Leeds had a horse, which, after being kept up in the stable for some time, and turned out into the field where there was a pump, well supplied with water, regularly obtained a quantity therefrom by his own dexterity.

## **REVENUE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES**

The minute of Governor Bourke to the Legislative Council at Sydney, explanatory of several

### **PAGE 312**

heads of expenditure and ways and means as estimated for the year 1833, has appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*. It is very explicit. A change in the way of disposing of Crown lands had so far reduced the correspondence about them that two clerks were dispensed with – a small reduction was also effected in the Survey department, although it must long be a heavy expense to the Colony, owing especially to the great and immediate labour of surveying the Crown lands as the sales were effected. The minute discloses also the important fact to us that the great and munificent sums devoted to the construction and repair of roads and bridges had been defrayed by the British treasury, and although the expense of tools and superintendence of workmen is now directed to be borne by the expense of the Colony, the stupendous works in roads that had all along before been constructed, are daily and hourly shedding their benign influence over the whole population of New South Wales, while Van Diemen's Land on the contrary on which such a behest has never been bestowed, and which continues to pine for want of so necessary and essential a part of government colonization, is visited prematurely – more severely than ever the elder colony with all its accumulated advantages, with oppressive and restrictive measures. Meantime road making was going on with great vigour. A complete road from Sydney to Bathurst was to be completed during the present summer, a distance of 111 miles. The formation of the south road was also going on with spirit, hills cutting through, bridges making, filling up hollows, and every other requisite to render the public communication free and easy. A third grand line of road was also laid down and constructing to the Upper Hunter, and a very large establishment and expenditure was judiciously and wisely prepared to be devoted to these grand essentials of a new country. The department of colonial architect had been made to replace that of the public works, and his chief duty would in future be to superintend work undertaken by contractors. A certain number of mechanics was, however, still retained by Government for the repair and the making of furniture. The Governor does not seem to anticipate much saving of expenditure from this arrangement, as the contracts he states were obtained with difficulty and executed at high rates. Had His Excellency read the strictures in our journal on this interesting subject with appeared twelve and eighteen months ago, he would have been prepared for this result. In Hobart Town, at least, nothing is more certain than that while the buildings executed in our Engineer department excel in neatness, stability and every criterion of good workmanship any other buildings private or public in the island, they are produced at a far, very far cheaper rate than any done by contract or otherwise. Common sense indeed would tell us that the advantages which the Government enjoys in convict labour must as a matter of course have this result. Such also was the scarcity

of good workmen in Sydney that no covenants could be obtained for completing the contracts in a given time, and a great and inconvenient delay consequently takes place in completing any building by contract.

In the office of Collector of Internal Revenue and the Post office, the Courts of Requests and Quarter Sessions, and others, the annual charges were considerably increased. The judicial establishment was estimated at £11,187, a reduction of £600 being effected by the suppression of the Master's office. The clergy and schools cost £20,461. A salary of £500 was fixed for a British resident at New Zealand, as recommended by the Secretary of State, on account of the inhuman and disgraceful transactions which have recently taken place there, and the repetition of which the presence of a resident at one of the most frequented stations, supported by a British ship of war cruising about the islands, it was expected would prevent. About £1100 was devoted in the building of a bridge in the Liverpool road, and about as much for another at a place called Menangle. A break-water was also to be constructed at Newcastle. Another charge in the estimates which we highly approve, and which we should rejoice to see imitated in this Colony, is the sum of £254 for seven full sets of models of the standard weights and measures, to be placed at certain places in the colony.

The revenue for the year 1833 (exclusive of the proceeds from the sale of Crown lands, directed by the Home Government to be devoted to the encouragement of emigration) is taken at £119,515. £80,000 of this large sum is derived from duties on the importations of spirits, £11,000 upon tobacco, and £2800 upon 5 per cent advalorem duties. The revenue had also been partially increased by the money charged the shipping for a supply of fresh water brought by pipes to the dock yard, and Governor Bourke anticipates a very considerably further addition to the revenue by disposing of water to the inhabitants of Sydney. Although he recommends and thinks the time has now arrived for the formation of a body from among the inhabitants themselves for the repairing, cleansing, and lighting of the streets, the construction of flagged foot ways, and the introduction of water into public fountains and private houses. These useful objects, he adds, may be obtained at no great cost by a rate levied on houses, according to their value, and collected and appropriated by commissioners elected annually by the rate-payers. Our Inspector of roads and constructor of streets in Hobart Town and Launceston will observe that the Governor says nothing of the original construction of the streets. They are first it is clear to be fairly and properly made by the Government, and then the inhabitants may fairly enough be called upon to keep them in repair at their own expense. Governor Bourke estimates his expenditure for the ensuing year at £110,000. The revenue we may here add of Van Diemen's Land for the same period may be taken at £70,000 and the expenditure at about the same sum. – *Hobart-town Courier*.

## VARIETIES

*(From Hood's Comic Annual for 1832)*

Our Wist club is going of, Some of the members go on so; two of em perpetuly quareling like anny thing but double dummirs, for the one plays like Hoyle, and the other like Vinegar. The young men hav interduced Shorts, but I doant think theyle Last long. They are al so very sharp at the Pints, and as for drinking. I never se sich Liquorish Chaps in my life. They are al ways laying ods, even at Sper, when theyle Bet about the age of a Roosted foal, wich they cal Chicken hazzard, or about the Wait of a Curran py, wich they cal the Currancy question. They so smoke a grate many segars, but they cant Put the old men's pips out, wich it would be a Burning shame if they did. I am sorry to say politicks has Crept in: Sum is al for reform, and sum is al for none at al, and the only thing they agre in is, that the Land lord shant bring in no Bill. There is be sides grate dis cushins as to the new game laws, sum entertaining douts wen sum peple go out shuting, whether even acts of Parliament will inable them to shute anny game.

Thank you for the Hoisters, wich was verry good. Mary has took the shels to make her a grotto, of wich I think is verry shameful, as I wanted them to Friten the Burds. Old Mark Lane, the man as Cheated you out of the oats, has been sent to jail for Stealing barley. I am sadly Afearde old Mark's corn will give Him 14 ears of Bott.

**“A GOOD-HEARTED MAN AT THE BOTTOM.”** – There is no praise perhaps so lightly accorded as this; it is often bestowed on men guilty of notorious vices, and utterly devoid of principle. The secret of this strange approbation of evil lies in the unstinted toleration with which such characters behold the faults of others. The good-hearted man at the bottom will give his hand in amity to the living representative of almost any crime of weakness than can disgrace humanity. He will “poor fellow” the desperate gamester; “good fellow” the desperate drunkard; and “fine fellow” the desperate libertine; in return for all which good-heartedness he expects to receive (and his rarely disappointed) plenary indulgence for all his own irregularities of every description whatever. – *Mrs Trollope's Abbess*



A simple preventative from injury by lightning to corn and hay stacks, is that of merely putting a broken glass bottle as a cap on the point where the thatch terminates, in place of a spur or spiral pinnacle of reed that is usually placed at their summit, both of which are with the exception of iron, the best conductors of electric fluid, and are generally the cause of accidents which occur from the lightning; whereas glass is a non-conductor, and repels the flash, instead of attracting it.

The practice of allowing the calf to suck its mother is objected to by some, and is apparently slovenly, and not economical; but the rearing of cattle is considered of more importance than the money that could be realized from the milk and butter saved by starving the calf. It is also important that the act of sucking produces a plentiful supply of saliva, which materially contributes to the digestion of the milk and the health of the calf. The Galloway farmer maintains that an evident difference may be perceived between the calf that sucks its dam, and another that is fed from the pail – the coat of the former is sleek and glossy, indicating health; while the hide of the other is dry and hard, nor is the unthrifty appearance removed until some time after the animal has been weaned and fed wholly on grass. It is also said that a greater proportion of calves fed from the pail die of the stomach complaints, than those that suck the cow. It is desirable that calves should be dropped in the latter part of the winter or the beginning of spring. A Galloway farmer attaches a great deal of importance to this, for he finds that nearly a year's growth and profit is lost if the calf is born in the middle of the summer.

---000---

A ferry is not the most desirable method of crossing a rapid river; but of all the different kinds of ferrying, that by means of what is called a flying bridge is considerably the best and most convenient where it can be adopted, which is only where the river has a considerable current. An anchor is fixed at a certain distance up the stream, always greater than the breadth of the river, from which a cable of rope or chain passes to the platform of the ferry-boat, which is here supported on a couple of large barges. The cable is buoyed up by passing over such a number of boats as may be found necessary. If the rudder of the large platform be moved so as to turn the heads of the supporting barges about a point of the compass towards the stream, so as to let it act against the sides of their bows, they will of course sheer across, or oscillate like a pendulum, with a slow and uniform motion to the opposite side, the cable and its supporting boats edging over in the direction of the platform. By having the height of the platform the same as those of the two piers or landing-places on the sides of the river, carriages of any size, carts or wagons, without unyoking the horses, may drive upon it and pass over without disturbing passengers or baggage within them. - *Ibid.*

---000---

The practice, which is adopted at the Botanical Garden in Geneva, might be imitated with great advantage amongst ourselves. De Candolle has introduced the custom of distributing presents of plants and shrubs among two or three hundred of his fellow citizens every year, and has, in this simple way, excited a degree of attention on their parts to the general culture of their gardens, which has been attended with the most beneficial effects. - *From a Traveller's Notes.*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s

Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,**

**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
July 3, 1834

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT the undermentioned Individuals have applied at this Office for permission to leave the Colony, viz:

James Abraham Matthews Moulton  
Francis Frazer Raghin  
George Field

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
July 3, 1834

**DEEDS OF GRANT**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Title Deeds of the undermentioned Grants of Land passed the Legislative Council on the 28th Ultimo, and have been forwarded to this Office for delivery, viz:-

**LOCATIONS**

- No. 27 John Morgan. 2000 Acres of Land on the Canning River
- No. 28 Henry Bull. 200 Acres of Land on the Canning River
- No. 29 Sir Richard Spencer. 687 Acres adjoining the Town-site of Albany, District of Plantagenet
- No. 30 Sir Richard Spencer. 719 Acres, also adjoining the Town-site of Albany

**TOWN ALLOTMENTS**

- No. 29 William Drake, described as A9 Perth
- No. 30 Alexander Collie, described as A10 Perth

PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Perth*  
July 1, 1834

THE Perth Building Allotment W74, having been resigned to the Crown, will be re-assigned to another Applicant for the same, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 29th Instant.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**VALUABLE PROPERTY**

**PERTH**

*(Desirable opportunity for Investment)*  
**WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
*(By virtue of a Power in a Mortgage Deed)*  
*and by direction of the Mortgagee*

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, now next, at the United Service Hotel, Perth, at 12 o'clock.

ALL THAT desirable piece of Building Ground or Town Allotment (number 7 F section) in the Town of Perth, partly fenced in, and well situated for shops or buildings for trade, with two frontages; the one towards Perth Water, which commands a very extensive and delightful view of Melville Water, and adjoining country, - and the other towards Hay-street.

This valuable property is situate on the Bazaar Terrace about thirty yards from the Perth Hotel, and has a small but convenient cottage thereon.

Particulars, with the conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of MEESSRS A H & G F STONE, Fremantle

### **PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED**

THE business carried on between J H MONGER and W K SHENTON, as Millers, is dissolved; and the said J H MONGER hereby gives notice, that he is no longer responsible for any Debts contracted on account of that concern.

*Perth, July 2d, 1834*

### **FEMALE SERVANT**

WANTS A PLACE, - A stout young WOMAN, accustomed to in or out door service on a farm. She is at present under Indenture for a term of three years and a half.

For further particulars, apply to this Office.

### **FREMANTLE QUARTER SESSIONS**

*Tuesday July 1st 1834*

Before the Hon. W.H Mackie Esq., Chairman, the Rev J.B Wittenoom, G Leake and R McBride Brown, Esquires, J.s P.

**Ambrose**, stood charged with stealing three rat-tail files from Mr Solomon's shop at Perth

It was fully proved by the evidence of Fraser, the shopman, and Charles Bourne, a person who was in the shop at the time, that Ambrose took the files off the counter. The prisoner did not deny having taken the files, but stated in his defence, that he had a running account at Mr Solomon's, and took them in a *joke*, considering that when it was found out he had them, they would be charged to him.

J.R Lacy and George Smith were called by the prisoner to prove that he was in liquor that evening; and Lacy deposed to his frequently repeating practical jokes, when under the excitement of liquor. Lawrence Welch, who had been in the habit of seeing Ambrose at Mr Solomon's shop, and was present on the evening in question, stated that he seemed perfectly sober, and competent to transact business.

J Morgan Esq., who had known and employed the prisoner for eight to nine months, stated that he had, up to the present time, regarded him as an honest man, and that was his general character; but from his (Mr Morgan's) own observation, he knew that a very little drink would make him muddle headed.

Verdict – Guilty. Sentence, one months imprisonment with hard labour  
The Jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground of character.

**Studsor**, was charged with stealing a bag of scupper nails, and two jackets, the property of the King, found on his premises.

The prisoner was some time ago in the employment of J Morgan Esq., Government Store-Keeper, and accounted for the possession of the property in the following manner:- Half the nails, he said, were given to him by Samid Ali (Mr Morgan's servant) and the other half he took home with him out of the sweepings of the store. The jackets were thrown aside at a survey, as rubbish, and he took them also, on the authority of Samid Ali. Marmaduke Hutton corroborated the prisoner's statement regarding the jackets, but believed that in the heap of condemned jackets there were none so perfect as those produced in court; and Samid Ali

deposed that the prisoner mended his shoes twice, and that he gave him the first time a handful of the nails, and the next a small paper full.

Verdict – *Not guilty*.

**George Smith**, charged at the instance of J.R Lacy, Mr Leroux's foreman, with stealing a keg of paint, was *acquitted*.

**Cabioz**, alias **William**, charged with stealing a clothes' line, the property of Mr Wood, baker at Perth, was *acquitted*.

**Habib**, was found guilty of stealing a pair of compasses, the property of Terry, the boat builder, and sentenced to three dozen lashes and three months imprisonment with hard labour.

**Reed**, pleaded guilty to the larceny of whaling gear, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

The horse ferry boat at Guildford is admirably constructed for the purpose, and although the first cost of building is considerable, the advantage of the first outlay will be experienced. This is one of the best specimens of workmanship in the Colony, and real taste and judgment have been displayed in the design. Edwards, of Perth, obtained the contract, and has done justice to it. The risk and difficulty of crossing at this ferry is now entirely removed; you may ride into and out of the boat with perfect safety. For further convenience, we would suggest that the bank on the Guildford side should be lowered. Dodd, of the Cleikum Inn, has leased the right of the ferry for the next twelve months at the rate of £5 per annum.

The new Commissariat Stores at Perth are rising rapidly; the cellars are completed.

**CURIOUS MODE OF NAVIGATION**, - My passage from Falmouth to Barbadoes, in the packet, was agreeably enough; but at this island, in order to complete my voyage to La Guayra, I was transferred to one of his Majesty's mail boats, a dirty little schooner, with a cabin six feet by six, scarcely a pint of fresh water, and most untouchable provisions. These, however, were trifles. When we got out to sea, I found that the captain of this gallant bark (which is entrusted with the conveyance of the mail from Barbadoes to La Guayra, a voyage of about six days), never incumbered himself with either compass or quadrant. They have so much experience of the currents which prevail in these seas, that they are never at a

## **PAGE 314**

loss to find the north; independently of which, they can hardly sail twenty four-hours on a stretch, without making one of the islands. Should both these resources fail, however, they have one in reserve which never does. Each island in the West Indies has its peculiar sea-bird; wherever these birds may wander during the day, they invariably seek their own island at *sunset*; the captain, therefore, never fails to know from the direction in which he sees a peculiar bird fly, towards sunset, where each island lies. - *Saturday Magazine*

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

### **ARRIVAL**

On the 28th ultimo, the "Eagle", Captain Pratt, from Sydney: left the 25th of May – Passengers, Mrs Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mr C E Pratt, Messrs Smails, Dixon, Bollard, and Temple. Spoke the "Dyrad" from London off Cape Howe.

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The "Monkey". In Gage's Roads, the "Eagle", and "Jolly Rambler".

### **IMPORTS PER "EAGLE"**

Eight tons flour, 1 hhd claret, 1 ton cheese, 13 cows, 1 horse, 1 ton biscuit, 30 boxes raisins, 9 cases wine, 5 cases Port wine, 3 bags rice, 100 bushels barley.

**ERRATA** – In Colonus's letter, published in our last, in the 19th line, for "interesting" read "interested"; 29th line, for "in" read "on"; 36th line, for "position" read "picture"; 43d line, for "flashily" read "fearlessly"; and in the closing sentence of the paragraph last but one, for "the depression or detriment of all, the ruin of all," read "the depression or detriment of all, the ruin of many."

At the request of "Colonus", we give insertion to the foregoing errata; much as we may regret the occurrence in the hurry of going to press, we cannot conceive, neither will the public judge them "vulgar or absurd." The mistake in the latter paragraph is evidently a transposition by the Compositor. We are glad to find "Colonus" scrupulous upon these points.

**FOR SALE**  
**BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
BY MR W SAMSON  
(By order of the Mortgagee)  
On Saturday the 26th inst.

THE UNION HOTEL, at Fremantle, with out-houses, &c, &c, the property of Wm Dixon

**GENERAL POST OFFICE**

It is requested that the Public will refuse payment for all Letters not bearing the Post-Office stamp.

CHARLES MACAFULL  
Postmaster

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834

By the "Eagle" Schooner from Sydney, we have our files of the *Sydney Herald*, and *Australian*, up to the 19th of May. They contain nothing of particular interest or importance. The supply of wheat in the market was but limited, and the price was daily advancing; the last quotation is from 9s to 10s per bushel. Salt butter was as high as 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Potatoes, for some samples, 16s per cwt. We have made some few extracts from the above journals which will be found under the usual head, and purpose continuing them in our next.

A REPORT of another treacherous and designing attack made by the Natives on a party proceeding over the hills with stores appears in our present number. These repeated depredations call for and fully justify a severity of procedure; a system we would be the last to advocate, but which the urgency of the case appears to render imperative. It is to be regretted that the natives could not be immediately pursued after the attack was made, and a summary example made of them. It is in the moment of excitement that their offences should be punished – they then know the cause and feel the power of our chastisement. Captain Ellis, superintendent of native tribes, Capt Pegasus, and Mr Norcott, with a party of military, have received, we understand, instructions to keep a constant patrol on the banks of the Swan, and across the country to the Canning; this is an arrangement long required, and will no doubt strike terror into the wandering savage. The system therefore of instant punishment for an offence will come into operation, and its effects we have no doubt will soon be evident. We daily gain a *personal* acquaintance with most of the tribes, - a most desirable object, as offenders can be easily identified, and punished without subjecting the just to suffer for the unjust. We anticipate considerable advantage from the patrolling system, and every expectation that it will be carried into effect with alertness and activity, upon which much of its success must depend. The native brought to Perth on Thursday last was publicly flogged on the same day and set at liberty. We were in error last week in stating that he was still in confinement. Bill-yoo-merry is still retained a prisoner in Fremantle Jail; H Bull Esq., J.P., of the Upper swan, has made an affidavit that he has received information from the natives, that the man who threw the fatal spear at Larkins was Goodalyat.

When losses are sustained, by the acts of the Natives, and fully established not to have been occasioned by neglect, or undue precaution, it would seem an act of justice that a remuneration should be made to the sufferer out the public chest, as most of the losses are attributable to the insufficient military guard. Another method of recompensing the settler we have heard mentioned, namely, by a public contractor or association engaging to insure the colonists generally from all losses arising from the depredation of the natives.

**THE NATIVES** – We have another instance this week of the marauding disposition of the natives at this season of the year particularly; Mr Bland, of the firm of Trimmer and Bland, who had paid his occasional visit to Perth, to lay in stores for the supply of the establishment at York, started from Guildford on Monday last with a wagon load of flour &c, accompanied by a young man of the name of Souper, a Mr Heal, a settler at York, and a boy named Gee. It is supposed the natives had been on the look-out, and were aware that the cart was loaded with flour, for, at a short distance from Guildford, the party was overtaken by about 30 natives, who evinced the most perfect amity, and shook hands with Mr Bland's party, indicative of a cordial

good understanding, - which understanding Mr Bland fully comprehended, and kept constantly on the alert. After proceeding some short distance, the natives struck off, and proceeded in a parallel direction with the road, but kept, as they supposed, at a sufficient distance to be unobserved; their intentions, however, were evident, and taking advantage of a spot favourable for an attack, (near which some time ago a boy was speared, and a man named Chipper had a narrow escape for his life, running away with a spear in his back, and leaving his loaded cart to be plundered by the barbarous assailants,) a spear was thrown, which passed through "Souper's" arm, grazing the lapel of his coat. He cried out that he was speared, and Mr Bland instantly fired into the thicket, when a rustling noise was heard in the bush, and the whole decamped. The nature of Souper's wound rendered it necessary for the party to return: they arrived at Guildford about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where he was attended by Doctor Foley, and the spear extracted, with great difficulty. Mr Bland came down to Perth the same evening and obtained a military escort, and on the following day proceeded on his journey to York. Souper, we are happy to hear, although he suffered for a time under excruciating pain, is pronounced out of danger.

**A NATIVE ROBBED** – A circumstance has come to our knowledge, which, if true, deserves the severest censure. We merely give report as we have heard it. A private of the 21st regt. stationed we believe at the head of the Canning, fell in with a party of the natives, and took from them an opossum, which he cut up and gave to his dog. The act was soon resented; a colt belonging to Mr R Lewis, valued at about £40 or £50 was speared. This is an instance – and we have no doubt many can be cited – in which the natives have resented injuries inflicted upon them.

**A STRANGE** report has just reached us, communicated to Parker, of Guildford, by some natives, that a vessel had been seen wrecked on the beach, a considerable distance to the northward. The story has been handed from tribe to tribe until it has reached our natives and runs as follows. We give it of course without implicitly relying on its accuracy, but the account is sufficiently authenticated to excite well-founded suspicions that some accident has happened. It appears the wreck has been lying on shore for 6 moons, or months, and the distance from this is said to be 30 day's journey, or about 400 miles. When the water is low, the natives are said to go on board, and bring from the wreck "white money;" on money being shown to the native who brought the report, he picked out a dollar, as a similar piece to the money he had seen. Some steps should be immediately taken to establish or refute this statement: the native can soon be found. He is said to be importunate that soldier man, and white man, with horse, should go to the wreck, volunteering to escort them. We shall look with anxiety for further information upon this point.

**CHEAP FLOUR** – Ann Account appears in the "Monitor", of the discovery, by chance, of the means of making flour from wheat straw. This being chopped small and passed through the millstones, yields a flour, coarse in appearance, but agreeable to the taste, and also nutritious. Made in a wash for pigs, or mixed with oats for horses, it is said to be an excellent article of food. The bread which is made from it is superior to much of the common bread eaten by the lower orders on the Continent.

**PAGE 315**

## **SYDNEY NEWS**

We learn that 6000 barrels of flour may be shortly expected to arrive from the United States of America, and cargoes of wheat from other quarters may also be looked for. The price to which this article has risen, viz. 10s per bushel, will induce our Southern neighbours to scrape a few thousand bushels together for our use, altho' it is known that their own supply is scanty. Out settlers must be wise in time however, and bear in mind that without foreign importation or great economy there will not be sufficient wheat in the Colony to last till the 1st October. – *Australian, April 28*

---000---

A period of 25 weeks has elapsed since the date of our last intelligence from Europe, and it is much to be feared that the cause will prove to be a long continuance of south-westerly gales in the channel, during the months of November and December last. Should this be the case, we must expect to hear the usual calamitous account of shipwrecks on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. - *Ibid*

---000---

**EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND** – It was some time since stated in the *Calcutta Courier*, that a party of gentlemen were about to proceed to King George's Sound, to establish a

Colony. We find that they have now completed their arrangements, and depart on Sunday. The following are the names, as reported in the 'Bankshall Circular' of last night, in addition to which we learn that there are no less than fifty native emigrants. List of passengers per barque "Mercury", bound to King George's Sound – James Calder Esq, Captain C Cowles, William Raynor Esq, George Battle Esq, Samuel Beadle Esq, Thomas Nisbett Esq, and Mr Austin. – *Madras Gazette*

### **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS**

WHEAT was up yesterday to 12s a bushel. The bakers who have difficulty in procuring flour meeting the boats of small settlers as they come up from Pittwater and the other settlements down the river, anxiously give almost any price, in order to procure a quantity to enable them not to disappoint their regular customers. – *Hobart Town Courier*

LAUNCESTON MARKET PRICES – Wheat has somewhat increased in price during the week, 8s, 9s, and 10s, having been paid for it; however, the last quotation can not be considered the average price, it having been sold at that price only in particular cases, and in small quantities; flour from 19s to 25s per 100 lbs; barley, from 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; oats, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel; hay, £7 to £8 per ton; bread (Brickerton and Tibbs) 8d per 4 lb loaf; other bakers, 9d and 10d per 4 lb loaf; butchers' meat, 4d to 6d per lb; pork, 8d; fresh butter, 2s to 2s 3d per lb; candles, 9d per lb; sugar per ton, £34; per lb, 4d; tea per chest, £8; per lb 3s to 9s 6d; Cape wine per pipe, £15; per gallon, 4s; rum in bond, 3s per gallon; gin ditto, 5s 6d; brandy, 5s; porter per hogshead, £5 15s – *Independent*

### **ANECDOTES AND REMARKS**

#### **RELATIVE TO THE ABORIGINES AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

A salutary regulation was in existence on my arrival at King George's Sound forbidding the Natives taking their spears into the Settlement, yet this, although still enforced, did not prevent occasions, squabbles and some skirmishing among themselves, and trivial irritations and misunderstanding with us. The origin of their own quarrels was difficult to be ascertained, but it was clearly seen they were quick and violent in resenting conceived insults from one another, and sufficiently sensible of maltreatment from us. Not was the full appreciation of the value of our friendship enough to make them cover their temporary umbrage at supposed affronts, although it powerfully and soon operated to dispel the ill-humour that had been engendered.

All ages and sexes were among our visitors, or perhaps with more propriety our posts, as we certainly had come into their country and set ourselves down at, if not in, their home and upon their territories. The male part of the Natives extended their stay in the Settlement often till after dark, especially if biscuit and tea were held out to them to join in the native dance (Toortunggur), or, as it is more frequently called, Korrobore, from the Sydney name. The women almost invariably left before night-fall, and, with the old men and young children, chiefly occupied the more distant bivouac; whilst the young men and those who had left their families at a distance, betook themselves only to the adjoining grove.

The moral principle and christian injunction of honesty is rarely found to predominate in the savage breast, and the Aborigines of New Holland have never been quoted as an exception. It will only then be surprising that so few and trifling thefts should have been committed by the tribe when articles of food and other things highly useful to them were often improperly left open to their temptation. The grown-up natives took credit to themselves for never stealing, and certainly they were only young boys and lads who were detected; but they in laying the blame on the fuller grown for advising to the act, implicated them without clearing themselves, and shewed what credit was due to the former for their boasted honesty. The penalty for theft was expulsion from the Settlement.

One robbery more daring than the rest took place at the farm, and was perpetrated by one arrived at the years of discretion. The opportunity of two men who lived there being at work in the Settlement was seized, to attempt a burglary in their hut, but the actor was unskilled in his profession that he had wasted much time and trouble in removing the brass plate of the keyhole, and neglected to force the lock, which was very insecurely fastened. He had, however, succeeded in reaching and carrying off some peas without obtaining admission for more than his hand and arm. He visited and let the impression of his footsteps in the garden where he had pulled up some vegetables, but looked in vain for bulbous or tuberous roots, most probably the objects of his search, as at that time there were few or none in the ground. Mokkaré, whom I sent next day to examine the traces which remained, attributed the damage and the trespass to a man at the time in disgrace with the tribe, who was named Winnawar, or Erawarre. The suspicion was grounded on the very small



footsteps corresponding to his very small foot, and that he lived in the neighbourhood of the farm. I desired Mokkaré to impress the natives with the manner in which we viewed such acts, and the punishment that awaited them in case of detection. This, however, did not prevent a similar attempt to procure food by pulling up vegetables in July by some other natives who were supposed to have committed the depredation in the night time by moonlight, when the gardeners were at home. My suspicion fell on Toolunggurtwalle, from the foot mark and from his being a companion of Winnawar. A musket was supplied to the head gardener, and I gave it out that he would in future shoot any black whom he should see in the garden, and this seemed to have the desired effect, as no more attempts at similar depredations were made for some time. In the fine weather of May one of the settlers employed, for several days, a number of natives bringing in spars from Mount Melville at the cheap rate of the value of a meal or two of rice and sugar and tea. They were perfectly satisfied with their hire, and originated the hope that they might be made constantly available for such labour; but a very few days undeceived us; for, on the 24th of May, after some rain had fallen, and in the commencement of Mokkaré, (winter, or the rainy season,) and after holding, of their own free will and pleasure, without reward, emolument or countenance, a very grand korrobare in the Settlement, they took their departure from the coast, and even to a boy proceeded inland for the purpose of spearing kangaroo – the season for that species of hunting commencing at that time. Mokkaré asked and obtained leave to accompany his fellow countrymen for two or three days, but did not return for twelve or fourteen, and excused his breach of promise, which I shewed him was improper, by adducing the entreaties of the other natives to remain with them – entreaties which, in every probability, were strongly backed by his success in killing kangaroo, and consequent abundance of a favourite food; for, although the stated meals of biscuit, beef, (salt) cabbage and rice with tea may be very acceptable to the uncultivated palates of the savage, still there can be no marvel excited by the wish to gratify their old habits by gorging on fresh kangaroo.

One of the most usual plans for catching kangaroo in the winter, is, for a few to search the grassy and rushy hollows, proceeding along them in a direction contrary to the wind, (and a high wind is the most favourable,) approaching under cover of the bushes, carefully avoiding the smallest noise, and when near their prey, keeping behind it, stooping in their advance, and remaining fixed in their position immediately the animal betrays any symptom of alarm, and resuming their advance as soon as it renews its feeding or other motions indicative of its suspicion being removed, till either quite close or very near it, when it is the only motion to throw or thrust the spear, and if close, to grasp the head, which is instantly beaten with a quoit (or tomahawk) until the animal is assured the victim of the spearsman. Or, if less fortunate in the close approach, throwing the spear with as unerring aim as the huntsman is master of, and pursuing the wounded animal with his utmost speed, in which he is joined or altogether superseded by others who have hitherto remained at some distance, anxious spectators of the good or bad fortune of the lethal weapon. When thus employed, they disentangle themselves of their cloaks, heedless, it would seem, of the spot where they drop them. Their practised acuteness in tracing the chase when far out of sight and in retracing their steps to the point of departure, often assure the obtaining of their prey that would otherwise be lost, and guarantee them against the loss of any deposits, cloaks, &c for example. There are, probably, many reasons why they select the winter, the rainy and windy season for hunting the kangaroo. It is likely that in stormy weather the animals lie closer than in fine. They are less likely amidst the howling of the tempest to hear any inferior noise; in the pursuit the wet grass and moist surface present so slippery a footing that they cannot bound in running with the same effect were the ground dry and firm. Their tracks too can be more easily perceived by the grass and shrubs shaken of their watery drops. Kangaroos are also obtained by the Natives in great numbers by enclosing or encircling a tract of ground frequented by these animals, and gradually contracting the enclosure or circle, driving all before them until so closely beset that they make a rush to escape between the enclosures, and are speared as they approach. Snares and traps are also employed perhaps at different seasons. The first, that of digging deep oblong holes in the form of a grave but much narrower, and which by some explorers have been taken for places of interment, in the tracts frequented by kangaroos, wallabies, and such like animals, covering this over with sticks, bushes, and grass, so as to make it resemble the other parts of the surface, and preventing the animals suspecting any injury until treading upon them, they fall in, and from the depth and lateral confinement being unable to extricate themselves, are found either dead or alive by the hunter on his revisiting his Narrungekurr (the native name for these pits.) The making the kangaroo jump upon pointed stakes is another method of capture. In the banks of a stream at the customary crossing place of kangaroos there is a fixed row of stakes, a little stronger than spears, very finely pointed and smeared with a very thin coating of the resin of the grass tree, their sharpened ends directed at an angle of about 50 with the horizon to the opposite bank, where there is a similar row of the same offensive weapons opposing the former in their inclination. The native name for this trap is Moglye. Where the meeting of streams forms grassy isthmuses these traps are numerous as upon the Napice at Kooianip. Here the stakes were five on one side, and three on the other, at an angle of 55; the points opposite rows of 18 inches apart; their length 4½ feet, nine inches to a foot being stuck in the ground. But whether the kangaroos impale

themselves from time to time through ignorance without being driven to it by their pursuers, or whether it is only in the heat and hurry of escape when closely pursued, or at any particular season, I have not yet learned.

*(To be continued)*

## **EXPLORATION TO SWAN RIVER**

*To the Editors of the Sydney Herald.*

GENTLEMEN, - As a subject commanding the interests of the communities of Eastern and Western Australia, I solicit the publication, in your columns, of the underwritten copies of a communication with this Government, and the subsequently written Remarks:-

**PAGE 316**

(COPY)

*Castlereagh-street, Sydney  
16th December, 1833*

SIR, - Permit me, through the medium of your office, to submit the underwritten statement and proposal to His Excellency the Governor; a proposal predominant with other views to me during the last four years, but indisposition emanating from the successive attacks of the destructive complaint, '*Noli me tangere* or *Lupus*,' has alone deterred me, heretofore, from communicating it to the Government, but now renovated in health, with deference I anxiously hope for His Excellency's approbation.

"Aware that it must be of much importance to the home and local Governments of this Colony, to obtain knowledge of its internal features, and general eligibilities, and that forty-five years have baffled the efforts of the successive tourists, to ascertain this country's formation, or its resources westward of 139° east longitude, which efforts were made between the parallels of 28° and 29° south latitude, and that the largeness of this Island has, as yet, forbidden the attempt to traverse it longitudinally i.e. from hence to Swan River.

To be deemed competent for a successful exploration of such an extent of country (2000 miles in a direct line), I may have some weight in his Excellency's estimation, in my having been trained in youth and attained manhood in relative pursuit; requisite education and forte (if not genius) to surmount probable obstacles in prosecuting such a task – pretensions gleaned through twenty-seven year's practice (from the age of 15 to 42) in the hardy habits of the "Bush" as a Surveyor in British America and in these Colonies. Such early and lengthy practice, by a person possessing mediocritical intellect, must have enlarged his judgment, and perfected in himself, the indispensable requirements for such exploration; ex. gr. To describe in his progress the qualities of the surface soils, - the appearance and general character of the intersected streams; to determine, by familiar methods, the latitude and longitude of a sufficient number of points to truly delineate his route; with all the important or interesting features on it; to ascertain (barometrically) the elevations of the immediately high lands; to observe the magnetic variation, on the whole line; the course or direction of the main ranges; the dip or inclination of the visible strata of remarkable rocks and their formation; prevent the loss of Pack animals by galls from the saddles, - to obviate the temporary want of grass; to pass the cavalcade (unaided by portable boats) over deep waters, swamps, &c.

This tour accomplished, the positions of the dividing ranges, - the sources of main streams of the country become known, the ice of exploration will have been effectually broken, and the subsequent or branch research may yield to minor efforts – prompt to add in detail, and unfold the geographical, and geological arena of New Holland.

I seek for the mission to conduct this proposed transverse Exploration, and in thus advancing as the candidate for His Excellency's support (not to exceed Four Hundred Pounds) which would enable me to make the tour (without a depot) across the country, to Western Australia. I am actuated by matured confidence, the offspring of experience, that soars above the charge of presumption.

I have the honor to be, Sir  
Your very obedient servant,  
THOMAS FLORANCE.  
To Richard Bourke, Esq,  
Private Secretary,  
&c &c &c

(Copy of Answer)  
Government House, Parramatta,  
28th December 1833

SIR, - I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to the late Private Secretary, and with reference to the Expedition which you offer to undertake, to inform you, that the Government does not at present contemplate such adventure.

I have the honor to be, Sir  
Your most obedient servant  
(Signed) GEO KENYON HOLDEN  
Private Secretary  
To Thomas Florance, Esq  
Surveyor, Sydney

#### REMARKS

Wiisacres may style this proposal, the “Child of chimerical brain,” to such I am not inclined to barter argument for their crop of assertion, yet to the retiocinating mind I would say view the days of Superstition, and general ignorance, wherein we may contemplate the individual spirit and towering genius of Columbus ascending the precipitous sides of the Crater of human incredulity, and contempt, in defiance of the noxious vapours and toppling rocks which threatened him with destruction, but his faith was equanimous, and he had sighted his object though a lucid medium, - he gained the summit, and Europe was thus inaugurated the Empress of a “New World!” such mind will conclude, that to pass over New Holland to Western Australia to be a pigmy jaunt – a female effort in the contrast of its rushlight reflection with the lustre deverting from the halo that yet encircles the achievement of Columbus!

Then, if in those days of opposition to genius, and improving innovation, an astounding proposal was gloriously effected by the powers of a *single* mind struggling during years with the disapprobation of importuned nations, and beset by numerous discouragements. Shall 1834 chronicle a population of 60,000 inhabitants in New South Wales, among whom were not found physical and mental powers combined in one person adequate to explore the length of their Island – although most of them have traversed *down* the “smoke of their Mother’s chimney?” or will time continue to slip, year after year, without the community of Australia producing the “needful,” or coming *forward* to the number of 400 persons, *willing* to expend £1 each to cause this Exploration to be effected, and thereby bring the *unknown* parts of this country into the market and display a *National* mart instead of a *huxter’s* shop, to attract Migration?

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant  
THOMAS FLORANCE

\*\*\* A loss that amounted to one-half of the Pack Animals used in the Surveying Depratment until I entered it. – {T.F.}

The *Australian* alludes to the Exploration Party in the following humourous style:-

Yes – Mr Florance’s noble offer to explore the unknown wilds between this and Swan River, at no greater expense than £400, has been met with the announcement that “that the Government does not at present contemplate any such adventure.” Though informed by this gentleman’s letter that he is subject to “noli me tangere or lupus” – but is now considerably better – that his early education has fitted him for the task – that he has considerable forte, though no genius – that he has in himself every other requisite for the business, namely, a degree of knowledge and skill that is perfectly terrific – that he knows how to put a pack on a bullock’s back, (in this case we fear he has not put the saddle on the right horse;) and lastly, that he is “actuated by matured confidence, the offspring of experience, that soars above the charge of presumption,” – in defiance of all this such was their answer.

Mr Florance makes, naturally enough, some very bitter remarks upon the subject, written in a style too which at once proclaims him to be admirably fitted to climb mountains and precipices, so far does he soar in this imagery, above the clouds even; and our faith being like that of Columbus, as he writes “unanimous,” we fully concur in the view he takes of the matter, and come too, to the conclusion so brilliantly conceived, and expressed in the following extract from his “remarks:”-

“Such a mind will conclude that to pass over New Holland to Western Australia to be a pigmy jaunt – a *female effort* in the contrast of a rushlight reflection with the lustre diverging from the halo that yet encircles the achievement of Columbus.”

Some part of this gem of literature we did not at first exactly comprehend – at last, one of our devil’s suggested that the journey might be justly called a female effort since it would undoubtedly be a great labour.

However a Commission of Enquiry will settle all this.

## ACTS OF COUNCIL

ALL the ACTS, passed in the Legislative Council up to the present date, are now printed and ready for delivery at the Government Printing Office, Perth – viz –

- No. 1, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for Establishing a Court of Civil Judicature.  
No. 2, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to provide a Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.  
No. 3, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries and the Office of Sheriff.  
No. 4, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to extend the Jurisdiction and regulate the Proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions.  
No. 5, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to secure the Payment of Debts due to the Crown.  
No. 6, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to provide for the registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments and Conveyances affecting Real property.  
No. 7, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to facilitate and simplify the transfer of Real property  
No. 8, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and fermented Liquors by Retail.  
No. 9, 2 Wm 4 – An Act for the regulation of Pilotage and Shipping in the Harbours of Western Australia  
No. 10, 2 Wm 4 – An Act to impose certain Duties on imported Spirituous Liquors.  
No. 1, 3 Wm 4 – An Act to enforce and regulate the Performance of Quarantine in certain Cases in Western Australia.  
No. 2, 3 Wm 4 – An Act for the regulation of Weights and Measures.  
No. 3, 3 Wm 4 – An Act to enable the Governor, or other Officer administering the Government of Western Australia, to grant Exemptions from the payment of License Duty to Persons keeping Public Houses under Special circumstances.  
No. 1, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Establishment and Management of Ferries; and the Collection of Tolls thereat.  
No. 2, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors by Retail.”  
No. 3, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the Licensing of Public Houses.  
No. 4, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to regulate the fencing of Town and Suburban Allotments.  
No. 5, 4 Wm 4 – An Act to amend an Act intituled “An Act to provide a Summary Remedy for Trespasses committed by Cattle and other Live Stock.”

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb, 6d
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d

Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                  swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

His HONOUR the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the *Perth Gazette* and *Western Australian Journal*, signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

BY COMMAND OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
PETER BROWN  
COLONIAL SECRETARY

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*July 10, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT William Nairne Clark, Esquire, has received permission from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to act as an Attorney and Solicitor in this Colony.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*July 11, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT Sealed Tenders in Triplicate will be received and opened at this Office on Friday next, the 18th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the Performance of certain Temporary Repairs to the Church at Perth,

For further particulars, reference to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, July 11, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Monday, the 28th of July, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Supply (for Three Months certain, commencing on the 1st of August 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of His Majesty's Troops, stationed at

PERTH,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER, and  
GUILDFORD.

The Quantity required for each Station or any other particulars, may be ascertained by application at this Office.

All Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf to answer such questions as may be required, or their Tenders will not be attended to.

Security must be given for the due performance of the Contract.

The price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the Tender to be marked on the Envelope – "*Tender for Fresh Meat.*"

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen.*

## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

Perth, July 11, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, "*marked Tenders for Rum*", will be received at this Office on Monday, the 21st July, 1834, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops, about 160 Gallons of good

WEST INDIA RUM,

subject to the approval of a Board of Survey. – A sample must be left with each Tender.

Any further particulars may be ascertained by applying to this Office.

JOHN LEWIS,

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office, Perth*

*July 1, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment W74, having been resigned to the Crown, will be re-assigned to another Applicant for the same, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 29th Instant.

THE Guildford Allotment No. 156 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 12th Proximo.

J S ROE

*Surveyor-General*

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

PERTH

*(Desirable opportunity for Investment)*

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*(By virtue of a Power in a Mortgage Deed)*

*and by direction of the Mortgagee*

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, now next, at the United Service Hotel, Perth, at 12 o'clock.

ALL THAT desirable piece of Building Ground or Town Allotment (number 7 F section) in the Town of Perth, partly fenced in, and well situated for shops or buildings for trade, with two frontages; the one towards Perth Water, which commands a very extensive and delightful view of Melville Water, and adjoining country, - and the other towards Hay-street.

This valuable property is situate on the Bazaar Terrace about thirty yards from the Perth Hotel, and has a small but convenient cottage thereon.

Particulars, with the conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of MESSRS A H & G F STONE, Fremantle

## CIVIL COURT

*The Executor (W H Drake) of the late G F Johnson v John Weavell.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*(Under an Execution,)*

At Smithers's Hotel, Fremantle,

On SATURDAY, the 19th Inst.,

At 12 o'clock,

**500** Acres, or thereabouts, of Land, situate on the new line of road between Fremantle and Bull's Creek.

One hundred Acres of Land, situate near the Cantonment, and late the property of W T Graham.

Two hundred Acres of Land opposite Perth, late the property of Edward Flaherty.

One hundred Acres of Land near Preston Point.

LAWRENCE WELCH, Bailiff of the Civil Court

## **CIVIL COURT**

*Waylen v the Executors of the late G F Johnson*  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
At Smithers's Hotel, Fremantle,  
On SATURDAY, the 19th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock,

THE ALLOTMENT 114, at Fremantle  
LAWRENCE WELCH, Bailiff of the Civil Court

## **NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons indebted to the firm of J DAVIS & Co., are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 30th instant; and all Persons having claims on the above firm are desired to send in their accounts for liquidation.

### **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst.,  
AT THE  
Stores of JOHN DAVIS and Co.,  
(*To close Consignments and Partnership*)

EARTHENWARE, consisting of Jugs, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Dishes; A quantity of Tumblers, Finger glasses, Decanters, Salt cellars; Window glass of various sizes; Lamp glass, Anchovies, Cherry juice, Olives, Double distilled Vinegar, Salad oil, Sperm ditto, White jackets, Duck and other Trowsers, Red shirts, Stockings, Bunting of different colours, Blankets, Bath bricks, Children's shoes, Ink

## **PAGE 318**

Powder, Cards. Tin saucepans, Iron and other Tea kettles, Coffee pots, Tin cullinders, Lamps, Cottons for ditto, Hook pots, Fish hooks of various sizes, Bread trays, Tea ditto, Weights and Scales, Starch, Sago, Red paint, White ditto, Scotch caps, Leghorn hats, Pee jackets, Ironmongery, Brass ornaments for tables and drawers, Cigars, Manilla mats, Drawing paper, Yellow Ochre, White-wash brushes.

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*July 12, 1834*

WHEREAS two Prisoners (as hereinafter described) having made their escape from the Jail at Fremantle, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs it to be notified to the Public generally, that any Person or Persons found harbouring the said Prisoners after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law; and all Constables and other persons are hereby called upon to use all diligence in apprehending the said Prisoners, and conveying them to some place of security.

*John Paget*. 21st Fusiliers, about 21 yrs of age, black hair, florid complexion, dark eyes, about 5ft 10 inches high, and slight build.

*Francis Reid*, sailor from the "Maraboo", 23 or 24 yrs of age, black hair, sallow complexion, 5ft 6 inches high, and stout made.

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – the "Monkey". In Gage's Roads, the "Jolly Rambler", and "Eagle"

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834

THE report we gave publicity to last week respecting the supposed wreck of a vessel to the northward, has met with some farther confirmation, and has attracted the attention of the local Government. A Council was held on Wednesday last (we believe) expressly for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration, and, after a diligent inquiry, it was thought expedient to make arrangements for despatching an expedition to the



northward, which will be immediately carried into effect. This, the winter season, rendering a land expedition both dangerous, and, in every probability, futile, it has been determined to charter the "Monkey", (a small vessel, now lying in our harbour,) to proceed immediately to Shark's Bay, somewhere about the distance described at which the wreck may be expected to be fallen in with, where Mr H M Ommanney, of the Survey Department, and party under his directions, will be landed to traverse the coast north and south, the "Monkey" remaining as a depot from whence they will draw their supplies, to enable them to extend their search in either direction.

The anxiety and interest which this circumstance has created, has given rise to much speculation and an adventurous spirit on the part of many of the members of our community, which we cannot but commend – but which the dictates of prudence might condemn. The following offer has been made by a party of five individuals, to mount themselves and proceed to the northward, requiring from the Government merely the guarantee of the value of their horses, in case of an accident, according to their estimated value before they start. The offer is reasonable, but has, we believe, been declined, in consequence of the previous arrangements we have mentioned having been effected, which it is presumed will meet every object contemplated, and the known difficulties which present a bar to any prospect of success from an expedition of this nature at the present season.

The belief in the reality of the report has been so strong during the week, that every subject has yielded to this one important consideration; the many contemplating the prospect of becoming possessed of the *floating* capital, the few influenced by feelings of humanity, which the scenes of distress have pictured in their minds. Regarding the circumstances, as we do, with an unbiased judgment, and with a view to appease the cupidity of some, and the fears of others, we should say they may be satisfied with the report, that there are a number of tents, and survivors left to take care of and enjoy their own property; and to set at rest the feelings of the humane and benevolent, the report of the biscuit, which can be given away for spears and shields, leaves but little apprehension of scarcity. In stating this we by no means detract from the honorable feeling we have seen evinced, but rumour "double tongued" may lead to a blind infatuation, which it is our object to check; we would therefore call upon the public to weigh well the circumstances that have given rise to this excitement, and to act, as we must leave them to do, in the uncertainty which envelopes this mysterious affair, with prudence and caution; on the one hand, not allowing themselves to be led away with the hope of excessive gain, and on the other, not dallying with their feelings of humanity to their own destruction.

The following we believe to be the substance of the information conveyed to the Government:-

About a week ago or ten days since, Tonguin and Weenat came to Parker's and gave him and his sons to understand that they (Tonguin and Weenat) had recently learned from some of the northern tribes (who appear to be indiscriminately referred to under the name of Wyalo men, or Weel men,) that a ship was wrecked ("boat broke") on the coast to the northward, about 30 (native) day's walk from the Swan – that there was white money plenty lying on the beach for several yards, as thick as seed vessels under a red gum tree. On some article of brass being shewn, they said that was not like (the colour of) the money; but on a dollar being shewn, they recognised it immediately as the kind of money they meant; but laid the dollar on the ground and drawing a somewhat larger circle round it with the finger, said "the money was like that." They represented that the wreck had been seen six moons ago, and that all the white men were dead; none, as it is supposed, having been then seen by their informants, the Weel men. They added that, at low water, the natives could reach the wreck, which had blankets (sails) flying about it; from which it is presumed that the supposed vessel may not have entirely lost her masts on first striking, and they stuck up three sticks in a manner which led Parker's son to understand that the wreck they were attempting to describe had three masts, but Parker himself did not infer the same meaning.

A day or two after Tonguin's visit, Moiley Dobbin called at Parker's with further information on the same subject, but derived from the same distant source; namely the Weel men. Moiley had been informed by some of the latter that there were several white men, represented to be of very large stature, ladies and "plenty piccaninni," – that they were living in houses made of canvas and wood (pointing out these materials, among several shewn to him,) – there there are five such houses, two large and three small – that they are not on a river but on the open sea ("Gabby England come") – that the sea coast, at the site of the wreck, takes a bend easterly into an apparent bay (as described by Moiley on the ground) – that the spot where the white money is strewn on the beach is some (indefinite) distance from the spot where the houses are and more within the bay; that the gabby (surf) breaks with very great noise where the money is, and as it runs back, the Weel men run forward and pick it up – that the white men gave the Weel men some gentlemen's (white) biscuit, and the latter gave in return spears, shields, &c – that they, Moiley, Tonguin, and Weenat, had never seen the wreck or the white men, and were afraid to go through the territories of the Weel men, who are cannibals: but that

they intend to go as far as the Waylo country, and then coo-ee to the Weel men, who will come to meet them and give them some of the white money – and that the white men here could walk to the houses at the wreck in ten days, - but though the word walk be used, there can be little doubt that Moiley alludes to a “walk on horseback.”

Just as we were going to press, we received the following interesting communication from G F Moore Esq.:-

SIR, - I make no apology for giving you the following relation, which must be interesting in the present state of excitement of the feelings of the Colony, as to the fate of the survivors of the shipwreck which is said to have occurred on our coast. It having been humanely considered by the Government and Council, that a promise of the liberation of the native Bill-yoo-merry, who is now a prisoner, might be held out as a strong inducement to any of the Natives to effect a communication by letter with the survivors, and having been authorised to negotiate with them for that purpose, I hastened to seek an interview. Some recent unfortunate occurrences combined with the establishment of a patrol had so much alarmed the natives, that they had withdrawn from their usual haunts, so I had some difficulty in meeting with any. After a considerable search, I was fortunate enough to fall in with five, but after several attempts, found them so little familiar with the mode of expression which has been adopted for communication between us, that I was ready to give it up as a hopeless thing to make them comprehend my meaning – but recollecting that one of them had, on a former occasion, called himself the son of Weeip, I took him to one side and told him I was the friend of Bill-yoo-merry – that I wanted to see some one who could understand me, and asked for several of my old familiar acquaintances. He knew nothing of them. Almost in despair, I sounded him about Weeip. “Are you a friend,” said he, looking closely at me. I shewed him that I was alone and unarmed. After having cautiously satisfied himself of my peaceful intentions, or inability to do mischief, he said that if I would walk alone he would take me to Weeip. Considering that the case was one of great urgency, and that he might be made instrumental in saving the lives of many British subjects, I deemed myself justified in an act which would under other circumstances, be almost inexcusable – namely, seeking an interview with one who is, in the eye of the law, a proscribed murder, with a price on his head. Following my guide for a considerable distance, he led the way into a thick bushy district, where he stopped, whistled, and mentioned my name. Like a spectre, Weeip sprung up from the ground, and came smiling to meet me, with his hand outstretched. I could not refuse it. I came to the point at once, and addressed him in his language and manners as well as I could use them – “White man’s friends are sitting on the ground sorrowing, at a distance – the ship which has walked with them over the sea now lies dead, broken on the rocks, white men here are sorrowful – white men her will give a paper-talk to black man – black man will give that paper-talk to white men at distance, who will see it and rejoice – white men at a distance will give another paper-talk to black men, who will give it to white men here, and the Governor will then say to Bill-yoo-merry, “walk away, friend.” The mention of Bill-yoo-merry’s name raised the feelings of the father. [We regret we have no room for the whole of this letter; it will be continued in our next. Weeip started this morning with a letter entrusted to his care, and may be expected back in about 30 days.]

**PAGE 319**

### **ANECDOTES AND REMARKS**

#### **RELATIVE TO THE ABORIGINES AT KING GEORGE’S SOUND**

*(From an Original Manuscript by a Resident at King George’s Sound)*

*(Continued)*

BEFORE the winter set in, during an excursion I made up the Kalgan, I had an opportunity of making the following observations on the manners of the Natives:-

In the afternoon of the 3rd May, near the banks of a stream afterwards named the Napier, our dog killed a kangaroo rat which Mokkaré (native who served in the capacity of interpreter) seized as his perquisite. Soon after, a very shrill call attracted our attention, and Mokkaré’s response to it more particularly occasioned by my demand, who is that? His reply was, “black fellow,” who, after a few more calls and responses from the parties alternately, made his appearance, and being introduced by name, Botup, was informed in turn of our names and characteristics. He was of diminutive size and slender make, with his kangaroo skin, meerr (throwing stick), and a couple of spears. His salutation and accent were loud and sharp, and his gesticulations rapid. A compression, or rather, as it were, tightness of the superior labium across his teeth, formed the most prominent trait of his features; Mokkaré and he seemed too familiar to require any formal demonstration of friendship or address, and it was surprisingly soon arranged that he should accompany us to, and at, our next dinner, supper, or whatever our next meal might be called. Mr Botup had, however, to go and find Mrs

Botup and family, during which time a young man named Tallyen or George joined us, with a basket full of provisions, and two or three quadrupeds suspended in his hand. We continued our route, and after some time (not until repeated shrill calls had been interchanged between Botup and family and my more immediate native suite Mokkaré and Tallyen) Botup returned with one child on his shoulders, which he formally introduced to me by name, along with Mrs Botup carrying a younger one, about 12 or 14 months old, in her skin bag behind her shoulders, its head nearly high enough to make use of the top of either as a pillow, which however it seemed to disdain, and prefer the loosely swinging motion freely allowed by the head dangling backwards over the upper slightly constricted mouth of the bag. She had other bags suspended from her neck on each side, but they were covered with her dress, a loose flowing one of the same material as the bags, large enough to cover from the shoulders some where half way down the thigh. She carried also more than one pointed strong stick, a good yard long.

With this small addition to our retinue we journeyed for some time, and did not stop till after repeated assurances from Mokkaré that we had long passed the place which, according to his plan of the country, I had stated should be our night's quarters. Not only had we passed it, but many beyond it, where he did not fail to inform us there was plenty of water. At last, however, I selected a halting place on the banks of a stream (Napier) and the encampments were taken, the English on the gentle rise, the Australian at the foot of it. The fires of the separate camps was the first object of attention, and as Mokkaré had charge of this department on our side, a light being obtained, either party had much advantage of the other in the quickness of lighting them up. The preparation of the repast was far different, for although our native companions labourer under the disadvantage of having quadrupeds to prepare for the spit and our provision was only fowls ready for the pot, theirs was almost instantly in a state fit for their partaking. The animals which they had, consisted of opossum, bandicoot, kangaroo rat, and frogs; yes, frogs, all alive and kicking, too, even after being tied up in the basket carried by Tallyen already noticed, or a little more at large in one of the many bags borne suspended around Mrs Botup. The largest animals were the first consigned to the flames, for they dispense with the mechanism of the roasting jack, but this consignment was only the preparative to singe the hair and heat the smaller parts, such as the extremities of toes, tip of tail, and what also in some animals is nearly as much isolated, altho' not certainly so far removed from the body. Mrs Botup had established the fire, and Mr Botup, as master Cuisinier, performed this important part of the cookery, the appendages repaying him in some degree for his trouble and falling a sacrifice to his clutches as he arrived at them in the progress of rubbing off the frizzled remains of the hair. The whole interior of the carcase was made perfectly clean, not by frequent ablutions, but, canine like, by repeated lickings with the tongue. This was an initiatory of the grand carving for which my knife was laid under contribution, whether these unpolished savages learn from the more polite English or vice versa., but there is a most curious and unaccountable coincidence between the methods followed by these two nations so remote from each other as well in position on the earth's surface as in present manners, customs, and other respects. The strange similarity I allude to, is the excision of the vertebral column in the carving of small animals, roasting pigs, rabbits, hares, &c on the one part, and kangaroo rats, opossums, and bandicoots, on the other. There is, however, a slight variety in the modes; the polished English epicure carries his carving blade from the acciput or place where it was, to the other extremity; the rude Australian makes a small cut between the haunch and lower part of the saddle, and continues tearing and cutting to the neck, first on one side then on the other, and leaving the head only attached to the chine. This was thrown, to the dogs, but, in the same way, to his wife. The ribs of both sides were then broken near the middle, some of them extracted and minutely cleaned by laceration and suction, and then almost the whole remaining part of the fore-quarter was also chucked to the female. The elder child came in for shreds, and the grand bulk swelled the paunch of Botup the husband, and seemed to blunt the edge of his appetite, as he put the other animal aside (for breakfast perhaps, or rather his nocturnal tiffin). Yet, however abundantly the native repast was supplied, there was no useless waste. Every bone that could be triturated by the powerful masticatories, went to swell the general mass, and every bone that could be factured, to which I doubt if that of the largest animal of Australia would present an exception, was, after being denuded externally of the last particle and fibre of cartilage, sinew, membrane, &c, splintered by jaw or stone, and with teeth, tongue, lips, fingers, twigs, rushes, searched, sucked, and probed, with an eagerness and rapidity that a spectator might refer to the promptings of a ravenous and unabated hunger, did not the deglutition of what he had witnessed totally subvert such an idea, and the completely "*au fait*" manner of execution proclaim the process to be habitual. Is it necessity frequently repeated, in the shape of scarcity of subsistence, that has led to such a habit, or is it indebted for its origin to epicurean refinement of gout? Whatever influence the latter may exert in the present case, the conduct and actions of the Australian savage but little countenance such an idea on other occasions. Yet the Australian may be as much entitled to belong to the philosophic sect just mentioned, in so highly relishing his bandicoots, lizards, snakes, and above all, his grubs, as the European in delighting in eels, turtle, oyster, snail, &c especially as both accord so harmoniously in frog. Nor should we allow our prejudices free

rein without a little curbing, on beholding the naked swarthy son of the forest snatching up, covered with earth and dirt, the picked bone that the white man has thrown away or to the dogs, and thrusting it into his mouth to clean it at the same time as well of what softer animal matter, his oral instruments well habituated to such operations so admirable adapt him as of the filth that has attached in the fall; for should earth stand him in lieu of mustard, pepper, salt, or such like part of food, there can be no more uncleanness to him in this action, than to us in taking up what might have delapsed into any of these condiments. The disgust attached to one person taking the morsel of another, I suspect, owes its introduction to any thing but the superior purity of civilized over savage ideas.

The youth Tallyen dressed part of his repast, which was similar to Botup's, at Botup's fire, and threw both man, wife, and child, a few pieces; for the rest, he and Mokkaré formed a bachelor's party at our fire and consumed what else they had, besides every thing we gave them, soup, rice, &c, at our dinner.

Dinner over, the lady immediately began the erection of her hut, by getting a few slender and leafy twigs, sticking the large ends forcibly into the ground and intertwining the smaller branches with one another; and, with others, the tops of which she inclined obliquely downwards. The form it assumed was that of a half a hay cock made by a vertical section and excavated, so small as scarcely to admit one or two persons in an inflected and laterally incumbent position. Here, however, the family of father, mother, and two children reposed or took shelter for the night. Mr Botup all this time was employed in lazy or curious idleness in looking on at our repast, in anxious expectancy of coming in with our dog for some bones or crumbs that might either be designedly thrown to him or intentionally cast away.

Next day, which was at first very rainy, our native companions followed us and stopped when we did to lunch. They had picked out of the hollow of some trees as they went along, an opossum or two, which were treated as the preceding night, but our afternoon's march did not lead through so good a foraging country, and they came to the evening's bivouac with empty hands and unfilled bags. As this place, however, was early selected, they made an excursion and returned before dark laden with meen, (*Haemodorum spicatum*,) and this constituted their supper, at which they spent some hours, and for which they prepared the root by roasting and beating on one stone with the other, as I described the female to do last night, scattering some earth (poo-tyiz, a dark mould,) on the lower stone from time to time, and mixing this up with the root. This was their salt, and they seem particular in their selection, as they had brought it in a bag from some distance.

To civilized mankind such a condiment must appear exceedingly strange, and to the physiologist it will afford some novelty of speculation. How far it serves as an innocuous diluent to mitigate the exciting power of the strong bitter with which it is combined, how far it acts as a preventive of the acute cravings of hunger which the peptic qualities of the meen are calculated to produce when its own vegetable matter has been digested, and how far it can supply a substance to be applied by the assimilative process of the constitution to replenish the constant waste of the system, are topics more perhaps for discussion than positions that will admit of establishment.

About the 7th of June, when Mokkaré and Nakina, with some others, had returned from the bush, a report arose, and, in so small a community, soon flew from house to house, creating the utmost curiosity if not dismay, for whatever is wonderful is to many terrific. This rumour was, that Nornorlup, a supposed commodious harbour, about 80 miles west of King George's Sound, was taken possession of by white men in great numbers, one or two hundred. "There were red coats, barracks, houses, chimneys, &c, &c." "They had actually been seen felling and carrying timber." The circumstances were related with such an air of gravity and impressiveness, that they almost commanded credence, and the narrators and Mokkaré seemed so satisfied of their truth, as to be induced readily to undertake a long journey in the height of winter to dispel the uncertainty of the report, and ascertain whether it was the busy settler or the miserable victims of shipwreck, for we scarcely doubted it must be one or the other. I therefore furnished him and Nakina (also a volunteer) with abundance of provisions for the journey, and gave them clear directions what information to procure. I may state that I had not in my own mind but very weak belief in the authenticity of so accountable a story, that I directed Mokkaré to find, if possible, one or more of the natives from whom he said the account had been received, the more especially as they lived to the westward, near Dr Wilson's Inlet.

On the 9th our expedition departed, and on the 13th reappeared at the Settlement perfectly unencumbered with any of the 10 day's abundant provisions they had set out with, reporting that they had found the natives above alluded to, and been informed that "white people had been at Nornorlup two moons before," but had "long ago left." The enigma was solved on the first arrival from Swan River, by which we had the intelligence that one of the boats of H.M.S. "Sulphur" had gone to Nornorlup on her return from the Sound

in April, for the purpose of ascertaining its nature and extent, and the crew of that boat wore red frocks, and had been visited by two or three natives. This is not a solitary instance as will be seen hereafter, of fame being like a snow ball increasing as it goes, among illiterate savages as well as among refined nations.

(To be continued)

**PAGE 320**

### **ALBANY SETTLEMENT THE BRITISH SETTLERS**

*A Sketch of the Establishment, Progress, and Present State of the British Settlement of Albany, on the Eastern Frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, from the date of its foundation in the year 1820, to August 1833. By John Centlivres Chase*

The following Memorandum contrasting the original state with the present situation of the British Settlement of Albany, was drawn up sometime back in order to exhibit the progress of the emigrants, and to answer the frequently repeated question, "Whether success has, or has not, attended the efforts of the settlers, as well as the objects of the English Government in encouraging them to abandon their native hearths?" All they pretend to give, is a mere bird's eye view over a period of thirteen years of great (perhaps extravagant) expectation, long deferred hope, and at last, of grateful and extraordinary realization; and are thus, with all their imperfections (inseparable to so condensed a sketch) here placed upon record, to serve some future historian of the Eastern province.

In the year 1820, three thousand seven hundred and twenty British subjects landed upon the beach at Algoa Bay without the loss of a single life, where they encamped previous to their journey towards the Caanan of their wishes. Under the Block House of that place called Fort Frederick, they found four houses, (exclusive of the Fort itself, and a Barrack), and a resident population, at the most not exceeding one hundred persons. The trade of the Port then consisted of a few tons of butter and some salt, only occasionally exported to Cape Town by one or two vessels, whose visits were casual, and like those of Angels, "few and far between." From this unpromising and apparently barren spot, a wilderness of rock and sand hills, the settlers marched to that division of the Uitenhage District named Albany, a distance of one hundred miles from the port, through a picturesque but uninhabited country, where the only signs of prior occupation were the ruins of numerous buildings burnt by the Caffres, in the murderous wars maintained during the preceding 22 years between themselves and the Colonists, the latter of whom had now been driven out after three unsuccessful attempts permanently to establish themselves, made by special invitation, [6th June 1812 – Proclamation inviting settlers to occupy the Zuureveldt, 28th Jan 1814 – Proclamation again offering the Zuureveldt to settlers, 18th April 1817 – Proclamation repeating the same invitation] and backed by the whole strength of the colonial government; the abundance of game, especially of the Antelope species, observed by the settlers on their journey, while it heightened the effect of the otherwise silent scenery, was proof enough of the rapid reversion this lovely tract was undergoing towards one of unsubdued nature.

On their arrival at their destination, the emigrants were scattered in small parties over the surface of this new division of the colony, and the sun of the end of that year beheld them the tented occupants of their newly acquired wastes, with a beaten but enraged enemy upon their borders, behind them a depopulated territory of large extent, above the open sky, and, at their feet, a soil requiring patient industry and hard labour to make it yield the necessaries of life.

The only town then in this district was that called after Lieutenant Colonel Graham, who, in 1812, established it as the head quarters of the troops employed at that time in driving the Caffres across the colonial boundary: it then numbered twenty-two houses, including huts.

Produce, Manufactures, or Exports, there were none, the necessaries of life brought from Cape Town or introduced from the neighbouring provinces in exchange for hard cash alone, and the pay of the military body, an expense which the whole colony had to meet in the shape of a Commando Tax, without any return whatever: for the savage beaten out one year, or his depredations repressed for a time, was sure to return with increased force and greater mischief, "with seven devils more wicked than himself," as soon as the pressure of the troops was taken off. Cultivation was confined to the gardens of the officers and very few inhabitants of the town. There was no regular communication by post. Trade with the Caffres was not permitted, a system of non intercourse having been the policy of the colonial government for 160 years, that is, from the date of the establishment under Van Riebeeck, and death was the penalty proclaimed for this infraction. There was no villages, no places of worship, the Sabbath, according to the remarks of a military officer in 1820,

never having travelled further than the Sunday's River, which is eighty miles to the westward of the boundary. There were no schools, if we except the new missionary station at Theopolis, which, exposed to constant and harassing warfare, held but a precarious existence. The population was trifling, and dependent upon the military alone, who were introduced for the sole purpose of liberating the frontier from savage inroads, and then to retire. In fine, Albany was a desert space, where the power of fire and sword for the purpose of aggression or avengement had immediately before passed, and with every prospect of remaining, so, but for the arrival of the settlers, and as has been before remarked, after previous expulsions of the natives, three attempts having failed to people it with native born Colonists.

Before the end of 1820, the British settlers who sought

"A warmer world, a milder clime,  
"A home to rest, a shelter to defend,  
"Peace and repose;"

were placed upon their respective allotments of ground, but their labours for the first four years were attended with continual failure, bitter disappointment, and much severe suffering, owing to the devastation of rust, floods, drought. Caffre incursions, inattention on the part of the functionaries, and a cruel stigma cast upon the settlers themselves of disaffection to the Government. Discontent naturally became general, and the new settlement was hastening to immediate dissolution, when, at the close of 1824, a sudden, and unexpected change of its circumstances ensued. His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry wiped off the odium of disaffection fixed upon the body in order to screen indolence and neglect, and publicly proclaimed their unsullied loyalty; evils of a political character were removed (and these had passed heavily upon the spirit and industry of the people;) pecuniary relief was afforded by the government and from other sources, and those who had risked and wrecked their all in a fruitless attempt at wheat cultivation; a number of enterprising individuals who, with the alternative of prosecuting an illegal but lucrative trade, or starvation before their faces, had braved the penalty of the impracticable & absurd law of non-intercourse, forced the opening of traffic with the Caffres; others commenced and succeeded in projects of various improvements, and Albany, over which the sword of wrath and inevitable ruin seemed to impend by a single hair, at once commenced a march of success, I believe the most unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially after such a tissue of disasters. Of the results of this I shall give a very concise view, a mere simple and unvarnished statement of facts, stating as my authority that of official records.

The Caffre Trade just alluded to, within the first eighteen months from its foundation, poured native produce into Graham's Town, chiefly Ivory, to the amount of £32,000 sterling, and it has now settled down to a steady but progressive commerce to the value of £34,000 annually. The traders have opened up the hitherto unknown country along the southern coast to 150 miles beyond Port Natal, and in the northern exterior, to which they have also extended their operations, bringing in yearly about £2000 more: they have penetrated to the Tropic. They have been the pioneers of the missionary, who have followed their footsteps. They have established a considerable outlet for British manufactures, as the demand for the insignificant bead, usually of Italian manufacture, is being rapidly superseded by the more useful articles of Calico, Kersey, Iron Pots, &c, &c, and to this trade may the safety of the colony, its relief from the tremendous annual charge of the Commando Tax of 4500, and the permanent establishment of the district be ascribed.

The Exports hitherto without existence, from the settlement alone, were for the past five years as follows, viz:-

1829	£32,273 sterling
1830	34,166
1831	50,140
1832	51,290

showing a growth the more promising from its gradual increase. Hides, Skins, Tallow, Butter, salted provisions, and Ivory, were the principal items.

The exports of the entire colony in 1821, one year after the arrival of the emigrants, were only three times greater than those from Albany alone in the last year; the latter now bear a proportion of more than one-fourth.

Cultivation, which met with such sad reverses in the earlier years of the Settlement, has within the last few been considerably extended. Oats, Barley, and Oat Hay being the principal, chiefly for supplying the Commissariat Department; wheat has also been lately been raised in small quantities, but the visitation of the Rust has not entirely abandoned the frontier districts; it is, however, brought other parts of the colony at a

very cheap rate. Indian corn and vegetables grow most luxuriantly. Fruit has become plentiful and the varieties improving. Cattle, sheep, and horses are abundant, and every necessity of life extremely cheap.

Wool is an increasing and popular object of attention, there are about 2000 of the improved breed of sheep in the hands of the settlers, and the prices they received for their fleeces last season was 14½d per lb from the frontier Merchants on the spot. A sum of above £700 had lately been raised by public subscription among the emigrants for the introduction of the purest stock from Europe, and this branch of agriculture is not only becoming the staple produce of this district, but its cultivation through the success and example of the settlers is gradually extending itself into the neighbouring elder and Dutch divisions of the frontier.

WOOL - *Exports of wool from Port Elizabeth*

1830	£222 sterling
1831	551
1832	931
1833 to the 30th September	2372

(To be continued)

*Yankee Speculation* – A pedlar from Connecticut lately travelled through Virginia, shaking hands heartily with every one he met, whether they purchased or refused his merchandize. Directly it was discovered that to every one with whom he had shaken the friendly hand he had communicated the itch. Immediately after this discovery, another pedlar, his partner, came along with a good stock of sovereign itch ointment. It is, perhaps, needless to say that he made large sales at a good percentage. – *Hartford Review*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5 s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 9d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY

**CHARLES MACFAULL,**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter. Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**PROCLAMATION**

*By SIR JAMES STIRLING, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral in and over His Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia*

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that having on this day arrived within the limits of this Settlement, I have resumed the full exercise of the several functions vested in me by virtue of His Majesty's Commission dated on the 30th day of December 1830.

*Given under my hand at King George's Sound this 19th day of June 1834.*  
JAMES STIRLING  
*By His Excellency's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Perth, July 1, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment W74, having been resigned to the Crown, will be re-assigned to another Applicant for the same, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 29th Instant.

THE Guildford Allotment No. 156 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 12th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, July 11, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Monday, the 28th of July, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Supply (for Three Months certain, commencing on the 1st of August 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of His Majesty's Troops, stationed at

PERTH,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER, and  
GUILDFORD.

The Quantity required for each Station, or any other particulars, may be ascertained at this Office.

All Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf to answer such questions as may be required, or the Tenders will not be attended to.

Security must be given for the due performance of the Contract.

The price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the tender to be marked on the Envelope – "*Tender for Fresh Meat*"

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*



## COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

Perth, July 11, 1834

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, "*marked Tenders for Rum,*" will be received at this Office on Monday, the 21st July, 1834, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply for the use of His Majesty's troops, about 160 Gallons of good

WEST INDIA RUM,

subject to the approval of a Board of Survey – A sample must be left with each Tender.

Any further particulars may be ascertained by applying to this Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## CIVIL COURT

*Chipper v Lyon*

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*(Under a warrant of Execution)*

ON SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock,

*At Leeder's Hotel,*

PERTH

THE following Allotments, in Perth, No. 9, No. 19, and No. 20.

LAWRENCE WELCH

Bailiff of the Civil Court

## ON SALE

AT THE

**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**

*On the lowest Terms for Cash.*

RUM, Brandy, Porter in casks, Dunbar's Bottled Stout, Hilbert's Ditto Ditto, American Pork, Sydney Beef (damaged), London and Sydney yellow Soap, London and Sydney Mould and Dip Candles, Mauritius Sugar, Westphalia Hams, Bacon, London hats, An assortment of fashionable Gentlemen's Clothing, Line Drapery, Hosiery, Sperm, Linseed, and Salad Oil; Anchovy Sauce, Paints, London Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, An assortment of Tin ware, Currants, Crockery of all kinds, Cut and Plain Wine Glasses, Decanters. &c; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Mustard in bottles, Pickles, Seine and other Twine, Rope, Salt, 3-inch Deals, Stationery, Rod and Bar Iron, An assortment of Nails, Dutch Cheese, Whaling Gear, Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, Cart Wheels, Ash Oars, Ploughs, &c &c

G LEAKE

*Perth and Fremantle*

*July 14*

## TO BE SOLD

A GRANT of 2000 acres of Land upon the Canning River, with a deep water frontage commencing at Bull's Creek, and extending three miles, along the line of which, some of the best mahogany and shea oak may be cut, and shipped in vessels of 20 tons burthen.

The fee simple of the above grant has been obtained, and it possesses other local advantages well known to the public, producing a rental of £75, from the timber only, which may be considerably increased,

ALSO, -

A Grant of 3000 acres above the Islands, and on the same river, with a very extensive deep water frontage.

ALSO, -

Four Town Allotments, with deep water frontages, under Mount Eliza, cleared, cultivated as gardens, and partly fenced, at present let to a very respectable tenant at £20 per annum.

*Also to be let, -*

Adjoining the above, and on the water side, a small Cottage, and four other Town Allotments, cleared and cultivated.

Apply to J MORGAN, Perth

**JUST ARRIVED**  
*ex "FANNY" and other Arrivals,*  
**AND ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*in Fremantle*

CAPE WINE, in hhds, and pipes	Superior Gin in hhds
A few chests of Tea	Flour in bags
Hams and Bacon	Lard
Good Seed Oats	Shingle, Batten, and Paling Nails
Seine Twine	Stationery
Prints of various patterns	Threads and Cotton
Variety of Slop-clothing	Gentlemen's superior Black Hats
Canvas Toweling and Sheeting	Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12
Steelyards	Tobacco Pipes
Black and white Paint	Superior green Paint
Paint Oil and Turpentine	Rope of various sizes
Sole and kip Leather	Tanned Kangaroo skins
Hemp and Flax	A few superior Saddles and Bridles
Soap and Candles	Hops
Pitch and Tar	Bright Varnish
A small quantity of Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Raspberries, &c &c &c	

\*\*\* Any of the above Articles to be had retail of MRS KENTON, at the "Pig and Whistle", Perth  
 E & S G HENTY

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
**BY MR W SAMSON**  
 GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER

ON SATURDAY, the 26th of July, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the "Royal Hotel", Fremantle, in virtue of a

**PAGE 322**

Mortgage deed, and by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee.

ALL that House and Premises called the "UNION HOTEL," with the Allotment on which they stand, situate in Fremantle, and belonging to Mr William Dixon.

The House consists of nine rooms, spacious billiard-room and kitchen, with out-houses, &c, and forms a most eligible investment for Capitalists.

For further particulars, apply to MR SAMSON, Mr SOLOMON, Perth; or, to W N CLARK, Solicitor.  
*Fremantle, 16th July*

**JUST IMPORTED**  
*per "FANNY"*  
**AND ON SALE**

A FEW bedded plants of Kentish Grape Hops.  
 For any number under ten                      7s each  
 for any number under twenty                  6  
 for any number ex. Twenty                    5  
 Application to be made to  
 THOMAS WATSON  
*Perth, July 18*

## TO LET

THE whole, or any part of the Premises known as the "Perth Hotel."  
For further particulars, apply to  
LOUIS DE MAYO  
*Perth, July 17th*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

**ARRIVAL** On the 13th inst., the "Fanny", Capt White, from Launceston and King George's Sound.

**DEPARTURES** On the 15th inst., the "Jolly Rambler", Captain Brignell, for Timor.  
On the 17th inst., the "Eagle", Captain Pratt, for the Mauritius.  
On the 18th, the "Monkey", Captain Pace, for Shark's Bay, with the exploring party.  
Lying in Gage's Roads – The "Fanny":

### IMPORTS PER "FANNY" FROM LAUNCESTON

One case prints, one ditto stationery, four puncheons gin, two hhds brandy, two casks pitch, four ditto tar, 37 kegs nails, 5 casks coal tar, 6 kegs paint, 55 bags flour, 38 pieces bacon, 7 bladder lard, one case hats, 5 chests tea, one bale twine, 5 boxes pipes, 5 bundles fruit trees, 4 cases oil, 19 bags oats. Consigned to E & S G Henty.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY JULY 19 1834

WE HAVE at length the gratifying office of announcing the arrival of His Excellency Sir James Stirling (our Governor), with his amiable lady and family, on the 19th ultimo, at King George's Sound, and from the information conveyed to us by the "Fanny", we may hourly look for his arrival at head quarters.

The intelligence we receive respecting the proposed measures of the Home Government, are very limited; but the whole must now soon be developed. In the list of the Civil Department which has been transmitted by His Excellency, we perceive several appointments are done away with, and the salaries of such as are retained are fixed at the lowest possible scale.

The Colony will obtain a valuable accession in numbers and pecuniary strength in the passengers by the "James Pattison"; we hope they will be advised instantly on their landing, to direct their attention to their several pursuits, and not to remain loitering about, and frittering away their means. It is said there are seventy passengers, and 50 boys, from the Vagrant Society.

In the general uncertainty which prevails, we avoid giving currency to the many rumours which are afloat; our next, we fully anticipate, will set all doubts and expectations at rest.

We had prepared a report of the outrage by the Murray River Natives on Wednesday last, but we are unavoidably compelled to postpone the insertion of it. Nisbyth (Lieut Armstrong's servant) was killed, and Barron, late serjeant in the 63rd, received four spear wounds, but we are glad to hear he is likely to recover. Capt Ellis and a party mounted proceed to morrow to inflict summary punishment upon the assailants.

**BUSHRANGERS** – The two men, Paget and Ried, who escaped from the Jail last week, are still at large, living in the bush upon the successful depredations they committed during the first few days after they gained their liberty. Their first attempt was made on Saturday night last at the office of the Surveyor General. They gained admission by removing some bricks from the foundation of the building, and by scraping a hole in the sand beneath it sufficiently large to admit of their creeping through. The object they had in view (it is supposed to obtain possession of the fire arms) was defeated, by the intimation of their design to the Hon. The Surveyor-General) and the consequent removal of the fire arms and every valuable likely to be converted to any, to them, useful purpose; they however entered the office, it is presumed, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, in the manner we have described, but found nothing of any value to them. They soon after this, it is believed, entered Mrs Helms' kitchen, where they met with better success, and carried off a cheese, some bacon, bread, &c. Another depredation has since been committed by them, at a sawyer's hut,

on the outskirts of Perth. The constables are on the alert, but we fear there is not that determined line of conduct pursued to hunt them down, which the occasion calls for. A few natives accompanying a party would soon point out their haunts, and lead to their detection.

### **SUPPOSED WRECK TO THE NORTHWARD**

A FURTHER description of the position in which the wreck is placed, has been given to Parker, of Guildford, by the Native Moiley-Dobbin; he says it is lying at the mouth of a river which runs where the mountain range trends to the eastward, and leaves an open plain. To make this intelligible to Parker, he supposed the Swan at Guildford to be the open sea, the Helena the river, Captain Picking's house the spot where the tents are pitched, and somewhere about Dodd's the wreck, which is lying in shoal-water. Mr Bland, who has been some distance in that direction, confirms this description of the country. The utmost extent, supposing this report to be true, would be about 100 miles.

The "Monkey" (taken up by the Government) sailed for Shark's Bay, with a party under Mr Ommanney's directions, on Thursday last. We hear Mr Henty purposes dispatching the "Fanny" to-morrow to examine the coast.

The following is the continuation of G F Moore Esq's letter, which we were unavoidably compelled to postpone last week:-7

Weeip earnestly appealed to me. His son had not speared the soldier, though he was present, why should white man be angry with his son. But Weeip, "white man says if one black man spear white man & another black man see, both black men are bad." He pondered a little, and said, "If Weeip walks and gives paper-talk to white man at a distance, will white man here presently be friend; will Governor say soldier 'should not Weeip.'" Between the fear of giving any pledge to this effect and the desire to give some satisfactory answer, there was much difficulty in replying; I said I know not. If Weeip gives the paper-talk to white man at a distance, white man at a distance will be friend – white man at a distance will say to white man here Weeip is friend, and will say to the Governor Weeip is friend, and presently the Governor will speak.

Say to the Governor (said he) "Weeip walks far – Weeip walks fast - Weeip is friend to white man at a distance and gives the paper-talk – white man here should after a little time be friend Governor should say – Soldier shoot not Weeip.

Some loud-toned discussion here took place among the natives, who had by this time all joined us. They appeared uneasy. Weeip turned and said, "He must now retire; but that when the sun had walked a little space, if I would come alone to an appointed spot and call; he would speak." I took this opportunity of again repeating the substance of our conversation, impressing upon him the importance of the object, - told him he could not deceive the white man – that if he did not go and see white man, the paper would tell us so. I shewed my earnestness by voice, look and gesture, assisting my description by sketches on the sand, - the sea – the rocks – the coast – the ship. He appeared to comprehend it, always indicating the situation of the ship by holding his throwing board in an inclined position, as if she lay on her side. We then parted, and I hastened to write a letter, addressed to the survivors of the shipwreck, apprising them of the intended departure of a vessel for Shark's Bay – telling them to keep a good look out – to make large fires – hoist flags – raise beacons, &c &c – to despatch the bearer instantly with information where they were to be found, &c &c &c – wrote also the principal words on several other papers in large characters, lest the small might be obliterated – rolled the whole tightly together, wrapped them closely in a piece of oiled silk lapped round with thread and firmly tied with cord, thus making a small roll as thick as one's finger and about four inches long. I then rode back at the appointed time to the appointed spot, paused and looked around – close thicket to the right, deep valley to the left, extensive open plain in front – no living thing in sight. Expecting to see some person issue from the thicket to the right, I called, and was immediately answered from the opposite side of the valley on the left, where I saw four natives, who had evidently been watching my movements, posted on a vantage ground, whence they could easily have eluded observation, had they seen anything suspicious about my reappearance, or escaped pursuit had any treachery been meditated. The two remaining natives probably occupied some equally commanding position. As I descended the steep declivity – made my way through a considerable stream, interrupted by fallen trees – then across some swampy ground, and ascended the hill to where they sat, it was impossible not to admire the judgment displayed in the choice of this situation I was quietly received by them, but could not help observing a formidable quantity of war spears, with which they had contrived to equip themselves since my last visit. I shewed the letters, and asked him would he go? He readily said Yes. All his scruples and demurs seemed to have

vanished. He told me his plans – he should be fifteen days going, and fifteen days returning, (these I made him reckon over and over again for fear of mistake) – two persons should accompany him. He should avoid some hostile tribes by keeping nearer to the coast. I then bound the parcel firmly to his belt, while he asked distinctly, “Was not that paper-talk to stop with white man, and he to bring back another one from them.” He then took his departure, twice looking back to say, “Good bye”, Mr Moore. I could not help responding as often, Good bye, Weeip, and internally wishing him success on an expedition which was every way so important.

Turning homewards, I felt a glow of satisfaction at the result of the day’s efforts. I had thus been enabled to present to a father the opportunity of purchasing liberty for his son, and the chance of probable redemption for himself from the doom of death, and this by his being made an instrument in endeavouring to rescue many of our fellow creatures from the miseries of a state of hopeless and lingering despair.

Sir, the above is a faithful account of the substance of what occurred between us as far as it is necessary to detail it, but one idea struck me forcibly during our conversation. I suppose I had expressed myself at one time so as to convey to his mind the impression that I thought he had been at the ship and had seen the white men, when he began to disclaim all personal knowledge of either, with an eagerness which was not called for by the occasion. I fear that this augurs that some of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen have lost their lives since the period of the shipwreck. Probably some of the party have endeavoured to reach this in a boat and have perished either on the sea or by the hands of the natives, and this may afford a clue to the reason of the silence which has been preserved, and to our not having heard of the occurrence before this late period. They feared to be wrongfully blamed for the consequences of an inevitable disaster, or indiscriminately implicated in the results of the treachery of others. It is now nearly four months since several crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences (all British coin) were brought by the natives

## **PAGE 323**

to some houses on the upper part of the river, saying they had got them from the Wayl-men or tribes to the north – an account which appeared so utterly improbable that they were directly accused of having stolen it. Offended or afraid, they did not either choose to take the trouble or would not run the risk of any explanation – they procured bread in exchange for the money – little was known of thought of the affair, and it soon sunk into oblivion. Thus to a certainty have the sufferings of the survivors of the shipwreck been miserably protracted by the absence of a good understanding with the natives, and perhaps many valuable lives have been sacrificed for want of a little friendly communication and mutual confidence.

I am, Sir

Yours &c &c

GEO FLETCHER MOORE

*Hermitage, July 11th*

## **EUROPEAN NEWS**

By the “Fanny” from Launceston we have European news up to the beginning of February. The most important feature consist in the present relation between Russia and the porte; a relation which is said will infallibly end in European Turkey becoming a Russian Province, or *in a war*. In Madrid, all except the Northern Provinces of Spain, the authority of the infant Donna Maria Isabella the Second, as residing in the Queen Regent, is obeyed without disturbance. The Queen Regent has been assuming a conciliatory course of policy. She has acknowledged Donna Maria in Portugal, and withdrawn her representative at the Court of Don Miguel.

The British Parliament assembled early in February. The following is a copy of the King’s speech:-

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In calling you together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interests, and your firmness in supporting on its ancient foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established constitution of the state.

These qualities eminently distinguish your labours during the last Session, in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under the consideration of Parliament, than during any former period of similar devotion.

Of the measures which have in consequences received the sanction of the legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the bill for the abolition of slavery. The manner in which that beneficial measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration.

The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the municipal corporations, into the administration of effects of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what manner the necessary corrections may in due season be safely and beneficially applied.

It has been the constant end of my policy to secure to my people the interrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my Government and France, and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other powers of the continent give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

I have however to regret, that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and the civil war in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in Countries the interests of which are so materially connected with my dominions.

Upon the death of the late King of Spain, I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his infant daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may affect her Government and independence, the peaceable settlement of which is of first importance to this Country, as well as to the general tranquility of Europe.

The peace of Turkey since the settlement that was made with Mahomet Ali, has not been interrupted; and will not I trust be threatened with any new danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that empire with other powers, which might endanger its future stability.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a view of the strictest economy, and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the public service. I am confident that I may rely on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people, for applying the means which may be required for upholding the honour of my crown and the interests of my dominions.

The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the revenue as compared with the expenditure will be found most satisfactory.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land, though in other respects the state of the Country both as regards its tranquility and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospects of progressive improvement.

The acts passed in the last session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland are now in operation; and further improvements may be expected to result from the commissioners.

I recommend to you the early consideration of such adjustment of the tithes in that part of the United Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or any institution.

The public tranquility has been generally observed, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland, presented upon the whole a much more favorable appearance than at any period during the last year. But I have seen, with feelings of regret and just indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the legislative union. The bond of our national strength and safety, I have already declared my fixed and unaltered resolution, under the blessings of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all means in my power.

In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my parliament and my people, for carrying it into effect. Various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland are now in operation, and further improvements may be expected to result from the commission which has been issued to other important objects of inquiry.

### **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND NEWS**

THE Banking Company is said to have received the sanction of the English Parliament, and is to be established upon a principle that cannot fail in proving highly beneficial to the Colonists generally. Indeed, nothing short of such relief can save the country from universal ruin. The *Colonist* says the bank will have Branches in Hobart-town, Launceston, and Sydney, in New South Wales, with a capital of £200,000, and power to draw upon England if the Agents see fit, to the full extent of a million. This is pleasing indeed. We trust it will not turn out a mere phantom project. We are inclined to place reliance on it, because we discover the names of Mr Spring Rice and Potter Macqueen (the latter Gentleman having arrived in the Colony by the "Moffat") connected with it – and because the opportunity afforded to capitalists in England is advantageous to them. Money is not worth more than 2½ per cent at home. The rate of interest to be fixed here, will be at least double that amount. Seven per cent is to be charged upon discounts, and four per cent is to be given upon deposits. Advances in the shape of loans will be granted at a fair rate of interest; and, according to the Scotch Banking System, a person depositing his title deeds, will be allowed to draw to a certain extent. The Bank Notes were already engraved and struck off prior to the sailing of the "Moffat", and the Company were only awaiting the assembling of Parliament, in order to procure an Act expressly for their protection, prior, to their forwarding to both the Colonies the necessary capital in specie, and Gentlemen to superintend the management of the Establishment. *Independent.*

### **DISORDAR AMONGST SHEEP**

In the *Sydney Herald* of the 13th of March, 1834, we find the following, accompanied by Mr Harris's Report, on the prevailing disorder among our sheep, which appeared in our columns some time back.

"We call the attention of our readers engaged in Sheep Farming to a well written article on a certain insidious disease at present committing great havoc amongst the flocks at Swan River. The anatomical description of the disease and its consequences are worthy attention. We are not aware that the same disease has made its appearance amongst the flocks of this country. Blood-letting appears to be the remedy most likely to be attended with success. Our readers will judge of the opinions by Mr Harris, by their own experience in the subject."

The insertion of Mr Harris's Report in the Journals of the Sister Colonies has led to the following communication, addressed to the Editors of the *Sydney Herald*, which will be read with considerable interest, and we hope the recommendations contained in it, will be applied to advantage:-

GENTLEMEN, - I am informed that you send your paper to Swan River, and as you have inserted Mr Harris's Report on the State of Flocks there, in the *Herald*, I doubt not, but you will give this a corner in your next publication, that it may find its way to the President of the Agricultural Society there. It will, perhaps, not only serve the Public of that Colony, but be the means of preventing loss to our flock owners there.

I am, Gentlemen

Yours obediently,

HENRY O'BRIEN

*Sydney, March 18*

*To the President of the Agricultural Society, Swan River*

SIR, - The *Sydney Herald* of yesterday, contains a special report made by Mr J Harris, in September last, on the disease then raging in the flocks at Swan River, and as I am aware from experience that Mr Harris has taken an erroneous view of the matter, I hasten to acquaint you of the nature and cause of it.

One of my maiden flocks became suddenly affected, about five years ago, with the disease mentioned in Mr Harris's Report, from six to eight sheep died in the course of the day, I knew not in what way to prevent its progress.

The animal from an apparent healthy state, became in a few hours, sick and quite languid. The ears dropped and became cold as death – the eyes became thin – a frothing at the mouth ensued, with a harsh grinding of the teeth – it reeled a few times, dropped down exhausted, struggled for awhile – and died.

I dissected one of the sheep a few minutes after its death; the flesh was perfectly free from blood, and seemed as if the animal had been slaughtered and dressed in the usual way. Every part appeared sound, till I severed the neck and head, both had all the appearance of having been dipped in blood; and the brain surcharged with blood, appeared as if a slight pressure would cause it to burst. I dissected many more, and they were in every particular alike.

The cause of the disease appeared evident – a rushing of the blood from the body to the neck and brain, occasioned by severe damp (for no animal can be more susceptible of damp than sheep are), brought on suffocation. I lost not an hour in the removal of the flock to high granite land, distant about twenty miles; and the experiment had the desired effect. A few, too far gone before the movement took place, died on the route – others, but slightly distressed, recovered in a few days.

I watched with considerable care and anxiety the gradual recovery of a few. The ears from a dropping and cold state, became gradually erect and warm, and in the course of from four to six

## **PAGE 324**

days, the animal regained its natural state of health and playful disposition.

I visited a gentleman who resides on the banks of the Shoal-haven River, about eighteen months ago. His sheep, from a valuable flock of merinos, had been dying fast, for some days previous to my arrival at his place; the disorder was the same that I had had in my flock. I recommended and assisted in their immediate removal to dry sound land; the deaths ceased – and I was glad to learn from that gentleman, a few days ago, that his flocks have since done well. The land on which these sheep grazed while affected, was high, yet cold, saturated with wet, and had a stratum of yellow clay about ten inches below the surface. Such, and low sandy lands, should be avoided as sheep runs; the latter, though apparently dry, will be found cold and damp a little below the surface, in wet weather – and so exceedingly hot in summer as to waste the animal to a skeleton, and injure its constitution.

The country along your coast is, perhaps, similar to that of ours, low, sandy, swampy brushland, covered with brush wood, and quite destitute of granite, lime, or whinstone land, in which sheep delight and thrive on. If so, your sheep owners must, like us of New South Wales, make a bold push into the interior for two or three hundred miles – let not distance or difficulties, however great, prevent them – perseverance will overcome both, and the fine healthy state of their flocks and abundant crops of wool, will amply repay them for their toils, troubles, privations, and expense. It should, at all times, be borne in mind by the adventurer, that independence gained by overcoming stubborn difficulties, makes the retrospective view tenfold more delightful, and the enjoyment more pleasing than if it had been bestowed or obtained with ease.

I write you thus with a view, not only to direct the course of those following similar pursuits to my own, and who, like myself, have left their Native Land to secure independence – but to save an animal, as innocent as it is profitable, from disease and ultimate destruction; for ever having delighted in the care and improvement of my own Flocks, I feel an anxiety the well-being of those even at the distance of Swan River. Should what I have written you prove beneficial for the owners of Flocks in your part, it will afford me much pleasure.

I am, Sir,  
Yours' obediently  
HENRY O'BRIEN



**ALBANY SETTLEMENT  
THE BRITISH SETTLERS**

*A Sketch of the Establishment, Progress, and Present State of the British Settlement of Albany, on the Eastern Frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, from the date of its foundation in the year 1820, to August 1833.  
By John Centlivres Chase*

[CONTINUED]

Graham's Town has increased from a cluster of 22 houses, to the second town in the Colony, for extent, population, and commerce; there are now in it nearly 600 houses, and 2000 inhabitants, and at the present time 66 more houses of good size are in progress of building.

The settlers have built eight villages or hamlets, eleven places of worship, and the schools in the settlement, including the two government and private establishments, are in number fifteen, at which, about one-fourth of the population are under instruction. It must be remembered that Albany is by far the smallest district in the Colony, none of which, excepting the Cape or Capital, have more than two towns including the chief one, four places of worship, or at the most, three schools.

Within the settlement have been established 1 Hat, 1 Blanket, and 1 Tile Manufactory; numerous Lime Kilns, 3 Water and 6 Windmills, 2 Tanneries, and 2 Breweries. Besides which there is an Infant School, a Benefit Club, a Savings' Bank, a Public Reading-Room, and a Commercial Hall.

A Newspaper called the "*Graham's Town Journal; or, Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Register,*" was commenced in January, 1832, and is rapidly increasing in talent and popularity; most of its leading articles are written with considerable spirit and knowledge of the wants and situation of the frontier, and it has already been found of great service to the settlement and neighbourhood.

The population in 1826 was estimated at 5777, the census of last year makes it 9913. In evidence that the country is favourable to human life, I give a return of the first party who landed (in 1820) and which is made up to February, 1830.

Men, women, and 101 children, from the age of 14, downwards, together	248.
Of these have died 21 adults and 3 children	24
Births since arrival, surviving	123

The village in Algoa Bay now called Port Elizabeth, although in the adjacent district of Uitenhage, may be considered as a dependency of the settlement, for to its success, it owes its rapid elevation, with its four houses in 1820, has been enlarged to more than 100, and its residents rated at above 1200 persons, and both, it is no exaggeration to say, are increasing with almost the powers of magic. For permanent importance, it is one of the most promising portions of the Cape Colony, and only wants, to command the resort of almost all vessels returning from India, a light house on Cape Receife, which could be erected and maintained at a small expense, and a jetty at the landing place, subscriptions for which have already been raised £5000.

Its exports and imports, including those of Albany, have for the last five years been as under, viz:-

	Imports		Exports	
1828	£55,210		£41,290	
1829	63,191		59,300	
1830	99,742		60,828	
1831	65,518		65,351	
1832	112,845		86,931	

But in the above account of exports, the amount of the military pay, of a number of half pay officers, pensioners, and many small funded proprietors, and of the missionary expenditure is not included.

The exports for the first seven months of the present year, are rated at 61,987 sterling, on which £43,402 were direct to England. The tonnage to Algoa Bay the year after the emigration, that is, 1821, was 1961 tons, employing 200 men; that of 1830 was 14,208 tons, employing 500 men. The coasting trade is now performed by thirteen vessels, the average number of passengers being two hundred. There now annually arrive about fifty vessels in the bay. The number of ships connected with the direct trade to Europe are five, and cargoes have already this year been loaded upon nine, and at this time there is enough for two more.

In 1821, the amount of postage from the districts of Uitenhage and Albany, then conjoined, was £152, that of Albany alone in 1832, was £1203; the whole postage of the colony in 1832, was £3808; to which that of Albany bears nearly the proportion on one-third, while its population, allowing for the egregious errors of the return, is about one fifteen part of the whole colony.

Such is the result of thirteen years' settlement, nearly five of which were those of failure and distress. From what has been related, it may be seen, whether success has attended the efforts of the emigrants or not; their only present difficulty, in as far as my own knowledge goes, is that of a want of additional labourers, to gather in the harvest of growing prosperity, and as a proof of which want, I refer to the many and frequent appeals to the Home Government successively made since 1825 for a new emigration.

*Cape Town, October 20, 1833*

### **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst.,

AT THE

Stores of JOHN DAVIS and Co.

*(To close Consignments and Partnership)*

EARTHENWARE, consisting of Jugs, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Dishes; A quantity of Tumblers, Finger glasses, Decanters, Salt cellars; Window glass of various sizes; Lamp glasses, Anchovies, Cherry juice, Olives, Double distilled Vinegar, Salad oil, Sperm ditto, White jackets, Duck and other Trowsers, red shirts, Stockings, Bunting of different colours. Blankets, Bath bricks, Children's shoes, Ink Powder, Cards, Tin saucepans, Iron and other Tea kettles, Coffee pots, Tin cullinders, Lamps, Cottons for ditto, Hook pots, Fish hooks of various sizes, Bread trays, Tea ditto, Weights and Scales, Starch, Sago, Red paint, White ditto, Scotch caps, Leghorn hats, Pee jackets, Ironmongery, Brass ornaments for tables or drawers, Cigars, Manilla mats, Drawing paper, Yellow Ochre, White-wash brushes.

### **VALUABLE PROPERTY**

PERTH

*(Desirable opportunity for Investment)*

### **WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*(By virtue of a Power in a Mortgage Deed)*

*and by direction of the Mortgagee*

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July now next, at the United Service Hotel, Perth, at 12 o'clock,

ALL THAT desirable piece of Building Ground or Town Allotment (number 7 F section) in the Town of Perth, partly fenced in, and well situated for shops or buildings for trade, with two frontages; the one towards Perth Water, which commands a very extensive and delightful view of Melville Water, and adjoining country, - and the other towards Hay-street.

This valuable property is situate on the Bazaar Terrace, about thirty yards from the Perth Hotel, and has a small but convenient cottage thereon.

Particulars, with the conditions of sale, may be had at the Office of MESSRS A H and G F STONE, Fremantle.

### **MARKET PRICES**

RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 9d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d

Ditto, English, 2s  
Coffee, per lb, none  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                  swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Flour per lb, 7d, by the bag  
Wheat, per bushel  
Hay, per ton, £8  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*June 26, 1834*

**SALE OF LAND**

NOTICE is hereby given that, at Eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, the Collector of Revenue will put up to Auction, at this Office, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-  
Perth 1, containing sixty-one Acres, one Rood, and two Perches, (61, 1, 2), applied for by William Leeder;  
Bounded on the North by a due west line to the northern shore of Monger's Lake from the N.W. corner of W Leeder's 200 acre location on Three Island Lake.  
On the South-west by the shore of Monger's Lake.  
On the East by W Leeder's 200 acres. Aforesaid, in an extent of about 16 chains and 90 links; and  
On the South by a due west line, measuring about 20 chains and 18 links, from the eastern boundary to the southern extremity of the South-west boundary.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Western Australia*  
*July 21st 1834*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor has granted the following Town and Suburban Allotments of Land:-

**PERTH**

W49	Philip Corrigan
Y45	Samuel Moore
Sub. 1	Thomas W Mews
Sub. 2	William K Shenton
Sub. 3	William H Drake
Sub. 7	Hugh Macdonald
Sub. 31	John Septimus Roe

The assignments of the undermentioned are deliverable when the parties have complied with the Special conditions on which they will be granted:-

M1	William Gibbs
M3	James Gillespie
M9	John Henry Monger
M22	George Shenton

**FREMANTLE**

No. 67	George S Watts
--------	----------------

The assignment of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Government Resident there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner stakes:-

168	Samuel Moore
-----	--------------

**GUILDFORD**

No. 126	Samuel Moore
---------	--------------

**ALBANY**

B3	William Jenkins
B37	Joseph Brignell

J S ROE, *Surveyor-General*

## **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Perth, July 1, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment W74, having been resigned to the Crown, will be re-assigned to another Applicant for the same, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 29th Instant.

THE Guildford Allotment No. 156 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 12th Proximo.

THE Perth Building Allotment V30 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

J S ROE

*Surveyor-General*

## **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, July 11, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Monday, the 28th of July, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Supply (for Three Months certain, commencing on the 1st of August 1834) FRESH MEAT for the use of His Majesty's Troops, stationed at

PERTH,  
UPPER SWAN,  
KELMSCOTT,  
YORK,  
MURRAY RIVER, and  
GUILDFORD.

The Quantity required for each Station, or any other particulars, may be ascertained at this Office.

All Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have some person on their behalf to answer such questions as may be required, or the Tenders will not be attended to.

Security must be given for the due performance of the Contract.

The price to be stated in figures and words at length, and the tender to be marked on the Envelope – "*Tender for Fresh Meat*"

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

THE Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society will be holden at the "Cleikum Inn", Guildford, on Friday, the 1st of August, when the Directors and Secretary for the ensuing year will be chosen.

N.B. – The Annual Subscription of five shillings becomes due on the above day.

WM L BROCKMAN

*Secretary*

## **FOR SALE, OR TO LET**

AN ALLOTMENT in the central part of Fremantle, with a Dwelling thereon, and an excellent Stable for six Horses, also, a well-stocked Garden.

A Cottage and Garden, pleasantly situated, overlooking North Fremantle.

Four Allotments, eligibly situated for Buildings, adjoining Mr Scott's, on the South Beach.

Three good Horses well accustomed to Harness or Saddle.

Two Bullocks fit for work or knife.

A good strong Cart and Harness for three horses, and a variety of other Property.

\*\*\* Good Stabling for six or eight Horses.

For further information, apply to.

WM MARRS, *Fremantle*

*July 17th*

**JUST ARRIVED**  
*ex "FANNY" and other Arrivals,*  
**AND ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*in Fremantle*

CAPE WINE, in hhds, and pipes	Superior Gin in hhds
A few chests of Tea	Flour in bags
Hams and Bacon	Lard
Good Seed Oats	Shingle, Batten, and Paling Nails
Seine Twine	Stationery
Prints of various patterns	Threads and Cotton
Variety of Slop-clothing	Gentlemen's superior Black Hats
Canvas Toweling and Sheeting	Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12
Steelyards	Tobacco Pipes
Black and white Paint	Superior green Paint
Paint Oil and Turpentine	Rope of various sizes
Sole and kip Leather	Tanned Kangaroo skins
Hemp and Flax	A few superior Saddles and Bridles
Soap and Candles	Hops
Pitch and Tar	Bright Varnish

A small quantity of Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Raspberries, &c &c &

\*\*\* Any of the above Articles to be had retail of MRS KENTON, at the "Pig and Whistle", Perth  
 E & S G HENTY

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*On the lowest Terms for Cash.*

RUM, Brandy, Porter in casks, Dunbar's Bottled Stout, Hilbert's Ditto Ditto, American Pork, Sydney Beef (damaged), London and Sydney yellow Soap, London and Sydney Mould and Dip Candles, Mauritius Sugar, Westphalia Hams, Bacon, London Hats, An assortment of fashionable Gentlemen's Clothing, Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Sperm, Linseed, and Salad Oil; Anchovy Sauce, Paints, London Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, An assortment of Tin ware, Currants, Crockery of all kinds, Cut and Plain Wine Glasses, Decanters. &c; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Mustard in bottles, Pickles, Seine and other Twine, Rope, Salt, 3-inch Deals, Stationery, Rod and Bar Iron, An assortment of Nails, Dutch Cheese, Whaling Gear, Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, Cart Wheels, Ash Oars, Ploughs, &c &c

G LEAKE

**PAGE 326**

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – the "Fanny".

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
 SATURDAY JULY 26 1834

THE expected arrival of the "James Pattison" from King George's Sound with His Excellency Sir James Stirling on board, has been delayed it is presumed, owing to the continued unfavourable state of the weather. Considerable anxiety is evinced to witness his re-establishment at head quarters, which we hope and expect it will be our province to announce in our ensuing number.

WE omitted to notice last week that we received, per "Fanny" from Launceston, files of the Van Diemen's Land Journals up to the 24th May; and the *Sydney Herald* and *Australian* to the end of April. We have made some few extracts, but the general information they convey is of a local nature, and has to us but little information or importance.

We acknowledge our obligations to the compiler, for an Edition of the New South Wales Calendar; the style in which it is brought out is mark of the encouragement given to these publications, and in this instance it has been truly merited. The hints to Emigrants shall form the subject of future remarks.

---000---

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Agricultural Society will take place at Guildford on Friday next, when we believe one of the regulations of the Society, relative to the election of members, will come under discussion. The agitation on this subject is highly creditable to the sentiments of the majority of the members, the existing rule, that one black ball in ten shall exclude a candidate, having been found severe and restrictive, and in a recent instance proved to be liable to much abuse. However, notwithstanding that we fully coincide with the views of the members in this particular amendment of their regulations, we would caution them not to take this as a precedent for the introduction of a new system – which may breed disunion. Let well alone! – the Society has grown and established itself as an institution of the first importance to the Colony, and the eyes of our neighbours are directed to it; we have every earnest wish, therefore, to see it established amongst the class of societies to which it belongs. It has been, and may continue still to be, useful in representing the views and wishes of the Agricultural body upon points more immediately connected with their pursuits; but, we again repeat, to this object alone should their representations extend:- once make it the organ of political sentiments, and dire discord will be the infallible result.

It has been said, that removing the Agricultural Meeting from the *Red Cow* at Parramatta to the *Pultney Hotel* in Sydney, was the death blow to the Agricultural Society, the present state of which in that advanced Colony may be judged from the following picture:-

“The Agricultural Society affords food for much severe remark. There may be many persons who conscientiously disapprove of horse races, especially in this Colony, but what objection can be raised against an Agricultural society, which is formed and calculated for the promotion of our best interests? To discuss the advantages likely to result from the well-managed labours of the Agricultural Society, which is formed and calculated for the promotion of our best interests? To discuss the advantages likely to result from the well-managed labours of the Agricultural Society, would be to write truisms – they are known and appreciated in all parts of His Majesty’s dominions; and badly regulated as was the one existing here for many years past, yet it has been of considerable benefit. Interested as every inhabitant of this colony really is, and ought to feel in the well-being of such an institution, it has nevertheless not escaped the fate which has attended all other public societies in which self-interest has not its direct gratification. The list of its members extends, we believe, to the number of 120, and yet, at the meeting advertised to take place at Parramatta some few days since, only two attended, the President, Sir John Jamison, and Mr Bowman, of Richmond, and the dinner provided for 80 guests by Mrs Walker, in expectation of a numerous company, was thrown away. What is worse, the Secretary, who advertised the Meeting, desired it to be understood that he would not be answerable for the payment of the advertisement, as it might not be repaid. Such is the present situation of the Agricultural Society in New South Wales, with its patrons and vice patrons, presidents, and vice-presidents, joint secretaries and treasurer, - officers with high-sounding names.

“Pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw,” but without zeal, – such is a fair sample of the spirit which pervades most other public associations in New South Wales.

The present Meeting of our Society will be rendered highly interesting, should His Excellency Sir James Stirling, its original promoter and patron, arrive in time to attend it. The interest he invariably evinced in its proceedings, and the opportunity it will afford him of at once becoming acquainted with its progress, and the views of its respective members, leaves little doubt but he will make a point of honouring the Society with his presence.

**THE BUSHRANGERS** – The two men, Reid and Paget, who escaped from the jail at Fremantle, and who had been at large for ten days, were taken at Clarence, by Captain Ellis, principal superintendent of Police, on Wednesday last, and again committed to the charge of the Fremantle Jailor, Vincent. We have not heard it explained how it was these men were allowed to escape;- of course it could not be from neglect.

**CAPT. ELLIS**, with a party mounted, proceeded to the Murray on Monday last, but we have not yet heard whether they were successful in falling in with the Natives implicated in the murder we have this day reported.

**ANOTHER** version of the story of the wreck to the northward has just been communicated to us by Mr F Armstrong; the substance of the information is as follows:-

“I have this week, for the first time, been able to make enquiries of the Upper Swan Natives respecting the supposed wreck, - my information is small but, perhaps, sufficient to throw some further light upon the subject. The natives tell me that about *two and a half* day’s walk from here – say about fifty miles, or, perhaps, not more than forty – are several white people living: they have not been there very long; some of the natives whom I well know, belonging to the second Northern tribe, have been to them. The white people, they say, go out catching kangaroos; they are on friendly terms with the natives, and have given them food, as well as white “money”. They don’t know what they have come for, neither do they say that they have either women or children. I described to them that a vessel had been sent in that direction; but they said, on my pointing out the distance to which she was ordered to extend her search, that it was too far, and that they would miss the white people, as they were settled rather inland.”

The knowledge Mr Armstrong possesses of the native language, induces us to place every reliance in his statement. Some hopes are now entertained that it is not a wreck – and it has been surmised that it may be a party of convicts who have made their escape from one of the sister colonies. This opinion is strengthened from their proximity to our settlement, and as it is presumed their desire to avoid any communication with us. Mr Armstrong purposes following up his inquiries; we hope therefore to obtain some further information for our next publication; when we shall have more room to enter into the particulars. It may be interesting to know that the natives have intimated, they are aware that Weeip is gone to see the white men, and they say he has promised to bring some of them “white money.”

### **MURDER PERPETRATED BY THE MURRAY RIVER NATIVES**

It is again our painful duty to record an act of barbarity and treachery scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled, by any of the numerous outrages by the Natives. We are indebted for the particulars to Lieut Armstrong, of the 21st Fusiliers, who was stationed at the Murray at the time; and whose servant fell a sacrifice to the brutal ferocity of the lawless savages.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., it appears Barron, of Perth, (late serjeant major in the 63rd, who, on the departure of the regiment for India, obtained his discharge and has settled amongst us), proceeded to the Murray River to effect some exchange with Thomas Peel, Esq., for a valuable mare; but on his arrival it was intimated to him, to his infinite disappointment, that the mare had got loose and was in the bush. Reluctant to return without accomplishing the object of his journey, on the following morning he made some further inquiries about the probable distance to which the mare had strayed, when two natives, *Monang* and *Unah*, gave him to understand that they knew where to find her, and would go in search of her. They accordingly went out, but after a time returned, saying they could not find her. They were importuned to make further search, and Barron offered to go with them, but they refused, as they said they would not go with Barron alone, but if Mr Peel would accompany them they would show him the spot. Mr Peel refused, when Mr Armstrong’s servant, Nesbit, volunteered, if he could be furnished with a horse, to go out in company with Barron. A horse was provided for him and whilst they were preparing to start, two natives, *Gueirup* and *Ye-dong*, (the young man who was flogged a short time back at Perth for breaking into the mill under Mount Eliza), were observed standing at a distance off, and pointing out Barron as “soldier-man”, whom they would not approach. After this, the party, consisting of

### **PAGE 327**

Barron, Nesbit, and the two natives *Monang* and *Unah*, proceeded, relying upon the latter as their guides, in the direction the mare was supposed to be. They had not gone far before one of the natives “cooed” (called); and they were soon afterwards joined by two or three more natives, who, in their turn, cooed again, and as they continued on they were overtaken by several small parties until their numbers were increased to nineteen. Not liking the appearance and gestures of this increased force, Barron proposed to Nesbit that they should turn back, to which the poor man replied, apprehending no danger, “that it was not necessary – that they all knew him well, as he had fed them, and always had been on the best of terms with them.” Accordingly they continued on with them, conversing in the most friendly manner, Nesbit being a short distance in advance with about half the natives walking by his side, the remainder walking in company with Barron. The natives kept up with them for about three miles, frequently pointing to the ground, where they indicated the horse’s tracks were visible. Finding they succeeded by this ruse in attracting their attention to a particular object, one of the natives, *Mout*, in a spot favourable for their purpose, stopped and pointed to a track, when, on Barron’s leaning down to look at



it, a spear was instantly driven through his back; - he spurred on his horse endeavouring to escape when several other spears were hurled at him, one of which penetrated his side, and another his arm. As he was riding away he heard Nesbit utter a dreadful shriek. After galloping far enough to be out of reach, he stopped and drew out the spears, and, looking back, saw the horse which Nesbit had rode galloping after him with a spear sticking in his side, pursued by six natives. In an exhausted state, about dusk, he reached Mr Peel's house, where every attention, and assistance was offered which humanity and prudence could dictate. Two of the privates of the 21st Regt were immediately dispatched to Fremantle by Lieut Armstrong for medical aid,- and, on the following morning, Mr Harrison, surgeon of that place, accompanied by several gentlemen mounted and armed, repaired to the Murray, when the wounds of the suffering survivor were dressed, and he was pronounced to be out of danger.

A party of the military were dispatched at daybreak in the direction pointed out by Barron, in search of the body, no hopes being entertained of finding the unfortunate man alive. About three miles and a half from the Settlement the body was found, presenting a most frightful spectacle, - the head was lacerated and mangled as though beaten in with their hammers, - and many bruises and contusions were found on the body which has led to the conjecture that he must have made a most violent resistance. It is supposed that he was also first speared in the back, most of the other spear wounds, between twenty and thirty, being jagged and torn as if inflicted after he had received the fatal spear. The soldiers in search of the body, were directed to the spot where the corpse was found by the howling of the deceased's favourite terrier dog, which had gone out with its master, and had stopped by his lifeless remains during the night.

The corpse was carried home, and interred on the following morning by the side of Budge, a soldier of the 63rd regt., who was speared by the natives about two years since.

Barron is prepared to swear that the first spear was thrown at him by a man of the name of *Gueirippe*.

In almost every instance of aggression by the Natives, we have been enabled to trace the act as a consequence of some latent animosity or ill-usage; in this particular case, if we except the disinclination evinced by the two natives to approach Barron, we can find no clue to the perpetration of this premeditated and brutal outrage, - and even the prospect of sacrificing one life seemed not to have been sufficient to appease their thirst for blood, as there can be no doubt they designedly refused to accompany Barron alone. We earnestly and bitterly lament that another is added to the list of the murdered at the hands of the natives, - and, although we have ever been the advocates of a humane and conciliatory line of procedure, this unprovoked attack must not be allowed to pass over without the infliction of the severest chastisement; and we cordially join our brother Colonists in the one universal call - for a summary and fearful example. We feel and know from experience that to punish with severity the perpetrators of these atrocities will be found in the end an act of the greatest kindness and humanity

## **ANECDOTES AND REMARKS**

### **RELATIVE TO THE ABORIGINES AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND.**

*(From an Original Manuscript by a Resident at King George's Sound)*

(CONTINUED)

MOKKARÉ complained of indisposition, and was taking some mercurial preparations under injunctions not to expose himself, when he walked off to the bush on the morning of the 22d of June - a day which for rain and wind was not surpassed during the whole winter. This departure without permission demanded, or intimation given, was unusual, and to me unaccountable; and the only reason I could assign for it was their natural fondness of variety, and the inherent predilection of the savage life. Nakina followed in a few days, and neither returned until the end of July, when Mokkaré was labouring under such organic disease, and was so much reduced in flesh and strength, as to preclude all hope of recovery. He died on the 9th of August in a state of delirium. The previous night, he having complained that there were too many persons and too much noise in the kitchen, I took him into my own sitting-room; he was then still strong enough to walk with slight support. A suitable fire was made for him, and he disposed himself upon it in a semicircular form upon a mattress, so that as little as possible should escape him. I am not aware that any race of savages is so dependant on fire for their existence and comfort as that of this part of New Holland. If they have any idols it is entitled to the highest honours amongst their divinities. Mokkaré passed a quiet night, and some one having come to the door at daylight, he called me by name. Soon after this Nakina (he was Mokkaré's eldest brother) came in, and both having spoken for a few minutes in their usual tone, I heard Nakina earnestly calling "Mokkaré", "Mokkaré", and putting an emphasis on his words half entreating half urging, which made me approach them from my bedroom. I saw Mokkaré sitting with his back against the wall and Nakina earnestly leaning down to his face. The latter raised himself as I advanced and directed my attention to Mokkaré's eye (or eye sight, in which there was

the vacant roll of delirium). I took Nakina aside, warned him of the approaching fatal issue, and signified he should send for some others of the natives. He received the intelligence, which indeed he had evidently anticipated, with a settled sorrowful gloom, and made the few grown-up natives who were around the Settlement acquainted with the sad tidings. A few came and went in the forenoon and spoke sometimes affectionately at others without concern. Mokkaré seemed sensible the greater part of the time, being only occasionally delirious and but for a few seconds noisy. At 2 pm, Nakina still watching him, he made a slight turn with his head and apparently looking adieu to all around, his large dim eyes rolled back under their swarthy lids to be forever veiled in darkness. Nakina instantly replaced his head, inclining it forwards, for in the last movement of death it had been drawn a little back, passed his hand over his face, gently pressing down, perhaps, forwards and upwards to his breast, whilst his legs were pressed, also bent, close to his thighs, and the whole body slightly moved so as to rest a little more on his right side, on which he was lying immediately before death; and the blanket that served as his covering was pressed quickly around and underneath him. Nakina raised himself to an erect position and instantly demanded, with the utmost earnestness, “pear”, “pear?” (give me spears), to which, not immediately understanding, we replied, “yes; what for?” “Me pear black fellow,” plenty pear.” We now as speedily not only withdrew our assent, but insisted that it was very wrong to spear persons of a neighbouring tribe, because one of his own had died. He seemed little influenced by our reasoning and remonstrance, and said “Commandant pear?” (will the Commandant give me spears), to which we also gave a negative, and continued our solicitations; promises and remonstrances to induce the abstaining from so barbarous a custom; all, however, that we could obtain was, that “me booi matt tittel” (I will go into the bush a little way) “King George come” (and then come back to King George’s Sound). To our further questions, he said he was not going to spear any of the Will tribe, and that they were now “good fellows” – but some of the Mirrum tribe which inhabit towards the sea, westward. Our dissuasive arguments were varied and repeated ‘till we saw that they would avail nothing: and Nakina after all our lecturing, walked out in a few minutes, saying he was going to the kitchen, and would return very soon; he, instead, however, immediately went to the different houses in quest of spears. He procured only one, which was taken back as soon as the person from whom he had got it knew the horrible purpose for which it was intended. When Mokkaré died I endeavoured to make Nakina understand that if he would prefer having the corpse laid out like white men, I would have it done, but he either did not comprehend me or wished the native mode to be continued. He signified that he should be buried on the following day, till which time he left the corpse in my care. A trifling accident that happened through the inebriety of the person I had employed as nurse might have seriously embroiled us with Nakina, who is chief, and with the whole tribe. This person, in the evening when I had gone out a few minutes, walked in and stretched the corpse at full length in proper English position, of course, destroying the rigidity of all the joints consequent on death in ordinary cases. On my return I quickly replaced every thing as before as nearly as I could, but the joints being now all loose and mobile, the limbs would not present their positions so accurately as before. Besides which, had Nakina known that after sudden and violent deaths as from virulent poison, the above-mentioned rigidity does not take place but all the members are flexible as Mokkaré’s had become from imprudent interference, he might have formed the strongest suspicions of our integrity, and altered his determination from spearing “black fellow” to spearing “white fellow”, or with less temerity resolved no longer to trust us but to be on his guard, not to say lie in wait for an opportunity of revenging a supposed murder.

Before breakfast on the 10th I wished to have the grave dug, and was taking Nakina out with me for that purpose, when, by his repeated entreaties to wait, I could not mistake his meaning, and of course deferred, as it seemed more agreeable to him, the digging till the corpse was carried out. Having breakfasted, at which I treated with biscuit all the natives who were assembled, and all in the neighbourhood congregated on the occasion, men, women and children, my servant with a few others carried out the body to the burial ground, attended by several settlers, and by some, chiefly the grown up men, of the natives. The grave was traced out by Nakina, - an oval about 4 feet by 3 feet 9, but the more laborious process of digging was executed by white men with European tools, to the no small satisfaction of the native attendants, to whom it must be both tedious and laborious. The longer diameter of the oval was nearly east and west, inclining however a little to S.E. and N.W., and the earth was all thrown up, according to Nakina’s wish, on the south side of the grave. Here he broke down the larger lumps with his hands, and manipulated the whole into a crescentic mound adapted to the curve of that side of the grave. About the depth of 3½ feet the soil began to shew signs of water, and the natives called out to desist. They culled green branches with which they carefully strewed the bottom, and, sedulously avoiding any irregularities in it, placed the corpse upon them with the head to the eastward, lying on the right side, with the extremities in the positions already mentioned. The body being thus deposited, it was exceedingly natural for one to suppose, especially any one who had witnessed Christian burials, that the grave should be filled up by the mound formed by throwing up the earth in digging, but here we were mistaken: Nakina would not have taken such trouble with it had it been to be instantly removed. The body was then covered over with sods, taken from the surface on the north side of the grave, beginning at its edge and cutting less and less deep as the distance increased, so as to form a very slightly and uniformly inclined plane from the original surface north to the south

side of the covering of the body, and consequently to the bottom of the crescentic mound, where it joined the south edge of the grave. The artificial parts of the surface were diligently smoothed and the concave side of the mound swept by Nakina and the other natives with some leafy branches which were then thrown over the grave, and others added, so as to cover it. Whilst this was being done by some, others were preparing a fire, which they lighted on the north side. Nakina had brought a spear and throwing stick (meerr) belonging, perhaps, as

## PAGE 328

least to appropriate to, the deceased, and after taking off the knob and flint of the throwing stick and placing them over the middle of the north edge of the grave along with the fibres and resin that had served to fasten them to the extremities of the meerr, he stuck one end of the latter in the ground at the head or east end of the grave but a little on the south side; and, having broken the spear about a foot from the blunt extremity, so that the two parts still remained attached, and bent them to nearly a right angle, he laid the spear along the grave with the broken end touching the throwing stick and the point directed to the west, resting on the tips of the horns of the crescentic mound. A cap of kangaroo skin which Mokkaré had worn, was carried by Nakina in the funeral procession, and placed on the head of the grave, partly underneath the branches and partly concealed. Several if not all the natives, but especially the one who was last in leaving the spot of interment, repeatedly flapped their thighs with branches, repeating some discourse or incantation, and finished by throwing the branch among the others over the grave. The fire that had been kindled was left burning, and the natives as they retired seemed so far overcome with grief and sorrow, as to burst out into lamentations, sobs (tears), and moderately loud wailing for a minute or two, but I did not observe that Nakina joined in the external demonstration of regret or respect.

I had told the natives they were to have tea and biscuit, and on returning from the burial they assembled in my kitchen to drink as much tea and eat and carry away as much biscuit as they could, preparatory to their more than usual range in the bush, or at least further removal from the Settlement than of late. The men looked out for pieces of board to make throwing sticks, and some of them, especially Nakina, seemed more intent on the fabrication of these, availing himself of the iron hatchet, than even on his tea and biscuit.

In a few minutes the Settlement was without a native.

*(To be continued)*

## JUVENILE EMIGRANTS

(From the "*Hobart Town Courier*")

The following letter from Captain Brenton, the Chairman of this Society's Committee, to the Editor of the *Morning Herald*, cannot fail to interest the reader:-

"Sir, - As you have so kindly noticed in your paper of this day, the embarkation of the poor boys on board the "Bolton", for Algoa Bay, you will add to the great obligations we are under to you, as a public writer, if you will insert a few observations connected with this subject. I am unfriendly to adult emigration, as a remedy for what is termed 'superintendent population', but the removal, or, I might say, the *transplanting* of young people to a more open and less occupied field, is as necessary in human society, as it is in the vegetable kingdom, and the effect is as beneficial in the one case as in the other. If I can find children naked and hungry in a filthy cellar, or a dreary garret, where their labour will not procure them the common necessaries of life, and remove them to the Cape of Good Hope, not only prevent their becoming thieves, and, consequently, an expense to the country, but also absolutely serviceable to it, I think I shall have made out a case sufficient to justify further exertions.

The Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, has sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, 95 boys, whom it may be said, have been not only rescued from destruction, but rendered useful to a valuable colony. The supply is to be constantly kept up, and in no case to exceed the demand. Fifty-five embarked on Wednesday, making the total number, since February last, one hundred and fifty. We have received from our corresponding committees at the Cape the most flattering letters of approval, and there is every reason to believe that these poor defenceless creatures will become creditable members of society. The cost of their voyage, outfit, &c, will in all probability, be thankfully repaid by their employers in the first instance, and ultimately deducted from the wages of the apprentice - so that a child is put forward in life, and respectively established by an advance on his own capital - i.e. his labor - the society taking the risk of death or defalcation; and this loss, if any, falls so light on the community at home as to amount to nothing, while the benefit conferred by the diminution of crime, and

the increased security of property, will be uniformly felt and acknowledged. But the good does not end here; by the early removal of juvenile paupers to a place of profitable labour, the certain decrease of adult paupers with young families must follow, and, consequently, as certain, a reduction in the poor rates. This the parishes are now beginning to feel and see. We have, therefore, only to beg your continued good offices, as the Editor of a very popular journal, to make us known, and to ask that humble contribution of only five shillings a year from every one who can afford it, to enable us to do extensive and incalculable good to our country, - I have the honour to be, with real gratitude and respect, Sir, your obedient servant.

E P BRENTON

## VARIETIES

**SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY** – Mr Butler of Lymington, already known as the author of a treatise on Gas Lighting, has obtained a patent for a new method of producing heat, which is certainly one of the most useful discoveries of modern science. The principal ingredient employed for fuel in this new process is *water*. The only material required besides, is something in a liquid form which contains a large portion of carbon; whale oil, tar, or almost any thing of a similar kind will answer the same purpose. As these materials are introduced into the furnace simultaneously and in combination with each other, the one yields its carbon, while the other gives out its hydrogen, and a small portion of the atmospheric air, is the only thing then required to keep them in a state of perfect combustion. The flame thus produced is so completely under management, that in one second it can be reduced or augmented as occasion may require. It is almost unnecessary to add that it yields no smoke, and consequently the hideous funnel now used in steam-packets may be laid aside. But the greatest advantage of all is, that steam navigation may henceforth be employed in ease where till now it was altogether impractical. A vessel may be so constructed as to take on board without inconvenience, a supply of fuel which would enable her to circumnavigate the globe.

**HE TO MEAN SHE** – By the new act “to amend the law of inheritance,” it is enacted “that every word purporting the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as the person or thing; and that every word purporting the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

**SOOT AS MANURE FOR POTATOES** – The following remarks on the advantages of soot as manure for potatoes, have been addressed to the Editors of the Newcastle papers, by Mr James Crozer, of that town:- “Having repeatedly made this experiment, and uniformly found soot far to exceed the best common manure for producing a crop of potatoes, I beg to communicate the fact for the advantage of those whom it may most concern. I tried it again this season upon a small parcel of ground at the infirmary in this town. One piece of ground, sufficient to plant six rows, was manured with soot the potatoes were planted, placing a mark where the soot left off. The remainder of the ground was manured with excellent rotten dung, and planted with potatoes in rows likewise, I have just taken up three rows of each, and ascertained the produce. The ground manured with soot produced 3½ pecks, while that with the dung only 3 pecks. The ground upon which the crop stood occupied about ten square yards, which, in the case of using soot, makes the produce an acre 211 lbs 6 pecks, and in the case of common manure 181 lbs 4 pecks, whereby there is a deficiency of 30 lbs and 2 pecks, which proves a difference of value, according to the present price of potatoes, £7 10s per acre. Besides, the cost of the soot necessary to manure an acre would not exceed £2 10s, while dung would not be less than £5; consequently, every acre manured with soot is of £10 more value than the other, which certainly is an object well deserving the attention of the public. Also, another material consideration is, the not having the land cut up with carts at an early season in laying on the dung, which is very injurious to land when in a wet state, which is not unfrequently the case at that time of the year when the common dung has to be laid on.”

**THE VINE** – Nothing is more remarkable or unaccountable than the difference of production in fine wine districts. The most delicious wine is sometimes grown on a little spot only, in the midst of vineyards which produce no others but of the ordinary quality; while in another place the product of a vineyard, in proportion to its surface, shall be incredibly small yet of exquisite quality; at the same time, in the soil, aspect, treatment, as to culture and species of plant, there shall be no preceptible difference to the eye of the most experienced vine-grower. – *Literary Gazette*.

But though anomalies which cannot be explained exist in the vine – though nature does so much, and art so little – we must not conclude that wine is produced without care and labour. With our present lights, it seems impossible to improve, but it is exceedingly easy to spoil. From the time the plant becomes of bearing, until produce is actually in the social glass, nature must be assisted, accidents guarded against, care taken, diseases prevented or cured, and constant watchfulness given, else the wine is injured or lost. After the vineyard is

formed, the plants must be properly trained; in some climates on trees, in others on trellis-work, in certain cases on rods or low trellises near the ground; on a sandy site and with a thick stalk they may be left to themselves. When all this is done the soil must be laboured, but not to much, the roots must be carefully dressed or manured; for which purpose various substances are used, only avoiding a very rich compost. The vines must be also be carefully pruned; and if the quality of the grape be preferred to quantity, they should be deprived of a portion of their buds, which increases the size of the fruit. There is also an operation called clipping to be performed, in order to improve its flavour. This is done by taking off certain shoots above the joints; and like *budding*, it is a work of great care and judgment. All these processes relative to the vine. When the fruit appears, still greater attentions are requisite. In the North, and generally in humid seasons the leaves of the vine must be removed to assist in ripening the fruit and preventing the quality from deteriorating. In some countries recourse is had in unfavourable weather, to *annular incision*, which hastens the maturity of the grape by ten or fifteen days. In the Calabrias and the South of Italy, on the other hand, the heat has been guarded against, by shading the vines with fern leaves, or by training the grapes under the leaves of the tree to which the vine is trailed. When all this labour has been expended, various accidents, - had, frost, beasts, birds, and insects, - have to be provided against by incessant watchfulness or art. - *Tasmanian*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 9d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 8d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
 AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*June 26, 1834*

**SALE OF LAND**

NOTICE is hereby given that, at Eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, the Collector of Revenue will put up to Auction, at this Office, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-  
Perth 1, containing sixty-one Acres, one Rood, and two Perches, (61, 1, 2), applied for by William Leeder;  
Bounded on the North by a due west line to the northern shore of Monger's Lake from the N.W. corner of W Leeder's 200 acre location on Three Island Lake.  
On the South-west by the shore of Monger's Lake.  
On the East by W Leeder's 200 acres. Aforesaid, in an extent of about 16 chains and 90 links; and  
On the South by a due west line, measuring about 20 chains and 18 links, from the eastern boundary to the southern extremity of the South-west boundary.

*By His Honor's command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Perth, July 1, 1834*

THE Guildford Allotment No. 156 having been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 12th Proximo.

THE Perth Building Allotment V30 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**CIVIL COURT**

*Western Australia*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the intended Sittings of this Court for Tuesday, the fifth instant, will be postponed until further notice. – Dated the second day of August, 1834.

A H STONE  
*Registrar Clerk*

**CIVIL COURT**

*Chipper versus Lyon*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*(Under a Warrant of Execution,)*

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant,

At 12 o'clock,

*At Leeder's Hotel,*

THE following ALLOTMENTS in Perth, Nos 19 and 20, sec L.

LAWRENCE WELCH,  
*Bailiff of the Civil Court.*

## WANTED ON LOAN

**£50**, on the security of a **HOUSE** and **ALLOTMENT** situate in one of the principal thoroughfares of Fremantle.

\*\*\* A liberal rate of Interest will be given.

Apply to MR CLARK, Solciitor.  
*Fremantle, July 29, 1834*

**JUST ARRIVED**  
*ex "FANNY" and other Arrivals,*  
**AND ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*in Fremantle*

CAPE WINE, in hhds, and pipes	Superior Gin in hhds
A few chests of Tea	Flour in bags
Hams and Bacon	Lard
Good Seed Oats	Shingle, Batten, and Paling Nails
Seine Twine	Stationery
Prints of various patterns	Threads and Cotton
Variety of Slop-clothing	Gentlemen's superior Black Hats
Canvas Toweling and Sheeting	Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12
Steelyards	Tobacco Pipes
Black and white Paint	Superior green Paint
Paint Oil and Turpentine	Rope of various sizes
Sole and kip Leather	Tanned Kangaroo skins
Hemp and Flax	A few superior Saddles and Bridles
Soap and Candles	Hops
Pitch and Tar	Bright Varnish
A small quantity of Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Raspberries, &c &c &c	

\*\*\* Any of the above Articles to be had retail of MRS KENTON, at the "Pig and Whistle", Perth  
E & S G HENTY

**ON SALE**  
**AT THE**  
**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
*On the lowest Terms for Cash.*

RUM, Brandy, Porter in casks, Dunbar's Bottled Stout, Hilbert's Ditto Ditto, American Pork, Sydney Beef (damaged), London and Sydney yellow Soap, London and Sydney Mould and Dip Candles, Mauritius Sugar, Westphalia Hams, Bacon, London hats, An assortment of fashionable Gentlemen's Clothing, Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Sperm, Linseed, and Salad Oil; Anchovy Sauce, Paints, London Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, An assortment of Tin ware, Currants, Crockery of all kinds, Cut and Plain Wine Glasses, Decanters. &c; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Mustard in bottles, Pickles, Seine and other Twine, Rope, Salt, 3-inch Deals, Stationery, Rod and Bar iron, An assortment of Nails, Dutch Cheese, Whaling Gear, Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, Cart Wheels, Ash Oars, Ploughs, &c &c

G LEAKE

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET

AN ALLOTMENT in the central part of Fremantle, with a Dwelling thereon, and an excellent Stable for six Horses, also, a well-stocked Garden.

A Cottage and Garden, pleasantly situated, overlooking North Fremantle.

Four Allotments, eligibly situated for Buildings, adjoining Mr Scott's, on the South Beach.

Three good Horses well accustomed to Harness or Saddle.  
Two Bullocks fit for work or knife.  
A good strong Cart and Harness for three horses, and a variety of other Property.  
\*\*\* Good Stabling for six or eight Horses.

For further information, apply to.  
WM MARRS, *Fremantle*  
*July 17th*

## **MURDER AT THE MURRAY RIVER**

IN addition to the particulars we published in our last, we have obtained the following information, collected from depositions made by Barron, before the Hon. W H Mackie, Eqs., Justice of the Peace:-

He states that he particularly observed Calyute, or Galute, (the native who was liberated from the Jail at Fremantle about six weeks back, where he had been confined, after being severely flogged, for breaking into Mr Shenton's mill,) when their eyes met, Galute's countenance immediately fell, and his eyes were turned to the ground. He also saw Jack, the native who was taken prisoner at the same time with Galute, and confined in the guard-house at Perth. He also remarked a very tall man whom he had frequently seen before at Perth and Fremantle. After he had caught Galute's eye, he (Galute) went up to the very tall native and said something to him in a low tone of voice, and then they all began to jabber one to another, and appeared for some time in confusion, as if they were anxious to hear some story which Galute had been telling the tall man. Before Galute spoke, the tall man was walking beside Barron's horse and patting it on the neck, but afterwards his countenance changed, and he drew off; and the natives then divided into two parties, the one keeping alongside of Nesbit, who was a short distance in advance, the other in company with Barron. Barron saw Galute and the tall man in the act of shipping their spears – and instantly spurred his horse, but before he had got into speed a spear was thrown by the tall man which struck him in the kidneys, and another spear was thrown by Galute which entered his left side, - and he noticed a man with one eye fling a spear, which entered his right arm. He knows by sight every one of the nineteen natives, and can swear to them without the slightest hesitation.

---000---

Captain Ellis and his party returned from the Murray River on Monday last, but without succeeding in meeting with any of the natives

### **PAGE 330**

implicated in the attack on Barron, or the murderers of Nesbit. They traversed the country for three or four days, in various directions, and came upon some native huts, where they surprised, and took two women prisoners; they were released soon afterwards, it being considered that no good end could be effected by their detention. The natives have now, it is believed, withdrawn about forty miles from the Settlement on the Murray, where they will no doubt remain until they consider the recollection of the late atrocity is forgotten.

---000---

A REPORT reached Perth on Monday last, that Mr Andrews's cattle had been driven off by the Natives; on inquiry, we found that the boy who had been sent out with them had lost them in the bush, the previous evening, and returned home too late for any search to be made that day; but, the following morning, on a party going out, the cattle were found grazing within a short distance of a native bivouac. The men conjecturing that some of the cattle had been killed, and fearful, it is supposed, being unarmed, of approaching the natives, returned home, and a strong force was soon collected – the neighbours all rallying to the charge, with the most praiseworthy alacrity; but on their repairing to the scene of the imagined slaughter, it was found so far from the natives having offered the slightest molestation, they had allowed the cattle to graze, undisturbed, during the night, within few yards of their huts. The cattle were driven back to Mr Andrews's farm, by the party, and the affair ended – but not the rumour, which is till going round, with additions and emendations.

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Cockburn Sound – The "Fanny".



# THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834

THE ARRIVAL of His Excellency Governor Sir James Stirling, is still protracted, leaving us in a state of anxious expectation. The favourable appearance of the weather within the last day or two, has led us to anticipate, hourly, the gratification of hearing the sound of the welcome signal.

ON Wednesday last, a Meeting was convened by the inhabitants of Guildford, and the settlers on the Middle and Upper Swan, to consider of the most appropriate method of addressing His Excellency on his arrival: when it was determined to elect a deputation to cooperate with others from the towns of Perth and Fremantle. As some diversity of opinion appears to exist as to the wording of the address, it seems more than probable that the inhabitants of each town will express their sentiments of congratulation in their own terms. A Meeting was held at Fremantle on Thursday – Geo Leake Esq., in the chair, and an address from the inhabitants of that town unanimously agreed to. The Perth address will be left at our office for signature,

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** – This Meeting was held at the *Cleikum Inn*, Guildford, yesterday, and was, as usual, numerously attended. We have not space this week for a full report of the Proceedings; we must therefore confine ourselves to a summary of the business of the day, and of the subjects brought under discussion. The letter proposed at the last Meeting to be addressed to the Secretary of the Sydney Agricultural Society, on the subject of the disorder which has affected our sheep, was read by Mr Brockman, and approved of; subsequently to which Mr Harris begged to be allowed to read a letter on the same subject, in answer to Mr O'Brien, who had published, in the *Sydney Herald*, some remarks respecting our flocks, which also appeared in the columns of our Journal a few weeks back. The letter was received and ordered to be printed in the *Perth Gazette*.

Mr D.A.C.G Lewis proposed that the thanks of the Meeting should be returned to Mr O'Brien for his communication.

Mr Harris then made a motion respecting the present system of electing members, which he said had been found to admit to much abuse; he would wish, therefore, to propose an alteration: Where private interests were liable to be affected, restrictive measures might be admitted; but in a society constituted as this was, the public were interested in its proceedings, and had some claim to consideration. If a system existed calculated to excite angry feeling, he was of opinion it should be amended; and as the ballot was anything but a representation of majority, he would propose that in future the members should be elected by a majority of voices.

After some little discussion, during which the Meeting appeared unanimous in the opinion that some alteration should take place, an amendment, proposed by Mr Burges, that three black balls (instead of one) in ten should exclude, was seconded by Mr Brockman, and adopted with the concurrence of the members present.

Sir Richard Spencer and Mr S Henty were then balloted for under the new regulation, and duly elected members of the Society.

Mr J Lewis proposed that a reward of 5s should be offered by the Society for the head of every Native dog. Left for discussion at the next Meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to address His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the members of the Society, requesting that a premium of 15s per bushel should be given, by Government, for the wheat of the ensuing harvest, instead of 12s, as already determined; and also requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to order the completion of the road on the left bank of the Upper Swan.

The consideration of the topics above enumerated occupied the time of the Meeting until 5 o'clock, when dinner was announced and *discussed* in a manner which did ample credit to the preparations by Mr Dodds; - a better dinner could not have been provided.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"

SIR, - The letter addressed by Mr O'Brien, of New South Wales, to the President of the Agricultural Society of this Colony, deserves, in my humble opinion, our best thanks, for although the opinions therein advanced have been already entertained by some and acted upon by others, still they afford conclusive evidence – if any were wanting – in favour of this Colony, as a country in every way suited to the breeding of fine woolled sheep. It is by such discussions and statements that the real value of the districts *over* the hills, can best be ascertained, and through the medium of your paper, developed to the world. I need not ask how much more valuable are such statements &c., than the exaggerated accounts of the nature and character of the lands on the banks of the Swan and Canning Rivers, which have repeatedly appeared in print. As farcical is it to talk of the blindness of the sheep on this side of the hills, being occasioned by the richness of the pasture, and that the *unaccountable* deaths in several of the flocks have been occasioned by the same cause.

The grass alluded to, as being "rich pasture," is in fact anything but rich, good, or, nutritious.

It is a long, springy, spiry grass, suddenly drawn up by a warm, forcing sun, and thus brought forward – if I may use the term – unnaturally. If this unsubstantial food can reasonably be called rich herbage and fit food for sheep, then we may substitute the word quantity for quality, and compare a hogshead of very small beer to a barrel of double X, and so on, without limit, through the whole course of art and nature. The fact is, the appearance of the new green food, attracts the sheep at the season when it springs, and they eat voraciously of it, but as it is founded upon nothing, like cold water, it lies like cold water upon the stomach, and they die, accordingly. Allow me, Mr Editor, to ask, if you would send a man for the recovery of his health – to Sierra Leone, or a thirsty man to the desert – or, if for the recovery of a fair, delicate complexion, you would place a poor devil under a hot burning African sun. As reasonable is it to place sheep, (which even every *professor* of farming knows) loves high and dry feeding, on a long line of swamps, lagoons and bogs, and in short, in a sort of country altogether unsuited for such purpose, I do not wish to deteriorate the value of the lands on the Swan and Canning, but that these lands be appropriated to the uses for which they are suited, - to the agriculturalists and cattle grazers, for the purpose of raising our supplies of corn and vegetables, and the rearing of horses and animal food, (excepting mutton), and let the pastoral pursuits of our shepherds be followed only in those districts inland, which would gladden the eyes even of old James Hogg, that Prince of Shepherds, to look at. *He* was, or rather, I hope, is, a tolerable good judge in such matters, and all those who have any knowledge of him, or his maxims, would not be very much puzzled to find out the secret, - if there be any – of proper sheep-feeding, and that, if there be a disease, the remedy lies – *over the hills*.

What, may I ask, gave the Spanish fleeces the preference throughout Europe, but the high and dry, stony ridges of the Pyrenee and Catalonia, - and just such pasturage have we here over the hills, but certainly not on this side of them, to any extent in the districts of the Swan and Canning. I write from a personal knowledge of both countries, & therefore, perhaps I may give my opinion on the subject more freely than I otherwise should do.

A word or two then about sheep-feeding:- It is well known that of all animals, the sheep bites closer into the bulb of the grass root, than any other animal, and it follows, therefore, that this foundation of its food, ought to be sound and hearty. It is this close feeding which makes the pasture over which sheep have passed in search of food, for any time, much finer than any other; for, in consequence of this close feeding, *into the very root*, many fine blades of grass spring up and grow luxuriantly, where only a very few, of a coarse, rushy nature, previously existed.

In the stony ridges about York there is excellent short feed for many thousands of sheep even now, & when that district has been well covered, and has gone through the operation of close feeding, &c, it will then carry double, nay, treble the number. I alluded more particularly to that sort of pasture which lies a little inland west from the Avon, about five miles from York southerly, and facing the southward and eastward. Let it not be thought that I am interested in so describing the country over the hills, for I have not an acre in that direction, neither am I likely to have, - I only feel that interest which every man ought, in the success of the community in which he lives, and this alone now induces me to address you.

As to the diseases of sheep generally, in many points we may very fairly judge of the health of an animal by comparison with the feelings of our own kind, under particular circumstances. A flock improperly fed, on low grounds, on the borders of swamps or lagoons, gradually acquire an unnatural taste for sour, unsubstantial, coarse herbage. Put it into close quarters, round about a homestead, and you will observe

individuals of that flock eating voraciously round about the manure heaps, and such places; where will be found always, that springy, watery grass which has been described as ‘rich herbage’, and this simple circumstance alone will shew to any shepherd, worth his salt, that this unnatural longing for impure food, is a sure presage of ill health, and that a change of ground is absolutely necessary.

As an objection to sending all the sheep over the mountains, it may be said that the folding them upon corn lands is indispensable, and that

### **PAGE 331**

the folding system is good husbandry. Doubtless it is in some cases, but not so invariably; in fact, the system as a rule to be adhered to, by practical, well-informed, first class farmers, is now very nearly exhausted.

Alternate white, and green crops, and the ploughing in of the latter, in the absence of other manure, has rendered such a plan of “robbing Peter to pay Paul”, as an old proverb says, quite unnecessary.

For myself, I believe the sheep-folding system, for the sake of securing white crops, to be generally founded and practised in error, and, therefore, I hope very soon to hear of all the sheep in this Colony – having been sent over the hills, to the country undoubtedly suited for them, and where there are respectable persons living, to whom the most valuable flocks may be entrusted, and whose enterprising spirit certainly entitle them to every encouragement and support.

Mr O’Brien says, “push into the interior 2 or 300 hundred miles,” but we need not do so; we need not have a distance of more than 40 miles to the pasture ground: viz. by way of Kelmscott, the future highway to the rear of the mountains – a distance in sheep driving not worth a thought, provided there be water on that line of road, which no doubt there is, as well as in any other, debeeching from the hills.

But one word more about disease in sheep, and I have done:-

A never-failing proof of ill-health is, that the sheep so affected never will look you in the face, but, like the human being mentally or bodily ill, it continually bears a dark and heavy, unanimated eye, seeking for solitude, even amongst its fellows.

I have many times observed, and I have no doubt others have, also – the difference in health and spirit between a flock fed upon high dry land and one fed upon low ground, in the neighbourhood of swamps; there is as much difference individually and collectively, as there is between a beggar in heart and condition and a well-fed man of honor and substance. These things, Sir, speak for themselves; they are plain and natural, and the remedy is evident. Let us then hear no more complaints of dead, and blind sheep, from *unaccountable* causes, for those surely deserve to suffer losses, who will not – where they can – provide against them.

Since writing the above, I have had great satisfaction in hearing that it is the intention of Dr Harris again to allude, through the medium of your paper, to the peculiar disease which occasioned his former communications.

Dr Harris’s knowledge of comparative anatomy, and his thus devoting a portion of his time to the study of the diseases of sheep, must lead to the most valuable results – and his exertions cannot be too highly appreciated. In fact, he deserves the thanks of the community in which he lives, who endeavours to promote its happiness and prosperity; but those are especially deserving our commendation who, possessing a knowledge of any particular country or branch of science, by their own personal exertion and professional study, generously throw the result of that study &c abroad, for the general information and benefit of mankind.

VERITAS  
July 25, 1834

**ANECDOTES AND REMARKS**  
**RELATIVE TO THE ABORIGINES AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND**  
*(From an Original Manuscript by a Resident at King George's Sound)*  
[CONTINUED]

NEXT day, however, a native came in who had been some time in the bush, and who said he had not met with any of Nakina's party, - and the following, or day after, two or three little boys, generally in the Settlement, returned with Talwin, a young man, who had been much indisposed. By them, Nakina sent his English dress, having appropriated to himself half of a blanket which I had given to Talwin a day or two before.

The latter native I have before mentioned as servant to the Commandant, whom he had left at the commencement of winter. He had been several times in the Settlement since, and from his first return (only a short time after leaving his master), he was always more or less sick, and became more and more emaciated. Indeed, for some time before Mokkaré's death, he was dangerously indisposed. I urged him to stay in the Settlement until perfectly recovered, and had I once seen that he was inclined to abide by this rule, I would have assisted him still further with medicine; but, as Mokkaré had evaded my good intentions, and by his conduct tended to throw great discredit on the whites, I determined to administer no more medicine to my black patients until I thought I might trust to their observance of the requisite injunctions to keep within doors. This, however, Talwin would not do, for no sooner did he recover a little, by remaining in the Settlement, than he betook himself to the bush bivouac of his native advisers, to whom he did not fail to attach the whole blame, especially to the recommendation of an old uncle, Koolburn, who, in addition to his authority as a relation, assumed that of a descendant of Aesculapius. He was one of the doctors of the tribe.

When Talwin returned after Mokkaré's funeral, the other natives departed to some distance, and he was now but, alas! too late, left unsolicited to exposure and unnoticed, to take his chance among us. The Commandant and his lady most humanely and most praiseworthy undertook to nurse him, and, at their pressing request, I made a hopeless trial of medicine. It was much too late, and he died, after a lingering and painful illness, on the morning of the 24th of August. We buried him near Mokkaré, there being only one native lad and two boys in the Settlement to superintend the native ceremonies, for which they shewed any thing but laudable emulation.

Whatever are the superstitious notions entertained by these rude tribes, there is the utmost aversion and horror at dead bodies, so much that only the intimate friends will take part in the funeral ceremonies. And, even after death, the name of the defunct is most sedulously avoided being spoken; even the mere hearing of it produces an appalling shock of trepidation and the most suppliant entreaties to desist from uttering so direful a sound.

It was some time after this, before Koolburn re-visited the Settlement, and when he did, it was said he exhibited great feeling on being told of Talwin's death; but this exhibition of tenderness did not come under my observation. I found great fault with him for having taken his nephew to the cold native bivouacs, and thereby caused his premature decease; and I had also the same reason to chide him for similar conduct he was observing to Charlie Brown, a young boy, before mentioned, now considerably indisposed. My advice availed not. The old man continued to visit the Settlement from time to time, and, during these visits, contrived to get the other to accompany him a night or two each time at or near his native hut, causing a repetition of relapses to the invalid until his constitution was completely undermined, and he also fell a sacrifice to his own thoughtlessness and the perverse obstinacy of his old counselor. This boy lingered a considerable time and suffered much; he refused medicine, unless under a paroxysm of pain, and until too late. Every care was taken of him by the kindness of a most humane lady, but nothing could overcome his occasional inclination for the bush. One of these nights as the sun was disappearing, he came to me to beg permission, or rather countenance, to pass the night in the bush. I repeated and strongly enforced every argument I had ever used before, and, for one night, succeeded in keeping him in the Settlement, two other natives, Gyallipert and Tatan, having seconded my efforts, credit to whom credit is due. The dark motives of my swarthy friends were unblushingly exposed immediately the little boy turned to go to the house where he lived, "bicket:" "Me wangker (tell), Charlie Brown; top" (stop). "Kai (yes), me wangker plenty;" "me very good." This concise and urgent appeal made laughing, shewed me at once that the hypocritical heartless rascals for whose sense and humanity their advice had raised my temporary estimation, were jesting with the sufferings of the poor boy. Their too great eagerness wholly defeated their purpose, for I instantly shut the door upon them, and it was ridiculous enough to hear the other (for it was only one who made the so abrupt appeal for biscuit) protesting his sincerity and upbraiding his companion for having spoiled the trick. I am

not at all certain that the little sick urchin himself was not a party to the deceitful roguery. If he was, he played his part *à merveille*, for he went away with tears in his eyes apparently at the impression made upon him so contrary to his inclination, by my admonition and strenuous advice.

How far the sick are attended to and taken care of in the bush. I had no opportunity of knowing. They do not appear to be entirely deserted, but the mere obligation of the family to which they belong remaining for any period at one station, must be very inconvenient, as for the feeding of a sick man that has no appetite cannot impose a very laborious duty, and this I imagine is all that is required or afforded. The boy just mentioned took a great fancy to cray fish (kyelkè), which are found in considerable numbers in the small pits of water in the swamps closer to the Settlement, and begged his former comrades to catch them for him. They could catch as many as they would serve him for a day in a few minutes, but the frugal supply was generally withheld unless they were promised biscuit or rice from us. This boy, for some time before his death, lived in my kitchen, where he expired one evening as the twilight was setting in. Nakina and some others were at my fire when the servant announced that he was dead, but they burst into no heart-felt grief – only drew close round the fire – assumed a lower tone of conversation as if conscious that some demon, spectre or ghost was hovering round ready, like the eagle, to pounce upon them as its victims. One of them whom I obliged to go and put the corpse into position, would not stir without a lighted stick – their protecting divinity on such occasions, although one on whose omnipotence they seem to have some misgivings, as none of my party would venture the greater distance of the houses where they were lodging, but all remained in my room for the night, putting a curb on Nature's laws till the light of the ensuing day.

It was about a month after Mokkaré's death that Nakina had returned to the Settlement; other persons as well as myself had strongly urged the impropriety of going out to spear some innocent and unsuspecting person on the death of a relation or friend, to which I had added the inducement of jackets, trowsers, biscuit, &c.

Nakina now made a virtue of having returned so soon, and strongly protested that neither he nor Waiter (a younger brother, who also came with him) had speared any person. He wore the half blanket which he had taken, from Talwin: had an air of gravity and reserve that might well be supposed was the effect of the sorrowful recollections called up by his re-visit to the spot where his brother had so recently expired. His figure, which is imposing in the native robe, was much reduced; not so much from the effects of inconsolable grief as of precarious and laborious subsistence. He examined the clothes which he had left at the Settlement, but they had been little cared for and sent up no agreeable effluvia to his nostrils, which for the past month had snuffed any thing but confined air. I ordered them to be washed, and he, after getting some pounds of biscuit to eat and carry with him, retired to his native quarters close to the Settlement saying that he would get washed and shaved before he changed his dresses. Waiter returned to the service of, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his master, displaying more intellectual qualities and fewer animal propensities than any other of his tribe whom I knew. For several weeks after his return he must have found himself in a perfect elysium. Some vague reports of the disaffection of the natives had gained great credit, and Nakina's return and stay had a powerful tendency to quiet the anxious suspicion that had been unfoundedly created. Every one was ready to share with him part of their meals, and such gifts were duly appreciated by a half-famished native. Two or three meals a day were nothing to his measure. The whole of his time was occupied in eating and sleeping. The families breakfasting and dining at very different hours, the one to the other, afforded him a delightful opportunity of obliging all his unsolicited but not unserved presence. I was generally among the latest, and although he had gone through the Settlement before, he always came prepared to make an enormous meal, fully three times what would satisfy any common appetite. This he continued until, as I expected, and, indeed, wished, he brought on indigestion, and ultimately rheumatism, and eagerly demanded "physic," and as I saw he was alarmed and inclined to adhere to my prescriptions, I complied, and after a medical and surgical treatment for the two diseases, he recovered, but having now no active exercise, the bulimia fortunately did not keep equal pace with his returning health, and has never since reached the all-devouring magnitude of the preceding weeks.

If we had entertained any idea that the natives had the least suspicion, superstitious or real, regarding our conduct to them, more especially to those who had died in the Settlement, Nakina's

## **PAGE 332**

anxiety for medicine and surgical treatment was perfectly sufficient to remove it. This I failed not to impress upon the timorous, in order to remove a causeless alarm that had acquired such force as to call forth the exclamation one day on its being surmised that Nakina and Waiter had left the Settlement, "Then we shall all be murdered!"

No part of the medical or surgical treatment was so readily submitted to, or I should, in his case, say, received with so great pleasure as scarification and cupping; for the apparent reason that among themselves they exercise the scarifications, and that my lancet and the exhausted glass, for I had no cupping instruments, were so superior to the native substitute, - an angular piece of flint or kangaroo's tooth. Raised scars are observed very common on the bodies of the natives, the remains of these scarifications, and perhaps, too, of incisions made in the observance of some common custom. They are generally thickest set on the breast.

The Aesculapian art appears to be only dawning on the inhabitants of this part of the world, for, in addition to what I have mentioned, friction on the diseased parts, softening them at the same time with the local vapour bath of heated air expired from the lungs, was the extent of their chirurgy that fell under my observation. Their *ars medica* seems still more confined, as I could not learn that they employed any drug whatever, and their medicines are certainly very few.

During the winter (*Mokkar* of the Natives) scarcely any of them came into the Settlement. They appeared for some reasons already adduced to obtain their food more easily in the interior; and I may also mention that the floods at that season of the year, and more particularly when the waters of the rivers retire in the spring, afford great opportunities of procuring fish by means of wares.

As the spring advanced (in the native season of *Mainungull*), our visitors became a little more numerous, and among the first was *Winnawar*, the person suspected of having trespassed on the farm in May. He had also at that time been in disgrace with part of the tribe for having walked off with another's wife. Now, however, *Nakina* gave him a good character and he recommended himself by his activity and smartness, so I thought it preferable to let his former delinquency sleep. *Talmamundy* was also residing at the Settlement with the Commandant and gaining the good will of almost every one, servant and master, by his unalterable good nature and his facetious and innocent mimicry. Over and above these, among the ladies of his own hue he was the Prince of *Lotharios*; there was scarcely a husband who either had not had cause to revenge on him his injured honour, or to be highly jealous of his intrigues. No hostile feeling, however, between him and offended parties displayed itself to any extent until some time after they had disposed of his body underground. This horrid act of deceit and murder, although surmised by some at the time, did not come to full light for some weeks after. The cause which I have assigned, and I have not been able to discover any other, never seemed sufficient for all the parties who assisted in the crime. The closeness to the Settlement at which it was committed long made me hesitate to believe the rumour. At last, however, it was openly proclaimed by all the blacks - the circumstances attending and the actors in it promulgated. The answer that had been given to our inquiries - "when *Talmamundy* would come back?" "where he was?" (by and bye come mat tittle) - i.e. he had only gone a little way into the interior and would be back, by and bye, was no longer repeated. No subterfuge was now offered, but each endeavoured to shift the guilt of being an actor to the innocence of being an absentee or spectator at most from his own shoulders on those of the others. These mutual recriminations, combined with other intelligence, shewed that in one of the last days of October, a party, consisting of *Winnawar*, *Waddewokin*, *Metyalwin*, *Wong*, *Toolungatwalle*, *Nakina*, *Waiter* and *Munknar*, having, at the enticement of the last-mentioned, got him to accompany them out of the Settlement a short mile, fell upon, speared, killed and buried him not 60 yards from the path that leads to the farm. One of the natives shewed me the place where he ineffectually struggled against his assailants, and the grave, about fifteen yards distant, where they had ignominiously buried him without any well-formed crescentic ridge, to shelter him on the south; without any spears or throwing sticks, emblematical of his exercise in hunting. No fire had been lighted to temper the chill of his cold house; no tree had its bark circularly chopped round to point out to the wanderer of the wilds, that here his fellow man lay buried. A few branches, withered when I saw them, alone concealed the narrow surface denuded of its vegetation, and might readily be passed by unobserved - an obscurity, no doubt, intended by the diabolical murderers.

*Talmamundy's* natal ground was, I understood, on the borders of the King George's Sound (*Mongalan*) tribe, and either for this or some other unknown reason the natives who arrived from a distance at the Settlement, soon after his murder, appeared to wish to revenge him, and constantly put the perpetrators of his murder into the greatest terror for their lives. The latter had either dispersed into the bush, kept close to the Settlement, or sought the protection of some white person at no great distance, until the dreaded visitors had retired.

*(To be continued)*

## **TERRIBLE EXAMPLE**

(From the "Tasmanian")

On Wednesday morning the miserable Greenwood was freed from further suffering in this world. He was sent to his great account with his lacerated back yet uncatrized. It is generally reported that the respite we noticed in our last, was granted, in order to allow his torn flesh to heal, so as that he might be able to mount the scaffold without agony of motion being apparent. Such, however, is impossible to have been the fact. It could not be. There must have been some other cause for the bestowing to him the few additional hours, which that respite afforded. Yet it would have, perhaps, been better, that they not been received – that what was to be done, had been done at once. The treatment of this man has been terrible – possibly to strike terror. The execrable Machiavelian doctrine, "that *all means are justifiable, to obtain a desired purpose.*" may be, by some, considered to be applicable in this case. It is a shocking method of having recourse to it. We have already stated our apprehension that it was an illegal act, the dividing the offences of which this miserable man stood accused – the punishing him by the severe laceration of his flesh for the one, and sending him to death for the other. That the Magistrate who so sent him, knew his fate was certain, he himself declared; and it is almost beyond belief that so young a public functionary – being also so young a man, looking at such a youth as Greenwood, one who had never before been *here* charged with offence, beyond that what is comprehended in that convenient word "*insubordination*", it appears to us, we say, to us incomprehensible how that Magistrate could have steeled his heart to utter this deliberate judgment, "*You are to receive one hundred lashes for absconding, and then you will be tried for the capital offence, and you will be hanged!*" It was indeed terrible!

It is highly to the honour of Mr Justice Montagu, that (as we heard) so soon as he ascertained the fact of this dreadful punishment, he considered it his duty to remonstrate with the Magistrate thereon. Unhappily it was too late! The dreadful lash had done its work – the executioner has done the rest, and the tortured wretch is now beyond further suffering.

This is terrible! It may be "justice" – but certainly there is no "*tempering of mercy*" in it. Its detail will ever remain a stain upon the annals of the Island!

None believed that last dreadful power of man over man, would have been carried into effect. There are many to whom it appears incomprehensible that it has been.

## **MAMMON'S LEVEE**

(From the "Examiner")

"A psychological curiosity." – COLERIDGE

T'other day, as over my tea and toast,  
I sat perusing the *Morning Post* -  
The dull details of the priestly bevy,  
That thronged the last St James's Levee;  
And, duller still, the mass of words  
Called "Church Reform" in the House of Lords;  
And, dullest of all, the drowsy particles  
Of Ellenborough's leading articles –  
I fell (t'was natural) fast asleep,  
In a sort of trance, so odd, so deep,  
So form'd to make one's nerves to wince,  
That I've been in hysterics ever since.

I dreamed Lord Mammon, afraid the Church  
Should leave his Highness in the lurch,  
And warned betimes by the coming storm,  
Renounce his Worship and follow Reform,  
Set out in a huff from the banks of Styx,  
And, reaching the House of Lords by six –  
Just as Wynford had cleared the room  
By a speech on the Local Courts of Brougham –  
Summoned his Bishops, a ghostly bevy,  
To meet him there at a solemn Levee,

For (so well the place with his humour accords)  
Mammon is always at home in the Lords!

Scarce had the summons issued forth,  
When, from West and East, from South & North,  
From Abbey Cloister, Prebendal stall,  
From Vicarage, Palace, and College Hall,  
On rushed the Bishops, outstripping the wind,  
Like poets with bailiffs close behind;  
Each striving and straining with all of his might  
To be the first and foremost in Mammon's sight.

Our Exeter (he who boasts the old  
Power of transmitting lead to gold,  
Viz., pamphlets to cash) stood next to the throne,  
And, lowly to Mammon's kneeling down,  
"All hail our Church's pride," he said,  
While each meek brother bowed his head,  
And crossed his arms and bent his knee –  
Oh! 'twas a blessed sight to see  
Such a rare, right worshipful company!

Well pleased such zeal the Spirit eyed,  
And "thanks, my children all," he cried,  
"Your conduct fills my soul with pride;  
'Twas said, in word, and (worse) in deed,  
Ye were lapsing fast from your Mammon's creed;  
But, joy to my heart, I do not see  
One apostate Bishop, one absentee!"  
So saying, his out-stretched hands he laid  
On each be-wigged Episcopal head,  
When oh! such magic had Mammon's touch  
Each Prelate swelled beneath it, much  
Like Aesop's frog, 'till I scarcely knew  
One from the other of the crew.

While thus they kept swelling, to say the least,  
Like aldermen at a city feast,  
A sudden storm assailed all ears,  
And shook to its base the house of Peers;  
Fear seized the Bishops, for 'mib that storm  
Was heard the awful voice – Reform!  
Some wept, some shouted in sore affright,  
"The Church in danger," and took to flight;  
And some when they saw their Golden Calf  
Vanish aloft with a fiendish laugh,  
Just summoned strength enough to say –  
"*Et tu Brute?*" and swoon'd away.

Meantime the storm increased, and gloom  
Deepened around that destined room;  
But when again the bright sun shone,  
The whole Bench of Bishops was passed and gone!  
Tho' whether they went above or below,  
Is more than I can pretend to know.



## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 9d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 8d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s; swan 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

By *command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*June 26, 1834*

**SALE OF LAND**

NOTICE is hereby given that, at Eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, the Collector of Revenue will put up to Auction, at this Office, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

Perth 1, containing sixty-one Acres, one Rood, and two Perches, (61, 1, 2), applied for by William Leeder;

Bounded on the North by a due west line to the northern shore of Monger's Lake from the N.W. corner of W Leeder's 200 acre location on Three Island Lake.

Bounded on the South-west by the shore of Monger's Lake.

Bounded on the East by W Leeder's 200 acres, aforesaid, in an extent of about 16 chains and 90 links; and

Bounded on the South by a due west line, measuring about 29 chains and 18 links, from the eastern boundary to the southern extremity of the South-west boundary.

*By His Honor's command*

PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Perth, July 1, 1834*

THE Perth Building Allotment V30 has also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to another applicant, should no claim against it be presented at this Office on or before the 18th Instant.

THE Guildford Allotments 35 and 87 have also been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to other applicants, should no claim against them be presented at this Office on or before the 9th Proximo.

J S ROE

*Surveyor-General*

**JUST ARRIVED**

*ex "FANNY" and other Arrivals,*

**AND ON SALE**

**AT THE**

**STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**

*in Fremantle*

CAPE WINE, in hhds, and pipes

A few chests of Tea

Hams and Bacon

Good Seed Oats

Seine Twine

Prints of various patterns

Variety of Slop-clothing

Canvas Toweling and Sheeting

Steelyards

Black and white Paint

Paint Oil and Turpentine

Sole and kip Leather

Hemp and Flax

Soap and Candles

Pitch and Tar

Superior Gin in hhds

Flour in bags

Lard

Shingle, Batten, and Paling Nails

Stationery

Threads and Cotton

Gentlemen's superior Black Hats

Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12

Tobacco Pipes

Superior green Paint

Rope of various sizes

Tanned Kangaroo skins

A few superior Saddles and Bridles

Hops

Bright Varnish

A small quantity of Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Damsons, Raspberries, &c &c &c

\*\*\* Any of the above Articles to be had retail of MRS KENTON, at the "Pig and Whistle", Perth  
E & S G HENTY

### **WATER CONTRACT**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Undersigned, will be received at Hodge's *United Service Hotel*, Perth, on Monday, the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, from such Persons as may be desirous of contracting for Carriage of Goods and Colonial Produce, per Cwt., Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c, &c, &c per Head, to and from the undermentioned places, for a period of Three Months certain:-

To and from	Fremantle and Perth
" "	Perth and Guildford
" "	Ditto and Central Swan
" "	Ditto and Upper Swan

As the Contractor will be entrusted with the Goods, &c of the majority of the Settlers on the Swan River, security will be required for the fulfillment of Contract and safety of Property

THOMAS N YULE

*Haughton, Swan River*

*August 8, 1834*

### **TO BE LET, OR SOLD**

A MOST commodious and substantially built STONE HOUSE, in Peckenham-street, Fremantle, suitable for a large Family, Government Offices, or a Mercantile Establishment. One the ground floor there are three Rooms (the largest 28ft by about 14), with Fire places, Closets, &c; extensive Hall, and Verandah 30 by six and a half ft. Up-stairs 5 good Bed-rooms, &c

Apply to

WM LAMB

*Also on Sale on moderate terms, for Cash, or approved Bills:-*

ELEVEN COWS, and 1 Alderny Bull, (considered some of the finest Stock ever landed in the Colony)

Cape Wine in pipes, and half ditto.

A few tons of very superior Flour.

Sheet Lead, Nankeens, Superfine Cloth, Soap in boxes of half and 1 cwt, &c, &c, &c, &c

### **ON SALE**

AT THE

### **STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

*On the lowest Terms for Cash*

RUM, Brandy, Porter in casks, Dunbar's Bottled Stout, Hibbert's Ditto Ditto, American Pork, Sydney Beef (damaged), London and Sydney yellow Soap, London and Sydney Mould and Dip Candles, Mauritius Sugar, Westphalia Hams, Bacon, London Hats, An assortment of fashionable Gentlemen's Clothing, Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Sperm, Linseed, and Salad Oil; Anchovy Sauce, Paints, London Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, An assortment of Tin ware, Currants, Crockery of all kinds, Cut and Plain Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Mustard in bottles, Pickles, Seine and other Twine, Rope, Salt, 3-inch Deals, Stationery, Rod and Bar Iron, An assortment of Nails, Dutch Cheese, Whaling Gear, Superfine Blue and Black Cloth, Cart Wheels, Ash Oars, Ploughs, &c, &c.

G LEAKE

*(From the "Hobart Town Courier")*

WE invite the attention of the reader to the following picture in America, drawn to the life by the able hand of Mrs Trollope. The superior advantages and even enjoyments which Van Diemen's Land possesses over the very best part of America, both in a healthy and profitable point of view have hitherto stood in the way or superseded much of that industry, of which our American neighbours afford us so good an example. The present critical state of the Colony will of necessity force us, and that very rapidly too, upon these resources,

hitherto far too much neglected, and in a manner despised as beneath our notice. At the same time we would give a timely word of advice to our importing merchants in Hobart Town and Launceston, and our exporting ones in London and Liverpool, to be a little more sparing in their speculations, for though it would be madness to affirm so long as from 50 to 100 per cent profit is made on imported British manufactures, that there is any overtrading in that respect, the circumstances, by the operation of the impolitic measures of the Home Government, are undergoing a rapid and very awful change, and he will best consult his own safety who most timely provides against the coming storm. The over-trading consists in the over-indulgence in fiery, in expensive and luxurious habits which one and all of us seem, through some unaccountable fatality bent upon gratifying, but which the simple opening of the eye of common sense will tell the most unreflecting, must very shortly be much circumscribed:-

‘We visited on a farm which interested us particularly from its wild and lonely situation, and from the entire dependence of the inhabitants upon their own resources. It was a partial clearing in the very heart of the forest. The house was built on the side of a hill, so steep that a high ladder was necessary to enter the front door, while the back opened against the hill side; at the foot of this sudden eminence ran a clear stream, whose bed had been deepened into a little reservoir, just opposite the house. A noble field of Indian corn stretched away into the forest on one side, and a few half-cleared acres,, with a shed or two upon them, occupied the other, giving accommodation to cows, horses, pigs and chickens, innumerable. Immediately before the house was a small potato garden, with a few peach and apple trees. The house was built of logs, and consisted of two rooms, besides a little shanty or lean-to, that was used as a kitchen. Both rooms were comfortably furnished with good beds, drawers, &c. the farmer’s wife and a young woman who looked like her sister, were spinning, and three little children were playing about. The woman told me that they spun and wove all the cotton and woolen garments of the family, and knit all the stockings; her husband, though not a shoemaker by trade, made all the shoes. She manufactured all the soap and candles they used, and prepared her sugar from the sugar-trees on their farms. All she anted with money, she said, was to buy coffee, tea and whiskey, and she could ‘get enough any day by sending a batch of butter and chickens to

## **PAGE 338**

market.’ They used no wheat, nor sold any of their corn, which, though it appeared a very large quantity, was not more than they required to make their bread and cakes of various kinds, and to feed all their livestock during the winter. She did not look in health, and said that they all had the ague in “the fall;” but she seemed contented, and proud of her independence; though it was in a somewhat mournful accent that she said, ‘Tis strange for us to see company; I expect the sun may rise and set a hundred times before I shall see another *human* that does not belong to this family.’

## **UNION CLUB**

A MEETING of the Gentlemen who have proposed to establish the Union Club, will take place on Wednesday next, at 1 o’clock, at Hodges’s Hotel, Perth, for the purpose of framing suitable Rules and Regulations, as well as electing a Committee for the ensuing year.

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

None

Holiday at the Public Offices – Thursday, the 21st Instant, the *King’s Birth Day*.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** **SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1834**

WE are not of those who entertain apprehensions for the safety of the “James Pattison.” We are disposed to augur favourably than otherwise, from the continued delay; caution has no doubt dictated the propriety of awaiting the termination of the gales which have visited our coast, but with partial interruptions, during the past month. Although we yield to these considerations of prudence, the anxiety of the Colonists at large for the arrival of Sir James Stirling, daily increases.

---000---

THE establishment of a Union Club, on the plan adopted in London, modeled to meet the economical views of our Colonists, has long been considered a desideratum; we are therefore pleased to find that the scheme has been taken in hand, and that a meeting is called for Wednesday next. The design is a laudable one, and from the general views entertained of the advantages of such an establishment, we have not the slightest doubt it will soon rank as the first and foremost of our institutions. We wish it every success.

---000---

THE employment of an increased number of Labourers who have applied to the Government within the past fortnight for the means of subsistence, has been a matter of serious consideration, in order, on the one hand, not to hold out such encouragement as will lead to their refusing offers made to them by the Settlers, or relinquishing their engagements, - and, on the other, not to manifest a heartless disregard of the sufferings of those deserving of maintenance and support.

In order to give the Settlers, in the first instance, an opportunity of availing themselves of the services of such men as may be required on the several farms, circulars have been addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the Agriculturists, offering an advance of provisions at the following rate, namely, 1 lb salt beef, and 2 lbs meal, per man, the value to be repaid in wheat at the end of the ensuing harvest. In some instances this offer has been accepted, but it is by no means general, arising, as we are informed, from the high price of wages demanded by the Labourer.

The fact appears to be thus:- owing to the stagnation at present prevailing from the uncertain position of affairs, few persons are induced to extend their agricultural operations, and, as a consequence, the Labourer is the first to feel the effects of this check to the operative progress of our community. And, again, the Farmers and Labourers have for some time been at issue upon the point of wages, which the present moment may be considered a favourable one to determine. Regarding the circumstance of an increased portion of labour in the towns, in this point of view, it cannot be a matter of surprise or astonishment, that it has accumulated to its present head.

We shall watch the progress of the system adopted.

---000---

INTELLIGENCE has reached Perth within the last few days, that T N Yule Esq. has lost, by a sudden attack of illness on his farm, on the Middle Swan, about 40 head of Sheep and Goats, principally we believe of the latter. They had, a few days previously, been removed from that Gentleman's farm on the Canning, during wet and boisterous weather, which may in some measure account for the calamity, - but it cannot altogether be received as a sufficient cause for so extensive a loss. We refrain from hazarding any further conjectures, as we hope to be favoured with a communication either from Mr Yule, or his neighbour Mr Harris, giving, for the benefit of their brother Colonists, the full particulars of the occurrence, and the conclusions they have arrived at from experience.

The Settlers on this side of the Darling Range possessed with flocks of Sheep, are now turning their serious attention to the other side of the hills; - the advantages that part of the Country present for Sheep pasturage, have long been known; but the difficulty of removing a second time has deterred many from taking a step which, at the present day, would have repaid the trouble and expense four fold, to say nothing of the exemption from losses from which many would have been ensured. Messrs Trimmer and Bland, of York, have taken charge of Mr Brockman's flock; and Mr Tanner's flock having been lately disposed of to a Gentleman at Fremantle, it has also been transferred to their care. Seeing that so general an opinion now prevails upon this subject, it is to be hoped His Excellency the Governor will be prompted, from the real urgency of the case, to make immediate arrangements for facilitating the communication to York.

---000---

ON Wednesday sennight, a large fire was seen blazing on the Island of Rottenest; it was supposed to be a beacon for a vessel off the coast. On the following morning, consequently, Mr Scott, Harbour Master, went over to the Island, when, to his utter astonishment, he found Mr Thompson's family in the greatest distress, having been left without provisions for several days. The hope of attracting attention from the main land and obtaining relief, had induced them to resort to the expedient which fortunately brought them succour just in time to save them from the bitter pang of starvation. Three of the children, it is supposed, would not have

survived another day. All communication with the main land, even if the weather would have permitted, was cut off by an accident – Mr Thompson’s boat, the only one on the Island, having been carried away during a gale of wind.

---000---

WHITE, the Master of the Cutter “Fanny”, has sent us a letter respecting the detention of the English mail (per “James Pattison”) at King George’s Sound. He says it was not proposed to him to convey the mail, and he was given to understand, on applying for the English mail to Sir Richard Spencer, that it had been opened and was not again made up. We give *Master White* the benefit of this explanation – but caution him, when he addresses us in future, if he wishes his communication to be attended to, to avoid scurrility and unmannerly abuse. The tone and style of the letter place the writer beneath our notice.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the “Perth Gazette”*

SIR, - The notice in your last number, that Brandy had been purchased by the Commissariat in lieu of Rum, induces me to acquaint you with the additional circumstance attending the recent Contract, that tenders for the last-mentioned articles were, with samples, delivered to the office agreeably to the advertisement, in quantity and quantity, and at a price somewhat below the then and present wholesale market rate, and were rejected without any explanation or alleged objection. My next door neighbour, who keeps a chandler’s shop and reads the *Penny Magazine*, says, that there is nothing in the slightest degree irregular or extraordinary in the affair, that in the eyes of all men of discernment, such as the Gentlemen of the Commissariat Department, for whom, as keepers of the keys, we are bound to entertain the most profound reverence, and the Committee of taste, - Rum, although a very short word, is like my Lord Peter’s quartern loaf – exceedingly comprehensive, as, containing the essence of Brandy and all other kinds of spirituous liquors, it ought to be considered the same thing. For my own part, being accustomed to read no books except my Day book and Ledger, I must confess that I do not perceive the force of this reasoning, and should as soon have expected that a purchase of Day and Martin’s Blacking, yellow soap, or any other article, would have been made as Brandy. I am more inclined to believe, that the advertisement for Rum was intended as a good-natured and, doubtless, a witty hoax for the benefit of our health and pockets, to bring us along that agreeable, and well macadamized Road from Fremantle to Perth, on which such visible improvements, in removing stumps of trees, overhanging branches, and other trifles, have been effected at the Public expense; to dance our hours’ attendance at the Commissariat Office, and send us “Bootless back, and weather beaten home.”

But perhaps some of your enlightened readers who may be more conversant in these matters than myself or my casuistical friend, the chandler, may be disposed to afford further information on the subject.

I remain, Sir

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TROT

*Fremantle*

## PAGE 339

*Directors of the Agricultural Society for the ensuing year:-*

Messrs Lennard,  
“ Brockman,  
“ Yule,  
“ M Clarkson,  
“ Moore,

Messrs Andresw,  
“ W Burgess,  
“ John Hardy,  
“ Bull,  
Captain Meares

Mr TANNER  
Secretary

## TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

*Gentlemen, -*

I observe in the *Gazette* of the 19th ultimo, a letter addressed to the President of the Agricultural Society of swan River, by Mr O’Brien, of New South Wales, on a disease which has affected his flock, and which he supposes to be the same as that by which the Sheep of this Colony suffered so much last year, and on which I

had the honour of presenting a Report to the Society; whether he is right in this conjecture or not, the Sheep-owners of Swan River feel greatly obliged by his efforts to elucidate the cause of a disease so formidable. I must, however, beg to suggest, that although Mr O'Brien states he "is aware, from experience, that" I have "taken an erroneous view of the matter," he has omitted to say on what points I have erred, whether in pathology, or mode of cure. If he will oblige me by reading my Report once more, he will find that the appearances, on dissecting the heads of the Sheep I examined, were not such as he describes; the vessels of the brain were full and turgid, sufficient to account for the dizziness displayed, but not to cause death, as was clearly the case in Mr O'Brien's Flock. That gentleman gives no account of the state of the heart, the lungs, the stomach, which I fully described the condition of the latter organ and its contents, was sufficient to account for the symptoms which brought the cases of so many of the animals to a fatal termination. The mode of treatment adopted in conformity with the views I took, and recommended by Clater, has been eminently successful; in the flock of one Gentleman, a near neighbour of mine, it was tried on 45 Sheep attacked, I believe, in one day: they all recovered. Another Gentleman, who had previously lost great numbers, fed on the same ground, has also been successful; and I am happy to find, that the apprehensions of the owners of flocks are nearly at an end, they being satisfied that by giving their own personal attention and judgment to the state of the pasturage and weather, much may be done in prevention, while on the part of the shepherd, due vigilance will enable him to detect in its earliest stage, and prompt application of the remedies required, will effect a speedy cure in almost every case. Mr O'Brien seems to have confined his treatment to the removal of the Sheep to higher and drier ground of the property of which there can be no doubt, - but it would have been impossible in the majority of cases here until the more urgent symptoms of disease were relieved; I should observe, however, that although the Sheep were attacked chiefly during the rainy season, they were as often affected on the high and dry grounds as on the low and wet, and very frequently during the summer, and were very seldom affected a second time, although they continued to feed on the same ground.

I cordially agree with Mr O'Brien on the propriety of seeking the interior of the Country for fine Sheep pasturage; - no Country in the world can boast of grounds more favourable for Sheep than the York District of this Colony, only about 50 miles from the coast, where some flocks have been some time established with such success as to dispel every doubt, and cheer the prospects of the Settlers at large. Mr O'Brien will, I trust, see, in what I have written, a desire only to elicit the truth; and as I am convinced the same feeling has actuated him, I hope, in common with every one in this Colony, and in particular with the Members of the Agricultural Society, that he will be obliging enough to add any information in his power to that which he has already so kindly afforded.

I am, Gentlemen

Your obedient,

Humble Servant,

J HARRIS

*Middle Swan, August 1, 1834*

**ANECDOTES AND REMARKS  
RELATIVE TO THE ABORIGINES AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

*(From an Original Manuscript by a Resident at King George's Sound)*

(CONCLUDED)

On the 1st of April, Toolungatwalle and Twattum, two of the proscribed party for theft sent in a mission to purchase their pardon with fish. I admitted them to a rather formal audience, lectured them (with what effect I say not) on their improper conduct, warned them of the risk of being shot on any repetition, extracted a promise with the greatest ease not to steal again, (its observance is quite another thing), and having made them present their fish, a double quantity of which I desired them (but to no purpose) to bring next day, to the person who had suffered by the theft, I told them to go, and steal no more. That it is a punishment to be excluded from the Settlement, and undoubtedly so if the exiles are afraid of the other Natives, is thus shewn. The extent of it appears less when we know that many more fish had been caught that day than the natives could use, and perhaps the following occurrence may have been anticipated, although I think not:- Before daylight next morning, an alarm was spread, and a gathering of forces (Nakina was hastily called out,) took place among the natives who frequented the Settlement. When I got up, at sunrise, there was a noisy contention at a grove on Mount Melville, where two parties were sometimes advancing, sometimes retreating, and threatening each other. Manyat, a native, who had lived sometime in the Settlement, came in with his nose abraded, and in a high state of excitement. Others, chiefly women and old men, brought in, as usual, some fire wood, and were distributing it among the settlers in order to get food in return, when Waiter

came down at full speed, much agitated, and spreading evident dismay and exciting to battle or revenge. He himself urgently and earnestly demanded a gun, which of course he was not permitted to get. The other men seized their spears and throwing sticks, struck them against each other or on the ground, and all, including old women and young children, burst into wild uproar and rapidly hastened to the scene of contention. Imagining a murderous strife was going forward, I caused a few of the military detachment to be sent, to awe, if possible, the combatants to desist, without personally interfering. Waiter returned with the soldiers, who found a crowd of old men and women at a greater distance than was supposed, still noisy, but seemingly recovering from their alarm. By them stood Twattum pensively leaning on his spear, wounded in the shoulder. The rest of the young men were in pursuit of the intruding and now flying foes, or foe, and not appearing after some time the party of soldiers returned escorting Twattum and the bulk, if not the whole of the party of old women and children. The wound was only skin deep, the spear having glided off. Soon afterwards, those who had pursued the fugitives came in, and all displayed their noses more or less abraded, their cheeks torn, and their hair (this was only some of the women) plastered with blood. The assembly of women, children and old men, was greater than ever before witnessed in the Settlement. They appeared deprived of every idea of safety beyond the precincts of our houses. In the afternoon, recovering a little courage, they ascended the brow of Mount Melville to spy around (as I had it from them) to see if the smoke of the enemy's camp ascended in the neighbourhood, so that they might expect either a repetition of the nocturnal attack, or lay themselves down to sleep in security. They procured some roots, and returned to pitch their tents, rather light their fires, within the boundaries of our dwellings, where they passed a noisy night, and broke up with a quarrel among themselves in the morning. The origin of all this consternation and danger was a native named Moollungul, or Waitawurt, who had come, on account of the natural death of a friend, Yoong-it, to sacrifice to his manes or ghost, (dyannik, as they call it), by spearing the first that came to hand. Twattum proved to be the devoted though slight sufferer who received his enemy's weapon, as he either was concealing himself or lurking for an opportunity to disable his opponent. The latter had no cause to be elated with his fortune, as he received two spears in his thighs, one from Marinyan, one from Botup, besides being obliged to disencumber himself of his cloak, which Manyat was lucky enough to pick up, and pride or vanity to assume. It appeared, too, afterwards, that Moollungul lost one of his wives, (two were with him a short time before in the Settlement,) for one came in, in a few days, spreading the report that her husband was dead – that she had searched for him in vain. Perhaps she was too glad of his crippled state, to make her escape. She went under the protection of another man who said he was her father. He had no wife or family at the time. Moollungul belongs to the Mongalan or King George's Sound tribe his ground is three or four miles on this side of Mount Barker or Pwakkenbak. He was not killed, but visited the Settlement in the end of June, proclaiming that it was he who wounded Twattum, and shewing the still open wounds he had received on that occasion. I shewed him no favour or countenance, but only marked my disapprobation, by telling him that black fellows who speared each other received no biscuit at King George.

Towards the end of April, Gyallipert was punished, by loss of skin (cloak) and expulsion, for having wantonly killed two private parakeets, which he strenuously denied until confronted with the wing of one of them. And Waiter, who endeavoured to conceal his friend's delinquency by lies, and to rescue him when seized, was ordered to leave my board and lodging – an order, however, that he was in no haste to obey; and in the evening he planned a scheme that, if successful, might have turned to his double advantage. Several strange natives had arrived during the day, and a little after dark he came to me with a story that some of them would steal potatoes from the gardens unless prevented, and he had seen them there, but if I would give him a musket, he would keep watch and shoot them. This zealous proffer of nocturnal service I took at the time to be a contrivance to regain my favour and his domicile, and I dismissed the application, deferring till next day, the verification of the falsity of the alleged trespass. I was, however, partly, if not altogether mistaken in Waiter's motive which I soon learnt to be a cautionary measure of his own safety and the protection of his friends against the new comers, who, in addition to the funeral smearing of countenance, betrayed other, to us less distinct, but to their own countrymen, more marked and decisive indications of their murderous intent in the ireful eye and frizzling beard. The suspecting and suspected, however, slept, with what anxious watching will be readily imagined, at the same fire, and so sharp must have been the lookout, that no opportunity could have occurred of sacrificing to unrelenting superstition or immemorial custom. In the morning, I took Waiter to the garden to confirm or confound his evening's tale by the absence or presence of footsteps on the surface, and, to his utter discomfiture, he could not discover the most distant trace in any quarter, and as little did he succeed in, although he shewed every inclination to, the passing off of his own tracts, in his second traverse, for those of the intended predators.

During the day, the inconfiding parties seemed to lay aside their distrust, and in the afternoon, the one eagerly availed themselves of an opportunity of giving unequivocal proof, that they entertained into the spirit of destruction that actuated the other, by uniting in spearing a defenceless, unsuspecting youth who arrived



that day at the Settlement. He had been expelled for stealing, some time before, and I, having met him at some distance with others (Pandong and Naien), told him he must not go into the Settlement. He proceeded, however, with his companions for some way, and towards evening, when I was returning by the farm road down the S.W. brow of Mount Clarence, accompanied by a young gentleman, we heard the shrill calls of a native interrupted by hurried respiration as in the act of running, in the hollow to our right. We saw two or three natives passing the bushes in different directions; one, from whom the cries apparently proceeded, was supposed to be making for the Settlement, but he soon stopt, and the cries (koo-ees) became stationary and faltering. Nakina, Waiter, and Wow-er-nung (a native surgeon, who had come in with the infuriated party), informed by the calls of the boy of what was going forward, hastened, with cautious speed to the spot whence they proceeded, where we soon joined them, and found the victim pierced, yet not transfixed, with spears in nine places, two in front, the rest behind, sitting on his knees and nates, writhing with pain and streaming with blood. Several barbless and some broken spears lay around and two still stuck in his back, one of which the Aesculapian

## PAGE 340

artist was in the act of extracting. He deferred to me, but I would not further interfere than giving him a knife to enlarge the puncture, the more readily to admit the extraction of the barb; but this was not his plan – and he gently twisted the spear, first round one way, then the other, continuing till the barb, that is only fastened on the spear by a little sinew and resin, and its attachment sufficiently loosened to permit the pulling out of the shaft without it, which was thus left in the wound. The pain of the operation was borne without a sound, although the general injury excited occasional and plaintive wailings. The spears being extracted, I was again applied to, for the next stage of the chirurgical process, which when I also declined, not being provided with any effective curative means, I was not a little surprised not at the novel, but ancient, commodious, and quiet application of a stream of tepid fluid that was poured down the sufferer's dorsal and lumbar regions, and over the greater part of the wounds. On our return to the Settlement, the boy accompanied us emitting loud and dolorous cries, and was admitted into any of the houses, where the final application of warm ashes was made by himself to the punctures, sitting as close as possible with his back to the fire-place. Next, and every succeeding day, he moved from house to house for food; had little fever – never anorexia. The punctured orifices, which were at first covered with a bloody crust, soon poured out a small quantity of greenish sanies. Recovery was sufficiently advanced to allow of his leaving the Settlement the first week in May, in company with two or three of his own colour, who, according to information, completed the sufferings of the ill-fated being, by putting a final term to his existence. His body was seen floating in a pond! This, to us, was the extreme of deceit and barbarity, yet the natives spoke of it as an occurrence of no uncommon nature. What were the general motives, first or last, which led to these cruelties, and much less the individual reasons which induced the otherwise inimical parties to unite in the destruction of the feeble and helpless, and the very companion of that day, for Pandong embued his spear in his comrade's blood, still lie hidden in the obscurity of mutual ignorance of language between us and them, in their habitual but here unintelligible deceit.

In the end of May, Nakina always indisposed to exertion, being actually indisposed in health, I took Manyat with us on an expedition to the interior. As an interpreter I did not require his services, for I did not meet with one native during the whole of my march of ten days, and to the distance of 65 miles from King George's Sound. On him devolved the office of fireman – not for extinguishing, but for carrying and lighting up. This he did with the barren spikes of the banksia serrata (or mungat), the seeded cones of the banksia grandis, or the bark of the mahogany eucalyptus. The first and last require no preparation, but the second is made to undergo torrefaction, by being placed in the fire till the outer surface be a little burnt, is then buried in a hole scraped in the earth with the pointed handle of the native knife (taap), or of the tomahawk (koit). The excursion seemed to afford him considerable pleasure; it certainly supplied him with an abundance of food, as he had, besides the same rations as the other persons of the party, whatever he could pick up of his own natural victualling. Of this sort, the animal kingdom chiefly supplied him with kangaroo rats (wo-ail), which our dogs either caught for him, or having chased into the hallow of a tree, he speared them with his spear – bandicoots (qoint) (*perameles nasutus* and *ecaudatus*), the latter perhaps a new species – opossums and crows. The vegetable kingdom occasionally furnished light and highly relished morsels in two sorts of fungus totally different from our mushrooms or the French truffle. They are species of *boletus*; the one growing out of trees, of a beautiful crimson colour above. Its native name is numar. The other grows out of the ground, of a greyish colour, and globular form: it is named mord. They are both eaten raw, are very juicy, and have a slight flavour of the chestnut.

The *tail-less* bandicoot being new to me, it was proceeding to skin it, at which Manyat seemed non-content, and not having leisure to skin it, I only kept the cranium and claws, returning the body to him, without, however, dispelling the seriousness of his discontented visage. I soon understood that the reason of this was not that I had deprived him of parts very valuable in themselves, but that the body shorn off them was no longer looked upon as in a fit state for cooking. This led to the information that the natives never eat such animals as bandicoots, kangaroo rats, and opossums, if by any means previously deprived of their skin, unless when made by us into soup, or something else by our culinary process.

Manyat's sole delight must not be supposed to have consisted, after all, in animal gratification. He received and duly appreciated the mental treat of traveling over unknown and far distant ground, seeing, touching, and even collecting and preserving portions of trees which he had hitherto only known to exist in name. His vanity revelled in the idea, that he had penetrated farther from King George's Sound than Nakina, or any of his acquaintance, and he treasured up in his memory a detailed recollection of the various incidents and scenery, arranged in the form of a Dairy, where each day was designated by some leading distinctive mark, in place of numerals, as the killing of a kangaroo (1st day), shoot white cockatoo (2d day), cow mearl; see a bullock (3d day), and such like. And after his return the rehearsal of the whole to his curious and eager countrymen, crowned his joy, and afforded no little amusement to the dingy groups which assembled around him. His name will be handed down as another Bruce to the rising generation. How the gentler sex will look upon such exploits, we little know, - but not long after his return, a party came to the Settlement and told him there was an opportunity of getting a wife, and he left with them as perfectly delighted as any more civilized bridegroom could well be at such a joyful prospect. He came again in three or four days with his wonted tranquility of manner, and, I think, also of mind, although he had been something very like what we called jilted, the fair one, as he said, having preferred walking to waiting, was not to be found. He had taken his skin cloak and blanket with him, intending one as a matrimonial present; but, disappointed in that, there wanted not candidates for the suit, and he returned with blanket only.

Nakina, and every native, besides Manyat, left the Settlement in June, yet he seemed well satisfied in remaining alone. In the middle of July ( end of Mokkar), he went with me, for a few days, to between 20 and 30 miles from the Settlement, and at our first night's bivouac, about 20 miles on the Swan River road and near Mount Barker, he was saluted, after dark, in a clear moonlight, by some of his countrymen, whom, although he perfectly recognised their voices, yet he would not trust to meet, without the protection, perhaps, only ceremony, of having his spears in hand. There was nothing but amity between them; and on their approach I was not a little surprised to see Marke, whom I have already spoke of as being killed. He was completely recovered, and acknowledged that he had had plenty to eat at King George's Sound when mendik - the strongest testimony of gratitude he could have shewn. And what was most uncommon, he did not now ask for anything. On inquiring of Manyat how the false report had circulated and stating that black fellows had "told a lie," he said - "lie - No". That Toolunggatwalle had seen a dead body in a pond, and supposed it to be Marke.

Another native of the party (there were four in all,) although roaming within 20 miles of the stranger's settlement for five years, said he never before saw a white man, and in proof of the veracity of this assertion, he displayed much curiosity in examining our dress, - the form and stature of our persons, and the flavour and gout of our viands.

## JOHN DAY

### *A Pathetic Ballad*

"A Day after the fair." - *Old Proverb*

John Day he was the biggest man  
Of all the coachmen kind,  
With back too broad to be conceived  
By any narrow mind.

The very horses knew his weight  
When he was in the rear,  
And wish'd his box a Christmas box  
To come but once a year.

Alas! against the shafts of love,  
What armour can avail?  
Soon Cupid sent an arrow through  
His scarlet coat of mail.

The bar-maid of the Crown he loved,  
From whom he never ranged;  
For though he changed his horses there,  
His love he never changed.

He thought her fairest of all fares,  
So fondly love prefers;  
And often, among twelve outsides,  
Deemed no outside like her's.

One day, as she was sitting down  
Beside the porter-pump –  
He came and knelt with all his fat,  
And made an offer plump.

Said she, 'My taste will never learn  
To like so huge a man;  
So I must beg you will come here  
As little as you can.

But still he stoutly urged his suit,  
With vows, and sighs, and tears,  
Yet could not pierce her heart, although  
He drove the Dart for years.

In vain he wooed, in vain he sued;  
The maid was cold and proud,  
And sent him off to Coventry,  
While on his way to Stroud.

He fretted all the way to Stroud,  
And thence all back to town;  
The course of love was never smooth –  
So his went up and down.

At last her coldness made him pine  
To merely bones and skin;  
But still he loved like one resolved  
To love through thick and thin.

'Oh, Mary! View my wasted back,  
And see my dwindled calf;  
Though I have never had a wife,  
I've lost my better half.

Alas! in vain he still assail'd,  
Her heart withstood the dint;  
Though he had carried sixteen stone,  
He could not move a flint.

Worn out, at last he made a vow  
To break his being's link;  
For he was so reduced in size,  
At nothing he could shrink.

Now some will talk in winter's praise,  
And waste a deal of breath;  
But John, though eh drank nothing else  
He drank himself to death.

The cruel maid that caused his love,  
Found out the fatal close;  
For looking in the butt, she saw  
The butt-end of his woes.

Some say his spirit haunts the Crown –  
But that is only talk;  
For after riding all his life,  
His ghost objects to walk. – *Hood*

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 9d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, 8d, by the bag
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £8
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s; swan 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*August 22, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the following Extract of a Despatch which has been addressed to him by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be published for general Information

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

SIR, - I have had the honor to receive, and to lay before the King, Ten Acts which accompanied your Despatch of the 23d July 1832, and which were passed by the Governor and legislative Council of Western Australia in the months of February, March, May, and June, in that year: a Copy of their Titles is subjoined.

By the Act No. 1, the Chief Judge of the Colony (see sections 3 and 4) is to be appointed by the Governor, and is to hold his Office during good behaviour. The 6 h Clause of the same Act, gives to the Governor the Appointment of the Registrar of the Court. The 23d Section of the Act No. 3 gives to the Governor the Appointment of the Sheriff; and the 1st Section of the Act No. 6 gives him the Appointment of the Registrar of Deeds. It was obviously necessary that, in the first instance, these Officers should receive their Appointments from the Governor; but the Acts should have declared them subject to His Majesty's approbation, and should have vested in His Majesty the Right of making all future Nominations, as is the case in all the other Colonies. These Functionaries ought, also, to hold their Offices only during pleasure: With respect to the Chief Judge, however, His Majesty is pleased to declare that, the Persons whom he may hereafter select for that Appointment, will be allowed to hold it during good behaviour.

(Signed) E G STANLEY.  
CAPTAIN SIR JAMES STIRLING.  
&c. &c., &c.

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Perth, August 22, 1834*

INSTRUCTIONS having been received by me from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint Mr W H Mackie as Commissioner of the Civil Court, under an arrangement made by authority of His Majesty's Government for consolidating in one individual the two Offices of Criminal and Civil Judge, hitherto held respectively by Mr W H Mackie as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and by Mr G F Moore as Civil Commissioner, - the cessation of Mr Moore's Duties in the Civil Court, affords me the opportunity of expressing in the most public manner my unqualified approbation of his conduct while he has held that Office. Qualified no less by Education than by natural Talent and temper for administering Justice with Wisdom and Integrity, the necessity which has led to this discontinuance of Mr Moore's duties in the Civil Court, will be duly appreciated by the Public at large, no less than by myself; and he will have the satisfaction of carrying with him, into whatever Employment, whether of a Public or Private nature, which he may undertake, not only the consciousness of high Desert, but of knowing, from this Public testimony to his Merit, the esteem in which he is held by me, as the chief Authority in this Settlement.

JAMES STIRLING  
*Governor*  
*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
August 22, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bill to amend and explain an Act intituled "*An Act for establishing a Court of Civil Judicature*" will be submitted to the Legislative Council on Monday next, the 25th August.

*By His Excellency's Command.*  
PETER BROWN  
Colonial Secretary

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office, Perth, August 14, 1834*

THE Guildford Allotments 35 and 87 have been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to other applicants, should no claim against them be presented at this Office on or before the 9th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY MR W SAMSON,  
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER,

*At the Union Hotel, Fremantle, on Thursday, the 28th Inst., the following Goods, belonging to Mr W Dixon:-*

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of – English made Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, &c, &c; Dining-room and Stair Carpets; Feather Beds, Mattresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, and Blankets; Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services; Tumblers and Wine Glasses; Plate, consisting of Table Spoons, and other articles; Billiard table, Cues, Balls, &c; Wine, Brandy, and Gin; Ale and Porter, in bottles; Fowls; a Goat and 2 kids.

ALSO – A very desirable Cottage, situated in the most respectable part of the town of Fremantle, now in the occupation of Mr W N Clark.

## FOR AUGUSTA AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND

THE Cutter "FANNY" will sail for the above Ports in the course of a few days.  
Apply to MESSRS E & S G HENTY, Fremantle.

## FOR PORT AUGUSTA

THE "CUMBERLAND" Schooner will sail for the above Port in the course of the week.  
Apply to MR J McDERMOTT, Fremantle

## LOST

THE well-known Kangaroo Dog GROG. A handsome Reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to MR HENTY, Fremantle; and any person detaining him after this Notice, will be prosecuted.

*Fremantle, August 18.*

## UNION CLUB

THE Subscribers to the Union Club are informed that an apartment has been engaged at Hodge's "*United Service Hotel*", Perth, which will be ready for their reception on Monday, the 1st September.

\*\*\* The First Quarterly Meeting will take place on Tuesday, the 9th September.

## UNITED SERVICE HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel returns his sincere thanks to the Gentry in general of Western Australia, for their kind support since he commenced business in the above line; he farther takes the liberty to add, that he is enlarging his Apartments, and trusts he may continue to receive that support which has hitherto been extended to him.

\*\*\* Dinners, Breakfasts, &c, &c., at the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

N.B. – The arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of the Members of the “*Union Club*” by the additional Buildings which are in progress, will not interfere with the general accommodation which it has been the object of the PROPRIETOR of the *United Service Hotel* to furnish for the convenience of the Public.

**PAGE 342**

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVAL** – On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the “*James Pattison*”, Capt. Mellish, from London: general cargo. Passengers – Sir James and Lady Stirling, and family; Mr Andrew Stirling, Mr G Elliot, Mr and Mrs Donaldson, Mr Mellersh, Mr Mackie, Mr Stokes, and 41 Steerage Passengers, including 14 boys and 4 girls from the Society for promoting Juvenile Emigration. Landed at King George’s Sound – Capt Cheyne, Mr Taylor, Messrs Lees, Mr & Mrs Sherrit, and family; Mr Jackson, Mr Belches, Mr Mudie, Mr Watt, Mr Attwood, and 30 Steerage Passengers, including 14 boys from the Society for Promoting Juvenile Emigration.

Imports per “*James Pattison*” shall appear in our next.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1834

THE English intelligence we have received by the “*James Pattison*”, comes up to, nearly, the same period of that conveyed to us by the “*Eagle*” from Sydney; the principal features have already appeared in our columns.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have no local news of importance. Our usual file of the *Cape Advertiser* has not come to hand, owing, we presume, to some oversight. Such information as we may be enabled to collect in time for our next, we shall therefore be under the necessity of deriving from private sources.

The “*James Pattison*” left Spithead on the 9th Feb., after a detention, owing to contrary winds, of nearly 3 months: arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th May where she remained for 10 days, and reached King George’s Sound on the 19th June: where again, partly owing to the weather and the refractory state of the crew, she was again delayed, and only made this Port on Tuesday last, having been out from the Sound 7 days. On the whole, this has been a most unprecedented and tedious passage.

Two vessels, it appears, were loading in London when the “*Pattison*” left – the “*Atlanta*” and “*Patriot*”; 150 tons of goods were shut out of the “*James Pattison*” for want of room: one or other of these vessels may be daily expected. The “*Isabella*” from the Cape may also be looked for daily: she was to take in her cargo soon after the departure of the “*Pattison*”.

## **ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR SIR JAMES STIRLING**

His Excellency Sir James Stirling, with his amiable Lady and family, arrived in Gages Roads, in the “*James Pattison*”, late on Tuesday night. The vessel hove in sight about 10 o’clock in the morning, and instant preparations were made to give His Excellency a cordial welcome. Owing to contrary winds, the vessel did not reach the anchorage until between 12 and 1 o’clock at night; the principal residents at Fremantle, however, anxious to be first to testify their gratification at His Excellency’s return, although at this late hour, proceeded on board – and were received with the usual urbanity and kindness which has ever marked His Excellency’s deportment, and endeared him to all classes of our community.

We are compelled to postpone, until our next, the account of His Excellency’s landing, and reception at Perth. The following Addresses, in the mean time, will fully convey the sentiments of the inhabitants of the towns of Perth and Fremantle upon this happy event.

The Fremantle Address was presented by G Leake Esq., Government Resident; that at Perth, by J Morgan, Esq., late Government Resident. The names of those who formed the deputation shall appear in our next.

The Address from the inhabitants of Guildford and the Agriculturists generally, His Excellency has signified his pleasure to receive at Guildford on Wednesday next.

## **FREMANTLE ADDRESS**

*To His Excellency Governor Sir James Stirling*

SIR, - The Inhabitants of the Town of Fremantle are desirous of expressing to your Excellency, in returning to these shores, their sentiments of congratulation and welcome, both to yourself and Lady Stirling, above all their sincere thanks, for your long, arduous, and unremitting exertions for the benefit of this Colony, as well during your former residence within its territories as your late absence in England, where, we are convinced, that your labours in recalling the attention of the Home Government to this minute portion of the British Empire, its needs, privations, its resources and capabilities, demand our warmest thanks and congratulation. This Town, in common with other parts of the Colony, has, during your absence, been visited by its seasons of distress, and is still suffering under a scarcity and high price of bread, and a deficiency of employment for the labouring classes. The partial failure of the last harvest, attributable to imperfect cultivation, scarcity of seed, and lateness of sowing, has rendered the supply from our home resources far below the estimated quantity, whilst the failure of the crops during the same season in the other Australian Colonies, has deprived us in a great degree of that resource for the importation of grain or flour.

In noticing these temporary, but afflicting evils, incident to the early stages of all new Colonies, we cannot omit to point out to your Excellency's attention and sympathy, the praiseworthy and exemplary patient endurance of them by the poorer classes, and the hope that some employment, in the erection of Buildings or in any other manner that your benevolence may direct, may be assigned to them, as well as for a reward for their excellent conduct as for an alleviation of their present sufferings.

We solicit your notice and approbation of the improvements in the Buildings, Enclosures, and Streets of the Town. The infrequency of deaths and the almost total absence of diseases of any kind amongst its population, evinces a great and nearly unexampled salubrity of climate.

We likewise feel pleasure in claiming your attention to the very few instances of offences, and those of a minor degree, committed against the laws by our poor and distressed fellow-townsmen.

The experience of the interval between your departure and return, has been of the greatest utility in establishing, from facts, without the necessity of resorting any further to theories, the fertility of a large portion of the soil of this Colony when under proper cultivation; and the peculiar adaptation of the great mass of land beyond the Darling Range in soil, herbage and climate, to the pasturage and rearing of Sheep. These circumstances cannot fail of proving gratifying to your Excellency, as well as to every other person interested in the welfare of the Colony, leaving the regret only, that so much land should continue unoccupied by those useful animals whence ultimately our resources and prosperity must issue.

In full confidence, Sir, that the same benevolence, (which has always hitherto distinguished your exertions for our welfare, though possibly restricted by powers inadequate to your wishes, and over which you have no control), will continue to be exercised for the removal or alleviation of the existing evils, as well as for the promotion of our future prosperity.

We have the honor to remain Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
And humble Servants.

[Here follow the names of the Inhabitants of Fremantle.]

(Answer to the above Address)

*Perth, August 21, 1834*

*Gentlemen,-*

I beg leave to assure you, that the congratulations which you have done me the honor to offer on the occasion of my return to the Colony, are deeply felt and will be long preserved by me amongst the most agreeable recollections of my life.

The deficiency of Bread at the moment, and the scarcity of employment amongst certain classes of the community, arising out of circumstances of this particular season of the year, it will become my duty to attend to, and at the earliest possible period to alleviate, if not entirely to remove the pressure they occasion.



Connected with these points is the good conduct which you represent as having characterized the laboring part of the population of your Town. In expressing the pleasure which I feel at this portion of your communication, I have to add, that if any thing were wanting to urge me to promote the real welfare of that class, I should find a strong incentive in a belief of its deserts.

The improved and improving condition of your Town, exemplified more particularly in the solidity and extent of the Buildings, is at the same time surprising and satisfactory; and I sincerely trust, that the anticipations of future wealth, which you seem to form, in regard to the general products of the Settlement, but more particularly in the article of exportable Wool, will be fully and speedily realized.

Without entering upon the subject of those arrangements which His Majesty's Government has been pleased to make in respect of the future management of this Colony, I take this opportunity to state my sincere belief, that every candid and reasonable mind will be satisfied on reviewing them hereafter, that all has been done, and will be done by the Colonial Department for the protection and advancement of your Interests, which a just and wise appropriation of Public Funds could sanction. Debarred by considerations of policy and necessity from applying a disproportionate outlay of money, to any particular section of the Empire, all that this Colony can look for from the Government at Home, is accomplished by a judicious application of its share of the general Fund. The rest must be effected by individual exertion; and I entertain a confident reliance on the future conduct of the Colonists, as exemplified by the past, for their ultimate success and prosperity.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing in my power shall be wanting for the advancement of the welfare of Fremantle, and of the Country at large.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient, humble Servant,  
JAMES STIRLING,  
Governor

### **PERTH ADDRESS**

*To His Excellency Sir James Stirling, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Colony of Western Australia.  
May it please your Excellency, -*

We, the undersigned Clergyman, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of Perth and its vicinity, beg to present your Excellency with our respectful and cordial congratulations, on the return of your Excellency and family, after twice encountering the perils and privations of a long and hazardous voyage, from the distant scene of a difficult and important mission (undertaken for public purposes at much personal risk and sacrifice) to this Colony; which, in the history of its origin, its infant struggles, and its future progress to maturity, will, we sincerely trust, confer a reward the most appropriate and acceptable to genuine public spirit, by representing your Excellency's name and memory among a grateful posterity.

Whatever may have been the result of your Excellency's mission, we beg to express our readiness to attribute to your Excellency's influence and exertions, all such success as may have attended it, - and our sincere conviction that its failures, if any, are not to be imputed to our having wanted in your Excellency's person either a zealous or an able candidate. We are confident that the major part of our community is composed of men much too moderate and reasonable to have expected an unqualified success beyond the reach of any human, zeal or ability, and much too just and liberal to measure their gratitude, for what has been achieved by what has been denied.

We hail your Excellency's return as, in every possible respect, moral or political, pregnant with the most beneficial consequences. That parental solicitude of which the founder of our Colony can

### **PAGE 343**

alone be susceptible, that friendly sympathy with our past sufferings and present difficulties, which can be felt only by one who has personally and deeply participated in them; that intimate acquaintance with our wants, capabilities and wishes, which long and ocular observation can best impart; and that identity of interests, which, we flatter ourselves, must arise from your Excellency's Fame and Fortunes being so closely connected with the

prosperity of this Settlement, are grounds of reliance upon which we rest our hope of the future, so far as it can be influenced by your Excellency, with cheerful confidence.

We should oppose the dictates of our own feelings, as well as deprive your Excellency of a gratification much greater, we are assured, than any personal compliment, were we to neglect this opportunity of declaring our own, and bearing testimony to the universal pleasure experienced at the return of Lady Stirling; whose arrival has been hailed among all classes with expressions of great and disinterested satisfaction.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves  
Your Excellency's grateful  
And obedient Servants

[Here follows the names of the Inhabitants of Perth]

(Answer to the preceding Address)  
*Perth, August 22, 1834*

*Gentlemen,-*

The address with which you have been pleased to charge yourselves on the part of the Inhabitants of Perth and its vicinity, demands my warmest acknowledgements. It appeals to circumstances and past events to which neither I nor any other colonist in this Country can ever recur, without the excitement of the deepest emotions. Amongst the feelings which it calls forth, one of the most affecting to myself is, the recollection of the long continued reliance which the Settlers at large have been at all times ready to express, in relation to those measures which my office has required me to adopt, in the promotion of the general interests of the Settlement. This confidence it will be my study to preserve, as far, at least, as it can be promoted, by an honest and zealous execution of the duties of my trust.

The arrangements which my presence in England enabled me to accomplish are of a nature so various and complicated, that I shall refrain from a general explanation of them upon the present occasion; but I cannot advert to the subject, without expressing my firm belief that they will be found in their development productive of considerable prosperity, and tend eventually to the wealth and importance of the Settlement; and of this I am justified in assuring the Colonists, that their interests will be carefully watched over by the Colonial Department of His Majesty's Government.

The feelings which you are so good as to express in regard to Lady Stirling upon her return to the scene of those earlier hardships and difficulties which she shared with you, are indeed most gratifying to her, as well as to myself; and if any thing were wanting to engage her more deeply in sentiments of affectionate regard for the welfare and happiness of yourselves and of the inhabitants of this Settlement, it would be called into action by the warmth of your welcome upon the occasion of her return.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without giving utterance to the gratification which I feel in witnessing the progress of this town since my departure; but it has been still more gratifying to me to learn, that the privations which have beset many classes of this community, during my absence, have been borne with a manly spirit, and with increased and extended attachment to the social institutions of our community.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient and humble Servant,  
JAMES STIRLING  
Governor

### **INQUIRY**

*Into the circumstances attending the death of – Crear, late a private in his Majesty's 21st Regt., taken before the Hon. W H Mackie, R McB Brown, and John Lewis, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.*

Ralph Entwistle, of Perth, labourer, being sworn, deposed, that after breakfast on the morning of the 19th inst., he went out with Crear (the deceased) into the bush about a mile or two to cut wood and split palings for Captain Daniell. When they had got to the spot where they had been to work a day or two before, Crear told him (Entwistle) to light a fire; and he was in the act of doing so, when a fowling-piece, which Crear had carried out with him, went off, and at the same time Crear cried out "Oh Lord, I am shot!" He (Entwistle) turned round and asked him who had shot him? He answered, "the gun went off." The deponent was unloosening his stock, when the deceased fell down. He asked him if he should fetch his fellow servant, Doolan? And he answered "Yes;"

after which he did not speak a word, and merely moved his head on the ground. He (the deponent) took the gun and ran home. He did not know what the gun was loaded with. Before he began to light the fire, he saw Crear put down the gun, with the butt on the ground, and the barrel leaning against the log; and the deceased stooped down to take his shot belt off, with his head inclined downwards to the muzzle. He was standing on the opposite side of the log to that against which the gun rested; and was 20 yards off from where the deponent was lighting the fire.

Alexander Collie, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, repaired to the spot, and found the deceased lying on the ground, with his face downwards. He was lifeless. After examining the wound, he came to the conclusion, that it was highly probable that it had been caused by the discharge of a gun, the muzzle of which was at the time below, and pointing upwards to, the deceased's throat.

---000---

A COMPLAINT was laid before the Sitting Magistrates, at Perth, by John Gregory, of the *Pineapple Inn*, on the Guildford road, against Marmaduke Hutton, for cutting down a tree on the complainant's grant. Hutton stating in his defence that he would not deny having cut down the tree, it was awarded by the Magistrates that he should pay half the value of the shingles split out of it, and 3s for Gregory's loss of time.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette."*

SIR, - I shall offer no apology for making a few remarks on the very fatal disease of such vital importance to us all, so well described by your Correspondent Dr Harris, with whose observations on the appearances of the animals after death, mine perfectly accord; but I am of opinion that it is only by repeated and careful observation that we can discover the cause that deprives so many animals, apparently in perfect health in the morning, before night, of life, - and appear to use scarcely any violence in the operation, as the animals attacked seem to make scarcely any resistance to its dangerous and fatal advances.

My observations upon this subject were made some time since, on dissecting a fine young Ewe, a crop between the Leister and Merino: she went out in the morning, with the rest of the flock, apparently in perfect health, fed as usual, for most part of the day; but when my son was about bringing home the sheep at dinner-time he observed her lying down, but suspected nothing amiss. The day had been wet, and after dinner the sheep were driven out again to feed near the house: she went with the flock for a little way, when she was observed to be affected with the dizziness described by Dr Harris; my sons observed her fall: they lifted her and attempted to hold her up, but in a few minutes she was dead. I was called, and found her with her head lying back, foaming at the mouth, having apparently died of suffocation. We opened the carotid artery, and she bled up to two cup fulls of a dark blood. Determined, if possible, to ascertain the cause of death, we took the carcase home, and had it carefully skinned and examined - not the least injury appeared. The bowels were opened and carefully examined: they appeared to have been in healthy operation until a few hours before death; the kidneys were covered with fat; the heart, liver, and lungs, were as described by Dr Harris. Up to this time I had supposed that a vegetable poison of the narcotic kind, was the cause of the death of the animal, but on the closest examination of the leaf stomach, in the upper part of which the contents could mostly be ascertained, no traces could be found of any plant on which all the sheep in the flock were not daily in the habit of feeding; but the lower part of the stomach appeared much too large and hard: it contained a quantity of a green stringy matter, partly decomposed and mixed with a large portion of a hard, wiry, triangular grass, sharply serrated on the edges and heel, and so pressed down by the mass of green matter as to extend and enfeeble the stomach, so that it became quite unable to perform its office, and ultimately, in my opinion, caused death, by impeding the healthy action of the heart, liver and lungs.

I am, Sir

Your very obedient,

Humble Servant

JAMES DRUMMOND

### **THE VINE**

THE following Notice, which appears in the *Government Gazette* of New South Wales, relative to the collection of Vines in the Sydney Garden, introduced into the Colony by James Busby, Esq., will, we fully anticipate, be read here with considerable interest. The inhabitants of Sydney are truly fortunate in having a

Gentleman amongst them possessed of the public spirit Mr Busby has evinced in the formation of this National Collection:-

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney*  
*March 11th, 1834*

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order that the following Report on the present state of the Vines introduced into the Colony by James Busby Esq., in the year 1832, be published for general Information, and that printed Lists of all the Vines which are alive, with observations on the actual state of each, shall be forthwith prepared, and be obtained on application at the Botanic garden.

*By His Excellency's Command*  
ALEXANDER M'LEAY

*Sydney, February 14th, 1834*

Sir, - In compliance with your Excellency's commands, we have carefully examined all the grape vines in the Botanic Garden, which were collected in France by Mr James Busby, and we have the honor to lay before your Excellency, lists containing the numbers of all the vines which are living, together with our observations upon the actual state of each number, and the taste and character of such as have borne fruit during the present season. As, however, from the youth of the plants, something less than one-third of the whole have come into bearing, we would recommend that similar examination should take place in the three next seasons, as well with a view of ascertaining the qualities of such of the vines as have already borne fruit as comparing the produce and condition of the same vines, in different years, and determining how far they may be varied in their character, or affected in their constitution, by the vicissitudes of successive seasons.

In examining the accompanying lists, it will be necessary that your Excellency should be apprized that there are three separate collections of French vines in the Sydney garden, which we will beg leave to distinguish by the names of - 1. Mr Busby's Private Collection; 2. The Montpellier, or Principal Collection; 3. The Luxemburg, or Supplementary Collection. Of these several collections, the first, or Private Collection, consists of the most valuable vines which Mr Busby found to be cultivated in the best wine districts in France, and corresponds, as far as No. 95, with the printed catalogue appended to the Journal of a Tour through the Vineyards of France and Spain, published by that gentleman in Sydney last year. The second, or Principal Collection consists of the vines procured by Mr Busby from the Botanic Garden at Montpellier; and the third, or Supplementary Collection, is composed of such varieties as were obtained from the national garden of the Luxemburg, for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies in the Montpellier collection. The two last numbers are both numbered in consecutive order in the Botanic Garden at Sydney, but the numbers of neither of them correspond with the original numbers in the nursery at Luxemburg, published in the appendix to Mr Busby's Journal, under the title of Catalogue Third. As it is of the first consequence to the success of experiments made in this Colony, upon the vines of foreign countries, that the original names of the varieties should be carefully preserved, we would beg to

#### **PAGE 344**

suggest for your Excellency's consideration whether it will not be advisable, either to cause Mr Busby's manuscript catalogues to be printed for public information, as they contain the names and also references to the original numbers of the vines, according to the Luxemburg arrangement; or to have the names of the varieties, now alive, attached to the numbers under which they are arranged in the Sydney garden. The latter course would seem to be more simple, but the former will be more systematic in the arrangement of the vines, and will afford a greater facility in supplying any deficiencies, should it be determined hereafter to complete the collection from France.

Of the original collections of vines made by Mr Busby, at Montpellier and the Luxemburg, amounting to five hundred and forty-three varieties in the whole, only three hundred and thirty-four are at present alive; but of these the far greater proportion are perfectly healthy; and such as are still delicate, are sufficiently established to afford every prospect of being preserved by ordinary attention. Of the Private Collection it will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that there have been only three failures, namely, Nos 41, 45, and 66. No. 67, and the six numbers which follow in the printed catalogue already referred to, and are described as rooted plants, obtained in the department of Bouches du Rhone, having been transferred in the Sydney garden, to the end of the numbers in the second or Supplementary Collection, commencing with No. 115.

The Spanish Collection of vines made by Mr Busby at Xeres and Malaga, and referred to in his Journal as the Second Catalogue, are all unfortunately lost, having perished on the voyage to this Colony. But it will be

remembered that the French Collection is not confined to such varieties of the vine as are collected in France only; but comprehends the esteemed varieties of every country which possesses any reputation for its grapes; and it is more than probable, when the whole of the vines in the Botanic garden shall have sufficiently developed themselves to admit of being accurately examined and identified, that the greater part, if not the whole, of the more valuable kinds which are cultivated in Spain and Portugal, will be found to be included in the French collection.

We cannot conclude these observations upon the collection of vines in the Sydney garden, without congratulating your Excellency and the Public at large, upon the valuable accession to its agricultural resources which this Colony has received; and expressing our sense of the great obligation which the inhabitants are under to Mr Busby, for having transferred to our shores, without any expense to the Public, a national collection of vines, which, as that gentleman very justly observes, it was for a long series of years, the favorite project of the Agricultural Societies to establish in France, and which was at length accomplished only by the Minister of the interior, having at his command the means and resources of the Empire.

We have the honor to be, Sir  
Your Excellency's most humble, obedient servants,  
FRANCIS FORBES  
ALEXANDER M'LEAY  
JOHN JAMIESON  
WILLIAM M'ARTHUR  
THOMAS SHEPHERD

### **THE ABORIGINES**

*(From the "Hobart Town Courier.")*

THERE are now about 80 of the aborigines at the establishment at Great Island. They are all, we rejoice to learn, most happy and contented in their new situation, and are daily acquiring a relish for industrious and civilized habits. They are ready at all times to assist actively in any operation of building huts, cultivating the land, &c. that is going on, while they continue at the same time to make excursions into bush in quest of kangaroos and wallabies, which are found plentiful within a short distance of the settlement. At this season the mutton birds have deserted Green Island, opposite the establishment, but in the summer months they make little excursions thither in the boat, returning with a plentiful supply.

It is we believe in contemplation to fix the permanent position of this interesting settlement on a very eligible site on the coast about 15 miles to the north of Green Island. With the exception that as yet good anchorage has not yet been discovered it is in every respect most eligible, possessing plenty of good water, well sheltered, and enjoying an extensive tract of from 4 to 500 acres of rich arable land. The island generally however is described as very wild, rugged and hilly, and of little value for any other purpose than the one to which it is now happily applied. Ensign Darling, the Commandant, proves to be most admirably suited for the duty, possessing every qualification of a good magistrate, and that suavity and intelligent manner, so admirable in conciliating the affections of the blacks. He applies himself we learn at every possible interval of his arduous duty to acquire a knowledge of their language, disposition and habits. It is quite impossible however with all his zeal and energy that he can in connexion with his other important duties fulfill all that these poor people and humanity have a right to expect at our hands in the cause of instruction. We sincerely trust the Government will not be niggardly on this score, but that a duly qualified person will be employed for the express purpose of being constantly with them – not to say directing – but influencing all their movements – hunting with them, labouring with them, eating and associating with them. By this means they would gradually be taught habits of industry – to assist in clearing and breaking up the ground – in cultivating crops – forming gardens, and taking a part in every civilized work. After a time these occupations might be varied with some elucidations of the alphabet, and leading to the acquirements of reading and writing. Their minds would thus, it is but reasonable to expect, become at last gradually enlightened and fit for the reception of religious truth. Difficult as we are aware it would be to find a person every way qualified and willing to undertake so interesting a work, we nevertheless conceive it is the bounden duty of the Government to seek for and engage such a one. Indeed there ought also to be a female to instruct the women in domestic duties, sewing, &c. The present crisis ought not on any account be allowed to slip away, while the novelty of their situation is fresh upon us, and before indolent and wearisome habits are contracted, which may afterwards stand in the way of future improvement. It is not impossible that a family well fitted for the purpose might be found to undertake the part, under the protection of Mr Darling, but qualifications of a peculiar and no ordinary nature will be necessary as well as a large share of zeal, amounting in a certain degree of enthusiasm. For nothing but the distant hope of ultimate success can be expected in such a

case to fortify the courage and stimulate the exertions, which at first must be calculated upon as irksome and wearisome, and few but superior minds are capable of being actuated by remote motives. The issue of teaching ought we conceive to be of a mixed nature, embracing avocations in the field as well as in the house, many hints for which might be drawn from the beautiful system of Pestalozzi. If it were only for experiment's sake in a moral and philosophical point of view it ought to be tried, and if our colony is insufficient in itself to encounter all expenses, it will be the bounden duty of the British Government, for the sake of humanity, to supply the deficiency.

**ANECDOTES OF MR ANDREW MILLER, BOOKSELLER, IN LONDON** – When Mr Miller first began business, being naturally of an enterprising temper, he frankly printed ten or twelve original performances at his own risk, and it unfortunately fell out that not one of them paid the expense of print and paper.

He was now in the high road to the King's Bench Prison; and to add to the comforts of such a prospect, his wife constantly entertained him by a succession of what are called *curtain lectures*. At last Mr Miller heard of a book extant in the French language, of which he was assured that a translation would infallibly pay all charges. The subject was the trial of a French Priest, for debauching several young girls, whose education had been committed to his care.

Mr Miller paid some of the fraternity of book-makers twenty guineas for a translation, and set to work. When Mrs Miller heard that her husband was engaged in a new publication, and moreover that the said publication was full of the rankest bawdry, her prudence and piety were equally alarmed. "We are almost ruined already," said she, "and we are next to be disgraced; no man of the least sense or character would permit such trumpery to lie in his shop." Her husband, however, was less scrupulous, went on with his business, and before the end of the month three entire editions were disposed of.

At that time it was usual for Mr Miller and his wife to enjoy a beverage of small beer after dinner. One day, when their usual potation had been placed upon the table, Mr Miller, who had been strictly silent to his success, pulled out a large green purse containing 700 guineas. "Is that all you own?" said Mrs Miller – "Certainly," answered her husband, "and I think we may now exchange our beer for porter." – "But where did you get all this money?" "For that bawdy book that you were so angry at my printing." "I wish to God, my dear," cried Mrs Miller, "that we had twenty such books!"

The performance known by the name of Burn's Treatise on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, was written by a poor clergyman in the North of England. He came to London to sell his manuscript, and inquired of the landlord of an inn where he lodged, if he was acquainted with any bookseller? The master of the house introduced him to a person in trade, who, after keeping the manuscript for examination eight days, at last offered him twenty pounds for it. After a variety of disappointments of the same kind, the author waited on Mr Miller, who was by this time rising fast into fame and fortune. He had sufficient strength of mind to see that "honesty was the best policy;" and by treating every writer with justice, and often generosity, he acquired a most opulent fortune. He had in his employment gentlemen of every different branch of learning, who were to inform him of the merit of the different books submitted to their inspection. The manuscript in question was transmitted to a Scotch Student in the Temple, and Burn in the interim received a general invitation to Mr Miller's table, where porter had been succeeded by Port. In eight or ten days the manuscript was returned to Mr Miller, with a note that it would be an excellent bargain at two hundred pounds. Next day after dinner, when the glass had begun to circulate, he asked Burn what was the lowest sum he would take? The poor man replied, that the highest offer he had been made was twenty pounds, a sum too small to defray the expenses of his journey. "Will you accept two hundred guineas?" said Mr Miller. "Two hundred guineas," cried the parson, clapping his hands, "I am extremely fortunate." The book went through many impressions, and Andrew, of his own good will, paid the clergyman a hundred pounds additional for each of them. As the author loved Port, the bookseller father gave him a letter of credit for the purchase of a pipe per annum during the rest of his life, in any wine-cellar in London, where he thought proper. "After all this," added Mr Miller, in telling the story, "I have lived to clear eleven thousand pounds by the bargain."

### **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d  
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d  
Butter (salt), 1s 9d  
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d

Rice, per lb  
Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d  
Rum, ditto, 14s  
Brandy, ditto, 16s

Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh) 1s 6d  
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d  
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d  
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d  
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s  
Ditto, English, 2s  
Coffee, per lb, none  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                                swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Gin, ditto, 16s  
Sugar, per lb, -  
Tea, per lb 8s 6d  
Potatoes, per lb, 5d  
Cabbages, each 3d  
Flour per lb, 8d, by the bag  
Wheat, per bushel  
Hay, per ton, £8  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter. Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

By *command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
 PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, August 26, 1834*

THE accompanying List of the Civil Establishment of Western Australia, together with a Set of Instructions for the Regulation and Management of Public Business in the Civil Departments under Government, is hereby directed to be made Public for general information; and notice is hereby given to all whom the aforesaid Instructions may concern, that they are to be most strictly observed and followed in all cases to which they may refer.

By *His Excellency's Command*  
 PETER BROWN, *Colonial Secretary*

**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Office	Name of Individual	Place of Office	of Abode	Salary
Governor	Sir James Stirling Captain R.N.	Perth	Perth	£800
Commander-in-Chief Vice-Admiral				
Confidential Clerk				£150
Executive Council	Commandant of Troops Colonial Secretary Surveyor-General Advocate General			
Legislative Council	The aforesaid Members and such others as His Majesty may appoint			
Colonial Secretary	P Brown, Esquire	Perth	Perth	£500
Colonial Registrar	“ “			
Clerk of Councils	“ “			
First Clerk to Secretary				£125
Second Ditto				£50
Messenger to Councils				£50
Surveyor-General	J S Roe, Esquire			£400
Draftsman				£150
Clerk				£50
Colonial Chaplain	Rev J B Wittenoom	Perth	Perth	£250
Curates at Fremantle King George's Sound				
Schoolmasters at Perth Fremantle King George's Sound Guildford Augusts				£50 £50 £50 £50 £50
Colonial Surgeon	A Collie, Esquire			£273 15s 0d
Colonial Treasurer	J Lewis, Esquire	Perth	Perth	
Assistant Ditto	- Brown, Esquire	K G Sound	K G Sound	
Collector of Revenue	H Sutherland, Esquire	Perth	Perth	£200



Office	Name of Individual	Place of Office	of Abode	Salary
Assist Do. At Fremantle at K G Sound at Augusta at Guildford	Geo Leake Esquire Sir Rich Spencer &c &c J Molloy, Esquire F Whitfield, Esquire	Fremantle  Augusta Guildford		
Government Residents at K G Sound at Fremantle at Augusta at Guildford	Sir Richard Spencer Geo Leake, Esquire J Molloy, Esquire F Whitfield, Esquire	K G Sound Fremantle Augusta Guildford		£100 £100 £100 £100
Harbour Masters at K G Sound at Fremantle	P Belches, Esq, R.N. Mr Scott	K G Sound Fremantle		£100 £100
Advocate General	G F Moore, Esquire	Perth		£200
Chairman of Quarter Sessions	W H Mackie, Esquire	Perth	Perth	£300
Com. Of Civil Court	W H Mackie, Esquire	Perth	Perth	
Clerk of the Peace	A Stone, Esquire			£100
Sheriff	H Donaldson, Esquire			£100
Magistrates of the Territory	As per Notice dated the 27th March, 1834			
Jailor	H Vincent	Fremantle	Fremantle	£100
Principal Superintendent of Mounted Police at K G Sound at Guildford	Captain Ellis Captain Cheyne	Perth K G Sound	Perth	
Constables at Perth at Fremantle at Guildford at K G Sound at Augusta				

### GENERAL REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

THE Anniversaries of the following Days will be observed as Holidays in all the Public Offices in the Colony:-

*Christmas Day*

*Good Friday*

*Whitmonday*

*King's Birth Day*

*Queen's Birth Day*

*Battle of Waterloo*

*Battle of Trafalgar*

*Foundation of the Colony – 1st June*

*Holidays falling on a Sunday will be held on the Monday following*

On all other Days, except the aforementioned, the usual Hours of Business at the Public Offices will be from 9 till 4; and the Officers of the Establishment are requested to observe that their Absence from the Duties of the Offices to which they belong during the days and Hours of Business without regular Permission from the Governor, will subject them to his displeasure. It is also to be understood that their usual Places of Residence are to be those which are stated in the List of the Civil Establishment.

To prevent mis-apprehension, all Communications are to be made in Writing to the Heads of the Departments to which the Business may relate, and the Civil Officers are hereby directed to decline all verbal communications; but as convenience may arise to Individuals, and Business be forwarded, by relaxation of this Rule, as far as affording Information to those who may require it, the Governor will not object to the reception of Individuals by the Heads of departments at their Offices for this particular purpose, during the first Hour after the commencement of Business in the morning, but no Visitors are to be admitted into the Public Offices at any other period of the day.

The Members of the Civil Establishment will receive Medical Advice, free of charge, from the Colonial Surgeon, within the limits of the Town in which he may be residing; but on all other occasions no Provision will be made for them in this respect, nor will Medicines or Medical Stores at any time be supplied to them at the Public cost.

A Periodical Revision of all existing Orders and Regulations will take place, and a List of those intended to remain in force will be published in the *Perth Gazette* on the 1st day in each Year; at that Period, also, the Papers and Documents which it may be necessary to reserve for Common Reference will be separated from those which may not be wanted: the latter will be deposited, with proper Lists and Specifications, in the Registry.

With the Exception of the Treasurer and Sub-Treasurer, Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue, all other Departments will be relieved from Accounts and Money Transactions. The Payment of Salaries to Persons on the Civil Establishment, either to themselves in Person or to their accredited Agents, will take place on the – day of each month, at the hour of Two, at the Treasurer’s Office; to whom all Applications for Payment for Stores purchased, or Work done, are to be made by Persons having such Claims against the Local Government; and no other Departments are to enter into any Treaty for effecting Purchases, not incur any sort of Expense.

It having been decided by His Majesty’s Government that all Fees and Fines whatsoever payable upon, or arising out of, the Transaction of any Public Business, shall be carried to the Credit of the Colonial Revenue; the same are to be paid where due to the Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue, whose Receipt alone is to be a sufficient Discharge. The Executive Council will be summoned to meet at noon on Friday in each week, - and the Legislative Council, upon due notice to be given.

All Persons having Petitions to present to the Governor in Council, or other Business to be

## **PAGE 346**

brought before the Council, are to make application to the Clerk of the Councils on the previous Wednesday, upon pain of having their Business delayed till the following week.

A Committee of Council for auditing Accounts, relating to the Collection and Disbursement of Public Money, will meet for that purpose on the Second Thursday in each Month, and to them, on that day, all Communications connected with that Branch of Public Service are to be delivered.

A Committee of Council for obtaining Information in regard to Roads and Public Works, will meet for that purpose on the Fourth Thursday of each Month, and to them, on that day, all Communications on that subject are to be addressed.

The Salaries appropriated to Officers on the Establishment having been fixed by His Majesty’s Treasury upon the understanding that the Persons filling them shall use and apply the whole of their time and attention to the furtherance of the Public Service, it is recommended to those who are desirous of retaining their Appointments to set examples of diligence, and to refrain from expressions of dissatisfaction with the Recompense awarded to them, it being, of course, optional with any one to resign an Appointment which may not be commensurate with a just estimate of his abilities.

## **GOVERNOR’S OFFICE**

All Persons who may be desirous of a personal Interview with the Governor on Business, are requested to attend him at his Office between the hours of 7 and 8 in the Morning, after which he will not receive any one, except on cases of emergency, or upon written Application and Leave granted. All persons coming to the Governor on Business are requested to give their Names to the Orderly in Waiting, Two of whom will attend at the Office from Half-past Six till Four; the Clerk is to be present at all Interviews which the Governor may grant to Individuals on Business, and he is to keep notes of the nature of the Application and the Answer returned.

The Management of all external Correspondence will be carried on in the Office of the Confidential Clerk, and also such part of the internal Correspondence as may relate to matters of a personal nature.

Every Document coming into, or issuing out of, the Confidential Clerk’s Office is to be accurately registered; in his Office, also, all Propositions to be laid before the Council will be previously prepared.

The Hours of Business in this Office will be from Half-past Six till Half-past Eight, and from Ten till Three.

The regular Books at this Office will contain –

- 1st, - Letters to and from the Colonial Office.
- 2d, – Letters to and from other Persons out of the Colony.
- 3d, - Letters to and from Persons within the Colony.
- 4th, - Book of Warrants granted.
- 5th, - Book of personal Applications to the Governor.
- 6th, - Register of Documents and Letters received and issued.

No Original papers are to be sent out of the Office.

All Despatches sent out of the Colony are to be written in Duplicate.

A Memorandum of the Periodical Returns, which are to be forwarded to England, is to be hung up in the Clerk's Office, who is to have them prepared in due time for Transmission. No other Letters but the Governor's Despatches are to be transmitted in any Despatch Bag forwarded from the Office.

A List of Persons introduced or recommended to the Governor is to be kept for occasional Reference.

The Clerk is to take care that all Periodical Returns or Accounts, directed to be forwarded to the Governor by any Department, be received in proper time. The strictest accuracy in regard to the Arrangement, safe keeping of Paper, and a proper degree of Neatness and Legibility in those to be sent away, will be strictly required from the Confidential Clerk.

### **COLONIAL SECRETARY**

The main object contemplated in the Establishment of the Colonial Secretary's Office is to conduct the Correspondence of the Governor with the several Departments of the Public Service; and also with the Colonists, collectively or individually. The Rules to be adopted for this purpose are, in the first place, that every Letter received and issued shall be accurately registered, and that, by the daily inspection of this Register, the Correspondence may be prevented from falling into arrear.

Thirdly, - By a regular and systematic presentation to the Governor of all Letters received by the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's decision may be obtained and the proper Answer returned without delay; but the Secretary having neither Authority nor Responsibility in such matters, is not to address any Letters on Service in his own name or in that of the Governor, without the sanction of the latter. Henceforward the Office of the Colonial Secretary will be relieved from the necessity of keeping any Cash Accounts. The Books to be kept in this Office are those which are hereinafter mentioned:-

- 1st, - Secretary's Register.
- 2d, - Book of Correspondence with the Civil and Military Departments.
- 3d, - Book of Correspondence with Private Individuals or Associations.
- 4th, - Book of Proclamations, Government Orders and Notices, Acts of Council, &c

At Ten o'Clock the Colonial Secretary is to attend the Governor for the purpose of disposing of the Business of the Day; he is to bring with him his Register, and the Letters and Papers which are to be decided upon; the Register will contain, in respect to each Letter received, a Column for the substance of the Answer returned; and with regard to Communications to be issued, a Column for the Instructions upon which the Secretary is to act.

### **CLERK TO THE COUNCILS**

The Business of the Colonial Secretary in this Department will be limited to the Construction of the Minutes of the Executive Council at each Meeting, and the presentation of two Copies of such Minutes at the Meeting next following; one Copy of which, together with the accompanying Documents, will be kept by him in the Book of Minutes: the other Copy will be delivered to the Governor for Transmission to England. These are in all cases to be written by himself and carefully preserved, according to the Terms of his oath.

In the Legislative Council the duty of Clerk will be to keep the Journals, to write for such papers as may be demanded, and to see that the Orders and Regulations of the Council be carried into effect.

## **COLONIAL REGISTRAR**

The Business of the Registrar's Office, and that of the Secretary's, are to be kept entirely separate.

The Registry will be open on one day in each Week from Noon till Three.

The Registrar will neither write or receive Letters; it will be his duty to receive, register and arrange under their respective heads, Papers of the following description:-

Public papers periodically deposited by the following Departments:-

- Surveyor-General
- Committee for Auditing Accounts
- Colonial Treasurer
- Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue
- Copies of Grants and Assignments from the Crown.

On the days appointed for the Transaction of Business in this Department the Registrar will receive and attend to all Applicants in person, who may be desirous with proper authority, to have any Re-assignments, Transfers, or Mortgages endorsed on the Titles existing in the Office to any Real Property, and these Endorsements are to be in hand writing of the Registrar, and in no other; and he is to afford in such cases, after Payment of the proper Fees to the Collector of Revenue, a Certificate of such Registration, according to a printed Form to be determined on.

## **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

The Surveyor-General under the new Arrangement, will be charged with the Duty of superintending the Extention of the Survey of the Colony, and, except in relation to this particular object, he will not be required to carry on any Correspondence; and as it has been thought advisable by His Majesty's Government to effect the Survey by Private Individuals willing and competent to undertake it by Contract, the regular Establishment of the Survey Office has been limited to a Surveyor-General, a Draftsman, and a Clerk, at a small Salary.

This Department will therefore be relieved for the future from all Transactions with regard to the Assignment of Land, except in affixing to the Plans a Record of all Assignments.

In accordance with existing Regulations, no Land will be granted or disposed of by the Crown either in Towns or in the Territory at large, except on the principle of Sale; nor will any Land be considered open for Purchase in any District or Town until regular Maps and descriptions of such Districts be furnished to the Governor by the Surveyor-General. Upon the Receipt and Approval of these Plans, the Governor will direct Copies of them to be furnished to the Government Residents, who will receive Instructions in regard to the disposal of the Lands in their several Districts. At the earliest possible opportunity, the Books, Accounts, and Papers which have been accumulated in the Survey Office since the Foundation of the Colony, with the exception of Maps and Plans, are to be examined, classed and deposited with proper Specifications in the Office of the Colonial Registrar, and the Surveyor-General is to report to the Governor the completion of this Arrangement.

## **THE TREASURER AND HIS ASSISTANT**

The Treasurer will be furnished with a Copy of the Instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Governor of Western Australia, and the Officers under his command, with respect of the Custody and Management of the Colonial Funds and Expenditure in that Settlement. To these Instructions he is to pay strict attention, and to take them as the rule of his conduct in all Transactions relating to the Civil Expenditure.

The Stores remaining in charge of the Commissariat appertaining to the Civil Service, will be disposed of at an early period, and the Proceeds will be carried to the Colonial Fund: subsequent to the latter Arrangement, it will be advisable, as far as it is possible, to refrain from any future Purchase or Charge of Stores for the Civil Service, - and whenever it may be necessary to send to England for Stationary or Medicines, to purchase Instruments or Office Furniture for the use of any Civil Department, or to supply the Jail or Colonial Vessel with Provisions, &c, the Treasurer may relieve himself from any responsibility in regard to these Articles by making it a stipulation in the several Contracts, that the Delivery is to be made by the Contractor to the departments for which they may have been procured. No stock of Provisions belonging to the Civil Branch will

be kept in the Colony, but arrangements will be made with the Commissariat for keeping at all items at the two principal Stations, a sufficient supply of Meat and Flour to prevent any well-grounded apprehension of scarcity.

### **GOVERNMENT RESIDENTS**

The limits of the District comprised within any Residency will be defined in the Letter containing the Resident's Appointment, who is to consider himself in that Office as charged with the Superintendence of the general interests and welfare of the portion of the Colony confined to his care, and in all matters relating to the advancement of which, he is to correspond with the Governor through the Colonial Secretary.

In Districts distant from the Seat of Government the Resident will be considered, in the Governor's absence, as the principal Civil Officer, possessing the Power, in cases of emergency, of calling upon any other Persons employed on the Civil Establishment for their co-operation and assistance, and corresponding Instructions will be given to the other Civil officers stationed in his district to pay attention to his wishes whenever they may be called upon; but as the several Departments of the Public Service will receive specific Instructions from the Governor for their guidance in the execution of their Duties, the Resident is to refrain from any unnecessary Application to them, nor is he to assume any authority over them, except by making those representations which occasional circumstances may render unavoidable.

In distant Districts the Resident will be the Senior Magistrate and Chairman of the Petty Sessions, and will be entrusted more particularly with the general preservation of the Peace, and in the event of its becoming necessary, to apply for Military protection and support from any Detachment stationed in his District, and if the circumstances be such as admit of no delay, the Resident is to make application to the Commanding Officer, but if the circumstances of the case admit of reference to the Governor, it is desirable in general

### **PAGE 347**

that such communications should be addressed to him in the first instance. The Government Resident will have no charge of any Stores, nor of any Money Transactions, except in his capacity of Sub-Collector of Revenue, for his guidance in which Office particular Instructions will be given to him. He is not to consider himself authorized to undertake any Public Works, nor to render the Public chargeable for any sort of Expense, but the Governor, relying on his zeal and Judgment in promoting the welfare of the District, will be happy in giving every proper degree of attention to his suggestions, having that object in view.

As the Channel of communication between the Governor and the Colonists in his vicinity, he is to cause Publicity to be given to all Public Notices and Regulations which may be forwarded to him from the Secretary's Office; and he is to afford all Persons who may apply to him, such Information as they may require in respect to the Purchases of Land. Whenever any application may be made to the Resident of a District in regard to the Purchase of Waste Lands or Town Allotments, he is to transmit such Applications to the Secretary to Government, who will cause Public Notice of the Day and place of Sale to be issued. The Resident is to attend all such Sales in his District, and whenever the necessary Payments shall be made to him of the Sums due on any Purchases, he is to grant a temporary License for the Occupation of the Land by the Purchaser, to whom a regular Deed of Conveyance will be forwarded so soon as it can be prepared and registered.

### **COLLECTORS OF COLONIAL REVENUE**

The existing sources of Revenue in the Colony are, -

- 1st, - All Re-payments to the Local Government of Sums due on the 31st March 1832, or which may become due at subsequent dates by private Individuals on account of Stores or Money advanced.
- 2d, - The Income arising from all Duties imposed on the Importation of Spirits or other Commodities into the Colony.
- 3d, - The Amount of all Fees payable on the Transaction of any Business at the Public Offices.
- 4th, - The Amount of all Payments on account of Licences &c, for retailing Spirituous Liquors
- 5th, - The Amount of all Fines and Penalties imposable in the Courts and Police Offices for Petty Offences, and the Re-payment by Masters for the subsistence of indentured Servants detained in prison at their suit.
- 6th, - The Proceeds of all Sales of Crown Lands and Town Allotments.

Under each of these Heads the Collector of Revenue is to keep separate Accounts.

The Collector and Sub-Collectors are to keep regular Cash Books containing accounts of their Receipts from the aforesaid sources and of their corresponding Payments to the Colonial Treasurer.

The whole Amount of Public Money in the hands of any Collector or Sub-Collector of Revenue on the last day in each month is to be transferred by him to the Colonial Treasurer or his Assistant.

The Collectors are to understand it to be their duty not only to keep these Accounts in an accurate form, but to use their utmost endeavours to recover and obtain Payment of all Monies due to the Public.

The Cash Books of the Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue are to be balanced on the last day of each month, and an Abstract is to be transmitted on the following day to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by a Schedule of all Persons remaining indebted to the Public in their several Districts, with such an account of each case as may enable the Advocate General to take legal measures to enforce Payment.

### **HARBOUR MASTERS**

The Harbour Masters at the several Ports to which they may be appointed are to take the earliest opportunity of boarding all Vessels approaching or coming into the Anchorage, taking precaution to ascertain before hand that no illness or contagious disorder exists on board the vessel.

After a proper Inspection of the Ship's papers, he is to deliver to the Master a Copy of the Act of the Colonial legislature for regulating the conduct and proceedings of Masters and Crews of Merchant Vessels arriving in the Ports of the Colony, and for the Receipt of which he is to take the Master's acknowledgement.

He is to keep a Port Book into which he is to enter the Names, Tonnage, and Owner's Address, and the Master's name of every Ship which may arrive, the Port from which she last cleared out, the Port to which she is bound, the number of her Crew and Passengers, and a Copy of the Manifest of her Cargo imported and of the Articles which she may export from the Colony on leaving it. A Copy of this Book is to be transmitted to the Governor on the last day in each year, with a Certificate attached to it of its containing true and faithful Extracts of the Ship's Papers to which it may refer. As soon as possible after the Vessel's arrival, the Harbour Master is to transmit to the Government Resident a Report according to the subjoined Form.

He is to be vigilant in preventing any Evasion or Breach of the Port Regulations, and he is to consider it to be his particular Office to enforce the execution of these and all other laws which are or may be established for the due entry of vessels and the payment of Duties on the Importation of Goods. The Harbour Master is to obtain an accurate knowledge of the Dangers, Channels, and Anchorages in his vicinity. He is to examine and license, subject to the Governor's approval, properly qualified Persons to act as Pilots, - but he is neither to claim himself or allow others to claim Pilotage beyond the established Rates, nor is any Vessel to be required to take a Pilot unless a signal be made to that effect.

At the outports where there is a Government Resident any application which he may make to the Harbour Master for the advancement of the Public Service are to be attended to without delay.

#### **FORM OF HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT**

Name of Ship or Vessel  
Rig and Tonnage  
Master's Name  
Owner's Address  
Number of Ship's Company  
Number of Passengers  
Port last from  
Destination  
Length of voyage from last port  
General description of Cargo  
Intelligence, if any

#### **SUPERINTENDENTS OF MOUNTED POLICE**

The Corps of Mounted Police is in its nature entirely of a Civil character; it is to be composed of Individuals selected and regularly authorized to keep the Peace.

In each particular District there will be stationed a Superintendent and a Detachment of the Corps.

The Principal Superintendent will reside at Perth, and to him the Superintendents of Districts are to report for the Governor's Information.

This body of Men will be provided with Horses, Accoutrements and Arms at the Public Expense, and they will receive Wages, Provisions and Allowances, according to the following Scale \*\*\*\*\*

One of the principal Objects contemplated in the establishment of this Corps, is the maintenance of a friendly Intercourse with the Aboriginal Tribes of the Country; for this purpose the Superintendent of every District is to make himself acquainted as speedily as possible with the Names, Numbers, Movements, Habits, and usual Haunts of the Natives. He is to make it his business to study their prejudices and the best means of conciliating their affections. He is to protect them from Injury, and to pursue, by legal process, all those persons who may invade their Rights, or contravene the Protection to which they are entitled by Law.

On the other hand, there is reason to apprehend that outrage and violence may occasionally be committed by the Native Tribes on the property and persons of the Colonists; these acts it will be the duty of the Superintendents to prevent and repress to the utmost of their power; and the best assurance which the Government can have of their zeal and ability in the execution of their Office, will be the exemption of the Districts committed to their care from such disorders. Whenever unfortunately they may occur, the Superintendent is to pursue and bring to Punishment in a legal manner, the offending Tribe or Individual; and he is to avail himself for this purpose of the Detachment under his command, and such further aid as may be assigned to him by any competent Magistrate.

He is to visit frequently the different Farms and Stations in the District. He is to make a systematic arrangement for receiving the earliest Intelligence of any Breach of the Peace, and to employ his men in the most active and effectual manner for promoting the objects for which the Corps is established; in order to give him the means of attaching the Natives to his person and as an Inducement to them to conduct themselves in a peaceable manner, he is to make application to the Commissariat Officer of his District for such supplies of Stores, Provisions and Clothing as may be appropriated, through him, to their use by the Local Government. In all Districts distant from Head Quarters he is to communicate frankly with the Government Resident in regard to the state of his communications with the Natives, and he is as far as possible to promote the views and wishes of the Government Resident for the maintenance of Order.

The Horses supplied to the Mounted Police are to be constantly kept in condition for Service; they are never to be used in hunting, nor lent, nor applied to any private purpose whatsoever; and for any departure from these necessary Regulations the Superintendent of the District will be held responsible.

The Detachment is to be kept as closely as possible under the Inspection of the Superintendent, who is to take care that the Men conduct themselves with steadiness, sobriety and attention to their duty, and he is to require them to be at all times properly accoutred in the Uniform of the Corps. He is to keep a Journal in a Form to be furnished to him of the daily Proceedings and Movements of the Detachment, and this he is to transmit to the Governor through the Principal Superintendent at the end of each month, together with a Report of the state and condition of his Party.

He is also to keep a Register according to a Form to be furnished to him of the Native Tribes, regarding whom he is also to make a Monthly Report through the same channel.

### **COLONIAL VESSEL**

The Establishment of the Colonial Vessel will be according to the following Scale:-

- One Commander
- First Mate
- Second Mate
- Four Seamen
- Six Boys
- Daily Ration of Provisions:-
  - Meat
  - Bread, Biscuit, or Flour
  - Rice or Peas
  - Tea, Sugar, Spirits

The Commander is to enter into Articles with Persons engaging to serve on board the Vessel for a Period of Service not exceeding the next Quarter Day, reserving the Power of discharging at any previous Period with a forfeiture of all Wages due, such Men as may be convicted before any Magistrate in the Colony of Insolence, Disobedience, Drunkenness or Theft.

The Commander is to keep a regular Muster Book of the Entry, Discharge, Names, Rating and Monthly Allowances of each person entered on board the Vessel. He will receive from the Commissariat from time to time, certain Quantities of Provisions calculated according to the Scale of Ration to subsist the Persons belonging to the Vessel for a specified Period; these he is to apply duly to the purpose intended, and no Allowance will be made him for Waste, Loss, or other deficiency, unless he shall be able to satisfy the Governor that it did not arise from Inattention. The People belonging to the Vessel will be paid Quarterly by the Treasurer.

He is not to keep any Cash Books, or incur any unauthorised Expense.

He is not to receive on board his Vessel any Goods or Persons except by Special order through the Secretary's Office, through which Department he will receive, from time to time, further Orders for his Proceedings.

## **PAGE 348**

### **PROCLAMATION**

*By His Excellency Captain SIR JAMES STIRLING, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council, intituled, "*An Act to impose certain Duties on Imported Spirituous Liquors,*" it is enacted, that the Collector of Colonial Revenue for this Colony shall be appointed by the Proclamation of the Governor for the time being: -NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue and in exercise of the said recited Power, I, the GOVERNOR, do nominate and appoint HENRY C SUTHERLAND, of Perth, in the said Colony, Esquire, to be Collector of the Colonial Revenue of this Colony.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth this Twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-four.*

JAMES STIRLING

*Governor*

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*August 30, 1834*

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 5th September, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for Quarry Stone of the undermentioned Quantities, to be delivered at or near the Beach adjoining the Commissariat Store, at per Cubic Yard:-

1st Quality – Fine large flat Stones, measuring not less than Three feet one way, of various thicknesses and breadths.

2d Do – Good building Stone of various sizes, with at least one good bed, and one-third of the whole Quantity to be not less than three feet long.

3d Do – Rubble Stone of all sizes down to the smallest shingles fit for road making.

The Stone shall be piled in a regular form on the Beach for measurement, unless it is immediately used, when it will be measured in the Building.

The price must be stated in full in writing, and may be either for the Stone to be delivered at the Beach, or separately for the Quarrying and Carriage; but if the Tenders are accepted from different persons for Quarrying and Carriage, then the parties so tendering shall be bound to each other for the full performance of their respective portions without the interference of Government.



The Payments will be made weekly in Cash, to the amount of three-fourths of the value of the Quantity delivered on the Beach by Certificate of the Civil Engineer, who will also certify as to the respective Quantities.

The Parties whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to state the Quantities they will undertake to deliver per week – and Government will afford such reasonable facilities in regard to the Quarries at Mount Eliza or elsewhere, as the case may require. For further Information, application to be made to the Civil Engineer at Perth.

Also a Tender will be received for Piles of Mahogany round, squared, or sawn, pointed at one end, and about ten feet long, six inches through, at per hundred.

For further particulars, reference to be made to the Civil Engineer.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Perth, August 30, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Civil Court will sit on Tuesday the 9th September and subsequently, at the usual intervals.

A H STONE  
Registrar Clerk

**JUST IMPORTED**  
*per 'JAMES PATTISON,'*  
AND ON SALE  
AT THE  
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,  
*FOR CASH*

SUPERIOR PORT, Brown and Pale Sherry, Wines, in cases of 3 dozen; Ditto Red Hermitage, in quarter casks; Dutch Cheese, in cases: Flat-pointed Shingle Nails; A best superfine Green Billiard Cloth for bed and cushion for 12 feet Table, 9 Pool Balls, Cues, &c, &c, &c; Cans of Spirits of Turpentine; Ditto of Linseed Oil; Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes; Striped Cotton and White Calico; Gentlemen's Check Shirts; Women's Stays; Crown Window Glass 8x6, 10x8, 12x10; Ribbons; Bobbins; Lace; Chintz Furniture; Hosiery of all descriptions. Also, A large assortment of Town printed Cambrics and Dress Gingham, &c, &c, &c

LIONEL & W SAMSON  
*Fremantle, August 29*

### **FOR SALE**

3000 ACRES of Land situate on the Avon River, and adjoining a Town-site. The projected line of road to King George's Sound will touch the property.

ALSO, - Several Town Allotments and Houses in Perth and Fremantle eligibly situated.

Apply to W N CLARK, Solicitor  
*Fremantle, August 28th, 1834*

### **TO LET**

A COTTAGE, consisting of two Rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c, situate in Perth.

For further particulars, apply to  
MR J SOLOMON, Perth  
*August 28th*

### **TO COVER THIS SEASON**

AT PERTH, AT £5 5s EACH,  
GREY LEG, by Phantom Dam Bronze, Buzzard, Napoleon by Gabalunzia, Dam by Gohanna  
Apply to JOHN OXLEY

## GUILDFORD, MIDDLE AND UPPER SWAN ADDRESS

*To His Excellency Sir James Stirling, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c. of Western Australia.*

The Inhabitants of Guildford, York, and the Middle and Upper Swan, beg leave, through the medium of a Deputation, to present your Excellency with their most respectful and sincere congratulations on your return to resume the Government of this Colony.

Well aware how totally inefficient this mode of address is to represent the universal feelings of satisfaction and joy which pervade all ranks of the People on this happy occasion, they hail your Excellency's return as the dawn of a new Era in this interesting Settlement, founded and established by your own personal enterprise and intrepidity; most earnestly hoping that every wish which your Excellency could have entertained for their mutual interests has been realized.

They cannot let this opportunity pass without offering their most sincere and heartfelt congratulations to Lady Stirling; and bearing testimony to the lively sensation of pleasure, which so entirely prevails, at the return of one whose amiable qualities and early association with the first Settlers, have produced such lasting sentiments of personal esteem.

WILLIAM L BROCKMAN, Esq.  
WILLIAM TANNER, Esq.  
WILLIAM BURGESS, Esq.  
CAPT MEARES, late 2d Life Guards.  
*Guildford, August 19, 1834*

(Answer to the preceding Address)

*Gentlemen, -*

I should be wholly insensible, if I were not in the highest degree gratified by the cordial reception with which you have been pleased to greet my return, and I request you will present to the Inhabitants of Guildford, York, and the Upper and Middle Swan, my sincere acknowledgements for your welcome.

After an absence, protracted by adverse circumstances, to the long period of two years, I have the satisfaction of finding myself once more amongst the Agricultural Settlers of this Colony; and without entering into a minute detail of those arrangements which have been accomplished in some degree by my voyage to England, I avail myself of the present occasion to refer to some of their leading features connected more particularly with the important interests which you represent.

That portion of Public Expenditure which it is the present intention of His Majesty's Government to provide for out of the Parliamentary Funds, has been placed upon a certain footing, and when the amount of it is considered with reference to the population of the Colony, I may congratulate the Colonists upon having their full proportionate share of that description of outlay.

In addition to the Expenses provided for as above-mentioned, there are others incidental to the Public Service of a character purely local, and these must be met by the Colonial Revenue, or those Services must be dispensed with; but His Majesty's Treasury has been pleased to assign, as a commencement of the Colonial Fund, a very large amount; and there is reason to hope that a wise application of that sum, together with the proceeds of the duty on Spirits and the Sales of Land, may be sufficient for present exigencies. In future the intended extension of the Colonial Legislature to include Members independent of Government and acquainted with the wants and resources of the Colony, will secure to the community the assignment and judicious application of its contributions to the Public purse.

Pursuant to Instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the restriction hitherto imposed on the Occupants of Land in regard to the sale of it previous to its improvement, will be cancelled; and although the Land will continue to be subject to that condition, the holders of it will be enabled by this concession to effect sales of such surplus portions of their grants, as they may desire to dispose of.

The wide range in the price of the necessaries of life, hitherto so ruinous to all, and so distressing to the poorer classes, in particular has been duly attended to, and although the Colonial Store has ceased to exist, an early opportunity will be seized of placing and keeping in the Commissariat Stores, a sufficient supply of Wheat and

Meat to guard against scarcity, and the consequent exorbitant prices. These supplies will not be accessible to the Public except on urgent occasions, and only at a price for ready money, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, at such a rate beyond the market value of those commodities as may leave room for fair commercial speculation.

I have now to advert to the gratifying aspect of the Country with regard to the improvement which I perceive in it – and the general confidence entertained in the future prosperity of the Settlement. I congratulate you on the cheering prospect of success in the production of fine Wool, and I feel assured that all which industry and perseverance can accomplish may be fully relied upon.

Accept for Lady Stirling and myself our warmest thanks for those expressions in your Address which relate to us personally, and I beg you will be assured of our hearty participation in sincere wishes for your welfare.

JAMES STIRLING

*Governor*

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter. Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**PROCLAMATION**

*By His Excellency Captain SIR JAMES STIRLING, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

WHEREAS by a certain Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth of May last past, under the Hand and Seal of the Officer administering the Government of the said Colony, a certain Native known by the name of "WEE-UP," or "WEE-IP," was declared an Outlaw, and a certain Reward was therein offered for the capture of the said "WEE-UP," or "WEE-IP," Dead or Alive; and whereas it appears to me fit and proper, with reference to the circumstances of the case, that the further operation of the said Proclamation should cease:- NOW, THEREFORE, I, the GOVERNOR, in virtue of an Authority in me vested, do hereby, with the Advice of the Executive Council, repeal the said Proclamation. And I do hereby declare and order that, from the Publication of this my said Proclamation, the said "WEE-UP," or "WEE-IP," shall be entitled to the protection of the British Laws; and all and every His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony are hereby cautioned and commanded that they do henceforth abstain from any act of violence or wrong against the said "WEE-UP," or "WEE-IP," under all the pains and penalties which would by Law accompany any similar act of violence or wrong committed against a British Subject.

GOD SAVE THE KING!!

*Given under my hand and seal at Perth this fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-four,*

JAMES STIRLING,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 3, 1834*

WITH Reference to a Notice dated from this Office on the 12th February, 1833, and inserted in the Perth gazette of the 16th of the same month, relative to Notices of intended Departure from the Colony; the Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that henceforth the Certificate required, by the Port Act (2 W. IV., No. 9), to be obtained by Individuals about to leave the Colony, will not be delivered to any Applicant who shall not have inserted in two successive Gazettes, previously to his application, a Public Notice of such his intended Departure.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 3, 1834*

THE Business of the Registrar's Office having been inserted inaccurately in the Gazette of the 30th Ultimo, His Excellency the Governor directs that the following be made Public for general Information.:-

The Registrar's Office and the Secretary's are to be kept entirely separate. The Office of the Colonial Registrar is two fold.

1st As Registrar of Public Records of the Colony.

2d As Registrar of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, and Conveyances affecting Real Property arising out of Transactions of a Private-nature.

His Duty will be neither to write or receive Letters, but to receive, register, and arrange under their respective heads, Papers of the following descriptions:-

Public Papers periodically deposited by the following Departments, viz,-

The Surveyor General

Committee for auditing Accounts

Colonial Treasurer

Collector and Sub-Collectors of Revenue, and

Copies of Grants and Assignments from the Crown.

As Registrar of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, Conveyances, &c, his Office will be open every day in the week, Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays, excepted from the Hours of Twelve to Three o'Clock, for all such Searches, Registrations or Deposits as are required or permitted by the Act of Council (2 W. IV., No. 6), which Act also fully details his duties in this Department.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*September 5, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet, and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office – Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links East from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West, by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by one shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line, measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains, and (55) Fifty-five links.

For Conditions of Sale, see Gazette of the 17th of May last.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Western Australia*

*August 25, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant the following Town and Suburban Allotments:-

#### **PERTH**

E 9 – Charles Macfaull

W37 – Joseph Strelley Harris

W47 – William Ward, junior

W58 – Edmund Starling

X32 – Lowis, Houghton & Yule

Sub. No. 4 – William Knight

G 5 – Henry Trigg

W46 – James Ward

W48 – Isaac Freeman

W86 – Joseph Harris

X33 – Lowis, Houghton & Yule

Sub. No. 5 – Edward Gascoyen Collinson

Sub. No. 6 – Henry Charles Sutherland  
Sub. No. 9 – Thomas R C Walters  
Sub. No. 11 – James Solomon

Sub. No. 8 – Lowis, Houghton & Yule  
Sub. No. 10 – George Shenton

The assignments of the undermentioned are deliverable when the parties have complied with the special conditions on which they are granted.

M 4 – Joseph Moore  
M 7 – George Stokes  
M10 – Frederick G Purkis

M 6 – Moses Stokes  
M 8 – John Colin Cooper  
M21 – William Ellis

### GUILDFORD

117 – John Tuckey

### ALBANY

S4 – Matthew Liddon  
S28 – John William Andrews  
S101 – Benjamin Taylor  
S103 – Henry Attwood  
S105 – Charles Lee  
S107 – Henry David Watt  
S109 – Peter Belches  
S111 – James Daniel  
B36 – John McLeod  
93 – John Morgan Hughes  
86 – Andrew Nordberg  
88 – William Townshend  
94 – Daniel Grey  
Sub. B4 – Alexander Cheyne

S19 – Robert Smyth Mudie  
S100 – Alexander Cheyne  
S102 – Joseph S Browne  
S104 – Samuel Jackson  
S106 – Joseph W Lee  
S108 – William Thomas  
S110 – William Church  
B33 – George M Cheyne  
B29 – Thomas Brooker Sherratt  
85 – Henry Tulley  
87 – Thomas Beard  
89 – John Peter Vanquest  
Sub. B2 – Mary Anne Spencer  
Sub. A14 – John McLeod

### FREMANTLE

The assignments of the undermentioned Building

### PAGE 350

Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Government Resident there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes.

334 – Charlotte Duffield  
S559 – John Duffield, junior  
J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

353 – William Downes

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office, Perth, August 14, 1834*

THE Guildford Allotments 35 and 87 have been resigned to the Crown, and will be re-assigned to other applicants, should no claim against them be presented at this Office on or before the 9th Proximo.

J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

### COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

*Perth, September 5, 1834*

### SALE OF PUBLIC STORES

To be Sold by Public Auction on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at 12 o'Clock, at this Office, by the Government Auctioneer, the following Articles:-

1500 One Thousand Five Hundred lbs Tobacco  
540 Five Hundred and Forty Pounds Suet  
1600 One Thousand Six Hundred pounds Raisins  
Eighteen to twenty gallons Vinegar  
One Box Tea.

A deposit of Ten per Cent will be required, and the Balance when the Stores are delivered, which must take place within Three days after the Sale, or the Deposit Money will be forfeited.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
September 5, 1834*

#### **SURVEY OF LAND**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, to be endorsed "*Tender for Surveying Land,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, from such Persons as may be willing to undertake to survey the Banks of the Canning River, between Point Belches and the upper Location above Kelmscott. The Government will provide the Surveyor with the use of a Boat, Instruments, Three Soldiers for protection, &c &c

The Price to be paid per Mile of (80) Eighty chains, measured along the usual water-mark, is to be stated in Figures, and in Words at length.

Parties offering their services, will be expected to attend the opening of the Tenders at noon; and sufficient Security will be required for the due Performance of the Contract.

For further particulars, application to be made to the SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
September 5, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, to be endorsed "*Tender for Provisions,*" will be received at this Office, and opened at noon, on Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, from such Persons as may be desirous of supplying, at Perth, the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, for the use of a Surveying Party; viz. \_

Salt Meat – 60 pounds

Flour – 60 pounds

Tea – 2 pounds

Sugar – 22 ½ pounds

The Prices are to be stated in Figures and Words; and Parties tendering are requested to attend at the appointed hour.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
September 5, 1834*

WITH Reference to the General Order dated 24th February, 1831, relating to Military Officers claiming Grants of Land for long Service, and to the Admiralty Order of the 21st March, 1832, relating to Naval and Marine Officers, it is hereby expressly to be understood, that the advantages therein held out, cannot be obtained without the Production of the necessary Certificate from the General Commanding-in-Chief, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. That on the production of such Certificate to the Colonial Secretary, the parties will be required to enter into a Bond for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds that they or their families will remain in the Colony for seven years, and having so done they will receive a Certificate as to the amount to be remitted to them in the purchase of Land, which Certificate is to be produced and delivered over to the Collector of Revenue in lieu of the payment that would be required from other Settlers.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

*Grant of Land on the Swan to be let*

THAT GRANT of LAND belonging to WM LAMB, ESQ., situate on the left bank of the Swan River, adjoining the property of G F Moore Esq. and consisting of 5000 Acres, will be let at a moderate rent for such a period as may be agreed on. There is an extensive alluvial Flat on this Estate on which a considerable quantity of hay may be yearly cut – and a stream of fresh water runs through part of the property.

Apply to the PROPRIETOR, or, to W N CLARK, Solicitor.  
*Fremantle, Sept. 1st, 1834*

---000---

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Persons, Viz. –

J MORGAN	
MARY SUTHERLAND	}
and	} Servants to the above
SAHIB ALIA	}

purpose leaving the Colony, by the first vessel offering passage to Van Diemen’s Land, and all Persons having pecuniary claims upon them are requested to furnish the particulars forthwith to

J MORGAN  
*Perth, Sept 1, 1834*

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

A very eligible FARM, on the Swan, near Guildford, with, or without, a large GRANT on the Avon, near York. – For particulars, apply to MR WELLS, Perth

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

BY MR L WELCH,  
On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at Mr McDonald’s, Perth

A QUANTITY of Britannia Metal Spoons, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Oil and Table Cloths, Ivory Black, Nets, Lace, &c, the property of a Gentleman about to leave the Colony.

**NOTICE**

ANY PERSONS having claims for any Packages shipped to them in the “James Pattison”, are requested to apply to MR D SCOTT, Fremantle, and state the particulars of Package and Articles claimed, there being 7 Packages unclaimed; and any Persons having had (by mistake) any Packages delivered to them, that do not belong to them, are requested to give them up to MR D SCOTT, there being several deficient.

N.B. – There is a small Package for each of the following Persons:- Captain Meares, Mr Clarence, Mr Cowcher, and Mr Roberts, which can be received by any Person, by order of the Parties, on payment of the Expenses.

**RETIRED OFFICERS**

*(From the New South Wales Calendars)*

Upon reference to Section 2, of the Government Notice of 1st July 1831, and the 16th, and following paragraphs of the Government Order of 1st August, 1831, No. 22, it will be seen that Retired and Half-pay Officers must apply in the same form as ordinary Settlers. But instead of obtaining the remission money according to the length of service only, as therein laid down, they will be allowed such permission according to the graduated scale mentioned in the Government Notice of 6th March, 1832, which combines the advantages arising from rank and length of service.

In order to obtain this permission it is necessary,

1. That they transmit to the Colonial Secretary the written permission granted by the British Government to go on half-pay, or retire from the Service, for the purpose of settling in the Colony, and likewise shew, if not stated therein, the date of their first Commission.



2. That they enter into their usual Bond for £500 that either they or their families will reside in this Colony for seven years.
3. That they obtain a Certificate signed by the Colonial Secretary, stating the amount which they will be allowed in remission of the purchase money

### **DISCHARGED SOLDIERS**

The Regulations now in force on this subject, are those mentioned in the Government Notice of the 9th May, 1832, the Memorandum of the same date, and the Notice of the 4th June, 1823, *annexed*.

1. The Individual obtains from the Major of the Brigade, a Certificate, and presents it at the Office of the Colonial Secretary.
2. When approved by the Governor, he receives permission to select an Allotment in any place suited to small Settlers.  
In every case the selection must, within two months, be notified to the Surveyor-General in the prescribed form, the land must be put up to public sale, and the highest bidder must be declared the purchaser.
3. Before the day of sale, the Collector of Internal Revenue is informed of the amount of remission which is to be allowed, and after the bidding is accepted, and before possession is given, the party is required to wait upon that officer and execute a Mortgage of the Land for the amount of the money remitted, and also a Bond, in the penalty of £100, or Warrant of Attorney, for his personal residence on the ground, and cultivation of it during seven years.  
These Deeds must be duly executed within one month, or all claim to the land and any remission money will be forfeited.
4. If the Applicant omit to notify his selection to the Surveyor-General within two months, or if he fail (notwithstanding such notification) to avail himself of the remission by actually purchasing land within one year from the date of the original permission to select he forfeits all claim thereto.
5. Remission money is only allowed upon one portion of Land, and if the price of such portion falls short in value of the amount to be remitted, the Individual has no claim to the balance.
6. No Soldier is entitled to the benefit of these Regulations, who does not apply within 2 months from his discharge.
7. No person holding employment under Government will be allowed the remission money, and the acceptance of a situation afterwards will not be confirmed until the land purchased therewith, if within seven years, has been surrendered.

**PAGE 351**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

DEPARTURES – On the 27th ultimo, the “James Pattison”, Capt Middleton, for Madras. Passengers: Mr and Mrs Morley.

On the 28th ultimo, the “Cumberland”, Captain McDermott, for Port Augusta.  
In our notice of arrivals per “James Pattison” we omitted Mrs and Miss Bussell.

#### **IMPORTS *per* “JAMES PATTISON”**

Nineteen pieces iron, 1 barrel stone-ware, 1 cask Port, 3 bundles sheet iron, 1 case oil, 1 hhd paint (in kegs), 1 copper (containing sundries), 6 cases British cottons, 2 cases wearing apparel, 1 case ditto, 1 case pickles and preserves, for S & J Henty; 1 bale and one case for the Commissary; 1 case, Mr Carter; 4 hhds spirits, 1 barrel gunpowder, 318 boards, Messrs Habgood; 1 case apparel, Mr Brockman; 6 tierces and 7 hhds, Vinegar, Bland & Trimmer; 1 box apparel, Charles Brown; 1 ditto, Mr Whitfield; 1 case, 1 puncheon, 2 casks, W L Brockman; 3 casks, 1 trunk, H G Smith; 1 box apparel, J Lewis Esq; 1 box merchandise, M McDermott; 2 cases, Mr Roe; 7 casks wine, W Bickley; 1 case apparel, G Leake Esq; 1 box window glass, James Davey; 3 cases and 1 cask, the Governor; 8 cases and 1 cask, Mr Samson; 2 cases guns, 1 case directed to Mr Roe; 1 box, E Roberts; 1 sack, M McDermott; 1 paper parcel, G Leake Esq; Messrs Bland & Trimmer, 11 cases merchandise; Assistant Commissary General, 25 a 36 cases and packages; in dispute 8 hams; L Samson & Co., 20 boxes merchandise; 6 pipes wine, 10 quarter pipes, 6 kegs butter, 8 boxes raisins, 97 boxes candles, 2 kegs shot, G Leake; 2 barrels pork, 1 hhd ale, 1 hhd stout, 8 casks bottled beer, 2 cases bottled Port wine. In addition to the above, there are several packages directed to other individuals not mentioned in this Manifest.

Eight thorough bred horses, and 2 colts, the property of His Excellency Sir James Stirling.

# THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

AS SOON as the Members of the Council were assembled on Monday, the 25th ultimo – it being the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council since the arrival of Governor Sir James Stirling – His Excellency proposed that Strangers should henceforth be admitted and be allowed to be present during the discussions of the Council. The proposal was readily and most cordially acquiesced in, and the doors accordingly thrown open. The smallness of the room will render it necessary to limit the numbers admitted. We believe it is determined to confine it to twenty persons, and tickets will be issued by the Clerk to the Council, to that extent, on the morning of the day of the Councils called to assemble, of which due notice will be given.

The names of the New Members to be selected from the body of the Settlers have not yet transpired; they will be chosen, we should presume, before any further legislative measures are adopted.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Held at the Council Chambers, at Perth, on the 25th August, 1834*

The orders of the day being read.

The Governor moved the consideration of a Bill to amend certain Acts of the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council, so far as the same relate to the mode of appointment and tenure of Office of certain Officers thereby respectively constituted. The Bill having been read a first time, the Governor moved the suspension of the standing orders, when the Bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

The Council adjourned.

### PARDON OF WEE-IP, AND RELEASE OF THE NATIVE BILL-YOO-MERRY

AN account of the event which have occasion for the Proclamation inserted in our Journal of the 31st May, proclaiming Wee-ip, or Wee-up, to be an Outlaw, and offering a Reward for his head, has already appeared in our columns, as well as an account of the apprehension of Bill-yoo-merry. His Excellency the Governor having taken Wee-ip's case into consideration, and esteeming this a favourable opportunity of making the Aborigines acquainted with the system it is in contemplation to pursue, and regarding the importance of commencing it in perfect amity and with a general good understanding, he resolved to visit the Upper Swan in person; which determination was carried into effect on Wednesday last, Mr Norcott, Superintendent of Police, having previously been dispatched to the Head of the River to signify to the Natives that it was the Governor's desire to have an interview with Wee-ip.

On His Excellency's arrival at Mr Bull's farm, at the Head of the River, accompanied by Capt Ellis, Ton-gun, and a few other Natives were in waiting. The signal, which it was arranged should be made indicating the time when Wee-ip might make his appearance, was then given, and in about half an hour a Native came to say that Wee-ip was at a short distance from the house, but was unwilling to approach until better assured that he might do so in safety. Captain Ellis accordingly went into the bush where he was secreted, and approached him, holding up his hands – the sign of a friendly greeting. Wee-ip came forward and shook hands, his countenance still betraying considerable agitation, and evident apprehensions and distrust. These fears Captain Ellis endeavoured to remove, and Wee-ip, after a short time, allowed himself to be conducted into the presence of the Governor. Captain Ellis acting as interpreter, he was made acquainted, that the Governor had heard what had been said of his former good conduct and the several circumstances attending the late occurrence, and upon that account, as well as from a desire to make his arrival here a cause of *corroboree* (rejoicing) to the black man, he felt induced to grant his pardon, upon the condition that he would give the fullest assurance, both for himself and the whole of his tribe, that no outrage should in future be committed either by personal violence or injury to the property of any of the white people. Wee-ip seemed perfectly acquainted with the conditions, repeated them over, and said that he would spear any black man who violated them.

His Excellency then directed Captain Ellis to make known to Wee-ip, that in case of any future misconduct the punishment would be different to what it had hitherto been, that a great number of men would be mounted on horses, whose business it would be to ride through the Country punishing, with severity, any of the blacks who

molest the white people, and offering protection to the blacks as long as they behaved well. But if the black men committed any violence or robbery, he would not leave one man on this side of the Hills. That if they received any ill-treatment from a white person, they must make their complaint to Capt Ellis, who would take steps to punish the person offending. To him, also, they were to apply in case of sickness, or at times of extreme want, and that he was authorized by the Governor to give them assistance, as well as to befriend and protect them, as long as their peaceable behaviour rendered them deserving it.

All these advantages, Wee-ip was told, both he and his tribe should have, if he would undertake to be answerable for their future conduct, and that His Excellency would give him his hand in token of friendship and forgiveness. He anxiously inquired whether the Governor would then immediately give him his hand, or at some future time;- on being told that the Governor would shake hands with him instantly if he would promise to abide by the conditions, he willingly assented, and eagerly took hold of the Governor's hand.

His Excellency then gave a written order, addressed to the Jailor at Fremantle, to release Bill-yoo-merry; which Dulebub, a relative of Wee-ip's, and Tom-gun, undertook to carry to Fremantle to obtain his liberation.

The Governor caused some flour to be distributed amongst the Natives present, and they all departed in high glee. Dulebub, and Tom-gun came to Perth on the same evening, but not wishing to proceed to Fremantle, Migo and Mulligo, two Natives, belonging to a tribe more immediately in this vicinity, took the order for the prisoner's release, and proceeded with it to Fremantle.

The agitation, suspicion, and alarm which Wee-ip plainly evinced, indicated the state of fear he has been in for some time, and the readiness with which he pledged himself for the future good conduct of his tribe, is an earnest that our acts towards the Natives have struck terror into them, - an object never to be neglected, and which will now we trust tend to secure the Settler from any further aggression.

---000---

A NATIVE was caught yesterday morning in Mr Walter's garden, at Perth, in the act of steal-potatoes. After a scuffle, he was secured and conveyed to the Jail. This morning, the fact the attempt at robbery being fully established, he was taken to the spot where the attempt was made, and received three dozen lashes, after which he was liberated.

---000---

THE hasty manner in which the "James Pattison" left this port, has given rise to general complaints of the loss of packages. The Notice published by Mr Scott in our present number, will remove a portion of the blame which has been attached to the Captain and Broker of the vessel, - but, we anticipate, it will not set aside the proceedings which have been instituted by several parties to obtain redress. We purpose alluding more generally to this subject when our space will admit.

### **SPENCER'S GULF AND PORT LINCOLN**

The following Extract from a letter addressed to Mr W Trimmer, a resident in this Colony, by a friend in England, evinces the sentiments which are entertained respecting Spencer's Gulf and Port Lincoln. The letter is written by a Gentleman who has our interest at heart, and is penned in sincerity; but we must be allowed to observe that we are decidedly opposed to pursuing the example which has been set before us - namely, of endeavouring to raise ourselves by the depression of our neighbours. We have every confidence in the source from whence the opinions conveyed in this communication are derived,- but we give publicity to it more with a view to extend the information which we have long required with regard to this portion of our island, than to turn the tide of emigration, should it have commenced to set in, in that direction.

*London, 15th January, 1834*

"There is an endeavour to form a Company to get a grant of land on the Southern coast of Australia, from 122° to 141° East longitude, with the islands adjacent and to the tropic of Capricorn, I am in hopes they will *not* get a charter: if they do, on their plan, they cannot succeed; but it might for a time check emigration to your Colony. The most false and unjust assertions have been made to depreciate Swan River, and the most groundless and exaggerated accounts of the land in the neighbourhood of Spencer's Gulf, of which all that is really known is bad. One reason that I wished to inform you of this Company is, that I knew that some in this country who have friends at Swan River have been bit by this new Company, and have been writing out to

your Colony, to advise removing to it as soon as the Company is formed. Spencer's Gulf is full of breakers, and the prevailing winds, S.W. & S., set full into it. It is not known that the Murray River is navigable, for any distance, even for boats. Port Lincoln is, I believe, a good port – but the land, for a great distance, is very barren. I have stated these circumstances that you may let any one, who is likely to go thither, know the risk and uncertainty he would run.”

## HORSES FOR THE PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA

We purposed offering some remarks in our present number upon this important subject, connected with our recent importations, the press of other matter has, however, compelled us to postpone them for the present. The following Extract from Buckingham's Travels, explanatory of the trade between Bussorah and Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, which we intended to couple with our remarks, will, in the mean time, prove interesting. The rupee is valued at 1s 9d.

### PAGE 352

“Horses form the most important return next to the precious metals. These are brought into Bussorah from all the surrounding country; but those of Nejed are generally preferred. There is a standing order of the Porte prohibiting the exportation of horses from any part of the Turkish dominions, on the old principle of confining what a nation is likely to want within itself. The consequence of such a regulation, while it was adhered to, was, that no one bred horses but for his own use, or just in proportion to the demand of the market, if for the use of others. For this reason, about twenty years ago, fifty Arab horses could not have been collected in a year, for any purpose except a military one. The exportation of them to India, offering, however, a considerable profit, the Governor of Bussorah was prevailed on by bribes to wink at their being sent off in English vessels. The precedent being once established, there was no difficulty in obtaining the same privilege every year; for the Turks have such a regard for old customs, that they will do no more in favour of a former precedent, than by virtue of an order even from the Porte. The one is held sacred in proportion to its immemorial usage; the other is frequently evaded, particularly when it enjoins any thing in the light of a novelty or an innovation. From that time to the present, the exportation of horses has increased to such a degree that during this last year about 1500 horses have been sent to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. About one half of these go to the former place, one-third to Bengal, and the remainder to Madras.

The average prime cost of those sent to Bombay is about three hundred rupees, the freight one hundred, and the expense of groom and maintenance, from the day of purchase to that of sale, one hundred more. Added to this is a duty of fifty Ain paitres per head, paid to the Custom-house here, besides occasional bribes for permission to ship, and other incidental expenses; making the average cost of each horse landed in Bombay about six hundred rupees, independent of insurance, and risk of loss by death, which that does not cover. The average sale-price of horses at Bombay is about eight hundred rupees each; from which about one hundred will be probably deducted for expense of landing, maintenance until sold, brokerage on sale, &c. leaving a clear profit of one hundred rupees only per head.

The horses sent to Bengal are always of a finer kind and higher price. The greatest number of these are sent from here by the British Resident on his own private account, and the average cost of them is at least 1000 rupees each. The freight to Calcutta is two hundred rupees per head, and the duty to the Custom house from Mohammedans fifty roomies, the same as for Bombay; but for British subjects only twenty roomies. The expense of grooms and maintenance, from the day of purchase to that of sale, may be reckoned at two hundred rupees, and one hundred allowed for insurance, risk of loss by death, agency, &c; so that the average cost of each horse landed in Bengal is at least 1500 rupees. The sales are effected at a medium of 2000 rupees, or £200 sterling, which is more than is made on sending them to Bombay.

The horses sent to Madras are few, and these only when a ship can conveniently touch there on her way to China. These are equally expensive, and of the same class of finer animals which are sent to Bengal, the freight and other charges on them being exactly the same; but, from their arriving there but seldom, they produce in general a greater profit on the sale.

The usual way of conveying these horses from Bussorah to India, is in stalls, constructed by rough stanchions, between the decks of a ship, while the hold is appropriated to general cargo. The stalls run along the whole length of the deck on each side, making two ranges, and admit of a third between them going right fore and aft amidships, interrupted only by the hatchways, masts, &c. A length of six feet is allowed from the ship's side towards the centre of the deck; and along this the stanchions are fixed, at a breadth of two feet from each other,

that being the greatest room allotted to each horse, though in some ships they reduce this to seventeen inches. The front stanchions have than a cross one nailed athwart them, about three feet six inches from the deck, so as to form a breast stanchion to the horse, and prevent his coming out. This is the way in which the side ranges of stalls are fitted up. The central range resembles them, except that, from being open before and behind, there is a row of stanchions in front, with one cross one for the breast, and another row in the rear of the horse, with a cross-piece for his hind-quarters, to prevent his moving either forward or backward.

Of the horses exported to India from hence, the general age is about four years; those above seven are seldom sent, and colts under two rarely or never, except by express desire of any one ordering it. Mares are by no means so easy to be procured as horses; since the Desert Arabs almost every where prefer them for their own riding, from their giving less trouble on a journey; they keep them also for breeding; but it is not true, as has been asserted, that no consideration will induce an Arab to part with his mare, or that he would as soon think of selling his wife and family. The fact is, that mares are more useful to them than horses, and, being less beautiful and less in fashion to ride on in India, are less in demand by the purchasers at Bussorah. But a person desiring of procuring a mare might at any time obtain one for the payment of its estimated value in the country; and this would be but little more than that of a horse of the same class. It has been thought, too, that there was a law prohibiting the exportation of mares from Arabia; but this, as has already been explained, extends to horses of every description. Such an order is as permanent as ever, and remains unrepealed at Constantinople; but since the Pasha of Bagdad, though not versed perhaps in the doctrines of political economy, perceives that the supply of horses actually keeps pace with the demand, and that, though 1500 are exported annually, as many can be raised for the service of the Government as could have been done when not one was allowed to be sent away, his fears on that head are quieted. A more powerful motive, however, for his winking at the non-observance of the decree of the Sublime Porte, is, that the exportation is productive of great returns of the Custom-house here, and increases the funds of the Governor of Bussorah, who holds his place under him, and whose wealth, however acquired, he one day hopes to enjoy, as the Sultan, who is above him, does that of the Pasha.

A custom has of late crept in, of the shippers of horses demanding from the captain or owner of the ship, an advance of a hundred rupees per head, which is lent to them without interest; and neither this sum nor freight is paid until arriving at the destined port, when, if the horse on which this advance is made, dies on the passage, both the sums thus lent and the freight are lost. Injurious as this practice is to the shipping interest, it seems to be fixed beyond alteration, and has been owing to competition among Arab nauquodaha and agents, who, in endeavoring to outdo each other in the number of horses they could obtain for their vessels, have established a custom highly prejudicial to themselves. The average number conveyed in each ship from hence was formerly about eighty, but it is now a hundred.

### **FOR SALE**

3000 ACRES of Land situate on the Avon River, and adjoining a Town-site. The projected line of road to King George's Sound will touch the property.

ALSO, - Several Town Allotments and Houses in Perth and Fremantle eligibly situated.

Apply to W N CLARK, Solicitor.  
*Fremantle, August 28th, 1834*

### **TO BE LET**

THOSE eligible Premises known as the "UNION HOTEL," Fremantle, well adapted for either a Private Family, or an Hotel.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs PRATT, Fremantle; or, Mr J SOLOMON, Perth.

### **TO BE SOLD**

A COTTAGE, consisting of two Rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c, situate in Perth.

For further particulars, apply to Mr J SOLOMON, Perth.  
*August 28th.*

## **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

BY MR R LEWIS,  
*At Leeder's Hotel, Perth,*  
On the 1st day of November, 1834,  
At 12 o'Clock.

THAT very valuable and well known Estate SPRING PARK, lately the property of Sir James Hume, situated on the left side of the Swan, containing two thousand six hundred Acres, or thereabouts, bounded on the South by the lands of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, that is, on the South by Black Adder Creek.

This offers an excellent opportunity for Capitalists. The Estate is let to a respectable Gentleman for a lease of five years (four of which are nearly unexpired), the sum of £100 per annum, payable in produce, at a moderate rate. Its proximity to Guildford, which is likely to become one of the most flourishing towns in the Colony – the extent of fine meadow lands, 50 tons of hay having been made off one portion of it in one year – and the number of acres in cultivation, the delicious springs of water, which are constantly running through it in the very height of summer, together with many other advantages, too numerous to mention, render it one of the finest Estates in this Colony.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER; or, to G LEAKE, ESQ., Fremantle.

### **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt),	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 6d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 11d	Potatoes, per lb, 5d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English, 2s	Flour per lb, none
Coffee, per lb, none	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton, £-
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s; swan 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot
	Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 10, 1834*

WITH reference to the Fees and Fines payable under any existing Regulations, - Notice is hereby given, that the same are henceforth to be paid to the Collector of Revenue, whose Receipt alone will be considered as a sufficient discharge. That Persons desirous of making Searches of transacting any other Business in the Registrar's Office, for which a Fee can be demanded under the Colonial Act, will be required to produce in each particular case, a Certificate from the Collector, to the effect, that he has been paid the established Fees.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 8, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT in future all Claims and Demands on the Colonial Government which are not sent in to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the Fourth of each month, will not be ordered for Payment until the Month following.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court House, at Fremantle, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. Dated the 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1834

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**NOTICE**

THE following are the Regulations for apprenticing the Boys and Girls arriving in the Colony from the Society for the encouragement of Juvenile Emigration:-

The Indentures are not to exceed for Boys the age of 21 years, and for Girls 18 years.

They are to be found in Food and Clothing; and to receive from 1s 6d to 3s a month, according to their age.

The average Apprentice Fee returnable to the Society for each Boy or Girl to be £12, and to be paid in such time as the Committee may appoint.

Any further information may be had, by applying to Mr R McB BROWN, Secretary to the Committee, who will receive all communications on the subject.

## NOTICE

IN consequence of the decision in the Civil Court, on the 9th Instant, in the case *Parr v Butterworth*, the other Servants of the Firm of HILTON & Co. now residing in this Colony, are hereby warned, that if they do not forthwith give security to MR T PARR for the Passage Money respectively due by them, legal proceedings will be adopted for enforcing payment.

Those who wish to settle on amicable terms, are requested to apply, without delay, to W N CLARK, Solicitor, Fremantle.

*Perth, Sept. 10, 1834*

## FOR SALE

TWO BULLOCKS, in good condition, with Working Gear, a Timber Carriage with Chains, a capital Bullock Cart, an excellent Pug Mill, &c. Cows in milk, or near calving, would be taken in exchange.

Apply to Mr WELLS

*Perth, Sept 9*

## NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Colony for a short period, begs leave to return thanks to the Public for the liberal support himself and Partner have received; and he farther begs leave to state that the Business carried on hitherto, will be continued by Mr LAYTON. – Any Person having any claims against the Undersigned, are requested to send them in for liquidation; and all Persons indebted to him, are requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

B VON BIBRA

## STOLEN OR STRAYED

*From Point Walter,*

TWO GOATS, one a fawn colored, large Goat, with rather long horns and ears, and crooked off fore-leg, heavy in kid when missed.

The other a year old, black and white, undersized Goat, also in kid when missed.

Whoever shall give information at this Office leading to the recovery of the said Goats, (or if stolen), leading to the apprehension of the offender, shall be handsomely rewarded.

## FOR SALE

A fine year-old Billy Goat of the Van Diemen's Land breed.

## TO BE LET OR SOLD

A HOUSE, with four Rooms, most eligibly situated ion Mount Eliza

ALSO, - The Allotment on which the above House is built.

Apply to JOHN H MONGER

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Business heretofore transacted at Perth and Fremantle in the name of the Undersigned has this day ceased. All Persons having Claims on the same are requested to forward their Accounts for immediate payment.

And notice is further given to all Persons indebted to the Undersigned, that, in order to afford all possible facility for the liquidation of their accounts, one moiety is expected to be paid within three months, and the remainder within six months, from the present date; in default of which arrangement, their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Agent for recovery by legal process.

G LEAKE

*Fremantle & Perth, August 30. 1834*



**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT a PARTNERSHIP has this day been entered into between the Undersigned  
G LEAKE  
LUKE LEAKE  
*Fremantle, Sept. 1, 1834*

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**

EIGHT COWS and eight Calves, the Cows all in milk.  
For further particulars, apply to  
JOHN HARDEY  
*Grove Cottage, Sept. 10*

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undermentioned Persons, viz.-

J MORGAN  
MARY SUMMERLAND }  
and } Servants to the above  
SAHIB ALI }

purpose leaving the Colony, by the first vessel offering passage to Van Diemens' Land, and all Persons having pecuniary claims upon them are requested to furnish the particulars forthwith to

J MORGAN  
*Perth, Sept. 1, 1834*

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**

A very Eligible FARM, on the Swan, near Guildford, with, or without, a large GRANT on the Avon, near York. – For particulars, apply to  
MR WELLS, Perth

*Grant of Land on the Swan to be let*

THAT GRANT of LAND belonging to WM LAMB ESQ., situate on the left bank of the Swan River, adjoining the property of G F Moore, Esq.,

**PAGE 354**

and consisting of 5000 Acres, will be let at a moderate rent for such a period as may be agreed on. There is an extensive alluvial Flat on this Estate on which a considerable quantity of hay may be yearly cut – and a stream of fresh water runs through part of the property.

\*\*\* Two excellent Cows of the best breed imported into this Colony, will be let along with the Estate.

Apply to the PROPRIETOR, or, to W N CLARK, Solicitor.  
*Fremantle, Sept. 1st, 1834*

**TO BE LET**

THOSE eligible Premises known as the 'UNION HOTEL,' Fremantle, well adapted for either a Private Family, or an Hotel.

For further particulars, apply to MRS PRATT, Fremantle; or, to MR J SOLOMON, Perth

**TO BE SOLD**

A COTTAGE, consisting of two Rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c., situate in Perth.  
For further particulars, apply to  
MR J SOLOMON, Perth  
*August 28th*

## **FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND**

*To sail positively on the 21st Instant,*

THE schooner "ISABELLA."  
For Freight or Passage, inquire of L LUKIN, North Fremantle.

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
September 13, 1834*

AS the protracted absence of the Government Schooner "Ellen" and of other vessels, whose arrival with Provisions has for some time been daily expected, renders it expedient to adopt some immediate precautions against the consequences of still further possible delay, by a timely economy in the consumption of the existing supply of Meat and Flour, whether in the Government Store or in the possession of Individuals, - His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified to all to whom it may concern, that after the date of this Notice,

1st, - The rations to be advanced by Government in conformity with the Circular Notice from this Office, dated the 11th June last, to Settlers receiving into their employment Labourers assigned them by the Government, will be reduced to ½ lb Meal or Flour, & increased to 1½ lb Meat.

2d, - That Rations to Labourers in the employ of Government, and to all such as shall receive assistance from Government in the character of destitute persons, will be increased to 1½ lb Meat and reduced to ½ lb Meal, to Men; and ½ lb Meal and ½ lb Meat, to Women and Children.

3d, - That Persons possessing means of purchase, but unable to meet with Flour for sale, will be allowed, on application to the Colonial Secretary, to purchase from the Public Store a weekly Quantity of Flour, not exceeding for each adult 3½ lbs, at the undermentioned prices.

4th, - That holders of any disposable Quantity of Meal, Flour, Wheat or Barley, are requested to place the same at the disposal of the Government for the general good; when they will receive in return for the same, on delivery at the Public Store, Payment after the following Scale:-

For Wheat 8d per lb.

- Flour 1s
- Barley 4d

And in order that these measures of Public economy may not be frustrated by Private waste, His Excellency earnestly enjoins all Heads of Families, and others in possession of Meal or Flour, or of any substitute for the latter, to exercise in the consumption of these important Articles of sustenance, that scrupulous frugality which Private Interest and Public Duty alike so impressively demand.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, September 13, 1834.*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 19th Instant, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may feel disposed to supply the Military Stations of Perth, Upper Swan, Kelmescott, York, and the Murray River, with such Quantities of any of the following Vegetables as may from time to time be required at those Stations; viz.-

Potatoes	Carrots
Cabbages	Onions, and
Turnips	Beet Root

The price per l lb to be stated in Words at length; and the Parties contracting to be prepared to commence the Contract on Monday, the 22d Instant.

Any further particulars will be made known on application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DEPARTURE. – On Thursday, the 11th Instant the Cutter “Fanny”, for King George’s Sound navigated by Mr S Henty.

A MAIL is open for King George’s Sound.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834

The Government Notices which appear above were sent to us too late for insertion under the usual head.

The importance of the request, that the strictest frugality may prevail, although bearing at the first view a needless recommendation, will be appreciated by those who entertain proper feelings of humanity. The few individuals possessed of a superabundance, we hope, for the honor and credit of our community, will come forward to relieve the wants of their neighbours – actuated by motives of benevolence, and not with the sordid and uncharitable disposition some have evinced.

### IMPROVEMENTS AT PERTH

The workmen, within the last day or two, have commenced the demolition of the old Government House, the site being required for the new Building His Excellency purposes erecting on this spot. About fourteen labourers have been employed in clearing the ground adjoining the late Government Garden, and a portion is already enclosed for a paddock. Near this will be erected a stable, for the reception of His Excellency’s valuable stud.

The ground upon which the old Government house stood, with the late Government garden &c, is now, we believe, the property of the Governor, by purchase, at a valuation (rumour states of £600), estimated by a committee consisting of the Surveyor General, the Civil Engineer, and the Collector of Revenue; and all the improvements will be effected at His Excellency’s private expense. A line of fence from the jetty to the corner fronting A Collie Esq’s residence, and from thence along the main street to the termination of the row of buildings formerly occupied as Government offices, taking a due line from this corner to the water side, will enclose the whole of the property; and when completed, will form a striking and valuable improvement to the town. A reserve, we hear, has been made along the water side for the public, and it is in contemplation to form a macadamized road, extending from the East end of the town round the point under Mount Eliza, holding the occupant of each allotment on the line of road liable, at a certain established rate, for a portion of the expenses. This is a favourable time for effecting so desirable an improvement, and we hope that no narrow-minded views on the part of the inhabitants will throw any obstacles in the way of its being carried as speedily as practicable into effect. We would suggest, however, that it might be left to the option of those persons possessing allotments along the line of road, to supply materials or to construct their own portion of the causeway in lieu of a payment in money. Or, the more preferable plan would be – we are not aware but it may be under consideration – for the Government to effect the improvement, levying a certain stipulated rate, payable, a moiety on the completion of the road, and the remainder at stated intervals.

---000---

HAVING heard the inquiry made – “why in Manning’s case should bail be taken?” – we would inform those ignorant of the subject that when an offender is arrested, the Justice before whom he is brought is bound immediately to inquire into the circumstances of the alleged crime; if the charge appears wholly groundless, the prisoner must be forthwith discharged; otherwise he must be *committed*, or give BAIL to answer the accusation.

To refuse or to delay to *bail* any person bailable is an offence against the statute as well as common law: Formerly all felonies were bailable, but many offences are now excepted by statute. No Justice of the Peace can bail upon a charge of treason, nor murder, nor arson, nor manslaughter, if the prisoner be clearly the slayer, and not barely suspected to be so. But in cases of other felonies committed by persons of bad character, and notorious thieves, *the justices may bail or not at their option*.

## JUVENILE EMIGRATION

A Meeting of the Committee appointed to superintend the apprenticing and disposal of the Children placed, in England, under the charge of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, and recently arrived by the "James Pattison", took place at the Government-house on Tuesday last, when it was determined to give publicity to the Notice which appears in this day's Journal.

From this may be collected, the terms of apprenticeship, which we consider highly liberal, and advantageous to those Settlers requiring additional cheap labour.

The present pressure of the times, arising from the scarcity of provisions, has rendered this an unfavourable moment for the introduction or commencement of a new system; the Children are therefore not all permanently settled, but, with the exception of two boys, have obtained such situations, as it is to be hoped their good conduct will cause them to retain. The anxiety of the Parent Society to have the moral and religious instruction of the children properly attended to, is evinced in the following paragraph, which we have selected from the suggestions upon forming the Committee:-

"It is to be hoped, in the first place, that the Colonists not only as a body but individually feel, that the transmission of Children from this Society, or from this Country, must depend upon the care and attention that is bestowed upon them in the Colony: should it come to the knowledge of this Society that any ill-treatment, over-work, or evil example is shewn them, all emigration from this Country would immediately cease; it is only in perfect faith then, that the Children will be treated by the Colonists as they would behave towards their own offspring, with that attention to their health, cleanliness and happiness, and particularly to their religious and moral welfare, that this Society consent to enter largely with the Colonies, in this important and magnificent system of filling up their want of certain labour, with healthy Children of both sexes for indenture."

We have long regarded the introduction of this species of labour as highly beneficial to the Colony, and have not failed to advocate its accomplishment;- at length we are placed in a situation to judge of its merits from practical observation; and

### PAGE 355

as much depends upon the conduct of the master as well as the lad, we hope to hear of a strict observance of the injunctions laid down in the preceding paragraph, in order that the system may be fairly tried, and encouragement be given to the Parent Society to keep our wants fully and amply provided for.

Eleven boys were left at King George's Sound, and the apprentice money, £132, we hear, is ready to be transmitted to England by the first opportunity. To the full extent of the engagements which have been made here, we fear, we shall not be prepared to follow this example; the Committee, however, we are glad to find, have expressed a determination to offer every facility in the arrangement of the period of payment, consistent with the power vested in them, and a due regard for the interests of Society. We have heard it hinted that an annual payment of £6 is likely to be accepted.

To insure the Society at home that the number of Children they may send will never exceed an assurance of protection and usefulness, a registry will be kept of the names and description of apprentices required by all the applicants in our Colony, and the demands will be forwarded from time to time to the Committee in London.

---000---

An attempt was made by a Native a few days ago – his name is not known to us, but we believe it can be easily ascertained, - to commit some violence upon a female residing at a farm on the Upper Swan. These attempts have been numerous, and in many instances concealed from public knowledge, to avoid the consequent exposure. Some steps ought certainly to be taken to punish this offence. If the Native can be identified, let the severest chastisement mark our disgust and abhorrence of even the attempt.

## **PETTY SESSIONS, FREMANTLE,**

*Before G Leake, Esquire, - Friday, 5th Inst.*

*William Manning* was charged by Mr Habgood with stealing various goods from his store, where Manning has been for some time at work. A search warrant was granted, and a quantity of goods were found in his house, some of which were identified, and Manning was held to bail to stand his trial for larceny at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.

### **CIVIL COURT**

*Perth, September 9 & 10, 1834*

Before W H MACKIE, Esq., Commissioner

As soon as the Commissioner had taken his seat, the Warrant of Appointment was read by the Registrar Clerk, and the business of the day commenced.

The Commissioner, requested the gentlemen acting as Agents in the Court, to consult together and determine whether it would be advisable in future to commence the Sittings of the Court at 9 o'clock. After some little hesitation, a general opinion was expressed that the hour of 10 would be more convenient, in order to enable persons residing at a distance to reach Perth and be present at the opening of the Court. The Commissioner intimated that no Judgment by Default would be entered until the close of the day.

*D Scott v S Henty* – This was an action to recover £120, the amount of a Judgment in the Civil Court obtained against J P Armstrong, who it was alleged had been conveyed away to Van Diemen's Land in the cutter "Fanny".

Mr Scott, Harbour Master, was the nominal plaintiff, and the defendant (Mr S Henty) was one of the bondsmen for the observance of the Port regulations.

Mr Clark, for the plaintiff, explained the particulars of the case, and called Arthur White, the Master of the "Fanny", to prove that Armstrong had been taken on board out side of Rottenest Island.

Arthur White declined answering any questions.

The Commissioner held that the Bond was conditioned for the personal observance of the requisitions and prohibitions contained in the Act for the regulation of Pilotage and Shipping, and could not extend to any other. Some act must be proved done by Mr Henty, to render the action maintainable.

Mr Laurence, for the defendant, stated that he had other points to urge, but as the strongest grounds for claiming a Nonsuit had been alluded to by the Commissioner, he would forbear entering upon them.

Plaintiff – *Nonsuited.*

*L Welch v Geo Johnson* – To recover £50, the purchase money of two allotments at Perth, the property of R M Lyon, sold under an execution.

Mr Johnson acknowledged having made the purchase, but that he merely acted as an Agent for Mr Lyon. He did not disclose at the time that he was bidding as an Agent, as he was ignorant of the necessity of doing so, and Mr Lyon engaged to arrange the affair so as to relieve him from any responsibility.

Mr Lyon here stepped forward to harranque the bench, when the Commissioner called out warmly, "Lyon, be silent; you are not known in the Proceedings before me, and I will not hear you unless as a witness, and on your oath." Lyon still presuming to address the Bench, he received an intimation, that he would be turned out of the Court, if he did not desist. "Then," says Lyon, "rather than be turned out, I'll sit down."

The Commissioner observed that the affair seemed to have been conducted with considerable artifice, the object of which was not very apparent. He was sorry for Mr Johnson, but as he had allowed himself to be drawn into the difficulty, the orders of the Court could not be annulled to relieve him.

Judgment for the full amount.

*J Davey v --- Laurence*, Agent for Peter Shadwell. – This was an action to recover £65 for work and labour done upon a grant of land on the Upper Swan.

It appeared by the statement of Mr Graham, Agent for the plaintiff, that he (the plaintiff) was to have a claim upon the land for any improvements he might effect on behalf of Mr Shadwell; but

The Commissioner, after examining the documents placed before him, adjudged that there was nothing in them to fix upon the ground a liability for the expenses incurred; the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

*Lyon v Nairn* – To recover £241 4s 6d, bring money advanced for passage of defendant and his family, and for the hire and use of forge tools.

The defendant denied the debt, and stated that he had now been nearly five years in the Colony, and this was the first time he had received the slightest intimation from the plaintiff that he had such a claim against him.

The Commissioner allowed the case to be postponed.

*Parr v Butterworth* – This was an action to recover £25 for passage-money, the defendant being an indentured servant to the plaintiff. The defendant claimed a set-off for five month's wages as cook on board the vessel, which being allowed at £2 10s per month, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for the balance.

*Monday & Davey v Kingsford* – For goods sold and delivered amounting to £15 10s 6d. - Judgment by default.

*Lockyer v the same* - Judgment by default.

*Curtis v King* – Judgment by default.

## **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"*

### **THE UNION CLUB**

*Res parvae concordia crescunt*

SIR, - The benefits which might hereafter accrue to this Colony from the establishment of a society accordant in principle and action to the above title, are so obvious that more than a rapid review of some few of them would on this occasion be tedious and unnecessary. They consist of, the associating of acquaintance; the commencing or cementing of friendship; the convenience and comforts of a well-attended room and table at all times ready for the reception and entertainment of the members; who, as the institution is evidently intended to be more of a public than private nature, may be supposed to consist of those individuals of the various professions and interests, constituting a community, who, respectable in their habits and manners, are entitled by courtesy and modern usage to rank as Gentlemen. Here, although not founded for the express purpose, subjects of general interest would occasionally arise, and the welfare of the whole, springing from the union of the separate interests of the individuals of each class, might, by discussion, be better understood and promoted.

Impressed with these ideas and expectations, I, a few days ago, entered, as I have been for some years accustomed, the apartment dedicated to the future meetings of the Society, and where, as I was informed by the proprietor, the first meeting would be held on that afternoon or the following day. The list, in alphabetical order, of the founders, for such must be considered those members who, without the formality of recommendation or election by ballot, are originally in the Society, was suspended over the mantle-piece; and on glancing over the names it was easy to discriminate the component parts and the spirit presiding at its formation. The several classes deemed eligible for admission would naturally have each their representatives, to whom the future candidate might appeal for recommendation and support; in short, the fulcra on which the machine was to turn. Thus the commissioned Officer desirous of becoming a member would lean on his class, the Public Officer, the Agriculturist, or others respectively on their own. The list being spread out in this manner, appears to consist of the following:-

The Officers of the Colonial Government,

The Officers of the detachment of the 21st Regt.,

The Agriculturists,

Some Officers of the detachment of the 63rd Regt recently removed from the Colony;

together with a few names of persons, who, having transiently visited the place, are supposed, perhaps with reason, to entertain an interest in its welfare and progress. But there is one class, that of the Trader or Merchant, to which I have the honor to belong, altogether omitted; and to the propriety, the justice and decency of this insulting exclusion, it is my purport to direct your attention.

The motto which I have selected for this letter is that of one of those eminent associations of this class in England, whose rank and influence has in all times been acknowledged and respected by a wise and enlightened policy – a policy which it would be well for this unfledged community to imitate, instead of, with bloated and premature aspirings, scattering its members into opposing and enfeebling castes. I may possibly in a future letter make some observations on the peculiar and exclusive qualifications of the classes enumerated who have assumed to themselves the power of proscribing this. Let us allow for a moment that the connection with trade be that of contaminating and polluting tendency affected by our high minded exclusives, few of the members of those two admissable classes, which may be called the fixed or residing, are entirely exempt from the practice; from the highest, who may occasionally be detected in sly dalliance with the nymph at cent. per cent., to the most humble who hawk from house to house their supernumerary comforts in barter for actual and pressing wants, they may safely congratulate themselves on the double qualification of being eligible to the Bankrupt Laws as well as to this Society. It is unjust thus to attempt the degradation and proscription of a class which has, equally with others, embarked capital and exhausted energies as fruitlessly and perhaps as hopelessly? Has it conferred no benefits to the community? Are there no obligations due to its members remaining undischarged? The slender thread which connects the world with this remote and insignificant spot vibrates in their hands. From one extremity of the Settlement to the other, let me ask, where is the house, built, the garden or field cultivated or stocked, unaided by their credit or capital? An “Union” Club it is with mingled feelings of indignation and contempt, that I look down on the mis-shaped abortion, bearing on its head and front a falsehood, it is dis-union, dismemberment, separation.

I am Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
A TRADER

## **ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA**

The principle objects with which it is proposed to establish the Bank bearing the above title, the following Prospectus will fully develop. We are indebted to a friend, who is likely to be connected with this Establishment, for the loan of the prospectus; and knowing the general anxiety which has for some time prevailed to obtain full information upon this subject, we have given the particulars of the projected scheme, earnestly hoping,

### **PAGE 356**

and repeating the sentiments of those around us, that we may participate in the benefits of so valuable an institution, as well as contribute to it advancement. Our properties have daily and gradually, to a partial extent, been falling into the hands of the usurious mortgagee, and warrants of Attorney, and Judgments for security, are hanging over the heads of many of our community; from these, and to give activity to our many resources, this Bank, or similar source, might with security relieve us. The day is not far distant, judging from present appearances, when this will be imperatively required; we seek therefore that all who are interested in this subject – and what portion of our community is not? – will bestir themselves to a timely consideration of its importance, and estimate the necessity of a public manifestation of our wants, coupled with a requisition, that so estimable an institution may extend its operations to our Colony. The course is opened to the Colonists, and they are now in full possession of the objects contemplated by the proprietors of the Australasian bank; whatever motive may tend to supineness, let it not be attributable to a slothful disregard of our own interests.

## **PROSPECTUS OF “THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH AFRICA”**

The concurrent testimony of many public writers and well informed persons has proved to demonstration, that sources of present prosperity and future greatness abound in Australia, Van Diemen’s Land, the Cape of Good Hope, and various other British Colonies, - but that they are in a great degree unavailing to the Colonies and the Parent Country, from the want of the proper means of development.

This indisputable fact is followed by another not less so, namely, that no means can be devised more efficacious to work a rapid improvement in the Colonies than the establishment therein of JOINT STOCK BANKS, with ample Capital, and conducted on sound principles, nor can a moment be chosen more favourable to the success of an undertaking for that purpose than the present, when inactive Capital superabounds, and the principles of safe Banking are so well understood.

With reference to the advantages which the proprietors of such Establishment may derive therefrom, it can be safely averred, from the most authentic information, that money so invested and employed is likely to yield a *very liberal interest*.

Various Meetings of Gentlemen connected with the mercantile interests of London and concerned in the prosperity of the Colonies, have been held, to decide on the best means for promoting the formation of the Establishments above-mentioned, at which the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. - That a Chartered Metropolitan Establishment be formed forthwith, for the purpose of establishing banks in the Colonies of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, the Cape of Good Hope, and their dependencies, and called, by permission, "THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH AFRICA."

The principal objects of the Charter shall be the recognition of the Company as a Body Politic and Corporate, with the authority to circulate their Notes, and to establish Banks in the aforesaid Colonies, a limitation of responsibility to the amount of each individual's share, a power to increase the Capital of the Company *after the full amount of the Capital originally subscribed shall have been paid up, &c, &c, &c.*

2. - That the Capital *to be now subscribed* consist of 6000 shares of £50 each (£300,000), - namely,  
5000 shares for Great Britain,  
1000 ditto for the Colonies.

(the latter to be apportioned as the Directors may hereafter deem expedient), to be paid up as follows:-

£10 per share on subscribing  
£10 ditto at 6 months.  
£10 ditto at 12 months.  
£10 ditto at 18 months.  
£10 ditto at 24 months.

3. - That the Directors be empowered to increase the capital of the Company from time to time to double the amount first subscribed *after the original Capital shall be wholly paid up*, and that the additional shares created by such increase of Capital be first offered to the shareholders in the Company for the time being.

4. - That the Business of the Company be conducted on the system so successfully pursued in Scotland and by the provincial Bank of Ireland.

5. - That the affairs of the Company be managed in London by a Board of Directors, and in the Colonies, by persons appointed by them, and assisted, if it be deemed expedient, by local Directors, nominated from the proprietors in the Colonies by the London Board of Management.

6. - That the following Gentlemen be nominated as Directors in London:-

Right Hon. Henry Ellis	Edward Blount, Esq.
Olvier Farrer, Esq.	John Wright, Esq.
C B Baldwin, Esq.	J Montefiore, Esq.
R Norman, Esq.	J S Brownrigg, Esq.
Sir Andrew Green	L P Macqueen, Esq.
S E Magan, Esq.	M B Rennie, Esq.
W A Mackinnon, Esq.	W S Davidson, Esq.
G Stone, jun. Esq.,	W Sargent, Esq.
E Barnard, Esq.	

7. - That the Qualification for a Director be *Twenty shares*.

8. - That Certificates be issued for the Company's shares and admitted as evidence of the Proprietors title.



9. - That no shares shall be transferred after a call is made until the money is paid, and that all shares be liable to forfeiture for non-payment of the calls.

10. - That each Proprietor shall be entitled to vote at General Meetings according to the number of his or her shares in the following proportions – namely:-

For 5 shares and under 10	1 vote
10 ditto and under 20	2 votes
20 ditto and under 50	3 votes
50 ditto and upwards	4 votes

11. - That a General Meeting of Proprietors be annually convened for determining upon all questions that may occur relative to the Company's Business, and that the Directors lay before every such Meeting a Report of the Company's affairs.

12. – That the Directors be empowered to commence operations and establish Banks in the aforesaid Colonies forthwith, to make calls upon the Subscribers, to appoint such Officers, Servants, &c., as they may consider requisite to transact any Business on behalf of the Company that may be deemed necessary.

13. – That a Deed of Co-partnership, recognizing the previous Acts of the Directors, and containing the necessary powers for conducting the affairs of the Company, with the usual covenants, be forthwith prepared under their direction, and that such Deed be signed by every shareholder on or before payment of the second instalment.

A similar Deed to be signed by shareholders in the Colonies.

In pursuance of the preceding Resolutions, the Directors have considered it requisite to form an Establishment for conducting the Company's affairs in London, and for holding their Meetings; they have accordingly taken an Office, and have engaged Mr Frederick Boucher to act as their Clerk and Secretary; they have also appointed Messrs Wright & Co. to be the Bankers, and Messrs Farrer & Co. to be the Solicitors of the Company.

Persons desirous of becoming shareholders in the said Company, *upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore specified*, may make written application for shares to the Secretary, at the Company's Office.

**SELECT POETRY**  
**TRANSLATION FROM THE GULL LANGUAGE**

BY DOCTOR BOWRING

*Scripta manet*

'Twas graved on the Stone of Destiny, \*\*\*  
In letters four, and letters three;  
And ne'er did the King of the Gulls go by  
But those awful letters scared his eye;  
For he knew a Prophet Voice had said,  
As long as those words by man were read,  
The ancient race of the Gulls should ne'er  
One hour of peace or plenty share.  
But years on years successive flew,  
And the letters still more legible grew –  
At top, a T, an H, an E,  
And underneath, D.E.B.T.

Some thought them Hebrew, - such as Jews,  
Who deal more in Scrip than Scripture, use;  
While some surmised 'twas an ancient way  
Of keeping accounts (well known in the day  
Of the famed Didlerius Jeremias,  
Who had thereto a wonderful bias),  
And proved in books, most learn'dly boring,  
'Twas called the *Pontick* way of scoring.

Howe'er this be, there never was yet  
Seven letters of the alphabet,  
That, 'twixt them, formed so grim a spell,  
Or scared a land of Gulls so well,  
As did this awful riddle-me-ree  
Of T.H.E. D.E.B.T.

Hark! – It is struggling Freedom's cry;  
“Help, help, ye nations, or I die;  
“’Tis Freedom's fight, and, on the field  
“Where I expire *your* doom is seal'd.”  
The Gull King hears the awakening call,  
He hath summon'd his Peers and Patriots all,  
And he asks, “Ye noble Gulls, shall we  
“Stand basely by at the fall of the Free,  
“Nor utter a curse, nor deal a blow?”  
And they answer, with voice of thunder, “no.”

Out fly their flashing swords in the air! –  
But, - why do they rest suspended there?  
What sudden blight, what baleful charm,  
Hath chill'd each eye, and checked each arm?  
Alas, some withering hand hath thrown  
The veil from off that fatal stone,  
And pointing now, with sapless finger,  
Showeth where dark those letters linger, -  
Letters four, and letters three,  
T.H.E. D.E.B.T.

At sight thereof, each lifted brand  
Powerless falls from every hand;  
In vain the patriot knits his brow, -  
Even talk, his staple, fails him now.  
In vain the King like a hero treads,  
His Lords of the treasury shake their heads;  
And to all his talk of “brave and free,”  
No answer getteth His Majesty  
But, “T.H.E. D.E.B.T.”

In short, the whole Gull nation feels  
They're fairly spell-bound, neck and heels;  
And so, in face of the laughing world,  
Must e'en sit down, with banners furl'd,  
Adjourning all their dreams sublime  
Of glory and war to – some other time.

\*\*\* *Liafail, or the stone of Destiny, - for which see Westminster-abbey. (The Times)*

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d
Butter (salt),	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, (fresh) 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 1s	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d

Ditto, English  
Coffee, per lb, none  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                    swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Flour per lb, none  
Wheat, per bushel  
Hay, per ton,  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
Tobacco, per lb  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 16, 1834*

WHEREAS a certain Act (2 Wm IV No. 10), intituled "An Act to impose certain Duties on Imported Spirituous Liquors," which expired on the thirtieth day of June last past, was continued in force by the Provisions of another Act (5Wm IV No. 1) for that purpose passed, and the Period thereby extended being about to expire on the thirtieth of this present Month;- Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Legislative Council on Monday next, the 22d Instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Bill to make Provision for the renewal of the said Act.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 16, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday next, the 23d Instant, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the Carpenters' and Joiners', as also the Masons' and Plasterers' Work, required for an additional Building to the Jail at Fremantle, all the Stone for building being supplied by Government on the spot.

The Price must be stated in full in writing and must be for the entire Work undertaken to be performed complete, in a good substantial and workman like manner.

For Plan and Specification, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth; or, to the GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, Fremantle.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 16, 1834*

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 26th day of this Month, for the supply of HORSES for the use of the Mounted Police.

The Horses to be not less than three years of age, nor more than seven, perfectly sound, and in every respect qualified for Cavalry purposes.

All Persons purposing to offer Horses of the above description, are requested to send in to the Principal Superintendent of the Mounted Police at least three days before the above mentioned day, a written description of each animal, to afford this Officer an opportunity for Inspection.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 16, 1834*

WITH reference to the Restrictions imposed on Occupants of Land by a certain Article of the Land Regulations, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the following Extract, dated 30th July, 1833, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be published for general Information:—"I have now to authorize you to remove this Restriction in respect to the Lands of bona fide Settlers, and to permit the alienation of such portions of them as they shall wish to dispose of, without requiring a previous surrender of a part to the Crown, according to the Plan suggested by Lord Goderich, should the removal of all Impediments to the free Transfer of this description of Property, be calculated to advance the Settlement of the Country, and to lead to the extensive cultivation of the Lands which the Settlers may respectively occupy.

"In consenting, however, to abandon, on behalf of the Crown, the restriction imposed on the original Regulations on the alienation, within a prescribed period, of the Lands in question, I deem it right to accompany the boon by the three following qualifications:-

First, - That the Land so alienated should be still subject to all the Conditions, in regard to the Cultivation and Improvement, when transferred to other hands, to which it was liable when in those of the original Documents.

Secondly, - That His Majesty's Rights to levy the Fine of Sixpence per Acre, to which Lands are liable under the sixth Clause of Regulations, issued from this Office in January and February, 1829, if not improved to the extent specified within three years from the date of occupation;- and to resume the whole, at the end of ten years, if not then improved to the manner required by those Regulations;- and to resume, without compensation, any portion of unimproved Land, which may be required, within ten years of the date of occupation, for Public purposes, shall all and severally remain in full force and effect, and be binding upon the party to whom Land may be transferred or alienated by the original Grantee from the Crown.

Thirdly, - That no alienation of Land shall be permitted, upon any consideration whatever, in the case of persons who may either have left the Settlement, or who may be preparing to do so, after disposing of their property; and you will distinctly understand, that, where Parties, to whom Land has been assigned, shall have quitted the Settlement, under such circumstances you are fully authorized to effect the immediate Resumption of such Land, as directed by Lord Goderich, in his dispatch of the 8th March, to which I have before referred."

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 17, 1834*

THE accompanying Rules and Regulations in regard to the future assignment of Town Allotments having been adopted by the Governor, in concurrence with the Advice of the Executive Council, the same are hereby published for the information of all whom they may concern:-

- 1.- The Town and Suburban Allotments open to selection of the Public, will be published from time to time in the Surveyor-General's Office, by authority of the Governor, where they may be inspected during the established Office Hours, as also at the Offices of the several Government Residents.
2. - Persons desirous of obtaining Town or Suburban Allotments from the Crown, can do so only by purchase, and must apply for the same in a certain printed Form, to be had at the Offices of the Collector of Revenue, at Perth, or Sub-Collectors, at Out-stations, on payment of a fee of (2s 6d) Two Shillings and Sixpence, duly acknowledged on the Form.
3. - This Form is to be filled up by the Applicant with Christian and Surname at length, and forwarded to the Surveyor-General, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, on the 15th and 30th of each Month, with such remarks as the case may require, when, if approved, it will be advertised for Sale by Public Auction in four successive Gazettes.

4. – The size of Town or Building Allotments will be described in the Official Plans; and the general size of Suburban Lots will be four Acres. Any greater or smaller quantity of Land in a Town-site, will be put up at such price as may be notified at the time of Sale.

5. – The Right of Occupation of the Lots under guarantee of a full Title, when the requisite improvements are performed within the specified time, will be put up separately at the following minimum price for each Town-site:-

<b>Town-site</b>	<b>Town Allotments of One Acre or less</b>	<b>Suburban Allotments of 1 Acre and upwards</b>
Perth	£5	£2 per Acre
Fremantle	£5	£2 ditto
Albany	£5	£2 ditto
Guildford and West Guildford	£2	£1 ditto
York	£2	£1 ditto
Kelmscott	£2	£1 ditto
Augusta	£2	£1 ditto

6. – The highest Bidder, who will be considered the purchaser, must pay into the hands of the Auctioneer, at the time of Sale, a Deposit of ten per cent on the Amount of purchase-money, and the remainder of the purchase-money, within one Calendar month, under penalty of forfeiting both the Deposit and all claim to the Lot.

7. – On payment of the whole amount of purchase money to the Collector of Revenue or one of the Sub-Collectors, and on the production of his Receipt for the Amount, the Purchase will be furnished by the Colonial Secretary with an Official Document, duly authorizing him to take possession of the Land for the purpose of effecting the Improvements required by the existing Regulations applicable to the Town in which the Allotments may be situated, as published in the *Perth Gazettes* numbers 16 and 17.

8. – On due proof of the stipulated Improvements having been effected upon any Allotment so obtained, the Purchaser will be entitled to the fee simple of it, on producing to the Colonial Secretary the Receipt of the Collector or Sub-Collectors of revenue, for the sum of Forty-five Shillings, payable thereon for preparing and enrolling the same.

9. – On a Purchaser failing to comply with the established Regulations on any Allotment in the towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Albany, within two years from the date of his permission to take possession of the same, or within one year with respect to an Allotment on any other Town-site in the Colony, the Right of Occupation in the Lot will be forfeited, after three month's notice to that effect, should such Improvements not be completed within that time.

10. – Allotments liable to forfeiture under the Provisions of the preceding Article, will be re-opened for general selection, unless a Sum equal to the original Amount of purchase-money be paid to the Grantee for a corresponding extension of time to complete the required improvements.

11. – Should the Grant in Fee simple not have been obtained at the expiration of the extended Period, referred to in the preceding Paragraph, all claim to the Lot will be forfeited, and it will again be put up to Public Sale, on the application of any other Individual.

12. – No remission of Purchase-money or Fees payable on purchase of Town or Suburban Allotments will be allowed to any Naval or Military Officer on account of rank or length of Service.

13. – Persons desirous of purchasing Allotments in those situations not marked out for location will, under particular circumstances, only be allowed to apply for the same specifying fully for the Governor's consideration the objects for which such Allotments are required, and accurately describing their position and extent.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
**PETER BROWN,**  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Surveyor-General's Office, Perth  
17th day of Sept., 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant the following Town Allotments:-

**PERTH**

V33 Arthur Clapp  
W29 Michael Studsor  
36 John Davis  
W59 Alexander Anderson

The assignments of the undermentioned are deliverable when the parties have complied with the special conditions on which they are granted

M2 William Gibbs  
M2 Henry Burgess  
M5 Louis de Mayo

**FREMANTLE**

The assignments of the undermentioned Building Allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Government resident there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes:-

No. 377 James Stokes  
No. 384 George Lloyd  
J S ROE  
*Surveyor-General*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court House, at Fremantle, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon. Dated the 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1834

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**SHERIFF'S OFFICE, SEPT. 18, 1834**

In the Civil Court, -  
*Monger v Lyon*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on SATURDAY, the 27th Inst., at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at Leeder's Hotel, Perth, the following Property, (unless this execution be previously satisfied,) subject to such conditions as shall then be produced and read:-

ALL the right of the Deft. to 3713 Acres of Land on the Avon River.

All the right of the Deft. to 10 Acres of Land on Rottenest Island.

All the right of Deft. to the following Town Allotments:-

Fremantle, Nos 19 and 31.

Kingstown, No. 15.

All the right in and to a certain Grant of Land on the Swan River called "Spring Mount."

GEO FREDERICK STONE  
*Under Sheriff*

***Notice is hereby given,***

THAT MR LAWRENCE WELCH has been appointed a Sheriff's Officer for this Colony.

GEO FREDERICK STONE  
*Under Sheriff*

***Notice is hereby given,***

THAT any Business connected with the Sheriff's Department may be done by applying at the Office of the Undersigned between the Hours of Ten and Two every day, except Saturdays and Holidays.

GEO FREDERICK STONE  
*Under Sheriff*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

CAPTAIN HENDERSON, given notice that he is about to leave the Colony in the Schooner "Mary", and requests that all Claims against him may be immediately sent in for liquidation.

*Fremantle, Sept 19.*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

MR THOMAS PARR, gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony in the Schooner "Mary," and requests that all Claims against him may be immediately sent in for liquidation.

*Fremantle, Sept 19.*

## **TO BE SOLD**

*Or Exchanged for Produce or Live Stock*

AN excellent London made CORN MILL, with French stones and brass bearings, complete – has a fly wheel five feet in diameter. Apply at the STORES of T.R.C. WALTERS.

*Perth, Sept 16.*

## **To be Raffled for,**

A NEW SEINE, just imported, forty fathoms long, complete, with Corks and Leads.  
For particulars, apply to MR LEEDER; or, MR L WELCH.

## **NOTICE**

IN consequence of the decisions in the Civil Court, on the 9th Instant, in the case *Parr v Butterworth*, the other Servants of the Firm of HILTON & Co. now residing in this Colony, are hereby warned, that if they do not forthwith give security to MR T PARR for the Passage Money respectively due by them, legal proceedings will be adopted for enforcing payment, Those who wish to settle on amicable terms, are requested to apply, without delay, to W N CLARK, Solicitor, Fremantle.

*Perth, Sept 10, 1834*

## **TO LET**

GOOD PASTURAGE, for ten or twelve Head of CATTLE, at Burswood.  
For further particulars, apply to MR J CLARKSON, Peninsular Farm

## **FRESH FISH**

GEORGE REWELL, returns his thanks to the Inhabitants of Perth for the support he has received, and begs to acquaint them that he will attend at the Jetty, Perth, every Morning ((Sundays excepted), with a supply of FRESH FISH at moderate prices

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVALS** – On the 16th Inst., the "Mary", Capt Rodam, from the Cape of Good Hope:- general cargo.

On the 18th, the "Ellen" (Government Schooner) Captain Toby, from the Mauritius, with flour.

The Mail, per "Mary", for England, via Cape, will be closed on Monday next.

The "Ellen" (Government Schooner) will sail for Port Augusta on Tuesday.

## **IMPORTS per "MARY," FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

Four hundred and thirty-nine bags flour, 39 bags bran, 20 kegs butter, 1 cask split peas, 8 ditto almonds and walnuts, 41 cases dried fruit, 1 case mustard, 2 cases pickles, 16 pipes Cape wine, 38 half pipes ditto, 38 quarter pipes ditto, 9 half aums ditto, 20 casks beef, 6 hhds rum, 10 bags sugar, 2 cases starch, 2 kegs tobacco, 1 cask sugar, 12 cases Geneva, 11 cases pork



## IMPORTS per "ELLEN"

Twenty-five tons flour

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*An "Operative" surely cannot feel sore that he was not on the "foundation" list of the Union Club!? We have not room for his letter.*

*"Mediator" in answer to "a Trader," we are unavoidably compelled to postpone until our next.*

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834

THE importations of Flour this week, have arrived most seasonably and providentially. In a few weeks the Colony would have been in a state of want, bordering on starvation; a situation which, we are happy to find, the Government, by retaining a *corrective* supply in the Commissariat Stores, will in future provide against. The price at which this necessary of life will be disposed of by the Government for cash, is not yet fixed, but will form a subject of deliberation in Council during the ensuing week. We are glad to find that His Excellency the Governor has resolved to prosecute this corrective system with determination, and with a due regard to the interests of those who may enter into any speculations for the supply of our market.

By the "Mary" from the Cape of Good Hope we have received our file of the *South African Commercial Advertiser* up to the 30th July, from which we have gleaned English intelligence up to the end of April.

From private letters we learn that the destination of the "Patriot" and the "Atalanta" has been changed, and the "Adamson" has been put on the birth for this Colony in their stead. Two vessels, it is said, may be expected here from Liverpool, in the next month, with emigrants.

The "Isabella", Captain Maughn, and "Australian", may be expected here in the course of a few months from Sydney.

A WORK was published in London in April last, entitled "Moore's Swan River," edited by Mr Martin Doyle. The advertisement sets forth, that it consist of letters and journals received from G F Moore Esq., - a Gentleman holding a high judicial appointment in this Colony. This, we have not the slightest doubt, will prove an interesting work, and be of material benefit to the Colony.

Lieutenant Dale, of the 63d, is preparing for publication, by subscription, his panoramic view of King George's Sound, which was so much admired for its fidelity. An eminent engraver (his name has not reached us) was to commence upon the work immediately.

The intelligence received from England with regard to this Colony appears much more favourable, - public opinion has been corrected, and a more liberal view of our capabilities is entertained. Captain Irwin, of the 63d, our late Lieutenant Governor, is contributing by his representations to advance our interests in the highest quarter.

"On the motion of Mr Buxton, several returns were ordered relative to the aborigines of Canada, South Africa, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, comprising their treatment, the encroachments made upon their land, and any efforts

### PAGE 359

on the part of great Britain to give them religious instruction . - *March 28*

*The Mercury* - The report that the "Mercury" left Bengal in October last, with a number of passengers and considerable property, for King George's Sound, appears to be confirmed. The "Hyacinth" sloop of war may be expected here very shortly with instructions from the Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, to make every inquiry and afford all the assistance in her power to obtain some positive information respecting the vessel.

## **JOURNEY FROM PORT AUGUSTA**

MR LAYMAN has given us the particulars of his journey from Port Augusta, and the attack made upon him by the Natives, but we have only space to advert to the general trends.

In company with Mr Kellum, he left Augusta on the 5th inst., remained two days at the Vasse, and from thence proceeded in a NE direction until they reached the head of the Collie. About eight or ten miles from the Collie they fell in with a River, of a considerable size, hitherto unknown, and were compelled to walk along it to the eastward for a day's journey, before they could cross. From this point they directed their course towards the sea side, where, after walking a few miles, they fell in with a party of Natives, nine in number. They appeared extremely friendly, and offered their hammers and fur strings as presents and tokens of amity. After walking for some time in company with the travelers, they took their departure, still appearing friendly; shortly afterwards, another party, consisting of eight, armed with barb spears, came down upon them and walked with them. Two of these men gave their spears to their companions, and went up to each of the travelers, patting them on the shoulders, and indicated a knowledge of the use of firearms. They pointed to some sand larks, asked them to fire and used many artful stratagems to become possessed of the arms, or to entice the travelers, by a promise of water and kangaroo, to go with them into the recesses of the forest. Finding their motive was detected, they went off, talking to each other in a hurried and angry tone, some appearing to be expostulating with others on the design they had in view. About forty yards' distance, Mout, the one-eyed Murray River Native, who was a principal in the late atrocity committed there, turned round and threw a spear, which struck Layman on the hip; at the instant he raised his gun at the Natives as they were running away, and would have fired, but Mr Kellum advised him not to do it, as they were so numerous. At this time the party supposed that they were about fifteen miles from the Murray River, and consequently made every effort to reach it; but Layman, after walking a few hours, was unable to proceed any further, when they determined that Kellum should make the best of his way to the Murray to bring assistance. He accordingly started off, leaving his wounded companion lying in agony on the beach. The distance proved to be forty instead of fifteen miles; the unfortunate sufferer was left for forty-eight hours in the pitiable situation we have described. Lieut Armstrong, of the 21st, on detachment at the Murray, immediately ordered five soldiers to proceed with Mr Kellum, and lent his horse to assist him in returning to the Settlement with his companion; for which act of kindness we are requested to express their public acknowledgements. They found Layman much exhausted, and with difficulty succeeded in getting him as far as Peel Town. He is now in Perth, and, we are happy to find, is rapidly recovering from the effects of this perilous adventure.

## **EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA**

On Thursday morning the Expedition for exploring Central Africa, under the command of Dr Smith, proceeded on its perilous undertaking.

Dr Smith took up his quarters at the Royal Observatory on Wednesday night, and was joined the next morning at breakfast by Sir John and Lady Herschell, Baron Ludwig, --- Messrs Edye, --- Bell, --- Burrow, and the gentlemen who accompany the party as far as Lattakoo.

After packing up the astronomical instruments, they started in excellent spirits, making allowance for those feelings the occasion excited, where solicitude for the safe return of these enterprising men was mixed up with sincere friendship and esteem. Indeed the history of all former expeditions to the Interior of Africa prove how much hazard must be incurred, even where the greatest prudence and address are exercised. The present has been planned with much care, and considering the talents of Dr Smith, there is a strong hope that it will be crowned with success.

Sir John Herschell, Baron Ludwig, Mr McLearn, and Mr Meadows escorted the party for some distance on the flats, where the Baron fired a salute, and joined in three hearty cheers at parting.

When Captain Edye was leaving the barracks in the morning, the 98th regiment, with the band, turned out, - a gratifying token of the respect and esteem felt for him by his brother officers and men. - *South African Advertiser, July 5.*

## ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE

### DISCOVERY OF A WHITE COLONY ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF NEW HOLLAND

In the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday, we find some interesting extracts from the private journal of a gentleman, lately arrived from Singapore, *via* India overland, who had been one of the party who landed at Raffles Bay, on the north coast of New Holland, on the 10th April, 1832, and made a two month's excursion into the interior. After traveling for several days over nothing but barren hills and rocks, and parching plains, without meeting with a single tribe of aborigines, except those on the sea coast, and having to dig for water every day, they reached the summit of a hill, whence, looking to the southward, they saw below them, at a distance of about three or four miles, a low and level country, laid out, as it were, in plantations, with straight rows of trees, through which a broad sheet of water extended in nearly a direct line from east to west, as far as the eye could reach to the westward, but apparently sweeping to the southward at its eastern extremity like a river; and near its banks at one particular spot on the south side, there appeared to be a group of habitations, embosomed in a grove of tall trees like palms. The water was studded by thousands of small islands, stretching along its northern shore, and a number of small boats or canoes, with one or two persons in each, were gliding along the narrow channels between the little islands in every direction, some of which appeared to be fishing or drawing nets. None of them had a sail, but one that was floating down the body of the stream without wind, which seemed to denote that a current ran from east to west. It seemed as if enchantment had brought them into a civilized country.

At the bottom of the hill the exploring party suddenly came upon a human being, whose face was fair and dress white, where they had expected to meet with an Indian as black or brown as the rest of the natives; his dress consisted of a round jacket and large breeches, both made of skin, divested of the hair, and bleached as white as linen; and on his head he wore a tall white skin cap, with the brim covered over with down or the small feathers of the cockatoo. Badly as he spoke Dutch, yet they gathered from him a few particulars of a most extraordinary nature; namely, that he belonged to a small community, all as white as himself, he said about three hundred; that they lived in houses enclosed all together with a great wall to defend them from the black men; that their fathers came there about one hundred and seventy years ago, as they said, from a distant land across the great sea; and that their ship and eighty men and ten of their sisters with many things were saved on shore.

On the party visiting the white village, the joy of the simple inhabitants was quite extravagant. The descendant of an officer is looked up to as chief, and with him (whose name is Van Baerle,) the party remained eight days. Their traditional history is, that their fathers were compelled by famine, after the loss of their great vessel, to travel towards the rising sun, carrying with them as much of the stores as they could, during which many died; and by the wise advice of their ten sisters they crossed a ridge of land, and, meeting with a rivulet on the other side, followed its course and were led to the spot they now inhabit, where they have continued ever since. They have no animals of the domestic kind, either sheep, cows, pigs, or any thing else; their plantations consist only of maize and yams, and these with fresh and dried fish constitute their principal food, which is changed occasionally for kangaroo and other game; but it appears that they frequently experience a scarcity and shortness of provisions, most probably owing to ignorance and mismanagement; and had little or nothing to offer except skins. They are nominal Christians; their marriages are performed without any ceremony; all the elders sit in council to manage their affairs; all the young from ten up to a certain age, are considered a standing militia, and are armed with long pikes; they have no books or paper, nor any schools; they retain a certain observance of the Sabbath by refraining from their daily labours, and perform a short superstitious ceremony on that day altogether; and they may be considered almost a new race of beings. — *Scotch Paper*

### THE WOOL TRADE

(From an English Paper dated April, 1834)

The attention of manufacturers and others engaged in the Wool Trade has been drawn, during the last three days, to a series of public sales of Wool, the results of which was looked for in Yorkshire, the west of England, and other places where wools are extensively used with the greatest solicitude, the present high prices of the staple article of trade, having, in some instances, tended to induce the manufacturers to refrain from working to the extent they would have done had the raw material been attainable upon easier terms. The demand which exists, however, for manufactured woollen, rendered the importers of colonial and other

wools extremely firm, and the sales, as far as they have proceeded, tend to show that no chance exists, at least for the present, of a reduction in prices.

The stated quantity of wool declared for sale during the present week amounted to nearly 3200 bales, of which nearly 2400 bales are transportations from our colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The remainder consisted of Spanish, Russian, German, Odessa, Cape, Tuscany, and other wools.

The sales up to Thursday afternoon, have been very fully attended by buyers, and from the clothing districts; and, taking into consideration the quality of the wools offered, they have obtained very firm prices, and fully equal to the highest rates which have been paid since the extraordinary rise which has taken place within the last twelve months in this important article of trade. This remark applies to the finer qualities of wool offered at the sales which have already occurred this week. For middling and low wools the inquiry was very brisk, and the buyers were compelled to submit to a slight advance on the last sale prices. *The desire to purchase colonial wools was the more eager, as nearly the whole of the last clip has now arrived from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and the stocks on hand in the hands of the importers are very limited.*

The colonial wools already disposed of amount to nearly 1000 bales. The finer Australian fleeces offered obtained from 3s to 3s 8d per lb; the second qualities from 2s 4d to 3s per lb; and the lower sorts from 1s 4d to 1s 10d per lb. The Van Diemen's Land wools, for the finest samples offered, were sold at from 2s to 2s 8d per lb; and the low qualities at from 1s 4d to 1s 11d per lb. The Spanish wools, of which about 300 bales were sold on Thursday afternoon, obtained good prices, having gone off at from 2s 8d to 3s per lb for good and fair qualities.

**(From the "South African Advertiser")**

The Bill for the Commutation and Redemption of Tithes, is now before the House of Commons. The following Analysis will give a pretty correct idea of its nature and provisions:-

"Valuers are to be appointed in the different counties, whose duty it will be to ascertain the actual annual vale of the land in each parish now subject to tithes, distinguishing the land into two classes – arable and not arable. The rent paid, it is presumed, will in general be taken to be the annual value; so that actual valuation will not be necessary except where the land is manifestly let above or below its real value, and where the parties cannot agree, or where fraud or collusion is suspected. The valuers will

**PAGE 360**

in like manner ascertain the amount of tithes paid by the same lands in each parish on the average of the last five years, distinguishing the amount paid by the arable, and the amount paid by the not arable.

This having been done for each parish of a county or district, the proportion between the total tithe paid for all the parishes in that district and the rent of the land which pays it is determined, and this proportion becomes the tithe-rate of the county or district, and continues invariable. In ascertaining this tithe-rate, the distinction between arable and not arable is preserved. For example – suppose the annual value of the arable land is £100,000, and the value of the tithe is £20,000; the arable tithe-rate in that district will be 4s per pound on the annual value or rent. Suppose the rent of the pasture land in the same district to be £80,000, the tithe £10,000; the not arable tithe-rate will be 2s 6d per pound on the rent of land not arable.

These respective rates, namely, 4s per pound, and 2s 6d per pound, being thus determined for the district, are to remain fixed and unalterable; but the annual value of the land is subject to revision every seven years; so that the amount paid in lieu of the tithe may rise or fall at these intervals with the rest of the land which pays it. The payment of the same is placed upon the landlord instead of the tenant – a provision which at once removes these frequent disputes between the parishioners, not less destructive of the moral influence of the one than injurious to the real interests of both.

So far the measure is imperative. If the land-owner is of opinion that the value of the land is falling, he may not be disposed to proceed further; if, on the contrary, he expects that it will rise, or if he means to lay out capital on his land, he may convert, (if unwilling or unable to redeem in the manner to be explained presently) the annual tithe charges above mentioned, and subject to certain variations depending on the value of the land, into a fixed and permanent rent charge, estimated in bushels of wheat, in the manner usually adopted in regulating corn rents.

With respect to the redemption, it is provided that any owner of land may, by a payment equal to 25 years' purchase of the annual charge, determined in the manner above-mentioned, free his land from such charge for all time to come. The fixed rent charge, the nature of which we have already explained, may also be redeemed at the same rate. At the present rate of interest this will not yield so much to the clergyman as he receives from the tithes; but this small pecuniary sacrifice will probably be more than compensated by the certainty and facility of payment, and the removal of those annoyances to which he is now subject.

The purchase money of all clerical tithes to be paid to commissioners appointed by the bishop of the diocese, and to be invested in the public securities or in land, or on mortgagee, as may seem to them most expedient. When the whole or any portion of the purchase money for any parish is invested in land, such land must be situated either in the parish itself or in an adjoining parish, and is to be considered as glebe land, under the control and management of the incumbent, who is empowered to grant a lease for 21 years, but restrained from receiving any fine or premium for its renewal.

Such we believe to be the outline of the proposed measure; we have endeavoured to explain its principles, avoiding all technicality and as much detail as possible. When the the Bill is before the House we shall again return to the subject, and point out the provisions for adjusting the proportion between great and small tithes – for regulating the mode of proceeding in those cases where the produce of the land is wholly or in part protected by a modus, and where tithes are let on lease for a term of years or for lives.

The tithes of the lay impropiator are, we perceive, to be dealt with in the same manner as those of the church.

Thus is England to be delivered from one of its greatest grievances, and the established Church from the most dangerous of its possessions. It has become perfectly clear that the Church and the Tithes cannot much longer exist together. One or both must fall.

---000---

LORD ALTHORP has also brought in a Bill pursuant to the recommendation of the commissioners, for the amendment of the poor laws. This Bill comprehends the six general heads of amendment suggested by the report

1. The formation of central boards for administering the poor laws in large districts;
2. The repeal of all the settlement laws except such as relate to birth, parentage, and marriage;
3. The total abolition of the bastardy laws;
4. The rendering the allowance system to out-door and able-bodied paupers altogether illegal;
5. The suspending the authority of magistrates in ordering relief; and
6. An alteration in the apprentice laws.

### **TO BE LET**

THOSE eligible Premises known as the 'UNION HOTEL,' Fremantle, well adapted for either a Private Family, or an Hotel.

For further particulars, apply to MRS PRATT, Fremantle; or, to MR J SOLOMON, Perth

### **TO BE SOLD**

A COTTAGE, consisting of two Rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c., situate in Perth.

For further particulars, apply to

MR J SOLOMON, Perth

August 28th

### **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

THAT the Business heretofore transacted at Perth and Fremantle in the name of the Undersigned has this day ceased. All Persons having Claims on the same are requested to forward their Accounts for immediate payment.

And notice is further given to all Persons indebted to the Undersigned, that, in order to afford all possible facility for the liquidation of their accounts, one moiety is expected to be paid within three months, and the remainder within six months, from the present date; in default of which arrangement, their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Agent for recovery by legal process.

G LEAKE

*Fremantle & Perth, August 30. 1834*

### **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT a PARTNERSHIP has this day been entered into between the Undersigned

G LEAKE

LUKE LEAKE

*Fremantle, Sept. 1, 1834*

### **NOTICE**

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Colony for a short period, begs leave to return thanks to the Public for the liberal support himself and Partner have received; and he farther begs leave to state that the Business carried on hitherto, will be continued by Mr LAYTON. – Any Person having any claims against the Undersigned, are requested to send them in for liquidation; and all Persons indebted to him, are requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

B VON BIBRA

### **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY MR R LEWIS,**

*At Leeder's Hotel, Perth,*

On the 1st day of November, 1834,

At 12 o'Clock

THAT very valuable and well known Estate SPRING PARK, lately the property of Sir James Hume, situated on the left bank of the Swan, containing two thousand six hundred Acres, or thereabouts, bounded on the South by the lands of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, that is, on the South by Black Adder Creek.

This offers an excellent opportunity for Capitalists. The Estate is let to a respectable Gentleman for a lease of five years (four of which are nearly unexpired), for the sum of £100 per annum, payable in produce, at a moderate rate. Its proximity to Guildford, which is likely to become one of the most flourishing towns in the Colony – the extent of fine meadow lands, 50 tons of hay having been made off one portion of it in one year – and the number of acres in cultivation, the delicious springs of water, which are constantly running through it in the very height of summer, together with many other advantages, too numerous to mention, render it one of the finest Estates in this Colony.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER; or, to G LEAKE, ESQ., Fremantle

### **TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**

EIGHT COWS and eight Calves, the Cows all in milk.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN HARDEY

*Grove Cottage, Sept. 10*

### **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, 1s 3d

Hams, ditto, 1s 6d

Butter (salt), 1s 6d

Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 6d

Beef (salt), per lb, (fresh) 1s 6d

Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d

Rice, per lb -

Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s 6d

Rum, ditto, 14s

Brandy, ditto, 16s

Gin, ditto, 16s

Sugar, per lb, -

Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d  
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d  
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s  
Ditto, English -  
Coffee, per lb -  
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d  
Milk, per quart, 8d  
Fowls, each 3 a  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                  swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Tea, per lb 8s 6d  
Potatoes, per lb, 6d  
Cabbages, each 3d  
Flour per lb, 5d  
Wheat, per bushel -  
Hay, per ton -  
Soap, per lb, 1s  
Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
Tobacco, per lb 2s  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot -  
Ale and porter, per doz, 24s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

**PAGE 361 (357)**

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 26, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that the following Act has passed the Legislative Council, viz:-

*"An Act to impose certain Duties on Imported Spirituous Liquors."*

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, September 26, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Friday, the 3d of October, for the undermentioned Articles, for the use of His Majesty's Troops, viz:-

- (24) Twenty-four Blankets
- (4) Four Spades
- (2) Two Hand Barrows

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of Western Australia will be holden at the Court House, at Fremantle, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, at the hour of nine in the forenoon - Dated the 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1834

A H STONE  
Clerk of the Peace

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they are about to leave the Colony

JOHN BYRNE  
MICHAEL CONNER  
PETER O'NEAL  
RICHARD HOLLAND  
JOHN FINAGAN  
*Sept. 23*

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing in the firm of the UNDERSIGNED was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

B VON BIBRA  
WILLIAM LAYTON  
Witness – SAMUEL COX  
*Perth, September 17, 1834*



## **TO BE SOLD**

*Or exchanged for Produce or Live Stock*

AN excellent London made CORN MILL, with French stones and brass bearings, complete – has a fly wheel five feet in diameter.

Apply at the STORES of T.R.C. WALTERS.

## **ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED**

PRIME Algoa Bay Beef; Irish Pork; Cape Madeira in pipes, half pipes and quarter pipes; Cape Hock, in half aums; Port Wine; English Gin; New Raisins; Pears; Apricots; Apples; Almonds and Walnuts; Fine Flour; Tobacco; Loaf and Mauritius Sugar; Starch; Ale in casks; Bottled Porter; Butter; Mustard; Pickles; Mould and Dip Candles; Soap; Sperm, Linseed and Salad Oils; Anchovies; Nails; Tin-ware; Crockery; Cart and Waggon Wheels; 3-inch Deals; Hosiery; Linen Drapery; Gentlemen's Clothing; Stationery; Pannelled Doors; Iron in Bars; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Wine Glasses; Tumblers and Decanters; English Men's and Women's Shoes, &c, &c, &c.

G & L LEAKE

*Perth & Fremantle,*

*Sept 22, 1834*

## **TO BRICK-MAKERS OR OTHERS**

*To be Let on advantageous Terms*

A BRICK YARD in the most central part of the town of Perth, with the superior Brick Earth on the spot, and a constant supply of spring water runs in the yard. A quantity of earth, equal to 50,000 bricks, has been dug and weathered ready for moulding, with the use of a Kiln capable of burning 20,000 at a heat. – Apply to J PURKIS, Perth

## **TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**

All that valuable TOWN ALLOTMENT in Perth number (9) nine, section V, with a convenient House and out-houses, now in possession of Capt Byrne, who rents the same.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to MR SCOTT, Harbour Master, Fremantle; or, to MR G F STONE, Perth.

*Perth, Sept 24.*

## **NOTICE**

IN consequence of the decision in the Civil Court, on the 9th Instant, in the case PARR v BUTTERWORTH, the other Servants of the FIRM of HILTON DE MAINE and PARR, are hereby warned, that if they do not forthwith pay the Passage-money respectively due by them to the Company, legal proceedings will be adopted for enforcing payment. The parties who wish to avoid the expense of law proceedings, are requested to apply to WM LAMB, Esq., Agent for the Company in this Colony; or, to W N CLARK, Solicitor.

*Fremantle, Sept 23, 1834*

## **NOTICE**

*To the Indentured Servants of Thomas Peel, Esquire.*

MR PEEL hereby notifies to such of his Indentured Servants as are still indebted to him on account of Passage Money that, although fully resolved to prosecute his just Claims against the dishonest and ill-disposed to the utmost extent which law and circumstances may permit, he is sincerely desirous of avoiding any measures of compulsion and of settling not only his own Claims against them, but also any Counter Claims against him on their part, in any reasonable manner that may save the expense and delay of Proceedings in a Court of Justice. With this view, he hereby gives notice, that he will attend at the Office of

GEORGE STONE ESQ., Perth, on Tuesday next; at the House of MR WILLIAMS, at Guildford, on Wednesday next; and at the Office of MR DANIEL SCOTT, at Fremantle, on Friday next, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the gradual re-payment of the Sums owing to him by his assigned Servants for Passage Money, or on any other account; and of settling all reasonable Claims against himself, which may then be alleged, by way of set-off. Those who shall not attend at one or other of the above-mentioned times or places will be considered as refusing to consent to any settlement, and will be forthwith treated accordingly.

His Excellency the Governor having reserved a site for a Town in the Penjarra District, immediately bordering on Mr Peel's property in that neighbourhood, and announced his intention of carrying on the great Southern Road to King George's Sound, which will commence this summer, directly through that site, and having further been pleased to extend protection and assistance to Mr Peel in the formation of an intended Settlement on the Banks of the Murray River, in the abovenamed District, of which the superior qualities for every agricultural purpose are already known to the Public, Mr Peel takes this opportunity of intimating that it is his intention to select a limited number of his married Servants, (who may still remain in his debt), and of assigning to each of them an Allotment of fifty Acres of good Land in the contemplated Settlement, and of advancing them a daily ration of flour to enable them to cultivate that Land and maintain themselves till next harvest, on condition that their debt to him shall be re-paid by moderate instalments; on the performance of which condition, the above mentioned Allotments shall be finally conveyed to them respectively as their own absolute property for ever.

*Perth, Sept. 26, 1834*

### **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

THAT a PARTNERSHIP has this day been entered into between the Undersigned.

G LEAKE

LUKE LEAKE

*Fremantle, Sept 1, 1834*

**PAGE 362 (358)**

### **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

THAT the Business heretofore transacted at Perth and Fremantle in the name of the Undersigned has this day ceased.

All Persons having Claims on the same are requested to forward their Accounts for immediate payment.

And notice is further given to all Persons indebted to the Undersigned that, in order to afford all possible facility for the liquidation of their accounts, one moiety is expected to be paid within three months, and the remainder within six months, from the present date; in default of which arrangement, their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Agent for recovery by legal process.

G LEAKE

*Fremantle & Perth, August 30, 1834*

### **ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS**

*Up to the end of April*

We have collected from our file of the *Cape Advertiser* the following English and European intelligence:- Judicious retrenchment still prevails. Tithes Church reform, and the relief of all Dissenters from all civil disabilities, are still glowing on the popular swell; but they are likely to take a shape at no distant day in perfect accordance with the sentiments of the enlightened and dispassionate of all parties.

### **THE ARMY ESTIMATES**

The Army Estimates for the ensuing year (31st March 1834 to 31st March 1835) have just appeared. They exhibit a real decrease throwing the complication of Exchequer fees out of the question, and speaking in round numbers of £269,000; of which £172,000 is on the Effective service, and £97,000 on the Non-effective. The chief saving in the former has been made in the Volunteer Corps, and by following Sir Henry

Parnells' plan of not filling up the vacancies occasioned by casualties. The reduction in numerical force which this has occasioned, is 8151 of all ranks, including *three* officers. The saving in the Non-effective has been principally brought about by pursuing the same system; the stoppage of recruiting and the consequent cessation of transfers to the Pension-list from the active service, creating a proportional reduction in the rank and file. The officers, too, have decreased much faster than those on the active service. The total numerical reduction by deaths is 1466; of which 1069 are privates and non-commissioned officers, 397 are officers or their widows. So considerable a decrease in one year, shows what might have been effected, had a proper system been put in practice at the termination of the war. By this time, the Military Dead-weight might have been reduced to a very small amount. Even after all reductions, its amount of the next year is £2,589,000; whilst in 1817, two years after the peace, it was only £2,163,000, being an increase of £426,000, after seventeen years of tranquility.

---000---

The long-talked-of Motion for the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, was brought forward on the 23d of April by O'CONNELL, with a feebleness that proved that he felt himself merely the bond slave of a promise made in the moment of excitement, and repeated too often to be forgotten, for the purpose of keeping alive excited feelings in others. The reply of Mr SPRING RICE was so lucid, so ample, so overwhelming, that the hottest Repealer, even among the uneducated Peasantry of Ireland, could it be repeated to him, would admit that no Irishman, who does not desire to see the ruin of his country, will ever again pronounce the word *Repeal*.

In his reply at the close of the debate, which continued for six consecutive nights, O'CONNELL was, if possible, still more feeble than in his opening speech. He thanked the House for the curtesy with which he had been treated personally, praised the tone and temper of his chief antagonists, and concluded by calling upon Ministers to follow up their victory by measures of Justice and Conciliation towards Ireland. The advice they did not need, and could their Counsellor take it back to Ireland with him, in his heart, it would be happy for him and his country.

The victory was signal and decisive. All the English and Scotch members present, and *a majority of the Irish Representatives*, voted an Address to the King, declaratory of their firm resolve to preserve inviolate the Legislative Union between the two countries.

The numbers were – for Mr O'CONNELL'S motion 38; for the Address 523; majority 485!

In this Address, the House of Lords *unanimously* concurred, and it was presented by a deputation from both houses.

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURE**

On the 26th Inst., the "Ellen" (Government Schooner), Captain Toby, for Port Augusta – Passengers: Mrs and Miss Bussell.

Lying in Gages Roads – The "Mary".

The "Mary" is expected to sail early to-morrow morning.

### **TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS**

*Our Friends who prefer settling their Accounts at the end of the Quarter, are respectfully reminded, that the Quarterly Subscription terminates with the present number.*

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1834**

THE arrangement we alluded to last week, as being in contemplation, respecting the price at which the Government will in future dispose of *Flour* to the Settlers for cash, as a corrective system to check monopoly, and to insure to the Colony a certainty of not again being reduced to a state of scarcity, has been the subject of consideration during the past week, and we hear is fixed at 6d per lb. This price affords an

ample remunerating profit to the importer, as well as a protection from any loss to the Government. Should any profit accrue to the latter, the balance will be carried to the Colonial Fund. It is understood, we believe, that when the price in the market is under 5d, the Government Stores will be closed; we may fairly calculate, therefore, that this assistance will merely be required during a few months in the winter season – a period at which we have invariably suffered a scarcity. With a view to afford our foreign neighbours some positive information as to our present position, it may be as well to state that we were reduced, previously to the recent arrivals, to about three weeks' consumption for the Colony, and the arrivals we allude to brought us together about 60 tons; consequently we have only, at the outside calculation, a provision for four months' consumption. The present retails price of flour in the market (6½d per lb) is a confirmation of what we have advanced, and notwithstanding the Government Stores are open at 5d per lb, by the bag, this price will continue to be obtained until we receive some further importations, or our own harvest affords a supply – of which we have great promise. From this statement it will be seen that the corrective measure on the part of the Government, is not opposed to the interest of the shipper or calculated in its operation to affect the trader, beyond affording an equitable check for the benefit of the community; and it shews, in the teeth of an apparent prohibitory system, that ample room is left for the encouragement of speculation and active enterprise.

The scarcity we experienced previously to the arrivals of the “Mary” and “Ellen”, was very general, some families subsisting upon meat and vegetables, - but notwithstanding this seeming hardship the Colonists generally were never known to have been in a more healthy state, and a medical Gentleman assured us that his list of patients had been reduced nine-tenths since our return to a *rational* scale of living. The alarm of our being reduced to positive want was, however, sufficiently near to induce the heads of families who were fortunate enough to have flour, to allowances themselves and their domestics, - and, we believe, His Excellency the Governor, with a view to distribute as much of his flour as he could prudently spare, had given orders, the day previously to the *Mary's* arrival to reduce the allowance of bread one-half throughout his establishment.

With this experience before our eyes, and, indeed, the experience of former years, we hail the adoption of the corrective system, pursued with determination, as a most important and desirable measure; and we fervently hope that the day is not far distant, when this provision will be superseded by the corrective supply poured in upon us from our own farms.

---000---

Captain Taylor, of the “Helen”, we understand, may be expected here from Sydney in the course of two or three months, with stock and a flock of sheep, which he intends placing on a farm he purchased near Beverley the last time he visited us. The success which has attended Messrs Bland and Trimmer's flock of Sheep at York, has created a general desire to enter upon this lucrative speculation, and many of our Settlers on the Swan, who have the means, as well as some few residents in the towns, are making preparations to remove to their larger grants over the hills, where an unlimited run for their flocks, and a soil adapted for agricultural purposes generally awaits them. The road is now the only obstacle to the speedy settlement of this highly favoured Country

---000---

The Horses tendered for the New Mounted Police, were shewn off yesterday morning – the day appointed to receive the tenders – in front of the Colonial Secretary's Office. Fifteen were brought forward, but only four, we hear, were accepted – Capt Henderson's recently imported Cape Horse, Mr Andrews' Black Mare, Mr H G Smith's Brazilian, and Mr C Smith's Grey. The prices averaged £40.

---000---

Captain Bedon, of the “Mary,” from the Cape, had the consideration to bring a quantity of Vine Cuttings, which he liberally distributed for the benefit of the Colony.

---000---

In the Act which passed the Council yesterday “to impose certain Duties on Imported Spirituous Liquors,” we find a deviation from the former Act to the following effect:- that “on Spirits of foreign production and manufacture, imported into this Colony or its dependencies, being within the limits of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Colonies, a duty of *Five shillings* for each and every imperial gallon not exceeding

the strength of Hydrometer proof, and in the same proportion for the like Spirits of greater strength," shall be imposed.

**PAGE (363) 359**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
*Held at the Council Chambers at Perth,*  
*Sitting No. 2*  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, and His Excellency the Governor took the Chair. The orders of the day being read, His Excellency the Governor moved that an "Act to impose certain duties on imported Spirituous Liquors" be read a first time. The Act was accordingly read by the Clerk of the Council.

His Excellency then remarked, that as the Act would remain substantially the same as heretofore, with only a few trifling, verbal alterations, and as the period was so short, the present Act terminating on the 30th of this month, he would propose the suspension of the standing orders, and that the Act be read a second time.

The Hon. J S Roe, Esq., Surveyor-General, was of opinion that the power vested in the Collector was too arbitrary, but declined proposing as amendment. It was explained that the clause alluded to was intended to provide for extreme cases of necessity.

His Excellency moved that the Act be read a third time on Friday next. Question put and carried unanimously.

The Council adjourned at 2 o'clock, until Friday the 26th inst.

**FRIDAY, 26TH SEPT** – The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the previous Council having been read. His Excellency moved that the "Act to impose certain duties on Spirituous Liquors" be read a third time. Read accordingly and passed. The Act will be printed and ready for delivery early in the ensuing week.

Although the Council Chamber was open to the Public, judging from the few persons who attended, but little curiosity was evinced to be initiated in the mode of Proceeding. It will be seen by the following Extract from the *Cape Advertiser*, that we enjoy an inestimable privilege, bestowed upon us by the liberal and enlightened policy of our Governor Sir James Stirling, - an envied privilege which our Contemporaries will not fail to vaunt as a precedent for the consideration of those who may be lagging in the march of mental improvement, and fear to meet publicity.

The Legislative Councils at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, though, like our own, considerably enlarged of late, deliberate with Closed Doors. In the "Rules for the regulation of the Proceedings of the Council" of Van Diemen's Land., however, there is a provision for the regular publication of the *Votes* and Proceedings, by the Clerk of the Council, "which," says the Governor, "may be as much detailed as will gratify the desire of the Public to be made acquainted with the measures of the Council."

In one of these Official Reports, we observe a discussion on this subject, in which the Colonial Secretary says that he "considers it highly desirable that a limited number of Strangers should be admitted, in order that an end might be put to the misrepresentation which so generally prevailed out of doors as to their proceedings - to inspire the community at large with more confidence in the Council - and last, though not least, to create more order and regularity in its own meetings, whereby the dispatch of business would be greatly facilitated. The Act 9, George IV, whereby the Council was call into being, sets forth that - "whereas it was not *at present* expedient to call a Legislative Assembly," from which he inferred that it would become so at no very distant period; and as the oath of secrecy, which formed a part of the constitution of the last Council, had been done away with in the present one, and its numbers considerably increased, it appeared clear to him to be the intention of his Majesty's Government to approximate more nearly to a Legislative Assembly, with which intention it seemed to be completely in accordance to throw open their doors to the Public."

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Attorney-General took a different view of the intentions of Government. The Chief Justice would not express an opinion. Mr Willis had no objection to the admission of strangers. The Colonial Secretary stated that two Country Members who were absent were both desirous that strangers should be admitted; and Mr Proctor wished that Mr Murray, who had been petitioned to have access to the Minutes, or Notes, should have his request granted.

The previous question, however, was moved and carried.

We agree entirely with the views expressed by the Colonial Secretary, and we entertain no doubt respecting the early admission of strangers to witness the proceedings of all our Colonial Legislative Councils: but we think the practice of publishing an Official report of their proceedings should also be continued. Good reporters are not easily obtained in the Colonies; garbled or unfair reports might be published by individuals for party purposes; and it is of the utmost importance to the members of the Council, as well as to the Public, that an unbroken series of reports, which may be relied on as far as they go, should always be open for reference.

But these Official Reports, however full and faithful, will not satisfy the Public. Like their brethren of the Bench, the Judicial Multitude demand the best kind of evidence that can be obtained in every case. And that evidence is manifestly the evidence of their own senses. Official evidence as to the words and actions of official equals, and official superiors, though entitled to the highest respect, never did and never will secure it. The people wish to hear, not only what their Legislators say to the point in hand – or what the official reported may think to the point; – but what they say *from* the point - for we are concerned to know, not only the extent of their Wisdom, but of their Folly also.

This may be of less consequence, while the People have no voice in the choice of these Senators; but as the Councils are only preparatory institutions, for the introduction of Representative Assemblies, it is proper that every means should be afforded us for justly estimating the fitness of men for a seat in such Assemblies, before we are called upon to give them our support.

We write this in perfect ignorance of the intentions of Government with regard to our Cape Council; but we shall very much regret, if any sentiment, either of pride or modesty, induce them to assemble in silence and darkness.”

### **CIVIL COURT SPECIAL SITTING**

*Before W H Mackie, Esq., Commissioner*

**Henderson v Lamb** – Mr Clark, for the plaintiff, stated that certain bills or acceptances were left by Capt Colin Johnstone, of the brig “Cape Breton”, as Agent for Mr John Johnstone, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, in the hands of the defendant, for the purpose of recovering the proceeds. The plaintiff brought a power of attorney to this Colony from the Trustee of John Johnstone, who had become insolvent, which power authorized him to get possession of the bills lodged with Mr Lamb or the proceeds thereof.

The question chiefly at issue between the parties was, whether Mr Lamb was entitled to charge expenses independent of the usual commission of 5 per cent for collecting, which it was contended ought to cover every thing.

Mr Laurence, for the defendant, stated that Mr Lamb had made repeated journeys to Perth to recover payment of the bills lodged in his hands, and was entitled to the expenses of these journeys along with the 5 per cent commission.

Commissioner – That would be rather a dangerous precedent, for an Agent might thereby incur expenses to his constituent to the amount of the funds.

After an examination of witnesses regarding the usage of merchants, the Commissioner decided that, as there was no specific agreement proven between Capt Colin Johnstone and Mr Lamb regarding his charges for expenses besides the usual commission, the state of accounts exhibited by Mr Lamb could not be received.

Judgment for plaintiff for the balance in defendant’s hands and costs.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the "Perth Gazette"

MR EDITOR – Young as we are in years, few as we are in numbers, it is distressing to think we should be on the eve of splitting into factions. It is most sincerely to be lamented that we should not allow the *res parvas concordia eresoore*. But it has been shrewdly remarked that mottos and subjects are often diametrically opposite. Your Correspondent "a Trader," I fear, has done little to strengthen any weak link that might have existed in our chain of union with each other. He, indeed, is the first to proclaim that any such weakness did exist. Societies and Clubs have been formed at Fremantle as well as at Perth, and persons admitted members after their formation. Merchants and Agriculturists, Civil and Military Officers, have, or have not joined in originating them, or have been admitted subsequently. In so small a community some of these professions and occupations are often blended. Circumstances have demanded this alliance here in more than one case; yet it would look odd if in the person of your Correspondent more than two of these employments (to his good luck) should conjoin. It is only, however, as a Trader, that he has chosen to take umbrage at that, to which, as other *employers*, he could only have given his unqualified approbation. It is in his first capacity his pride (not I hope the pride of pelf) has chosen to raise a phantom to fight with; and finding this vain, has vented its ire on the innocent, not surely because "a Trader" thought them the defenceless parties. He commences in humble guise, but, like the frog, swells out in bulk, and (to his own idea no doubt) in consequence, till he gets beyond all reasonable bounds – till he not only imagines that the individual advancement of every colonist, but the very existence of the colony itself could no longer go on were the disinterested aid – the generous sacrifices of his party withdrawn. After this let not a murmur be heard at the traders' exorbitant charges; - be duly thankful for the high prices resulting from the obdurate cupidity of the Forestaller; - burn incense to dives for the heavy discount on your Bills; - pray than an usurious interest may enable him to extend his accommodations!

After all what is the mighty fuss "a Trader" about? A few Gentlemen, chiefly, perhaps, Officers of the Army, wished to have a Club, and thinking that the Civil Officers as residing at Perth, - the Settlers frequently visiting it, - and the Military stationed there would find convenience in such an association, proposed originating one, and chose the name of "Union Club" – very likely from its uniting the three classes just mentioned. Is there any thing in this to excite, in a same mind, mingled feelings of indignation and contempt? Such a Club has, I understand, been formed; how then can it be an abortion? It is not even a misnomer. I am satisfied no disrespect was intended to our Merchants, for it is notorious that the English Merchant is respected as, and receives the curtesies due to a Gentleman, all over the world. How "a Trader" could for a moment fancy he was slighted by a community, in which he seems too well aware of his importance, I cannot imagine. Has he allowed himself to be elevated by his good fortune to such a high pinnacle, that, although he overlooks all below, he is giddy with the height – his sight is indistinct?

*Nec enim solum ipsa fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos quos complexa est.*

Yours &c

MEDIATOR

---000---

A few of the letters by the "Hugh Lindsay" steam vessel from Bombay, which left, as already stated, on the first February, have reached the city in the course of the morning. They might all of them, as it now appears, have been brought by the "Mediterranean" mail, which arrived last week, but it happened unfortunately that on the arrival of the brig from Alexandria which conveyed them from Malta, the vessel was put under quarantine, and the master of the "Colombia" steam packet refused to wait while the letters underwent the process of fumigation. They will now, at some delay, though not a material one, come by way of Ancona and Paris. This is a matter of much interest, as the first experiment, on the new plan suggested by Mr Waghorn, of steam communication with India. The "Transit" from Bombay, with many disadvantages to contend against, has only occupied 84 days – a period which there is no doubt will be referred to hereafter when the plans are fully matured, as a very long one. The only Indian intelligence which has transpired today through this arrival is the failure of the house of Cruttenden & Co., of Calcutta, which took place on the 10th January, and seems to have been resolved upon in some measure as a piece of justice towards their creditors, the recent failures

there having almost annihilated credit, and produced a want of confidence in the house which still remained and had stood the shock, under which it was impossible that business could long go on in the usual train. –  
*Times*

---000---

One effect in the change of the East India Company's affairs has been an immense fall in the value of private tonnage in their ships now homeward-bound. The "Scaleby Castle" brings accounts that it had fallen to £10, being £25 short of what it sold for last season.

---000---

It appears that this year's reduction in the Ordnance estimates exceeds £295,000. It is also affirmed, on good authority, that all the means of economy from the sale of old stores, &c have been for many months in a course of active application.

---000---

The following is an extract from a letter, dated February 1834, addressed to the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, Cape of Good Hope, recommending the infusion of Saxon blood amongst the flocks. The opinions contained in this letter confirm those we have entertained, as to the preference which should be given to the Sydney market for the selection of Sheep for this Colony, - and we hope it will meet the eye of the gentlemen who projected the Company we alluded to some short time back as being in embryo:-

"Capt Robb, of the "Leda", who is about to return to your Colony, takes with him 30 young Rams of the pure Saxon breed, which he procured from the Electoral flocks of Alexander Riley, Esq., of Raby.

This shipment must be hailed, I should think, by your sheeplholders with universal satisfaction, and if the experiment succeeds in establishing for the future a profitable interchange of produce between these two sister Colonies, the result cannot be but highly beneficial to both. It is to the general infusion of Saxon blood since 1826 amongst our flocks, that our Wools are indebted to the prominent station they now occupy in the London market, and our breeders are so well aware of this fact that they will admit of no other admixture. Indeed, the fineness, softness, and silkiness of our Wools are proverbial, and I have much pleasure in forwarding for your inspection two samples of Saxon Wool, - the first from the pure imported flocks of Mr Riley, the second from those of Mr James Walker, of Bathurst, - both of which I think you will confess deserve all the praise that can be bestowed upon them. Your growers can now obtain from this Colony Rams of as pure blood as can be had in Saxony, with the additional and important advantage that the diseases incidental to sheep imported from Europe are unknown, and it only remains for them to avail themselves of the opportunity, now so happily placed within their reach, to obtain at a much less expense than we were subject to, the same celebrity which at present fortunately attaches to the Wools of Australia.

That I am disinterested in my recommendation of the use of Saxon blood in preference to the Merino, I hope will appear evident, when I assure that I possess no pure bred sheep myself. On the contrary, I am put to a considerable expense annually in the purchase of Saxon Rams for my flocks, and it is only from the convictions of the importance of the subject to your fellow-colonists, that I have addressed you, trusting that you will give publicity to my remarks through the medium of the columns of your Journal.

I am, Sir, &c,  
W H DUTTON

The 30 Sheep of the fine woolled pure Saxon breed, imported from New South Wales by Capt Robb, of the "Leda", were sold by public auction on Saturday last. They were put up in lots of one at a time, and knocked down to the highest bidders at from £9 to £32 10s for each. The sum realized for the whole was £530 1s, giving an average for about £17 13s 4d for each. This is considered to be an encouraging price; and it proves that at the Cape now, if not formerly, a good article will meet with a ready market at a good price.

Capt Robb lost none of his Sheep during the voyage; no sickness occurred amongst them while on board, and they arrived in excellent condition.



No doubt, great care and judicious management on the part of Mr Robb, contributed to this result, so different from what is usually experienced in transporting live stock by sea, from so great a distance. But the chief cause we take to be the uniformity of climate through which they passed.

Only a few weeks ago, an investment of the same species of Sheep was imported from Saxony, and landed at Algoa Bay. They had to pass from Saxony to England to the Cape, through almost every variety of climate in the space of a few months; and the consequence was that in spite of the greatest care and attention, nearly *one-third* of them died, and the remainder arrived at their destination in an exhausted and miserable condition.

Thus, if the first cost were the same in Saxony and New South Wales, the advantage of importing these animals from the latter country rather than from the former, taking in all risks, will be nearly as *two to one*.

But this though great is by no means the only advantage. We have no direct trade with Saxony, the route the Sheep must take is circuitous and expensive as well as hazardous; they must generally pass through many hands, into all of which some profit must fall, the whole of which must be included in the last price.

---000---

The law of Libel in England works very badly at present – of which we are glad, as the cases lately tried have led, most legally, to results so monstrous that no civilized people can longer submit to silence. Amongst other things it was decided by a most excellent Judge and a Jury above all suspicion, that an *Hotel Keeper* is legally responsible for any libels which may be contained in the Newspapers presented to his lodgers at breakfast by any person in his service! This renders him legally the publisher, and he is at the mercy of the Jury to the full extent of damages to which the writer of the libel is himself exposed! This cannot last. – *Cape Advertiser*

*(From the Cape Advertiser)*

We have been favoured with a communication from one of the Officers of HMS “Isis”, lately returned from the West Coast of Africa, by which the melancholy intelligence has been received of the death of “RICHARD LANDER”, the African Traveller, who died at the Island of Fernando Po in February last, of wounds he received in an encounter with the Natives up one of the Rivers on the Coast. He got to Fernando Po in an open boat, and terminated his existence a few days after his arrival there. Poor LANDER had previously suffered much from repeated attacks of fever, which obliged him to abandon the Expedition several items, and to return to Fernando Po and other parts of the Coast, for the benefit of change of climate.

We are sorry to learnt that this Expedition has failed in establishing a Mercantile intercourse with the Natives, which was its object:- this want of success may be attributed to three causes:- a dissension among the persons forming the expedition, the effects of climate, and the hostile disposition evinced by the natives. It is in justice due to the character of MR LANDER to state, that *he* was not instrumental in exciting those feelings of discontent which mainly contributed to the failure of the enterprise. It is to be regretted that the Expedition was not originally placed under his sole management and control, as, from his previous knowledge of the country, he might probably have conducted it with greater success, although judging from the destructive effects of sickness which occurred amongst them, it is more than probable the objects of the Expedition would have failed under any leader, however able or well-informed; besides, they had to contend with unexpected opposition from the Natives, who refused holding any intercourse with them, opposed their establishing factories on the River Niger, and who finally proceeded to hostile measures, and captured one of their steam-vessels.

MR LANDER, we are sorry to state, is not he only enterprising individual who has fallen a victim to the savages of the “fatal West Coast,” within these few months. Captain Skaring, of HMS “Aetna”, sent out by Government to complete the survey of that Coast, whist employed in his scientific researches, landed at Cape Roxa, to the Southward of the Gambia, for the purpose of pursuing his object, was cruelly murdered by the Natives. It is supposed the astronomical instruments he had on shore with him attracted their notice, and to obtain possession of them, they committed the murder. By his death, Science has sustained a great loss, and the naval profession is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.

*Slaving* is still carried on to a considerable extent on the coast. The “Isis” succeeded in capturing two Spanish vessels with 600 slaves; the “Pluto” (steamer), one with 400; and the “Brisk”, one with 300, within these few months. The “Curlew”, Capt Trotter, had sailed for England in company with a schooner she had captured, supposed to have been employed as a piratical vessel.

The Government have at last ordered the Island of Fernando Po, - that grave of Europeans, - to be wholly abandoned. The “Isis” visited Lyberia, the American Settlement on the West Coast close to Cape Mezurado. All the inhabitants, with the exception of two, were coloured people, natives of America. Our informant states, that the reports made of this colony being so flourishing and healthy are not correct, for that the mortality amongst the Colonists themselves is considerable every year, and amongst the new Settlers that have arrived there, it is generally immense. So it appears that this dreaded Coast spares neither age, nor sex, nor colour.

The “Isis” suffered a good deal from sickness the last two months of her stay on the Coast, but fortunately lost no men.

**YOUNG WILDING OUTDONE** – In the coffee room at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, the conversation of the company touched on the subject respecting the real or imaginary existence of mermaids when one of the party declared in favour of the affirmative. “Oh! Real beyond all doubt; I have seen seven or more at one time, the most beautiful creatures I ever beheld, with long black hair, and their young ones sucking at their breasts.” The worthy facetious host of the Bush replied, “Sir, Captain -----, of the -----, informed me that one Sunday morning a *merman* had suddenly appeared to his men, dressed in gay attire, with his hair frizzled and powdered as white as a full-grown cauliflower, and demanded if their captain was on board. The captain soon appeared on deck: the merman addressed him as follows: - “Sir, I shall feel particularly obliged by your giving orders for your anchor to be taken up; it lies against my street-door, and prevents my family going out.”

## **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 5d
Coffee, per lb, -	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number.

**PAGE 365 (361)**

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 3, 1834*

WHEREAS a certain Portion of Land, as below described, was applied for by William Leeder, and sold pursuant to advertisement on the 26th day of August last past, and the Purchaser thereof having failed to make good his Claim:- Notice is hereby given, that the same will again be put up to Auction, by the Collector of Revenue, on Wednesday, the 15th Instant, subject to the Conditions published in Gazette No. 72.

**DESCRIPTION OF LAND**

*Perth 1, containing sixty-one Acres, one Rood and two Perches (61.2)*

Further Information respecting the Land may be obtained from the SURVEYOR-GENERAL; and respecting the Conditions, from the COLLECTOR of REVENUE.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 5, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet, and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office – Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links East from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West, by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by the shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line, measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains, and (55) Fifty-five links.

For Conditions of Sale, see Gazette of the 17th of May last.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

Mr C F LEROUX, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all Persons having any Claims against him will send in their Accounts for adjustment forthwith. All Persons indebted to the same are desired to settle their Accounts instanter.

*Perth, Sept. 30*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they are about to leave the Colony

JOHN BYRNE  
MICHAEL CONNER  
PETER O'NEAL  
RICHARD HOLLAND  
JOHN FINAGAN

*Sept. 23*

## **FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND, HOBART TOWN, AND SYDNEY**

THE "JOLLY RAMBLER" will sail for the above Ports in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to CAPT BRIGNELL; or, to MR DUFFIELD, Fremantle.

*October 2*

## **J HANCOCK & SONS, TIMBER MERCHANTS,**

RETURN their grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public for the liberal support they have received since their commencement of the Timber Trade, and hope, by a strict attention to all commands, and by furnishing the best article at the lowest possible price, to continue to merit the same.

*Belmont, Oct. 1*

N.B. – A great quantity of sawn timber of various dimensions on hand; also, about 10,000 feet of Slabs, well adapted for rough building and fencing, will be sold cheap for cash.

ALSO, - A tame, domesticated Kangaroo of the *forest* breed, weight 50 lbs, about 2 years old.

## **FREEMASON'S ARMS AT PERTH, FOR SALE OR TO LET,**

JOHN MASON, being about to remove to King George's Sound, offers the above eligible property for sale, or on lease. – ALSO, two COTTAGES in Murray-street.

All Persons indebted to the same are requested to settle their accounts forthwith; and all Claims must be sent in immediately for liquidation.

## **ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,**

PRIME Algoa Bay Beef; Irish Pork; Cape Madeira in pipes, half pipes and quarter pipes; Cape Hock, in half aums; Port Wine; English Gin; New Raisins; Pears; Apricots; Apples; Almonds and Walnuts; Fine Flour; Tobacco; Loaf and Mauritius Sugar; Starch; Ale in casks; Bottled Porter; Butter; Mustard; Pickles; Mould and Dip Candles; Soap; Sperm, Linseed and Salad Oils; Anchovies; Nails; Tin-ware; Crockery; Cart and Waggon Wheels; 3-inch Deals; Hosiery; Linen Drapery; Gentlemen's Clothing; Stationery; Pannelled Doors; Iron in Bars; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Wine Glasses; Tumblers and Decanters; English Men's and Women's Shoes, &c, &c, &c.

G & L LEAKE  
*Perth & Fremantle,  
Sept 22, 1834*

## **SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

*Without Reserve*

AT

MR SOLOMON'S STORE, PERTH

HOUSE and Allotment, in the most central part of Fremantle, with Stables and Garden.

A Cottage and Garden overlooking North Fremantle.

Four Allotments, eligibly situated for Buildings, adjoining Mr Scott's, on the South-beach.

Three Horses.

For further particulars, apply to MR WM SAMSON, Auctioneer; or, to MR WM MARRS, Fremantle.

## **QUARTER SESSIONS**

Fremantle, October 1, 1834

Before W H Mackie, Esq., Chairman, Rev J B Wittenoom, G Leake, Esq., R McB Brown, Esq., H Bull, Esq., and J Lewis, Esq., Justices of the Peace.

*Michael Farrell*, private in the 21st Regt., was charged with stealing a handsaw from Mr Okeley's shop, at Perth. – Verdict, Guilty – Sentence, 12 Calendar month's imprisonment with hard labour.

*Peter Brady* and *Philip Corrigan*, were charged with attempting to steal, from a Boat on the Flats above Perth, a box containing valuable cut glass, the property of Hon P Brown, Esq. When detected, Brady, who had the box on his shoulder, threw it down; the glass was consequently all broken. The prisoners, in their defence, pleaded that they were merely in search of grog.

Verdict, Guilty. – Sentence, 7 years transportation.

[It has long been the determination of the Magistrates to make a signal example of the first who should be detected in robbing, or attempting to rob, boats lying on the Flats, these depredations having been of so frequent occurrence.]

*William Bowler*, was charged with stealing a fleam & pestle, the property of Mr Thomas Carter, of Perth. The prisoner pleaded, in his defence, that he had bought the fleam and pestle of a stranger.

Verdict, Guilty. – Recommended to mercy – Sentence, 2 Calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

*Thomas Reid*, an old offender, was charged with stealing a blanket.

Plea and Verdict, Guilty.

*Paget and Reid*, - breaking prison while convicted for felony.

Plea and Verdict, Guilty. – Sentence, 7 years' transportation.

## **TRIAL OF WILLIAM MANNING**

This trial appeared to excite considerable curiosity. The court was crowded throughout the whole of the examination, which commenced at 2 o'clock, and lasted until past 11 at night.

The indictment having been read, charging the prisoner at the bar with larceny of a quantity of linen and ironmongery, he pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner insisted upon all the witnesses leaving the Court.

Benjamin Cook, the first witness, deposed, that he was in the employ of Messrs Habgood about

### **PAGE 366 (362)**

the beginning of last month. The first day he went there (on a Monday) he was at work outside the house, but close to it, and heard a rustling of paper, as if tearing it up in the shop. Very shortly afterwards he saw Mr Manning come out of the shop and go into a back-kitchen or store. About two hours after this, he (the witness) went in to assist Mr Robert Habgood in removing a cask of beer, when they trod on a basket Mr Manning had brought in the morning. About three hours afterwards he went into the back store again; the basket was missing, but on examining, it was found stowed away on the top of some beer casks. He looked into it, and saw 4 or 6 pairs of white cotton stockings, quite new; and a stone bottle, which he opened and

found to contain brandy. He would swear that no one went in during the 3 hours, except the black servant, who was employed washing up dishes, and after him, Mr Manning. He did not see the basket that afternoon, but the next morning, when Mr M. came to work, he brought with him, to all appearances, the same. In the afternoon, he saw the basket in the same place that he had seen it the day before, and again looked into it; he found a package containing locks with knobs. Mr W Habgood was that day gone to Perth, and Mr R Habgood was out in the town about an hour and a half. Did not see any one in the house during that time, but heard Mr M. working. He told Mr Habgood what he had seen. Mr H. asked him to keep a sharp look-out.

Cross-examined, - No one would have entered the shop except by breaking the front windows. He was aware that the Lascar had been detected in stealing a bottle of brandy from the shop, but that was five weeks before.

Lawrence Welch, produced some new, white cotton stockings, 15 large pieces of calico, 1 brass tap, 1 pair yellow gloves, 1 piece black broad cloth, a large piece cotton handkerchiefs, a canister gunpowder, all found on the prisoner's premises. When he took hold of the latter article, the prisoner said, "you can't claim that, Habgood, for you have never missed any; you will find all those on your mantle piece right." They did so, but a keg, which the prisoner had assisted in opening, was found one short. All these articles were recognised by Mr R Habgood. Mr Manning showed no reluctance to his searching.

Mr Robert Habgood stated that Mr Manning was employed to put a new roof on his house. On the Monday stated by the witness Cook, he (Mr H.) was employed in the garden, and left the prisoner at work in the upper part of the house, telling him, if any person came, to give him a call. He heard the boards in the flooring of the shop rumbling as if some one was crossing them. When he got to the back door, he saw the prisoner going up the ladder which connects the lower and upper floors. Cook told him what he had seen, and he also examined the basket, and found the stockings. He mentioned the circumstance to his brother; it was thought better not to take any notice of it, but to keep a look-out. On the Tuesday, Mr W Habgood went to Perth, and he (Mr R Habgood) went out for an hour and a half, leaving Cook on the watch. When he returned, Cook told him he would find the basket, but having gone into the parlour for a short time, when he came out he found Manning was gone, and also the basket.

[Here the witness swore, to the several articles produced as his property, and identified nearly the whole by particular marks and stains.]

Mr Wm Habgood also identified the property, describing the particular marks.

Mr James Solomon, proved that stockings made in the same frame had always the same mark, and pointed out the identity of the marks in those found on Manning with those of Mr Habgood's; and also proved, by manufacturers' marks, the resemblance between other articles found on Manning and those at present in Mr Habgood's store.

Saib, a Lascar, recollected Mr Manning taking away a basket from the top of the cask in the kitchen about a month ago. He told his master that the prisoner had done so.

*The Prisoner, in his defence*, complained of misrepresentations and injurious reports; referred to former respectability, and hitherto unsullied character; laid great stress on the fact that the same manufacturer sends out the same quality of goods to various parts of the world, and to different purchasers in the same place; that he had a great quantity of those goods in his possession before the prosecutor made his complaint; and that he was on terms of intimacy with the prosecutor, and that he had opportunities of seeing all the goods in his house; he made a formal denial of the crime laid to his charge, and threw out imputations of vindictive motives on the part of the prosecutor; called Mr J Gresswell, who remembered taking a package up to Mr Manning's house received per "Quebec Trader". Saw it unpacked. There were locks in much the same sized parcels as those produced. There were some calicos and cambrics. He purchased some stockings from the prisoner. (They were compared, but did not at all correspond.)

Joseph Moore, deposed, that Chipper, 2 months ago, ordered him to call at Habgood's, where Manning was working, to bring some goods from Manning, but did not say a word about locks. Chipper said he hoped to get goods from Manning while he was working for Habgood.

Robert Ferrer, brother-in-law to the prisoner, recollected about two years ago having to send some things up the country to the prisoner; rummaging a box of his for the purpose, saw some brass taps resembling the one produced, but could not swear it was one. About 4 months ago, was present when Manning was cleaning out

a lean-to – saw similar articles to those produced, and had also seen the contents of the package per “Quebec Trader” – cambrics, &c.

(Several other witnesses deposed to having seen similar articles to those produced, in Manning’s possession previously to the arrival of the “James Pattison”, the vessel by which the articles were imported by Habgood’s.

James Davey thought the prisoner incapable of committing such a crime. Recognised letters in the hand writing of Manning’s brother in England in which he mentioned the articles shipped to him, locks, &c.

Wm Habgood recalled – Manning had been working for him previously to the Monday and Tuesday in question.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and returned a verdict – “Not Guilty.”

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ARRIVALS** – On the 27th ultimo, the “Jolly Rambler”, Capt. Brignell, from Java: general cargo. On the 1st inst. the “Jesse”, Capt. Bell, from the Mauritius: left 23d August; 100 casks flour, 100 puncheons rum, 760 bags sugar – On the 2d the “Monkey”, Capt. Pace, with the Northern Exploring Party – On the 4th, the Government Schooner “Ellen”, Capt. Toby, from Port Augusta. No tidings of the “Cumberland”

List of Imports per “Jolly Rambler” – in our next.

*Notice to Correspondents we are compelled to postpone.*

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1834**

The “Jolly Rambler” left this on the 15th July for Timor, - she however proceeded to Java, and after touching at five ports to ascertain the state of the markets, returned here in ten weeks, with a cargo calculated amply to pay the adventurers for their trouble. At Surrabaia, Captain Brignell informs us, they heard that the “Sir Francis MacNaughton” had been condemned, having run aground near that port. She was sold for 1300 rupees, and was afterwards repaired at a trifling expense by the purchaser, and is again afloat. The loss of a vessel which had sailed from Java for this port, about nine months back, commanded by Captain Willett, is strongly suspected, some of the packages which had been put on board at Surrabaia having been found on the beach to the southward of the Island. We have no further tidings of the “Mercury”.

## **RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHWARD IN SEARCH OF THE SUPPOSED WRECK**

THE numerous reports, emanating from the Natives, to which we have already been given publicity, that a vessel had been seen lying on the coast about 30 day’s walk to the Northward having attracted the attention of the local Government, it was deemed advisable to charter the “Monkey”, a small schooner lying in our port at the time, to convey a party to explore the coast. The charge of this Expedition was entrusted to Mr H M Ommaney, of the Survey Department, who, with the most praiseworthy alacrity, volunteered his services. The party consisted of the Gentleman we have named, three volunteers from amongst the privates of the 21st Regt, with Mr Thomas Hunt, as second in command.

The plan of operations laid down for Mr Ommaney’s guidance, had to be adhered to by the party as far as circumstances would admit, is conveyed in the following extract from his letter of instructions:-

“The situation of the stranded vessel, and of the surviving people, if any, being probably between the north end of Dirk Hartogs Island and Gantheaume Bay, although involved in great uncertainty, the examination of that portion of the shore will be the principal object of your mission, and may be accomplished in the most satisfactory manner by the “Monkey’s” proceeding to the most southern part of Shark’s Bay, and landing yourself and party for the purpose of crossing over to the sea coast, and exploring to the North and South to the extent to which you will be enabled to carry provisions. As it is possible that circumstances may intervene to prevent the accomplishment of the above-mentioned plan in the manner detailed, you will be left

to the exercise of your own discretion to adopt such other measures as may appear best calculated to meet the difficulty.

Should the weather prove favourable, the Commander of the "Monkey" would probably not object to make the coast abreast of the Abrolhos, and coast along as near as prudence will admit, looking into Gantheaume Bay, as one of the most likely places of learning from the Natives some particulars of the objects sought. In the event of your search being successful, you will, of course, permit the "Monkey" to bring away whatever rescued people or property can conveniently be taken on board, and will return to this port."

In pursuance to these instructions, Mr Ommaney and party proceeded, on the 16th July, to Fremantle; but in consequence of the weather being too boisterous to admit of their embarking, the "Monkey" did not weigh anchor until the morning of the 18th.

Their progress was not attended with any incidents of importance until the morning of the 29th July, when they obtained sight of the Abrolhos bearing westerly, and the main land bearing easterly. They ran in a parallel line along the coast at the rate of five knots an hour, and, in the evening, saw a fire on the main land, bearing NE by E. It burnt brilliantly for 6 or 7 minutes. At 8 pm, they stood out for the night, and at day-break the next morning, could just discern high land bearing NE. While passing through Geelvenik Channel a great number of whales (wales) were seen.

On the 16th of August, they dropped anchor in Shark's Bay, Point Gerand bearing NE by E. they landed on the west side of Depuch Entrance, where they found the country, although thickly with underwood and shrub, more favourable for travelling; they determined therefore on making preparations for the journey to Gantheaume Bay. Their progress is thus described by Mr Ommaney in his report:-

**'12TH AUGUST** – By 9am we were all disembarked, and having arranged our loads, we proceeded to ascend the first range of hillocks at 9.50 am bidding adieu to Captain Pace (the Commander of the "Monkey"). Pursued a SW line of march, making for a gorge in a range of hills, in the distance, which Captain Pace named the Surrey Hills, from their similitude to some hills in England bearing the same name. Met with a continued succession of hills and dales, with good grazing, the bushes, which are thick, in no instance exceeding 8 or 9 feet in height. In about

### **PAGE 367 (363)**

5 miles, came to a deep inlet, running north and south, and having its entrance in Freycinets Harbour, to the northward. There was not much water in it, but it was evidently 8 or 10 feet higher at times. The whole swamp is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in breadth; we followed it  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the southward before a place could be found to cross it. After having been delayed two hours, the appearance of the ground deceiving us, we crossed the swamp and commenced ascending the Surrey Hills. In about two hours, walking two miles an hour, we attained the summit, and had a view of the sea. Half a mile further, we reached a perpendicular, rocky, red cliff, 300 feet high, overhanging the sea. It was not blowing fresh, yet the surf was tremendous; large masses of rock were visible as each successive wave retired. We followed the coast about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile to the southward, where we bivouacked, having previously made every search and effort to obtain water, but without success.

**13TH** – Having breakfasted and finished our little store of water, we commenced our march along the coast, over rough sand and lime stone rocks, covered with strong furze bushes, and a great deal of fair pasturage. Fell in with a native's path. Proceeded about 4 miles, when the lameness of the pony obliged us to halt. We renewed our search for water, but the water courses we found were parched up as though it had been the latter end of a dry summer. Followed the coast about 1 mile further, but the men being completely fagged for want of water, and the coast bearing the same appearance for at least 20 miles to the southward, I felt that I had no alternative, much as it was against my inclination, but to return with my party to the "Monkey". We commenced our march, therefore, down the Surrey Hills, about 1 o'clock; but about 4 pm we were obliged to stop, Power, one of the soldiers, having fallen down and fainted. He was immediately relieved of his load, and his temples bathed with spirits. I found it impracticable to move him any further. I left Hunt, therefore, in charge of him, and, with Mackey and another soldier, proceed to procure water from the "Monkey". After walking about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we came to the shore at Depuch Entrance, which we skirted until about half and hour before sunset, when, fancying we were within hearing of the vessel, I fired two shots. The signal was heard, and we were taken on board about 7 pm. I obtained a boats' crew from Captain Pace, and returned to the party with water and other refreshments, but had some difficulty in finding them, until at length I got



sight of their fire. I moored the boat for the night just off the shore, and had to pass through 2 or 3 swamps before I could reach them. I found Power much worse, and Mooney, the other soldier, had also been taken ill. Hunt had dug a well, but salt water was found. On the following morning Mackey and Power were placed on board the boat. Hunt, the other soldier, and myself, skirted the coast until we met Captain Pace at our original place of disembarkation.

Captain Pace, during the absence of the party, had made several attempts, by digging wells, to procure water, but without effect. It was therefore considered impossible to prosecute the design of journeying to Gantheaume. Captain Pace offered to give up any quantity of water the party might require, but he could not engage to remain at the present anchorage until their return, the necessity of procuring water requiring that he should remove to some other part of the coast. After a mature consideration of all the circumstances, and not without feeling considerably chagrined at being compelled so soon to abandon the proposed plan, it was resolved to proceed to Gantheaume Bay in the "Monkey", where the party would land and explore the coast north and south. This plan recommended itself more strongly, as hopes were entertained of reaching the spot where the lights were seen on the night of the 29th July. Mr Ommaney's report continues:-

All hands were immediately placed on allowance of water. About 11 on the morning of the 15th August the "Monkey" weighed anchor, steering NNE and N.

On the 17th one of the crew died, and another was taken seriously ill, it was supposed from the want of water. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that they were poisoned from eating some particular part of the hog fish, of which we caught a vast quantity yesterday.

At 8 am, landed with the party, and Captain Pace sent a boat on shore for water. We soon found, about 2 feet below the surface, in the valleys between the sand hills, abundance of water. We left two soldiers to protect the boat, and went inland to see Montbazin Lakes. Walked east for 2 miles through a country superior, in point of soil, to any I had previously seen in this vicinity. I observed several of a very stunted species of sandal wood, or nut-tree of the Avon – not in any case beyond 10 feet in height, although exceedingly thick in the trunk. Came upon the borders of the lakes, now dry, walked northward through these dry lagoons, when we came to one, with salt water in it; upon the banks saw a number of natives: endeavoured to obtain a conference, but could not. Observing several striking round apparently to where we had left our watering party, I thought it prudent to make for the beach. We had not gone far however, before we perceived they were following us. They hallooed and shewed a design to detain us, which we considered a scheme either to cut us off from, or to facilitate an attack upon, our watering party. After walking about a mile and a half, we reached the beach, where we found several natives assembled to meet us. They were violent in their gestures, and, as we supposed, in their language. They would not allow us to approach them, neither did they advance towards us; but on our turning and proceeding in the direction of the boat, they appeared much pleased; one man came forward and threw down a shell, and retired. I picked it up, and laid down my handkerchief in its place, at which they all appeared delighted, but gave us to understand, by signs, that if we did not go away, they would throw their spears at us. Some of the natives seemed, at times, much disposed to molest us, but were apparently controlled by others. On reaching the watering-place, we found that no natives had been seen there. The boat was loaded; we consequently put off, and soon reached the "Monkey". The natives had several very fine native dogs with them; we saw the tracks of dogs and kangaroo rats, and found two emu nests. All the natives we saw, to the number of thirty, were tall, fine looking men, the shortest 5 feet 8 inches: 5 or 6 of them were 6 feet 4 inches and the rest 6 feet more or less. Some of them had amazing large feet.

On the following morning, the 18th, at daybreak, the party again went on shore for water, when they found the natives assembled on the top of a hill, posted, as it was conceived, to watch our motions.

Mr Ommaney observes, 'I advanced a short distance from our party, when the natives soon came down. We then effected several exchanges, which, I was much pleased to observe, were made on their part more with a view to show a friendly disposition, than for the sake of what we offered in exchange. They were as much gratified with the flowers we offered them as with our European articles. They seemed disposed to molest Hunt, and two of the soldiers, who went out to gather oysters; but this was the only occasion on which they offered the slightest obstruction. They brought some beautiful mullet, which they exchanged for paper, being annoyed when a sheet was divided, and giving a smaller fish in consequence. At length they seemed to get tired of exchanging their fish for articles they could not use, but continued a friendly conference to the last.

On the 20th the "Monkey" weighed anchor, and about an hour afterwards, grounded on a coral bank, very shallow, but of no great extent. She was warped off to the eastward, and ran round it. They made for Epneux Entrance, standing over to Point Bellefin; the wind however blowing fresh from the southward, they were prevented making it. Mr Ommaney landed to ascertain the existence or non-existence of Tetrodon Island. On ascending the *Coin* he saw a barque at a considerable distance. By an attitude taken on board the "Monkey", the altitude of her anchorage was 25.57 S. He is of opinion that Tetrodon Island does not exist. On the 24th, got under weigh with a favourable wind, and stood for Epneux entrance, but getting into shoal water, they were compelled to take up their old anchorage.

On the 25th, left the "Monkey", with the party, for Cape Ransonnet, where they arrived on the same evening. On the following day, Mr Ommaney and two men followed the coast about 15 miles to the southward where, being as usual unsuccessful in meeting with water, they were compelled to return the next day. During their absence, Hunt had examined the west coast of Dirk Hartogs Island. The following is a copy of his Journal:-

'Tuesday, August 25th – At daylight, got breakfast at Cape Ransonnet, and then landed Mr Ommaney and party near Mount Direction, consisting of Mackey and Power, of the 21st Regt. Mooney and myself then began a well, but could not get deeper than 4 feet. We then returned to Cape Ransonnet, where I moored the gig, and at the same time giving him directions to look for a likely place for water. I then set out along the coast from Cape Ransonnet; I found that the north end or point of the passage was very narrow, with a reef about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in width, running away to the southward and eastward for about one-third of the entrance, and extending along the north side of the passage nearly as far as Cape Ransonnet. There is a very wide channel, with deep water, as far as the eye could discern, up the passage. I found a great quantity of broken timber that had been washed up from some wreck, but many years since. Some was washed very high, and some still washing among the reef; it seemed principally teak, and some fir, full of worms. I continued my journey along the coast until I came to a very bluff point, inclining more to the northward. I could see the *Coin* very plain, likewise Cape Bellefin. I made three attempts to get water, but failed. I have not the least doubt but there is plenty of water in the centre of the Island. On leaving the coast I stood away to SE across the Island to Cape Ransonnet. I found the valleys very low, with complete paths made by the dogs and other animals. I reached the boat late at night; Mooney not having found water, we put ourselves on a pint for the night.

Wednesday, August 26th, at Daylight went about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile inland, and commenced a well, which we dug about 8 feet, when we got to a bed of shells, which was so loose, and kept falling in upon us so fast, that we could not proceed with it. We put back to the boat, and then sounded the entrance across, in different directions, and found a very deep and good channel, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water, and sandy bottom. Within  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile there are fish in great abundance of various kinds, craw fish and turtle. From Cape Ransonnet to the rock off it, in the passage there is only from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water. It then deepens to 5; this was at  $\frac{1}{2}$  flood-tide. We caught some fish, and went back to dinner. Between 3 and 4 o'clock we heard Mr Ommaney's party fire: we took the boat across for them. They were greatly fatigued for the want of water: took some refreshments, and proceeded on board the "Monkey", which we reached about 11 at night.

The party then returned to the "Monkey", and after being detained for two days owing to contrary winds, - this period being occupied in further examining the Island and collecting turtle sand oysters, of which they found considerable quantities, - on the 3d day the "Monkey" weighed anchor, and proceeded to Gantheaume Bay. Being still opposed by contrary winds, as well as meeting with a strong current setting to the northward out of Geelvinck's Channel, and seeing every probability of a NW gale, they were compelled reluctantly to abandon the projected plan of visiting Gantheaume Bay, after having been a fortnight off and on making fruitless endeavours to accomplish their object. It being determined to bear up for Gages' Roads, they stood out to the westward, and experienced the north-west gale Capt Pace predicted was coming on, in the course of 12 days, anchored once more in Gages' Roads on the 2d of Oct, 1834.

Sensible of the anxiety generally evinced to obtain every information respecting this interesting expedition, we hastened to procure the full particulars; through the kindness of Mr Ommaney we have been enabled to lay before our readers the foregoing summary of events.

In our next, we shall revert to some minor details which our limited space rendered it necessary for us to overlook.

SINCE our last, we have received files of English Papers up to the 18th April. The extracts given below will explain the origin, progress and termination of the unfortunate disturbances in France, together with the measures likely to be adopted for strengthening the hands of Government.

In the British Parliament, several important measures have been adopted for the internal improvement of the Kingdom. Of these, the chief are, a plan for the commutation and redemption of Tithes; for the revision and better administration of the Poor Laws; and for admitting all classes of men, without distinction of Christian Creeds, to an equal participation in the academical honors bestowed by the two English Universities. On all these important heads, the nation has reason to be satisfied by the spirit manifested by the Reformed Parliament.

The subject of National Education was also brought in much detail before the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham. His Lordship showed that the funds already in existence, originally bequeathed for the purpose of free education according to certain rules, might be estimated at no less a sum than from £800,000 to £900,000 per annum. But he affirmed that these bequests had been most grossly mismanaged, and that if fairly and judiciously administered, they would approach the sum of £1,500,000.

It appeared, also, that many of the Schools thus endowed were lagging far behind the rest of the world, and had ceased to be of much service to the youth of the 19th century. It was the opinion of the Trustees of many of them, that they were prohibited by their rules from teaching anything besides Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The *Poor*, therefore, derive little benefit from these princely charities.

The new Schools in which universal knowledge is communicated, are represented as being in the most flourishing condition; altogether since the sitting of the Education Committee in 1818, the number of children taught in Schools in England has been nearly *doubled!*

This is a triumph on which the greatest Statesman may well indulge a little self complacency, and Lord Brougham certainly stands distinguished amongst the most eminent of those excellent men, to whom the gratitude of the country is due for having effected this splendid revolution. To have doubled the sum of knowledge in such a country as England, is a more glorious achievement than to have doubled its territory or wealth.

And here we beg to observe, for the hundredth time, that in this our Colonial Patriots and Statesmen have their laurels still to gain, for the Education of the great mass of the population is not yet begun. Here and there, indeed, we see Schools attended by a few dozens of poor children, but the surrounding thousands are wrapped in utter Darkness and Ignorance.

---000---

In London some uneasiness was occasioned on the 21st of April, by a procession of the "Trades' Unions" who proceeded with much parade to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a Petition or Memorial to "His Majesty, praying for a remission of the sentence passed upon six individuals convicted at the late Dorchester Assizes, for administering unlawful oaths." Lord Melbourne informed them through the Under Secretary, Mr Phillips, that he had seen a copy of the Petition, and that he did not disapprove of the language in it, and that if it should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, he would receive it, and lay it before the King; but that he would not receive a petition presented under such circumstances and in such a manner.

On receiving this firm and rational reply to their application, the "Unionists" returned peacefully to their own homes. This result was creditable to both parties; but the conduct of the "Unionists" in the first instance deserves the strongest reprobation. If there is one principle of good government more precious than another, it is the Independence of the Executive, and its unquestioned supremacy as the organ of the Law. Threatening petitions addressed to any Magistrate is an assumption of despotic power on the part of the petitioners, and ought to be punished like other attempts at tyranny. It is true the petition in this case was properly expressed, and prayed for nothing illegal, -

"But Esau's hands suit ill with Jacob's voice."

It was presented by about 35,000 men, marching in regular files, under leaders and banners! Government had taken sufficient precautions to preserve the peace of the city by placing troops in proper positions, but out of sight of the populace. The Magistrates and the Police were also at their posts, and many thousands of special Constables were sworn in and ready to assist the authorities. Not a single outrage or act of violence occurred.

---000---

On Tuesday the 22d of April, Mr O'Connell brought forward his motion for – "A select Committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the laborers in husbandry, and operatives in Manufactures in England, and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative between both Countries." The debate occupied the House during the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and was farther adjourned until Monday, the 28th. We have not yet seen any report of the speeches.

---000---

On the 21st, Lord Althorp brought forward his proposition for abolishing Church Rates, and substituting in lieu of them a charge of £259,000 on the Land-tax. On the 22d, the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House on this subject was reported, and a Bill founded thereon ordered to be brought in.

### **REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY**

The reductions in the army estimates for the year consist of:-

1. Saving from omitting non-effective men, and reducing the emoluments of colonels, as recommended by the committee of last year, £7000.
2. Savings by other reductions in regiments, £1000.
3. By casualties in the course of the year not to be filled up, £75,000.
4. By a reduction in the charge for recruiting, £21,270.
5. By reduction on contingencies, and other expenses, consequent upon the maintenance of a less number of troops, and by a reduction of the amount hitherto granted to the Guards' mess, £18,873.
6. On the staff estimate, although in the printed estimate the charge under the head is apparently increased by the transfer of effective garrison appointments from the old garrison establishment, £1200.
7. On the public departments, War-office, &c, £4314.
8. Decreased vote for the Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School, although the actual decrease of expense is only £3436, a balance being applied in aid, £8726
9. On the volunteer vote, £19,139 – The charge for the Irish Volunteer Staff, which had not been called out for the last three years, omitted, and the additional charge of £3 per men for the clothing of the English yeomanry for the present year, counterbalanced by an arrangement for inspecting the troops in quarters, instead of calling out the regiments for permanent duty, by which the pay and maintenance of the horse and man is reduced from 7s to 3s 4d per day, the cost of the additional clothing being £26,000, the saving by the other arrangement being £33,000.

Non-effective service-

1. Unattached pay of general officers from casualties, £5000
2. Retired full pay from casualties, £4000
3. Half-pay and military allowances, £25,000. – The decrease from casualties on this estimate has not been so large as last year; but more officers have been removed from half to full pay by the arrangements of the Commander-in-Chief.
4. Foreign half-pay pensions, from casualties, £5340.
5. On compassionate fund, and allowances for wounds, deducting an increase of £1656 on widows' pensions, £4360.
6. Decreased vote on account of Chelsea pensions, £61,898. – The actual decrease on expenditure, about £25,000, the difference being an increase of the appropriations in aid of the charge of about £13,500, and a saving in a sum voted in former years for commutation.
7. Saving on Superannuation from casualties, £2740.
8. Exchequer fees omitted in the estimates, £30,000.

The total decrease of the sums required for effective service is	£194,930
For non-effective services	£104,190
	<u>£299,120</u>

The former garrison vote is distributed under various heads in the estimate. The ordinary charges, and which the Committee considered must be maintained, are added to the staff, and will come annually under review as established. The sinecure commands placed under the head of garrison to be abolished as vacancies occur, and a new account opened for rewards for distinguished military services to the extent recommended by the Committee, and to be granted as vacancies occur in the sinecure garrison appointments.

The further economical arrangements and savings contemplated in the ensuing year are, the transfer of Kilmainham Hospital to the Board of Ordnance as a depot for the Artillery and Engineers of Ireland; the lease of the present station at Island-bridge having expired, and the buildings requiring expensive repairs; the inmates of the hospital being either admitted in the infirmary or at Chelsea, or permitted to go with additional allowances on the out-pensions, at their option; the abolition of the Board of Army Comptrollers. These reductions will each produce a saving of from £11,000 to £12,000 a year. The transfer of Widows' and Half-pay of Ordnance and Commissariat Departments to the Department of the War-office, by which the same branch of business is conducted for the army; and the Commissariat expenditure to be entirely transferred to the Department of the War-office. The contracts, &c, for the present, to the Board of Ordnance.

The whole payment of the Ordnance as well as the Commissariat transferred to the Secretary at War, to be conducted through the office of the Paymaster-General, so that the whole army expenditure will be paid under one head, and the two separate establishments for this operation abolished.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY  
PRIVATE CONTRACT**

All that valuable TOWN ALLOTMENT in Perth number (9) nine, section V, with a convenient House and Out-houses, now in possession of Capt Byrne, who rents the same. Further particulars may be obtained by application to MR SCOTT, Harbour Master, Fremantle; or, to MR G F STONE, Perth.

**MARKET PRICES  
RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 5d
Coffee, per lb, -	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

**PAGE 369 (365)**

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 10, 1834*

PURSUANT to Instructions from the Secretary of State, MR HILLMAN will resume his Duties as Draftsman in the Survey Department.

*By His Excellency's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 6, 1834*

SEVERAL Rifles and Muskets having been issued from the Government Store to different Individuals on loan, His Excellency the Governor hereby calls on all such Persons, respectively, as may have any of the same in their possession, to deliver them at the earliest opportunity at the Commissariat Office.

*By His Excellency's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 3, 1834*

WHEREAS a certain Portion of Land, as below described, was applied for by William Leeder, and sold pursuant to advertisement on the 26th day of August last past, and the Purchaser thereof having failed to make good his Claim:- Notice is hereby given, that the same will again be put up to Auction, by the Collector of Revenue, on Wednesday, the 15th Instant, subject to the Conditions published in Gazette No. 72.

**DESCRIPTION OF LAND**

Perth 1, containing sixty-one Acres, one Rood and two Perches (61.2)

Further Information respecting the Land may be obtained from the SURVEYOR-GENERAL; and respecting the Conditions, from the COLLECTOR of REVENUE.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 5, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet, and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office – Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links East from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West, by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by one shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line, measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains, and (55) Fifty-five links.

For Conditions of Sale, see Gazette of the 17th of May last.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

### **TENDERS FOR FRESH MEAT**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Fresh Meat,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's Troops, for Three months certain, (commencing on the 1st November), such Quantities of FRESH MEAT as may be required at the following Stations, viz:-

PERTH  
UPPER SWAN  
YORK  
KELMSCOTT, and  
MURRAY RIVER.

The price per pound to be stated in words at length; and two sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have an Agent duly authorised to appear for them. Any further particulars may be known by application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

### **TENDER FOR STRONG SHOES**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Shoes,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, (24) Twenty-four pairs of STRONG SHOES.

The price per pair to be stated in words at length, and to be subject to the approval of a Board of Officers.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

Mr C F LEROUX, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all persons having any Claims against him will send in their Accounts for adjustment forthwith. All Persons indebted to the same are desired to settle their Accounts instanter.

*Perth, Sept. 30*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

Mr THOMAS DUTERRAU, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all claims against him may be sent in immediately for liquidation; also, that all Persons indebted to him will discharge their respective accounts forthwith.

*Perth, Oct.10*

## **FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND, HOBART TOWN, AND SYDNEY**

THE "JOLLY RAMBLER" will sail for the above Ports in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to CAPT BRIGNELL; or, to MR DUFFIELD, Fremantle.

*October 2*

## **SHERIFF'S OFFICE, OCT. 8, 1834**

In the Civil Court, -

*Smith v Leroux*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday, the 20th Inst., at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up to sale by Public Auction, ay Leeder's Hotel, Perth, the following property, (unless this execution by previously satisfied,) subject to such conditions as shall then be produced and read.

ALL the right, title, and interest of the defendant to (1280) one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of Land on the right bank of the Canning River.

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant to (170) one hundred and seventy acres of Land at or near "Menow Farm," situate between Guildford and York.

*Lamb v Carter*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday the 20th Inst., at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up to sale by Public Auction, at Leeder's Hotel, Perth, the following property, (unless this execution be previously satisfied,) subject to such conditions as shall then be produced and read.

All the right, title, and interest of the defendant to a certain Messuage Tenement, or Farm House and Out-houses, together with 200 acres of Land lying between Guildford and York, and called, or known by the name of "The Menow Farm."

GEO FREDERICK STONE

Under Sheriff

---000---

ALL Persons having claims against CAPTAIN JAMES McDERMOTT are requested to meet and give their amount thereof, at his house, at Fremantle, on Tuesday, the 14th Inst., at 12 o'clock.

All Persons indebted to the said CAPTAIN JAMES McDERMOTT are desired to settle their accounts forthwith.

## **JUST PUBLISHED**

THE following ACT of the Legislative Council of Western Australia:-

An Act to impose certain Duties on Imported Spirituous Liquors - To be had at the Gazette Office, Perth.

**PAGE 370 (366)**

## **BILLIARD -ROOM AT PERTH**

CHARLES SMITH, intimates to his Friends and the Subscribers to his BILLIARD-ROOM, that it is now open; and he trusts, by diligent attention to their accommodation, to merit their support.



**J HANCOCK & SONS,  
TIMBER MERCHANTS,**

RETURN their grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public for the liberal support they have received since their commencement of the Timber Trade, and hope, by a strict attention to all commands, and by furnishing the best article at the lowest possible price, to continue to merit the same.

*Belmont, Oct. 1*

N.B. – A great quantity of sawn timber of various dimensions on hand; also, about 10,000 feet of Slabs, well adapted for rough building and fencing, will be sold cheap for cash.

ALSO, - A tame, domesticated Kangaroo of the *forest* breed, weight 50 lbs, about 2 years old.

**FREEMASON'S ARMS  
AT PERTH, FOR SALE OR TO LET**

JOHN MASON, being about to remove to King George's Sound, offers the above eligible property for sale, or on lease. – ALSO, two COTTAGES in Murray-street.

All Persons indebted to the same are requested to settle their accounts forthwith; and all Claims must be sent in immediately for liquidation.

**ON SALE AT THE STORES  
OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

PRIME Algoa Bay Beef; Irish Pork; Cape Madeira in pipes, half pipes and quarter pipes; Cape Hock, in half aums; Port Wine; English Gin; New Raisins; Pears; Apricots; Apples; Almonds and Walnuts; Fine Flour; Tobacco; Loaf and Mauritius Sugar; Starch; Ale in casks; Bottled Porter; Butter; Mustard; Pickles; Mould and Dip Candles; Soap; Sperm, Linseed and Salad Oils; Anchovies; Nails; Tin-ware; Crockery; Cart and Waggon Wheels; 3-inch Deals; Hosiery; Linen Drapery; Gentlemen's Clothing; Stationery; Pannelled Doors; Iron in Bars; Window Glass 14x10, 12x8, &c; Wine Glasses; Tumblers and Decanters; English Men's and Women's Shoes, &c, &c, &c.

G & L LEAKE  
*Perth & Fremantle,  
Sept 22, 1834*

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Agricultural Society will take place on Friday the 7th of November.

WILLIAM TANNER,  
Secretary  
*Friday, 10th Oct.*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

R M LYON, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all Claims may be immediately sent in for liquidation.

*Spring Mount, Oct. 11*

**CIVIL COURT**

*Perth, October 7th, 1834*

BEFORE W H MACKIE, Esquire, Commissioner.

*Samson v Scott*, - This was an action to recover from the defendant, as agent for Capt Middleton, the value of certain packages shipped in London on board the "James Pattison", and not delivered.

Mr L Samson handed in the bill of lading.

Mr Clark, for the defendant, held that he was not liable, inasmuch as he was merely agent for Captain Middleton, who had gone on board at Portsmouth after all the goods were shipped, and had not signed the bills of lading. He maintained that either Captain Grote, the original captain, who had signed the bills of lading, or the owners were solely responsible.

The Commissioner observed, that the admission of such an objection would establish a dangerous precedent. There could be no doubt that the Master taking the command after it had been resigned by another, would take it with all responsibility; and he should hold that Mr Scott was liable to the extent of the funds in his hands belonging to the Captain, - of which he should first require proof, and secondly, he should expect the plaintiff to be in a condition to prove that Mr Scott was agent for the ship.

Mr Samson, requested that the case might be postponed, as he was confident he could procure satisfactory evidence to these points.

Case postponed until next week.

*Lyon v Nairn* – To recover £100, amount of passage money paid in London for the defendant and his family, he being the plaintiff's indentured servant.

It being proved by an affidavit, made by the defendant some time back, that he was the indentured servant of Mr Lyon, and that he had been brought out to the Colony by him, -

The Commissioner awarded the full amount, remarking at the same time, that indentured servants frequently fell into the mistake of mixing up their agreements to pay passage money with their engagements to serve, whereas they were two distinct engagements.

A special Court will be held next week.

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVAL**

On the 5th inst., the "Fanny", navigated by Mr S G Henty, from King George's Sound and Port Augusta.

### **DEPARTURE**

On the 10th inst., the "Isabella" (Cutter), navigated by Mr Lukin, for King George's Sound.

Lying in Gages' Roads – The Govt Schooner "Ellen", and the "Jess".

The "Jess" will sail for Sydney to-morrow, and the Government Schooner for Augusta and King George's Sound, on Wednesday next.

A MAIL is open for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney.

### **IMPORTS *per* "JOLLY RAMBLER"**

Five casks beef, 246 bags rice, 1 puncheon arrack, 2 ditto stores, 1 hhd wine, 36 baskets sugar, 36 boxes soap, 8 bags coffee, 3 tubs cocoa nut oil, 2 baskets ginger, 5 kegs tobacco, 11 boxes candles, 10 cases gin, 8 casks tobacco, 6 baskets sugar candy, 3 casks vinegar, 21 boxes tea, 5 ditto glass, 18 brushes, 1 weighing machine, 4 boxes cider, 6 jars oatmeal, 43 cheeses, 1 case tumblers, 2 cases unknown, half pipe brandy.

### **TO CORRESPONDENTS**

The writer of the lines in the Union Club has exemplified his motto ("*Ne o mortalium omnibus horis sapit;*") – they are inadmissible.

### **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1834**

WE hear that, in accordance with the general regulations in regard to the Civil Establishment, two senior Members of Council (Capt R Daniell, H.M.'s 21st Regt, Commandant, and the Hon P Brown, Colonial Secretary,) have been appointed to audit the accounts relating to the collection and disbursement of Public Money. The Hon J S Roe, Esq., Surveyor-General, and the Hon G F Moore Esq, Advocate General, form a

Committee of Council for obtaining information with regard to Roads and Public works, and to them all communications on that subject are to be addressed.

OUR intelligence from King George's Sound by the "Fanny", does not speak very favourably of the progress the settlers are making. We should fear, from what we can learn, that the pecuniary resources of the gentlemen who have taken up their residence in that quarter, have induced them to disregard the importance of mental and physical exertion in a new country. It is reported they talk of visiting us; we hope they will do so.

---000---

THE "Cumberland" Cutter, navigated by Captain McDermott, of Fremantle, left this on the 28th August last of Port Augusta, and has not since been heard of. On the afternoon of the day he sailed we had a heavy storm from the north-west; it is strongly suspected, therefore, that, in an attempt to put back, they shipped a sea and were swamped. The little preparation which it is known was made to encounter rough weather, leaves a strong opinion in favour of the truth of this conjecture. By the "Fanny", from King George's Sound, or the "Ellen", from Port Augusta, (the latter vessel left this subsequently to the sailing of the "Cumberland"), it was anticipated some tidings might be obtained; we lament to say, however, that their silence upon the subject augurs unfavourably for the indulgence of any hope, that the vessel and souls on board have not perished. One slight ray of hope still remains, - they may have been picked up by some strange vessel; should this not be the case, as they had but short allowance of water, we fear it is vain to indulge the anticipation, that they may have been driven beyond the Sound.

There were, we understand, about 20 tons of goods on board belonging to Mrs Bussell, a lady recently arrived in the Colony, whose family is settled at the Vasse, about 50 miles from Augusta. This loss is seriously to be deplored.

#### **PAGE 371 (367)**

A LIGHT-HOUSE, or some temporary substitute on Arthur's Head, is much required. The "Fanny", navigated by Mr S Henty, was nearly wrecked on Saturday night last, owing to the absence of this necessary beacon. They passed, *after dark*, through the Garden Island Passage, - an experiment fortunate in its result, but one we cannot recommend for imitation, - and came, as they imagined, within sight of the Fremantle lights. Making for these lights, to their astonishment, they found themselves in the midst of breakers, when an attempt was instantly made to put the vessel about; she however missed stays. They then let go an anchor, from which she parted, and was driven against the rocks. The rudder was unshipped, but providentially without any further accident she came through the Passage, and was moored in the North Bay. The lights at Mr Lukin's on the North Beach gave rise to this mistake, showing how desirable it is that some preparation should be immediately made to guard against a similar occurrence.

---000---

THE Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, in his address to the grand Jury at the last Sittings, intimated that arrangements were in progress to afford greater accommodation for the despatch of business in that Court. We are happy to hear this: it has been long required; and we would suggest that the Jury Box should have a desk, and that materials for making notes should be provided. In cases where there is strong conflicting evidence, it is dangerous to trust to the memory of the Jury, however well-informed, through an examination occupying ten or twelve hours. It is also necessary that the privacy of the Jury should be strictly attended to. Every effort is generally made to ensure this, by placing constables to keep the curious from looking in at the windows; the position, however, of the room, renders it impossible to guard wholly against the prying eyes of the inquisitive by-standers - of which we had an instance at the last trial, and upon which some ridiculous, but nevertheless serious rumours have been founded.

---000---

\*\*\*\* OUR version of Mr Manning's trial, whatever opinion he may entertain, is a correct one; and the statement made by Welch the constable, that 16 pieces of calicoes had been recognised and sworn to by Mr Habgood, was accurately reported, although the witness was in error in the description. It should have been fifteen pieces of calicoes, cambrics, and linen platilla. We avoid noticing this letter any further; our reasons must be obvious.

---000---

FROM a pint and a half of Rye grown on Mr Brockman's farm on the Swan, where he considered it had failed, having been grown on poachy land, Mr Lukin produced last year, on a piece of ground within a quarter of a mile of the bar of the River, exposed to the sea winds from the West and the South-west, and on sandy soil, upwards of two bushels and a half. This was again sown this season, covering an acre and a half of the same soil, which is now looking remarkably fine, and promises to yield in the same proportion. This land had, two seasons ago, a dressing of sea weed, mixed with a slight portion of stable litter, and has borne two crops of barley previous to this year's sowing without an additional dressing.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette."*

SIR, - In reading your account of my trial, I am surprised to see the version you have given that affair. In the first place, you gave all the evidence of the prosecutor in full; but in the defence, you have abridged it materially; - you have entirely left out the evidence of Miss Bateman, and Mr Ledger, as they both gave evidence of seeing the gunpowder in my possession one month prior to the arrival of Habgood's in this Colony. You have also left out the productions of my invoices in Court, wherein the goods in question are mentioned. You have also said that I was accused in taking 15 pieces of calico;. If you will take the trouble of inquiring of Mr Stone, you will find you are mistaken. That I was not charged with a yard of calico. Conscious that you not willingly be a party to injure any man, I hope you will give this your most serious consideration. Conscious of my innocence, I did not fear an investigation, but even sought it. Remember, Sir, the future welfare of my children depends on my good name; and by allowing these misrepresentations to pass unnoticed, I do not act a proper part in maintaining my respectability, or that of my family. What would my brother think on seeing in the account in your paper 15 pieces of calico, when he did not ship for me half that quantity? Allowing this to pass, he would say I was guilty. I have been fairly tried by a Jury of my Country, - and the man must be a coward that, after this, endeavours to injure me. The Press is a powerful engine, but it ought to be wielded with justice and mercy; and ought at all times to protect and assist the unfortunate, as any man must be who has such determined enemies to contend with as I have. Trusting to your usual good sense in questions of this kind, I hope you will give this due consideration, and endeavour to rectify the mistake in your last week's paper.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
W H MANNING  
*Fremantle, Oct. 7*

\*\*\*\*\*

*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette."*

### **TRIAL BY JURY**

SIR, - TRIAL BY JURY has justly been called the glory of English law – the palladium of British freedom; but I am afraid that its introduction into a young community is not productive of those advantages which are attended in its operation in an extensive and populous society.

Our numbers are so few, and our society, I am sorry to state, so divided into hostile parties, that it is impossible to procure a Jury, either in Civil or Criminal matters, totally impartial. Greatly is it to be regretted that the standard of morality in this Colony is low, for an appeal to the Deity is not taken into much consideration by many of that body from whose ranks Common Jurymen are selected. In the Criminal Court of this Colony, it sometimes happens that prisoners have been tried by a Jury of their own friends, who have attended for the very purpose of being empanelled as Jurymen. It is well known that every Prisoner has a right to challenge so many Jurymen, and the vacancies are filled up from the by-standers. The Officer of Court looks around, and is obliged to select Jurors from the packed witnesses and hard swearing, there is no Counsel on the part of the Crown to cross-examine these witnesses and elucidate the truth. The learned judge and the Magistrates are not acquainted with the details of each case before trial, and therefore cannot be expected to cross-examine a witness with that minuteness and severity which is absolutely necessary to detect a conspiracy. It is not their province to act as counsel against the prisoner, and thus many important points in a prisoner's defence have remained uncontradicted, because the private prosecutor had no legal assistance, which he ought to have in the person of the Advocate General.

In the Civil Court the same objection applies to trial by Jury in its present shape. Many of the Jury must, in our divided state of society, have a decided bias in favour of one party, or enmity towards the other. He that knows the workings of the human heart, must be well aware how great is the struggle to overcome its prejudices, its hopes, its fears. In England the Jury that tries a prisoner, in nine cases out of ten, perhaps

never before heard of his name or existence. Here, our community is, as it were, a large family, every member of which is intimately known to the other; and therefore the present system of trial by Jury assumes the likeness of a child clothed in man's attire. In a young settlement no Jury can be found so impartial as one of the Military Officers, who are kept aloof from intermixture in Civil matter, and are therefore quite disinterested in judging between man and man. Before them the innocent has nothing to fear, - the rogue has reason to dread the impartial tribunal.

I am, Sir, &c,  
A CALM OBSERVER

---000---

In a short pamphlet, entitled *Criminal Trials in England, their Defects and Remedies*, dedicated with permission to the Lord Chancellor, Mr George Wingrove Cooke has pointed out and endeavoured to obviate what he thinks some of the objectionable parts of our criminal system. Instead of unanimity required of a jury, he purposes that a simple majority in civil cases and three qualifications of jurymen, he suggests, should be regulated with more regard to mental competency, so as to include "the intellectual wealth of the country," without the existing exceptions. He recommends that the two junior barristers upon each circuit should be required to defend gratuitously every prisoner unable to retain counsel, and that there should be a tribunal upon the principle of the Court of Cassation in France, to which an appeal may be made, as of right, against a conviction, informal, erroneous, or pronounced in ignorance of facts subsequently brought to light. He likewise proposes some modification of the rules of evidence in criminal trials, and that copies of the indictment (to the vagueness of which he objects) and the depositions, with a list of the witnesses, should be given to the prisoner. - *Times*.

### GREEN TURTLE

*Of a brownish colour, with 13 scales on the disc.* - This is the esculent or common green turtle; the latter name being derived from the colour of the fat. This is supposed to be owing to the vegetable matters on which the animal feeds, and especially the *zostera maxina*, or turtle grass. This species is one of the largest, often exceeding 5 feet in length, and weighing 5 or 600 lbs. The shell is somewhat heart shaped pointed at the extremity, and composed of fifteen dorsal divisions, with 25 marginal pieces. The color is of a dull, pale brown, more or less variegated with deeper undulations, but less strong and beautiful colors, than the hawk's-bill turtle, which yields the tortoise shell.

This species of turtle has long been considered a delicious food by the inhabitants of many of the islands and continents within the torred zone. In the time of Sir Hans Sloane, the inhabitants of Port Royal, in Jamaica, employed 40 sloops for the purpose of catching them. The markets were at that time, as they are at present, supplied in the same way as those in Europe are with butcher's meat.

The turtle which now forms a dish, by no means uncommon at the tables of the luxurious, seems to have been little known in Britain previous to the middle of the 18th century; and indeed it was so rare an occurrence, that when one was eaten, it was announced to the public as a piece of news. This appears from the following articles of intelligence:- "Friday, August 31st, - A turtle weighing 350 lbs was eaten at the King's Arms Tavern, Pall-mall; the mouth of the oven was taken down to admit a part to be baked." - *Gen. Mag*, 1753. Saturday, Sep 9. The "Turtler", Capt Crayton, lately arrived from the island of Ascension, has brought in several turtles upwards of 300 lbs weight, which have been sold at a very high price; it may be noted that what is common in the West Indies is luxury here." - *Ibid*.

### TESTUDO CARETTA, LOGGERHEAD TURTLE,

*Variiegated with 15 dorsal scales, of which those of the middle row are gibbous towards the tip.* - This species most resembles in general appearance the last species, or green turtle. The larger size of the head, the proportional breadth of the shell, the deeper and more variegated columns, are marks of distinction sufficiently characteristic; but the number of dorsal segments, amounting to 15, affords the principal character; for not only the middle row, but those of the sides contain five pieces, and this number is almost uniform and constant. There is a considerable protuberance on each of the pieces of the middle row, which

Constitutes a range of tubercles along the back of the shield: the fore-feet are very large and long; the hind feet are broad, but much shorter.

This species frequents the same seas with the green turtle, but it is also found occasionally in very distant latitudes, and particularly about the coasts of Italy and Sicily.

Excepting the coriaceous turtle, this species is the largest in size which has yet been discovered. In the Leverian Museum there is a skull which seems to belong to this species. It measures about a foot in length, and it is said it was taken from a turtle, the weight of which exceeded 1600 pounds.

### **IMBRICATED OR HAWK'S-BILL TURTLE**

In this species the outline of the shell exhibits more of a cordated form than any other, and the termination of the shell is more acute. Each of the middle row of scales on the back is also of a sharpened form at the tip, and a ridge runs down the middle. The head is proportionally smaller than in other turtles; and the neck longer, narrower and more curved, thus resembling the bill of a hawk, hence deriving its trivial name. The specific name of imbricated is taken from the peculiarity in the disposition of its scales, which overlap each other at the extremities like the tiles on the roof of a house.

In length this species is about three feet from the tip of the bill to the end of the shell; but some have been found measuring 5 feet in length, and weighing from 5 to 600 pounds; and it is said some have been met with in the Indian Ocean of enormous magnitude.

The ancients employed the shell of this species of turtle as a shield; and even at the present day it is used for a similar purpose among rude nations. The flesh of the animal is not held in any estimation as food; but the plates of the shell being thicker, stronger, and clearer than those of any other species, render it of great importance as an article of trade. These plates constitute the substance which is so well known under the name of tortoise shell. Being semitransparent and finely variegated with many beautiful colors, they afford after proper preparation and polishing numerous elegant ornaments.

To obtain the tortoise shell the external coating is separated from the bony part by means of heat. A fire is placed under the shell, the effect of which is to make the plates start, and then they are easily detached from the bone; the thickness of the plates varies according to the age and size of the animal. They measure from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Eight pounds of tortoise shell, it is said, may be obtained from a large turtle. Unless the weight of the animal be equal to 150 lbs, the shell is worth little.

### **SAXONY SHEEP**

*(From the "CAPE ADVERTISER")*

Two dollars to two and a half per pound (3s to 3s 8d) for Australian Wool! Suppose Mr Michiel Breda's Wool of last year had been equal to this, (in a few years it will be as good if not superior), he would have realised *for one crop*, £2500! Is there any mode of investing capital in this Colony, in which the returns will bear a comparison with this?

The quantity of foreign wool imported into Great Britain last year amounted to £39,618,508! – worth, at the lowest estimate, Four Millions Sterling!

In such a state of things, with such a market before us, we are not surprised at the high prices given for Merino Sheep from New South Wales, or from Saxony. It reminds us of Dr Johnson's exclamation at the sale of Mr Thrale's Brewery: - "Sir, it is not the vats and the barrels we have to dispose of: it is the *potentiality of growing rich!*"

We are glad to learn that an investment of these valuable animals, forty-nine in number, just arrived from Saxony, will be sold by *public auction* on the 16th August. This ensures a proper distribution of them throughout the Colony.

## ENGLAND

EDUCATION, APRIL 16 – The Lord Chancellor moved for various returns relative to education throughout the country, and stated that it was his intention to renew a bill, which he introduced into parliament 14 years ago, for establishing parish schools on a principle similar to that existing in Scotland. The noble lord then went into a detail of the state of education in England as it appeared from the different returns which has already been made. He had for some time past been engaged in making inquiry into the progress of education; this he effected by seeking for returns from five or six hundred parishes taken at random, inferring that they should form a fair standard for judgment. The results went to show that an increase had taken place (for he had received about five hundred answers) in the ratio of two to one since former years, both in the number of schools & the number of scholars attending them. In the county of Bedford in the year 1818, the number of day schools there was 136: in the present year they were 244. At the former period the number of scholars was 3890, whereas now there were 5632, thus showing that his (Lord Brougham's) calculation was correct nearly, as an increase had appeared of five or three in the county (hear, hear.)

Proceeding further, taking the entire county, in the Sunday schools an increase took place in the ratio of three to one; as in the year 1818 those schools were attended by children to the number of 4738, and at the present time by no less than 15,234. In Manchester, at the former time, there were fifteen day schools, and 2663 scholars; now there were 216 schools, and over 13,000 scholars, showing an increase of more than four to one. His (Lord B's) calculation was rather less than over what it should be. The number of Sunday schools in Manchester at the same period was 18, and educated 24,000. He was not of that opinion which some entertained in so sanguine a manner, that the founding of schools to an immediate extent could produce all the advantages which were anticipated from them. He was quite sure that there was not the same desire for education in England as in the sister country (Ireland.) The compulsory mode of education would not be productive of benefit, but the voluntary system, if properly encouraged, would have the wished-for effects. It was well known that the grant of £20,000, already appropriated in that object, was well paid back in the manifold advantages of these schools established on the voluntary principle. Let the stimulus be given by repeating the grant, and the benefit shall be commensurate. In the two ridings of York, where the principle had been acted upon, no fewer than 500,000 children had been educated. There was a deficiency that demanded correction – it was the improper system of teaching.

Schools should be established for the instruction of schoolmasters – normal schools, as they were called in France. Respecting the system of teaching which was sought to be introduced on the Prussian plan, he (Lord Brougham) entirely disapproved of it. The noble lord next proceeded to animadvert upon the great misapplication of funds in charitable institutions. He adverted to the Foundling Hospital (which was nothing but an incentive to illegitimate births) and other establishments of a similar description. He considered that the report furnished some time past, respecting the amount of money bequeathed for public charities to be very incorrect. As a proof he could mention that from a more recent inquiry, in fourteen or fifteen counties (which comprised seven millions of inhabitants and half the kingdom of England) there appeared to have been £4,800,000 left for charitable purposes; making for the entire kingdom of England and Wales over £900,000; whereas the former report gave only in its return £300,000. He should also complain of the very improper application of such funds by the trustees who held them, and he thought the legislature had a right to interfere to prevent such mal-appropriations. He had a full respect for private property, and knew how cautious a legislature should be in invading it; but if those trustees to whom he alluded did not alter their mode of management parliament would be justified in interposing its authority. The noble lord concluded by moving for the returns as stated.

After a few words from Lord Wynford and the Archbishop of York, the returns were ordered.

## VARIETIES

**METHOD OF SOLDERING SHELLS** – Clean the two sides of the shells which you wish to join together; then having joined them, wrap them up in linen folded double and well moistened; then heat two plates of iron pretty hot, that they may keep their heat for some time; and putting the shells rolled up between them under a press, which you must screw very tight, leave them there till the whole is cold, and they will be soldered. If you do not succeed the first time, repeat the process. – *En. Brit.*

**NEW PROCESS OF ENGRAVING, AND NEW PROCESS OF BLASTING** – The frequent and useful application of science to practical purposes is one of the distinguishing features of our age. Electricity has been employed in engraving from steel plates; and we learn that the experiments are likely to lead to great

improvements in that branch of art! On the other hand, the galvanic battery is turned with success to the instantaneous ignition of gunpowder in blasting stones and rocks. In cases where large blocks are wanted – it is important that the different charges should explode at the same moment; and by the new arrangement, invented, we believe, by Professor Hare, in America, this is accurately accomplished. It also combines another great recommendation, namely, far more safety to the workmen. Our quarries at home will, no doubt, speedily avail themselves of so valuable a process.

**A NICE LITTLE WORLD** – The diameter of Pallas does not much exceed 79 miles, so that an inhabitant of that planet, in one of our steam carriages, might go round his world in a few hours. – *Mrs Somerville*

**LANGUAGES** – There are 41 letters in the Russian language, and not less than 214 in the Chinese. The Italian has only 20, and the Latin and Hebrew 22 each. The Sanscrit has 50, the Turkish 38, and the Persian 32.

Our public debt was under 150 millions in the year 1770; in the year of 1834 it is upwards of 800 millions, 600 of which were created in paper; and now the interest of the whole is paid in gold. – *Morning Herald*

The Population of England and Wales, including the Army, Navy, &c, has increased, as appears by the recent census, nearly two millions within ten years, the amount being in the year 1820, 11,957, 565; and in 1830, when the last census was taken, 13,840,751. The population of Ireland in the latter named year was 7,767,401.

**STEAM v THE TURN-OUTS** – The turn-out of the Lancashire workmen in the building trade has introduced a curious application of the steam engine. This machine is now employed, instead of manual labour, in hoisting building materials to the top of the edifice where they are intended to be used. The magnificent design of the Liverpool Custom-house is at the present moment rising into existence by the assistance of the steam engine, which raises 16,000 bricks per diem, with seven or eight tons of mortar, and at the same time mixes the mortar below. – *Blackbourne Gazette*

## **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, -
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 5d
Coffee, per lb, -	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number



HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*October 16, 1834*

TENDERS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this Office on Wednesday, the 29th of October Instant, from such Persons as may be willing to supply and put up a WOODEN PUMP for the use of the Barracks at Perth.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth; or, to the GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, at Fremantle.

*By His Excellency's Command*

PETER BROWN

*Colonial Secretary*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 17, 1834*

**SALE OF FLOUR**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quantity of FLOUR, belonging to Government will be sold, on Wednesday, the 29th Instant, by the Government Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, at the Commissariat Store.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

**TENDERS FOR FRESH MEAT**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Fresh Meat,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's Troops, for Three months certain, (commencing on the 1st November), such Quantities of FRESH MEAT as may be required at the following Stations, viz:-

PERTH

UPPER SWAN

YORK

KELMSCOTT, and

MURRAY RIVER.

The price per pound to be stated in words at length; and two sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have an Agent duly authorised to appear for them. Any further particulars may be known by application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

**TENDER FOR STRONG SHOES**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Shoes,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, (24) Twenty-four pairs of STRONG SHOES.

The price per pair to be stated in words at length, and to be subject to the approval of a Board of Officers.

JOHN LEWIS, *Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

JOHN CLELAND, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends leaving the Colony by the first opportunity.

*Fremantle, Oct. 17, 1834*

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

Mr THOMAS DUTERRAU, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all claims against him may be sent in immediately for liquidation; also, that all Persons indebted to him will discharge their respective accounts forthwith.

*Perth, Oct. 10*

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

R.M. LYON, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all Claims may be immediately sent in for liquidation.

*Spring Mount, Oct. 11*

### **FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND, HOBART TOWN, AND SYDNEY**

THE "JOLLY RAMBLER" will sail for the above Ports in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to CAPT BRIGNELL; or, to MR DUFFIELD, Fremantle.

*October 2*

### **SHERIFF'S OFFICE, OCT. 8, 1834**

In the Civil Court, -

*Smith v Leroux*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday, the 20th Inst., at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up to sale by Public Auction, ay Leeder's Hotel, Perth, the following property, (unless this execution be previously satisfied,) subject to such conditions as shall then be produced and read.

ALL the right, title, and interest of the defendant to (1280) one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of Land on the right bank of the Canning River.

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant to (170) one hundred and seventy acres of Land at or near "Menow Farm," situate between Guildford and York.

*Lamb v Carter*

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday the 20th Inst., at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up to sale by Public Auction, at Leeder's Hotel, Perth, the following property, (unless this execution be previously satisfied,) subject to such conditions as shall then be produced and read.

All the right, title, and interest of the defendant to a certain Messuage Tenement, or Farm House and Out-houses, together with 200 acres of Land lying between Guildford and York, and called, or known by the name of "The Menow Farm."

GEO FREDERICK STONE

Under Sheriff

### **SALE OF WINES, &c TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

*On Wednesday, the 29th Inst.,*

BY MR W SAMSON

THE following Wines and goods to close a Consignment, at the Stores of the Undersigned:-

CAPE WINE of superior quality, consisting principally of Sherry and Hock, in half pipes and quarter pipes; Almonds in bags; Paint Oils in jars of 2 gallons each; Fine English Mottled Soap; Two cases Cinnamon; Bag of Cloves; Ginger; Glue; Windsor Soap; Broad brimmed, Beaver, and Felt Hats; Tanned Cape Sheep Skins;

Ironmongery, consisting of Spades, Kettles, Gridirons, Dust Shovels, Glue Pots, Coffee and Pepper Mills; Meat Forks; Chest and Door Locks; Padlocks; Flat and round Bolts; Hinges; Thumb and Norfolk Latches; Nails and Spikes of all sizes; Pruning, Sailors', Pen and Pocket Knives; Table Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c; Scissors; Razors in cases; Carpenters' Tools, as Saws, Hand and Tenon, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Gimlets, Drawknives, Braces and Bits, &c; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers; Corkscrews; Graters; Tinder Boxes and Steels; Iron and Pewter Spoons, Tin Pots, Pewter Basons; Plates; Soup Ladles; Funnels, and Set of (3) Measures; Brass Taps; Snuff Boxes; Table Bells; Shoe Brushes; Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Clothes' Brushes, Horse Brushes, &c; Curry Combs; Dust and Paint Brushes; Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes and Glasses; Wafers in boxes; Red Sealing Wax; Slates and Pencils; Pocket Books; Small Looking Glasses; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Ivory Small Tooth Ditto; Pencil Cases; Plated Ink Powders, black and red; Japanned Bread Baskets, Snuffer Trays and Waiters; Gentlemen's Braces of all kinds; Sailneedles; Sailors' Palms; Shoemakers' Bristles, Nails, and Awls; Fish Hooks; Hooks and Eyes; Needles; Pins; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Mould Ditto; Brass Thimbles; Best Double Bridles; Single Ditto; Snaffle Heads and Reins; Stirrup Leathers; Collar Heads; Mane Combs; Woollen Girths; Diaper Web; Sheep Shears; and a variety of other Articles, with a small quantity of Earthenware, &c, &c, all of which will be put up in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

ALFRED WAYLEN

### NOTICE

A MEETING of the Committee of Management for the Juvenile Emigration Society, will be held at Mr Brown's Office, Perth, on Tuesday, the 21st Instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of apprenticing the Boys and Girls lately arrived in the Colony.

R M B BROWN, *Honorary Secretary*

**PAGE 374**

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FREMANTLE WITHOUT RESERVE

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d October, 1834, at 12 o'clock, at the STORES of MESSRS G & L LEAKE.

FROM forty to 50 casks of damaged CAPE BEEF, imported per "Mary."

RICHARD LEWIS  
*Auctioneer*

### NOTICE

THE SALE of "SPRING PARK" advertised to take place on the 1st day of November, is postponed until Tuesday, the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock, when some very valuable Mares, &c, will be sold, the particulars of which will appear in the following numbers.

RICHARD LEWIS  
*Auctioneer*

### PERTH MILLS

MR KINGSFORD begs to inform the Agriculturists, Merchants, and the Public, that his Mills are ready to take in Wheat to grind at the following Terms:-

			s	d
For every 60 lbs of Wheat ground			1	6
Ditto	ditto	ditto, and dressed	2	6
	If the above is not paid for on delivery, Toll is taken, when the prices of the wheat are as follows			
For every 60 lbs of Wheat ground, price at 10s per bushel			9	lbs
Ditto	ditto	ditto, and dressed	12	lbs
Ditto	ditto	ditto, price at 15s, do.	7	lbs
Ditto	ditto	ditto, and dressed ditto ditto ditto	10	lbs
Ditto	ditto	ditto, price at 20s, do.	5	lbs
Dito	ditto	ditto, and dressed, ditto ditto ditto	8	lbs

\*\*\* Wheat bought or exchanged for Flour

Mr K hopes to reduce the Price of grinding when the Colony grows sufficient Wheat to keep his Mill in full work, and expects his very superior French Burr Stones will produce 5 to 10 per cent more Flour than the common Steel Mills, and that of a much better quality.

### **FOR SALE**

A WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENT, in Perth, with a small but convenient House thereon. - For further particulars apply to MRS HOKIN, Perth; or, to E STARLING, at the Office of this Paper

### **TO BUILDERS**

*Stone-Masons, Bricklayers, Shingle-splitters, Sawyers, and Lime-burners*

TENDERS will be received at the Office of this Paper on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, for the supply of such a Quantity of Materials as may be required for a small Brick or Stone Building, - or for erecting the same, all Materials to be supplied by the Contractor.

The Plan and Specification of the Building may be seen at this Office, where further particulars may be obtained.

*Gazette Office, Perth, Oct. 17*

W WATSON begs leave to return his thanks to the Public for the liberal support he has received, and begs to inform them he is now about to establish a RETAIL STORE at the house lately occupied by Mr MacDonal, in King George's Terrace, Perth, where he trusts, by strict and assiduous attention to his Customers, to merit that support they have hitherto bestowed upon him.

### **FREEMASON'S ARMS AT PERTH, FOR SALE OR TO LET**

JOHN MASON, being about to remove to King George's Sound, offers the above eligible property for sale, or on lease, - ALSO, two COTTAGES in Murray-street.

All Persons indebted to the same are requested to settle their accounts forthwith; and all Claims must be sent in immediately for liquidation.

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURES**

On the 12th instant, the "Jess", Captain Bell, for Sydney. - Passenger: Mr Wm Marrs.

On the 16th, the Government Schooner "Ellen", Captain Toby, for Augusta and King George's Sound. - Passengers: Captain Molloy, Government Resident at Augusta, Mr Bussell, and Mr Turner.

Holiday at the Public Offices - On Tuesday next, the 21st instant. The Battle of *Trafalgar* - 1805 - Lord Nelson killed.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834**

His Excellency Sir James Stirling, accompanied by the Hon J S Roe, Esq, Surveyor-General, with an escort of the Mounted Police, will proceed on Monday next on an excursion to the Murray and Mount William - a distance of about 65 miles to the southward of Fremantle, and will return, we understand, by way of Kelmscott, thus passing over a country represented as affording an extensive pasturage. The Expedition, we are informed, is supplied with 14 days provisions, during which period, we hear, it is his Excellency's determination, as far as practicable, to explore the country in the neighbourhood of Mount William, with a view to form an establishment on that line of road to King George's Sound - a project of the first importance to the Colony.

The letter of A.B., in our present number, is worthy of deep and serious consideration. It meets the reflections of "a Calm Observer" in a style which may be of benefit to the writer, as well as instructive to the general reader.

At the next Agricultural Meeting, we would remind our Agricultural friends, it is determined that the Annual Cattle Show shall take place; but as it will not be confined merely to Cattle, we call upon the Settlers generally to bring forward specimens of such productions as they may consider calculated to be of general benefit to the Colony, bearing in mind that however small the addition to our stock of information on such an occasion, it will be of value to the community, and entitle the producer to be an equal share of commendation with his neighbours possessed of more extended means. We have heard, with much satisfaction, that active preparations are on foot to render this one of our most interesting Meetings; to which the presence of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, the original Patron, will contribute in no slight degree.

### **MOUNTED POLICE**

This Corps promises, according to the arrangements laid down by His Excellency Sir James Stirling, to afford a most essential protection to the Colonists against the attacks of the Natives, as well as to facilitate the conveyance of despatches and the mail, with safety, throughout the Colony; also offering a daily escort to persons passing up and down the country.

Security for our lives and property is no trifling consideration. Seven Privates and three Officers are already mounted; the dresses and accoutrements were delivered to them about ten days back, but as some drilling is required both for horses and men, it need not be a matter of surprise that they have so seldom appeared up the country on active duty. The Officers of this Corps are Gentlemen of practical experience, and the men already selected are some of the soldiers of the 63d Regt., who claimed their discharge in the Colony, and finer men could not possibly have been chosen for the purpose. They have been well inured to the bush, - they know the different haunts of the natives, - and are intimately acquainted with their habits and manners, - it is a new era in the Colony, and we hope it will work, through the judicious management and exertion of those who have the conducting of the details of the plan, to ensure to us the full enjoyment of security, and confident reliance in the protection which the arrangements in embryo leave us to fully anticipate.

**THE NATIVES**, after absenting themselves from Perth for a considerable time, returned last week in a large party. They loitered in and about the town for several days, and, on Thursday night held a corrobora in the barrack yard, adjoining His Excellency Sir James Stirling's temporary residence. Their repeated inquiries, whether the Governor and white men would befriend them, created some suspicion that their visit was not complimentary, - but, in fact to seek our protection from a distant tribe, who were in pursuit of them. This surmise was confirmed; and it appeared that the tribe of our district had lately lost, by a natural death, one of their number; according to their custom, they had endeavoured to reduce the strength of the adjoining tribe, - but, they being too powerful for the assailants, had repulsed them, and had driven them to seek shelter within the precinct of the town. Meeting with no obstruction, they lit their fires on a slight eminence opposite the residence of the Honorable the Surveyor-General, where they bivouacked two successive nights. This in future should be prevented, unless some guard is placed over them; for, independent of the danger by fire, the intimate acquaintance they thus obtain of our domestic habits, and the unprotected situation we are left in during the night, would give them an advantage highly important, when seeking to resent any supposed injury or required chastisement.

**DRIED FISH SUPPOSED TO BE POISONOUS** - Several of Mr Morrell's family, on Thursday morning last, after breakfast, were seized with violent pains, accompanied by incessant vomiting.

### **PAGE 375**

A Collie, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, promptly attended them, and, on the application of suitable remedies, they were speedily relieved. The occasion of this singular attack became the subject of inquiry, when it was ascertained that only those who had partaken of some dried fish had been at all affected; and on examining the fish it was apparent (we have the opinion of our able Colonial Surgeon, A Collie Esq, to this fact) that it had been either imperfectly dried, or submitted to some process of drying subsequently to *decomposition* having taken place. A strange rumour was circulated soon after this occurrence, that a quantity of fresh fish, brought up the same day from Fremantle, had poisoned several persons; - this was a malicious and scandalous falsehood.

**CIVIL COURT**  
*Perth, Monday, October 13, 1834*  
**SPECIAL SITTING**

*Butler v Lamb* – This was an action to recover from the defendant the amount of a bill for professional services in the Civil Court.

Mr Clark, for the defendant, proved a special agreement to pay the plaintiff £20 for conducting all the cases arising out of the actions *Stocker v Weavell*, and *Weavell v Stocker*, of which sum £16 had already been paid: and insisted that the defendant, as agent, was not personally liable beyond the amount of the funds of his principal in his hands.

Verdict for the plaintiff against the property of Mr Stocker in the hands of the defendant.

*Samson v Scott* – This case, which was postponed from last Court day, to give the plaintiff an opportunity of proving that the defendant had funds in his hands, as agent for Captain Middleton, of the “James Pattison”, was again resumed.

Mr R McB Brown, being sworn, deposed, that, at the time of the arrival of the “James Pattison”, he was acting Collector of Revenue, and was on the beach, when some of the goods were landed from the vessel. He remembered some goods being refused by parties, and Mr Scott being sent for. He came down and tallied them off, and ordered the goods to be taken to his warehouse.

By the Commissioner – Is acquainted with the mode in which agency business is conducted, and certainly considers Mr Scott acted as his agent.

[Here the plaintiff produced the *Perth Gazette* of the 6th September 1834, in which an advertisement appeared, calling upon any persons having claims for packages shipped on board the “James Pattison” to make application to the defendant, Mr D Scott; and also calling upon certain persons to remove packages from his charge. It was admitted that the advertisement was inserted by order of the defendant.]

The Commissioner, considered the fact of Mr Scott having acted as the general agent sufficiently proved; but he must now have some presumptive evidence that he had funds remaining in his hands.

Mr Scott, admitted that money had been left in his hands by Captain Middleton, but produced his ledger to show how it had been appropriated.

Mr Samson, requested the assistance of the Court, under the circumstances, to obtain redress from the principal and owner of the vessel in England.

The Commissioner remarked that he might obtain a transcript of the Judgment. The surer remedy would have been to have arrested the person of the Captain when about to leave the Colony.

Mr Samson, said this would have been done, but he considered he had a hold upon the agent, and the bondsman for the vessel, under the Port Regulations.

Commissioner – The Port Regulations have nothing to do with considerations for individuals – it is the public interests they protect; such, for instance, as preventing captains from taking away servants, and so forth. And it could not be too soon or too generally known, that when contracts are entered into in this Colony, with an agent, and no responsible principal is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and credit is not expressly given to the absent principal, he should, as a general rule, be inclined to hold the agent personally responsible.

Judgment for the plaintiff of the goods of Capt Middleton in the defendant’s hands.

**CORRESPONDENCE**  
*To the Editor of “The Perth Gazette”*

MR EDITOR – There are few so completely indifferent to the happiness of those around them as not to feel concern at the spread, or even the rise, of opinions, which, though couched in temperate language, and on

subjects unquestionably open to discussion, have yet a tendency to make any one portion of the Public mistrustful of another, and discontented with those important institutions, on which their liberties and properties chiefly depend. This is more especially the case, when the experience of ages appears to forbid the hope that any safe or wise attempt can be made to remedy the defects, alleged by such opinions to exist. Under this impression I venture the following observations on the subject of a letter in your last number under the signature of “a Calm Observer:” –

There can be no doubt that your Correspondent is so far accurate that, in a small community like this, there is such an extended interest in the affairs of its individual members, that a Jury, empanelled in conformity with existing practice, to decide on a case which has attracted any share of public attention, will most probably have some of its members more or less biassed by preconceived feeling or opinion. But he appears to me to have overlooked some important considerations on this and other points in his letter; particularly on the more momentous subject of Criminal Trials.

1. That the bias, derivable from the above source, which he seems to treat as solely tending to shelter guilt, is not such an unmixed evil; but may, not unfrequently, have the more salutary operation of preventing a Prisoner, though backed by wealth, power, and legal artifice, from triumphing over Justice.
2. That the right of a Prisoner to challenge Jurors peremptorily (without assigning any cause) does not extend to any of those numerous offences which are comprised under the title of “Misdemeanour.”
3. That, although the small number of Jurors summoned to the Quarter Sessions by the present practice (being confined to 36, to save expense to the public,) may afford some facility to a Prisoner, arraigned for felony, of exhausting that number by challenges, and thus obliging the Court to resort to his friends among the by-standers; yet if such stratagem was so frequently successful as seriously to interfere with the ends of Justice, the ready and constitutional remedy would be to increase the number of Jurors regularly summoned, (and who are selected in alphabetical order of names from the Sheriff’s yearly list of qualified persons), to any number thought requisite – even to 72, the number returnable to the assizes in England; - though it is obvious to what excessive public inconvenience and expense such a system would lead in this colony.
4. That the Crown has also a limited right of peremptory challenge: and the further right of challenging any number of Jurors for such palpable grounds of bias as are capable of reasonable proof; but not, of course, on *bare suspicion* of partial feelings; and that the Prosecutor can have these rights enforced by intimating to the Court due grounds of objection to particular Jurors. Surely, if the Prosecutor does his duty, this would be as ample a check against collusion between the Prisoner and the Jury, as a due regard to the lives and liberties of the subject could safely rest in the Crown?
5. That charges against Jurors of Partiality can seldom be proved, and never disproved; and cannot therefore be made with too much caution; since there can be no worse political evil than a general belief in the Public mind that the great body of those to whom the constitution has committed the dread charge of deciding on guilt or innocence, - or affecting life, character, and property, - are unworthy of their trust; and that all general accusation against that body of a want of moral sense and religious principle, (such is your Correspondent’s charge that many of them think little of an appeal to the Deity,) are greatly to be deprecated, as tending to promote such general belief.

And what is the remedy suggested by your Correspondent for the occasionally possible evil he alludes to? “A Jury of Military Officers kept aloof from admixture in Civil affairs.” – And is that to be found in a new colony? And, if found, would it not be subject to the imputation of peculiar disqualifications? The officers of a small garrison, though not engaged in the actual administration of Civil affairs, (and such is by no means always the case,) if they mingle on terms of the least cordiality or intimacy with the Civilians of the Settlement, cannot refrain from sympathising in the excited feelings, the partialities and prejudices of the Circle in which they move. It is, I believe, generally admitted, that the feelings and principles engendered by their profession tend to predispose them to be zealous advocates of the measures and interests of the Crown. They are accustomed, in military tribunals, to a mode of administering Justice, which, however well calculated for its particular object, is at variance on vital points with the law of the land, and is utterly incompatible with Civil liberty. They are mere sojourners in the land, and can seldom have the same stake in the welfare of the Colony as its permanent residents. A Jury, of which all the members are of the very same class in society, would in numerous instances frustrate one of the most boasted provisions of Magna Carta, secured by the present system, “that a man shall be tried by his Peers” – by his “neighbours and equals.”

And, above all, such a system by rendering nugatory the right of challenge, would extract its vital essence from the Trial by Jury; and must occasionally subject the Public to the unspeakable evils of a packed Jury – the worst engine that the worst foe of liberty could place in the hands of a Government disposed to be despotic; whereas the particular defect animadverted on by your Correspondent in the local application of the present system, can but occasionally screen the guilty; but cannot, without the fault of the Public themselves, be turned into an instrument of oppression.

Depraved indeed must that mass of society be which can desire to be disfranchised of the inestimable privilege of Constitutional Juries. - Heaven forbid that this Scion of Old England, young and imperfect as it still is, should ever become so cankered or distorted in its growth as to require such a fearful application of the Pruning Knife.

Your obliged

And obedient Servant

A.B.

P.S. – Allow me to add (with reference to your Correspondent’s remark that a Prisoner can avail himself of perjured evidence because there is no regular counsel for the prosecution) that it is as much the right and duty of the Bench, as of such a Counsel, to detect and expose Perjury, and to cross-examine a witness, whose veracity is suspected, with severe minuteness. And although the Bench may not often be previously acquainted, and then only by officious whispers little entitled to serious attention, with the facts which taint a witness; yet of the Prosecutor is in earnest, he has always an opportunity, under the correction of the Court, of putting or suggesting the same questions, as a Counsel for the Prosecution, for the purpose of sifting the witness’s credibility.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**ANOTHER PROJECT** – Application is to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Sessions for a Bill, “to authorise the constructing, improving, and using ten feet in the width of the carriage-way, of the turnpike-roads from Islington, in the county of Middlesex, to the town of Birmingham, (being part of the several roads constituting the Holyhead mail coach road between those places), into a hard and solid road, for the passing or travelling thereon of locomotive steam carriages;” comprising, also, powers to levy and collect tolls upon such carriages, and to apportion them between the trustees or proprietors of the said roads and the persons who shall be authorised to construct such intended steam-carriage roads, and to alter, and increase the tolls, rates, &c., authorised by the various Acts at present in force. – *Morning Herald*

**FRANCE** – The Paris Papers of Sunday assures us, as much by the tone of their own remarks as by the facts they mention, that tranquility is restored and likely to continue. The late events can be regarded by no party as a matter of triumph, and we have no doubt that sorrow, even in those whose power was assailed, is the prevailing sentiment.

## PAGE 376

The fetes that were to take place in consequence of the King’s birth-day will be postponed, and we hope that reason will rise superior to fear before any other violent laws will receive the sanction of the Chambers. One of the Lyons Papers asserts that the number of combatants on the side of the workmen did not exceed 600. The number of persons killed at Paris, in all 51, shews that as much as possible has been made of these seditious proceedings by the journals on both sides. The number of towns at which insurrectionary symptoms have been exhibited is said to be 53, indicating an extensive plan, by whoever it might have been organised. – *Londonderry Sentinel*, April 26

**SPAIN** – Letters from Madrid of the 13th, announce the Spanish Government has agreed to acknowledge Donna Maria, and has entered into an alliance with Don Pedro’s Government. These letters and others of the 18th do not confirm the change in the Spanish Ministry, which we some days ago, as well as several French Journals, announced. Mr Burgos had tendered his resignation but the Regent had declined to accept it. The edict convoking the Cortes of Spain has, we now learn, been received in town. They are to consist of two Chambers – the first, the Upper House, to be composed of all the Grandees, to be styled the Proceres del Raina; and the second, the Lower House, to be styled the Procuradores del Reina. We consider this measure as leading necessarily to great and beneficial changes in the fine but long oppressed country. – *Londonderry Sentinel*, April 26.



**BELGIUM** – The Brussels Papers arrived to-day inform us that some of the Members of the Opposition are to bring in an accusation against the Ministers, on account of the expulsion of the foreigners, more of whom have been sent away. These papers bring no other news; but an order of the day, directed to the military, indicates that the Government is not fully assured of the continuance of tranquillity. – *Londonderry Sentinel*, April 25

**PORTUGAL** – We have the arrivals from Lisbon to the 14th, and they bring an account of the Miguelites having dispatched from Santarem a large force, which made an attack upon St Ubes on the 12th, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The attack served to elicit the zeal of the troops in Lisbon, many of whom, particularly the foreigners who were lately in disgrace, volunteered to go to St Ubes, to assist in repelling it. Their services were not accepted. The progress of General Avilee in the province of Tras os Montes continues, and it seems probable that the whole of the North of Portugal will in a short time be clear of the Miguelites. – *Londonderry Sen.*, April 26

### **TEA TRADE QUESTION**

(From the "TIMES")

It was announced in Parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, more than three weeks ago, that the East India Company would offer for the consumption of the community, at their quarterly sales, about 4,000,000 pounds of tea more in the ensuing year than they had disposed of in the last. The natural presumption was made that the prices would fall, and that the public would reap the advantage of the increased quantity at a diminution of the cost. A triple object would thus be accomplished – 1st, the company at Leadenhall would get rid of their stock in hand, without interfering injuriously with the private trader when the tea trade should be entirely opened; 2dly, the public would have the benefit of greater cheapness arising from an increased quantity; 3dly, while the revenue benefited by the change, the transition from a strict monopoly to a perfectly free trade, in an article which has almost become a necessary of life, would be less violent and more gradual. The design appeared to us perfectly unassailable, and the reasons on which it was justified seemed to entitle it to general assent.

To the dealers, however, or to "the little monopolists," as we at first have called them, the affair seemed otherwise, because their interests were opposed to the change. They saw clearly that by limiting the quantity to be sold to that sold last year, they could keep up prices to their former level. They conceived that by a combination not to buy, they would defeat at once the views of government and the interests of the public. And they thence anticipated that they could get rid of their stock on hand to a greater advantage than if it had to enter into competition with an additional influx of the same articles from the stores of the India House. If each man had acted by himself in this emergency, there could have been no reasonable cause of complaint. Every dealer has a right to buy or decline buying, in conformity with his caprices, in conformity with his interests, or according to the presumed demands of his customers; and in this free country nobody is required to purchase tea, and more than to drink it, without his own consent. But our complaint lies against the combination of conspiracy of a few to defeat the interests of the public on false allegations or hypocritical pretexts. That this combination has been formed is evident, from the avowal of the parties themselves, and from their concerted negotiations with the Court of Directors. That the declared is not the real ground of opposition to the sales is apparent from the shifting and contradictory character which it has assumed. At one time, and by one correspondent, we were told that "the dealers" did not object to the additional quantity to tea to be thrown upon the market, but only to the want of "timely notice of the increase." At another time we heard it whispered, and by another correspondent, that certain brokers having interfered and disgusted "the trade," had indisposed it for proceeding. And when neither of these pretexts would answer the purpose, the dealers or brokers picked a quarrel with the directors for withdrawing a certain quantity of teas for which they refused to bid, and which therefore remained legally unsold. On the first day of the contest we heard, and very properly, nothing of the interests of the public; but subsequently these interests, with characteristic inconsistency, seemed to have formed the chief object of solicitude to the dealers.

The public therefore must be warned against these artful manoeuvres, and must be taught to demand the full benefit of the cheap sales which the government has offered. It is well known that the upset price of teas at the India House is the lowest rate at which the company allege they can sell the article, after paying for its original cost at Canton and all subsequent charges. The wholesale dealer or broker may compel the sale at the smallest advance on the price, and their customers ought to be informed how cheaply they might be supplied (even though no alteration were possible) if the frequenters of the India sale-room did their duty, and were contented with moderate profits. Good bohea, we observe, has been bought at 1s 4½d a pound, making, with the duty, a price of 2s 8½d. the wholesale dealer may thus afford to sell it to the retail dealer at

2s 9d or 2s 9½d per pound. Such a fact ought to be proclaimed through the whole country (as no doubt it will be in consequence of the present dispute), and the public will learn who are the parties who enhance the charge of their breakfasts; and how great is the corresponding reduction they ought to demand. The retailers, above all, should be warned against the danger as well as the odium they must incur by attempting to unite with “the monopolists” of the India sale-room, to deprive their customers of the benefit of receiving their tea at a price corresponding with that paid to the Company. No mystery can longer exist on the subject. The prices of the preceding and present sales have only been published. The amount of reduction thus becomes known, at the slightest glance, to all the world; and those who consent to pay a higher price than the original cost of the article at the India House, together with the reasonable profit of the retailer, deserve to be the dupes of the imposition by which they are defrauded. The periodical press, both of the town and country, will aid in diffusing the most requisite information; and if the great dealers expect by their present manoeuvres to hoodwink the nation, or to plunder the Company, they will meet with a signal disappointment.

We never had the least doubt that much good would result from the increased consumption of tea which a diminished price would promote; but in order to reap all the advantages the public must show themselves alive to their own interests and to their own rights. The funds of the Company, since the abolition of its commercial monopoly, are those of the nation, which has, out of them, to guarantee the stock and the dividends of its proprietors. To allow its teas to be sold for less than the prime cost would therefore be a mere deusive advantage, instead of any real gain to the country; but if the Company is to be plundered, let their plunder at least be reserved for the public itself, and not go into the pockets of a body of a combination of dealers, whose conspiracy, if successful, would have the effect both of sacrificing the property of the corporation, and defrauding the revenue of the country for their private advantage

**SUGAR DUTIES** - The rate of duties at present levied is 24s per cwt on sugar from the West Indies and the Mauritius; 32s on that from our East India colonies; and 63s on that imported from any foreign country.

### **SAXON SHEEP**

*(From the “Graham’s Town Journal,” June 12)*

During the past week the Saxon Sheep imported by the Eastern Province Joint Stock Sheep Association have arrived at Graham’s Town, and we are glad to learn it is the unanimous opinion of all our stock-holders who have examined them, that they are the finest Sheep in every respect ever introduced into this part of the colony. The flock originally consisted of 110 in number; it has, however, dwindled by death to 69; but we are glad to say that all of these are in a very healthy and thriving state. The Society retains three-fourths of the above, whilst one-fourth goes to the importer; the cost of the whole being considerably beyond the amount subscribed by the association. Independently of the severe loss on the voyage, the expenses of freight have considerably exceeded the amount of the original estimate. It should, however, be borne in mind that the calculation of £875 was for 100 Ewes and 5 Rams of the English merino breed; whereas those now imported are pure Saxon, to obtain which an additional expense for their conveyance from Germany has been necessarily incurred. A sum of £3 per head, exclusive of all other expenses, has been made for freight from London – a charge which is viewed by the Committee of the Association as being so excessively high, that a demur has been made thereto, until an inquiry shall have been made for the usual sum paid for transport of live stock of this description.

It appears that 73 Merino and Saxon Sheep recently imported by Lieut Col. Somerset were landed at Algoa Bay at a charge of £1 per head; this however is not considered a fair criterion, as the Colonel and family came passengers in the same vessel, over and above which a considerable sum was paid by him for baggage, &c. Still it is the general opinion that £2 per head is a fair average of the freight paid on former importations of a similar character.

### **MARKET PRICES**

#### **RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d

Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d

Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s

Ditto, English -

Coffee, per lb, 2s-

Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d

Milk, per quart, 8d

Fowls, each 3 a

Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;

swan 6 a 8s

Dried fruits, per lb, 14d

Raisins, per lb, 11d

Oil, per gallon, 10s

Potatoes, per lb, 6d

Cabbages, each 3d

Flour per lb, 5d

Wheat, per bushel -

Hay, per ton -

Soap, per lb, 1s

Starch, per lb, 4s 6d

Tobacco, per lb 2s

Vinegar, per gallon, 8s

Gunpowder, per lb, 6s

Shot -

Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**

**CHARLES MACFAULL,**

**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*October 22, 1834*

THE following Conditions having been approved of as necessary to be observed in the future Purchases of Crown Lands, His Excellency the Governor directs the same to be published for general Information.

#### **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

1. The Land will be put up at the price of Five Shillings per Acre; and the highest bidder of that sum or upwards shall be declared the purchaser.
2. If any dispute shall arise between the Bidders, the Land shall be put up again.
3. No Bidding will be finally accepted until the party making the same shall have actually paid a Deposit of Ten pounds per Cent on the Amount thereof, and shall have signed a Contract endorsed hereon for payment of the Balance within One Calendar month next after the Sale.
4. The Purchaser shall not be entitled to take possession of the Land until the whole of the purchase-money shall have been paid.
5. On Delivery by the Purchaser, or his Agent, to the Colonial Secretary of the Collector or Sub Collector of Revenue's Receipts for the whole of the Purchase-Money, the Deed of Grant from the Crown will be prepared with all convenient expedition, and transmitted to the Collector of Sub-Collector of Revenue, for delivery to the Purchaser or his Agent, on payment of the Fee of Forty-five Shillings.
6. The Land will be granted to the Purchaser, his Heirs, and Assigns, to be held in free and common socage at a pepper-corn Quit Rent, subject to the usual Reservations, of space and materials for Roads and other public purposes, and of Mines of Gold and other precious Metals.
7. The Description of the Land and Boundaries is considered to be correct, and shall be taken as such, and if any error shall be discovered, the Purchaser shall not be entitled to any abatement of the Price.
8. If the Purchaser shall not pay the Balance of the Purchase Money according to the endorsed Contract, both the Deposit and the Land shall be forfeited.

#### **CONTRACT**

I do hereby agree to purchase the Land within described, on the several Terms and Conditions within mentioned, at or for the Price or Sum of £ -----, on which I have paid a deposit of Ten pounds per Cent, and to pay the Balance of the said Purchase-Money to the Collector of Revenue, or as he shall direct, on or before the ---- day of ----- next. As witness my hand, &c, &c.

Witness.

*By His Excellency's Command*

PETER BROWN

*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*October 24, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given that, at Twelve o'Clock, on Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1835, the Collector Revenue will put up to Auction, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(Perth 4) Sixty (60) Acres of Land, applied for by John Butler.

Bounded on the South by a due east line, 20 chains in length, from the south end of a Lagoon situated about 1½ mile northward from the Bush Inn, at Fresh-water Bay; on the North by a line parallel and equal to the Southern Boundary; on the West by a due north line, measuring 30 chains in length, passing through the centre of the Lagoon aforesaid; and on the East by a line parallel and equal to the Western Boundary

For Conditions of Sale, see foregoing Notice

For further particulars as to the Land, reference to be made to the SURVEYOR-GENERAL; and of the Conditions, to the COLLECTOR OF REVENUE, Perth

*By His Excellency's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 16, 1834*

TENDERS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 4th of November, from such Persons as may be willing to supply and put up a WOODEN PUMP for the use of the Barracks at Perth.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER, Perth; or, to the GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, at Fremantle.

*By His Excellency's Command*  
PETER BROWN  
*Colonial Secretary*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 23, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 4th November, at noon, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to undertake the following Work, and to supply such materials as may be required, viz:-

Fastening for Six Windows in the Soldier's Barracks to keep them open.  
Accoutrement and Arm Racks.  
Jealositie for Kitchen.  
Barrack Yard to be paved with Bricks.  
Holdfasts for 7 Doors to keep them open.  
Shelves for Soldier's Rooms, and an Outer Gate.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 17, 1834*

#### **SALE OF FLOUR**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quantity of FLOUR, belonging to Government will be sold, on Friday, the 31st Instant, by the Government Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, at the Commissariat Store.

JOHN LEWIS  
*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

#### **TENDERS FOR FRESH MEAT**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Fresh Meat,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's Troops, for Three months certain, (commencing on the 1st November), such Quantities of FRESH MEAT as may be required at the following Stations, viz:-

PERTH  
UPPER SWAN  
YORK  
KELMSCOTT, and

MURRAY RIVER.

The price per pound to be stated in words at length; and two sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Parties tendering are requested to attend themselves, or have an Agent duly authorised to appear for them. Any further particulars may be known by application at this Office.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary-Gen*

**COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 11, 1834*

**TENDER FOR STRONG SHOES**

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, marked "*Tenders for Shoes,*" will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply, for the use of His Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, (24) Twenty-four pairs of STRONG SHOES.

The price per pair to be stated in words at length, and to be subject to the approval of a Board of Officers.

JOHN LEWIS, *Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Survey Office, Western Australia*

*October 24, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant the following Town Allotments:-

**PERTH**

E34 Robert Wigan  
L49 William Layton  
T10 William Spice  
Y22 William Layton  
Z1 John Colin Cooper  
Z2 John Colin Cooper

**GUILDFORD**

119 Frances Barneden

**KINGSTON**

2 Robert Tomson

**ALBANY**

B7 Alexander Cheyne  
B30 Matthew Liddon  
S48 James Douglas

**AUGUSTA**

No. 1 Eliza Dawson  
No. 2 James Staples  
No. 3 Thomas N Robinson  
No. 6 John Williams  
Sub. O John Herring  
Sub T. Eliza Dawson  
Sub. U John Molloy  
Sub. V Georgiana Molloy  
No. 89 Richard Dawson

*J S ROE*

*Surveyor-General*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE undermentioned Persons hereby give notice, that they intend leaving the Colony by the first vessel offering passage to Van Diemen's Land.

John Morgan  
Mary Sommerland  
Sahib Ali

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

NOTICE is hereby given, that WM SHILTON intends shortly to leave the Colony  
*Perth, Oct. 23, 1834*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

JOHN CLELAND, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends leaving the Colony by the first opportunity.  
*Fremantle, Oct. 17, 1834*

**SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

*Perth, Oct. 25, 1834*

In the Civil Court,-  
*MacDonald v Coucher.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Thursday, the 30th October Instant, the Sheriff will cause to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the Cleikum Inn, Guildford, the following property, (unless this execution is previously satisfied.)

ALL the right, title, and interest of the Defendant to two Allotments of Land in Guildford, numbers 15 and 55.

GEO FRED. STONE  
*Under Sheriff*

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

THE 2d Quarterly Meeting for this year of the Agricultural Society, will be held at the Cleikum Inn, West Guildford, on Friday, the 7th November; when the first Annual Cattle Show will be held, and small Rewards will be given to such Servants as shall be considered by the Society deserving of them.

All Stock-holders, whether Members of the Society or not, are invited to exhibit their Stock; and all Cultivators to bring any Colonial productions worthy of exhibition. Pens for receiving Stock will be provided at a convenient spot on the east side of the Ferry. The Show to take place at 12 o'clock.

Those Servants who are proposed as candidates for Rewards, are required to attend the Cleikum Inn at 11 o'clock, bringing with them testimonials as to good conduct, length of service, &c, from their masters, and at least one other person.

On which day, also, will be proposed, in lieu of some of the present rules, one to the following purport:- That "the Society shall, at its meetings, be at liberty to discuss any matter that militates against the Agricultural or landed Interest." As well as a general remodelling of all the Rules of the Society.

The Meeting for general business will take place at 9 for 10 o'clock instead of 12 as heretofore.

In accordance with a Regulation of the Society, the names of those Members who shall not, on or before that day, pay up their arrears of subscription, will be erased from the list of Members.

W TANNER  
*Secretary*

## WANTED TO RENT

A GOOD FARM, with Stock, Improvements, &c, by an elderly, practical Farmer, - or the Advertiser, who can command a sufficiency of hands (male and female, accustomed to the routine of Farming in all its branches, for conducting a large establishment,) would be happy to join any Capitalist or Stockholder as active Partner.

A line addressed to P.T. at the Printers', Perth, will meet with immediate attention.

## NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the Inhabitants of Perth and its neighbourhood, that it is their intention to open, on Thursday, the 11th of November next,

A WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE,

At the House lately occupied by MR JAMES SOLOMON, at Perth, where a general assortment of Stores will be on sale.

L & W SAMSON

*Perth, Oct 21*

## TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY MR L WELCH

*On Tuesday, 4th Nov., 1834*

AT LEEDER'S HOTEL,

A WATER-SIDE Allotment, a great part of which is under cultivation, abundantly supplied with fresh water, and the whole nearly fenced.

ALSO, - Half an Allotment, completely fenced in, in the centre of Perth.

A splendid Indian Mat.

A quantity of Shoe Thread.

Gunpowder in canisters.

Children's Dresses, Slops, &c., &c.

## SALE OF WINES, &c TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On Wednesday, the 29th Inst.,*

BY MR W SAMSON

THE following Wines and goods, to close a Consignment, at the Stores of the Undersigned:-

CAPE WINE of superior quality, consisting principally of Sherry and Hock, in half pipes and quarter pipes; Almonds in bags; Paint Oils in jars of 2 gallons each; Fine English Mottled Soap; Two cases Cinnamon; Bag of Cloves; Ginger; Glue; Windsor Soap; Broad brimmed, Beaver, and Felt Hats; Tanned Cape Sheep Skins; Ironmongery, consisting of Spades, Kettles, Gridirons, Dust Shovels, Glue Pots, Coffee and Pepper Mills; Meat Forks; Chest and Door Locks; Padlocks; Flat and round Bolts; Hinges; Thumb and Norfolk Latches; Nails and Spikes of all sizes; Pruning, Sailors', Pen and Pocket Knives; Table Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c; Scissors; Razors in cases; Carpenters' Tools, as Saws, Hand and Tenon, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Gimlets, Drawknives, Braces and Bits, &c; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers; Corkscrews; Graters; Tinder Boxes and Steels; Iron and Pewter Spoons, Tin Pots, Basons; Plates; Soup Ladles; Funnels, and Set of (3) Measures; Brass Taps; Snuff Boxes; Table Bells; Shoe Brushes; Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Clothes' Brushes, Horse Brushes, &c; Curry Combs; Dust and Paint Brushes; Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes and Glasses; Wafers in boxes; Red Sealing Wax; Slates and Pencils; Pocket Books; Small Looking Glasses; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Ivory Small Tooth Ditto; Pencil Cases; Plated Ink Powders, black and red; Japanned Bread Baskets, Snuffer Trays and Waiters; Gentlemen's Braces of all kinds; Sailneedles; Sailors' Palms; Shoemakers' Bristles, Nails, and Awls; Fish Hooks; Hooks and Eyes; Needles; Pins; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Mould Ditto; Brass Thimbles; Best Double Bridles; Single Ditto; Snaffle Heads and Reins; Stirrup Leathers; Collar Heads; Mane Combs; Woollen Girths; Diaper Web; Sheep Shears; and a variety of other Articles, with a small quantity of Earthenware, &c, &c, all of which will be put up in convenient lots to suit purchasers.



*Also on the same day, -*  
A Quantity of Town printed Cambrics, and Gingham.

ALFRED WAYLEN

### **DRIED FISH**

As a proof of the care and attention requisite in the drying or curing of fish, we give the following extracts. With us, it appears, that the mere exposure of the fish to the sun, after they have been in some instances most probably but indifferently cleansed, is considered sufficient labour to be disposed upon them, even without the aid of salt. The dried fish which affected Mr Morrell's family last week had not the slightest appearance of having been salted, and were prepared, we expect, after the manner we have described. How different the method adopted in the cod fishery. –

**DRIED COD** – The principal fishery for this article is, from Cape Rose to the bay des Exports, along the coast of Placentia, in which compass there are divers commodious ports for the fish to be dried in. These, though of the same kind with the fresh cod, are much smaller, and therefore fitter to keep, as the salt penetrates more easily into them. The fishery of both is much alike; only this latter is most expensive, as it takes up more time and employs more *hands*. When several vessels meet and intend to fish in the same part, he whose shallop first touches ground becomes entitled to the quality and privileges of admiral: he has the choice of his station, and the refusal of all the wood on the coast at his arrival. As fast as the masters arrive they unrig all their vessels, leaving nothing but the shrouds to sustain the mast: and in the mean time the master provides a tent on shore, covered with branches of trees, and sails over them, with a scaffold of great trunks of pines, 12, 15, 16, and often 20 feet high, commonly from 40 to 50 feet long, and about one-third as much in width. While the scaffold is preparing, the crew are a-fishing; and as fast as they catch they bring their fish ashore, and open and salt them upon moveable benches: but the main salting is performed on the scaffold. When the fish have taken salt they wash and hang them to dry on rails; when draining, they are laid on kinds of stages, which are small pieces of wood laid across, and covered with branches of trees, having the leaves stripped off for the passage of the air. On these stages they are disposed, a fish thick, head against tail, with the back uppermost, and are turned carefully *four times* every twenty-four hours. When they begin to dry, they are laid in heaps 10 or 12 thick, in order to retain their warmth; and every day the heaps are enlarged until they become double their first bulk; then two heaps are joined together, which they turn every day as before; lastly, they are salted again, beginning with those first salted; and being laid in large piles, they remain in that situation until carried on board the ships, where they are laid on branches of trees disposed, for that purpose, upon the ballast, and round the ship, with mats to prevent their contracting any moisture.

**PAGE 379**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Gage's Roads – The "Monkey", and "Jolly Rambler". In the North Bay, the "Fanny".

The "Monkey" and the "Jolly Rambler" are expected to sail in the course of a few days for Java.

### **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1834**

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir James Stirling left Perth early this morning with the Exploring Party. It is expected they will return in about ten days. The Pinjarra District, in the neighbourhood of the Murray River, will first come under their observation; when, we believe, it is in contemplation, as we have before stated, to proceed in the direction of Mount William.

---000---

THE NOTICE which appears in our present number addressed to the Members of the Agricultural Society, as well as the Settlers generally, calling upon them to bring forward, for exhibition at the next Meeting, on Friday the 7th November, whatever productions or stock they may deem deserving of particular notice, will, we are persuaded, be cheerfully attended to; and from the laudable spirit of emulation which we find existing amongst the agricultural portion of our community, no doubt can be entertained of the highly beneficial results which must attend the annual recurrence of an exhibition of this nature. This is one of the legitimate objects of the Agricultural Society; but we must confess that the agitation, discussion, and every thing but

settling “matters that militate against the Agricultural or landed interests,” does not appear to come within the province of a society constituted as this is. The Society has done much good, and may still do more, if the abilities of the respectable gentlemen who compose its members continue to be directed to its real interests. We have the example of the failures of similar institutions before our eyes; to the subscribers we would say, therefore, weigh well the consequences of any innovation, where the system is healthy and vigorous. Let it not be imagined that we are opposed to public political discussion: - we are not! – as a proof of it, we point at once to the means of fully obtaining it – through the medium of the Sheriff

---000---

The foundation stone of the Building about to be erected on the site of the old Government House, and which is to be the future residence of His Excellency the Governor, was laid on Monday last by Lady Stirling. The design for the Building, which will be of faced stone, is extremely chaste, as well as appropriate to the situation, and, at a comparatively moderate expense, will present the elevation of an edifice of considerable size. The architect is W H Reveley, Esq. The public spirit of His Excellency in this outlay of capital from his private funds cannot be too highly commended, and every step he takes proves (if proof were required) how deeply his interests are involved and are daily entwining themselves with our own.

---000---

A PROJECT has been on foot, within the last few days, to form a line of road from the extremity of the present stone jetty along the shallow water to the flats, and on the other side as far as Cox and Mew’s boatshed; but we fear the heavy expense which would attend it will be a bar to its completion. We hear much talk about a road along the water side, and truly desirable it is that something should be done; but if the occupants of the allotments will persist in merely talking, there is little chance of our coming to any conclusion. If it is seriously intended to assist in effecting this improvement, why do not the parties more immediately interested meet together, and suggest some plan for accomplishing it? Such a step we have no doubt would meet with the ready concurrence of His Excellency, and lead to a definitive arrangement. We hope our hint will be taken, and that no further time will be lost.

---000---

THE public sale of Flour by Government, it will be perceived, is postponed until Friday the 31st instant.

### **GENERAL MEETING** *Of the Subscribers to the Perth School*

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Perth School took place at the Perth School-room, on Saturday the 18th instant.

Present – His Excellency Sir James Stirling, and several of the principal supporters of the institution.

The object of calling this Meeting, was to inquire into and investigate the accounts of the Society, with regard to its future management, and to elect certain office bearers.

The Treasurer handed in his account of receipts and disbursements during the past year.

His Excellency, Sir James Stirling then notified to the Meeting, that, in order to place this institution beyond a mere dependence upon precarious subscriptions, it was the determination of the Local Government to increase the donation or subscription hitherto advanced to the sum, of £50 per annum.

Here a conversation ensued as to the number of scholars to be admitted on the recommendation of the Local Government, when the Rules and Regulations of the Society were referred to, and the number established at the old rate of subscription was found to be confined to five. In consideration of the increased sum, it was deemed advisable that the Governor should hold the power of admission to the extent of the subscription, each guinea entitling to one presentation. But it was fully explained, by His Excellency, that this privilege of recommendation would not be extended to any other than Orphan Children, or such as were destitute of the means of obtaining admission, in order not to interfere with, or check the interest which the subscribers would have in the Society.

It then became of subject of inquiry, whether the funds would admit of any alteration taking place with regard to the Master's salary. After much discussion, Mr Spencer, the Master, submitted, that he was willing to continue on the same terms, for the present; it was therefore determined that the general arrangements of the School should remain upon the same footing as heretofore. It being also determined that some decisive and permanent measures will be instituted by the Local Government, at an early period, with regard to education in the Colony generally, under the direction of the Home Government.

Previously to the subscribers present proceeding to ballot for office bearers for the ensuing year, commencing the 1st November. Mr Wm Knight was solicited to accept the office of Secretary and Treasurer, which he had so ably filled during the previous year.

The following Officers were then elected:-

**DIRECTORS**

J S Roe, Esq  
 Captain Daniell  
 W H Mackie, Esq  
 A Collie, Esq  
 C Macfaull, Esq  
 W H Drake, Esq  
 Rev J B Wittenoom, C.C.

**VISITERS**

A Collie, Esq  
 R M B Brown Esq  
 C Macfaull, Esq

---000---

A MEETING of the Committee appointed to watch over and apprentice the Boys recently arrived in the Colony, by the "James Pattison", from the Juvenile Emigration Society, took place at Perth on Tuesday last; when it was determined that the youths should be indentured after the manner adopted at the Cape, for which purpose the form of indenture is placed in the hands of the printer, and will be prepared early in the ensuing week. We understand the indentures will be dated from the 1st November next, and will bind the boys until they arrive at the age of 21, - and the girls 18 years. The Payment of the £12 passage money, it has been determined to extend over the two years allowed by the Society, and will accordingly be received by half yearly instalments.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette."*

SIR, - In No. 74 new series of your valuable Journal you have published a letter from your Correspondent T.W.H., pointing out some of the peculiar difficulties we, as settlers in a new Colony, have to contend with.

I cannot pretend to answer your Correspondent in the same scientific form as to profit and loss, (my trade not having been about cattle from my youth,) but I can state a few plain facts which I have experienced, and leave those whom the subject my concern, *wherever they may be*, to draw their own conclusions.

The Cow which I shall select as an example is of the Fatherland breed, and cost, at the Cape, £7; but I shall suppose her to cost £20, which is about the average price for which cows of the sort have been imported into the Colony.

There is now living, including this Cow with her offspring,	
Four Cows, two of them very heavy in calf, worth, on an average, £25 each	£100
Four Steers, going on two years old, worth, on an average, £10 each	40
Two Calves, of this year, worth £5 each	10
One young Bull was sold at eleven months old for	<u>12</u>
	£169
Suppose ten Cows of the same sort had been imported at the same time	<u>10</u>
Their produce would now be worth	£1629
The original cost of ten Cows would be	200
Expense of Stock-keeper for five years at £50 per annum	250
Expense of Stockyard	<u>20</u>
	£470

This calculation leaves a balance of £1150 in favour of the Settler on five Cows in ten years, without taking the milk and butter, or the manure into consideration. I shall set them against the interest of the purchase money and any accidental loss that may occur. This Colony is so favourable to animal life that accidents very rarely happen when cattle are taken care of.

The relative profits arising from Cattle and Sheep may be estimated by the following statement:

Twelve Ewes, with lambs and two young Merino rams, were purchased at Colonel Latour's sale for £23; one of the rams was soon sold for £5; the direct purchase of twelve Sheep and their lambs and one Merino ram for four years has been.

Ram lambs	78
Ewe lambs	<u>52</u>
	130

Died when young from various causes and accidents	
When grown up	<u>2</u>
	<u>8</u>
	122

These have either been sold for, or are worth, on an average, £2 each	244
	<u>10</u>
	£2440

[The old sheep are not included in this estimate; they are now worth the £20 paid for them.]

I will suppose the duplicate Merino ram to rub out the odd £8, and deduct £200 for the expense of shepherding for four years	<u>200</u>
	£2240

Although in a large flock, the wool and manure will amply pay for that. The relative sums will show the relative profits arising to the Settler on £200 worth of Sheep and Cattle for four and five years.

I am, Mr Editor

Your obedient,

Humble Servant,

AN EARLY SETTLER

October 3

## PAGE 380

CAPTAIN HARRIS, of the Navy, foreseeing the possible defalcation of the sugar culture in the West Indies, has at once struck out a plan whereby these valuable islands may be made the means of furnishing this country with a vegetable fibre which will supersede the hemp and flax of Holland. His Majesty's ship "Vernon", at present on the West India station, we are informed, has her complement of sails and cordage manufactured from some of the fibrous productions of the West Indies, by Capt Harris, under permission of the Board of Admiralty, by way of experiment.

---000---

The Catholic Bishop of Maronia has written a letter to Earl Grey, in which he represents the state of the peasantry in Munster and Connaught as most deplorable, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and the impossibility of procuring wheat or grain of any description as a substitute for it.

---000---

It appears that flour is 722 5ths per cent dearer in London than at Paris; and that with the sum of £2 10s a man may buy 483 lbs of fine four in Paris, whereas the same sum he can only buy 280 lbs in London. The price of wheaten bread of the first quality at Paris is 11 sous per 4 lbs French weight; which is less than  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d for the loaf of 4 lbs English weight. The price of bread of the second quality is 8 sous per 4 lbs English weight; which is less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d the loaf of 4 lbs English weight. The flour at Paris is greatly superior in quality to the London flour; and, indeed there is not a capital city in Europe in which both flour and bread are of so indifferent a quality as in London. — *Times*.

A meeting of Independent ministers was held on Tuesday at the Congregational Library, in Bloomfield Street. After a lengthened discussion, it was resolved to seek the redress of practical grievances; and this only by means of – 1st, a national registration of births; 2d, marriages to be celebrated by Dissenting ministers; 3d, burial in churchyards, where there are no burial grounds belonging to their chapels, by ministers selected by the friends of the deceased; 4th, relief from church rates; 5th, admission without subscription to the Articles, &c, of the Church to the National Universities. It is generally believed that the Government will not object to the first two measures, and that some others of their claims are under consideration. – *Times Correspondent*

---000---

(From “Gardiner’s Music of Nature.”)

Under the head of “Phraseology” there are some excellent remarks on a subject with which our English musicians are very imperfectly acquainted – the correct adaptation of words to music. The fault of laying the accent on unmeaning particles, putting the musical and rhetorical punctuation at variance. &c, are well exposed. In psalmody the most absurd and irreverent effects are thus frequently produced. In one instance, the line, “Just like a poor, polluted worm,” is sung thus –

“Just like a poor poll,  
Just like a poor poll,  
Just like a poor polluted worm.”

In another place, he notices another ludicrous blunder of Handel; who, in setting the line “Give me but her, I’ll crowns resign,” by a mistake in the accent, converted it into the ludicrous request of “Give me butter, I’ll crowns resign.”

This work has many eccentricities, as well as merits, but on the whole it deserves the perusal of the lover of music. – Spectator.

**LAYS OF AMERICAN WHALERS** – There are four hundred vessels employed in the whale fishery belonging to the three ports of New Bedford, New London, and Nantucket, and the lays and value of the oil are permanently fixed; the lay varying according to the size of the ship. This

1st For a 500 ton ship – The captain’s lay in a 20th; chief mate 35th; second ditto, 50th; third ditto, 60th; fourth ditto, 70th; boat-steerers, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, 110th; able seamen, 175th; ordinary seamen, 200th; cook and steward. Crew 35 men, all told.

2d. For a ship of 350 tons – Captain receives a 15th; mate, 25th; second ditto, 45th; third ditto, 50th; boatsteerers, cooper, carpenter, blacksmith, 100th; able seamen, cook, and steward, 150th; ordinary seamen, 175th. Crew consists of 30 men.

3d. For a ship of 300 tons – Captain receives a 12th; mate, 20th; second ditto, 30th; third ditto, 35th; boatsteerers, cooper, carpenter, blacksmith, 75th; able seamen, cook, and steward, 120th; ordinary seamen, 150th. Crew consists of 22 men.

4th. Barque of 150 tons – Captain receives an 8th; mate, 12th; second ditto, 20th; boat-steerers, cooper, carpenter, and blacksmith, 40th; seamen, cook, and steward, 50th; ordinary seamen, 65th. Crew consists of 18 men.

£29 per ton, old measure, or 60 cents, is allowed for these oils.

N.B. – Carpenters and blacksmiths do not usually get so much as coopers, by five parts.

£7 10s allowed for black oil. – *New Bedford, September, 1832.*

**THE NEWEST AMERICAN** – “An amusing occurrence took place in our presence on Monday,” says a New York editor.:- “We went into a barber’s shop not far from Hanover-square, where we found William, a journeyman, combing a gentleman’s hair, who was asleep. During the operation we were shaved and washed; but observing, on going out, that William was still at work, we conjectured that he had been hired to operate by the hour. Imagine our surprise, however, when we were informed that both William and the customer had been asleep for more than half an hour – the one at ease in his seat, and the other enjoying a perpendicular nap.”

A Cheshire farmer was lately asked by the minister how it was that when he preached the farmer always fell asleep, but when a stranger preached he was all attention. The farmer replied. “Why, Sir, when ye preaches I know aw’s right, but when a stranger comes I canna trust him, and so I keeps a good look out.” – *Times.*

ONE of the effects of the extreme devotion to Mammon, so conspicuous in this country is hit off in the following manner by the *Examiner*:- “Paradoxical as it may seem, we are the most modest people on the face of the earth. A man in this country is seldom proud of being what *he is*, but of what *is his*; he is vain of his carriages and his horses, his plate, his wines, his estate, his stock, his acquaintances, or his ancestors. The man seldom makes any part of his own pride. As in the valuation of an estate the mansion is thrown in for nothing, so in the valuation of the man, the tabernacle of clay, with its qualities, is flung in as a mere potsherd. He is but the receiver of respect for goods and chattels, or aristocratic acquaintance. He is a sign in algebra for certain quantities. If the houses, lands, carriages, horses, servants, chairs, tables, &c, were suddenly to take to themselves all the pride which is derived from them, what would become of the man? He would not have sufficient respect to face his own foot-stool. In going into the society of the affluent, you see a long train of carriages in waiting – how faultlessly they are built and finished! – how tastily appointed! – the horses fine, the harness neat, the servants trim. Why should you go farther? In the drawing room you see, for the most part, nothing to be compared with the equipages – many awkward, shabby, ill-conditioned – most ill at ease and weary of themselves and others. Now how much better it would be if people sent their carriages to routes as they send them to funerals, and kept themselves in prudent privacy. The purposes of ostentation would be equally answered – ‘Mrs Mushroom’s carriage was at Lady Scornem’s assembly.’ What more is wished? To show the signs of wealth, or in the reception of society which calls itself good, is the grand object.

**AN OLD FOOL** – In Horace Walpole’s letters the following anecdote of the *grande dame* is given:- “Princess Buckingham is dead or dying; she has sent for Mr Austin, and settled the ceremonial of her burial. On Saturday she was so ill that she feared dying before all the pomp was come home; she said – ‘Why wont they send the canopy for me to see? Let them send it, though all the tassels are not finished.’ But yesterday was the greatest stroke of all! She made her ladies vow to her that should she be senseless, they would not sit down in the room before she was dead.”

After such a display of the ‘ruling passion’ who will not say that Pope was caricaturing when he wrote the *complet* –

*One need not surely be ugly when one’s dead,  
And, Betty, give this cheek a little red.*

**FANCY FAIRS** – These fairs indeed are a strange fancy; charity, it seems, has no naked charms, she must be attired in the robes of merchandise. The frequenters of fancy fairs have a few guineas to spend, but not on relieving misery or succouring the distressed, but in pleasing themselves; the contrivance, then, is to combine the gratification called pleasure with the principal object for which the guineas are to be extracted. It is effected by a series of pretences; a lady of rank enters into a compact of this kind with the subjects she intends to work upon. She says, “Now, I suppose I am worth looking at anywhere, but more especially to that kind of person that has few chances of seeing a lady in fashion at her best. I will therefore dress myself up in my most becoming style, and will consent to show myself to all those who will pay a certain sum to the charity. But I must not stare like a figure in a glass case; the show will then be too bareface; I must make the pretence of having something to sell, and these somethings to sell, will also be useful in extracting gains even beyond the admission of money. Though no one wants the articles; though they are not worth a tenth of what I shall ask for them, yet out of compliment to me, and from the pleasures of making purchases from one of my rank, many will buy; and the pretence of selling, will be a most agreeable way of exhibiting all those advantages of air, and shape, and graciousness, which I suppose myself to possess. All this is sheer gain to the charity, my vanity is gratified, and the curiosity of the spectators satisfied.”

None but a very mercantile people could surely hit upon the expedient of playing at trade for charity; and it is still further characteristic of this most aristocratical and most commercial land, that the merchandise should be baited with rank and fashion. The combination of a love of truck and barter with the well known reverence for aristocracy is particularly ingenious when considered as emblematic of the national character. The fancy fair is then, or ought to be, the beau ideal of John Bull; for in one room he finds commerce and charity hand in hand, rank and trade, beauty and begging, splendour expanding all her gilded wings to shield a poor object who could have lived a year on the gilding of the said wings; benevolence going about in the mask of vanity; in short, a grand contrivance to do good, but in such a manner as to do it a bargain. – *New Monthly Mag.*

**MARKET PRICES**  
**RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 5d
Coffee, per lb, 2s-	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY**  
**CHARLES MACFAULL,**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*

*September 5, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet, and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office – Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links East from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West, by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by the shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line, measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links.

For Conditions of Sale, see Gazette, of the 17th of May last.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

PETER BROWN

*Colonial Secretary.*

### **COMMISSARIAT OFFICE**

*Perth, October 23, 1834*

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 4th November, at noon, from such Person or Persons who may be willing to undertake the following Work, and to supply such materials as may be required, viz:-

Fastening for six Windows in the Soldier's Barracks to keep them open.

Accoutrement and Arm Racks.

Jealositie for Kitchen.

Barrack-yard to be paved with Bricks.

Wooden pump for the use of the Barracks at Perth

Holdfasts for 7 Doors to keep them open.

Shelves for Soldier's Rooms, and an Outer Gate.

For further particulars, application to be made to the CIVIL ENGINEER.

JOHN LEWIS

*Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.*



### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE undermentioned Persons hereby give notice, that they intend leaving the Colony by the first vessel offering passage to Van Diemen's Land.

John Morgan  
Mary Sommerland  
Sahib Ali

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Colony, begs that all Claims against him may be sent in for liquidation.

*Fremantle, Oct. 22*  
JAMES WOODWARD

### **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

NOTICE is hereby given, that WM SHILTON intends shortly to leave the Colony.

*Perth, Oct. 23, 1834*

### **FOR LAUNCESTON TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS**

THE "FANNY," – For Freight or Passage, apply to  
S & G HENTY

### **NOTICE**

HAVING caught a strayed PONY on Belmont Farm, whoever will describe the marks and prove their right to it, shall have the same, by paying all reasonable expenses, on applying to

JOHN HANCOCK

### **SALES OF WINES &c CONTINUED ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th of November, will be sold by Public Auction.**

A QUANTITY of Wines & goods which, from the number of lots prepared for sale on the 29th ultimo, could not, for want of time, be offered on that day. The Wines consist of Hock, Sherry, and Madeira.

#### **AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD**

Prime Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Mottled Soap; and a variety of articles, as enumerated in the Gazette of last week.

TERMS – Approved Bills at 30 days.

ALFRED WAYLEN

### **TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION**

BY MR L WELCH

*On Tuesday, 4th Nov., 1834*

AT LEEDER'S HOTEL,

A WATER-SIDE Allotment, a great part of which is under cultivation, abundantly supplied with fresh water, and the whole nearly fenced.

ALSO, - Half an Allotment, completely fenced in, in the centre of Perth.

A splendid Indian Mat.

A quantity of Shoe Thread.

Gunpowder in canisters.

Children's Dresses, Slops, &c., &c.

## **LIST OF SUNDRY ARTICLES ON SALE AT THIS STORE**

Flour, at 6d per lb; Sugar (Mauritius) 6d	Rice (Java) 4d
Butter (Cape) 1s 10d	Beef (Cape) 6d
Pork (Irish) 9d	Hams (Westphalia) 1s 9d
Cheese (Dutch) 1s	Vinegar (English) 5s per gallon
Lime Juice 8s	Salt 1½d per lb
Salad Oil (fine) 6s per quart bottle	Port Wine (prime) £2 per dozen, in cases
Sherry, £2 per dozen, in cases	Hermitage Red, 6s per gallon
Madeira Wine, £1 16s per dozen	Madeira Wine, a quarter cask, £10
French Claret, in one dozen boxes, £2 2s per dozen	Dutch Claret, in four dozen boxes, £1 5s
Pickles of all sorts, in quart bottles, 5s per bottle	Anniseed Liquer, 18s per basket
Eau de Cologne, 5s per box of six bottles	Lavenderwater, 5s per bottle
English Soap, 8d per lb	English Stone Blue 3s
Colonial made Candles 14d	Segars (Chinsors), 10s per box
Segars (Java), 20s	Tobacco (Negrohead), 3s per lb
Tobacco (Java), 1s	Rope (Europe), 1s
Seine Twines, 3s	Nails – Flat Point Shingle sixpenny, 3s
Nails – Flat Point Shingle eight-penny, 5s 6d	Nails – Flat Point Shingle ten penny, 6s
Turpentine (Spirits of) 3s per bottle	Men's Strong Shoes, 11s per pair
Women's Shoes, 6s per pair	Girl's Shoes, 5s per pair
Children's Shoes, 3s per pair	Glass 8x6, 76s per 100 feet
Glass 12x10, 100s	Glass 10x8, 96s
Razor Straps of all sizes – No. 2 3s 6d, No. 3 4s, No. 4, 4s; No. 5, 5s 6d, No. 6 6s	Valentia Waistcoats, 14s each
Razor Paste, 6d and 1s each	White Cords, 15s per pair
Fancy Drill Trowsers, 8s	White Cotton Shirts, extra size 37s
White & colored Cotton Shirts, 33s per doz	Men's Half Hose 2, 10s per doz
Cotton Braces, No. 1, 1s per pair	Men's Half Hose 4, 20s
Men's Half Hose, 3, 13s	Men's Half Hose 6, 23s
Men's Half Hose 5, 24s	
Silk Stocks, 4s each	
L & W SAMSON	

### **NOTICE**

ALL PERSONS in this Colony indebted to JOHN MITCHELL, Bugler in His Majesty's 63d Regiment of Foot, stationed at Madras, are requested to pay their respective Accounts to WILLIAM NAIRNE CLARK, Solicitor, Fremantle, who has received authority to manage his property in the Colony. All Claims on the said JOHN MITCHELL to be sent in to the same party.

*Fremantle, Oct. 30*

ST. A WARDE, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public in general,

### **PAGE 382**

that he has opened a GENERAL STORE, at Mr Hodges's New House, Bazaar, opposite St George's Terrace, where he hopes, with strict attention, to meet with a share of their patronage.

### **WANTED**

ABOUT 150 Cubic yards of good Building Stone, to be placed on the Allotment occupied by Mr G Eyre, and abreast of his house. – Tenders to be made to

G LEAKE  
Perth

## **PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately existing between the Undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. – Witness our hands.

C F LEROUX

T CARTER

Witnesses

C SMITH

S SMITH

## **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

THE 2d Quarterly Meeting for this year of the Agricultural Society, will be held at the Cleikum Inn, West Guildford, on Friday, the 7th November; when the first Annual Cattle Show will be held, and small Rewards will be given to such Servants as shall be considered by the Society deserving of them.

All Stock-holders, whether Members of the Society or not, are invited to exhibit their Stock; and all Cultivators to bring any Colonial productions worthy of exhibition. Pens for receiving Stock will be provided at a convenient spot on the east side of the Ferry. The Show to take place at 12 o'clock.

Those Servants who are proposed as candidates for Rewards, are required to attend the Cleikum Inn at 11 o'clock, bringing with them testimonials as to good conduct, length of service, &c, from their masters, and at least one other person.

On which day, also, will be proposed, in lieu of some of the present rules, one to the following purport:- That "the Society shall, at its meetings, be at liberty to discuss any matter that militates against the Agricultural or landed Interest." As well as a general remodelling of all the Rules of the Society.

The Meeting for general business will take place at 9 for 10 o'clock instead of 12 as heretofore.

In accordance with a Regulation of the Society, the names of those Members who shall not, on or before that day, pay up their arrears of subscription, will be erased from the list of Members.

W TANNER

*Secretary*

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

### **ARRIVALS**

On the 26th Oct., H.M.'s S "Hyacinth," J Blackwood Commander, from Madras: left the 13th September.

On the 27th Oct., the "Eagle," Capt Pratt, from the Mauritius.

### **DEPARTURE**

On the 29th Oct., the "Monkey," Capt Pace, for Java.

On the 31st Oct., the "Jolly Rambler," Captain Brignell – destination unknown: supposed for Java.

Lying in Gages' Roads – H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth", the "Eagle". – In the North Bay, the "Fanny".

THE MAIL for England, via Hobart Town, per H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth", will be closed in the course of a few days.

### **CARGO per 'EAGLE'**

1361 bags sugar, 7 casks molasses, 40 casks flour, 20 casks beer, 20 casks lard, 7 bags rice, 1 case ribbons.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1834

By H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth," we have intelligence from Madras up to the 13th September. She touched at the Cocos Islands in search of the "Mercury", but no tidings of this ill-fated vessel could be obtained.

The following is a copy of a Petition addressed to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., relative to the "Mercury", dated, Calcutta, June 12th, '1834:-

“Honorable Sir,- We submit to your Excellency the following circumstances, in the fullest confidence that such an appeal will meet with the most indulgent consideration.

The Barque “Mercury”, commanded by Capt Beadle, sailed from Calcutta on the 8th Oct 1833, on an expedition to King George’s Sound, in Western Australia, provided with an extensive establishment of men and means for the purpose of obtaining land, and ultimately effecting colonization at that interesting Settlement. This speculation has been undertaken principally by us, - and exclusive of the passengers in the barque noted under, she carried 70 souls, and we have the strongest grounds to fear that she has been wrecked, probably on the Keeling or Cocos Islands, as they lie in the course the “Mercury” would in all probability have taken.

The average speed of voyages from Calcutta to King George’s Sound being, as your Excellency is aware, about a month, and as we have certain intelligence by the “Merope” that on the 23d March last she had not arrived there, nor at Swan River, on the 19th April, we submit to your Excellency whether we may not with reason dread that she has been wrecked; and we therefore earnestly entreat that you will be pleased to direct search to be made in any manner which may appear to your Excellency’s judgment most likely to be successful in ascertaining the fate of this unfortunate Barque, and rescuing her commander, passengers and crew, should they have providentially spared. We feel no apology is necessary in soliciting your Excellency’s assistance under such distressing circumstances.

We have the honor to be, &c, &c,  
J PATTLE, C BECHER, G BECHER.

Names of Passengers:-

J Calder, Esq, late of the firm of McIntosh & Co., Capt C Cowles, H.C.M., W Raynoe, Esq., G Pattle, Esq., S Beadle jun, Esq., Mr T Nisbett, Mr S Austin, 2 European Officers, one European carpenter, and about 70 souls.”

We fear it is in vain to indulge the slightest hope that even a vestige of the vessel will be found. A general opinion prevails that she must have foundered at sea. At the same time that we sympathise with the friends and relatives of the unfortunate sufferers, we deplore the loss as a serious calamity to the Colony.

---000---

On the arrival of the “Ellen” from King G’s Sound, she will proceed to the northward, accompanied by a party, from the “Hyacinth”, in the ship’s boats.

---000---

The English News we have been enabled to glean is very vague and unsatisfactory. A change in the Ministry is spoken of; the Rt Hon E G Stanley is said to have been superseded by Lord Auckland, (late Master of the Mint,) as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. What further changes have taken place, if any, we have not been able to learn.

LETTERS have been received from Madras from the officers and privates of the 63d Regt, lately stationed here. They made their passage in the “Merope” in 23 days. Dr Milligan, we hear, is about to publish a work on the topography of this Country. Colonel Hanson purposes visiting us very shortly via Hobart Town. He will take up his residence at King George’s Sound, where he has a grant of land, which he intends bringing into cultivation. He purposes remaining on his grant for two years. The following extract from a letter addressed by one of the privates of the 63d to an old comrade who had obtained his discharge, in this country, will show how generally and deservedly our climate is esteemed:-

“You may consider yourself a happy man in being so fortunate as to get discharged instead of coming to this slaughter-house, where you may be alive and well one moment and dead the next. We arrived here after a very pleasant passage of 23 days: it was the hottest part of the season, and truly dreadful. The day we landed a General died, and our regiment attended the funeral;- the sun was so powerful that three men fell in the ranks, and were carried to the hospital, where they died the same night. Our company from the Swan has been fortunate in not losing any yet. If we can only keep our health, we live like gentlemen; but I would give £50 to be back again at Swan River, if I had to catch crabs for a living. Should you ever be so badly put to it,

remember you are in a healthy country. Our duty is very easy; we get three and four nights in bed. The guard mounts at five o'clock in the morning, and as soon as we are on guard, our beds are carried to us by black men, and at 8 o'clock, we strip off belts and jacket and keep them off all day and all night, except at the time when the field officer is going his rounds. Our parade in the morning is in white cotton jackets and trousers, and forage caps, belts and firelocks. We fall in at 5 o'clock and are dismissed at 6, as the sun is too hot after that time; we then go into the barracks, make our beds down, and, if we like, sleep all day. When we come in we all have black servants to clean our firelocks, and everything else, for which we pay the great sum of one shilling per month. We pay four annas (that is 4d per month) for cooking. We have about one dozen cooks to a company; and four black barbers; they will shave you, cut your nails, cut your hair, pick your ears, and crack your fingers for 3d per month!!"

We have only room to direct the attention of our Readers to a letter in our present number upon the subject of the soil and pasturage on the other side of the hills.

### **ENCOUNTER WITH THE NATIVES IN THE PINJARRA DISTRICT, ON THE BANKS OF THE MURRAY**

THE report of this successful and decisive encounter with the Natives of the Murray, who have for some time been the terror of the neighbourhood, was received with general satisfaction, - an opinion having prevailed that the system of lenity and forbearance hitherto adopted by the Government was not calculated to ensure safety to either the lives or property of the settlers. We have not space to revert to the many atrocities committed by the tribe, upon which at length retribution has fallen; they are, however, within the recollection of our Readers, having but recently transpired, and will fully justify the severity of the punishment. A Gentleman, an eye witness, has obligingly favored us with the following narrative of the encounter; from the respectability of the party, the accuracy of this report may be implicitly relied upon.

#### **PAGE 383**

The party consisted of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, Mr Roe,	5
Capt Meares and his son Seymour, Mr Peel	7
Capt Ellis, Mr Norcott, with 5 of the Mounted Police (one sick)	2
Mr Surveyor Smythe, one soldier to lead a pack-horse	1
Mr Peel's servant	10
Corporals 2, privates 8, of H.M.'s 21st Regt - to leave at Pinjarra	25
In number	

On the night of the 27th of October, the party bivouacked at a place called by the natives "Jim-jam," about 10 or 11 miles in a direct line E.N.E. from the mouths of the Murray, where is abundance of most luxuriant feed for cattle, at a broad and deep reach of the river flowing to the N.W., and at this time perfectly fresh. After an early breakfast, the whole encampment was in motion at ten minutes before six the next morning, steering south-eastward for "Pinjarra," another place of resort for the natives of the district, and situated a little below the first ford across the river, where it was intended to establish a town on a site reserved for that purpose, and to leave half the party, including the military, for the protection of Mr Peel and such other settlers as that gentleman might induce to resort thither. Crossing the ford, where the river had an average depth of 2½ feet, and was running about 1½ miles an hour to the north, an easterly course was taken for the purpose of looking at the adjoining country; - but the party had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile over an undulating surface of the richest description, covered with nutritious food for cattle, when the voices of many natives were heard on the left. This being a neighbourhood much frequented by the native tribe of Kal-yute, which had long been in the almost unchecked commission of numerous outrages and atrocious murders on the white people resident in the district, and which had hitherto succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the parties that had been searching for them since their treacherous murder of private Nesbitt of the 21st Regt., and spearing Mr Barron only a very few weeks ago, the moment was considered propitiously favourable for punishing the perpetrators of such and other diabolical acts of a similar nature, should this prove to be the offending tribe. For the purpose of ascertaining that point, His Excellency rode forward a couple of hundred yards with Messrs Peel and Norcott, who were acquainted both with the persons of the natives and with their language, and commenced calling out and talking to them for the purpose of bringing on an interview. Their own noise was, however, so loud and clamorous, that all other sounds appeared lost on them, or as mere echoes. No answer being returned, Capt Ellis in charge of the Mounted Police, with Mr Norcott his assistant, and the remaining available men of his party, amounting to three in number, were despatched across the ford again to the left bank where the natives were posted, to bring on the interview

required. The instant the police were observed approaching at about 200 yards distance, the natives, to the number of about 70, started on their feet, the men seized their numerous and recently made spears, and shewed a formidable front; but finding their visitors still approached, they seemed to feel unable to stand a charge and sullenly retreated, gradually quickening their pace until the word "forward" from the leader of the gallant little party brought the horsemen in about half a minute dashing into the midst of them, the same moment having discovered the well known features of some of the most atrocious offenders of the obnoxious tribe. One of these, celebrated for his audacity and outrage, was the first to be recognised, at the distance of 5 or 6 yards from Mr Norcott, who knew him well, and immediately called out "these are the fellows we want, for here's the old rascal Noonarr;" on which the savage turned around and cried, with peculiar ferocity and emphasis, "Yes, Noonarr, me," and was in the act of hurling his spear at Norcott in token of requital for the recognition, when the latter shot him dead. The identity of the tribe being now clearly established, and the natives turning to assail their pursuers, the firing continued, and was returned by the former with spears as they retreated to the river. The first shot, and the loud shouts and yells of the natives, were sufficient signal to the party who had halted a quarter of a mile above, who immediately followed Sir James Stirling at full speed and arrived opposite Capt Ellis's party just as some of the natives had crossed and others were in the river. It was just the critical moment for them. Five or six rushed up the right bank, but were utterly confounded at meeting a second party of assailants, who immediately drove back those who escaped the firing. Being thus exposed to a cross fire, and having no time to rally their forces, they adopted the alternative of taking to the river, and secreting themselves amongst the roots and branches and holes on its banks, or by immersing themselves with the face only uncovered, and ready with a spear under water to take advantage of any one who approached within reach. Those who were sufficiently hardy or desperate to expose themselves on the offensive, or to attempt breaking through the assailants, were soon cleared off, and the remainder were gradually picked out of their concealment by the cross fire from both banks, until between 25 and 30 were left dead on the field and in the river. The others had either escaped up and down the river, or had secreted themselves too closely to be discovered except in the persons of eight women and some children, who emerged from their hiding places (where in fact the poor creatures were not concealed) on being assured of personal safety, and were detained prisoners until the termination of the fray. It is however very probable that more men were killed in the river, and floated down with the stream. Notwithstanding the care which was taken not to injure the women during the skirmish, it cannot appear surprising that one and several children were killed, and one woman amongst the prisoners had received a ball through the thigh. On finding the women were spared, and understanding the orders repeatedly issued to that effect, many of the men cried out *they* were of the other sex, - but evidence to the contrary was too strong to admit the plea.

As it appeared by this time that sufficient punishment had been inflicted on this warlike and sanguinary tribe by the destruction of about half its male population, and amongst whom were recognised, on personal examination, 15 very old and desperate offenders, the bugle sounded to cease firing, and the divided party reassembled at the ford, where the baggage had been left in charge of four soldiers, who were also to maintain the post. Here Capt Ellis had arrived, badly wounded in the right temple, by a spear at 3 or 4 yards distance; which knocked him off his horse; and P Heffron, a constable of the Police, had received a bad spear wound above the right elbow. No surgical aid being at hand, it was not without some little difficulty the spear was extracted, and it then proved to be barbed to the distance of five inches from the point.

Having re-crossed the river in good order, with the baggage on three horses, the whole party formed a junction on the left bank, fully expecting the natives would return in stronger force, - but in this were disappointed. After a consultation over the prisoners, it was resolved to set them free, for the purpose of fully explaining to the remnant of the tribe the cause of the chastisement which had been inflicted, and to bear a message to the effect that "if they again offered to spear white men or their cattle, or to revenge in any way the punishment which had just been inflicted on them for their numerous murders and outrages, four times the present number of men would proceed amongst them and destroy every man, woman and child." This was perfectly understood by the captives, and they were glad to depart even under such an assurance; - nor did several of their number, who were the widows, mothers and daughters of notorious offenders shot that day, evince any stronger feeling on the occasion than what arose out of their anxiety to keep themselves warm.

The severe but well-merited chastisement which had thus been inflicted upon this troublesome people, who had rendered themselves equally the bullies of all the tribes around and the dread of the settler, made it very evident that the post which it had been in contemplation to establish on the very spot could not with common prudence be thought of until a little time should develop the consequences likely to arise from the encounter. Under these circumstances, and as Capt Ellis was displaying alarming symptoms of torpor and

delirium, accompanied by great weakness and continued flow of blood from his wound, it was considered desirable to return to Mr Peel's establishment at the mouth of the Murray River with as little delay as possible. The party accordingly started at ten o'clock on their return, came out on the shore of the estuary at the distance of ten miles west, and in ten miles more arrived at Mr Peel's station at 4 o'clock on the same afternoon, by fording the several mouths of the Murray, about which the traces of natives were both numerous and very recent. Captain Ellis was supported in his saddle during greatest part of the homeward journey by a man riding on either side of him, and became quite delirious. Having been copiously bled by Corporal Malone of the 21st, surgical assistance was sent for express from Fremantle, and at 4 o'clock next morning, when His Excellency and the Surveyor-General mounted on their return to Perth, both the wounded men were doing very well. Thus terminates, for the present, an affair which is calculated to produce very beneficial effects on a complete nest of hornets, which had rendered themselves the pest of the surrounding country, and whose murders of Mackenzie, Budge, Wood, Nesbitt and some others, besides their almost successful attempts on the lives of Jenkins, Barron, Layman, &c, have thus fallen heavily on their own heads, - leaving as the only subject of regret of Kal-yute and some other similar characters were, according to the accounts of the women, absent in another part of the country: - being most probably in the vicinity of the settlement, where so many traces had been observed.

It would be an act of injustice to close this short narrative of the proceedings of the day without testifying to the efficient services and manly bearing of the handful of Police who commenced the attack, led on as they were in so able and spirited a manner by Capt Ellis and Mr Norcott, nor can less be said of the detachments H.M.'s 21st Regt and the Civilians who were present on the occasion, - all of whom, being fully impressed with the justice and necessity of the measure, contributed their utmost to achieve the result. It were presumptuous to do more than merely allude to the personal conduct of His Excellency, Sir James Stirling throughout the whole business, whose promptness and decision in carrying into effect what his energetic mind so rapidly conceived, led to his rendering this affair of an hour as complete and masterly a manoeuvre on a small scale as could well be accomplished.

The Natives of the Perth district and the neighbourhood of the Swan, who have for the last few days visited us, doubt the account of the numbers killed, but generally evince a satisfaction that the atrocities of the Murray tribe, to which they have all been exposed, have met with this merited chastisement. Their expressions of gratification are, however, mingled with suspicion of our good intentions towards them; and their commendation of the act is not unfrequently followed by the inquiry 'Now, now, white man Swan River man babin' (friend)

### **PETTY SESSIONS - FREMANTLE**

**OCTOBER 27, 1834**

*Before G Leake, Esquire, J.P.*

*Joseph Brignell*, master of the "Jolly Rambler" cutter, complained that two of his seamen, John Brown and Thomas Bragier, had refused to proceed on his intended voyage from this port to Java, had struck work, and otherwise behaved in a riotous manner. The men, in defence, stated that by the articles of agreement between them and the master they were only bound to proceed from Sydney to King George's Sound, or "other port or ports," and thence back to Sydney, and they had performed their engagement by working in the vessel from this port to Java and back. They professed their willingness to go to Sydney. The case was adjourning till Wednesday, the 29th instant, before G Leake and R M B Brown Esquires; when John Duffield, on the part of the complainant, deposed, that he had accompanied Mr Brignell on board of his vessel on Saturday, and that the prisoners behaved in a riotous and mutinous manner towards the master, using strong language and threats. This was denied by the prisoners, who said that up to Saturday, Mr Brignell had told them he was going to Hobart Town and Sydney, but on that day he said the vessel was to proceed to Java. They refused to go; and they alleged that the articles of agreement were not read to them by the master when they signed them.

It was contended on the part of Mr Brignell, that by the expression "port or ports," he had a right to carry the seamen anywhere provided he ended the voyage at Sydney at an indefinite period; but the Magistrates decided that such a plan was not tenable in any Court of Justice, and as the men had good grounds for objecting to go to Java, they dismissed the case. The vessel, it is understood, will now proceed to Sydney.

**CORRESPONDENCE**  
*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - Having been desirous of visiting my grant situated some distance from York, distinguished by the name of "Northam", accompanied by five volunteers and a native named Weenit, who has been a length of time on familiar terms about my house, I left Guildford in progress on the morning of Monday, the 13th inst. I therefore send you the particulars of our journey, though feeling convinced it has nothing to recommend it but correctness, being totally unused to such descriptions. Should you deem it worthy insertion in your Publication, I shall feel obliged, - but if the contrary, you will favor me with an immediate return.

The road from Guildford to York being already known, I shall commence with our departure from thence.

Oct 15th – Proceeded from York at sunrise, steering N.N.W. over a good pasture country to the top of the hills, some of which had a barren appearance on the tops, the trees not thick, and rather scarce and stunted, with shrubs I had not before seen, one of these bearing a nut with a husk outside the shell which had an oily taste, and, to the rest of our judgment, would produce oil as those of the caster.

After walking about ten miles, we made the river, where we refreshed on a fine grass flat, and then proceeded towards the town-site of Northam, the grass the whole road being of the finest nature for cattle – far superior to that of the low country. The river was not running, but appeared as a chain of ponds, about two miles in length, and from twenty to thirty yards wide, the banks abounding in kangaroos, musk and common wild ducks; also cockatoos, of which we availed ourselves, being provided with ammunition both for defence and sport. Having arrived at the town-site of Northam, we made the necessary preparations and bivouacked for the night.

16th – Having breakfasted, we proceeded to view my grant: I feel much pleasure in stating that it far exceeded my expectations; and having among my party two men on whose judgment I could rely, (one a servant of my own, John Scott, the other Macnoe), they, as well as the others, gave their decided opinion, the land and the situation surpassed any thing they had seen in the Colony.

For about four miles the pasture not so good; it then considerably improved up to Mr Anderson's grant, situated the other side of mine. The grass on my grant was very fine, and, among other things, there is a hill convenient to a swamp, the top flats covered with grass, and could easily be ploughed to the top if required. From this hill we had a fine commanding view of the river and country, and, on descending for further examination, found the soil light, with a vast deal of vegetable mould. The trees stunted composed of white gum, grass, and black wattle, with two other shrubs to us unknown. Having dined, we visited a grant belonging to Mr Anderson, which gave us great satisfaction, and then determined on moving homeward without touching at York; in consequence of which we referred to a map and boat compass by which we learned we should make the back of Green Mount. Leaving the Avon, we ascended a hill with good pasturage to the top, and, on reaching the valley, found fine green grass, with abundance of fresh water. After walking about ten miles through this kind of country, with occasional differences of soil, we stopped to drink, but found the water, to our surprise, salt, and on proceeding not more than one hundred yards up the same stream, were refreshed by a draught of the finest water, and quite cool.

Proceeding on, we ascended a long but not steep hill, growing plenty of spars, from which we could see Mount Bakewell bearing S.E., as we supposed, about thirty miles off. We here encountered the first steep hills we had met, but we felt convinced that with a trifling expense a good road could be formed, which would be much nearer and considerably facilitate the views of any future settlers at Northam. The country became gradually level, and on the approach of night, we halted, saw numbers of kangaroo and other game. Obligated to dig a foot for water, which we procured good, made a fire up and so rested for the night.

After breakfasting, started and continued S.W.½W. along a plain. The timber was mahogany, white and red gum trees, and the soil a sandy loam. Walking about three miles, we saw a rush lake which contained about seventy or eighty acres, the water fresh and the pasture tolerable round it. Continuing our course about two more miles through a thickly wooded country, we came to a valley in which we found three pools of fresh water, with fine pasture, plenty of black wattle, but not many large trees, and from its situation, being easily cleared, and possessing other advantages we considered the spot well adapted for a small farm.



Leaving this valley, we continued our course over a barren country much like that on the York road, and came to what we supposed to be a branch of the Swan. We here stopped for half an hour to refresh, and then moved on through a hilly country, but not steep. In two of the valleys not far from each other we found two streams running to the N.W., and in another a swamp. We then altered our course to the S.W., the land still continuing barren, and, after walking some distance, reached the York road, and arrived at my own residence at Guildford by 8 o'clock at night, having come a route I believe not before travelled, and both myself and party, though rather exhausted, much pleased with our journey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
H G SMITH

*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - The want of a respectable boarding house in Perth for gentlemen occasionally visiting headquarters is so much felt by settlers residing at a distance, that I am surprised it has never occurred to any one to try an experiment, which I have no doubt would be attended with complete success.

The company at an inn is often unsuitable for those that prefer quietness and regularity  
Your obedient servant,  
A TRAVELLER

### VARIETIES

**COUNT PECCHIO** – The view which this accomplished foreigner takes of England is highly flattering to the national character. He writes in the spirit of a man who regards not only without jealousy, but with admiration, the proud pre-eminence she maintains over all the other States of Europe, at the same time referring her greatness to her enterprise, and both to the genius of freedom. The following sketch is drawn with much force and fidelity:- 'I shall never be weary of repeating that England is rather a country to make observations on than to seek amusement in – it is a great scientific treatise. Its theatres are the arsenals of Deptford and Portsmouth, or the East and West India docks; its paintings are the manufactures of Glasgow, of Manchester, of Leeds, of Halifax; its collseums, arches and arenas, are its smoky shops and factories, with which whole provinces are covered; its *champs elysees* are the iron mines of Wales, the tin mines of Cornwall, the coal mines of Newcastle. England is not the island of Aleina, where the inhabitants pass their days in song and careless laughter, to become plants and beasts. Let us remember that the English are the men of Europe. They laugh little (perhaps too little), *but* they study instead how to render life as little unhappy as possible, and to tame and educate the great beast mankind. It is a real phenomenon of human nature that the English, who are distinguished among other nations for solid reason, should be the most subject to the loss of it. Madness, that terrible malady, which destroys the most important of all health – that of the mind – attacks almost every class in England. The last King, George the Third, lost, from time to time, the use of reason; Castlereagh, one of his Ministers, killed himself in a fit of frenzy; the eloquent Romilly, through the same malady, destroyed his own life; Cowper, one of the sweetest poets in England; Collins one of the best lyrists; ad Swift, a very witty writer both in prose and verse, were subject to attacks of melancholy, a conventional term to veil the horror that the name of madness inspires.'

**PUBLIC LANDS, UNITED STATES** – The public, or, as we should call them, the crown lands of the United States of America, consist almost wholly of territory wrested from the Indians; for seven-eighths of it come under this description. Up to the year 1826, the quantity of land purchased was officially reported as amounting to 261,695,427 acres, of which 7,707,085 had been appropriated to the endowment of schools and colleges, and 40,396,382 had been sold for the sum of £10,088,720 sterling; or at a rate of a minute fraction les than five shillings average per acre. The numbers of acres acquired from the Indians in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, the Michigan and Arkansas Territories, and included in the foregoing statement, was 200, 213, 865. – *Athenaeum*.

**RIFLE SHOOTING IN AMERICA** – Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the United States, dated January 17, 1833:- "The tales of American riflemen are no exaggeration, as I have often had occasion to see proved. If they can only get behind a hiding-place, European troops have no chance whatever with them – every shot carries certain death, and at tremendous distances. I was once at a country inn, and induced the Yankee landlord, a fine merry fellow by the way, to accompany me to a small straggling lake among the woods, where we found seven wild ducks, every one of which he killed – fair stand up shots from the shoulder, no rest. But the wonder to me was that not one of them as touched in the body – all were

decapitated. He did not miss once. The ducks rose after every shot, but settled again, and I am certain that not one bird was killed at a less distance than from one to two hundred yards.

I once met two boys in the forest carrying a rifle and a string of 18 or 20 black squirrels, every one of which was hit in the head! I saw them shoot one on a very leafy tree at a great distance. The little head was all that could be seen of the animal, and I thought it folly to fire; but the unerring ball brought the poor little fellow down.

This extraordinary perfection is attained not by constant practice alone, from boyhood upwards, all over the States, so much as from the excellence of the weapon. It is always very heavy, and hair triggered, with percussion lock of the most simple ingenious construction, - a very strong coil or rather spring which come crack against the side of the barrel, right upon the touch hole, which is drilled in a little round projection about 1-8th of an inch from the barrel. A grain of detonating powder is dropped into the hole, and the nipple which is on the cock is greatly let down upon it and pressed firmly into the hole, and when the rifle is fired the whole force of the detonating pellet is driven in the centre of the charge - not like your caps which are smashed upon the top of a projecting nipple. - *Gazette of the United Services.*

## **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 6d
Coffee, per lb, 2s-	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.

Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 6, 1834*

WHEREAS by a Circular dated from this Office on the 11th of June last, it was intimated that Persons employing Laborers who had become burdensome to the Public, would receive assistance in Provisions to enable them to do so, repayable after Harvest, and that the said Issue would be continued until a fortnight after due Notice should be given of its discontinuance, and whereas the approach of Harvest promises to render unnecessary, the extension of the aid referred to beyond a period not now very remote; - Information is therefore hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Issue of Provisions, accordingly, will be discontinued after the 14th day of next Month, except in cases wherein peculiar circumstances may have caused the Harvest to be delayed beyond that date.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 6, 1834*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that, as Harvest will soon commence and Employment be abundant, the employment of Persons on the Roads at Perth, Guildford and Fremantle, would be unnecessary, and will therefore cease on the termination of the present Month; after which no Issue to such persons from the Public Stores will be made.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 8, 1834*

IT being the intention of the Government to survey certain Portions of the Avon District, TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Friday next, the 14th Instant from such Person or Persons as may be desirous to contract for the Performance of the same.

For further particulars, application to be made to the Hon, the SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Colony, begs that all Claims against him may be sent in for liquidation.

JAMES WOODWARD

INTENDING shortly to leave the Colony, I hereby give notice of the same to those whom it may concern.

J R LACY

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

R M LYON hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony.  
*Nov. 8*

### **FOR LAUNCESTON TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS**

THE 'Fanny,' – For Freight, or Passage, apply to  
S & G HENTY

### **SADDLE PONIES**

TO Let for Ladies or Gentlemen, by the Hour, Day, or Week.  
For further particulars, apply to MR R COLLINS, Belvidere, near Perth.  
*Nov. 2*

### **TO BE LET ON LEASE**

A COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in a pleasant part of St George's Terrace, Perth.

A VILLA GRANT, containing 129 acres, situate within a mile and a half of the metropolis, admirably adapted for a Market Garden or Nursery Ground, having a powerful stream of water running through its centre throughout the year.

An excellent FARM on the Middle Swan, with sufficient accommodation for a large Family – extensive Stock-yard, Out-buildings, good pasturage for Sheep or Cattle, Garden well stocked with vegetables, and about fifteen acres under crop.

A GRANT in the district of Yorkshire, situate within fifteen miles of the town-site of York. This Land would be let on moderate terms to any Person disposed to locate himself immediately.

For further particulars, apply at the Gazette Office.

**WILLIAM FRASER**  
COOPER  
NO. 2, SAINT GEORGE'S TERRACE,  
*Opposite Hodge's United Service Hotel,*  
*Perth,*

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Perth and the Public in general, that he has commenced Business in the above line, and trusts, by assiduous attention to his Business, to merit and receive a share of their patronage.

### **MURRAY RIVER**

CAPT DANIELL of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, accompanied by Mr W H Drake, of the Commissariat Department, on the return of His Excellency the Governor to head-quarters, proceeded with a re-enforcement to the Murray, to protect Mr Peel's settlement from any acts of retaliation on the part of the Natives. We learn from Mr Drake, who returned on Wednesday night, that no attempt had been made to molest the Settlers at the Murray, but that a party of the 21st, on their way down to the Murray River, fortunately arrived at Clarence Town (the late residence of Mr Peel but now abandoned) in time to check the progress of a fire which was raging with considerable violence, and threatened the destruction of the stores, containing property to the value of 2 or £300. it is generally supposed that the natives set fire to the dwelling house, which was entirely consumed. A constant patrol had been out in the neighbourhood of the settlement for the past week; they had not, however, fallen in with any natives, although the recent footsteps of four were seen. It may be satisfactory to know that seven of the natives killed at Pinjarra were recognized as principals in the barbarous attack on Nesbitt and Barron; when unhappily the former lost his life.

It is, we believe, generally allowed, that the Natives, when desirous of avoiding us in the bush, have a peculiar method of rendering themselves *invisible* although at a short distance. That they are aware of this power was evinced a few days ago, by an acknowledgement on the part of Weep that he had seen Mr Bland pass along the road to York, and with a significant gesture to give that gentleman to understand, that he was aware he could not have seen him.

---000---

CAPT ELLIS is still seriously indisposed. He was removed, by boat, from the Murray to his own residence at Perth on Tuesday last, and although the passage was made in 7 hours, it is supposed the removal must have occasioned him some uneasiness, as he has been since subject to frequent fits of delirium.

---000---

The names of the servants to whom the premiums were awarded at the Agricultural Meeting yesterday for their good conduct during a series of years, shall appear in our next. It was gratifying to see so many candidates so strongly recommended for the prize.

---000---

At the agricultural meeting at Stirling, on the 4th October, under the patronage of the Highland Society of Scotland, the Duke of Buccleugh being president, Principal Baird presented some curious specimens of the wool of the Llama, which has been introduced into the West of Scotland from the Cordilleras, and agrees perfectly well with that climate. It is now more than two years since we laid before our readers an account of this valuable creature, and pointed out the great advantage that would accrue to us in this peculiar colony from its introduction amongst us, and the increased value of our wool that would in consequence ensue from the crossing of the breed. We also quoted several extracts on the same subject from Mr Southey's excellent little pamphlet, addressed to flockmasters. To this day, however, no effort has been made to introduce the animal to our island. If Captain Wight has really gone with the "Medway" to South America, perhaps he will find a cargo of Llamas quite as likely to pay him a good freight as a lot of bad weevil-eaten wheat that we do not want – and if he does not light upon such a desirable article of commerce in that quarter, perhaps our white slave-ship charterers, seeing that nefarious traffic is now nearly knocked on the head, (two more ships already sailed being the last to be expected) will be so good as to apply to the Highland Society to assist them in loading their vessels with this more desirable description of live stock. – *Hobart Town Courier*.

**PAGE 386**

## **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

### **ARRIVALS**

On the 5th Nov., the Government Schooner "Ellen", from King George's Sound. Passengers – Captain Beete of H.M. 21st Regt, and Mr Taylor.

On the 4th, the "Isabella", navigated by Mr Lukin, from the same port.

### **DEPARTURES**

On the 2d, the "Eagle", Captain Pratt, for Hobart Town. Passengers – J Morgan Esq. and family.

Lying in Gages' Roads – H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth"

In the North Bay, the "Fanny", and the "Isabella".

**BIRTH** – On Sunday, the 2d instant, the lady of the Honorable J S Roe, Surveyor-General, of a daughter.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834

The Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society took place yesterday at Guildford. The Meeting falling so late in the week, we must postpone our general report of the proceedings until our next; premising, however, that this was an occasion of considerable interest. His Excellency, Sir James Stirling, accompanied by Captain Blackwood of the "Hyacinth", Mr Taylor, of King George's Sound, and several other Gentlemen, after visiting, in the course of the day, the farms in the neighbourhood of Guildford, and inspecting the stock brought to the cattle show, at 4 o'clock, joined the Members of the Society at the

Cleikum Inn, where an excellent dinner was provided, and 48 persons sat down to partake of it. The day is gone by for giving a description of our bill of fare on these occasions as a matter of wonder; but in justice to the exertions made by Mr Dodd, we must state that the supply was abundant, and afforded general satisfaction.

#### **AFTER DINNER**

The chairman, J R Phillips, Esq. gave the usual loyal toasts, and then proposed the health of His Excellency, Sir James Stirling, the original Patron of the Agricultural Society.

His Excellency rose in return thanks, - he congratulated the Agriculturists on the exhibition he had that day witnessed, as the condition of the stock spoke highly of the keep, and the successful management of the farmer. He had great pleasure in thinking that the result of future years of exertion would be still more gratifying than the preceding.

Captain Blackwood and the Navy. This Gentleman expressed the happiness he felt at being present on so interesting an occasion; he observed that he should feel pleasure in reporting the state of prosperity in which he found the Colony, and all that remained within his power should be done to advance its interests.

The Chairman proposed the Standing Army of Western Australia. Captain Beete having about this time left the table, Lieut King of H.M.'s 21st Regt, returned thanks on behalf of himself and his brother officers.

Mr Yule requested to be permitted to propose a toast which he felt would be in unison with the sentiments of the Meeting. The occasion was one which had effected a general good for the Colony, - he meant the late hearty dressing given to the Natives; (loud cheers, which interrupted the speaker for some time.) He would therefore propose Captain Ellis and the Mounted Police, and speedy recovery to Captain Ellis.

Lady Stirling and the ladies of the Colony was then proposed.

Sir James Stirling thanked the Meeting on behalf of Lady Stirling, and begged to assure them that she had ever taken the warmest interest in the Colony regarding such meetings as the present, as a testimony of the continuance of the mutual friendship and good feeling, which had invariably characterised this community, and as a proof that we are all pulling heartily together.

Several other toasts were then given; after which Mr Bull got up and proposed, that at the departure of our present Governor, his successor might prove to be possessed of the same energetic mind. (This toast seemed to take the Company completely by surprise). His Excellency, however, immediately rose and acknowledged the compliment as an additional mark of regard - from his old friend Bull, one of the earliest settlers in the Colony. "I cannot," he said, "look back upon my own exertions (during which I have done my best, and dedicated the best years of my life for the fatherance of our common interests,) without entertaining the warmest feelings of congratulation, that in five years, the country which was a wilderness, is now in a fair way to prosperity, wealth and power. We have learnt the lesson of perseverance - most important to know; I therefore propose the health of Mr Bull, not as the most prominent, but still as a worthy example of that lesson."

Mr Bull returned thanks.

The healths of Mr Mackie, the Commissioner and Mr Moore the Judge Advocate, followed by many interesting toasts, were then proposed; after which the company broke up, about 8 o'clock, in the height of good humour, and seemingly much gratified with the pleasures of the day.

#### **SPECIMENS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT & MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

**TREE-BARK HEMP** - A specimen of what was termed "Swan River tree-bark hemp," was presented by Mr Drummond as a valuable substitute for hemp or flax. It was described by that Gentleman as follows:- "The trees presented to the President and Members of the Agricultural Society, are specimens (male and female) of a small indigenous tribe, the bark of which has many of the properties of hemp or flax, it belongs to the 22d class, Dioecia of Linnaeus, and to the natural order Urticae. The common cultivated hemp belongs to the same natural order of Jussieu. The specimens before the Society will show the way in which the flowers and seeds are produced on the banks of the Swan. The plant is mostly confined to the lime-stone

districts; but it has been observed, either the same, or a closely altered species, is very abundant on high lands in the vicinity of York.”

This appears to be a most important discovery and the excellence of the cordage roughly manufactured, produced as a sample, warrants our attempting, either by subscription or otherwise, to bring this commodity – a valuable article of export – into general notice.

**SAXON WOOL** – M McDermott Esq., presented a fine sample of Saxon wool from Ewes bred in the Country, which was generally pronounced to be of a very superior quality.

**MANGLE WURZEL** – Mr Bailey, of Pelican Point, Melville Water, presented a mangle wurzel, 13 months growth, weighing 37 lbs, and stated that he had 1-8th of an acre, the smallest roots weighing 14 lbs.

**HIS EXCELLENCY** Sir James Stirling, Captain Blackwood of the “Hyacinth”, and several other Gentlemen, intend visiting York District in the course of a few days; indeed we expect, if we are correctly informed, the party will start from Guildford early this morning. The acknowledged, and, in fact, established capabilities of this district for the pasturage of sheep, have at length directed general attention to this important object, and every effort is making by those who have it in their power to collect together a few pounds, to invest them in this valuable and lucrative speculation. Nearly all the flocks belonging to the agriculturists on the Swan, have been sent over the hills within the last few months, and there can be but little doubt the remainder will follow, - a most desirable circumstance, as it combines a two-fold advantage – security from disease, as well as security from their being placed in the hands of the butcher on an emergency. Mr Bland has just sent over a few tons of Wool for exportation, of a quality which has already established the fleece of Messrs Bland & Trimmer’s Flock in the home market. The small quantities already sent home have commanded equal, if not higher prices than the Wools of Sydney or Van Diemen’s Land.

### **KING GEORGE’S SOUND**

By the “Ellen”, Government Schooner, we have intelligence from King George’s Sound to the end of October, and, we lament to say, not altogether of a favourable nature, the Settlers there remaining in a state of torpor, awaiting the enlivening influence of assistance from Government to open roads into the interior of the country, - where they can find soil and pasturage adapted for agricultural purposes. That the Settlers may reasonably require this assistance to a limited extent, we are ready to admit, and have little doubt the subject has been under His Excellency the Governors consideration; but we would caution the Settlers at the Sound against embarking too generally in agricultural pursuits on a spot where their capital can be applied to much greater advantage to themselves and the community, in the Fisheries and Sealing. If strangers can make it answer their purpose to come to their harbours, and within a short distance of their doors, for these commodities, surely a little activity and enterprise, coupled with the means which we know the inhabitants possess, would soon place them in a state of positive independence, beyond any thing they can anticipate to realise after numerous years of toil and anxiety in the pursuit of agriculture. Some, from choice, their previous habits of life influencing their determination, will divert their attention to these pursuits, and they, from experience, may succeed, but the mere amateur agriculturist must inevitably fail. If wealth is required, or if it be the patriotic object of advancing the Settlement, (some having denied that they are in search of riches, but merely social ease and the *ordinary* enjoyments of life,) the end can be most speedily attained, by establishing a Whaling Company, to which enterprise, we are persuaded, increased activity would be given, by the ready co-operation of some of our monied neighbours.

Mr Dring has two boats nearly completed to embark on this speculation, and he will leave for the Sound as soon as they are ready, which it is expected will be in the course of a few days. His attention until the return of the whaling season, will be more immediately directed to sealing.

The Natives continue to be on the most friendly terms with the Settlers, from whom, however, they levy a daily contribution. There is no truth in the report that *Jones*, our old favourite, was speared. The boy *Tatan* is dead. He was killed, we understand, by *Winnawar*, a teacher to the tribe of the noble art of self-defence; who, incensed at being wounded by his pupil, in a fit of savage rage, speared him on the spot.

---000---

CAPT TOBY of the “Ellen”, Government Schooner, is under orders to sail on Monday morning, with a party from H.M.’s S. “Hyacinth,” in search of the supposed wreck to the northward. It is intended that the “Ellen”

shall keep within sight of the ship's boats, as far as practicable, in order that the party may be taken on board when it is required. Lieut Backhouse of the "Hyacinth" will conduct the expedition. They proceed as far as Gantheaume Bay.

---000---

Mr Bull, of the Upper Swan, has commenced cutting barley, some of which was brought down to Guildford yesterday.

### **LAND REGULATIONS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

By a letter received from the Secretary's Office, in reply to a query on the part of a settler about to take possession of some land over the hills, the property of an original occupant, but unimproved,

#### **PAGE 387**

we obtain information, that it is not the intention of the Local Government to carry into effect, at present, the Regulation of the Crown which gives the right of levying 6d per acre upon all unimproved lands after the termination of a certain period, as His Excellency the Governor has not received any instructions to levy the fine referred to. But it is intimated that it is out of His Excellency's power to give any pledge as to the Regulations under which land is held in the Settlement, being suspended in their operations beyond the period when the Home Government may decide on enforcing them.

---000---

THE TENDERS for the supply of fresh meat for the troops for the three months ensuing, were opened on Wednesday the 29th ultimo, when the following were accepted:- Mr H Blechenden, for Perth, at 1s 2d; Mr W L Brockman, Upper Swan, 1s 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d; Mr J R Phillips, Kelmscott, 1s 6d; Messrs Bland and Trimmer, York, 1s 6d. The inhabitants of Perth, we understand, will be supplied not at the rate at which the tender was taken, but at 1s 4d for beef, and 1s 6d for mutton. Where credit is given, it is but reasonable that some difference should be made in the price, - but for cash, the public have the right to expect to be served at the same rate as the tender. Mr C Smith has taken the contract to supply H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth" with fresh meat, daily, during her stay here, at 1s 4d per lb - and vegetables at 2d. These increased demands upon the stock market, the troops being supplied four days in the week, add to the advantages of the speculations which are afloat for the importation of a quantity of Sydney sheep.

---000---

An accident which happened to the Rev J B Wittenoom, Colonial Chaplain, about three weeks back, has deprived us of his public services up to this time. We are happy to hear that he is now rapidly recovering, and will, we hope, before long, be enabled to return to his pastoral duty. This accident revives the opinion we have frequently expressed to provide against a casualty of this nature. Should Mr Wittenoom's illness be considerably protracted, - which we fervently hope will not be the case - the situation which so many souls are left in without the admonitory and cheering influence of religious ordinances, is truly lamentable, and we believe is unequalled in any Christian community. With the exception of the Colonial Chaplain, we have not one ordained clergyman in the Colony; what a lengthened period must consequently elapse in case of any untoward circumstance befalling our esteemed pastor before his important office can be filled! It behoves us to look to this matter without delay. Fremantle and Guildford remain, as they have done for years, without any spiritual instruction, - God send, that this order of things may soon be amended.

### **GENERAL MEETING AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND MINUTES**

*Of a Meeting of Settlers and Inhabitants of Albany, King George's Sound, held within the house of G Cheyne, on Thursday, the 30th day of October 1834.*

PRESENT, -

P TAYLOR  
J P LYTTLETON

G M CHEYNE  
GEO CHEYNE



T B SHERRATT  
R S MUDIE  
H TOWNSEND  
J W LEE

MESSRS SINCLAIR  
“ GEAKE  
“ DUNN  
“ LACY

On the motion of Mr Mudie, seconded by Mr Taylor, Mr George Cheyne was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr Cheyne then stated, that the Meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Home Government that this should be made a Convict Station.

The Meeting were fully aware that this Colony was established upon the principles of Free Labor, and the general opinion of the Settlers formerly was that the presence of Convicts would be irksome; but experience proves that the difficulties Settlers have to encounter in the progress of establishing themselves in the interior cannot be overcome by the exertions of private individuals separated, as they must be, at remote distances from each other, and without the proper means of communication; and therefore that the unpleasant feelings regarding the presence of Convicts must yield to the more important object of advancement of themselves and the Colony in general.

Mr G M Cheyne then moved,

That the unanimous opinion of the Meeting is, that should the Settlement ever advance under the present system, it must be at the sacrifice of the first Settlers and their entire Capital.

The motion was seconded by Mr Sinclair, and unanimously approved of by the Meeting.

Mr Sherratt then moved,

That the Meeting see, with concern, that the proper lines of communication cannot be formed without the assistance of Convicts.

Mr Mudie seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr Taylor then moved,

That unless Convicts are sent, the Settler can have no market for his produce.

Mr Townsend seconded this motion, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr Lyttleton then moved,

That, for the reasons above stated, the Meeting have come to the determination of petitioning the Home Government, through His Excellency Sir James Stirling, that Convicts may be sent to this Colony.

Mr Mudie seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr G M Cheyne then moved,

That a copy of the Minutes and Resolutions of the Meeting be forwarded to the Editor of *The Perth Gazette*, requesting him to give it publicity, for the sake of the co-operation of the Inhabitants of Swan River and the Colony in general.

Mr Mudie seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

### **PETITION**

*Unto the Right Honorable E G Stanley, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.*

The Petition of the Settlers of King George's Sound, in the Colony of Western Australia, Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners, though fully aware that this Colony was established upon the principles of Free Labor, and that the general opinion of the Settlers formerly was, that the presence of Convicts would be objectionable, now find, that the difficulties they have to encounter in the progress of establishing themselves in the interior cannot be overcome by the exertions of private individuals separated, as they must be, at remote distances from each other, and without any means of communication; and, therefore, that the unpleasant feeling regarding the presence of Convicts must yield to the more important object of advancing themselves and the Colony in general.

That although your Petitioners deem it to be necessary that Convicts should be sent in order to secure the prosperity and advancement of this Settlement, yet they have not arrived at such a conclusion from any

deficiency in the natural capabilities of the place, - but, on the contrary, they are still persuaded that it possesses equal, if not superior advantages to either of the Sister Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

That your Petitioners see, with concern, that the proper lines of communication in the Colony cannot be effected without the assistance of Convicts, and that until Convicts are sent, the Settler can have no inducement to expend Capital in raising agricultural produce as, in the event of his doing so, he would be unable to dispose of such commodities.

That it is the unanimous opinion of your Petitioners that should this Settlement ever advance under the present system, it can only be at the sacrifice of the first Settlers and their entire Capital.

That, therefore, your Petitioners humbly trust that His Majesty's Government will take their case into consideration, and afford them that assistance which the circumstances of this Colony require, by establishing here a Convict Station, and adopting such other measures as to them may appear most advisable.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Geo Cheyne  
R S Mudie  
J W Lee  
Charles Lee  
H D Watt  
G M Cheyne  
Patrick Taylor  
J P Lyttleton

T B Sherratt  
Samuel Jackson  
D S Geake  
Joseph Sinclair  
Andrew Gordon  
R H Maddocks  
Richard Earl  
H Townsend

*Dated 30th October, 1834*

### **MAGISTRATE'S COURT – PERTH**

*Before W H Mackie, Esq., J.P.*

**COMPLAINT MADE BY A NATIVE BOY AGAINST A PRIVATE OF THE 21st REGT.** – Narrall, a native boy, about fifteen years of age, laid a complaint before the sitting Magistrates at Perth, on Wednesday last, to the effect, that he had been beaten and ill used by a soldier named Liston. His shoulder was sore – the skin had been broken, and there was some appearance of swelling.

Edward Kimmons, a private in H.M.'s 21st Regt., deposed that he was sentry on Wednesday morning at the barrack gate. It was about 11 in the morning when the Native (the complainant) came to the gate and asked for Ryan, at the same time shewing a paper, which turned out to be for Ryan, to whom it was given, and the Native was understood to mean that he would wait for an answer. As the defendant was coming through the gate with his firelock for guard, the Native said to him "how do you do!" To which the defendant replied "Get out of my way," at the same time making a stroke at the Native with his firelock. He (the witness) did not see or hear the Native do or say any thing to provoke the defendant. He saw the defendant present his musket at the Native, and strike him with the muzzle of his firelock, but it did not seem to be very heavy.

Michael Liston, stated, in his defence, that he was hurrying out of the barrack gate when the native stood in his way. The Native said something which was not understood, when he told him to go out of the way, and tapped him with the muzzle of the firelock, but did not mean to hurt him.

The defendant being duly cautioned against such conduct for the future, was ordered to pay a fine of 1s 2d (being the price of a 4lb loaf) to be handed over to the complainant.

**MONEY FOUND** – Louis Mayo, late proprietor of the Perth Hotel, appeared before the Magistrates, and deposed to having lost, about three years ago, £85, or thereabouts, in sovereigns, silver, and promissory notes, and never had any trace of it, until he was told the other day that some money had been found underneath his house.

Hannah Cruse, a girl, about 12 years of age, stated, that she was playing with two little girls, Power and Ryan, and they were digging up the sand under the corner of the house with their hands, when they found a bottle. It was a large bottle, something like a pickle bottle, - and they saw that there was money in it. The other two girls took it away from her and carried it to Mrs Ryan. The witness went with them, and saw Mrs

Ryan empty the bottle and take out about one pounds' worth of silver, in shillings and sixpences, and one half sovereign, and a piece of rag. Mrs R. gave her sixpence and told her to go and buy cakes with it, but not to say any thing about having found the bottle. On going to Mrs Ryan's house a few days afterwards with Mr Mayo, the witness was beaten and kicked for speaking about the bottle.

Thomas Ames, who works at Ryan's, saw the girls standing by Mrs Ryan's bedside, as she was shaking a pickle bottle over the quilt of the bed, and saw some shillings and sixpences drop out. Some candle grease prevented any more coming out, and Mrs R. then took a fork and thrust some more out, and at the bottom a half-sovereign. At the bottom of all were some rags, - he was sure they were rags.

Alice Ryan, wife of James Ryan, a private in H.M.'s 21st Regt., being called upon to account for the possession and detention of the aforesaid money, acknowledged that it was the same as the witness Ames had stated, but that she spent it on Saturday night in treating her friends. She threw the pickle bottle out of doors, but does not know what became of it.

Adjourned for further inquiry.

### **STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA**

AN arrival from Bombay of the 29th May has brought a detailed account of proceedings there relative to this great object. The native as well as the European inhabitants of that presidency, have, it appears, been long desirous of opening a

#### **PAGE 388**

steam communication with Europe, and have held several meetings on the subject, the result of which was the appointment of a committee to ascertain the best mode of putting such a plan into operation, by establishing in the first instance a steam conveyance between Bombay and Suez.

At a general meeting of the supporters of the plan, the committee reported the success of their labor, and recommended an appeal to the British community of India particularly, to raise by subscription a sum sufficient for the cost of one vessel, and that until a constant communication with Suez had been fairly established, any expectation of forming a connecting link between Alexandria and Malta would be premature; but, at the same time, they were enabled to say, from their correspondence with parties in England, that this measure would speedily follow the success of the first part of the plan.

The report stated that the committee had refrained from making any application to the Government for assistance until the plan was more matured; but considering the increase of revenue that would accrue thereby to the Post-office, and other advantages which the Government would enjoy, they felt confident of meeting with every assistance from the authorities in India.

The total estimate of three voyages each year to and from Suez, including pay to men, &c, and in fact every expenditure, would not, the report stated, exceed 1,65,000 rupees; while the receipts, estimating only 25 passengers each double trip, at 1000 rupees each, postage of 15,000 letters annually, (the export and import of European correspondence at Bombay alone amounted to more than 70,000 annually, and the whole Indian correspondence to and from Europe to above 500,000,) Government despatches, &c, would, on a low average, amount to a sum equal to the expenditure, 1,65,000 rupees.

The estimate of receipts the committee considered to be extremely low, when it was considered what facilities it would offer to pilgrims to and from Juda; and the Red Sea ports being within the limits prescribed by the absentee regulations, would offer such an economical, and at the same time beneficial change of climate, that the numbers of officers, both civil and military, would readily avail themselves of the opportunity, and obviate the necessity of a visit to Europe, even if they were in a position to afford it; and thus for a much less sum than a journey to Europe would cost, they could visit the whole of the country from the borders of Abyssinia to Aleppo, as well as the antiquities of Syria, Egypt, Damascus, Palmyra, Belbec, Jerusalem, Cairo, Dendera, Thebes, Phile, and Mount Sinai.

To avoid delay, the committee recommended, that as soon as the subscriptions in India reached the sum of one lac of rupees, orders be forwarded to England for the purchase of a vessel, or of the necessary engines, &c, should it be thought advisable to build the vessel in India. As an inducement for the public to assist the

object in view, they proposed that subscribers of 100 rupees and upwards should be considered as proprietors, and further, that all subscribers in India of 1000 rupees, or upwards, before the 1st September, and within three months after the publication of the report from England, should have a claim of free passage to and from Suez. All subscriptions to be invested in Company's paper, and to be repaid to the subscribers if the plan proved to be impracticable.

The reading of the report being concluded, Mr de Vetre, seconded by Mr Adam, proposed that the recommendations of the committee should be adopted. This was unanimously carried, and a subscription entered into, when, from amongst the persons present, the sum of 29,750 rupees was received.

## VARIETIES

**HEAT PRODUCED BY FRICTION** – We stated a few weeks since, that a machine had been invented in this state to warm factories and all large public edifices by *friction*. We had but little definitive knowledge then of its merits or structure, but within a few days have seen it in operation in this town. We now speak from personal observation. The machinery which generates the heat consists of a pair of horizontal circular plates of cast iron, enclosed in a brick oven, about four feet in diameter, and weighing 1600 pounds. They operate upon each other precisely like a pair of mill-stones, with this exception, the upper one is stationary, and the lower one revolves. The ordinary speed is eighty revolutions a minute, and the velocity in two hours is sufficient to raise the thermometer in the oven in which they are enclosed to 500 degrees. The size of the plates, their thickness and the velocity with which they revolve, are considerations which the size of the building to be heated must regulate. From the top of the brick enclosure or oven, a funnel is projected, and from this the heat can be thrown off, as through ordinary furnaces, to any part of the building. We saw the machinery put in operation when cold, and in fifteen minutes, the heat from the mouth of the funnel in an upper story was almost too much for the naked hand to bear. There is as yet much scepticism as to its final success, but we can see no reason for it ourselves. It has been thought the iron plates will soon wear out, but it has been ascertained by experiments, these smooth, hard surfaces, will subtract but very little from each other. The machine is exceedingly simple in itself, can be put up and kept in operation by a band passed round and inserted in the lower cylinder, and, without danger or attendance, kept in operation day and night, with the aid of a water-wheel. – *Northampton Courier*.

**POOH!** – Now that *pooh* is a very significant word. On the lips of a man of business, it denotes contempt for romance; on the lips of a politician, it rebukes a theory. With that monosyllable, a philosopher massacres a fallacy; by these four letters, a rich man gets rid of a beggar. But in the rosy mouth of a woman, the harshness vanishes, the disdain becomes encouragement. "Pooh!" says the lady when you tell her she is handsome; but she smiles when she says it. With the same reply she receives your protestation of love, and blushes as she receives. With men it is the sternest, with women the softest, exclamation in the language.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately existing between the Undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. – Witness our hands.

C F LEROUX  
T CARTER

Witnesses - C SMITH  
S SMITH

## SALE OF WINES &c CONTINUED

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th of November, will be sold by Public Auction, A QUANTITY of Wines & goods which, from the number of lots prepared for sale on the 29th ultimo, could not, for want of time, be offered that day. The wines consist of Hock, Sherry, and Madeira.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD

Prime Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Mottled Soap; and a variety of articles, as enumerated in the Gazette of last week

TERMS – Approved Bills at 30 days,  
ALFRED WAYLEN

## LIST OF SUNDRY ARTICLES ON SALE AT THIS STORE

<p>Flour, at 6d per lb; Sugar (Mauritius), 6d            Butter (Cape), 1s 10d            Pork (Irish), 9d            Cheese (Dutch), 1s            Lime Juice, 8s            Salad Oil (fine), 6s per quart bottle            Sherry, £2 per dozen, in cases            Madeira Wine, £1 16s per dozen            French Claret, in one dozen boxes, £2 2s per doz            Pickles of all sorts, in quart bottles, 5s per bottle            Eau de Cologne, 5s per box of six bottles            Fish and Meat Sauces of all sorts, 5s per bottle            English Soap, Stone blue, 3s            Segars (Chinsura), 10s per box            Tobacco (Negrohead), 3s per lb            Rope (Europe), 1s            Nails – Flat Point Shingle sixpence, 5s            Nails – Flat Point Shingle, ten penny, 6s            Men’s Strong Shoes, 1 1s a pair            Girl’s Strong Shoes, 5s            Glass 8x6, 76s per 100 feet            Glass 10x8, 96s            Razor Straps of all sizes – No. 2, 3s 6d; No. 3, 4s; No. 4, 4s; No. 5, 5s 6d; No. 6, 6s            Ditto Paste, 6d and 1s each            Valentia Waistcoats, 14s each            Fancy Drill Trowsers, 8s            White Cords, 15s per pair            White Cotton Shirts, 3s per doz and upwards            Ditto Extra size, 37s            Cotton Braces, No. 1, 1s per pair            Men’s Half Hose, 2, 10s per doz            “ “ 3, 15s            “ “ 4, 20s            “ “ 5, 24s            “ “ 6, 25s            Silk Stocks, 4s each            Curtis’s and Harvey’s treble strength C..... Powder, 5s per lb            Shot in bags of all sizes, 6d per lb            A very great variety of useful Agricultural Implements  <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">             L &amp; W SAMSON              November 7           </div> </p>	<p>Rice (Java), 4d            Prime Cape Beef, 6d &amp; 4d            Hams (Westphalia), 1s 9d            Vinegar (English), 5s per gallon            Salt, 1½d per lb            Port Wine (prime), £2 per dozen, in cases            Hermitage Red, 6s per gallon            Madeira Wine, quarter cask, £10            Dutch Claret, in four dozen lots, £1 5s            Anniseed Liquer, 18s per basket            Lavenderwater, 5s per bottle            English Soap, 8d per lb            English and Colonial made Candles, 14d            Segars (Java), 20s            Tobacco (Java), 1s            Seine Twine, 3s            Nails – Flat Point Shingle, eight-penny, 5s 6d            Turpentine (Spirits of), 3s per bottle            Women’s Strong Shoes, 6s            Children’s Strong Shoes, 3s            Glass 12x10, 100s</p>
--	--

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

<p>Bacon, per lb -            Hams, ditto, 1s 6d            Butter (salt), 1s 6d            Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d            Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d            Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d            Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d            Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d            Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s            Ditto, English -            Coffee, per lb, 2s-            Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d            Milk, per quart, 8d</p>	<p>Rice, per lb -            Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s            Rum, ditto, 14s            Brandy, ditto, 16s            Gin, ditto, 16s            Sugar, per lb, 7d            Tea, per lb 8s 6d            Potatoes, per lb, 6d            Cabbages, each 3d            Flour per lb, 6d            Wheat, per bushel -            Hay, per ton -            Soap, per lb, 1s</p>
---	---

Fowls, each 3 a  
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;  
                  swan 6 a 8s  
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d  
Raisins, per lb, 11d  
Oil, per gallon, 10s

Starch, per lb, 4s 6d  
Tobacco, per lb 2s  
Vinegar, per gallon, 8s  
Gunpowder, per lb, 6s  
Shot -  
Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,*  
*November 14, 1834*

IT is with sincere grief that His Excellency the Governor has directed to be announced to the Public the Decease of T.T ELLIS, Esquire, late Principal Superintendent of the Corps of Mounted Police in this Settlement, and formerly of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Dragoons. The ability and zeal which that gentleman brought to the discharge of his Official Duties, are sufficiently well known to every member of this community. His death, arising, as it did, from a wound received under circumstances reflecting upon him the highest credit for judgment, decision and gallantry, will be long deplored; and his memory will be respected and revered by all those who hold in estimation the valuable qualities which have made the termination of his life a Public loss.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

INTENDING shortly to leave the Colony, I hereby give notice of the same to those whom it may concern.  
J R LACY

RICHARD MAYO, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony.

R M LYON hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony.  
*Nov. 8*

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION**

*On Friday, the 21st November,*  
*at 12 o'clock,*  
**BY MR L WELCH,**  
*At Mrs Hutton's,*  
PERTH,

24 KEGS of WHITE PAINT  
Four ditto Chinese Yellow  
Four ditto Ditto Ditto  
Sixteen ditto Brunswick Green  
Four ditto Blue  
Four ditto Lead-colored  
Four ditto Venetian Red  
Eight ditto best Black  
One cask Ditto  
Twenty gallons of Oil  
Several pieces of Dark Paint  
J.W & J HARDY

**A. CURTIS**

BES leave to return his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Fremantle and the Public in general for the very liberal support he has met with since his commencement in Business, and begs to acquaint them, his House will be CLOSED on the 18th Instant, for a few months, when all his Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c, will be Sold by Public Auction.

A.C. also notifies that he is about to leave the Colony for a short period, and requests that all Claims against him may be sent in; also, that all Persons indebted to him will discharge their respective Accounts on or before the 25th Instant.

*Stag's Head Hotel & Tavern,  
Fremantle, Nov 13*

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
BY MR W SAMSON**

On THURSDAY next, the 20th Inst., at the House of Mr L MAYO, Perth, the following Articles, the property of the Undersigned:-

FOUR large splendid Globe Lamps, Six small ditto Ditto; Twelve Arm Chairs; Two Card Tables; Lamp Cotton; China Paper; Liverpool Salt, in lots of 1 cwt; Caravancers, in ditto ditto; Currants; Raisins; Long Pepper; Tamarinds; Cloves; Nutmegs; Tumblers; Almonds; Men's Strong Boots; Ditto Ditto Shoes; Blucher Boots; A few dozen Claret; Ditto ditto Madeira; Ditto ditto Port; Ditto ditto Ale; Lot of Pipes; Six bags Sugar; Negrohead Tobacco; Yellow Soap; Hosiery; Prints; Calico; Salad Oil; Pickles and Capers; Preserved Gooseberries; French Olives; Paint Oil, in jars of 2 gallons each; Mould Candles; Sheepshears, Augers, &c, &c; Manilla Cigars; Anniseed Liquer; Window Glass 9¼ x 7¼ , 10¼ x 8¼ ;with many other Articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO, - One valuable Mare; One ditto Cow; A lot of Geese; Ditto Fowls.

**FOR SALE**

A BEACH ALLOTMENT, in the town of Albany, fenced in with sawn posts and three rails, and in cultivation.

ALSO, - A Special Allotment on the Terrace, above the beach lot.

ALSO, - A second class lot, having a fine spring of water constantly running on it.

ALSO, - A Suburban Allotment, containing four acres of excellent garden ground, situated on Strawberry Hill, commanding a fine view of the Sound and country around.

Further particulars may be known by inquiring at the Post-Office, at Perth.

*November 11*

**UNION CLUB**

THE COMMITTEE request the attention of Subscribers to the above Institution at the next General Quarterly Meeting, which will take place at the "Mason's Arms," Perth, on Tuesday, the 9th December, for the purpose of amending the former part of Rule No. 5, and to take into consideration other matters connected with the Interest of the Club.

\* \* The Chair to be taken at two o'clock.

*Perth, November 12*

**WANTS A SITUATION  
AS BAILIFF**

A MAN, with two Sons, who perfectly understands the most improved modes of Agriculture, breeding, rearing, feeding, and castrating all kinds of Stock, having had upwards of twenty-five years' extensive practice.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
On Wednesday, the 26th inst.,  
AT THE STORES OF  
*MESSRS L & W SAMSON,*  
PERTH.



AN assortment of Cape Wines, consisting of – Madeira, Sherry, and Hock, in half pipes and quarter casks.

ALSO, - A few jars of superior Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Mottled Soap; Carpenter's Tools; and a variety of articles of domestic utility, &c, &c, &c.

The above Goods will be Sold without reserve, finally to close a consignment – and approved Bills, at 30 days, will be received in payment.

ALFRED WAYLEN

*Perth, November 14, 1834*

### **WANTED TO RENT**

A GOOD FARM, with Stock, Improvements, &c, by an elderly, practical Farmer, - or the Advertiser, who can command a sufficiency of hands (male and female, accustomed to the routine of Farming in all its branches, for conducting a large establishment,) would be happy to join any Capitalist or Stockholder as active Partner.

A line addressed to P.T. at the Printers', Perth, will meet with immediate attention.

**PAGE 390**

### **JUST PUBLISHED, "THE JACKETS OF GREEN"**

A NEW SONG

GIVING a brief account of the late encounter with the Natives at Pinjarra. Copies to be had at the Freemason's Arms, and Wheat-sheaf Tavern, Perth, - also at the Cleikum Inn, Guildford.

### **TO BE SOLD**

Those eligible PREMISES, centrally situated in Pakenham-street, Fremantle, belonging to T PUCKRIN, with a luxuriant winter and summer Garden; together with one or two hundred loads of good Building Stone.

Stock or Stores will be taken in exchange, or approved Bills at long dates.

Apply to T PUCKRIN

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Sailed, on the 10th instant, the Government Schooner "Ellen," Captain Toby, with an exploring party from H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth," under the direction of Mr Derbishire, in search of the supposed wreck to the northward.

Lying in Owen's Anchorage, H.M.S. "Hyacinth". In the North Bay, the "Fanny" and "Isabella."

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1834

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor returned to town on Thursday afternoon, after a visit to the York district. Capt Blackwood of H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth", Mr Taylor, and others, who accompanied His Excellency express themselves highly gratified with the appearance of the country.

---000---

GENERAL attention, now being directed to the Avon district, it has been found expedient to have this country surveyed as expeditiously as possible. Messrs Ommanney and Shenton, who have obtained the contract, will therefore proceed to York early in the ensuing week, - and, by the terms of their engagement with the Government, they are bound to give the direction of the side lines, as far as visible, from one setting up of the instrument, provided the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile each way; but it is to be understood, that such boundaries will require to be substantiated by proof of the survey. Any persons attending on the spot while the survey is progressing, will be granted this indulgence free of expense. The

contractors are also bound to complete the survey of any particular grants for individuals, at the same rate as that contracted for by the Government.

The limits of the survey at present fixed extend 20 miles N.N.W., and 20 miles S.S.E. from the summit of Mount Bakewell, which distance comprises 20 miles of the Avon already surveyed. On the completion of this work, a further district will be opened for survey, comprising all the grants on that side of the hills.

### **DEATH OF CAPTAIN ELLIS** **PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPS OF MOUNTED POLICE**

We lament that it is our painful duty to announce the death of Captain Ellis, who was speared by a Native at the commencement of the encounter with the Natives (which took place on the 27th ultimo) at Pinjarra, on the banks of the Murray. The unfortunate suffered and lingered until Tuesday morning last, when he expired, at his residence, near Mount Eliza, to which place he had been removed about a week previously. The spear having struck the deceased in the right temple, he was affected with frequent fits of delirium; his friends were consequently interdicted by the medical attendants (the Colonial Surgeon and Dr Langley) from showing those personal attentions which the occasion required and their own feelings would have dictated. It appears to be a question, whether the fall from the horse, rather than the spear wound, was the occasion of death.

### **FUNERAL**

The instant the communication reached the Colonial Office that Captain Ellis had breathed his last, the Hon. P Brown prepared a Circular, calling upon all the Officers of the Civil Department to attend the funeral at four o'clock the following day. At the hour appointed the corpse was brought to the Jetty; nearly all the inhabitants of Perth and assembled, and it was followed by them to the grave, where the impressive burial service was read by Mr Spencer, in the absence of the Rev J B Wittenoom, Colonial Chaplain.

His Excellency the Governor returned from York about an hour previously to the time fixed for the funeral; he however attended.

In announcing the demise in the present Gazette, His Excellency has paid a well-earned tribute to the memory of the deceased.

---000---

THE HARVEST, it is expected, will be much more forward this year, than any previous year, owing partly of the Agriculturists having generally adopted the system of early sowing, and also attributable to the seasonable showers which we have had during the last month. The wheat looks extremely promising, and many farmers, we are told, will commence cutting the first week in December; some few, we believe, a week earlier.

Capt Whitfield has a small patch of wheat (it covers about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a chain of ground) which is now ready to cut. He calls it Syrian wheat, a small quantity of which was imported about three years ago by Captain Mangles, and entrusted to the care of Mr Drummond, then Colonial Botanist. From this Gentleman, Capt Whitfield two years back, received *one ear*, which has now yielded this astonishing increase. We are promised a statement of the exact quantity of wheat when the whole is thrashed out. it stands about 5 feet 6 inches on the average, and the ear, which is black and bearded, is heavy and full.

---000---

In noticing last week the intended departure of the Government Schooner "Ellen" for the northward, with a party from H.M.S. "Hyacinth", we were in error in stating that Lieut Backhouse would take charge of the Expedition. There is no lieutenant of that name on board the "Hyacinth". We have since learnt that Mr Derbishire, mate, will take the direction of the Party, accompanied by Dr Alexander Muirhead, M.D., Assistant Surgeon of the "Hyacinth", who is supplied with everything necessary in a medical point of view, not alone for the casualties of the boat's crew of His Majesty's Ship, and the crew of the Colonial Schooner, but also for the aid of the survivors from the wreck, should they providentially fall in with them. Dr Muirhead, who is fully competent to the task, will make such observations relative to the geological

character of the coast, its botanical and natural productions, as the short time allowed to the expedition will admit of.

It is reported to us that provisions are rather scarce at King George's Sound. The following Notice, posted in the town, furnished us with a list of prices. Should the *seconds* flour chance to be unsaleable, otherwise than in lots with the firsts, unforeseen circumstances are highly favourable to the advertiser:-

“Notices having been posted by His Excellency the Governor's direction, that the Store would not again be opened for the supply of food, and as by unforeseen circumstances, I am become the holder of the greater part of the provisions of the Colony, it is a duty I feel incumbent on me to acquaint the public, I have provisions sufficient for the supply of the Colony for some weeks yet; that it is not my intention to take an illiberal advantage of being the only holder of provisions for sale, I will not rise the price above what is at present, viz:-

Bread 6d per lb, fine flour 8d, seconds 6d, beef 6d.

Persons having fine flour, must take an equal quantity of seconds.

I am the Public well-wisher,  
(Signed) J B SHERRATT  
*K G's Sound, Oct 18, 1834*

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

To the Editor of “The Perth Gazette”

SIR, - In your last week's Paper, I observe a paragraph commencing with an account of an accident which has happened to the Rev Wittenoom, our worthy Colonial Chaplain, and with your wishes for his speedy recovery I most cordially unite.

Near the conclusion of this article in a statement on which I beg to make a few remarks, you say “Fremantle and Guildford remain, as they have done for years, without any spiritual instruction.” Now if by this assertion you only intend your readers to understand that no spiritual instruction has been received at Guildford from any ordained clergyman, you state the matter fairly; but if you imply that spiritual instructions cannot be given by other persons than the clergy of the Establishment, you certainly advance a doctrine to which many in this Colony cannot agree with you. For some years, several persons have gratuitously attended Guildford on Sundays, and endeavoured, with a respectable congregation, to worship God in spirit and in truth, and I hope the instruction they gave their bearers was both spiritual and scriptural. Some benevolent ladies are also employed every Sunday in teaching a considerable number of children in Guildford to read their bibles, and they do not fail to give them spiritual instructions, suited to their years. Now if spiritual instruction is to be confined exclusively to the teaching of the clergy of the Establishment, what is to become of the far greater part of his Majesty's subjects, who certainly do not belong to the National Church, or so much as worship there, and yet many millions of them are satisfied that their respectable Ministers give them spiritual instruction? The Wesleyan Methodists, either in this Colony or in any part of their widely extending connection, do not oppose the Church of England, but rejoice exceedingly when spiritual instruction is given in it, and in their Chapel at Perth, carefully avoid having their service in church hours.

If I have mistaken your meaning, I shall feel much obliged by your explanation.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours' truly,  
B CLARKSON

[We an assure our Correspondent that it was not our intention, in the article which appeared last week, to advance any doctrine to the prejudice of the Dissenters of the Colony. Our allusions were entirely directed to the Established Church. We are rejoiced to hear that the ladies of Guildford are so benevolently employed every Sunday, and earnestly commend it as an example for other portions of the Colony; but will our Correspondent allow us to ask, how long a period has elapsed since public worship, under any denomination, has been performed at Guildford? The reply may show that had we been disposed to extend the application of our remarks, the Wesleyan Methodists would not have escaped the general censure. The removal to Perth, where a Chapel has been erected, may be assigned as a sufficient cause.]

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
**OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
**PATRON – HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES STIRLING.**  
*Guildford, November 7, 1834*

This Meeting was exceedingly well attended, between 30 and 40 persons being present.

The Secretary to the Society, Mr W Tanner, having read the Minutes of the last Meeting, begged, although it might be out of the regular order; to be permitted to propose, previously to the Meeting proceeding to ballot for the new Members, that any person in the possession or occupation of 500 acres of land, in the Colony, should be eligible.

Mr John Lewis, concurred in the policy of introducing a regulation to the effect proposed by Mr Tanner, as persons coming into the Colony, under the new land regulations, although tenants of large estates, and valuable members of the community, would be excluded from the Society.

Mr Tanner's proposition was unanimously carried.

The ballot was then commenced; when Mr W Knight, Mr Habgood, and Mr Hinds, were duly elected.

The Secretary intimated, that he had been employed for some time in collecting data upon which to found the Annual Agricultural Report, but it had been suggested that it should be postponed for three months, as the quantity of live stock would by that time be materially increased; he, however, for one, saw no reason to be ashamed of our present numbers. After a short conversation, it was determined that it should be carried up to the end of this present month (November.)

The Rules of the Society, as they appear in our present number, with only a few verbal alterations from the old rules, were then read by the Secretary, and met with the concurrence of the Meeting, until he arrived at the 28th rule, which excludes the discussion of Political topics.

Mr Shaw here arose, and remarked, that it appeared to him, for the interest of the Colony, that matters of a political nature should come under the consideration of the Society. He deprecated, as much as any man could do, mob-oratory and public meetings; but when the Agriculturists were laboring under grievances, from whom could the proposal of a remedy come with better grace than from a respectable meeting of the Agricultural body? It must be more gratifying to the Governor here, and far more satisfactory to the Home Government. He wished solely to confine the discussion to such subjects as affected the interests of the Agriculturists. He would appeal to a gentleman present (Mr Burges) whether he had not been led to understand at the formation of the Society, that the Members would be at liberty to discuss any matters which might militate against the Agricultural interests.

Mr Burges assented.

Mr Harris observed that Mr Shaw's proposition went to overturn a resolution carried at the last Meeting. It was decidedly wrong to introduce politics in a Society of this nature, as the warmth of feeling generally displayed on this subject was calculated to breed dissension and disunion, where it was evidently the interests of all to maintain a friendly and good understanding. In fact, Mr Shaw's proposition placed the Society in a worse situation than they were at present, as it now remained, according to the existing rule, at the discretion of the Members to receive or reject any subject which might be mooted.

Mr Yule was of opinion, that it was wrong for the Society to arrogate to themselves the power of directing public opinion, or to make themselves the organ for the Colony. It was difficult to draw the line in political matters, and the subjects discussed might press equally on the other members of the community; he should therefore, for his own part, object to any alteration of the rule in question, more especially as a public method of addressing the Government, namely, through the Sheriff, is now open to the Colony at large.

After a little desultory conversation, the question was put and negatived, only one hand being held up in favor of the proposition.

Mr Burges then brought forward the resolution relative to the expulsion of Members guilty of any disgraceful conduct, which was carried, - but not without some objection on the part of several of the Members, who, in the words of Mr Harris, were of opinion, "that the Members of the Society could take care of their own honor."

A letter from the Colonial Secretary, in reply to an application from the Society, that the price of wheat received by Government this year should be increased from 12s to 15s per bushel, was read by Mr Tanner. It was in the negative, in consequence of instructions received from home.

The Secretary then stated, that he had received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. P Brown Esq., with a copy of the Despatches from the Home Government to Governor Sir James Stirling, in answer to a requisition, signed by several Members of the Society, that His Excellency would be pleased to communicate the result of the Memorials entrusted to his care on his departure from England.

It was intimated that the copy of the Despatches might be had for perusal, on application to the Secretary of the Society.

A letter from Governor Sir James Stirling, on the soil, climate, and products of Southern Africa, was handed in by the Secretary, and ordered to be printed.

### A MEMBER EXPELLED THE SOCIETY

Mr Burges, one of the Directors of the Society, then rose, and observed, that he had a serious charge to prefer against a Member of the Society, and the sooner it was inquired into and the better. The Member he alluded to was Mr Lyon. He (Mr Burges) would leave Mr Knight, of the Colonial Office, to explain the particulars.

Mr Knight, stated that he had been informed by a Gentleman in the Survey Office, that Mr Lyon applied at that office and wished to see a letter relating to Mr Shaw's grant. The letter was placed in his hands, and he was permitted to sit down in the office for the purpose of making a copy of it, during which time he took an opportunity of interlining it, so as materially to affect the sense and meaning.

As Mr Knight had not himself witnessed the circumstance, his statement was not considered a sufficient ground for the Society to act upon.

Mr W K Shenton, however, who was in the Survey Office at the time, and saw the letter before the ink was dry, confirmed the previous statement, and added that Mr Collinson, a Clerk in the office, accused Mr Lyon of having made the *interlineations*, when he said it was his own letter, and he thought he had a right to do what he pleased with it.

Mr Lyon, jumping upon the table, exclaimed – Gentlemen, I'm thunder struck! – astonished!

The Chairman called him to order, and requested that he would stand down. He did so, and addressed the Meeting to the effect, that he found an untruth in his letter which he wished to correct, and consequently made the interlineations. He said he could in some measure account for this persecution, his conduct, though a private individual in the Colony, having been connected with public matters, and he was aware that he had not been pleasing in many respects to those in office. He expected at this time to have been on board a vessel, on his way to the sister Colony (Van Diemen's Land) but having occasion to go up to Perth, he went into the Surveyor's Office and corrected his letter, - and "surely, Gentlemen," he said, "you will not condemn me for adhering to the truth."

It was generally remarked that Lyon's own acknowledgement convicted him, inasmuch as he had made the alteration without consulting the Surveyor General, or taking the slightest notice of it to any person in the office, until detected.

Mr Burges proposed that Mr Lyon's name should be erased from the list of Members of the Society.

The proposition was carried by a show of hands from a considerable majority of the Members present.

As a proceeding of this nature has something the character of an inquisitional inquiry, and may be viewed in an unfavorable light by persons unacquainted with the circumstances, we give a copy of the letter, with the

interlineations, to show that, in this instance, the power of expulsion has not been used arbitrarily, or without just and sufficient cause.

The *original runs* thus, *without* the interlineations. We confine ourselves to that part of the letter only which has been altered:-

*February 18, 1831*

“I trust your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration that I have resigned a favorite grant, the second choice that was made in the Colony, in favor of another, without any consideration, but merely on the ground of serving him and promoting the general interests of the Colony; that, therefore, though an original settler, I am now without a foot of land on this side the Mountains, with the exception of my town allotments; that even there I have been shut out from the banks of the River, through the miscarriage of Mr Shaw’s letter to the Surveyor General.

Copy of the original, *with* the interlineations, in italics and parentheses. Altered Nov. 6, 1834:-  
“I trust your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration that I have (*conditionally*) resigned (*the greater part of*) a favorite grant, the second choice that was made in the Colony, in favor of another, without any (*thing that deserved the name of a*) consideration, but merely on the ground of serving him and promoting the interests of the Colony; that, therefore, though an original settler, I, [*am now erased*] (*shall be if I oblige Mr Shaw any further*) without a foot of land on this side of the Mountains, with the exception of my town allotments; that even there I have been shut out from the banks of the River, through (*Mr Shaw’s neglect or*) the miscarriage of [*Mr Shaw’s erased*] (his) letter to the Surveyor General.

Mr Lyon wrote, on the same day, the 6th November 1834, after the detection, a letter to the Surveyor General, attempting to palliate the offence, under the plea, that what he had written in Feb. 1831, was not strictly according to truth; he had therefore made the alteration, as he did not like his letters to be incorrect.

When it is considered the alterations, if they had escaped detection at the time, would have affected the tenure of landed property of a considerable value, we shall, we hope, be excused for devoting so much space to the nature of this affair.

The Chairman adverted to the heavy rate of the Ferry charges, and proposed that a representation should be made to His Excellency the Governor, that the charge was so high as to prevent the farmer from sending his team to market. He could not send his waggon down to Perth, under an expense of one pound, which was a grievous tax.

The thanks of the Meeting being voted to Mr Brockman for his able conduct in the chair, the Meeting adjourned.

A Committee then sat to take into consideration the premiums to be awarded to meritorious Servants, when the following were named.

*Servants rewarded at the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society, on Friday 7th inst.*

Richard Birch, servant to, and recommended by, Mr Brockman, for five years’ service – First premium.

G Simkins, for three years’ service; recommended for good conduct, during that period, by Mr Tanner.

Ellen Smith, recommended by Mr Hugh Smith, for industry and general good conduct during a period of 3½ years.

John Scott – the same.

William Cross, H Wadge, H Randall, R Jones, and Mary Jones, servants to Mr Bull, were strongly recommended by their master, and received each a premium for their good conduct during period of five years.

## **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

*Of the Western Australian Agricultural Society*

PATRON – H.E. SIR JAMES STIRLING,

GOVERNOR

1. The Society shall collect and diffuse throughout the Colony, accurate information respecting its natural productions, and its capabilities.
2. It shall endeavour, as far as possible, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the Aboriginal race of Inhabitants.

3. It shall promote the general cultivation of the soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the small Settlers, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants and implements of husbandry.
4. It shall employ suitable Agents, and establish such Correspondence, as shall appear advisable; and encourage individual enterprise and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Society.
5. Small Premiums shall be awarded to such persons as shall, at the periods appointed, produce the best specimens of Stock and Produce.
6. Quarterly Meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Friday in February, May, August,

**PAGE 392**

and November, for general business.

7. Special Meetings may be called by the Secretary on the requisition of the Directors.
8. At Special Meetings, no business shall be entered into except the particular business for which the Meeting is called, and the nomination of Candidates for admission.
9. The Secretary and seven Members form a quorum.
10. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be invested in a Board of 10 Directors and Secretary, to be annually chosen by ballot, at the Quarterly Meeting in August.
11. Three shall form a quorum of Directors.
12. The Secretary shall be a Director *ex-officio*.
13. Persons being in possession or occupation of 500 acres of land in the Colony, shall be eligible to become Members; the election to be by ballot.
14. No Candidate shall be balloted for unless he has at a previous Meeting been proposed and seconded. That three black balls in nine shall exclude.
15. A Book shall be kept by the Secretary in which a Minute of the Proceedings shall be entered.
16. The Secretary shall cause notice of each Quarterly Meeting to be inserted in the Gazette, at least two Saturdays immediately preceding the day of Meeting; and shall give such notice of any Special Meeting as may be practicable.
17. Each Member pay to the Secretary an annual subscription of Five Shillings, to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. The Subscription to become due on the 7th June.
18. The Directors and Secretary shall annually in the month of November, draw up an Agricultural Report for the Colony.
19. The Secretary shall, on the 8th November, annually draw up a list of Members, omitting the names of those residing in the Colony who may not have paid the subscription for the current year, as well as the admission fee, provided it shall have been due a year.  
[This being a new rule, it was resolved that its operation be suspended for this year, and that the list be not made out until the Meeting in Feb., to give absent Members opportunity of paying their subscriptions]
20. Non-residents shall not be liable for the subscription during their absence from the Colony.
21. The Secretary shall order a Dinner for 8 persons at each of the Quarterly Meetings of the Society; and deficiency in numbers present to be paid for out of the funds of the Society.
22. The Secretary shall take in and file the *Perth Gazette*.
23. The Directors, for the time being, be a Committee of Arbitration (three to be a quorum), to whom all matters in dispute relative to boundary lines, fences, and all other agricultural affairs, may be submitted, the parties binding themselves by bond to abide by their decision. Each party to choose one of the Arbitrators, the Secretary to nominate the third.
24. An admission fee of One Guinea be paid by Members on their election; no Member to have the privilege of speaking or voting before such fee be paid.
25. At the Quarterly Meetings in November, Reward, proportioned to the funds of the Society, shall be given to the best recommended and most meritorious Servants, male and female. The number to receive rewards, and the sums to be given shall be decided on by Umpires, to be chosen on that day. That the following Rewards be positively fixed, namely:-  
That the Shepherd who rears the greatest number of Lambs in proportion to Ewes to the age of 3 months, shall be entitled to a Reward of £2.  
That the Shepherd who rears the next greatest number be entitled to a Reward of £1 10s, or that value in such articles as the Umpires shall choose
26. A Reward of Five Shillings shall be given by the Secretary out of the funds of the Society for every Native Dog killed, of which a certificate shall be produced signed by a Member of the Society.
27. At the November Meeting an Annual Cattle Show be held; and the Public invited to exhibit Stock and Produce.

28. No Political Topics be introduced at any of the Meetings of the Society.
29. The Secretary on each day of meeting do sit at 12 o'clock, to proceed to business as soon as there shall be 8 Members present, except when notice for any other hour shall have been given.
30. If any Member shall be reported by a Director, at a Quarterly Meeting, to be guilty of any disgraceful conduct, or act of dishonesty, with a view to his expulsion, the matter shall be inquired into at the same Meeting, and the party may be expelled the Society by a majority of Members present, provide there be fifteen; but if there be not that number, the matter shall be postponed till a future day.
31. The Rules and Regulations of this Society be not altered except at an Annual Meeting, or at a Quarterly or Special Meeting, when notice of such proposed alteration shall have been previously given by the Secretary.

## **VARIETIES**

### **ORIGIN AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CELEBRATED CORPS CALLED "SKINNER'S HORSE."**

These corps were introduced during the wars of Lord Lake, in 1803 and 1804. A proclamation of Lord Wellesley's had brought over to the British many European and Anglo-Asiatic officers, from the service of the native powers; pensions and protection were offered, on the condition of their leaving those who gave them employment. Col. Skinner, the son of the British officer, had served with reputation and success, under Perron and De Beigne, two French officers, in command of Scindeah's forces.

In those times, an officer of talent and enterprise, could not fail of rising to importance, the field being occupied by so few candidates; and it was not unfrequently the case, that an adventurer, from a concatenation of favourable circumstances, arrived at the possession of power and wealth, adequate to the command of respect for neighbouring chiefs, the complete dependence of his own followers, and to the loss and annoyance of those unable to resist his aggressions. An adventurer, in those unsettled times, if he possessed skill and enterprise, would never fail to collect around him men whose fortunes consisted in their arms and horses, and whose consciences, less narrowed by prejudices than those of mos-troopers, gave them no uneasiness as against whom they were to exert their energies, (for their hands were against every man's,) and who only looked with eagerness to the anticipated harvest in the sack of a neighbouring city, or the plunder of an enemy's camp.

Col. Skinner had passed his like in the active school of Mahratta warfare, but, upon the occasion above-mentioned, came over to the British. He was commissioned to raise an irregular corps by Lord Lake, which he effected immediately, and brought into action. His zeal and activity were duly appreciated by his discerning Chief, who, at the close of operations, pervaded upon the Government to bestow a large jagheer, or grant of land, upon Colonel Skinner, in reward of his gallant conduct and meritorious services. Colonel Skinner still retains the command of his corps, the head-quarters of which are at the Fort of Hansi, ninety miles north west of Delhi.

The arms of these corps are match-locks, lances, swords, and shields; and in the exercise of these weapons, the men are extremely expert; and among the feats which they accomplish, as part of their exercise, is shooting, when at full speed, at a bottle, either on the ground, or suspended from a pole; extracting, by the point of a spear, the tent-peg, strongly embedded, also at full gallop; firing at each other; attack, defence, with sword and spear. To those who never witnessed the perfection to which constant exercise may arrive in these evolutions, the narration may carry with it something of the marvellous. But it is quite true that the bottle is often cracked, even by the wine-abstaining Moslem, and the peg borne off on the point of the irregular horseman's spear. In war, they act as Cossacks, form advance and flank parties, being from education better adapted for those duties than the regular cavalry. Though they are excellent troops for the service required, they cannot be placed in competition with the regular cavalry; they have not the discipline, order, or regularity of the former.

Skinner's certainly bear the palm of excellence from the other irregulars. They differ in dress, and present a more imposing appearance, than their comrades. The dress is a yellow coat, coming down to the knees, with a spencer sort of jacket, of the same color, bordered with black lamb-skin. A skull-cap, something like a helmet, having sliding bar as a nose-guard, forms the head-piece; the coats are sometimes quilted with cotton, which has the merit of damping the ardour of the sword. Altogether the dress and arms are warlike and very picturesque, and are such as are seen in illuminated MSS. of the Life of Timour, as being the costume of the Tartar cavalry. – *Major Archer's Indian Tours, vol II, pp 209, &c*



**THE PACHA OF EGYPT, MAHOMED ALI** – At a period when the affairs of the East excite so much interest, we think we cannot do more acceptable service to our readers than by giving the following sketch of the Pacha and his measures, from the journal of a recent Traveller:-

“The Pacha allots above 6000 dollars a month to the maintenance of the Military College, and this, though a small sum when compared with what would be the expenses of a similar establishment in England, is adequate to its purpose in a country where the necessaries of life are so cheap and abundant. The Pacha’s lithographic and printing presses are well conducted. Towards strangers the Pacha is liberal and enlightened, and demands neither customs, fees, nor imposts. Towards his subjects Mahomed Ali is absolute and despotic. If a fellah sows a little cotton and his wife spins it into a garment, it is liable to seizure unless it is stamped with the Pacha’s mark, as a proof of its having paid duty. It is hoped, however, that the introduction of so many manufactures, though the Arabs at present work at them by compulsion, and receive but little pay for their labor, may in time have the effect of civilizing the people, and be the means of introducing improvements in a more enlightened and permanent form. Much, however, depends on the Pacha’s successor. The choice, it is supposed, lies between Ibrahim Pacha, the son of his late wife, and the Dufturden Beg, who has married his daughter. The latter chief dislikes the Franks and is particularly hostile to the recent innovations, which he regards with a jealous eye of a Mussulman bigot. The Franks the Pacha never admits to any share of political power, and it is a peculiar feature of his policy, that whilst he employs French and Italian officers to drill the Arab soldiery, he limits them to the bare duty of instruction, availing himself of European improvement, while he is careful to repress European encroachment. Notwithstanding the kindness the Pacha manifests towards the Franks, he is not popular with those of Alexandria, in consequence of the dullness of trade resulting from his monopolies; neither has he friends among the Turks or Arabs, the former complaining that the new system of tactics has thrown them out of employment, while the latter hate him for forcing them into the military service.”

## **MARKET PRICES RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 8d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 6d
Coffee, per lb, 2s	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling  
Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 21, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Revett Henry Bland, Esquire, to the Office of "Resident of York," until the pleasure of His Majesty's Government be known.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 21, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Revett Henry Bland, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for this Colony.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

*(In addition to the Articles enumerated, belonging to Mr Waylen, and advertised in this day's Gazette.)*

THE following Goods, the property of Captain Bellamy, and Captain H.E Henderson:-

Ladies' fine and common Straw Bonnets.  
Stationery in great variety.  
Fine Calico Shirts with full lawn fronts.  
Ginghams of various patterns.  
A general assortment of useful Ironmongery.

ALSO, -

A large, commodious, two-story, brick built House, situate on Bazaar Terrace, with a water frontage, well adapted for an extensive Store, or private Residence.

WILLIAM SAMSON,  
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER,  
*Perth, Nov. 21*

**PRIVATE TUITION**

MR L. T COOK, having been appointed by the Colonial Government, Schoolmaster for the town of Fremantle, with the privilege of Instructing Private Pupils, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of that Town, that he has taken a House opposite the "Stirling Arms," where he intends opening an EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday next, from 6 till 8

N.B. – Writing &c done on reasonable terms.

**FOUND BY J VICKERY,**

A KNAPSACK, containing Silver Plate, and other articles. – The owner may have it, on describing the same, by applying to T PUCKRIN, Fremantle, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

*Fremantle, Nov. 22*

## **ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

RICHARD MAYO, hereby gives notice that he is about to leave the Colony.

### **CAUTION**

WHEREAS JAMES HANCOCK has absconded and left his Business, this is to give notice that the Undersigned will not be answerable for any debts, Bargains or Contracts, he may incur after this Notice; and further, any Persons indebted to the Undersigned, are requested not to pay the said JAMES HANCOCK any monies, as he has no authority to collect in any debts.

JOHN HANCOCK  
GEORGE HANCOCK  
*Belmont, Nov. 17*

### **REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TIMBER**

N.B. – Boards not exceeding seven inches in width 12s per hundred feet, running measure, and all other Scantling in proportion.,

### **NOTICE**

HAVING caught a strayed PONY on Belmont Farm, whoever will describe the marks and prove their right to it, shall have the same, by paying all reasonable expenses, on applying to  
J HANCOCK

### **PROPERTIES FOR SALE**

THE following valuable Properties will be sold on very moderate terms:-

1. A Grant of Land on the Avon River, consisting of 3000 Acres of rich pasturage.
2. A large Grant of Land adjoining Beverley, on the same river, consisting of 14,000 Acres, and possessing any local advantages.
3. A Grant of Land of 150 Acres, situate on the Island of Rottenest. This Grant is good grazing land, and has a fresh-water lagoon on it. The beautiful scenery on the Island is well known.
4. That House and two Allotments situate in Fremantle, belonging to Mr Shenton.
5. An unfurnished House of two stories, and the Allotment of land on which it stands, situate near the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, Perth.
6. That valuable house and premises at Fremantle known by the name of the "UNION HOTEL."

Several Town Allotments in Perth and Fremantle, at a price considerably lower than the fixed rate.  
For terms of Payment and other particulars, apply to

W. N CLARK, Solicitor,  
*Fremantle, November 19.*

### **TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

BY MR R LEWIS,  
AT LEEDER'S HOTEL, PERTH,  
On the 3d day of December, 1834  
At 12 o'Clock.

THAT very valuable and well known Estate "SPRING PARK," lately the property of Sir James Hume, situated on the left side of the Swan, containing two thousand six hundred Acres, or thereabouts, bounded on the South by the lands of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, that is, on the South by Black Adder Creek.

This offers an excellent opportunity for Capitalists. The Estate is let to a respectable Gentleman for a lease of five years (four of which are nearly unexpired) for the sum of £100 per annum, payable in produce at a moderate rate. Its proximity to Guildford, which is likely to become one of the most flourishing towns in the Colony – the extent of the meadow lands, 50 tons of hay having been made off one portion of it in one year – and the number of acres in cultivation, the delicious springs of water, which are constantly running through it in the very height of summer, together with many other advantages too numerous to mention, render it one of the finest Estates in this Colony.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER; or, to G LEAKE, Esq., Fremantle,

**ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME  
WILL BE SOLD,**

Two superior English Cart Mares, one in foal by Farmer; One Entire Cart Colt, 18 months old, got by that well known, superior Horse Farmer, and out of one of the Mares above advertised; One English two-horse Cart, One one-horse Ditto, both of a very superior description.

ALSO – A great variety of Drapery, Hosiery, &c, &c, &c.

N.B. – One of the Mares, the superiority of which requires no comment, will be at Perth at the time of sale, and the other can be seen by applying to H BULL, Esq., on the Swan; the Colt can be seen by application to the Bailiff on Major Nairn's Farm; the Carts can be seen by applying to the Auctioneer before the Sale; likewise any further particulars relative to the Sale.

\*\*\* Approved Bills will be taken in part payment.

**PAGE 394**

**GENERAL POST OFFICE**

THE Public are requested to take Notice, that Letters will in future only be received at Perth, at the General Post Office

C MACFAULL  
Postmaster

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

Lying in Owen's Anchorage – H.M.S. "Hyacinth". In the North Bay, the Cutter "Fanny", and "Isabella".  
A MAIL for England, via Hobart Town, per H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth", will be closed in a few days.

Also, a Mail for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS**

*We must decline giving insertion to Mr Lyon's remarks respecting his expulsion from the Agricultural Society, and the occasion which gave rise to it, because we are fully satisfied that the greater portion of Mr Lyon's statement is false. The letter, with the enclosure, addressed to an anonymous friend, will be disposed of in any manner Mr Lyon may request.*

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1834

MR NORCOTT, Superintendant of Mounted Police, returned to Perth, from Guildford, just as we were going to press, and communicates that he has obtained intelligence from the Natives of the Mountain tribe, the "Nunar," the native who was supposed to have shot at the onset of the affray at Pinjarra, escaped, by plunging into the river, and that it was Munna who fell. The two natives of the Mountain tribe Mr Norcott has brought down with him, evince the greatest eagerness to join a party in pursuit of the Murray men; and gave us, at that gentleman's request, a spirited outline of the manner in which the attack would be made, concluding with a pantomimic description of the gallant style in which they would lead off the women of the vanquished tribe. All the young men of the Swan and Mountain tribes appear to be up in arms to obtain the women either betrothed or united to those men who were killed. It seems questionable whether it would be either politic or judicious to assist these men in obtaining their object; but as there is every probability of their effecting their purpose without our aid, it would be idle for us to lose the influence we have gained over the other tribes, by the decisive punishment inflicted upon the old offenders at the Murray. The known treachery of the natives induces us to look with suspicion on any proposed alliance; however, this gathering together of the young men from different tribes, in such a cause, leaves little doubt of their present sincerity.

---000---

On Wednesday last, Captain Daniell of H.M. 21st Regt returned to head-quarters with a portion of the detachment stationed at the Murray, accompanied by Mr Norcott, Superintendent of Police, and two of the Mounted Police, as it has not been consider necessary to retain so large a force at that station any longer. A constant patrol has been kept up in the neighbourhood of the settlement at Peel Town since the affair with the Natives at Pinjarra, and

several parties have continued to scour the country in various directions; the only party, however, which traversed the country in the immediate vicinity of the scene of action was directed by Captain Daniell, accompanied by Lieutenant Armstrong of the 21st Regt, Mr Norcott and Mr Peel, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather which, it may be remembered, we had during the past and previous week.

On arriving at Pinjarra, they found that the bodies of the natives who were killed, were all decently interred, in one spot there being three graves of large dimensions, about twelve feet each in length, supposed to contain the members of separate families, and at a short distance from them were the graves of thirteen men. The party was unable to reach the quarter where the heaviest fighting took place, owing to the brooks being much swollen, from the incessant rains; but it was generally believed, that in this spot, also, there were several graves, - and but one opinion prevails, that, during the night after the encounter, the natives returned and buried there dead, in the manner we have described.

Captain Daniell's party bivouacked within 400 yards of the scene of action, and returned to their quarters at Peel Town, after a three days march, without crossing any recent traces of the natives.

The vicinity of the Canning River, it is thought, will be visited by the remanet of this obnoxious tribe; and, indeed, a rumour has reached us, coming, we believe, from the natives of the Swan tribes, that *Galute*, the villain who has been the subject of frequent notice in our columns, has speared two natives of their tribe, in consequence of the death of one of his women, who happened to receive a fatal shot in the affray.

A horse, the property of Major Nairn, returned to the stock-yard at his farm, on the Canning, with a wound in his side, which had every appearance of being a spear wound. We give these as the mere rumours of the day; but although the source from whence they are derived is sufficiently authentic to justify our giving them insertion, we would caution the public generally not to place too implicit reliance on the many reports which the most trifling occurrences are at this time calculated to give currency to in their most exaggerated forms.

---000---

AT LENGTH an attempt has been made to form a foot-path in front of the allotments on Saint George's Terrace, - and although the job is but indifferently done, in some instances, it is an earnest of a disposition to contribute, by private means, to effect a public convenience. We hope soon to see the line completed from one extremity of the town to the other; and in order to forward this desirable object, we believe it is in contemplation to enclose the barrack ground with a dwarf wall, making a foot path in front in continuation of the line, which we have noticed as having been commenced at the expense of private individuals. We would suggest, and we hope it will be taken into consideration, that it would be better to form the foot-path on the opposite of the road, to that of the barracks, as we are persuaded it will be found more convenient, both for the public and the military. Our equestrians should guard against riding on the path-way; - it is a careless trick, to say the least of it, and, where wantonly repeated, we trust, is there is any power to chastise the offender, that the punishment will be inflicted with the strictest severity.

---000---

An alteration has been made, by Mr Weavell, in the ferry charges at Point Preston. Circulars have been sent round to the following effect:-

“On payment of the usual charges at the time of crossing towards Fremantle, the same person and horse may be re-crossed that day free, (if within the regular day hours;) or, if during the after hours of the same day, the sum of two shillings will be demanded instead of four, as allowed by Act of Council.”

---000---

**ACCIDENTS** – About 4 o'clock on the morning of Thursday-last, Dobbins, one of the constables belonging to the Mounted Police, was aroused by an unusual noise in the stable. He went in and found two horses and a mare, which had been imprudently placed between them, fighting most furiously. Depending on the command he had over his own horse, he endeavoured to seize him; the animal, however, was too much infuriated to heed any check, and kicked him in the side. The poor man fell under the horse's feet, and received several severe contusions. He still remains in a very precarious state. Dobbins was one of the party at Pinjarra during the encounter with the natives, and had a very narrow escape for his life. Captain Ellis, Principal Superintendent of Police, when conversing with his friends, the day after the encounter, upon the subject of the attack, spoke in the highest terms of the soldier-like coolness and intrepidity of Dobbins. He was a corporal in the 63d Regiment, from which regiment he received his discharge in this Colony.

**ACCIDENT ON THE BAR** – His Excellency Sir James Stirling, accompanied by Lady Stirling and a party of ladies and gentlemen, visited Captain Blackwood, on board H.M.S. “Hyacinth” on Thursday last, and returned to Fremantle in the course of the evening. The Captain’s gig was ordered to be in readiness on the north beach in the following morning to convey the party to Perth; it was consequently dispatched from the ship at the time appointed, and reached the mouth of the Swan about 8 o’clock; the current, however, setting out, and the wind being strong from the south-west, occasioning a heavy swell, the boat was swamped. The cries of the men attracted the attention of some boatmen at Edward’s public house, when two boats promptly put off, in which they succeeded in rescuing the boat’s crew from their perilous situation; one man confessed that in a few seconds he must have quitted his hold, and perished. Much credit is due to the party instrumental in saving the lives of these men; but one individual who, we are bold, refused to lend his boat for the purpose of assisting to rescue the unfortunate sufferers, deserves the bitterest censure of his fellow townsmen. Mr Lamb liberally offered to repair any damage which might accrue to the boat.

**ACCIDENT AT THE NEW COMMISSARIAT STORE, PERTH** – Yesterday morning, about 11 o’clock, a terrible crash was heard in the direction of the new building erecting for the Commissariat, and it was soon ascertained that some few of the beams and rafters of the roof, which the workmen were putting up, had not been securely tied, and had fallen in. Although about 12 or 14 men were either under, upon, or near the rafters, providentially not one of them received the slightest injury. The damage was estimated at £20.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

*To the Editor of “The Perth Gazette”:*

#### **COCO’S ISLANDS**

SIR, If you think that the following remarks relating to the Coco’s Islands (recently visited by this Sloop) will prove interesting to your Readers, you are at liberty to publish the same in the *Perth Gazette*:-

On the 3d October, 1834, H.M’s S. “Hyacinth”

#### **PAGE 395**

anchored in Port Refuge, between the Islands Horsburgh and Direction, in latitude 12.5.22 S, and longitude 96.56 E. The whole group has obtained the name of the Borneo, or Coral Islands, but are better known by the names Coco’s or Heeling Islands.

The islands, about 22 in number, form nearly a circle, and enclose within them a spacious bay about fourteen miles from north to south, and nine or ten from east to west. Where the islands are situated at some distance from each other, banks of coral reefs fill up the space between them, over which the surf breaks with great violence. The entrance to the anchorage being on the lee side of the group, the surface of the water in the basin is never disturbed by the swells of the ocean. A ship may anchor there, or four miles up the bay, in from seven to ten fathoms; but above this a coral wall goes right across the bay, having on it not more than three or four feet at low water: further up the bay it is navigable for boats only, although in many places there are ponds or lagoons of considerable extent having ten fathoms and upwards.

These islands were first taken possession of in the latter part of the year 1826, by Mr Hare, at one time a Consul at Borneo, and Captain Ross, Master of the Merchant ship “Borneo”, from which vessel the islands have obtained their present name. The total population is 165, of which number thirteen are of European parents, namely, Capt Ross, his wife, and four children; Mr Leisk, his wife, and three children; and a Mr Ogilvie, formerly in the employment of Mr Hare: all the others are Malays.

Captain Ross, Mr Leisk, and Mr Ogilvie, are all natives of Shetland.

The whole of the population reside on the south-eastern island which is distant about twelve miles from Port Refuge. Mr Ross and family reside in a spacious house, built close to the beach, at the very head of the bay, and the Malays occupy huts or houses built in the Malay style. In the village nearly every house has its well of fresh water, by merely digging a hole a few feet deep in the coral. The climate is temperate and uniform, there being no perceptible difference of season or temperature throughout the year. The general range of the thermometer is from 76 to 84. Rise and fall of tides five feet. The islands are everywhere covered with trees to the water’s edge, and these chiefly cocoa.

The cocoa nuts are produced in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The sugar cane has been planted on Horsburgh Island and thrives well' but as the toddy of the cocoa nut tree affords sugar in great abundance, and with very little trouble, the sugar cane is applied to no other purpose than to be eaten as a fruit.

The maize is cultivated on one of the islands, in quantities sufficient for the settlers, but may be produced in great abundance. Tobacco of a good quality is reared in ample quantities for the use of the settlers. The castor oil, beetle nut, papow, chillie, and plantains, are plentiful. There is also a small fruit, supposed to be peculiar to the islands, the produce of a shrub, which is to be found wild as well as cultivated; this fruit is an oblong berry, about the size of a small gooseberry, of a deep orange-red color, the rind of which has a smell and flavour of the bitter orange. Within the rind, is a sweet sub-acid pulp, surrounding a seed of the size and color of a green pea, which is intensely bitter: this is not eaten, but the rind and pulp are pleasant and wholesome.

Timber for ship building, of a hard and durable quality, is in abundance; particularly a kind which, from its hardness and being impervious to the worm, Captain Ross has styled iron wood.

The shores of the bay afford turtle, crayfish, cockles, three varieties of the mullet, and, indeed, most of the fish peculiar to the Indian Seas, in great plenty.

Fowls, ducks, pigeons, geese, and pigs, are plentiful; turkeys and guinea fowls are also reared. We paid for fowls, 5s the dozen; ducks, 10s; large pigs, 5s each; turtle, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, 6s 8d; pumpkins, 1s 6d the doz.; and eggs, 10d.

Sheep and goats have been introduced; they both thrived; but the former were stolen from Captain Ross by Mr Hare's men, and the latter were killed, in consequence of the great mischief they did to the young trees and newly erected fences. Fresh water, fire-wood, and cocoa but oil, can be procured in any quantity. The nearest well to the anchorage is on Hare's Island, a few yards from the beach. The water is procured by bailing, and must be floated off to the boats which, at low water, cannot approach within twenty yards of the beach.

It appears that Mr Hare quitted these islands about three years ago, with the intention of returning again shortly, but he has not since been heard of by the settlers. Within the last twelve months, all the ,men, women, and children, that were formerly in the employ of Mr Hare have gone over to Captain Ross' Island, and are at free hire.

The people appear to be very healthy and perfectly exempt from any endemic disease. They are generally plump, robust, and have the appearance of being well fed. Their houses are surrounded by great quantities of poultry, which are fed entirely upon the scraped cocoa nut, - and amongst the whole village there are not fewer than twenty boats, which they use for fishing, or conveying them from one island to the other.

There are no regular workmen amongst them, but from necessity they have acquired a knowledge of most trades, having, after three year's labor built a brigantine of 84 tons, with which they intend trading to the Isle of France with cocoa nut oil. She is named the "Cecilia", (after Capt Ross' youngest daughter, who was the first child of European parents born on the island,) built of iron wood, and was launched about a month ago, from a slip in front of Captain Ross' house.

The inhabitants of these islands ate wholly dependant on foreigners for articles of clothing, as there is no regular substance produced fir for the manufacture of cloth. Cotton was at one time introduced, but could not be reared with success. By Captain Ross' account, the inhabitants are a moral, well-behaved people, and neither quarrelsome nor troublesome, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to their very sober habits, as he has not yet suffered them to make either spirituous or fermented liquors.

Their greatest vice is a violent propensity of gambling, and it is not uncommon for one of them, after having lost his clothes, to stake his provisions also. This evil is not confined to the men only – the women are as prone to gambling as their husbands. Their games are played generally with cards or dice.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble Servant,  
JOHN COLWELL  
*Purser*

*H.M. Sloop "Hyacinth", Owen's Anchorage,  
Swan River, Nov. 15, 1834*

## MAGISTRATE'S COURT – PERTH

*Before W H Mackie, Esq., and the Reverend J B Wittenoom.*

*Francis Williams*, (about fourteen years of age,) one of the boys brought out by His Excellency the Governor from the Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, was charged by Mr St A Warde, storekeeper, of Perth, with stealing a piece of soap. Mr Warde stated, that the boy was transferred to him by Mr Scott, who received him from the Committee. He had been in his service about three weeks, during which time he had missed about 40 lbs of flour, and 36 plates, with several other articles, which he had been never able to trace. The boy was generally idle.

The prisoner confessed that he had taken the soap, and also some cigars, which he had given to a sailor named Marie.

Sentenced to one Calendar month's imprisonment with hard labor, and two dozen lashes.

*Colin Cooper*, was brought up under an attachment issued against him in consequence of his failing to appear (in obedience to a subpoena served on him) at the last October Quarter Sessions, to prosecute and give evidence against T Francis Walsh, late of Perth, aforesaid, labourer, on the charge of burglary.

In his defence, Cooper said, that he thought he could legally forgive the said Walsh, who made such string entreaties to him on account of the respectability of his family. The subpoena, he said, was dated in July, whereas the first complaint before the Magistrates was made in September. But he admitted he did not notice this until after the Sessions.

Fined 13s 8d, the amount of the expenses of L T Cook, who attended as a witness in the above prosecution when the case was adjourned at the October Sessions.

*Andrew Adron*, of Perth, a mason, was admitted to bail, to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions, on a charge of PERJURY.

Mr Trigg, stated, that at the sittings of the last Civil Court, he was summoned by Henry Cole, in an action to recover the sum of £78, being the amount in value of all the stone required for the new Commissariat Store at Perth, at the rate of two shillings and three pence per cubic yard, which he (the witness had contracted to take, but owing to Cole's having broken the agreement, by not furnishing him at all times with a sufficient quantity of stone, he refused, in last July, to employ Cole any longer, supposing he had only a right to pay for what had been quarried up to the time of discharge. At the hearing of the case, Cole wished to establish, that the work at the building had never been stopped for the want of stone, and called Adron, the present defendant, to prove it.

Lawrence Welch, Bailiff of the Civil Court, deposed, that he was in the Court during the trial *Cole v Trigg*, and Adron, a witness on behalf of Cole, swore that he never stood still in the course of building the Commissariat Store walls, from a want of stone. He (the witness) recollected perfectly that Mr Trigg then asked him, whether he (Adron) had not been knocked off while he was laying a lot of small stones in the north-west corner of the building. Adron answered that he had been knocked off from the wall, but had not stood still, because he has gone to dress stones. Mr Trigg then asked Adron whether he had ever told any one that he had been knocked off for want of stone, to which Adron positively announced that he had not. These answers were made in reply to the cross-examination by Mr Trigg.

Mr H W Reveley, Civil Engineer, deposed that he had superintended the building of the Commissariat Store from the foundation, and had several times mentioned to Mr Trigg that there was too small a quantity of stone at the building to allow the masons to go on with their work in a regular manner, and wrote a notice to that effect: the notice produced is the same. He swore that in consequence of that notice the masons were knocked off work. For several days afterwards there was not a man employed either on the walls or in dressing. He (the witness) remembered complaining to Adron, that he was not building the wall according to the specification. He said, in reply, he could not help it, and told me to look at the small quantity of stone he had to work with. Mr Reveley told Adron several times to go on dressing when he had not shown enough to go with the wall. The evidence of Mr B Maycock, the contractor, was nearly the same effect.

William Carroll, labourer, employed in wheeling up stone from the beach to the new building, recollected being turned off several times, as there was no stone to wheel up; and swore distinctly all the masons, Adron, Powel, and others, were obliged to knock off, more than once, from the want of stone, and had heard Adron himself say so.



William Holmen's testimony (a mason employed on the work) was to the same effect, as was that, also, of William Glover, labourer.

Andrew Adron, stated, in his defence, that the question put to him in the Court was, whether he had ever been at a stand-still, in building the wall of the Store, during the time that Cole supplied Mr Trigg with stone, from the want of stone. He swore that he had never stood still from that cause, and still said the same.

The case was adjourned for a day;

When Henry Cole, lime burner, being at work at Mr Trigg's lime kiln near the north beach, Adron was there also. Mr Trigg came out with him, and told me that he had brought Adron out there to keep him sober. From the 4th to 18th April the witness swore that Adron did not stand still for want of stone. He would not swear that he did not say to Birch, during the examination the previous day, that Adron was all right, and that he (Barnard) would floor the evidence.

George Phiffin, labourer, being sworn, deposed that he was assisting Adron when he was discharged, because there was not sufficient stone. Mr Maycock discharged all the men that day. He swore that Cole was quarrying for Mr Trigg at the time. He heard constant grumbling by Mr Reveley and Mr Trigg about the scarcity of stone.

Prisoner held to bail for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

**PAGE 396**

## **THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON**

*(From the New Court Journal)*

THERE is a charm about this name which makes friends bold to defend and enemies wary of attack, - else how would he by whom it is borne have escaped as the chief prop of an unpopular cause? His destruction appeared to be the only act necessary to establish mob preponderance. The Duke is still the same; - he skulks not in corners, nor goes in byeways to avoid those who have railed against him. He has either greater boldness than ever statesman before him possessed, or he has a consciousness of superiority which makes him indifferent to opinions which his education and pursuits have taught him either to despise or undervalue. It is not effrontery that brings the Duke forward; - it is not effrontery that makes him still the avowed head of the party. If he has not bent before the storm of popular disfavor, it was because he had formed his own calculation of its strength and public duration.

We shall not observe much upon the merits of the Duke of Wellington as a soldier. All who remember his campaigns in Portugal will allow that he has the rare spirit of possessing courage without rashness, perseverance without obstinacy. When the cause of his country in Portugal appeared a hopeless one to all else, Sir Arthur Wellesley despaired not of it, and, by a rare display of skill and forbearance in avoiding battle when the chances were not on his side, he turned the tables upon his enemies, and rescued, not Portugal alone, but all Europe, from the depotism of an Usurper. The Duke of Wellington did not, it is true, evince any romantic of the heroism of the French Emperor. Those who knew him not thoroughly, considered him for a time as a man who had no inspiration of his own, but who laid by to detect and profit by the blunders of his opponent. Such, however, was no the Duke of Wellington. Neither taunt nor defiance could induce him to hazard the lives of his soldiers unnecessarily, in an unequal contest; but where is the General who has evinced less care of himself when the good of the service required personal exposure? It has been said of him indeed, that he is deficient in physical courage - in that organ which Phrenologists call combativeness. A cast of the Duke's head, in a collection by Mr Deville, would seem to support such a statement; and the following story, related by one of his best friends and warmest admirers, has been considered as derogatory (why we know not) to the hero of an hundred battles. It is said, that in a large company where a young lady, who was a disciple of Galt and Spurzheim, had examined the heads of most of the persons present, and announced her conclusions, the Duke of Wellington, although sitting near the fair "bump demonstrator," was passed over without a single remark. "And why," said the Duke, "am I omitted?" "Pardon, Sir," said the young lady, "my seeming neglect of your head; but it makes me an infidel of my own doctrines. That for which your Grace is most eminent is so slightly developed, that I feared to notice the head lest I should bring discredit on the science of Phrenology." "I know not what you mean," said the Duke; "I want physical courage. True! I never did possess that courage which you call physical, in any remarkable degree' on the contrary, I never went into the field without a great exertion of moral courage to prompt me to my duty." If this anecdote be true, it is highly creditable to the Duke. The brute has physical courage, but the man of sense is courageous from the conviction of what he owes to society. The common soldier rushes to battle without weighing the chances of success and defeat; animal spirits sustain him; but the General, who is intrusted with an army, and to whom his

country looks for protection and support, has much to influence, and for a time even to depress him. Moral, not physical courage, is the noblest quality of such an individual.

As a statesman, the Duke of Wellington has evinced general acuteness, with occasional indecision. Few men could have kept a Cabinet, composed of discordant materials, in order as he did. Without being either a financier or political economist, he was able to appreciate the merits of his colleagues, and to give a favourable direction to their projects, without allowing them to commit blunders. The Cabinet, under the Duke of Wellington, was like the corps of officers in a well-regulated regiment, in which every one has duties to perform, the effect of which is foreseen by his Commander. Instead of leaving each member the supreme authority in his own department, the Duke exercised a control over the whole; well knowing that for every failure he would have to bear the discredit. There was, consequently, under him, no experimentalizing in any branch of the public service; and even with unpopular men in some of the departments, things went on quietly, and to the satisfaction of the nation. But when something more than the details of business was required, when the spirit of the age grew too mighty for the restraints by which it had been held down, the Duke of Wellington did not always exhibit the master mind shewn by him in the ordinary routine of office. He yielded to that spirit when more than six millions of British subjects demanded emancipation from religious tyranny, and thus prevented commotion at the same time that he performed an act of justice; but he either not foreseen the natural consequences of his own act, or wanted inclination to turn them to account for the prolongation of his office. When it was known that the King had declared himself friendly to Parliamentary Reform, the Duke for a time entertained the intention of yielding to this point also, and proposed a coalition with the Whig party. The negotiation failed, and, as it was necessary to strengthen himself for one side or the other, terms were proposed to and embraced by the Anti-Reformers. Two days afterwards the Duke almost repented of what he had done, and an Article appeared in the Journal which was at the time supposed to speak his sentiments, in favor of Reform. His new Tory colleagues charged him with an intention of act with them as he had acted on the Catholic Question; and in order to appease them, he made that remarkable declaration against all Reform, which produced a Reform ten times more extensive than even the most sanguine Reformers had considered possible. The Duke here exhibited the weak point of his character, and in his loss of place he paid the penalty.

But if the Duke of Wellington did not on all occasions display the powers of a great mind, he never forgot the duties of an upright Minister. Although surrounded by those whose support was only to be obtained by a profuse distribution of the patronage of office, he introduced new regulations into most of the public departments, by which industry and talent were made the passports to preferment; and in the Treasury – that department which had been the hot-bed of patronage and corruption, the only places to which the Prime Minister could nominate, were, through the self denial of the Duke. Those of Landing Waiters, worth only 200 per annum, and even here arrangements were made to prevent any appointment interfering with just claims in other quarters. The writer of this sketch could mention twenty instances of the uprightness of the Duke of Wellington in the distribution of office; but it is only necessary to observe, that the Duke's greatest enemies have never ventured to lay to his charge a single instance of corruption.

As an orator, the Duke is uneven and uncertain, - sometimes embodying, in a speech of ten minute's delivery, more sound argument than any of the practised and finished speakers of the House of Peers can boast of; at others, hazarding such strange propositions, and making such unwarrantable inferences, that Peers are prompted to exclaim, "Can this be the Duke of Wellington?" It is difficult to account for such inconsistency. The Duke's manner of speaking is not unimpressive, although it is always as the man of business, and not as the orator, that he bespeaks attention. His good speeches are without flourish, and his bad ones frequently escape censure, because they are made evidently under the force of conviction, however erroneous, and without presumption or affection.

The private habits of the Duke are generally regular, but sometimes eccentric. One of his eccentricities is to travel with two post horses instead of four, even on the most urgent occasions. Another is, occasionally, in the seeming indifference for those for whose assistance he is most anxious. He is sometimes profuse in his gifts – at others almost a niggard; - sometimes abstemious to a fault – at others convivial to excess. Sometimes he reads with complacency the most bitter attack is upon his political character – at others he writhes under the lash of a penny scribbler. But his weakness is the weakness of a great mind; and, as a statesman, as well as a soldier, he has noble qualities.

---000---

A LANDOWNER at Perigueux, in France, has recently discovered that corn cut rather green is much more productive than that which is suffered to stand till fully ripe. It arose from the following accident:- a quantity of corn having been laid, he ordered it to be cut, bound into a sheaf, and set apart. When the field was ripe, and reaped, he took another sheaf of equal size, and had them both thrashed and dressed separately. The green sheaf

produced 5 pecks, weighing 35 lbs, and the ripe corn produced only 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pecks, weighing 27 lbs. The 35 lbs made into white bread weighed 36 lbs; while the bread made from the 27<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lbs weighed only 26 lbs.

## UNION CLUB

THE COMMITTEE request the attention of Subscribers to the above Institution at the next General Quarterly Meeting, which will take place at the "Mason's Arms," Perth, on Tuesday, the 9th December, for the purpose of amending the former part of Rule No. 5, and to take into consideration other matters connected with the Interest of the Club.

\*\*\* The Chair to be taken at two o'clock.  
Perth, November 12.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
On Wednesday, the 26th inst.,  
AT THE STORES OF  
*MESSRS L & W SAMSON,*  
PERTH

AN assortment of Cape Wines, consisting of – Madeira, Sherry, and Hock, in half pipes and quarter casks.  
ALSO, - A few jars of superior Paint Oils, in jars of two gallons each; English Mottled Soap, Carpenter's Tools; and a variety of articles of domestic utility, &c, &c, &c.

The above Goods will be Sold without reserve, finally to close a consignment – and approved Bills, at 30 days, will be received in payment.

ALFRED WAYLEN  
*Perth. November 14, 1834*

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb -	Rice, per lb -
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 5d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 1s d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English -	Flour per lb, 6d
Coffee, per lb, 2s	Wheat, per bushel -
Eggs, per doz, 2s 6d	Hay, per ton -
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot -
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter. Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### **CAUTION**

WHEREAS JAMES HANCOCK has absconded and left his Business, this is to give notice that the Undersigned will not be answerable for any further Debts, Bargains or Contracts, he may incur after this Notice; and, further, any Persons indebted to the Undersigned, are requested not to pay the said JAMES HANCOCK any monies, as he has no authority to collect in any debts.

JOHN HANCOCK  
GEORGE HANCOCK  
*Belmont, Nov. 17*

### **REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TIMBER**

N.B. – Boards not exceeding seven inches in width 12s per hundred feet running measure, and all other Scantling in proportion.

### **NOTICE**

HAVING caught a strayed PONY on Belmont Farm, whoever will describe the marks and prove their right to it, shall have the same, by paying all reasonable expenses, on applying to  
J HANCOCK

### **PROPERTIES FOR SALE**

THE following valuable Properties will be sold on very moderate terms:-

1. A Grant of Land on the Avon River, consisting of 3000 Acres of rich pasturage.
2. A large Grant of Land adjoining Beverley, on the same river, consisting of 14,000 Acres, and possessing any local advantages.
3. A Grant of Land of 150 Acres, situate on the Island of Rottenest. This Grant is good grazing land, and has a fresh-water lagoon on it. The beautiful scenery on the Island is well known.
4. That House and two Allotments situate in Fremantle, belonging to Mr Shenton.
5. An unfurnished House of two stories, and the Allotment of land on which it stands, situate near the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, Perth.
6. That valuable house and premises at Fremantle known by the name of the "UNION HOTEL."

Several Town Allotments in Perth and Fremantle, at a price considerably lower than the fixed rate. For terms of Payment and other particulars, apply to

W. N CLARK, Solicitor, *Fremantle, November 19.*

### **NOW LANDING; EX "ADAMS"**

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

*Consigned to*

**W & R HABGOOD,**

SUPERIOR SHERRY, Rum, Cognac Brandy, Prints, Ladies' Stays, Parasols, Wire Sieves, Flour Ditto, Shot, Linseed Oil, Hair Brooms and Brushes, Superior Looking Glasses, Variety of Ironmongery, comprising Boat Nails, &c; Haberdashery, &c, &c

## FOR SALE

A GRANT of LAND, containing 400 Acres, most eligibly situated on the left bank of the Swan, between the estates of J B Andrews, Esq., and Mr John Gregory.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper.

### TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY MR L WELCH

On TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 12 o'Clock, at MRS HUTTON'S Perth.

24 KEGS of WHITE PAINT  
Four ditto Chinese Yellow  
Four ditto Ditto Ditto  
Sixteen ditto Brunswick Green  
Four ditto Blue  
Four ditto Lead colored  
Four ditto Venetian Red  
Eight ditto best Black  
One cask Ditto  
Twenty gallons Oil  
Several pieces of Dark Print

\*\*\* To be sold in kegs of 28 lbs each.

J W & J HARDY

*(From the Cape Advertiser)*

WE have been favored by Captain Hughes, the commander of the "Cervantes", arrived in Table Bay from Liverpool. With the following particulars respecting a vessel which he fell in with at sea. The details are painfully interesting, as there is reason to apprehend that the captain and crew of the "Mariner" had received violent treatment from a band of pirates:-

The "Cervantes", on her voyage from Liverpool to this Port, on the 7th of August, in N.L. 8. 40.; W.L. 24.17. fell in with a vessel dismasted and water-logged, with "Mariner, Liverpool," on her stern. The weather being nearly calm, Captain Hughes dispatched his mate on board, who reported the vessel to be about 250 tons, with a half-poop, to be laden with palm oil and elephant's teeth; that the masts had been cut away: all the hatches off; and part of the decks cut away. There was no vestige of rigging, except on the bowsprit and jibboom, which were standing. The vessel was quite full of water, and the sea making a complete breach over her.

By diving through the skylight several articles belonging to the captain were found, such as spyglass, sextant, epitome of navigation, &c, all broken and damaged; and one of the crew of the "Cervantes", in endeavouring to get out a human body, in a very advanced state of putridity – as the limbs separated from the trunk. From all the circumstances previously stated, it is supposed that this vessel had been attacked and plundered by pirates. Captain Hughes imagines, from the barnacles on deck, and the condition of the body found, that the vessel had been about three months in that state. It was intended to make fast to the vessel, with a view of making a further investigation, but night coming on, with thick squally weather, Captain Hughes was reluctantly obliged to proceed on his course.

Our readers are aware that a Public Meeting will be held this day at 12 o'clock for the purpose of addressing a Petition to His Majesty the King in Council, relative to the present Constitution of the Legislative Council in this Colony. The "Requisition" for permission to hold this meeting was signed by thirty-seven gentlemen, merchants and others, resident at Cape Town, and was readily acceded to by His Excellency the Governor.

We are permitted to state for the information of the Public, that the following Resolutions will be moved and seconded by gentlemen who signed the Requisition:-

1. That the Constitution of the present Legislative Council is defective inasmuch as *all* the members are appointed by Government: and,

2. Because its unofficial members are appointed to their seats for life if not removed within two years from the date of their first appointment: and,
3. Inasmuch as the deliberations are secret and,
4. That the property and population of this Colony entitle it to a Representative Legislature: and,
5. That a Memorial to His Majesty the King in Council, on the basis of these Resolutions be drawn up and laid for signature in the Commercial Hall; and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to forward the same.

An immense sensation has been created throughout the whole kingdom by a decision of both Lord Brougham, and the Vice Chancellor, that "*property left to religious bodies is recoverable by the representatives of the original possessors, if it can be proved that the present possessors have departed from the religious tenets of the donor.*" This decision," says the Hampshire Telegraph, of the 27th January, "causes the property in the hands of the Church of England, with a few exceptions, to revert to Catholics. It is understood that efforts are made to reverse this decision, but it is believed without effect.

Considerable curiosity has been excited in the City by the appearance of a steam carriage, gliding along amidst the other vehicles, and accommodating itself to all stoppages and reduction of speed necessary to a thoroughfare. No doubt it required all the skill of the pilot, as it had occasion in Cornhill and in the Poultry to reduce its speed, stop something suddenly, and make way through very narrow spaces. It cleared every impediment however, without the slightest contact: and running down Cheapside, turned up St Martin's le Grand, and stopped at the New Postoffice to take up a passenger, which it had also done in Cheapside. The self-propelled vehicle then ran up Aldersgate-street and Goswell Road into the City Road, at the rate of ten miles and hour. – *Sun*

**MILITARY LABORERS** – The Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of an application from the farmers in the vicinity of Windsor, has granted permission to a large portion of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, at present stationed at Windsor, to assist the framers in getting in their crops.

**PAGE 398**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVAL**

On the 27th Instant, the "Adams", Captain Mills, from London: general cargo – Passengers: Mrs Hall, Mr Brockman, and four Steerage Passengers.  
Lying in Owen's Anchorage – H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth" – In Gage's Roads, the "Adams" – In the North Bay, the Cutter "Fanny", and "Isabella".

Owing to some inadvertency, we have not received a copy of the Manifest per "Adams" in time for publication this week: it shall appear in our next.

A MAIL for England, via Hobart Town, per H.M.S. "Hyacinth", will be closed in a few days.  
Also a Mail for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1834

By the "Adams" from London, we have English News, via the Cape of Good Hope, up to the 6th of August, - and have received our file of the *Cape Advertiser* up to the 15th October. The extracts we have made will furnish our Readers with some idea of the position of affairs in England and South Africa up to a very recent date.

The opinion entertained at home of this Colony seems to require strengthening, by strong and accurate representations of our positive position. Judging from the queries we have received, our friends appear most surprisingly ignorant of our advancement as a Colony, and progressive improvement; it would be wise, therefore, to form, without delay, a Corresponding Committee, as recommended by a Gentleman, whose letter has been kindly sent to us for perusal.

A small vessel, chartered by Messrs Hardy, was nearly ready to sail when the "Adams" left; and two vessels from Dublin and Liverpool may be expected in the course of the summer.

The Colonial Bank, which has recently obtained a charter, has been solicited by some of our friends at home to extend a Branch to the Colony, and the subject is still under consideration.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our space to the particulars relative to the New Colony to the Southward – we presume at Spencer’s Gulf. Mr Gouger, of whom the *Sydney Gazette* some time back stated, that all they knew of him was from his productions regarding the Colony of New South Wales, and a greater collection of mis-statements and stuff, they said, was never before put together, (we hope he has not been *stuffing* again), is to be a Colonial Secretary of this new and *interesting* Settlement. – More anon.

---000---

The following is a copy of a Circular which we understand will be transmitted in the course of the ensuing week, by the Collector of Colonial Revenue, to the different parties indebted to the Colonial fund:-

SIR,

IT appearing by the Public Accounts that you are indebted to the Colonial Fund the Sum of -----, and it being requisite for the Public Service that an early Liquidation of all such Accounts should be effected, I am directed by the GOVERNOR to call upon you for the Payment of the same: at the same time I am to apprise you, that it being the wish of Government to afford all reasonable accommodation to Individuals in the settlement of outstanding Claims, his EXCELLENCY will not refuse his assent to a gradual Extinction of your Debt by Periodical Instalments, provided you will make such a Proposition in regard to it, as may accord with His EXCELLENCY’S sense of Duty to the Public, to concur in, - it being to be understood that on all Sums remaining due after the 1st of January next an Annual Interest will be charged at the rate of Five per Cent.

*I am, Sir  
Your most obedient Servant,  
Collector of Colonial Revenue.*

#### EUROPEAN NEWS (From the Cape Advertiser)

The Civil Wars in Portugal and Spain have terminated in favor of the rightful Sovereigns, and it is to be hoped in favor of liberty and good Government. The two “*infants*”, Miguel and Carlos, have retired, the former on a handsome pension of about fifteen or sixteen thousand a-year.

The changes in the Ministry are the most striking events in England. The cause of the change was a difference of opinion respecting the final appropriation of the Irish tithes. It seems to be the opinion of the Cabinet, and the Majority in the House of Commons, that after the Irish Church has been provided for, the *surplus*, if any, should be at the full disposal of Parliament. The retiring Members took a different view, considering the property as inviolable Church property. The Bill itself is postponed until next sessions.

By the “Bland”, from Liverpool, we have some English Papers of as recent a date as August 10th, from which we subjoin extracts containing the principal heads of intelligence.

A new Ministry has been formed, of which Lord Melbourne is the head. Lord Althorpe is again Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Littleton Secretary for Ireland, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Commander of Woods and Forests, and consequently a Member of the Cabinet. Mr Spring Rice continues in the Colonial Office.

The Poor Laws’ Amendment Bill, and the Irish Tithe and Coercion Bills, are proceeding rapidly through their various stages. The present Coercion Bill is of a milder character than its predecessor – but it is only experimental, Ministers having pledged themselves to re-assemble Parliament without delay, should tranquility not be resorted to that distracted country, and to ask for fresh powers.

#### INSULT OFFERED TO EARL GREY

OUR political hostility to the late Premier is well known from our unceasing endeavours to expose his mischievous measures and nepotismal propensities, but now that he is driven from office by one of the foulest and most treacherous pieces of Jesuitical manoeuvring that ever disgraced a set of conspirators, we declare that

we look upon him as the most ill-used man that ever held the helm of Government. And not only ill-used by being tricked and jockeyed out of his place, but ill-used as having been insulted by his late colleagues since his rejection from office by them. We say *insulted* ! for it will scarcely be credited, although it is a fact, that the Brougham faction have had the audacity to offer to their late leader the subordinate office of *Lord Privy Seal*, and this, too, without consulting the wishes or inclinations of the Earl of Carlisle, the present holder of that office. This is the way Brougham served Sir William Horne. The true meaning of all this is, that Lord Brougham means to be, as he is in effect, *Prime Minister and Dictator* ! First, by a series of plottings, he compelled the ablest Members of his Cabinet, Richmond, Ripon, Stanley, and Graham to retire; they are too honest for his Anti Church views, so he jockeyed them out. – *Age*

## NEW COLONY

IN the “Times” of July 1, we have an account of the meeting of the “South Australian Association,” for explaining the principles, objects, plan and prospects of a new Colony, proposed in South Australia, at which a number of most respectable individuals, chiefly a Members of Parliament, delivered their opinions on this very curious subject.

In the new Colony, the whole of the land is to be declared at once to be the property of the state. It is to be set up in lots at a minimum price, and sold to the highest bidder; and the whole of the money is to be employed in importing laborers, male and female, in equal proportions.

Col. Torrens explained “the mode in which it was proposed to make this appointment in order to secure the prosperity of this great new province. (Cheers, and a laugh.) In the first place, the whole of the land in the Colony, was to be public land. No individual was to obtain a single acre by gift. There was to be no patronage, no job; all were to be on a footing of equality, and nobody was to have a single inch of land for nothing. (A laugh.) It was to be set up at a fixed minimum price to the public, and to be bought by the highest bidder. No capitalist would thus take more land than he wanted. A man would take a million of acres, if you would give him a grant of them, and would want the chapter of accidents to get rid of them, but no man would buy more land than he actually wanted. This regulation would tend to keep the people together and would prevent that dispersion of the colonists which was incompatible with their prosperity, and which had often led to their perishing from off the face of the earth. There would also be another advantage in this system, which would arise in the following way. In other colonies, the laborer who had gone out and found that he could get land for nothing, had then fallen into the mistake that land was wealth, instead of its being merely the means of procuring wealth. That fatal mistake had often led them to refuse the work of the master with whom he had gone out, and set up for himself as an independent landowner. He had in consequence set up, where he was in consequence far away from the market of the Colony, where he had no roads over which to convey his produce, and where he had perished miserably in consequence. But in this colony the laborers would be compelled for some time to work for him. They could not become squatters and back-woodsmen at pleasure; they must work for a time for their masters. Wages were always high in new colonies, and he had no doubt that in three years from his first landing, any prudent laborer would be able to purchase a small farm out of his savings. He would, however, have to pay a price for it; and what would become of that price! It would serve to bring out other laborers, and thus keep up, in just proportion, the combination between land and labor capital.”

Mr Spring Rice has expressed his approbation of this Scheme, as some of his predecessors in office did of Swan River, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him accordingly. Mr Stanley, it seems, took a less favorable view of it, and we feel ourselves compelled to agree with him. We must, however, reserve our remarks upon it to a future occasion. *Cape Advertiser*.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

*Tuesday, 29th July, 1834*

The Speaker took the Chair at twenty minutes past twelve.

## NEW MEMBERS

Sir J C Hobhouse, the new member for Nottingham; and General Sir E Barnes, the new member for Sudbury, took the oath and their seats.



### **HOWELL'S DIVORCE BILL**

On the motion of Mr Tooke, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, upon Howell's divorce bill/.

After a short discussion, the preamble was put and carried, and the bill went through committee. The chairman then brought up the report, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time this day week.

### **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION**

Mr Spring Rice moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house on the South Australian colonization bill.

Mr A Baring contended that the bill was founded upon the most mistaken views that were adopted by any set of experimentalists, and that it

### **PAGE 399**

would be the most judicious course to postpone its further consideration to next session. Why, if these theoretic and scientific men (who, by the bye, were considered by Frederick, of Prussia, and Napoleon, as the worst possible persons to establish a practically good form of government), wished to make an experiment, had they not selected some moderate sized farm or cabbage garden, instead of taking a tract of country embracing nine degrees of Longitude, and bounded by the great geographical line of the tropic of Capricorn? He objected also to this bill, because it was intended as a speculation, by which a large sum of money was to be raised by mortgage, and thus the management and future government of the country would be taken out of the hands of the crown and the responsible executive. He had no objection to the establishment of new colonies, provided they were set on foot in the ordinary and legitimate mode; but he decidedly objected to the present experiment, which was founded upon interested motives, without any view to the benefit of the parties who might be induced to emigrate, which must tend to throw discredit upon emigration itself. He should really like to know whether one hundred square miles would not be enough for these gentlemen to play their pranks in? If the experiment succeeded, they might add another hundred square miles, and another after that; but why should they block up half of a great continent? The very distance would make it impossible to form a settlement to any great extent. Emigrants might get to America in 30 days; and from Ireland for £3, and therefore 50,000 persons had emigrated thither in the course of a year. He believed such emigration to be a practical relief, and not a mere drop in the ocean; and that the system, if well followed up, would relieve the immense population in this country. But in the present instance the distance was too far; they might succeed in carrying out a few thousands, but never their tens or hundreds of thousands. Another part of the bill enacted that emigrants should pay 12s an acre for the land, that they were to have no credit, so that whether the land was good or bad, sheep-walks, to the richest arable land, the principle of paying 12s an acre was not to be departed from. He spoke from experience in matters of this sort, having in the early part of his life spent many thousands in settlements, and he would pledge his existence upon the fact, that the principle of paying 12s an acre and not allowing any credit, could not be acted upon, and yet upon those principles the scheme mainly rested. He had five or six thousands acres in the best parts of Pennsylvania, and he would be glad to sell it for half the money, and at a very good credit into the bargain. No man emigrating could take less than one hundred acres of land, which would cost him in ready money £120. The expense of moving would be about £120 more, and he would put it to any man acquainted with the people of this country, to say whether they would find men ready to lay out these sums of money in sitting down upon two hundred acres of land amidst kangaroos, and still wilder inhabitants. He admitted that he never knew an instance of a sober and temperate and working man going out without acquiring independence and comfort; and he could also state, that if a small English farmer with his few hundred pounds were to make the experiment, he would repent of it. Let the laboring man who was able to work go as soon as he could, he had nothing to fear. This colony was not to have convict labor, so that the small farmer sitting down with his £500 must expect that the laborers from England would come and work for him. He (Mr Baring) was sure that the laborers of this country would not go to such a distance to work for others; yet this was the ground-work of this bill. The honorable member further objected to the society being empowered to borrow money to an unlimited extent. It was indeed provided that those who lent money should have it back upon three month's notice, but how were they in three months to get back the money from the tropic of Capricorn? He was sure, after the fullest consideration, that the bill, as it stood, would be fraught with the worst consequences, and he would therefore conclude by moving that the report be received this day six months.

Mr Whitmore, in reply, defended the principle of the bill, and read an extract from the evidence of Captain Stuart, to prove that convict labor would not be required in the colony, and that free labor would be encouraged

and liberally remunerated. Although the price of the whole of the land was fixed at twelve shillings an acre, it was not to be supposed that the good land would not be first bought up, and in proportion to the progress of cultivation, the price of land would necessarily rise. As to the distance, and the improbability of labor going so far, he would remark, the expense of such emigrants outwards would be paid for them. The colony would give an opportunity for the employment of the surplus capital and population of England, and while it would advance civilization throughout the world, it would be an immense advantage to the mother country, inasmuch as it would provide ample employment for our superabundant skill and talent.

Mr S Rice thanked the hon. member for Essex for the manner in which he had taken up this question. Government was not unaware of the difficulties the hon. member had mentioned; but the feasibility of the plan overbalanced them, and therefore Government had determined to countenance it, deeming it one of its duties to extend the glory of the British name to the remote ends of the earth. He did not however, ask the house to agree to the scheme without due examination and inquiry, which he was sure would have the effect of recommending the experiment to their support, and prove that it was a mere joint-stock company affair. (Hear, hear) The hon. Member for Essex might depend that the plan would be conducted under the most proper management. The emigration of laborers to Australia had been called transportation, with a view perhaps to render it disagreeable to emigrants; but every man of common sense knew how to draw a distinction between voluntary emigration and the transportation of convicts. (Hear). He had found the principles of the bill unexceptionable, and therefore he had determined to support it.

After a few words from Mr Chapman, Mr Handley, Mr S Rice, Mr Towers, Mr Childers, and Mr Ruthven, The Gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared –

For Mr Whitmore's motion	72
Against it	7
Majority	65

The house then went into committee on the bill, Mr Tooke in the chair.

### **SHEEP**

*(From the Cape Advertiser)*

THE Sheep of this Colony have hitherto been reared chiefly for food. But as, with little or no care, they increase much faster than the human race, and as their flesh, being impatient of salt, is unfit for exportation, this article of produce, though most agreeable to the consumer, has long since ceased to hold out any great prospects of wealth to the producer. Genuine Cape Sheep, with their thin, wiry hair, may be purchased in any numbers from the distant farmers for 1s 6d to 2s a head. The males afford no *annual* produce, and are therefore not worth their food, or the expense of superintendence, their value being the same at the beginning as at the end of the year. The females yield nothing but lambs.

The total number of these sheep in the Colony may be taken at two millions, and using round numbers we may take their value at the same number of Rixdollars, or £150,000.

The manufacture of woollen cloth from the Wool of pure *Cape Sheep* is unknown. A small quantity has lately been forced into the service of the hatter, and the remainder has either been suffered to rot where it was shed, or entombed in the uncomfortable mattress, or the pack-saddle of the horse, ass, or ox. It was unfit for any market.

Some improvement in this branch of agriculture has lately been effected; but in 1830 the total quantity of wool exported from this fine grazing Colony, admirably adapted to the construction and habits of the animal, was 33,407 lbs, at an average price of 10d per lb; so that the whole crop of Wool did not exceed in value the sum of £1475 5s 10d.

In New South Wales the climate and face of the country, in their adaptation to the rearing of Sheep, very much resemble those of the Cape. We believe no difference exists in any point considerable enough to establish a claim of superiority on either side. And up to 1816 so little sensible were the stock-holders of New South Wales of the capabilities of their country, with respect to the production of Wool for exportation, that we find Mr Riley, an able and zealous improver, strenuously urging them to "*a consideration of the obvious propriety of transforming the hair that disgraced so many of their sheep into golden fleeces.*" The total export of Wool for that year amounted to no more than about 80,000 lbs. But at that moment the Spirit of Improvement seems to

have caught the whole agricultural population, and the following facts will give our readers some notion what miracles a whole population can perform, when they act in concert and upright principles.

In 1816, so we have seen, the quantity of Wool exported from New South Wales was about 80,000 lbs, more or less

In 1822 it amounted to lbs	125,000
In 1825 it was	411,000
In 1826 it had increased to	834,343
In 1830 it exceeded	991,000

And in 1834 it is estimated at 2,700,000!

Nothing in the history of Agriculture has been known parallel to this - except in the neighbouring colony Van Diemen's Land, into which Sheep were introduced for the first time in 1826. Indeed it was only discovered to be an Island in 1798, and taken possession of by the British in 1803. In 1820 the population, exclusive of a few savage natives, amounted to only 21,125, of whom about 10,000 were convicts. And what quantity of Wool did these 11,125 recent fine Settlers export to the United Kingdom in 1830, only 27 years after the foundation of the Colony? No less than lbs 993,979!

By the above statement we see that the quantity of Wool exported from New South Wales, since 1822, has been *more than doubled every three years*. But its improvement in quality has not been less admirable. In 1816 it was described by Mr Riley as "*hair which disgraced the Sheep*." In 1820 a few bales of Wool from Mr Macarthur's flock sold in England at 5s 6d per lb, and one at 10s 4d! The common price was 2s. In 1830 the Australian Wool sold in London Market at the following prices, viz:-

Best 2s to 5s 2d, and inferior, 1s 2d to 2s; Lambs', 1s 2d to 2s 1d

For the whole of the enormous quantity they now export it is expected they will realize an average price of 2s per lb, which will give for the crop of 1834 the sum of £270,000.

With respect to the number of Sheep from whose backs this prodigious sum of money is *annually extracted*, we have, at the moment, no certain information of later date than 1828. But as from 1819 to 1826 they had increased from 73,369 to 556,391, we may safely estimate their present number to be about *two millions*.

The sound of these words brings our thought back to the Cape. We have about two million of Sheep – but the Wool exported this year will probably not exceed 100,000 lbs, nor realize a higher sum than £7000.

For what purpose are these statements submitted to our readers? Not to vex them by any humiliating contrast, but to encourage them by a splendid example of successful industry which they have now the opportunity and means to insure and perhaps surpass. Only *fourteen years* ago the Wool exported from both the Australian Colonies did not exceed in quantity that which we now raise. They had to import the Merino breed from Europe to improve their coarse and inferior flocks, exposed to a voyage twice as long, and more than doubly hazardous than our imports have to encounter. We have a more abundant population, labor cheaper, and most certainly not of a worse description, and every thing else at least equally favorable. And we have at the present moment in prospect *two additional advantages* which render our position decidedly superior to theirs.

In the first place, an addition is about to be made to the Capital of the Colony, not as a balance for Exports the produce of many years' labor – but an absolute addition without any equivalent being rendered to the source from whence it comes – of probably not less than £1,200,000 sterling – or about *eight times the value of all the Sheep at present in the Colony!*

In the next place, we have discovered a market where we can be supplied with Sheep of equal if not superior quality, at nearly one-half the distance, and at a much cheaper rate than in Europe. This is no other than New South Wales itself, which has already begun to export these valuable animals; and from the largeness of the stock and the rapidity with which they increase, constantly doubling their numbers in about two years and a half, there is no risk in our demand, however extensive, making any sensible impression on their means of supplying us.

The first investment has already arrived in Cape

Town. It consists of 30 males of the *pure Saxon breed*, selected from the flock of Alexander Riley, Esq., of Raby.

The history of this Saxon breed is also worthy of notice, as it affords another instance of the wonderful results of Sheep farming. They come originally from Spain, where they are called Merinos. The late King of Saxony, when Elector, was the first who introduced them into his dominions. He purchased a small flock from the King of Spain, and exerted so much diligence and care in promoting their growth, that they soon succeeded better in Germany than in Spain itself. In the London market, in March 1832, the best Saxon Wool of the Electoral flocks, sold at from 4s to 6s 6d per lb; while the best Spanish Wool, the Leonesa, fetched no more than from 2s to 2s 9d. And as to their increase, the following fact may suffice. In 1830 there were imported from Germany into the British market alone, 26,073,822 lbs; while the quantity imported from Spain did not exceed 1,643,515 lbs.

Indeed, the Merino seems to improve by every removal from its native soil and climate. Even in England, the climate of which forms a perfect, and to Sheep a most severe, contrast with that of Spain, the Merinos not only thrive but improve, both in the carcase and in the quality of their Wool. And we have already seen that in 1820 Mr Macarthur obtained the highest price ever known in the London Market, for a bale of Wool taken from Merinos in New South Wales.

Thus, if the scheme we now recommend, obtain the approbation of our fellow Colonists, we shall probably lay a better foundation for our future Flocks, which are to constitute the wealth and power of the Colony, than has yet ever been laid in any country. Our Breed – the future *Cape Breed* of Sheep – will have proceeded from Spain to Saxony, from Saxony to Australia, and from Australia to South Africa – improving at every stage.

These Sheep we have seen, in a climate in every respect the same as ours, double their numbers in every two years and a half, more or less. In 1838½ we shall, therefore, have 200,000 sheep. In 1841, we shall have 400,000. In 1843½ they will have increased to 800,000. In 1846 to 1,600,000. In 1848½, or say in 1850, we shall have THREE MILLIONS and TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Sheep bearing fleeces of the finest quality in the worlds, bringing into the Colony an *annual* return of not less than 350,000 independently of their skins and tallow.

Is this extravagant? Look at Australia. It has been accomplished there, as it were, under our own eyes, in less than eighteen years, though their means and resources, compared with what ours *will* be, were as but one to ten.

### PANORAMA OF THE POLAR REGIONS

Of all the various scenes that the pencil of Mr Burford has so vividly brought before the eye of the “stay-at-home traveler,” this of Capt Ross’ sojourn at the North Pole is the most striking.

“Strange and new is all that meets the wonderful gaze.”

The visitor stands, as it were, in the midst of a desert of snow, “in the thrilling region of the tick-ribbed lee.” But lonely and desolate as is the scene, it is rendered not only curious but beautiful, by the singular natural phenomena which characterise it. It is noon on a day in January; the sun is below the horizon, above which it never rises; its place being indicated by a lurid crimson glare in that quarter of the heavens; the stars are shining with intense brilliance through a cloudless sky; and the aurora boreallas, appearing like a luminous band or broad streak opposite the sun, emits a pale and mellow light, varied by dazzling coruscations of prismatic colours, that shoot (or seem to shoot) upwards with inconceivable velocity, tinging with their hues the snowy summits of the high ground in the distance. The snowy plain is broken into irregularities by numberless crags or hammocks of ice, assuming fantastic shapes; some resembling animals; others having the appearance of the domes and towers of a city in the distance; while to the eye of fancy the wreaths of snow blown upwards by the wind look like the smoke of some habitation. No signs of vegetation are visible in this dreary and comfortless region. Stillness reigns undisturbed. The scanty hours of the polar day are marked by a kind of twilight. A white bear prowling about in search of prey, and the huts of an Esquimaux village, looking like a cluster of snow-balls, are the only appearances of life that are to be met with. These huts are hemispherical domes, formed out

of blocks of snow, and contain a bed and a fireplace of the same material; along narrow passage serves as an entrance, and the twilight is admitted through a window of ice.

Captain Ross' ship "Victory" is seen frozen in Felix Harbour, and covered up for the winter; a wall, built of blocks of frozen snow, shelters her crew from the blast and snow-drift. On the shore are erected two observatories, of blocks of snow, one for astronomical the other for magnetic observations. These and the ship are decorated with flags, in honor of the first visit of the natives, whom Captain Ross and his crew are conducting to the shop. This gives animation to the cheerless scene; and shows that these barren shores are not wholly inhospitable. Two of the Esquimaux, an old man, and one who has lost a leg, are dragged in sledges; the rest are dancing along, and by uncouth gestures testifying their wonder and delight at the sight of the ship and her gay flags.

The name of Sheriff Booth, who furnished Captain Ross with the means of fitting out his expedition, has been immortalized in return for his liberality – this part of the continent of America being named after him, Booth's Felix. Mr Booth's flag floats over the granite peak near the North Pole, while his name is seen emblazoned over the doors of many a gin temple in London. The supposed sight of the magnetic pole is indicated in the key to the description, and the visitor stands under the identical tent that sheltered the intrepid voyager.

The painting is executed with Mr Burford's skill, from the drawings and under the superintendence of Captain Ross; and many parts exhibit a high degree of finish, notwithstanding the rapidity with which it has been brought out. Mr Burford, and his coadjutor, Mr Sloan, have been indefatigable in their endeavours to produce it while the public interest was yet lively. It is indeed well-timed; the sight of ice and snow, even in a picture, seems seasonable.

The cold and somber twilight effect is admirably represented in the tone of the painting, and the various reflections of light on the surface of the snow are beautifully imitated. But the most vivid and striking is the effect of the stars, which are absolutely luminous. They are astronomically correct in locality, size and hue; and they sparkle like gems, with rays of the ruby, sapphire, topaz, and diamond.

This Panorama bids fair to be universally popular. It will give a new interest to Captain Ross' adventure.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
BY MR R LEWIS  
AT LEEDER'S HOTEL, PERTH,  
On the 3d day of December, 1834,  
At 12 o'Clock**

THAT very valuable and well known Estate "SPRING PARK," lately the property of Sir James Hume, situated on the left side of the Swan, containing two thousand six hundred Acres, or thereabouts, bounded on the South by the lands of His Excellency Sir James Stirling, that is, on the South by Black Adder Creek.

This offers an excellent opportunity for Capitalists. The Estate is let to a respectable Gentleman for a lease of five years (four of which are nearly unexpired) for the sum of £100 per annum, payable in produce at a moderate rate. Its proximity to Guildford, which is likely to become one of the most flourishing towns in the Colony – the extent of the meadow lands, 50 tons of hay having been made off one portion of it in one year – and the number of acres in cultivation, the delicious springs of water, which are constantly running through it in the very height of summer, together with many other advantages too numerous to mention, render it one of the finest Estates in this Colony.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER; or, to G LEAKE, Esq., Fremantle,

**ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME  
WILL BE SOLD,**

Two superior English Cart Mares, one in foal by Farmer; One Entire Cart Colt, 18 months old, got by that well known, superior Horse Farmer, and out of one of the Mares above advertised; One English two-horse Cart, One one-horse Ditto, both of a very superior description.

ALSO – A great variety of Drapery, Hosiery, &c, &c, &c.



HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
**PETER BROWN,**  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*November 29, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has thought fit to establish the following additional Regulations and Instructions for the guidance of Superintendents of Mounted Police:-

1. It being found advisable to discontinue the Office of Principal Superintendent of Mounted Police, the Superintendents of Districts will henceforward communicate with the Governor through the Colonial Secretary.
2. On the first day of each month the Superintendents will make application to the Colonial Secretary for a Requisition or Order on the Commissariat Department for the Amount of Pay and Allowances for their Party, in advance, for the ensuing month.
3. The Head Constables and Constables will not be removed, except in cases of great emergency, from one district to another, in the course of any month, so as to secure regularity of Accounts.
4. Hereafter Forage will be found by Government Contractors at the several fixed Stations; but until arrangements can be made to that effect, the Superintendents will draw Forage, Stable, and Contingent Allowances, with which they are to cause the Horses under their command to be kept in proper condition for service.
5. Whenever the Service may render necessary the Absence of Officers and Men from the fixed Stations, the Issue of Forage will cease until their return, provided such Absence extend beyond two days. On these occasions the Superintendents are to appropriate the sum of One shilling and sixpence per Diem to themselves, and men as may be so absent, as a consideration for their exposure in the Bush. But until the Forage shall be supplied by Government, a corresponding Deduction, equal to the aforesaid Compensation, is to be taken from the Forage Allowance Money drawn in advance on the first of each month.
6. The sum of One shilling per man per month will be allowed to each Individual in the Corps, in consideration of his finding himself with Stable Trowsers and foraging Cap.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
**PETER BROWN,**  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*October 24, 1834*

NOTICE is hereby given that, at twelve o'Clock, on Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1835, the Collector of Revenue will put up to Auction, the undermentioned portion of Land, viz:-

(Perth 4.) Sixty (60) Acres of Land, applied for by John Butler.

Bounded on the South by a due east line, 20 chains in length, from the south end of a Lagoon situated about 1½ mile northward from the Bush Inn, at Fresh-water Bay; on the north by a line parallel and equal to the southern Boundary; on the West by a due North line, measuring 80 chains in length, passing through the centre of the lagoon aforesaid; and on the east by a line parallel and equal to the Western Boundary.

For Conditions of sale, see foregoing Notice.

For further particulars as to the land, reference to be made to the SURVEYOR-GENERAL; and of the Conditions, to the COLLECTOR OF REVENUE, Perth.

*By His Excellency's Command.*  
**PETER BROWN,**  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*September 5, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of land, viz:- (560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office. Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links east from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by the shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links.

For conditions of Sale, see Gazette of the 20 September, 134.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*5th day of December, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant the following Town and Suburban Allotments of Land:-

	<b>PERTH</b>
Sub. No. 30	Charles Browne
	<b>AUGUSTA</b>
Sub a	John Molloy
Sub b	J G Bussell & J Herring
Sub c	James W Turner
Sub d	J G Bussell & J Herring
Sub e	John Molloy
	<b>FREMANTLE</b>
No 23b	James F Thomas

The assignments of the undermentioned building allotments in Fremantle will be delivered on applying to the Government Resident there, and paying that Officer the amount chargeable for the corner boundary stakes:-

No 385	Anthony Curtis
No 541	Joseph Morris

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

## ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY

MR S G HENTY hereby gives notice, that he is about to leave the Colony

*December 5*

GEORGE PEEK hereby gives notice, that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all claims against him may be sent in immediately for liquidation.

*December 6*



R MALYON hereby gives notice, that he about to leave the Colony.

*December 6*

### **FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND & LAUNCESTON DIRECT**

THE fast sailing SHIP "ADAMS" will positively sail on Thursday the 11th day of December. – For Freight or Passage apply to

D SCOTT

*Fremantle*

N.B. – All persons having Goods on board, are requested to send for them immediately, with their bill of Lading, if not sent for before Tuesday next, they will be landed and stored by the Agent.

D SCOTT

### **TO CAPITALISTS**

WANTED – About ONE HUNDRED POUNDS – Ample security will be given for Payment of the Money on valuable landed property, together with a liberal rate of Interest.

Application to be made to

G F STONE

*Perth*

*Nov 5, 1834*

### **ROYAL HOTEL AND BILLIARD ROOM, FREMANTLE, W.H. SMITHERS,**

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage and support which he has hitherto met with, begs to acquaint his best Friends – the Public in general, - that he has lately added to his Establishment most convenient STABLING, with a constant supply of Hay and Corn; and has also laid in, by the late arrivals, a supply of choice WINES and SPIRITS; - and hopes, by unremitting attention, to ensure a continuance of their support.

\*\*\* Saddle Horses to let

### **PAGE 402**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

#### **ARRIVAL**

On the 30th ultimo, the "Ellen" (Government Schooner), Captain Toby, from the Northward with the Exploring Party under the direction of Mr Derbyshire, of H.M.S. "Hyacinth".

#### **DEPARTURE**

On the 6th instant, H.M.S. "Hyacinth", Captain Blackwood, R.N., for King George's Sound and Hobart Town. Passenger: Mr Taylor.

Lying in Gage's Roads – the "Adams". In the North Bay, the "Fanny", and the "Isabella".

A MAIL is open for Van Diemen's Land per "Adams".

### **IMPORTS *per* "ADAMS", FROM LONDON**

One box slops, 20 barrels pork, 39 boxes soap, 5 begs barley, 5 kegs peas, 1 cask hams, 1 case starch, 4 casks salt, 2 pockets hops, 1 cask shot, 3 casks ale, 8 casks whiskey, 6 casks resin, 1 case corks, 1 cask turpentine, 3 cases medicines, 1 case refined sugar, 2 kegs tobacco, 1 box seeds, 1 box coffee, 5 bags sugar, 27 cases and casks French brandy, 9 casks Jamaica rum, 5 casks Port wine, two boxes coffee, sugar and rice, - 44 cases and 15 baskets Liqueurs, 26 cases wine, 1 bag rice, 12 quarter barrels gunpowder.

**PACKAGES ADDRESSED** – Four packages, G F Moore; 3 barrels, Captain Picking; 7 packages, H G Smith; 1 trunk, Mr Salkeld; 2 boxes, T Walsh; 1 case, Richard Wells; 1 box, James Walcott; 3 packages, -- Waylen; 1 jar, R Tomson; 1 case, C Smith; 1 case, R Souper; 3 packages, H C Sutherland; 1 box, Sir R Spencer; 1 baler, G

Shenton; 1 box, Captain Scott; 1 case, H W Reveley; 1 case, Captain Pace; 1 cask, R A Partridge; 1 box, J R Phillips; 1 case, -- Middleton; 1 case, W W Langley; 1 case, C & J Lee; 1 case, G Lazenby; 1 case, W Ledgard; 1 package, J Harris; 1 cask, John Dodds; 1 case, G E Cameron; 1 case, G Cheyne; 1 case, M Cheyne; 2 cases, -- Brockman; 1 case, -- Agett; 1 box, -- Anderson; 1 case, Lieut Armstrong; 1 case, Rev J B Wittenoom; 1 case, W Bickley.

**FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** Twenty-eight casks beef, 8 cask butter, 1 cask fat, 21 bags and 2 barrels flour, 28 half pipes, 22 quarter pipes, 7 half aums, and 2 cask wine, - 7 cases wine, 62 boxes candles, 50 sheep, 6 horses, 1 cow, 5 boxes plants and seeds, 1 keg suet, 129 boxes, 15 bags, and 1 cask fruit, - 2 quarter casks and 1 case vinegar, 1 case oil, and 1 box biscuit.

---000---

A list of the cargo per the "Mercury", Captain Beadle, the vessel which cleared out at Calcutta for King George's Sound on the 3d Oct, 1833, and has not since been heard of:-

Country blankets, 6 bales, No. 6; canvas, 26 bolts; chillies, 3 bags; garlic, 3 ditto; coffee, 5 ditto; soojee, 5 ditto; flour, 4 ditto; mustard oil, 9 packages; pepper, 8 bags; rice 520; soap, 37 boxes; sugar, 6 bags; tobacco, 18 packages; turmeric, 8 bags.

## **THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL** **SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1834**

We hear a proposition has been made by some Gentlemen of capital at home, provided Government will give encouragement to the project, to purchase a considerable tract of land – say, 1,000,000 acres – within the territory. That encouragement may reasonably be given to such an enterprise, there cannot be the slightest question; and that it will receive the ready concurrence of our local Government, we are fully persuaded. Along the line of coast between this and King George's Sound there are many tracts peculiarly adapted for a speculation of this nature, and a body of Settlers, properly directed, would form locations in those districts highly beneficial in themselves, and, at the same time, would contribute essentially to the advancement of the Colony generally, - intermediate posts on the line of road between this and King George's Sound being of the first importance to further our views. The Country is known to be suitable for agricultural purposes, and affords an extent of pasturage equal to any of our most favored districts. The success which has attended those who have made their ventures in Sheep, on the banks of the Avon, warrants our advancing a favourable opinion of any extended speculations beyond the darling Range, or along the line of coast between this and the Sound.

---000---

In another portion of our columns will be found, extracts from a pamphlet containing the "Draft of a proposed Charter for the South Australian Commission:" this will show the basis upon which the new Colony is to be founded.

The pamphlet from which we have taken these extracts, is written in a very different tone from some previous publications emanating from the originator of the Southern Australia Company; and at length where they would not praise, they have had the prudence to forbear to censure. The suppression of the libels on this Colony, we believe, we may attribute to the representations made to the chairman of the Company by Sir James Stirling a few days previously to his leaving England; which have since been followed up by Captain Irwin's attentive and active exertions for the interest of the Colony. By a private communication from England we learn, that the libels upon Swan River were written by the Gouger we have already noticed; he has, however, met with a formidable opponent in Mr James Trimmer, who has warmly espoused our cause. This gentleman has displayed, for some time, a disinterested alacrity to protect us from the calumnies of designing individuals. He merits our most heartfelt acknowledgements.

The capital this new colonising scheme will bring into circulation must materially benefit our neighbours at Van Diemen's Land and Sydney, and our Settlement at King George's Sound; indeed we (of the Swan) by no means despair of sharing the advantages arising from the current of Emigration being directed to our seas. The plan appears to be matured by persons of respectability.

---000---

The Annual Report from the Directors of the Agricultural Society we expect to receive in time for our next. Mr Brockman has already brought wheat to Perth of this year's growth.

### MOORE'S SWAN RIVER

We hear, by the "Adams" from London, that Mr Moore's Journals and Letters on the subject of this Colony have been published, - but we have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the work. The following extract from a private letter heightens our curiosity to peruse this publication:-

"A few weeks ago, (the letter is dated in June,) a small volume came out taken from the Journals and Letters of Mr Moore. How he will like them being published I cannot tell; but I think they will do the Colony good. The work gives a pleasing account of the proceedings and occupations of an early settler's life; which to many persons will prove attractive, and induce some to come to your Colony to try this life. Many little circumstances, which, at the time of their happening, beneficial to themselves, and, at the same time, would contribute essentially to the time of their happening, are annoying and difficult to bear with temper by those to whom they occur, seem, when narrated by Mr Moore's cheerful and agreeable method, really to be attractive. Not but that, I am sure, the work is a faithful and unheightened picture of real life in the Colony, and impresses the mind of the reader with regard and esteem for the amiable man from whose pen it proceeds."

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favoured with a perusal of this little volume, and fully concur in the opinion we have just quoted.

---000---

In stating the names of the gentlemen elected Members of the Agricultural Society, at the last meeting, we omitted that of Mr Laurence.

At a sale by public auction on Wednesday last, Spring Park was bought in at £670, one mare at £70, and another at £80; the colt at £25.

### CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of "The Perth Gazette"*

SIR, - May I ask, through the medium of your valuable Paper, how, or why, it is, that the answer to the Memorials presented to the Home Government by Governor Stirling, have not long since been made known to the Settlers. The replies (I hear whispered) are of the most vital importance to us all; yet only a "chosen few," resident on the Swan, have been favoured with their contents. If any just cause can be given for their being withheld, perchance you may solve, - my idea being they ought to be "Pro ...." Your giving insertion to the foregoing will oblige.

AN OLD SETTLER

[The copy of the Despatches from the Home Government, which were given some time back by His Excellency Sir James Stirling, as conveying a reply to the memorials entrusted to his charge when he visited England, have, we believe, been placed in the hands of most of the .....; indeed all those who have taken the pains to look or inquire after them, have had an opportunity of perusing them. We suspect our Correspondent has neglected to apply in the proper quarter. - Ed.]

### SECOND EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHWARD

CAPTAIN BLACKWOOD of H.M.'s S. "Hyacinth," having received instructions to make every effort to obtain intelligence of the ill-fated "Mercury", on the 10th of November last, despatched a party under the direction of Mr Derbishire, mate of the "Hyacinth," to explore the coast in the neighbourhood of Ganthaume Bay. The party embarked on board the "Ellen" (Government Schooner) on the afternoon of the 10th Nov., but owing to the continued gales, were prevented from leaving the vessel until the 14th, when they stood in to a small island to the northward of Cape Leschenault; this being inaccessible, from reefs, they ran along the coast to the island which Lieut Preston first made, and brought up for the night.

Mr Derbishire describes their progress as follows:-

“15th – Run close along the shore, (occasionally hauling up, as many of the rocks formed the appearances of wrecks,) finding shelter at sunset in the Bay of Islets.

16th – At daylight, made sail with a land breeze, and found shelter under a small headland on the main.

17th – run down the coast marked “Dutch” till sunset,, when we found shelter behind a small rock off the main land, very close to where Lieut Preston anchored near the reefs. Saw many native smokes.

18th – made sail and passed round Shoal Point, tried for fresh water, but found none. About twelve miles further on, observed two white marks above high-water mark; landed, and found one plank, evidently belonging to the waist netting of a ship, set up on the beach, the part facing inland painted green; about one hundred yards

## **PAGE 403**

apart, a spar, resembling a spare studding sail boom, was also found; they were placed on each side of a ravine. Ascended the hills, but saw no other trace of Europeans, except below, where there were one or two indistinct marks of a shoe, and many prints of naked feet. Searched along the beach, but found no traces of a wreck.

The boom, I think, must have been the one mentioned in Lieut Preston’s narrative, being in or about the same latitude; the plank has evidently been placed more recently; perhaps some vessel sending a boat on shore in search of water. Seeing nothing more, returned to the boats, keeping close in shore until sunset, when I anchored off the Rocky Hills.

19th – Made the best of our way to the northward: saw many smokes during the day; about sunset, observed the “Ellen” standing towards us; the other boat joining shortly afterwards, we went on board and hauled off for the vessel. This being Ganthaume Bay, and having a wish to look round, I went on shore on the following morning in the Cutter, accompanied by Mr Toby in the “Ellen’s” gig.

There being no appearance of any wreck along the coast, we ascended one of the highest hills, after traversing Salt Water Lake, running several miles in the interior, having to all appearance, no opening to the sea; there was a rise and fall of tide. We saw two natives, who, on our approach, ran away in the direction of some large smokes in the valley. Freshwater may be easily be had, by digging with the hands close alongside this lake, as well as at another smaller one which we visited about a ¼ of a mile from the landing-place. I think, in all probability, both these arise from the sea, with an overflow during the winter season by the heavy rains. It growing late, we returned to the vessel, and hoisted the cutter in, my expedition being ended.

Ganthaume Bay scarcely deserves that name, as we found very little shelter even for the boats, and is not half a mile deep, with heavy breakers, on a rocky beach, impossible to approach except with a wind off or along-shore; so much so, that had I not seen the schooner on the 19th, I should have kept at sea for the night; nor do I think there is safe anchorage for any vessel, having fourteen fathoms of water not more than two or three cables’ length from the shore.

The coast as far as Lieut Preston surveyed, I found as described by him. Minutely mentioning the shoals, &c, from that time I ran along a sandy coast, such as I had observed on first starting, till I came to the red cliffs forming Ganthaume Bay, which are very remarkable in appearance, and well aid down in the chart for a direction of that line of coast. The mistake of the “small opening” mentioned in the chart must have arisen from the large lake (which I have before spoken of) being seen beyond the sandy ridge which divides it from the sea, although considerably to the northward of where laid down, unless they have marked the smaller lake as an opening, and never seen or been aware of the other existing. It was my wish to have visited the Abrolhos on our return, as well as the spot where we saw the studding sail-boom, but the day after we got on board the weather was so bad, the “Ellen” stood out to sea, and never sighted land until making Rottneest today.”

### **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION CHARTER OF INCORPORATION**

Recites – That certain parts of Australia are fit for colonization. – That certain persons are desirous of founding a colony there . – That evils have hitherto arisen for want of a uniform system in disposing of the waste lands. – Act authorising the Incorporation of the South Australian Commission, appoints that A.B., C.D., and their successors, shall be Commissioners and a Corporation for establishing a Colony in South Australia. – Purpose

of the Corporation. – Four General Meetings of the Commissioners to be held in every year. – Special Meetings to be convened by notice. – All powers, &c of the Commissioners exercisable by the majority present at meetings, not being fewer than five. – Chairman to have casting vote. – Minutes of proceedings to be entered in a book kept as aforesaid, and to be evidence. – Copies of Minutes to be laid before Colonial Secretary – Power to appoint new Commissioners. – Commissioners to be approved of by Colonial Secretary. – Commissioners to be removable by Secretary of State for misconduct, &c. – Power to the Commissioners to make by-laws for the Corporation in Great Britain and Ireland, not repugnant to the laws of England. – Power to purchase, hold and sell land in Great Britain and Ireland and elsewhere, not exceeding the value £1000 per annum – Erection of the Province of South Australia – Powers to Corporation to make laws, appoint Governor, &c in the Province – All laws, &c, to be approved of by the Colonial Secretary – Governor and other officers to be approved of by the Colonial Secretary – Governor and other officers removable by the Secretary of State – Power to Commissioners to impose rates and levy taxes in the Province – Provided the same be approved by the Secretary of State – 1st. That there shall be established a Board of Public Lands. – 2ndly. Officers of such Board to go out in the first expedition to fix the site of all the chief towns – 3dly. That the said Board shall survey and map such site and the adjoining lands, and divide the same into sections, &c – 4thly. Conditions of sale of public lands. \* \* \* \* 6thly. Power to the Board of Public Lands to let a right of pasturage – 7thly. The Board shall keep an account of all sales. – 8thly. That all Monies received by the Board shall constitute an “Emigration Fund. – 9thly. That emigrants conveyed by the Board shall be adult persons of both sexes in equal numbers. – 10thly. That an account of the emigrants be kept – Commissioner of Immigration to be appointed – Declaration of the fundamental articles of the Constitution of the Province. – Power to raise money for the Government of the Province, &c – Power to raise Monies for the conveyance of Emigrants – Power to borrow money at a lower rate of interest – Assignment of Securities – Commissioners not personally liable – Accounts of the disbursements and receipts of the Corporation to be laid before the Colonial Secretary – Copy of all correspondence to be laid before the Colonial Secretary – Power to incorporate Land Companies – A Census of the inhabitants of the Province to be taken every year – An Assembly of Representatives to be convened under regulations to be approved by the Secretary of State – Question to be submitted to the Assembly of Representatives – Constitution of the Legislative Assembly to be formed by the King with the authority of Parliament – In case the population should not amount to --- in --- years, land to revert to the government of the mother country – No fees to be paid for the Charter – Construction of the Charter.

As the South Australian Commission will not be a joint stock company, no body of persons will exist in whom might have been invested the right of electing Commissioners. It was necessary, therefore, to adopt the principle of self-election under certain limitations. Under several of the old charters, the heirs and arraigns of the grantee succeeded to his powers. The mode of self-election adopted in this case has been taken from the local act passed in the 7th year of George the Fourth, entitled “The Grosvenor Place Improvements Act,” whereby extensive powers are given to certain Trustees, and that, in other cases, new Trustees shall be elected by the then remaining Trustees. The object of these provisions was to give to the Earl Grosvenor and his heirs, and to other owners of land near Grosvenor Place and their heirs, considerable powers within a new town, which those landowners were desirous to erect on their own property, and have since erected. Perhaps they would not have erected the town unless they had obtained the powers. Just so in this case, upon those who undertake the trouble of founding a new colony, is bestowed the power of naming the persons who, as their successors, will have to compete the work.

But as the first Commissioners are to be named by the King, so it is provided that no election of a new Commissioner shall be valid without the express approval of His Majesty’s Government, and that such Commissioners shall likewise be liable to removal for neglect of duty by His Majesty’s Government.

The expression “not repugnant to the laws of England,” has been taken from the old charters. It is intended to provide, not that the laws made for the colony shall be the same as the laws of England, but that no law made for the colony shall supersede, or clash with, any law of England. Very many of the laws of England would be totally inapplicable to an infant colony (the poor laws for example), while not a few of those laws (for instance the laws of the transfer of estates) would be very injurious to the colony, where land will continually change hands. Under the old charters, all sorts of laws very different from the laws of England, were necessarily made; but if a law had been made in opposition to say English law (such as a law contrary to the English Navigation Laws) it would have been void, as “repugnant to the laws of England.” That term was employed on former occasions, and is here employed, to provide, that no law made under the charter shall authorise the doing of any act which any law of England declares not be done.

Another reason for not applying the laws of England to the colony, is, that those laws exist for a stable condition of society, while a colony, growing from infancy to maturity, is constantly in a state of transition. As a code of laws, such as will be required by the colony in its mature state, would be unsuitable to the colony, so must additions be continually made to those simple regulations which will suffice for the infant settlement. The power, therefore, to frame laws for the colony, is given nearly in the same large and general terms as occur in the old charters, and as were lately used by Parliament in the act for authorising His Majesty to make laws for the Swan River Settlement.

The provisions for submitting for the approval or disapproval of His Majesty's Government the appointment and continuance in Office of the Colonial Governor and certain other officers, and all colonial laws made by the Corporation, and for insuring that His Majesty's Government shall at all times be fully informed of the proceedings of the Corporation, have been introduced with a view of creating of as many checks upon the Commissioners as would be compatible with the greatest check; a sense of complete responsibility. Whatever shall be done will be the act of the Corporation; and yet all their acts, being open to examination, may easily be questioned by His Majesty's Government, by Parliament, and by the public. When they shall do well, no one, it may be presumed, will interfere with them; and if they should do wrong, they will be liable to correction.

A century back, such a Charter as this would have been granted without the authority of Parliament. But in modern times no such charter, it is believed, has been granted without that authority. The latest charter of the sort, that of the Sierra Leone Company, granted in 1791, was founded on an act of Parliament. Even in such cases as the *Australian Agricultural Company* and the *Canada Company* (both in 1804) where the objects were strictly colonial and of a private nature, and where the powers granted were by no means extensive, an act of Parliament preceded the charter. It has been taken for granted that an act would be required in this case; that is, the charter has been drawn on the assumption that all its provisions will be authorised by the legislature.

## THE NEW COLONY

We announced last week, that the project of the South Australian Association, for founding a Colony in Australia, had obtained the sanction of His Majesty's Government. The act for erecting South Australia into a province, with separate laws, and appointing Commissioners for conducting the sale of waste land, and the disposal of the purchase money in conveying labourers to the colony, has been brought into Parliament, by Mr Wolryche Whitmore; who deserves high credit for the constancy with which, in spite of numerous obstacles, he has pursued this great national undertaking.

This is not said by way of compliment to the Minister. For years past we have never missed an opportunity of urging upon Government the expediency of providing new fields for the employment of British capital and labor, by means of rational colonization. What *is* rational colonization, has often been described by this journal; and it is our sober judgment, not wish to flatter, that dictates the terms in which we speak of the new Colonial Secretary. He has seen – what all indeed have seen who would take the trouble to examine the subject – that in order to colonize on a great scale and with extensive benefit to the mother country, it is necessary to render colonies highly attractive, not to labourers alone, but also

### PAGE 404

to capitalists, and to many other classes who are not called either capitalists or labourers; and, by giving his sanction to this measure he appears to be aware, that the art of rendering colonies highly attractive to all classes, consist of disposing of the chief element of colonization – waste land – according to a system founded upon a due regard to the objects and means of the colonizing nation. *He* could take the trouble to examine the subject; it was beneath the notice of such crack statesman as Lord Goderich, Sir George Murray, and Mr Stanley. In this, allowing for equal abilities, it is the great difference between Mr Rice and his immediate predecessors: and a most important difference it is. We feel assured, that by pursuing his inquiries, he may make for himself a great and lasting reputation: each of the others let a golden opportunity slip through his fingers.

To those who may think that we give over much importance to this subject, we recommend a public meeting which has been called by the South Australian Association, for Monday next, at Exeter Hall. A list of the acting Committee appears elsewhere; it comprises the names of some of the most accomplished and sound-judging of our public men. The subject of the discussion (the Committee term it an explanation) offers a wide field of

statement and argument; and, handled by able men who have conquered its difficulties, it cannot but prove both entertaining and instructive. That subject is, the Art of Colonization; not, as the *Chronicle* truly remarks, one of the *artes perditae*, but an art which, if we compare the colonising proceedings of modern Europe with those of ancient Greece, appears to have been little understood in modern times. What are the subjects of an old country colonizing waste regions? what is the most effective means of colonization? how many colonies be planted so as to be highly attractive to all classes of emigrants; so as to be brisk markets, continually extended, for the sale of domestic produce and the purchase of objects, not produced in the mother country; so as to afford at the least cost the greatest relief for excessive numbers? – and in what manner is the colonization of this new province to be conducted? All these questions will be treated of on Monday, and in the presence of a large audience, by some of the first economists and practical politicians of our time. The room will hold, we believe, upwards of three thousand persons; and ladies are invited to attend. The meeting is attractive, whatever the colony may be made. *English Paper.*

## PORTUGAL

DON MIGUEL has surrendered, as indeed was only to be expected, after the late examples of imbecile mismanagement which his partisans exhibited. The particulars of what led to this event we may sum up in brief, by saying that he was defeated with considerable loss at the heights of Asseceira, on the 16th ult., and on the next day he evacuated at Santarem. From that time his course was a succession of disasters. He crossed the Tagus with a force hourly diminishing, and in a state of disorganization, intending to proceed towards Eivas; but on getting to Evora, which is out of his direct route, he found himself pressed between the armies of Saldanha and Terceira, and his troops began to mutiny. Under these circumstances he was obliged to propose an armistice, which proposition was forwarded by Marshal Saldanha to Lisbon, and there peremptorily refused. The marshal was reproved for suspending his march for a moment, and Don Miguel was finally compelled to surrender at discretion. The terms granted him are, we understand, the possession of his private fortune, and his title as Prince, on condition of his immediately leaving the Peninsula. His followers are beginning to give in their adhesion to Don Pedro.

Don Pedro has taken advantage of his success to address a conciliatory proclamation to the provinces most remarkable for their adherence to the cause of his brother, inviting them to return to their duty, and promising them oblivion and pardon. The amnesty is very plenary indeed. Don Pedro in the name of his daughter, summoned the Governor of Madeira, who still held out, to cause the oath of allegiance to be taken to her Majesty, by the civil, military, and ecclesiastical *employes*, within three days, threatening, in case of refusal, “that he shall be treated as a rebel, and be excluded for ever from all or any amnesty already given, or may hereafter be given to those, who unfaithful but penitent, come to ask pardon and protection under the flag of legitimacy.” Don Pedro has written a letter with his own hand to the Duke of Terceira, thanking him and the army under his command for the important services which they have rendered his daughter’s cause. He also proposes a new organization to the Portuguese army, by dividing it into two corps, one to be commanded by the Duke of Terceira, and the other by the Count Saldanha, an arrangement which is intended, perhaps as much to do away with any jealousy which whose military chiefs might entertain of each other, as to give efficiency to the national force itself.

We are glad to be able to announce that, in consequence of a repetition of earnest representations on the part of the British Minister at Lisbon, Don Pedro has released Sir John Campbell on his parole. Without participating in the opinion of the gallant general, or deeming that any thing could be done beyond the amicable interference which has at length been successfully afforded, we feel great pleasure in the release of a veteran British officer from a thralldom so truly disgraceful. – *Globe*

## SPAIN

We learn from Spain, that after many delays, the Queen Regent, alarmed by the popular expression of popular discontent, has issued a decree convoking the Cortes, which body is to meet on the 24th July. Another decree of an equally popular character, has also been published extending all former amnesties to those who had hitherto been exempted from their operation; so that the long expatriated and patriotic Mina, and other noble Spaniards who have suffered so much at the hands of an ungrateful country, are at length at liberty to return to the land of their nativity.

Madrid Gazettes to the 29th May have reached us. They announce the abandonment of the whole country north of the Tagus by the Miguelites and Carlists.

## VARIETIES

**ROYAL MARINES** – All the First Lieutenants prior to 1815 have been promoted to the rank of Captain and placed on half-pay, and to be called in as vacancies occur. Captain J Wilson of the Chatham division, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, vice Wright, promoted. The Admiralty have been pleased to allow the eight senior Captains of each division, who are present and pay companies, an additional shilling per diem – Captains not receiving the none-effective the same as captains of the Line: the pay of the Captain of the Royal Marines being only 10s 6d per diem, whereas the Captain of the Army receives £40 per annum in addition to that sum, besides 1s 6d per day for paying the company; therefore the additional shilling is given to the Captains of Marines for their additional trouble and risk in paying the men. Eight now do that duty instead of four as formerly.

An experiment was tried with a new invented lifeboat on Tuesday evening last, in the Serpentine river, before a great assemblage of persons. Six men in a boat, with a cork apparatus attached to each of their bodies, rowed to the centre of the river, and suddenly upset the boat, but they with the boat soon regained their positions safely. The boat was first thrown on one side, and next entirely overturned with her keel uppermost; but she instantly recovered her right position without any water being in her, which caused much surprise among the spectators, who expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the success of the experiment. – *Bell's Messenger, June 29.*

A genteel way of dressing up an old proverb:

“A silken receptacle for the circulating medium, cannot be fabricated from the suricle of a female member of the Swinish herd!”

**NOW LANDING,  
EX “ADAMS,”  
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,  
*Consigned to*  
W. & R. HABGOOD,**

SUPERIOR SHERRY, Rum, Cognac Brandy, Prints, Ladies' Stays, Parasols, Wire Sieves, Flour Ditto, Shot, Linseed Oil, Hair Brooms and Brushes, Superior Looking Glasses, Variety of Ironmongery, comprising Boat Nails, &c; Haberdashery, &c, &c.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION  
BY MR L WELCH,**

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, at 12 o'clock, at MRS HUTTON'S Perth.

24 KEGS of WHITE PAINT, Four ditto Chinese Yellow, Four ditto Ditto Ditto, Sixteen ditto Brunswick Green, Four ditto Blue, Four ditto Lead colored, Four ditto Venetian Red, Eight ditto best Black, One cask Ditto, Twenty gallons Oil, Several pieces of Dark Print.

\*\*\* To be sold in kegs of 28 lbs each.

J.W. & J. HARDY

## UNION CLUB

THE COMMITTEE request the attention of Subscribers to the above Institution at the next General Quarterly Meeting, which will take place at the “Mason's Arms,” Perth, on Tuesday, the 9th December, for the purpose of amending the former part of Rule No. 5, and to take into consideration other matters connected with the Interest of the Club.

\*\*\* The Chair to be taken at two o'clock.

*Perth, November 12.*





HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
Colonial Secretary.

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
December 10, 1834

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for this Colony, viz:-

P Belches, Esquire  
Alexander Cheyne, Esquire

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
Colonial Secretary.

### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
September 5, 1834

*Notice is hereby given*

THAT, at Eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, the Sub-Collector of Revenue of Albany, King George's Sound, will put up to Auction, at that place, the undermentioned portion of land, viz:-

(560) Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situate and being at the mouth of King's River, Oyster Harbour, in the District of Plantagenet and marked and numbered 50 in the Maps and Books of the Surveyor General's Office. Applied for by *Thomas Woore*.

To be bounded on the East by a due North and South line, measuring about (49½) Forty-nine and a half Chains in length, and passing through a spot (35) Thirty-five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links east from the Eastern extremity of Point Woore; on the West by a due North and South line about (61¼) Sixty-one and a quarter Chains in length, and passing through a spot (70) Seventy Chains West from Point Woore, aforesaid; on the South, by the shore of King's River, between the above two Boundaries; and on the North, by a due East and West line measuring in length (105) One Hundred and Five Chains and (55) Fifty-five links.

For conditions of Sale, see Gazette of the 20 September, 1834.

Further Information respecting the Land, may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the Conditions, from the Collector of Revenue, or the Sub-Collector at Albany, aforesaid.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
Colonial Secretary.

### ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY

MR S G HENTY hereby gives notice, that he is about to leave the Colony for a short period.

*December 5*

GEORGE PEEK hereby gives notice, that he is about to leave the Colony, and requests that all claims against him may be sent in immediately for liquidation.

*December 6*

R M LYON hereby gives notice, that he is about to leave the Colony.

*December 6*

## R CLARENCE

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of the lovers of Fruit, he having just received a box of Orange, Lemon, Luquart, and Guava trees, three or four years old, and in beautiful condition. Three persons may purchase the same at an easy rate. Particulars may be had on application to the above.

*Also now on hand, at Mr Hodges's new House, -*

Superior Cape dried Fruits, Beef, Pearl Barley, Candles, Seeds, Leather Trowsers, English Soap, Jamaica Rum, in half aums, and a small quantity of very superior Cape Madeira Wine, in half aums.

## PRESTON PONT FERRY NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED having learnt that numerous infringements on his privileges have been made of late, by persons (some of whom probably are not aware of the liability they have subjoined themselves to) in crossing the River at unauthorised places, - begs to refer the Public (particularly those persons who have Boats) to an Act of Council No. 1, 4 W IV; where the law is too clearly laid down to admit of misconstruction. He begs also to state that he is the *only* Lessee of a Ferry, from the Government, on the Swan below Mount Eliza; and any person *using* or *hiring* a Boat for crossing the River within 3 miles of Preston Point Ferry is liable to a penalty, whether a charge is made or not by the Owner; who is himself also liable!

JOHN WEAVELL  
*Dec. 8*

## TO CAPITALISTS

**WANTED**, - About ONE HUNDRED POUNDS -

Ample security will be given for Payment of the Money on valuable landed Property, together with a liberal rate of Interest.

*Application to be made to*

G F STONE  
*Perth*  
*Nov. 5, 1834*

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Ten days after this date,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

A HOUSE and STORE, on the South beach, at Fremantle, the property of CAPT JAMES McDERMOTT  
WM SAMSON,  
Government Auctioneer  
Fremantle, Dec 13

**TO BE SOLD**  
**BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
*Ten days after this date.*  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

A BRICK HOUSE, at Perth, now in the occupation of MR WOOD, Baker, the property of Capt J McDERMOTT.

Wm SAMSON  
*Government Auctioneer.*  
*Dec 13*

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PERTH

December 12, 1834

In the Civil Court –

*Barron v Mitchell*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, Perth, the following Property, (unless this execution is previously satisfied) subject to certain conditions:-

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant in and to a certain Brick-nogged House and Allotment number 5, section B.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant in and to a certain Weather-boarded House, with an Allotment thereon: the same stands number 20, section B.

GEO FRED STONE

*Under Sheriff*

## TO PUBLICANS & OTHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Annual Licensing Meeting of the District Justices will be held at the Church at Perth, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at 12 o'clock; and that a General Annual Licensing Meeting will be held at the Cleikum Inn, Guildford, on Monday, the 29th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock; at which times and places of all those in said Districts, who purpose taking out Public House Licenses for the ensuing year will attend.

GEO FRED STONE

*Justices' Clerk*

N.B. The Collector of Colonial Revenue will attend.

## ROYAL HOTEL AND BILLIARD ROOM, FREMANTLE

W H SMITHERS,

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage and support which he has hitherto met with, begs to acquaint his best Friends – the Public in general, - that he has lately added to his Establishment most convenient STABLING, with a constant supply of Hay and Corn; and has also laid in, by the late arrivals, a supply of choice WINES and SPIRITS; - and hopes, by remitting attention, to ensure a continuance of their support.

\*\*\* Saddle Horses to let.

**PAGE 406**

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURE

On the 5th instant, the "Fanny", for Java.

Lying in Gages' Roads – The "Adams", and "Ellen", Government Schooner. – In the North Bay, the "Isabella".

The "Adams" is expected to sail for Launceston early to-morrow morning.

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1834**

WITH a view to try the experiment of civilizing the Natives in the neighbourhood of Perth, - the plan will of course be extended to other districts when its beneficial effects have been made apparent. - His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr F Armstrong Interpreter, with a limited salary, at present, but it will be subject to further improvement in proportion to the increased utility of the institution. Mr Armstrong brings to the task a considerable knowledge of the native language, obtained through several years of diligent inquiry, and frequent association with the natives in their primitive haunts; we are gratified, therefore, to find so judicious a selection made, and are disposed to augur favourably of this further attempt at conciliation, under the direction of one who has hitherto voluntarily devoted his time to the acquirement of the native language, and has zealously sought an intimate acquaintance with the habits and manners of the tribes around us.

A slight sketch of the proposed system to be adopted may not be unacceptable to our readers; we shall therefore glance over a few of the principal heads. At the outset the natives are to understand, that they are to procure their own means of subsistence, either by the remuneration they may derive from work or labor performed for individuals, or by the exercise of their own native arts, such as fishing, hunting, etc. it does not form any part of the intended plan to maintain the natives at the public expense, or support them in a state of indolence, - a boat will be provided for them, for the purpose of fishing, and any surplus quantity they may have will be disposed of for their benefit, under the direction of Mr Armstrong. they will not be subject to any restraint, but have free ingress and egress, at all times, to such grounds as may be set apart for them; we believe it is in contemplation to devote the grounds under Mount Eliza to that purpose, to which they can have access without passing through the town.

The advantages the natives will have in attaching themselves to the institution, will be - protection from violence, whether from each other or from white people, medical aid in time of sickness, and a regular supply of food insured by cautious guidance, and provident superintendence; which it is to be hoped will gradually bring them to a more civilized and happier state of existence.

The following we believe to be the substance of the objects to which it is the desire of his Excellency that the Interpreter should direct the attention of the natives:-

- 1st That the Government is actuated, in forming this institution, by a disposition to do the natives a good.
- 2d That Mr Armstrong, understanding the native language, and being a friend to the natives, has been appointed to reside with such of them as may please to live at Mount Eliza Bay.
- 3d That the Governor has given a boat for their use in fishing.
- 4th That when they have fish to spare, Mr Armstrong will help them to dispose of it for flour or money.
- 5th That when they are sick Mr A. will take them to the doctor to be cured.
- 6th That they will be shewn how to build huts for themselves.
- 7th That as long as they behave well, they shall not be molested by any one, whether black or white; and if they are, the Governor will take their part.
- 8th That they are to employ and maintain themselves by fishing, or such other work as Mr Armstrong may point out; and that if they do not procure enough for their own supply, they must go without.
- 9th That if they like to go away from Eliza Bay, they may always do so, and come back at their pleasure; but while there they must behave well, and do as Mr A. directs them, - and if they are not well conducted, Mr A. will not let them remain there.

We learn from Mr Lennard, who came down from the Upper Swan early this morning, that a communication was made to him by some natives, whom he met on the road, that a strong party of the Murray River and adjoining tribes were on their way to this quarter to spear the 'soldiermen.' Mr S Moore also heard the same story from them, a short time afterwards; we should therefore suspect there is something afloat, although we receive intelligence from such a quarter with great suspicion. Instances have occurred, where a timely attention to what were supposed mere idle rumours, would have averted serious results; to produce only one instance, look at the robbery at Shenton's mill by the Murray tribe, with its consequences, the punishment and imprisonment of the offenders, retaliation and loss of life, and the final severe, but called for,

chastisement inflicted upon them at Pinjarra; all this, we feel convinced, might have been averted, had those who were in possession of the fact of the contemplated robbery stepped forward more prominently, or even if the mere rumours had been attended to, a patrol, instantly despatched, would not be without its beneficial effect on our at present friendly informants, as they would see that we are prepared for any movement, and by means of a Mounted Corps can command and protect any even remote district.

It has just been intimated to us, that a corporal and four privates of the 21st regt were despatched to Kelmscott, at the head of the Canning River, to re-enforce the detachment there, the instant the communication was made to the Governor that an attack was in contemplation.

---000---

The wheat of this years' growth, notwithstanding the heavy and unusual rains we have had for the past fortnight, is said to be extremely fine. That brought to market is of a very superior quality. We shall, until the next arrival, depend upon our supplies from the country, which are ample for the present, but we cannot determine how long they will last, as but few have completed their harvest. A good average crop is expected. the *up-country flour* is now offered at 4½d per lb. The Government *regulating medium* flour is held at the established price, 5d – and the imported flour is 6d per bag.

Notwithstanding the Colony is most abundantly provided with most articles of luxury, it would astonish some of our friends at home to hear of the extravagant prices which are demanded. There is one great comfort we have learnt to do without them, so they must either be offered at moderate prices, or be left to tickle the pallets of the greedy importers.

---000---

The article which will be found in our present number under the head of "Wool" affords a cheering prospect to those who have the means to embark in this speculation. Nothing can more speedily contribute to our prosperity than our adventures in Sheep; it was, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction that we heard of a final arrangement having been made with Mr S G Henty, who has freighted the "Adams" for 600 fine woolled Sheep, to be imported within six months, from this time. This is as it should be.

The price of fresh meat, we may expect, will be greatly reduced next year, as there will be about 700 wethers to be brought to market, and we have besides our other stock, bullocks, pigs, poultry, &c. In the year following, arising from the increased importations and accumulating stock, we may reasonably calculate upon a very considerable fall in the prices.

The Swan has of late been nearly abandoned as a sheep district; 180 sheep were removed to the York District, over the hills, by Mr Yule, a few days ago, and 100 were taken over at the same time by Mr Agett, to his farm, near York. Mr Moore's, Mr Lennard's and Mr Walcott's flocks (the latter two are about to be conveyed over) are the only flocks remaining on the Swan.

---000---

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon J S Roe, Esq, Surveyor-General, W H Mackie, Esq, and the Rev J B Wittenoom, will take a trip to Port Augusta and King George's Sound early in January.

---000---

It is to be hoped that the fruit trees advertised for sale, by Mr Clarence, will fall into good hands. They are represented to us to be in an excellent state of preservation.

THE CAPE GOOSEBERRY – With proper management, the dried gooseberry is far superior to the raisin. To those who have not tried it, we recommend the experiment. The mere exposure of the gooseberry, in the husk, to the sun, is a sufficient test. Some of our Readers will probably suggest other preparations which may contribute to improve the flavour.

Mr Pettigrew held his second conversazione for the season at his house in Saville-street, on Wednesday evening last. The rooms were crowded, and many objects of exceeding interest were exhibited to the scientific visitors. Among others we noticed a head peculiarly preserved, which was said to be that of Yagan, the celebrated chief at Swan River settlement. Some notices of this extraordinary individual have already been submitted to our readers, and it will probably be in their recollection that Government had set a price upon his head in consequence of the many atrocities he had committed, and the murders he had induced his tribe to accomplish. He was shot by a boy belonging to the storekeepers department - his head cut off, and gradually dried by means of a fire, made of the gum-tree, within the hollow trunk of a tree. His features are well preserved, his skin is a deep jet black, and the air on his chin very crisp - that of his head is soft and lank. A very interesting panoramic drawing of the settlement accompanied this curious specimen of the natives of the Swan River.-*Morning Herald*.

---000---

A Widow of the name of Rugg having taken Sir Charles Price for her second husband, and being asked by a friend how she liked the change, replied, " O, I have sold my old *Rugg* for a good *Price*."

---000---

When the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, the stump is dipped into a bowl of hot pitch, which settles the bleeding, without the trouble of tying up the arteries.

---000---

HANDEL'S early oratorios were but thinly attended. That great composer would, however, often, joke upon the emptiness of the house, which, he said, "would make the moosic sound all de petter"

#### **PAGE 407**

A requisition, we understand, is in progress of signature addressed to his Excellency, seeking the protection of a sufficient escort to accompany an Expedition to the Southward, - which Expedition we have every reason to believe will be composed of several of our first and most respectable settlers. Some have been influenced by motives of curiosity, others by a desire to locate themselves in the neighbourhood of the "Hotham;" thus forming a link on the line of road between this and King George's Sound - an object which we have long held out as being of the first importance.

The spot, as described by Captain Bannister, in his Tour, marks itself, both for its distance and local advantages, as a highly favorable position for an intermediate inland settlement ; we will therefore give a short extract from his Journal :-

"Saturday, 25th December - Christmas Day, - distance from Fremantle 99 miles At sunrise the Assistant Surveyor and myself proceeded down the river for four miles; we found that owing to the lateness of the season it had ceased to run: it was in pools, many of which were very deep. Its course was winding. The land on the banks of this river is a good dark loam, with a considerable quantity of grass to the summit of the hills by which it is bounded to the north. On the left bank, for several miles back, it is quite flat, and, when we stopped, presented a fine plain as far as we could see. The right bank is more hilly. The trees on the flat are blue gum ; immediately on the river, overhanging the water, the banksia and tea-tree ; above the influence of the flood, a few red gum, white or smooth barked gum, with some wattle, &c. We returned much gratified. After dinner we took another excursion on the opposite side of the river, or left bank, passing through a rich plain 1½ miles broad, to the base of a considerable hill, perhaps 7 or 800 feet high. This we ascended, and commanded from the summit a fine view for many miles. From the large patches of grass, now quite yellow, seen in many places far and near, we concluded that we could but be in a fertile district. To the S.S.W., distant 18 miles, is a hill of considerable height. I called it, for distinction, Saddle-back Hill. There are many hills to the eastward rising out of flat country: the south is more level.

"The land to the summit of this hill is equal to any I have seen in the Colony, fit for wheat, or, indeed, any description of grain: in the plain it is a strong brown earth, with here-and-there a few white or sandy-colored pebbles, as you ascend the hill, and the summit nearly red. On both these grew a quantity of grass, even at this advanced season; besides herbs, and a few of the dwarf grass trees on the upper part of the hill, a few mahogany, but the white gum predominates.

"26th Dec - This morning immediately after breakfast, we took an excursion up the River, which we followed for six miles and upwards; the lands on both banks are very good and extensive, the hills receding from the bed of the stream, in some places, several miles; the intermediate country a level forest, not too thickly timbered to obstruct the view. On it is a considerable quantity of grass, almost a turf, and a few grass trees. When we stopped we were in a plain on the right bank, the extent of which we did not determine. In our progress we left the river in several places. We did not observe any change in the soil, though above the influence of flood, - and from the open character of the country, the same description of soil seemed to extend far from the banks of the river."

Such is the description of a country, in the neighbourhood of which several extensive tracts have already been taken up by Mr M. McDermott, Mr. Tanner, Mr. G Leake, and others in the Colony, and we hope soon to find that the protection and inducements held out by Government to Settlers directing their attention to this spot, will be such, as to occasion the speedy establishment of several farms in the neighbourhood.

A serious difficulty presents itself to retard this Expedition, namely, the absence of Surveyors, - the Survey Department, under the economizing system, having been reduced to the lowest possible ebb, and the only practical Surveyors we have being employed on contract work for the Government, as all the Government Surveys in the Colony are now performed by contract. Thus, we fear, His Excellency will be prevented from complying with the wishes of the requisitionists, that they might be allowed a competent person to point out the allotted and unappropriated locations. The Hon. J. S. Roe, Esq., Surveyor General, has long evinced a desire to visit the district we have described; an arrangement, however, previously made by His Excellency the Governor to visit the out-posts in the month of January next, (the month selected for the expedition,) where the presence of the Surveyor General will be required, unfortunately deprives the party of assistance which we are persuaded would have been most cheerfully rendered. We still hope that this circumstance will not prove an insurmountable difficulty, and that, as the project has been taken up with some spirit, it will be pursued with energy and determination to its completion.

### **CIVIL COURT - PERTH.**

*Tuesday, December the 9th, 1834.*

Before W. H. Mackie, Esquire, Commissioner.

*Walters v. Samson, Agent for Dod.*

Mr Clark, for the plaintiff, stated, that Mr. Dod, previous to his departure from this Colony in March 1833, entered into an agreement to send plaintiff an investment of goods from England within fourteen months from the date of the contract. The "Quebec Trader" was the first vessel that sailed from England after Mr Dod's arrival there, but no goods were sent by that vessel, nor by the "James Pattison", in terms of the contract; and the "Adams", which sailed from England in June last, brought no advices whatever from Mr Dod. The plaintiff had, for a year past, kept a sum of £600 - money lodged in order to pay for the investment. He had lost the interest of the money, and many opportunities of trading to advantage. Damages were laid at £500. Mr Samson contended that the plaintiff was only entitled to the interest of £600 for a few months, and stated there was no penalty for breach of performance. The Commissioner held that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict generally, and at the request of Mr Samson, and with consent of both parties, the case was submitted to Messrs Leake and Dring for arbitration and award; the damages they awarded to the plaintiff £374 7s,- and Judgment was entered for that sum and costs. It is rumoured that an appeal will be made to His Excellency in Council, against the decision of the Arbitrators, in the preceding case

*Smithers v Waylen* -This was an action to recover £100, a penalty incurred for breach of Agreement, as covenanted in a certain lease.

Mr Clark, for the plaintiff, who was acting as Agent for Mr A Butler, explained, that Mr Waylen obtained a lease from Mr A Butler, of certain tenements and lands adjoining his (Mr Waylen's)



grounds, at Point Walter, a short time prior to Mr. Butler's leaving the Colony. The lease of the property was for seven years at £50 per annum, one half to be paid in cash, the other in *suitable* stores ; and he was bound by the deed of agreement to keep the whole in good repair. The cash instalment had been paid, but the stores had been refused. The object of this action was therefore to obtain the amount due in stores.

Mr Laurence, for the defendant, maintained that stores had been supplied to the plaintiff's use; but it turned out, on the examination of Mr Waylen's shopman, that the stores supplied were on the plaintiff's private account. Mr Laurence then handed in an order drawn by the Executors of the late Mr Johnson, which it was said the plaintiff had agreed to accept as a set off; but as he denied any promise of the kind, the Commissioner refused to admit it. It was then advanced by Mr Laurence, that, according to the spirit of the agreement, it was at the defendant's option to pay in such stores as were *suitable* to his convenience.

This the Commissioner decidedly negatived, and adjudged damages for the plaintiff £25, to be paid in such stores as he might deem suitable.

### **FALSE AND MALICIOUS STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THIS COLONY**

From the moment we heard of the projected scheme to establish an independent Settlement on the South Coast of Australia, we determined to avoid making any allusions to it which might be construed into a feeling of jealousy, and from this line of conduct we shall not now depart ; but in our own defence we may justly bring forward, for the amusement of our Country Readers, the liberal statements of those who are interested in influencing the public mind at home against us, and which have found vent in a pamphlet entitled "An outline of the Plan of a proposed Colony to be founded on the South Coast of Australia." We shall not step out of our way to contradict these false and malicious libels, but rest satisfied that their palpable absurdity will carry with them their own refutation. The writer of these calumnies is supposed to be R Gouger, the Honorary Secretary to the South Australian Society.

Nothing can show the animus of the writer more strongly than the first paragraph in which the name of Swan River is introduced - the word failure (a weak invention of the enemy) appearing three times in two sentences.

"In the Swan River Colony, for instance, which, though inferior to the present in position and soil, possessed every requisite for a moderate degree of success, the failure has been all but total in consequence of the erroneous system pursued in its foundation. The failure of that settlement has naturally generated an idea, that there may be something in the soil of Australia unfavorable to the purposes of settlement; but this is contradicted by the success of the penal colonies, and the real causes of this failure will be adverted to in pointing out the advantages which may be expected to arise from the plan to be followed in this colony.

"In the Swan River Colony 500,000 acres along the banks of the river were granted to one individual. Every other settler was therefore compelled to take land outside this grant, which was thus interposed between him and the market for his produce. But in addition to this, every settler obtained nearly a hundred times as much land as he could cultivate. The property, therefore, of every one operated in the same way, to drive all of them a distance from the market and from each other. Every laborer, also, who had been taken out to that colony was able to obtain land on the same terms, and in the same relative abundance, a circumstance of which they nearly all availed themselves. The settlers thus dispersed and without laborers, could afford each other no assistance, and raise little or no produce; while their distance from the market would have rendered any surplus produce almost valueless, in consequence of the labor and time necessary in a country without roads to convey it thither.

"The number of individuals disposed to emigrate to Australia was shewn at the formation of the Swan River colony, and there can be little doubt that the signal failure of that colony has determined many to remain in England who would otherwise have removed thither. To such persons (indeed here we see the cloven foot!?) the proposed colony will present advantages of a high order. It will be the first colony founded by Englishmen, in a genial climate, free from the evils of the slave or convict system, and at the same time provided with the requisite amount of labor: it will be the first instance for many years of a colony in which

the Governor does not possess the power of withholding from settlers lands best adapted for settlement, bestowing them upon persons who have neither the means nor wish to bring them into cultivation It will be the first colony in which provision is made for the due appropriation off land in exact proportion to the number of the colonists, and their means of employing it: and, in short; it will be the first colony ever established with any intelligent perception of the ends of Colonization, and the means to be employed for their attainment."

The intelligent perception of Humbug! – Oh! the Modesty of the Trumpeter!

**PAGE 408**

## WOOL

The following account of the origins and progress of the flocks of Australia, extracted from "Stuart's Expedition in Southern Australia," will be interesting to most of our readers, particularly the fact that the progenitors of those precious multitudes from which Australia derives every year so large a revenue – *were brought from the Cape!* Had they remained here, and had a M'Arthur arisen amongst us at the same time, what a different scene would this Colony have presented from what it does at this moment.

"The staple of our Australian colonies (says Mr Stuart) but .more particularly of New South Wales, the climate and soil of which are peculiarly suited to its production, - is fine wool. There can be no doubt that the growth of this article has mainly contributed to the prosperity, both of the above mentioned colony and Van Diemen's Land."

At the close of the last century, wool was imported into England from Spain and Germany only, and but a few years previously, from Spain alone. Indeed, long after introduction from the latter country, German wool obtained but little consideration in the London market; and in like manner it may be presumed that many years will not have elapsed before the increased importation of wool from our own possessions in the southern hemisphere will render us, in respect to this commodity, independent of every other part of the world. The great improvements in modern navigation are such, that the expense of sending a fleece to market from New South Wales, is less than from any part of Europe. The charges, for instance, on Spanish and German wool, are from four pence to four pence three-farthings per pound; whereas the entire charge, after shipment from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, does not exceed three pence three farthings, and in this the dock and landing charges, freight, insurance, brokerage, and commission, are included.

As some particulars respecting the introduction of this source of national wealth into Australia, may prove interesting to the public, I have put together the following details of it, upon the authenticity of which they may fully rely. The person who foresaw the advantages to be derived from the growth of fine wool in New South Wales, and who commenced the culture of it in that colony, was Mr John M'Arthur. So far back, I believe, as the year 1793, not long after the establishment of the first settlement at Sydney, this gentleman commenced sheep-farming, and soon afterwards he obtained a ram and two ewes from Captain Kent, of the Royal Navy, who had brought them, with some other stock, for the settlement, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place a flock of these sheep had been originally sent by the Dutch government. Sensible of the importance of the acquisition, Mr M'Arthur began to cross his coarse sheep with the Merino blood; and, proceeding upon a system, he effected a considerable improvement in the course of a few years. So prolific was this mixed breed, that in ten years, a flock which originally consisted of not more than seventy Bengal sheep, had increased in number to 4000 head, although the wethers had been killed as they became fit for slaughter. It appears, however, that as the sheep approached to a greater purity of blood, their extreme fecundity diminished.

In 1803 Mr M'Arthur revisited England; and there happening at the time to be a committee of manufacturers in London from the clothing districts, he exhibited before them samples of his wool, which were so much approved, that the committee represented to their constituents the advantages which would result from the growth of the fine wool, in one of the southern dependencies of the empire. In consequence of this a memorial was transmitted to his Majesty's government, and Mr M'Arthur's plans having been investigated by a Privy Council, at which he was present, they were recommended to the government as worthy of its protection. With such encouragement, Mr M'Arthur purchased two ewes and three rams from the Merino flock of His Majesty King George the Third. He embarked with them on his return to New South Wales in

1806, on board a vessel named by him the "Argo", in reference to the golden treasure with which she was freighted. On reaching the colony he removed his sheep to a grant of land, which the Home Government had directed he should receive in the Cow Pastures. To commemorate the transaction, and to transmit to a grateful posterity the recollection of the nobleman who had presided over the colonies, the .... together with the district in which it is situated, was honored with the name of Camden.

Since that time the value of New South Wales' wool has been constantly on the increase, and the colony is indebted to Mr M'Arthur for the possession of an exportation commodity which has contributed very materially to its present wealth and importance. Such general attention is now paid to this interesting branch of rural economy, that the importation of wool into England from our Australian colonies, amounted in 1832 to 10,633 bales, or 2,500,000 lbs. It has been sold at as high a price as 10s per lb; but the average prices of wool from the best flocks vary from 1s 6d to 4s 6d at the present moment. The number of sheep in New South Wales alone was calculated in the last census at 536,831 head. - *Cape Advertiser*

## WINE

The following account of the methods observed in gathering and pressing the grape in different countries, is extracted from "Ridding's History of Wines:" –

The fruit in some countries is cut off the plants with a knife. In France the scissors are used; by which the stems of the branches are rapidly severed. In ruder countries the hand only is applied; a mode injurious to the grape as well as to the vine. The most approved plan is to make three separate gatherings of the fruit. The first includes all the finest and ripest branches. The green rotten grapes, or such as have been eaten into by the insects, are cleared from the bunches, which are then carefully carried home. The second gathering implies naturally a second pressing. The grapes are not quite as ripe as for the first. The gathered bunches are deposited as lightly as possible, to prevent the grapes from being bruised. All dry or spoiled grapes are cast aside, where proper care is used, or fine and delicate wines are intended to be made. Each laborer places his gathering in an ozier basket, or in a sort of wooded dosser, carried by a laborer with the least possible motion. In France, in the department of the Marque, the grapes are carried on horseback, covered with cloths. The grapes in some countries are plucked from the branches; in others they are placed entire in the press, stems and all. The best grapes only are used for making the better kinds of wine. The astringent principle lodged in the stems is thought to be beneficial, and to impart to the wine a capacity of endurance or long-keeping. , When picked it is only for red wine, and is generally done by the hand. White wine grapes are rarely picked from the clusters.

In making white wine, it is desirable that the grape should be bruised or shaken as little as possible on the way to the press; for when this happens, the color will infallibly be disengaged from the skin, and the wine will be what is called "partridge eye," and not white. Red wines are bruised or trodden previous to pressing, to disengage the color from the skin, which is so much avoided in making the white wines. After treading, they are thrown into the vat, the color disengages itself, and then the press is applied to the murk.

At first the press is used gently, that the wine may not overflow. The pressure is then gradually increased, until the murk becomes moderately, compressed. This is the first pressing. The grapes that did not sustain pressure being scattered over the edges of the heap, are now gathered up, and the press relaxed, and being placed upon the murk, the press is tightened again. The wine from this is called of the second pressing. The edges of the whole mass are now squared down with a cutting; instrument, so that the mass of fruit is rendered to the form of an immense oblong cake, upon which the cuttings of the edges are heaped, and the mass worked again, which makes wine of the third pressing, or, as the wine-maker calls it; 'wine of the first cutting'.

The wine of the first pressing is always kept apart from the rest, especially when the season is hot, and the fruit ripe. It would be apt to take a red color if mixed with some wine of the second pressing, when it is designed to make white wine. There are seasons when it is useful to mingle the first and second pressings. The third must never be mixed with the two first.

There is only one species of wine, which is made without beating, treading, or pressing, - this is what they call in Spain 'Lagrimar'. The grapes melting with ripeness, are suspended in branches and the wine is the

produce of the droppings. This can only be effected with the muscatel grape of the warm South. In this way the richest Malaga is made.

## HOCK

Dr Henderson, the very learned author of an ingenious treatise on Wines, is just returned from a tour in Germany, undertaken for the especial purpose of witnessing the progress of the recent vintage in the various districts on the Rhine. Dr Henderson reports that the wine growers have been most successful in producing an entirely new quality of wine from the hock grape, resembling, and, in fact, equal to the finest champagne of Rheims; which, although in its infancy, is in great demand. Little of it has as yet reached this country; but it is expected that it will suit the taste of champagne drinkers and become popular when it is known.

---000---

The 48 Saxony Sheep imported by the Agricultural Stock Society, were sold by public auction last week on the Parade, Cape Town, for the sum of Rds 9,469¼ or £710 3s 4d½ d. One of the ewes was sick, and sold for Rds 52, or £3 18s. Deducting this, the average price of the whole will be rather more than £15. The males averaged £20 1s.- *Cape Advertiser, August 25.*

**EMIGRATION** - From Waterford 1,625 emigrants sailed in the month of April for America.

**BISHOP OF CALCUTTA** - A very magnificent gold clock and silver inkstand have been brought by the ship "Asia", Captain Biddle, as a present to the Bishop of Calcutta, from his late Parishioners at Islington. Inscription on the clock :- " Presented to the Right Reverend Father in God, Daniel, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, late Vicar of St Mary's, Islington, by the Inhabitants of that Parish, in the pleasing hope that this imperfect memorial may serve in a distant land to recall the memory of friends attached to him by no common ties of reverence or affection. June, 1823." Both the clock and the inkstand represent pieces of Gothic architecture, the former having the appearance of the model of a cathedral front.- *Bengal Hurkaru.*

## MARKET PRICES

### RETAIL

Bacon, per lb	Rice, per lb
Hams, ditto, 1s 6d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 5s
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef (salt), per lb, 5d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 7d
Kangaroo, per lb, 10d	Tea, per lb 8s 6d
Pork (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d, (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 6d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, 2s	Cabbages, each 3d
Ditto, English	Flour per lb, 6d
Coffee, per lb, 2s	Wheat, per bushel
Eggs, per doz, 3s	Hay, per ton - £10
Milk, per quart, 8d	Soap, per lb, 1s
Fowls, each 3 a	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Wild-fowl: pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Tobacco, per lb 2s
swan 6 a 8s	Vinegar, per gallon, 8s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Shot
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Ale and porter, per doz, 20s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling

Terms of Advertisements:- For Eight lines 3s 6d, and 3d per line above this number

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*December 18, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct it to be notified for general Information, that a Bill will be brought down before the *Legislative Council* on Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, to renew, incorporate and amend the provisions of the Acts No. 8, 2d W. IV., and No. 2, 4th W. IV; the former intituled "*An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors by Retail*" and the latter "*An Act to amend the same.*".

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*December 9, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general Information, that a Bill will be submitted to the Legislative Council on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, having for its object the Regulation of the Post Office Department.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*December 8, 1834*

It having been intimated to the Governor that it is the desire of a considerable portion of the Inhabitants and Proprietors on Allotments in the Town of Perth, that some plan should be adopted for the improvement of the Pathways in the said Town, - Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency will receive at the Council Chamber, at Noon, on Wednesday next, all Persons who, being interested in this matter, may be desirous of a Conference with him thereon, as well as upon the subject of the improvement of the Town.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*NOTICE is hereby given, That the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Colony of Western Australia, will be held at the Court House, Fremantle, on Thursday, the first day of January 1835, at the hour of Nine in the Forenoon.*

*Dated the 16th day of December, 1834*

A H STONE  
*Clerk of the Peace*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth  
December 20, 1834*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the GROUND, with the Buildings, lately occupied by the Colonial Secretary's Department, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, on the 29th Instant, on the Premises.

*By His Excellency's Command,  
PETER BROWN,  
Colonial Secretary.*

### TO PUBLICANS & OTHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Annual Licensing Meeting of the District Justices will be held at the Justice Clerk's Office, Perth, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December instant, at 12 o'clock; and that a General Annual Licensing Meeting will be held at the Cleikum Inn, Guildford, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock; at which times and places all those in said Districts who purpose taking out Public House Licenses for the ensuing year, will attend.

GEO FRED STONE  
*Justices' Clerk  
Perth, Dec 14th.*

### TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS

*TENDERS will be received for the Carpenter's and Mason's Work for building a DWELLING HOUSE on Allotment No. 8, High-street, Perth. For the Plan, apply to the Undersigned, on Tuesday next, at Perth.*

G LEAKE  
*December 20th.*

### THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

*Ex the "ADAMS,"*

**ON SALE**

*by the*

**UNDERSIGNED:-**

BRANDY, in various sized casks; Rum, ditto ditto; Drought Ale, in hhds; Irish Whiskey, in bottles; Port; Sherry; Bucellas; Claret; Chateau Morgeaux; Champagne; Red and Pearl Constantia; Brazilian, French, Italian, Dutch, and English Liquers; A general assortment of Medicines; Lavender-water; Huile Antique; Ato Rose; Writing Paper; Hams; Corks; Surgical Instruments; White and Brown Resin; Tooth Brushes and Powder, and various articles in Haberdashery.

H E HALL  
*Fremantle*

**TO LET,  
MELVILLE COTTAGE,  
POINT WALTER,  
WITH EARLY POSSESSION**

THE above premises will be let on lease, or otherwise, either with or without any quantity of Land. The advantages this situation enjoys, either as a private residence, or for public accommodation, are too well known to require a description.

**ALSO, WILL BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION**

That very desirable Grant of Land adjoining Point Walter, and known by the name of

**"PEMBROKE FARM,"**

Late in the occupation of Mr Archibald Butler.

Particulars may be ascertained of MR WAYLEN, at the Point; or, of MESSRS SAMSON'S, Perth and Fremantle.

*Point Walter, Dec 17th.*

### **SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

*Perth, Dec 18th, 1834*

*In the Civil Court –*

### **SMITH v LEROUX**

*NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Wednesday, the 24th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, the following Property (unless this execution is previously satisfied), subject to certain conditions:-*

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant to 1280 Acres of Land on the right bank of the Canning River.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant to 170 Acres of Land at or near "the Merrow Farm."

GEO FRED STONE  
Under Sheriff

### **SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION POSTPONED**

THE Sale of the Property belonging to CAPT JAMES McDERMOTT advertised in last week's Gazette, is postponed until further notice.

WM SAMSON,  
*Dec 19*          *Government Auctioneer*

### **FOR SALE**

*On moderate terms*

A SMALL FLAT

For further particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper

**PAGE 410**

### **SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE DEPARTURE**

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, the "Adams," Captain Mills, for King George's Sound and Hobart Town.  
Passenger: Mr S G Henty  
Lying in Cockburn Sound – the "Ellen", Government Schooner. In the North Bay, the "Isabella".

**THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL**  
**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1834**

Since the publication of our last Gazette, it has been determined by the Gentlemen who had it in contemplation, to make an excursion to the Southward, for the purpose of exploring the country, to start on the 2d of January next, - and we are glad to find that the Hon J S Roe, Esq., Surveyor-General, has been able to make such arrangements as will admit of his accompanying and directing the party. The plan laid down by His Excellency the Governor to visit the out ports in January, on which occasion the presence of the Surveyor-General is required, we stated last week was likely to prevent that Gentleman from joining the party; the difficulty, however, has been overcome, by a voluntary proposition on his part to conduct an expedition overland to King George's Sound, where it is expected they will arrive about the same time that the Governor will reach it in the "Ellen." From what we can learn respecting the arrangements at present on agitation, the whole party will proceed in company to the Hotham, River, which, we have stated, is distant about 100 miles; here the Surveyor-General, with a very small party, will strike off for King George's Sound, leaving Mr Hillman, an Assistant Surveyor, to examine the River, and to explore the country in the neighbourhood. The William's River, which is about 30 miles further to the southward, and the country immediately adjacent to it, will also be examined.

This expedition is more of considerable interest, more especially as the persons comprising it are men of practical experience, who will at once establish the fact of the quality of the soil, and its adaptation to either agricultural or pastoral purposes. The Surveyor-General's presence will be an assurance to the party that the land they may select on the spot will be secured to them, and his further progress to the Sound will establish a question of the first importance to us, namely, how far it may be practicable at some future, but we hope not very remote day, to open a road through the country to King George's Sound.

It is an enterprise which will be attended with considerable fatigue, and is not altogether unaccompanied with danger; the public spirit of our respected Surveyor-General claims, therefore, some consideration; and although the Gentlemen who have expressed a determination to join the party are many of them influenced by a desire to obtain land in the district they propose to visit, we are still disposed to tender them our acknowledgements for coming forward thus at some personal inconvenience and risk, to effect an object which must prove beneficial in its result to the community at large.

---000---

By a notice which appears in our present number it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor, desirous of offering facilities to the inhabitants of Perth, to enable them to improve the town has called a meeting, which is to take place in the Council Chamber on Wednesday next. It is to be hoped the attendance will be general, and that the different inhabitants will settle amongst themselves previously to meeting what proposals shall be made. To the holders of allotments on the Bazaar Terrace, fronting the river, this invitation to come to some arrangement, is of great moment, and should not be neglected. If disregarded, the indifference to the point at issue will not bear a very favorable construction, and will, we should hope, for the benefit of the public, be dealt with in a summary manner.

---000---

THE Extracts we have published this week from a Pamphlet on the soil, climate, and products of Southern Africa, by a Member of the Agricultural Society of this Colony, who has recently visited the Cape of Good Hope, conveys some useful hints to our colonists. The pamphlet will be generally diffused amongst the settlers, the Society having published the work for distribution.

---000---

IT was rumoured early in the week that the Captain of the "Adams" had refused to take a mail from this port, either for England or Van Diemen's Land; on inquiry, however, we found that his objection merely applied to the colonies, he presuming that any intelligence conveyed to our neighbours would thwart his speculation,



and affect the interests of Mr S G Henty, who had chartered the vessel to bring back sheep, between 6 and 700 having been engaged by different settlers, at the rate of 35s per head, deliverable at Fremantle.

This may be considered a very natural precaution, and perfectly justifiable by the honorable rules of mercantile usage; but knowing, as we do, how much it is fraught with injurious effects to both public and private interests, we call upon our contemporaries to aid us in decrying so cruel a practice.

In justice to Capt Mills, we must state, that the rumour of his refusal to convey an English mail, - not the most desirable subject for merriment, - was founded on a joke, and in the absence of any power to enforce captains of vessels to take mails, we are indebted to his courtesy for receiving it.

---000---

**THE NATIVES** – During yesterday the natives were all excitement, traversing the streets of Perth to and fro, and calling aloud to their companions, seemingly exciting each other to some deed of arms. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we heard a noise opposite our office, and, on looking out, discovered our sable friends collected in martial array; they remained for a short time, some of them indulging in violent gesticulations, and, as it seemed to us, to be marvellously irate, at something or somebody, but the end or meaning of the whole we have not been able to fathom. They passed on towards the flats, followed by a number of white people, and crossed, at the ford. On the opposite bank they were encountered by a party of 20 or 30 of what are termed "mountain men," distinguished by a head dress of cockatoo feathers, and a conflict ensued, which terminated at dusk, but without either party receiving any serious injury. Very few of the natives have made their appearance today; we suspect, therefore, that the armistice is at end. It is a singular fact, that although they are on the most friendly terms with us (in some cases far too intimate), it is with the greatest difficulty that we can arrive at the object of these warlike preparations, until the quarrel is settled. In a few days, on their return to the town, the secret will out.

### HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT

The following observations on the improvident system on the part of the poor of purchasing articles in small quantities, are well worthy attention. They are extracted from a note to the Poor-law, lately published:-

On inquiry into the modes of life of the laboring classes, I found some of them, with comparatively high wages, living in wretchedness; whilst others, with less wages, live in respectability and comfort. The effect of economy is more strikingly marked on comparing the condition of persons of other classes, such, for instance, as merchants' or lawyers' clerks, with salaries of £50 or £60 a year, with the condition of mechanics earning from 30s to 40s a week. The one will be comparatively well lodged, well fed, and respectable in appearance, whilst the other lives in a hovel, is badly clothed, and, in appearance as well as in reality, squalid and miserable. Many instances occur where a clergyman, or an officer on half-pay, maintain a family on less than £100 per annum. Mechanics who, during nine months in the year, earn from 50s to £3 a week in the metropolis, are frequently in the workhouse with their families during the winter months. In the course of my inquiries as to the condition of the working classes, a grocer residing in the metropolis, in a neighbourhood chiefly inhabited by the lower class of laborers, observed, that they are the worst domestic economists, and that if they had the intelligence, they have the means of greatly raising their own condition. He stated to me that the working men habitually purchase of him the smallest quantities of the commodities they want. They come every day, for instance, for a quarter of an ounce of tea, for breakfast.

This they do, though in regular employment, and receiving their wages weekly. To estimate their loss on this mode of purchasing, he pointed out, that in a pound of tea they have to pay him, 1st, for the labor of weighing sixty-four quantities instead of one. To this loss might be added their own loss of time in running to and fro sixty-four times instead of *once*. 2dly, for the additional quantity of paper used in wrapping up the tea. The paper which will wrap up a pound of tea will only wrap up sixteen quarter ounces. Altogether, he considers that the labouring man pays not less than 6d a pound, or the value of a pound or a pound and a half of meat extra, for every pound of low-priced tea he purchases. Nor is this the only loss. He is accustomed to consume the whole quantity purchased, though a less quantity might often suffice; all goes into the pot, as he will not leave, or, as he calls it, "waste", so small a quantity. And so it is with all other commodities. A pint of beer, for instance, is sent for, when two-thirds of a pint would suffice; a pint not being sufficient, an extra pint is sent for, when a third or two-thirds of a pint would have served.

Persons of the middle ranks calculate better, and make larger purchases, and thus "make their money go farther," and are more economical in the use of commodities. Formerly, a very large proportion of the agricultural laborers could only obtain their supplies of tea and other commodities by going four or five miles distant, and the purchases were all made on the market-day, or once in the week; and to this circumstance – this compulsory frugality – it was attributed that the agricultural laborer often lived as well, or better, on less wages than the laborer in towns. But small shops have been established in the villages, and have led the agriculturists to adopt the improvident practices of the laborers in towns, with this addition, that in the country the shopkeepers give credit. The facility of obtaining parochial relief renders the agricultural

laborers improvident. Many of them do not pay, and the shop keeper endeavours to make up his loss by his charges on those who are less improvident. It is a matter of extensive complaint that the agricultural laborers have now got themselves into the hands of the small shop-keepers, and pay from 25 to 30 per cent more for the goods purchased in the improvident manner described.

It may be observed, that the circumstance of their not having displayed any management with

#### **PAGE 411**

respect to the commodities purchased at the chandler's shop, affords some presumption as to their habitual want of self-control with respect to the commodities supplied from the beer-shops. And the best witnesses declare that this improvidence is fostered, and the probability of amendment excluded, by the system of giving relief to the able-bodied laborers.

Mr Mott, and other witnesses, who have had much experience in maintaining considerable numbers, attest the correctness of the rule – that by adding rent, and 20 per cent, as the retailer's profits on commodities, an estimate may be made of the expence at which a single person may live, in the same manner that a number are kept in a workhouse, or in a community of any sort, where the commodities are purchased at wholesale prices. Thus, if at any place, as at Gosport workhouse, the able bodied paupers are clothed and fed better than most labouring men, at an expence of 2s 6d per head, allowing 6ds for the retailer's profit, and 1s for rent, the allowance to enable an out door pauper to live in the same manner would be 4s per week. If the allowances in aid of wages are tried by this rule, it will be found that a large proportion of them are in error, to the extent of 100 per cent. I have found none that were in error less than 20 per cent. The errors have not been a little fostered by the mischievous application of the word "poor" to independent or self-supporting laborers, as well as to idle and dependent paupers. The witnesses represent, that gentlemen, when endeavouring to determine what wages should be given to "the poor," have had the former class in view, when it was only the latter class which came within their province.

#### **THE LANDERS**

In the House of Commons, Lord Morpeth said that seeing the right hon. baronet, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his place, he wished to know whether the information, which was contained in the public prints with reference to the lamentable death of Mr Richard Lander on the coast of Africa was correct, and also whether any parties connected with the slave trade were implicated in the transaction. He was satisfied his right honourable friend could not employ whatever force he might have on the coast of Africa in a manner more congenial to the feeling of his country than by directing it to the detection and punishment of the parties guilty of the crime, and to the prevention of the iniquitous traffic in which it was alleged the parties implicated in the affray were engaged.

Sir J Graham said that a letter had been received from an officer in command of one of his Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa, giving a lamentable account of the death of Mr Richard Lander. That event, however, did not take place on the coast, but between 200 and 300 miles up the river Niger. The letter also contained a statement that the circumstances which led to the attack on the part of the people arose from an ambuscade in which a great number of the natives were engaged. It was also surmised by the writer of the letter in question, that the influence of parties connected with the slave trade was not wanting to induce the natives to make the attack which ended so lamentably. This, however, was only a matter of surmise. With regard to the force at his disposal on the coast of Africa, he begged to say that, though considerable, yet the distance of the place where the accident took place from the coast was too great to enable it to afford any assistance.

**EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER**  
ON THE SOIL, CLIMATE, AND PRODUCTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA,  
ADDRESSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

*(From a Pamphlet just published, at Perth, by the Society.)*

“TWO HUNDRED years’ experience in the soil, climate, and products of Southern Africa, enables the colonist at the Cape to prosecute his agricultural labors with all the chances of success which the country can afford.

It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the modes of husbandry and culture, and the generally received opinions in regard to seasons and soils, in that Settlement, must be grounded on correct notions, and, consequently, valuable to all those who, like ourselves, are commencing their career as settlers in a climate and country not very dissimilar from that of the Cape. Under this persuasion I deemed it would be my duty, as a member of your Society, to avail myself of the delay of the ship in which I came from England at Table Bay, to make a short excursion into the interior, and to obtain such information in regard to the natural state and condition of farming, as the shortness of the time would permit me to acquire.”

After describing the several farms, the writer sums up with the following general remarks:-

“In the course of the preceding Tour, I think we passed through 140 miles of country, and of that which we saw, not more than five acres in a hundred were in cultivation, or capable of culture. Except on marshy spots, where a little sour grass was growing, there were neither plants suitable to the subsistence of animals, nor trees of an indigenous sort. Whatever water runs it is rendered available for the purposes of the garden or vineyard; the wheat and other corn lands being left to depend upon a climate for the necessary moisture, the seasons of which are by no means remarkable for regularity. In assigning to this district, on the scale of comparative fertility, I must, however, do justice to the traces of industry and hardihood which the earlier colonists have left behind them. The farms may be classed as wine, wheat, and stock establishments. Of these, the wine farmers had for several years a very profitable business. The culture was easy and easily superintended, and the prices of the produce high. But those times are past; the reduction of the value of their wines, arising from their inferiority to other sorts, and the increase of duty on their importation into England, have lessened the value of all these properties. It appears to be out of their power to improve their quality, which is not peculiar to any place or mode of management, with the exception of the Constantias, but pervades the whole of the Cape wine. The cause of this is probably in the soil; for it is all produced on soil of one general character, viz., a clayey, loamy, sandy mixture of earth from rocks of one particular sort. Constantia appears to me to be grown upon land in some degree differing from the other vineyards, being decomposed granite, apparently containing a mixture of calcarious sand.

One hundred leaguers of wine, each of 125 gallons seem to be a good harvest on a farm. For this, when conveyed to Cape Town, and the cask included, the farmer gets at present about 125 Rixdollars. Of such estates the owners are usually of the older Dutch families, and although not at present prospering, they are opulent and comfortably circumstanced. It is worthy of remark, that the value of good wine, such as Constantia, is twelve times greater than that produced on the usual soil of the settlement. The business of vine-growing requires a considerable capital in buildings, fastage, stock, slaves, and cattle, and only a small extent of land, not exceeding probably on each farm 25 acres in vines. The wheat farm, on the other hand, needs a large extent of ground, and but a moderate quantity of money or means. It seems, in fact, that wheat growing will answer only upon the most parsimonious mode of production, – and although the Dutch, with their frugality, assiduity, and perseverance, did make it answer, there is reason to apprehend that it will not hereafter be worth while to grow it under existing circumstances except for home consumption.

From three to five shillings per bushel, according to the state of the market and the quality of the wheat, is the price which the farmer gets in Cape Town. As it rises towards the higher of these amounts, its exportation to the Mauritius stops; and as it falls towards the lower, the farmers cease to convey it over roads almost impassable to so bad a market. The farmer is, in such a state of things, unable to pay proper wages; capital cannot be laid out to advantage, and any description of improvement is prevented. From this cause proceeds several peculiarities in the husbandry, namely, impoverished tillage on an extensive surface; absence of

fencing; rude modes of thrashing and winnowing; half-starved cattle and horses of inferior sorts; bad roads; drunken, dishonest, idle servants; and great fluctuations in the price of grain.

It is probable that beyond its own consumption, the Cape Colony ought not to produce wheat, inasmuch as its soil and seasons, with as much capital as can be applied to fit with advantage, do not admit of its entering into a competition with other places in foreign markets. In other words, the wheat of the Cape is not an exportable article, except at prices which ruin the farmer, notwithstanding the cheapness of manual labor, and the lowness of wages.

Stock breeding in the Cape district is seldom separated from the culture of grain. In fact, the three sorts of farming cannot exist independent of each other; for wine farmers, even, must have several teams, for the conveyance of their produce over these execrable roads; and wherever cattle, horses, or sheep are kept, it is to the products of tillage they must look for their principal support; while tillage, on the other hand, could not be carried on upon the present system except by the use of an enormous number of animals of little value and costing little for their subsistence. Those which are used for these purposes are bred in general by the more remote Boors; and it is very likely that this description of stock, considered with reference to its treatment, could not be improved. But of late years, in the Cape District, superior sorts of cattle and of horses have been bred to a great extent, either for export to India and the Isle of France, or for the use of the residents in and near the Capital. That this latter sort of breeding is at present profitable, where it is well managed, I have little doubt. Neither Mr Van Reenen, nor Mr Kotze, were disposed to part with a single mare from their studs, and they spoke of their young horses finding a ready sale as fast as they could be brought forward.

Mules, for the use of the Isle of France, are amongst the most profitable products raised on the stock farms at the Cape. The expence of their production is trifling, and they sell readily at two years old for £10 each. Upon every enquiry which I had opportunity of making into the present state and prospects of the Cape farmers, whether growers of wine, of grain, or of cattle and horses, I learnt that, notwithstanding the low prices of land, of labor, and of farming cattle, and notwithstanding the extreme parsimony which is practised in all its branches, it is not in general a lucrative pursuit. The Colony appears to offer but a narrow market for the consumption of its own products; there are few of these raised hitherto which will yield a freight on exportation; and, therefore, until some article be found adapted in a better degree to the soil, climate, and circumstances of this settlement, than any which it has sent hitherto to other places, there is not likely to be any further investment of capital in the extension or improvement of farming establishments.

It seems that in pursuance of this sort of reasoning, a strong effort has been made within a few years to introduce into the Colony the breed of fine woollen sheep. It is, in fact, at the present time the favorite speculation, and is the origin of many discussions between all classes of the community. It is not for a visitor of a few days to offer an opinion upon a subject much contested even amongst those who are thoroughly acquainted with the country. All that is known at the present is the fact, that the export of wool is increasing, and that if it be found profitable, it must soon work a total revolution in the agricultural condition of the settlement.

Having thus made an attempt at a very imperfect sketch of the state of things amongst our African neighbours, I shall now proceed to draw some inferences as to those points in which their condition seems to concern us in this settlement.

In the first place, there are some practices which deserve our attention, and perhaps our adoption.

The double and triple furrow plough, on light soils, previously cleared from roots, stones, and other obstructions, is a clear saving of manual labor.

Their oat-hay is an excellent sort of forage, and particularly valuable where there is no natural pasture sufficiently good to yield a hay crop. They sow the oat on new land or stubble, and plough it in about the beginning of June, and cut it at the critical moment when it is ripe enough for the process of fermentation, and conversion of the sap into sugar. Twelve pounds of it, with the oat unthrashed, are sufficient to maintain idle animals, and about twenty-five pounds per day, sufficient for working oxen or horses. They never think of thrashing oats for their own use upon farms.

The absence of fencing saves an enormous expence. It is a practice which cannot be followed in closely populated districts, unless watchmen be established, nor, indeed, on any farm where cattle, horses and pigs, are allowed to wander without herds; but it is worth adoption wherever it is practicable.

## PAGE 412

Gardening and vine-growing are not attempted except where there is a command of running water; the climate is too dry in summer to admit of success without this assistance.

The frugal, hard-working, and contented Dutch farmer has an absolute repugnance to the use of articles not raised on his own farm or in his neighbourhood; at least to all those which require the outlay of money. From this cause it is that the culture of many things which were formerly very profitable, are not so under the new system introduced under the British Regime. Economy is the mother of prosperity and wealth; of this the Dutchman is never ignorant but the Englishman is; and I am persuaded that in this Colony we run the greatest danger from forming too low an estimate of the value of money.

The points aforesaid are recommended to us as examples, by the Cape settler. We are now to look at those errors which we have to avoid.

In this point of view, the settlers in Western Australia should be warned not to invest capital in the production of wheat beyond their own consumption, unless they be sure of more than 5s per bushel for it; not to raise horses of a description which will *not* realise in the Indian market, or in that of the Mauritius, £50 each; not to calculate upon large profits on those products, for any length of time, which are not good enough, or cheap enough to remunerate exporters – such as the wine of the Cape, and their inferior horses, cattle, and sheep; not to cultivate inferior soils, whatever inducements temporary convenience may hold on; and lastly, not to lower the standard of character among the working classes, by the introduction of colored people, foreigners, and convicts.

We have advantages in soil, climate, and position for the supply of the Isle of France and India with wheat and horses, – we have superior pasture for the production of fine wool, - we have at the basis of our granite hills, vine lands, in appearance as good as Constantia, - and we have an unmixed race of people, enjoying the unadulterated law of England, and, consequently, with the benefit of our neighbours' experience before our eyes, to guide us, we may hope, at least to do as well, if not better than they have done under more adverse circumstances.

## A DREAM OF HOME

*(From "Moore's Swan River.")*

“When gentle slumber seals my eyes,  
And dreamy thoughts are free as air,  
Back, back to home my fancy flies,  
And fondly, fondly lingers there.

Methought, that when some years had pass'd,  
I trod again my native shore,  
And forward still my looks were cast,  
Till I had reach'd my home once more.

But over all there seem'd a change –  
Save over my own mind alone;  
And there were many faces strange  
Amidst a few I once had known.

I miss'd the old sequester'd spot,  
The fav'rite walk, the well known tree;  
And, somehow, flowers and shrubs were not  
Where mem'ry said they ought to be.

And faithful unchanged mem'ry sought  
Familiar looks – alas! in vain –  
Time had been there, and time had brought  
New scenes, new faces, in his train.

Can this, I said, can this be home –  
That home I've longed so much to see?  
In such brief space do changes come,  
Or is the change alone in me?

Thus o'er my spirit in suspense  
A melancholy musing stole, -  
Till music, waking my wrapp'd sense,  
Told the glad secret to my soul –

That one still liv'd, whose lyre gave out  
A long, a well remember'd sound,  
Which, like a talisman, dispell'd my doubt:  
Then – not till then – my Home was found.

*October 1st* – I have been in a poetical mood again; yet dissatisfied with the labors of my brain. Last night (when I wrote them) I thought the lines sublime,

*“But in the morning cool reflection came.”*

To-day I think some of them bordering on the ridiculous. Between the two, you know, there is but a step; you shall have them, however, but please to bear situation and circumstances in mind. I was alone on deck on a beautiful moon-shining night, when the poetical afflatus seized me. Whatever the character of the poetry may be, these lines are faithfully indicative of my feelings, and of the communion which subsists between my head and heart:-

I gaze on the moon – I gaze on the moon –  
As at home I have gazed of yore;  
But the change of scene, and the space between,  
Make me feel the same pleasure no more.

For it brings to mind the land of my birth,  
And it painfully brings to mind  
My solitude here, and the friends so dear,  
For ever perhaps left behind.

And it brings to mind, oh it brings to mind,  
Happy hours that are now gone by;  
The blush and the smile, as gazed the while  
On the night of a soft blue eye.

And it makes me feel, oh it makes me feel,  
The loss of those earlier years;  
When hearts are light, and hope is so bright,  
And nothing but pleasure appears.

Then the moon looks lone, and I feel as lone,  
How could it otherwise be?

There's nothing on *high*, but a starless sky,  
And *here* there's nothing but sea.

And that passing cloud, and that passing cloud,  
Whose gloom as it low'rs, I now mark,  
Is the transient shade which sorrow has made,  
When the prospect around looks dark.

It brightens again, it brightens again,  
And how clear is the blue serene!  
The cloud passes on, the shadow is gone,  
Was ever so placed a scene?

So is it with hope, - thus is it with hope,  
For hope seems to me like the moon;  
Its look is so soft, and its changes so oft,  
And it darkens and brightens as soon.

Hope saves from despair, hope conquers despair,  
And enlivens the surrounding gloom;  
Its abiding ray fadeth not away,  
But *shines* – even onto the tomb.

Then rouse thee my heart, and cheer thee my heart,  
And let all thy hopes still be green;  
For oh! Thou shall not by friends be forgot,  
Though distance and time intervene.

But prepare to meet, - be ready to meet  
What good or what ill may befall,  
Whatever betide, be it still thy pride  
To be calm and resign'd in all.

Are you as the dead? has all pleasure fled?  
Are there no joys for those who roam?  
Can no place on earth but the place of our birth  
Be called by the sweet name of *home*?

From its native clay, - from its native clay  
We transplant to a genial soul  
The vigorous shoot, lo! it soon takes root,  
And will amply repay our toil.

Though it pine at first, - though it pine at first,  
With regret for its parent bed,  
The bright sunny clime, and propitious time,  
Will quickly raise up its fallen head.

Friends hallow a spot – Love hallows a spot,  
But bliss is to no spot confin'd;  
'Tis here, or 'tis there, 'tis every where,  
Its dwelling place is in the mind.

Let us make a home, - let us make a home,  
Wherever our lot may be cast;  
Let us new friends find, bear the old in mind,  
And cherish the days that are past.



So shine on sweet hope, and shine bright sweet hope,  
 And if the sky darkens, - why then,  
 We'll look for the ray of that promis'd day,  
 When friends may all meet once again."

**DEAF AND DUMB** – The late Mrs Jane W---, of Scottish memory, was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar, whose stout and healthy appearance startled even her into a momentary doubt of the meanfulness of charity in this instance. "Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work," "Yes," replied the applicant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man, what a heavy affliction!" exclaimed Mrs W---, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On her return home she mentioned the fact; remarking, "What a dreadful thing it was to be deprived of such precious faculties!:" "But how," asked her sister, "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why." Was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so! – *Literary Gazette*.

**BURNS AS AN EXCISEMAN** - Against the regular mugger his looks were stern and his hand was heavy, while to the poor country dealer he was mild and lenient. The poet and a brother exciseman one day suddenly entered a widow woman's shop in Dunscore, and made a seizure of smuggled tobacco. "Jenny," said the poet, "I expected this would be the upshot. Here, Lewars, take note of the number of rolls as I count them. Now, Jock, did ye ever hear an auld wife numbering her threads before check reels were invented? Thou's ane, and thou's no ane, and thou's ane a'out – listen. As he handed out the rolls, he went on with his humorous enumeration, but dropping every other one into Janet's lap. Lewars took the desired note with much gravity, and saw as if he saw not the merciful conduct of his companion. – *Cunningham's Life of Burns*.

**THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN** – The Inquisition which had already been suppressed, *de facto*, in Spain, has been suppressed, *de jure*, by the following Decree dated 15th July:- Art. 1. The Tribunal of the Inquisition is definitely suppressed. – Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to the Institutions, are to be applied to the payment of the public debt. – Art. 3. The produce of the 101 cannonships dependant upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose. – Art.4. The *employees* attached to this Tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends, or civil employments in remuneration shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said Tribunal. – Art. 5. All the other *employees* are to receive the amount of the salaries from the Sinking Fund until they have otherwise been provided for.

## MARKET PRICES RETAIL

Bacon, per lb, -	Rice, per lb, -
Hams, ditto, 1s 8d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef, (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 8d
Kangaroo, per lb, 10d	Tea, per lb, 10s
Pork, (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3½d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, ditto, English, -	Cabbages, each, 3d
Coffee, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb, 6d
Eggs, per doz, 3s	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £10
Fowls, each, 3 a	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl – pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb, 2s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot -
	Ale and porter, per doz, 15s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

*Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling.*

*Terms of Advertisements: For Eight lines 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has thought proper to direct, that all public communications which may appear in the PERTH GAZETTE and WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL signed with any Official Signature, are to be considered as Official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.

*By command of HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### **GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth*  
*December 24, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the general objects of the following two Bills, which are now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and will be read for the second time on Monday next.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
PETER BROWN,  
*Colonial Secretary*

**First** – A Bill to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and fermented Liquors.

It is proposed that persons selling any Spirituous or fermented Liquors after the last day of this Year in less quantity than Forty gallons without a License, shall be subjected to a penalty of not less than £10, nor more than £50.

That no License under this Act shall authorise the consumption of any of the aforesaid Liquors on the place of Sale, unless it be a licensed Public House, - nor empower any one not being a licensed Publican to sell in less quantities than One gallon, under penalty of not less than £5, nor more than £20.

That there shall be an exception made of all Liquors sold for medicinal purposes, and of Malt Liquors, Ginger Beer, and Spruce Beer, over the Counter.

That any Justice of the Peace upon Reasonable ground of suspicion, by information upon oath, may search unlicensed places for Liquors &c, and may condemn and sell such Liquors, if so found concealed, for the apparent purpose of illicit Sale.

That Masters may supply their Servants with any quantity of the aforesaid Liquors, not exceeding in one week one-third of the Servant's wages or earnings for the week.

That Masters selling a greater Quantity shall forfeit not less than £5, nor more than £20.

That persons purchasing any of the aforesaid Liquors in an unlicensed House shall be subject to a penalty of not less than £5, nor more than £20.

That no Retail License shall be granted for any Gaol or House of Confinement.

That persons introducing, or endeavouring to introduce, Liquors into any Gaol or House of Confinement shall be subject to a penalty of not less than £10, nor more than £50.

That exception shall be made of Liquors meant for the use of the Gaoler and his Family.

That a Copy of the three preceding Clauses shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of every Gaol or House of Confinement.

That any Justice of the Peace may at any time demand sight of such Copy, and if not shown in a legible state, the gaoler or Keeper shall be subject to a penalty of 40s

That every License shall be issued by the Collector of Colonial Revenue for the time being.

That every Retail License shall be countersigned by the Auditor of Civil Accounts.

That every such License shall bear date on the first of January, and be in force for one year.

That the Collector of Revenue shall be empowered to transfer Licenses.

That power be vested in the Governor to remit any portion of the price of a License granted for a broken period of a year.

That all Convictions under this Act shall be made in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

That convicting Justices shall have the power of enforcing the Orders and Convictions by distress and sale, or Imprisonment not exceeding Six Calendar Months.

That all Informations under this Act shall be laid within Six Calendar months after commission of offence.

That Justices sitting on the hearing of any Information shall decide what is under the circumstances of each case a retailing without License.

That Burthen of proof of License shall lie upon Defendant.

That power of appeal to Quarter Sessions shall be reserved to persons aggrieved by any Judgment.

That security for the Costs of Appeal shall be required from the Appellant.

That the Sums paid for Licenses shall be reserved to the use of the Crown – and of all Penalties, in equal moieties, to the Crown and the Informer.

**Second.** – A Bill to regulate the Postage of Letters in the Colony of Western Australia.

It is proposed that the Governor, or acting Governor, shall be empowered to establish Post Offices in the Colony of Western Australia, and to appoint Rates of Postage.

That the Governor, or acting Governor, shall have the right of appointing a Postmaster and Deputy Postmasters in the Colony, with their Salaries and Allowances.

That the Postmaster shall be required to conform to the Orders or Instructions of the Governor.

That Postmasters, or other persons employed, who shall wilfully open, embezzle, detain or delay any letter or Packet shall be made liable to the same pains and penalties as in England.

That all Rates of Postage shall be reserved to the use of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the public uses of this Colony.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,  
December 20, 1834.*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the GROUND, with the Buildings lately occupied by the Colonial Secretary's Department, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, on the 29th Instant, on the Premises.

*By His Excellency's command,*

PETER BROWN,

*Colonial Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

*Survey Office, Western Australia  
December 21, 1834*

HIS Excellency the Governor has granted the following Town and Suburban Allotments:-

**PERTH**

Y No. 1 -	Lydia Harrison
Y 10 -	Moses Stokes
Y 12 -	Rachel Stokes
Y 17 -	Hannah Leeder
Y 20 -	Martha F Leeder
Sub. 28 -	Thomas W Mews, conditionally
Sub. 29 -	William Glover

J S ROE  
*Surveyor General*

**GOVERNMENT NOTICE**

*NOTICE is hereby given, That the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Colony of Western Australia, will be held at the Court House, at Fremantle, on Thursday, the first day of January, 1835, at the hour of Nine in the Forenoon -*

*Dated the 16th day of December, 1834.*

A H STONE  
*Clerk of the Peace*

**ABOUT TO LEAVE THE COLONY**

MR & MRS JOHN COX hereby give notice, that they are about to leave the Colony.  
*Perth, December 26th.*

**TO BE SOLD**

THREE TOWN ALLOTMENTS on the banks of the Swan, adjoining the Cleikum Inn, Guildford. - For further particulars, apply to

MR MEWS  
*Mount Eliza*

**ON SALE**

**AT THE STORES OF THE  
UNDERSIGNED**

SUPERIOR Cape Madeira in pipes, half-pipes and quarter pipes; Superior Cape Hock in half aums; Almonds, Walnuts; Raisins, Apples; Pears; Apricots; Cognac Brandy; Jamaica Rum; Hollands Gin; Ditto in cases;

**PAGE 414**

Port Wine and fine Claret; London Stout in hhds; Ditto Ditto Bottles quarts and pints; London, Cape and Sydney Mould and Dip Candles; Sperm, Linseed and Salad Oils; Anchovy Sauce and Pickles; Dutch Cheese; Hops, (new Kentish); Blucher Boots; Men's and Women's Shoes; A great variety of Drapery, Haberdashery, Slops, Gentlemen's Clothing and Broad Cloth; Stationery; Nails of various sorts; Iron in bar and rod; Earthenware; Spades and various Tools; Tin and Pewter-ware; Canvas; Rope and Twine; Hair Brooms; Deal Plank; Glass Tumblers and Window Glass; Soap; &c, &c.

*Perth & Fremantle*  
G & L LEAKE  
*December 24*

**SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

Perth, Dec. 24, 1834

*In the Civil Court –*

LEWIS v MAYO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on Saturday the 10th of January next, at 12 o'clock, the Sheriff will cause to be put up for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, the following Property, (unless this execution is previously satisfied), subject to certain conditions:-

ALL the right of Defendant to a certain Boat named "Sarah," with rigging, complete.

All the right, Title, and Interest of the Defendant to 200 Acres of Land on the left bank of the Swan River, situate and being nearly opposite the town of Perth.

GEO FRED STONE

*Under Sheriff*

### TO PUBLICANS & OTHERS

*NOTICE is hereby given. That a General Annual Licensing Meeting of the District Justices will be held at the Justice Clerk's Office, Perth, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December instant, at 12 o'clock; and that a General Annual Licensing Meeting will be held at the Cleikum Inn, Guildford, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock; at which times and places all those in said Districts who purpose taking out Public House Licenses for the ensuing year, will attend.*

GEO FRED STONE

*Justices' Clerk*

*Perth, Dec 14th.*

### THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

*Ex the "ADAMS,"*

**ON SALE**

*by the*

**UNDERSIGNED:-**

*BRANDY, in various sized casks; Rum, ditto ditto; Drought Ale, in hhds; Irish Whiskey, in bottles; Port; Sherry; Bucellas; Claret; Chateau Morgaeux; Champagne; Red and Pearl Constantia; Brazilian, French, Italian, Dutch, and English Liguers; A general assortment of Medicines; Lavender-water; Huile Antique; Ato Rose; Writing Paper; Hams; Corks; Surgical Instruments; White and Brown Resin; Tooth Brushes and Powder, and various articles in Haberdashery.*

H E HALL

*Fremantle.*

### *General Post Office*

THE POSTMASTER apprises the Public, that in consequence of a Post-office Act coming into force at the commencement of the year, he can no longer continue the system of *booking the Postage for Letters*; but every facility will be given to the Country Settlers, as heretofore, in forwarding their letters, as they may direct, by private hand. An early arrangement will be made for the establishment of a Branch Post-office at Guildford.

---000---

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Colony, requests that all Persons who may be indebted to him will settle their accounts immediately; and that those who have any claims against him, will forward them for liquidation.

WILLIAM TANNER

*Woodbridge, Dec. 26*

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

---

"The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal"

27 December 1834

**ON THURSDAY, THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,  
AT PERTH,  
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,  
EX "DART:"-**

TEA in quarter and whole chests – Flour in barrels,  
Bacon and Hams,  
Indian Corn,  
Beef and Pork,  
Cheese,  
Rope,  
Candles, &c.

With a variety of Articles, samples of which will be shown at the time of Sale, and delivered according to the sample.

W SAMSON  
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE  
ARRIVAL**

FROM Sydney, on the 26th instant, having sailed from thence on the 6th October, the brig "Dart", Captain Griffin; touched at King George's Sound on the 7th Dec., and left on the 10th. General cargo – Passengers, cabin, Mr Henry Terry Sheldon, Mr James Walford, Mr W Knight. Steerage: James Thomson.

**DEPARTURE**

On the 24th instant, the Cutter "Isabella", navigated by Mr Dring, for Port Augusta – Sealing.

A MAIL is open for England, India, and the Cape, via the Mauritius.

**IMPORTS per "DART"**

**FROM SYDNEY**

Two cases hats, 200 bags maize, 48 boxes candles, 6 casks tongues, 10 boxes starch, 1 cask eggs, 1 case cheese, 11 barrels flour, 40 casks beef, 3 tons bacon, 50 kegs white-lead, 4 cases pipes, 4 kegs shot, 3 chain cables, 56 wool packs, 1 cask oatmeal, 1 case twine, 3 tons rope, 4 cases pickles, 20 boxes soap, 1 case steel mills, 40 casks pork, 2 chests tea, 4 half chests ditto, 34 quarter ditto ditto, 1 cask whiting, 1 ditto chalk, 2w casks blacking, 1 ditto blue, 14 cases glass, 1 ditto shot, 1 ditto brushes, 1 ditto mustard, 4 cases oil, 1 ditto paints, 1 ditto stationery, 1 bale ditto, 1 ditto lamp cotton, 1 case palm leaf hats, 40 casks beef, a mill (complete), 4 bales slops, 1 cask iron-work, 100 cases gin, 8 casks vinegar, 40 ditto bottled porter, 6 puncheons rum, 2 casks sugar, 20 ditto bottled ale, 22 casks wine, 30 casks ditto, 149 cedar boards, 13 packages drugs, 15 casks beef, 12 kegs tobacco, 1 case and 30 boxes cigars, 1 case shoes, 8 casks porter.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**

*We respectfully notify to our Subscribers, that the Quarterly and Annual Subscription to this Journal terminates with the present Number. The expenses attending its production place the Editor in the disagreeable position of earnestly soliciting an early liquidation of all outstanding Accounts.*

# THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1834

By the "Dart" from Sydney, we have our files of the Sydney Journals up to the 6th of October, and from Van Diemen's Land up to the 25th of July.

We have made some few extracts from each, which will be found in our present number, and purpose continuing to make such selections as will illustrate the position of affairs in the Sister Colonies.

As regards the general state of opinion respecting this Colony, we are happy to find, in despite of the malicious falsehoods which have been fabricated to our prejudice, we continue to retain the favourable consideration of our neighbours. Judging from the frequent allusions which are made to our *free* institutions, and enviable distinction as a free Colony, we should not be in the least surprised to find, in the course of a twelvemonth, that we have obtained a considerable accession to our numbers and capital, from the opposite side of the Island.

Mr Sherwin, of Sydney, we hear, has written to his Correspondent in this Colony, intimating his intention of visiting us in the "Australian", freighted with sheep. That gentleman expects to be able to put on board about 1200. We may look for his arrival about March next.

The "Freak" may also be expected from Sydney about the end of February, or beginning of March. Her cargo will principally consist of flour.

The "Caroline", Captain Briggs, has been chartered at Hobart Town for this port. There is every probability that she will arrive in the course of a week or ten days. She has been taken up by the Government, to convey to this Colony Major Deare of H.M.'s 21st Regt., with the complement of men (about 30) to complete the two companies stationed here.

The "Arranzau" was lying at Hobart Town in July.

Colonel Hanson, in the event of his having reached Hobart Town, from Calcutta, previously to the departure of the "Caroline", will, it is supposed, take his passage for this port in her, unless he should be induced to freight a vessel on his own account.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

*Held at the Council Chambers, at Perth,*

*On the 24th December, 1834.*

The orders of the day being read, -

His Excellency the Governor presented a Petition, emanating from the Publicans of Fremantle principally, (the name of only one publican at Perth being attached to it), praying a reduction

### PAGE 415

in the sum payable for a Public House License.

His Excellency then moved, that an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous and fermented Liquors by Retail," be read for the first time – Bill to be read a second time on Monday next.

Moved, that the Draft of a Bill to regulate the Postage of Letters in the Colony, be read a first time. Bill to be read a second time on Monday next.

His Excellency directed the Clerk of the Council to make a Minute, that on an early day it is His Excellency's intention to lay before the Council, a statement of the Revenue of the Colony with the Estimates of the Expenditure proposed for the ensuing year: a statement of the ways and means by which those objects may be provided for. Also, that it is His Excellency's intention, on that occasion, to submit a



Report which he expects to receive from the Commissioner of Public Roads, should it be in their power to complete the same.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The doors of the Council Chambers were thrown open at 12 o'clock, but few persons, however, attended, to witness the Proceedings.

### **IMPROVEMENTS AT PERTH**

Previously to the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday last, His Excellency gave an audience to the Inhabitants of the town of Perth, pursuant to notice, regarding the proposed improvements of the town; when it was arranged that about one-half of the expence which it would be necessary to incur to form footpaths along the main street should be defrayed by the Government, the remainder to be left to the occupants of allotments to complete by their own labor, or at their own cost. The proposal seemed to meet with general approval. It will be immediately acted upon.

Another important improvement in the town was then discussed, namely, the forming a road along the banks of the River. His Excellency offered to those who have allotments facing the water, the intervening ground between their allotments and high-water mark, which ground is all either valuable for the clay, or as garden ground, on the condition that they would form a suitable carriage-road. After some conversation upon the subject, it was arranged, that Mr Reveley, Civil Engineer, acting on the behalf of the holders of the allotments, should make such an estimate and proposal to the Government, as the inhabitants generally concurred in.

**THE HARVEST** – This year's harvest is nearly completed; it has turned out most abundant, much of the wheat yielding 67 lbs to the bushel. We have a sample before us from Mr Lennard's farm, on the Swan, which is allowed to be as fine wheat as any country can possibly produce. From the care taken with the seed, we are happy to find that almost all the wheat of this year's growth is free from smut or drake. The quantity of wheat grown in the Colony this year, we hope to be able to ascertain pretty accurately in the course of a few weeks; we will not therefore hazard a guess upon this important point, - suffice it to say, we are not aware of one single failure in the crops throughout the Colony.

Wheat still maintains its price – 15s per bushel.

### **OVERLAND EXPEDITION FROM SYDNEY TO SWAN RIVER**

A SCHEME having for its object the conveyance overland from Sydney to this Colony of Sheep, Horses and Cattle, on a very extensive scale, has been set on foot in the neighbouring Colonies, by Captain Bannister and Mr Clint, both late residents in this Colony, - and our Government, we are informed, have been solicited to extend their aid and countenance to the enterprise. No pecuniary assistance is required – but in consideration of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the capital risked in the endeavour to accomplish this desirable object, a recompense is sought in a grant in fee simple of a certain (we believe moderate) number of acres of land, in proportion to the capital embarked, and the several persons engaged in the expedition. The capital is rated at £10,000 and the persons comprising the Expedition, it is estimated, will amount to about twenty-four.

How far the local Government have the power, or are disposed to hold out encouragement to such a scheme, we will not stop to enquire:- the object is a laudable one, and we commend our quondam Settlers for originating a proposition which, should it be found practicable, is of the first importance to us, - and, emanating, as it does, from Captain Bannister, who was the first to penetrate through our distant wilds, it affords an assurance, were further confirmation required, to our neighbours and the friends of the Colony, that this Country possess advantages of a high order for the purposes to which this Expedition is directed, and further establishes the fact of the absence of pasturage on the Eastern coast for their rapidly extending flocks. The flocks and herds of New South Wales, it now appears, are driven as far as the Morumbidgee River for pasturage, and are increasing beyond the capabilities of the country to support. The sheep owners, it is represented to us, are constantly and anxiously looking for districts more advantageously situated.

Upon these considerations, coupled with a desire to be the first to traverse the unknown wilds of Australia, the project before us is founded; but looking at it dispassionately, we must admit, notwithstanding its many advantages to us, hampered as the Expedition will be with stock, we see but little prospect of the party successfully accomplishing their design further than the acquirement of a certain portion of our *dirty* acres, which, it is stipulated shall be given for the superabundant flocks and herds invested in the speculation. Captain Bannister has proved himself, in physical and mental requirements, fully competent to undertake what appears to us at present the stupendous task of exploring the Country between this and the Eastern coast; we should wish, therefore, to see his ability directed to this object alone, which would afford him ample compensation in honourable distinction, and, we are persuaded, a suitable reward for his exertions; but in the spirit of kindness we would solicit him to abandon the idea of penetrating through the Country with stock, at least until he has ascertained the practicability of the undertaking, by a previous survey of the intermediate Country. Liberal offers have been made at Sydney to afford every facility, both in the way of outfit and recompence, to those who might feel inclined to hazard the attempt to reach our coast overland, and we are fully satisfied that our community would not be backward in emulating the liberal sentiments of our Eastern neighbours, independent of the claims for consideration which the achievement of so arduous and meritorious a task would justly have upon the Home Government; to this object, therefore, we strenuously urge our esteemed friend to direct his attention, - it is enough for one man, or twenty four men, to do, - and he may safely leave the Colony, the interests of which he has thus warmly exposed, to the casual, but far from uncertain supply of stock by sea - a speculation less expensive, and accompanied by far less risk.

**ERRATUM** - In our list of Servants rewarded at the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society we committed an error, which, we regret to hear, has been the occasion of some uneasiness to the parties. - For "Ellen Smith," read "Ellen Scott."

### **THE COLONIAL BANK.** *(From the "Hobart Town Courier")*

The topic of general conversation in Hobart Town for the last week, has been the projected new bank, news of which was brought us by the "Bardaster". We are unable to lay before the reader the exact particulars of the arrangement, having as yet verbal information only to rely on. It appears, however, that an association of gentlemen of influence and capital in England, and under the immediate sanction and approval of the Home Government, have resolved upon establishing a bank on a liberal footing, the head quarters of which will be at Sydney, with branches in Hobart Town, Launceston, Swan River, and at Newcastle, New South Wales. The amount of chartered Colonial Bank capital proposed to start with in Hobart Town is said to be £400,000, which will be lent out on good securities to the settlers on interest or discount of 7½ per cent. It is said also that like our present banks a deposit not only of the colonial but the military fund will be placed in it, and that the bank will pay an interest of 4 per cent (double of that proposed in the new London banks) on all deposits, whether of the government or the public, of a certain amount left in the bank for a certain defined period.

Now if this be the case and the institution be really a liberal one - if the proprietors start with a benevolent desire to benefit the colony and thereby the mother country - contenting themselves with a small profit (indeed on the present footing they can scarcely look for any profit for some years to come - all new undertakings must have some time to be productive) if the amount of money proposed be in reality brought in the shape of coin into the colony - we do not for a moment hesitate to say, that it will be a real and positive good. The value of shares in our present banks (which all must candidly allow have been for years the main prop and salvation of the colony) will of necessity suffer some depreciation. But the price of land and as a matter of course the price of all other articles both of labor and the products of labor with the exception of imported goods will be materially increased. A spur powerful and permanent will be given to industry throughout the island - and what is perhaps of more value than all the other advantages put together, the iniquitous trade of exorbitant private discounting will be annihilated.

But if the association should turn out a knot of cloze-fisted, iron-hearted money lenders, with worse than Jewish views and intentions - if it should prove merely a subscription company, with a large nominal amount of capital like the bubble ones, holding out only a few thousands as a decoy, and paying like the Van Diemen's Land Company and others only a trifling mite of each share, instead of coming out as a bona fide

bankers should do with their hard cash at the back of their paper circulation – or if even they should do so and are all that is fair, candid and liberal, if we colonists do not husband our resources – if we are not most careful, industrious and economical – if we do not dread debt as the loss of liberty, and strive by every nerve to extricate ourselves from it – and above all if we do not educate our children – the very facilities which the proposed bank will afford us, would be our ruin and destruction.,

---000---

The sheep sold by Mr John Paul, at Bathurst, on the 17th September, 1834, fetched the following prices, viz :-

154 Ewes with Lambs a month old,	22s each
511 Ewes in Lamb,	20s do.
191 Yearling Ewes,	16s do.
315 Yearling Wethers,	18s 6d

*Sydney Herald*

---000---

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the “Tasmanian,” and appearing with many others upon the subject of Prison discipline, evinces the enviable situation in which we are placed:-

*To the Editor of the Tasmanian and Review.*

SIR, - The whole Colony has reason to rejoice at the decision of the Transportation Committee, as mentioned in your last for you may depend upon it, the “*penal settlement*” character of these Colonies, is a millstone round their necks, which effectually prevent their obtaining their rights of Free Institutions. Look at Swan River. Depend upon it, that poor as that Colony is, her camposition being free from penal settlement ship, she commands infinitely greater attention in Britain, than does either this or the great Sister Colony, with all its wealth. Thus it is, that while we are here subjected to the report of the Crown Lawyers, whether we shall possess, even the ordinary right of Trial by Jury, the Colonists of the Swan River are in full enjoyment of every privilege of Englishmen. The people are greatly indebted to your exertions to free them from being as they are, in fact, gaolers and executioners – and the day when the report of the Transportation Committee shall be carried into effect, ought to be celebrated in the Colony as a Jubilee. Yours

A LATE SWAN SETTLER

**PAGE 416**

## **THE NEW COLONY TO THE SOUTHWARD IN ANTICIPATION**

*(From the “Australian”)*

If the project then thrives we shall at once have another market open for our cattle, sheep and horses, and for numerous articles which can be supplied hence cheaper than from England, - we shall have a resting place, a half-way house, on the voyage to Swan River, - a new port for our coasters, the nursery of seamen,- - a new field for mercantile speculation, - a new society for Englishmen to visit, - a nation rising near us with liberal institutions, to whose prosperity we may point, when we claim a participation in the same.

But if the Colony fails, it can hardly prove less advantageous to us. For a time we shall have fed them, and a great portion of the capital embarked in their settlement, will find its way to our Eastern coast. But what is of more importance, we shall have hosts of young able-bodied, moral, and industrious labourers flocking for employment to the elder Colony, increasing our population and laying the foundation of a virtuous peasantry.

## **A BUSH LEVEE**

In the removal of the establishment to King George’s Sound, the vessel touched at Swan River of which young colony Dr Wilson, whose active habits and arduous spirit of enquiry did not allow him to lose the smallest opportunity of acquiring useful information, gives a very lively and unbiased account. The

following graphic description of *a levee in the bush*, held by the Governor Captain now Sir James Stirling, struck us as being extremely characteristic of the young colony.

“The news having spread that the Governor was in the camp, he was surrounded by many individuals; and as I had never before seen a levee held in the open air, I retired a little and lay down to observe the ceremony. I thought I could observe in the Governor’s countenance some annoyance that he had been thus caught, but being so, he assumed an air of determination to be as civil and condescending as possible. Many passengers had arrived by the “Atwick”, who, it appears, were now to be presented. The first as a gigantic, fierce-looking gentleman, dressed, I suppose, in the newest London fashion, who had evidently been at some pains with his toilette, and it appears that he considered himself of no small importance, - I thought at first he was ill-adapted for the line of life he was about to enter into, yet if he took as much pains to cultivate the land as he appeared to have successfully bestowed on the culture of his whiskers, he might surpass those less careful in their attire, especially as his martial frown might keep his servants in obedience. Next came a pert-looking, smartly dressed gentleman, who seemed to plume himself on his white kid gloves, neatly tied cravat, well-polished boots, and scented handkerchief. It appeared as if he might have been more at home behind the counter of a fashionable London repository, distributing ribbons and lace to the fair damsels, than wandering about the wilds of Australia in a fruitless search of land, abounding in ready-made houses and growing corn. Next came a stout looking personage, having all the appearance of a substantial English yeoman, whose jolly features, albeit a little shrunk from his sea-fare, indicated a long acquaintance with beef and ale; he had not told half his story, when he was interrupted (contrary to all the rules of etiquette), by the dapper-looking *gemman*, who doubtless thought his conversation more agreeable to his Excellency, but he was in turn interrupted by the yeoman, who appeared determined to have his say out; then came a modest-looking young man, who presented two letters to his Excellency, and then looked round at the surrounding throng, with an expression of face that seemed to say “my fortune is made.” He seemed confirmed in this, by a few civil words from his Excellency, who put the letters in his pocket, perhaps never to be opened, or, if so, not attended to – the common fate of letters of introduction: poor fellow, thought I, your life is rather new. Many more had an interview, the greater part of whom did not appear adapted to undergo the privations and fatigue necessarily attendant on settling in a new country, even under the most favorable circumstances.

“His Excellency was evidently tired long before the conclusion of the ceremony; but as he could not bow them out of the drawing room, not to deny himself he was obliged to back astern, which he did with much dexterity, until he came to a spot of swampy ground, where he could not be surrounded, which he jumped over, bowed courteously to the assembled throng, and walked away as fast as a s decorum would permit, fearful that he might be overtaken before he reached the boat, which, as soon as he entered, was pulled with all speed towards Perth.” – *A new Work*.

## THE CONVICT SYSTEM

(From the *Sydney Herald*)

Such is the rapid increase of crime in this hopeful country, that proposals, we learn, have been made for the purchase of a vessel, now in harbour, to be employed as a hulk, for the confinement of doubly and trebly convicted felons sent us from Great Britain. The purchase has probably been already effected. Villainy, it would appear, is on the increase, and villains multiply at so rapid a rate, and so disproportionate to their numbers and turpitude, are the means of securing them, that a second hulk is found necessary to hold them, till they can be sent to the Penal Settlements of this *reformatory* Colony. The honest, industrious, and taxed free inhabitants are likely to become chargeable with their cost as well as their maintenance, and with the funds for *conviction* and *re-conviction*, and the monstrous establishments to which such an inefficient system gives birth. It must now be obvious to the Colonists, that if we place the convict system on one side, and a free population on the other, the one is an abominable system of misrule and gross depravity, and that the other is the only system by which this country can gain a standing among the British Colonies.

Before this purchase of a hulk therefore is effected, it is to be hoped that a change or abolition of the present Convict system will take place. If the cost is placed on this Colony, we have no right to bear it; if on the Mother Country, she should be told of its inutility if the Country were under a superior mode of discipline. Let the Ministry, therefore, give directions for a *Commission of Enquiry* into the present Convict System, - a Commission of disinterested persons to decide upon the question, whether this Colony has not taken its standing, by the wealth and intelligence of its free inhabitants, amongst the more important dependencies of

Britain. We demand a candid enquiry upon these points, and if the verdict is given in favour of the Emigrants and Native born, we shall soon experience the withdrawal of Convicts; and free labor will flourish in this Country, as it has done in every free Colony under the British Crown.

## **DEATH OF DOCTOR WARDELL**

(From the "Sydney Herald.")

The death of Dr Wardell, by the hands of an assassin, has caused great sensation in the public mind. After a long residence in the Colony, and after an active life of professional exertion, he has been destroyed, when about to return to the Mother Country with an independent fortune.

The circumstances attending his death, occasion much anxiety to his friends, and the whole Emigrant Community, who are individually not safe in person or property, if they attempt to oust Bandits, or if they make the slightest attempt to enforce obedience by the arm of the Law.

In no Country is life so insecure as in this – the Convict Servants being, in numerous instances, the first to destroy it. Let us look back and witness the scenes of atrocious murders that have been perpetrated under such circumstances. We see the murder of Mr Clements; of Mr M'Intyre, by his Convict Servant; of Captain Payne; of Mr Campbell, at his own door; of Captain Waldron, by his female Convicts; of Captain Logan, through the instrumentality of Blacks, incited by runaway Convicts; and many other individuals of a more lowly rank in life. Each instance of the kind proves that the Convict System, with its attendant Satellite, the Convict Government, is bad, and must be speedily remedied.

On Thursday last, the remains of Dr Wardell were conveyed to the burial place of Sydney, followed by a large concourse of friends. As a professional man engaged in nearly every lawsuit in the Supreme Court, he was known by a great number of persons of all classes in the Colony. This, and his untimely fate, has excited general sympathy. Every settler feels that in the present state of the country, the sooner a respectable man makes his last will the better, as he has no security that he may not be the next victim of the outlaw's bullet.

We have been informed that Dr Wardell was a native of Yorkshire. Having studied for the legal profession with assiduity, we first hear of Dr Wardell in a public character, as Editor of the Statesman Newspaper, which was distinguished for the excellence of its Law Reports. It was also distinguished for its Ultra Whiggism, at a time when it was neither safe nor profitable to profess opposition to Government. Having sold his share in the paper, and received the degree of Doctor of Letters he accompanied Mr Wentworth on his return to the Colony, and at once established his reputation as a lawyer.

Soon after their arrival, a weekly Journal named the Australian was commenced. As this Journal advocated liberal measures in a style which astounded the Colonists, its circulation rapidly rose, and copious extracts were made from it in the English Journals. It served to draw the attention of the British public and Ministry to this Colony, and to the conduct of its public officers, when reproached for conduct unworthy of their station or injurious to the community. Dr Wardell was the first Journalist who pointed out the interests of the Colonists, by shewing them the position they held in reference to the Mother Country.

Having secured a pressure of professional business, which wholly engaged his attention, Dr Wardell sold the Australian, and quitted the field of public controversy.

Dr Wardell's death we consider a public injury of the worst kind. Returning to England in the prime of life, perfectly acquainted with Colonial interests and parties, his representations must have been useful. A Whig of long standing, he must have inspired confidence in a Whig Ministry, and from his knowledge of the convict system, now obviously seen and acknowledged, by all parties, to be the only obstacle to a House of Assembly, it is reasonable to think that this would have been the chief point on which he would have dwelt for the relief of the Colony. But this sphere of utility is reserved for some other individual, since it appears that no trust can be placed in ministerial Colonial Agents General, whom we pay as our servants, but who treat us as their slaves. The Colonial *Executive*, with all their police, mounted and on foot, are, it appears, inadequate to our protection. This cannot be otherwise, while the spirit of our existing Laws are injurious to the Emigrant Colonist and the Native born. Let us therefore make exertions to dispense with one-half of the

funds swallowed up by the existing government, and expend it on local volunteers, train-bands, and yeomanry, as in the old Colonies of America, to afford a safeguard and protection for our lives and property.

**MARKET PRICES  
RETAIL**

Bacon, per lb, -	Rice, per lb, -
Hams, ditto, 1s 8d	Wine, Cape, per gallon, 4s 6d
Butter (salt), 1s 6d	Rum, ditto, 14s
Bread, 4lb loaf, 2s 2d	Brandy, ditto, 16s
Beef, (salt), per lb, 6d (fresh), 1s 6d	Gin, ditto, 16s
Mutton, per lb, 1s 6d	Sugar, per lb, 8d
Kangaroo, per lb, 10d	Tea, per lb, 10s
Pork, (fresh), per lb, 1s 3d (salt), 8d	Potatoes, per lb, 3½d
Cheese, Sydney, per lb, ditto, English, -	Cabbages, each, 3d
Coffee, per lb, 2s	Flour, per lb, 6d
Eggs, per doz, 3s	Wheat, per bushel, 15s
Milk, per quart, 8d	Hay, per ton, £10
Fowls, each, 3 a	Soap, per lb, 1s
Wild-fowl – pigeon, 9d; duck, 2s; teal, 1s;	Starch, per lb, 4s 6d
Swan, 6 a 8s	Tobacco, per lb, 2s
Dried fruits, per lb, 14d	Vinegar, per gallon, 5s
Raisins, per lb, 11d	Gunpowder, per lb, 6s
Oil, per gallon, 10s	Shot -
	Ale and porter, per doz, 15s

**EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
CHARLES MACFAULL,  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, PERTH**

*Terms of Subscription:- 10s 6d per Quarter, if paid in advance; or, 12s if paid at the end of the Quarter.  
Single number One shilling.*

*Terms of Advertisements: For Eight lines 3s 6d and 3d per line above this number.*

## Copyright, Disclaimer and License Agreement

You are licensed by the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc & the Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group to use The CD "The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal. January to December 1834" on the following terms:

1. A purchaser of a copy of the CD "The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal. January to December 1834" is licensed to use these files on any computer, which is installed on the premises of the purchaser.
2. Only a single copy may be made of the CD solely for backup or archival purposes. But no copy may be taken away from the premises of the purchaser. The files on the CD may be copied to the hard drive of a network server for simultaneous access by two or more computers on the premises of the purchaser.
3. The purchaser may print selected data for their personal use only. Downloading of large quantities of data or the on selling of any data is not permitted.
4. The licence does not permit the copying of any information from this database for inclusion in any other publicly available material including electronic or telecommunication transfers.
5. You may not disassemble, modify reverse-engineer, adapt, decompose, translate or create derivative works based upon the Software or the Documentation or any part thereof in any way whatsoever.

### **Copyright:**

The Data © 2010 Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc & the Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group.

Design © 2010 Bellamon Software Solutions & Swan Genealogy

ISBN: 1 876813 26 4

### **Disclaimer:**

While every effort is made to ensure that the installation and running of this CD is error free, the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc nor the Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group does not warrant that "The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal. January to December 1834" will meet your requirements, or that its operation will be uninterrupted or error free. All care has been taken in regard to the transcription of the "The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal" January to December 1834 but the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc & the Swan River Pioneers 1829-1838 Special Interest Group makes no guarantee that the data is accurate.

## Other Publications

Passenger Arrivals and Departures in the Swan River Colony 1826-1838

Colonial Secretary's Office – Inward Correspondence 1829-1832

First Families of the Swan River Colony 1829-1838

The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal 1833

These CD's are available from the Western Australian Genealogy Society, Unit 6 – 48 May Street, Bayswater, WA 6053 or

<http://wags.org.au/o/bookshop-catalogue.html>

### **Future Publications**

Quarter Sessions and Criminal Records 1829-1835

Colonial Secretary's Office – Inward Correspondence 1833-1835