

Western Australian Almanac
1842

Lent by Mr T. O'Rourke to
W.A. Historical Exhibition 1929

For Mrs Masters

With The Compiler

Edwards

*Tis time to go to bathe
I won't go today beca*

THE
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1842,

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE,
OR LEAP YEAR.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
A NATIVE GRAMMAR.

PERTH,
EDITED AND PRINTED BY C. MACFAULL,
PERTH GAZETTE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

PREFACE.

THE compiler, in presenting this work to the public, begs to solicit that degree of indulgence which should be extended to a new undertaking, this being the first ALMANACK published in the Colony. The delay in the publication, and the curtailment of much useful information collected for this work, are to be attributed to the absence of sufficient compositors in the Colony to admit of any unusual exertion being made in the operative department.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties which have presented themselves in the course of publication, the compiler flatters himself, the material he has collected will be found of value to the new emigrant, and his brother colonists, to whom he consigns this work, with

an assurance that it will prove a faithful guide in all matters of interest connected with the Colony.

It remains for him now to express his acknowledgements for the ready assistance received from the heads of departments, and the kindness of His Excellency Governor Hutt, in allowing him access to the various statistical returns collected in the several offices. To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Peter Brown, Esq., and the Hon. the Surveyor General, J. S. Roe, Esq., he is indebted for the facilities afforded him; and to the latter gentleman, for obligingly arranging the tables which form the calendar.

The NATIVE GRAMMAR appended to this work, it is conceived, will meet with approval, and will be highly serviceable to the colonists at large in their intercourse with the aborigines of this territory.

Perth, December 31, 1841.

Mr W Waters

INTRODUCTION.

"THE Colony of Western Australia, as defined by Her Majesty's Commission, includes all that portion of New Holland which is situated to the westward of 129° of longitude; its greatest length is therefore 1,280 miles from North to South, and 800 miles East to West."

The Geographical position of this Colony is so well known, and the advantages of its locality have been so often reiterated and admitted, that we may spare ourselves both time and space in the recapitulation.

The established districts of the Colony, in which the troops are stationed on detachment, under the control of the Commandant, Major Irwin, K.H., are, —Perth, King George's Sound, Narpund, Kojonup, Leschenault, Vasse, Augusta, Williamsburgh, Dale, York, Ellen's Brook (at the head of the Swan), Pinjarrarah, Canning, and Rottnest. It has not been found requisite to make the town of Fremantle a military station. The population of each of the

places enumerated, exclusive of the military,
is given in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.
Perth and its environs.....	480	397
Fremantle and its environs.....	237	179
Rottnest (exclusive of native prisoners)..	1	3
Swan, above Peninsula,.....	318	214
York.....	173	68
Toodyay.....	95	34
Plantagenet (King George's Sound)....	109	48
Augusta and Vasse.....	64	38
Bunbury, and environs,.....	139	38
Canning.....	24	18
Murray.....	60	17
Williams.....	6	
Total.....	1,706	1,054

Perth is the seat of Government, and it will be seen numbers about one-third of the whole population of the Colony. The site for the Capital, on the banks of the Swan, adjacent to Melville water, was judiciously selected, as an abundance of building material is at hand, and the supply of excellent water inexhaustible. Independently of these advantages, the situation is picturesque and salubrious. It is open to the south-westerly winds, so refreshing during the summer months, and is protected from the influence of the boisterous north-westerly winds during the winter months. A more pleasant retreat for the Indian, or the man of capital, can scarcely be named, but our buildings, we regret to state, are not sufficiently extended to afford those comforts persons of this class would expect; however, by submitting to temporary inconvenience, their tastes in this respect

can be administered to, and their wants supplied. A demand for the employment of mechanics and artisans on extensive buildings would soon bring them into active operation; and we must add, that this Colony possesses as good workmen as can be met with in any of the Colonies. This class is not numerous, but their exertions are equal to the accomplishment of the designs on hand, as well as the prospective works to be undertaken in the town for the next twelve months. The assistance of labourers, however, will be required. The prices of all articles of consumption are now approaching to a more ordinary level, the person, therefore, of limited means, may enjoy the benefit of the climate without a heavy tax upon his purse; the apprehension to the contrary, it is suspected, has deterred many from visiting us. The public buildings at Perth are,—the Government House, Commissariat Store, Colonial Offices, Court House, Officer's and Soldier's Barracks, Hospital, Wesleyan Chapel, and new Church; the walls of the Church are only partially finished. The Wesleyan Chapel is a neat edifice, and was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, 2nd January. Divine Service is performed by the Colonial Chaplain as heretofore in the Court House, pending the completion of the new Church. For the works in progress see page 55.

The town of Fremantle is our sea-port; inhabitants, 416. The public buildings are few, the principal one is the Jail on Arthur's Head; a Church, as well as a Wesleyan Chapel, are in progress. There are

numerous dwelling houses, more to be admired for the domestic comfort they afford than exterior architectural display.

On the banks of the Swan, above Guildford, there are several farms, occupied chiefly by the growers of grain, and other farm produce, for the supply of the town and home consumption. The buildings on either side of the River are substantial, and the granaries, stock-yards, and out-offices, are of such a character as has claimed for them the admiration of most visitors from the neighboring Colonies for their strength, durability, and systematic arrangement.

York and Toodyay districts, situated to the eastward of Perth, are our principal sheep-walks. These districts being considered, on their first discovery, principally adapted for sheep pasture, the settlers directed their attention to that object in particular. However, further experience proving the productiveness of the soil for various sorts of grain, especially wheat, barley, and oats, with the growing strength of the settlers, their cultivation was adopted, and with great success. The kitchen gardens are also very productive. The potatoe, however, we are informed, does not thrive so well as with us on the Swan. The causes are said to be various,—the first is, the selection of aspect, which it is strongly recommended should be westerly; the second is, the want of judgment in the fitness of seed. It should be in a growing state—sprout well out—and should be put into the ground at the latter end of July. For a second crop, seed from the first, taken up in November or

December, should be planted in Jannary. The ground for both crops must be highly manured. Barley and oats should be got in in April or May, wheat immediately after. The farmer returns, on good soil · barley, 40 bushels to the acre; oats, 50 to 60 bushels; wheat, 20 bushels Chevalier barley and the skinless oat, are highly recommended for these districts. The same descriptions of oat, and wheat, make splendid hay, and every farmer who regards the condition of his flock, will furnish himself with this requisite. It is most valuable at the lambing season. In good flocks, the average drop of lambs is 95 per cent. These districts have not been sensibly affected by any change; the past three years have been uniform. The description of the sheep generally, running throughout this country, is of the finest; there are very few coarse-wooled sheep.

We may here appropriately introduce a return of the number of acres under cultivation, produce, stock, &c., up to the end of September last, throughout the Colony:—

PRODUCE.

Wheat.....	1,899 acres
Barley.....	335 "
Oats.....	130 "
Rye	33 "
Green crops.....	187 "
Hay.....	706 "
Gardens.....	225 "

Total..... 3,515 acres.

STOCK.

Horses.....	858	Sheep.....	48,551
Horned Cattle.....	2,917	Goats.....	5,547
Pigs.....	1,918		

Price of Wheat, 11s. 6d. per bushel; Barley, 12s.; Oats, 8s.; Rye, 10s.; Hay per ton, £8.

The inhabitants on the Canning River are not numerous, but, by their exertions, the town of Fremantle, and the shipping, are in a great measure supplied with the required products from their farms.

The Murray has been proved one of the finest districts for stock, horned cattle, &c., but sheep do not thrive so well. The Vasse is equally commended for its cattle runs; and the dairy produce transmitted to this quarter for sale satisfactorily confirm the several opinions expressed of its character as a grazing country. Bunbury, and its environs, including the possessions of the Australind Company, embrace many thousand acres of available land, but their capabilities have not been sufficiently tested to form any opinion of their extent. The Williams district, about 50 miles in the interior, borders on this land, and here, from the result of experience, we may state, flocks in considerable numbers may be depastured. The district of Plantagenet, commonly known as King George's Sound, presents us but few features to notice further than its unequalled harbour, and the diligent application of the settlers to supply the wants of the numerous vessels which visit this port.

To all these several stations the attention of the

emigrants can be safely directed; and if they exercise but common discernment, coupled with due application and diligence, they may be safely invited to participate in a share of that prosperity which has crowned the exertions of the early settlers. The present emigrant, it must be borne in mind, enters upon his occupation with great advantages: the road is laid open to him—the faults of early experience have been corrected—the stock and sheep for his farm can be obtained at one-half the original cost—and his stores can now be protected from the many casualties which occasioned, in earlier days, not alone considerable loss, but most vexatious disappointment and delay.

This Colony presents also a favorable opening for the employment of labour; the supply, however, should be gradually kept up, and the selection should be made from a class of good working, steady men. About 200 men and women would suffice for our present wants, but, as emigrants with capital arrive, these wants will naturally increase. The rate of wages at the present time,—mechanics, 8s. to 10s. per day; labourers, 5s. per day; farm servants, 20l. to 30l. a year, with board and lodging, the wages varying with their qualifications; shepherds, 40l. a year, with board and lodging; domestic servants, 15l. to 20l. a year. The introduction of emigrants with capital, and the gradual influx of labour, are two of the most important objects now to be attained; indeed, from the rapid increase of our home resources, unless the stream continues to flow, the Colony, in

the possession of abundance, will be materially retarded in its progress by the depreciation in the value of stock, farm produce, and every other commodity.

The imports of the past year have been very considerable, 103 vessels having entered our port, averaging 30,000 tons, but, until a Custom House be established, and an *ad valorem* duty imposed on all imports, no correct account can be given either with respect to quantity or value. The same difficulty presents itself in forming an estimate of the exports, but, as nearly as it can be ascertained, we may state that our export of wool during the last year has been 100,000 lbs. weight.

The few criminal prosecutions which have occurred through a series of years, may be attributed to the full employment of the colonists in the various branches of industry; and we can state, with great satisfaction, that poverty is unknown. The beggar's petition is never heard. Long may this happy state of things prevail.

Our position with regard to the Aborigines of the territory is fully and satisfactorily conveyed in the following report, addressed by the Protector of natives to his Excellency, Governor Hutt; we may, therefore, dismiss this subject with a reference to this valuable communication, and a recommendation of a useful Native Grammar, appended to this publication:—

Perth, December 31, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report, ending Dec. 31, 1841. In its perusal, I trust that His Excellency will not consider that the satisfactory promise held out in my report for the year 1840 has been belied, but, on the contrary, I

should hope it will be admitted that the seeds scattered during the first year of my duties as Protector, have produced a harvest as satisfactory and abundant, under existing circumstances, as could fairly have been anticipated.

With the exception of the gross outrage of the murder of Mr. Layman, at the Vasse, in February last, the period included in this report has been unmarked, throughout my widely extended district, by any native aggression on the person or property of the settlers, while, on the other hand, it has not elapsed without evident proofs of the advantages accruing from the present system of management, and of the influence we are daily acquiring over the minds of the aborigines.

This influence, so important in its results, may doubtless be attributed partly to fear, the hope of reward, or other such motives, but I have also reason to believe that our mild treatment, our undeviating good faith in all transactions with the natives, and the conviction that neither time nor space can eventually avert the punishment of crime, have each and all combined to produce the beneficial effects here alluded to.

It is also gratifying to observe, that the protection afforded to the native, by "dressing him in a little brief authority," is neither undervalued, nor deemed of trifling importance. A fact in point has lately fallen within my observation. Boo rar, a native Canning mountain-man, by his zeal and activity in the apprehension of several notorious native offenders, had rendered himself so obnoxious that his life had been repeatedly menaced by members of his own and the neighboring tribes; a spear-wound having even been inflicted on him. In this extremity, Boo-rar adopted the sole course which in his opinion could effectually shield him from the vengeance of his countrymen, and his safety has been ensured by his recent appointment to the office of constable on the Canning River.

No fact can more triumphantly bear out this assertion of our growing influence over the native population than the late capture of the native Men-dik (alias Ni-co-la), in the Canning district; official notice of which appeared in the Government Gazette of Sept. 9, 1841. In the month of July, 1839, this man had murdered an unoffending European lad with the design of driving away the flock under his charge. In vain,

at the time of the occurrence, had parties both of the military and settlers scoured the country, all search was ineffectual; and thus, for a period of more than two years, had the murderer successfully baffled all attempts at his apprehension.

In this dilemma, having on previous minor occasions satisfactorily tested the efficiency of the native constables, and judging that no fitter occasion could be found for proving their capabilities and eventual utility, I assembled these functionaries from their several districts, and despatched them with positive orders to seize the said Mendik alive. Within ten days the murderer was brought in, chained to the wrist of a native constable; at the Quarter Sessions he was found guilty on his own confession, and ultimately paid with his life the penalty of this offence.

Such examples of our retributive justice must surely produce a deep moral effect on the minds of the aborigines, more especially when occurring so long after the commission of the crime, and effected through the instrumentality of their own countrymen.

To Mr. Edward Hester, of the Canning, who voluntarily accompanied the party of constables, much praise is due, as to his watchful superintendence subsequent to his capture the prisoner's safe arrival in Perth must be mainly attributed. I have the pleasure of informing his Excellency, that the execution of the said Men-dik (alias Ni-co-la) has been productive of effects equally beneficial as in the cases of Dod-jeep and Bar-bong, who suffered death for the murder of Mrs. Cook, at York, in 1840. A stern moral lesson has been inculcated, and I am inclined to believe, that henceforth the lives, if not the property, of Europeans will be held sacred by the natives of the settled districts of the Colony.

In September, I visited the convict establishment at Rottneet. The health of the prisoners since my last visit (a period of some months, owing to the tempestuous weather during the winter season) had been uninterruptedly good—their general appearance was cheerful and contented,—the superintendent's report of their conduct satisfactory, while the great progress, both in building and agricultural improvements, needed no comment on their habits of active industry, or the zeal and energy of Mr. Vincent, the Superintendent.

I have endeavoured at all times to inculcate the idea of the inviolability of all natives either when acting as guides, or in any way immediately under our protection, and this injunction is likely to be permanently impressed on the minds of the aborigines by the recent capture of the native Wi-war for the deliberate murder of a Canning man (Dy-ung) while acting as guide to some soldiers of the 51st Regt. The prisoner will be tried on the capital charge at the ensuing sessions.

From these details of the success of our coercive measures towards the adult native population, it is gratifying for me to direct his Excellency's attention to the progress we are, perhaps insensibly, but really rapidly making in the civilization of the juvenile branches of the native community.

Our day and Sunday schools now number upwards of thirty-three children of either sex, all of whom have made considerable progress in spelling and reading. Sand-boxes for teaching the rudiments of writing on the Lancasterian principle, have been introduced, and promise to prove a source, not merely of amusement, but of future improvement.

The children in the employ of the inhabitants of Perth, continue to give perfect satisfaction, and it is gratifying to observe, that the demand for their services is greater than the possible supply.

To the active co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Smithies, and the committee of management, as also to the patient zeal of Mr. Armstrong, the teacher, much of the good produced must be attributed.

It is a subject of real gratification to find, that the advantages derivable from these juvenile institutions, are commencing to be appreciated in other districts of the colony.

A school on nearly a similar footing to that of its progenitor at Perth, has lately been established at Guildford, where twenty-one native children are in daily attendance, nearly all of whom are in the service of the settlers at Guildford, or in the vicinity. The teacher of this school, Mr. Abraham Jones, to whom an allowance of £20 per annum for a school-room, has been granted by the Local Government, appears, by his knowledge of the habits and manners of the aborigines, to be well

fitted for his present occupation, and extremely zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Within the limits of our town sites, and locations, native fights and disturbances, have either wholly ceased, or are of such rare occurrence as to form exceptions to the generally peaceable demeanour of the aborigines, and are invariably visited with severe punishment.

The late quarter is also memorable as the era of an event likely, if systematically followed up, to be productive of great future changes and amelioration in the domestic habits of the natives of Western Australia. I allude to the first marriage celebrated according to the forms of the christian church between two aboriginal natives. By some it may possibly be urged that in the present unenlightened state of the aborigines, the experiment (for such only it professes to be) was premature. It was not however adopted without a careful deliberation on its probable results, and few parties perhaps could have been better selected, than the two individuals in question as the precursors of a future generation of native legitimacy. Both have been for upwards of two years domiciliated in the service of our Perth settlers, and consequently to a certain extent unfitted to return, even if so disposed to the privations of the bush. The young man, more especially, is remarkable for his tractability, uniform good conduct, and apparent appreciation of the comforts of civilized life.

The marriage ceremony, and the previous rite of baptism, were not administered, until the solemn nature of the engagements they were on the eve of contracting were first repeatedly explained in a style suited to their very limited comprehension. The Government has communicated its intention of presenting the couple with a town allotment in fee-simple, unalienable, and to devolve to their legitimate descendants, and through the liberality of their Wesleyan friends, a comfortable temporary residence has been provided, until their own grant is ready for location.

As there may be some who would object to the above experiment as premature, I would name the following prospective advantages, as, I trust an amply sufficient justification. Nearly

the whole of the children of either sex, belonging to the Perth and the neighbouring tribes, from the age of 6 to 15, are at present domiciliated as servants with the inhabitants. Amongst these, the girls, with scarcely an exception, have, according to custom, been from their birth affianced to blood relatives,—generally old men already married. It is almost needless to observe, that from such unions too frequently arise infidelity, quarrels, and bloodshed. To resign girls, after having been brought up in comparative luxury and civilization, to the arms of savages, old enough to be their grandsires, and to the rigorous privations of the bush, would be evidently the refinement of cruelty, and destructive of all our anxious labors and expence on their account. Our object therefore is to endeavour to overthrow a custom so opposed to nature, and common sense, and to effect, when time and circumstances may render them expedient, suitable unions between the juvenile natives now in training in our establishments. To obviate however any charge of injustice towards the original proprietors of these girls, gratuities of flour will be distributed to them at stated intervals, and the reason for such distribution distinctly explained.

Again,—by the introduction of the ceremony of marriage amongst the natives so immediately under our charge, and the enforcement of its regulations, polygamy, that native curse, will gradually become extinct and the women will become something better than the degraded creatures,—the mere domestic drudges which they are at present.

From the children of the rising generation,—of that generation now in training in our families and schools,—can we alone hope for the fruits of our exertions; and surely I am justified in urging even the possibility of such results, above alluded to, as an ample apology (if apology indeed be needed) for the introduction of the experiment of legally solemnizing native marriages.

I have but just returned from a visit to the Canning, Murray, Australind, and Leschenault districts. I found the natives suffering severely from a disease, similar in its effects to the European *influenza*. Some deaths had occurred, chiefly among the aged, or very young children. On my return to Perth, I found that the same disease had manifested itself in that neigh-

bourhood, and within the last few days, several natives have fallen victims. In Fremantle also, it had made serious ravages.

The quiet of the several districts above mentioned was undisturbed, and a mutual good feeling seems daily to be more and more established between the colonists and the aborigines.

As herdsmen on several of the farms, and as guides to travellers, and surveying parties in the bush, the natives are especially useful, but I regret, that their wandering habits, and abhorrence of any fixed occupation, still oppose insuperable obstacles, to any systematic civilization of the adult population. In the summer season particularly, when roots and other food are easily procurable, the daily rations issued to the native constables are found an insufficient inducement to keep them from the bush. To attempt to extract any thing assimilating to daily, or systematic labor, from the adults of such a class, is hopeless.

In spite however of these and similar obstacles, naturally incidental to any attempt at engrafting civilization on the stem of native barbarism, the good work, is silently but surely progressing, and I believe that the day is not far distant, when the Colonists will reap the fruits of their exertions, and of that kind treatment which has, with few exceptions, invariably characterized their relations with the aborigines of Western Australia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES SYMMONS,

Protector of Natives.

To the Honorable the }
Colonial Secretary. }

Since writing the above (the delivery of which into the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's office has been delayed, through indisposition) I regret to be compelled to notify to His Excellency, the death, on the third of January, of the native John Warrup, to whose recent marriage, I have so particularly alluded in the foregoing report. He fell a victim to the now prevalent disease.

Perth, January 4th, 1842.

THE
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1842,

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE,
OR LEAP YEAR.

ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR 1842.

Golden Number	19
Epact	18
Solar Cycle	3
Dominical Letter	B
Roman Indiction	15
Julian Period	6,555

The year 5603 of the Jewish Era commences on September 5th, 1842.

The year 1258 of the Mahomedan Era commences on February 12th, 1842.

Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on October 6th, 1842.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1842 there will be three *Eclipses* of the *Sun*, and two of the *Moon*.

January 11, an annular eclipse of the *Sun*, invisible at Swan River. Centrally eclipsed about the South Pole and 15 degrees south of the Cape of Good Hope.

January 26th, a partial eclipse of the *Moon*, begins about midnight.

July 7th, a total eclipse of the *Sun*. Visible as such through the heart of Europe and Asia, but invisible at Swan River. Seen as a partial eclipse in England.

July 22nd, a partial eclipse of the *Moon*. Sets eclipsed.

December 31st, an annular eclipse of the *Sun*, invisible in Australia or in England. Line of central and annular eclipse passes over the middle of South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and South America.

JANUARY, XXXI DAY

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>	
		4th Last Quarter, at 5h. 51m. morning.	
		11th New Moon, 11h. 58m. afternoon.	
		20th First Quarter, 4h. 43m. morning.	
		27th Full Moon, 1h. 33m. morning.	
		SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	SUN
			<i>rises</i> <i>sets.</i>
			H. M. H. M.
S	1	<i>Circumcision.</i> Irish Union, 1801	4 59 7 1
S	2	Gen. Wolfe <i>b</i> 1727. Ovid and Livy <i>d</i> 18	4 59 7 1
M	3	Cicero <i>b</i> B.C. 107	4 59 7 1
T	4	Abp Usher <i>b</i> 1580. R. Ascham <i>d</i> 1568	4 59 7 1
W	5	Duke of York <i>d</i> 1827	5 07 0
T	6	<i>Epiphany.</i> Twelfth day	5 07 0
F	7	Fenelon <i>d</i> 1715. Allan Ramsay <i>d</i> 1763	5 07 0
S	8	Galileo <i>d</i> 1742	5 16 59
S	9	1st Sunday after <i>Epiphany</i>	5 16 59
M	10	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806	5 26 58
T	11	Linnæus <i>d</i> 1778. Roubilia <i>d</i> 1762	5 26 58
W	12	Lavater <i>d</i> 1801	5 36 57
T	13		5 36 57
F	14	E. Halley <i>d</i> 1742. J. Evelyn <i>b</i> 1654	5 36 57
S	15	Moliere <i>b</i> 1622	5 46 56
S	16	2nd Sunday after <i>Epiphany</i>	5 46 56
M	17	Franklin <i>b</i> 1706. John Ray <i>d</i> 1705	5 56 55
T	18	Montesquieu <i>b</i> 1689. Garth <i>d</i> 1719	5 56 55
W	19	J. Watt <i>b</i> 1736	5 66 54
T	20	First fleet anchored at Botany, 1788	5 76 53
F	21	Lewis XVI. guillotined, 1793	5 76 53
S	22	Lord Bacon <i>b</i> 1561. Lord Byron <i>b</i> 1788	5 86 52
S	23	<i>Septuagesima.</i> W. Pitt <i>d</i> 1806	5 96 51
M	24	C. J. Fox <i>b</i> 1749. Fred. Great <i>b</i> 1712	5 106 50
T	25	Robert Burns <i>b</i> 1759	5 106 50
W	26	New South Wales founded, 1788	5 116 49
T	27	Mozart <i>d</i> 1756.	5 126 48
F	28	Sir F. Drake <i>d</i> 1598. Peter Gt. <i>d</i> 1725	5 136 47
S	29	George III. <i>d</i> 1820	5 136 47
S	30	<i>Martyrdom of King Charles I</i>	5 146 46
M	31	Ben Johnson <i>b</i> 1574	5 156 45

FEBRUARY, XXVIII DAYS.

		PHASES OF THE MOON.		mean time.	
		2nd	Last Quarter, at	5h.	9m. afternoon.
		10th	New Moon,	7h.	37m. afternoon.
		18th	First Quarter,	7h.	24m. afternoon.
		25th	Full Moon,	11h.	58m. morning.
		SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.			
		SUN			
		rises. sets.			
		H. M. H. M.			
T	1	York Cathedral damaged by fire, 1829			
W	2	Candlemas day			
T	3	Wilkes expelled House of Commons, 1769			
F	4	Lillo <i>b</i> 1693. R. Blair <i>d</i> 1746			
S	5	Cato <i>d</i> B.C. 46. Peace of Nimeguen, 1679			
S	6	Shrove Sunday. Dr. Priestly <i>d</i> 1804			
M	7	Mrs. Radcliffe <i>d</i> 1823			
T	8	Shrove Tuesday. Mary Q. of Scots <i>bhd</i> , 1587			
W	9	Ash Wednesday			
T	10	Congreve <i>b</i> 1670			
F	11	Voltaire <i>b</i> , 1694			
S	12	Lady Jane Grey <i>bhd</i> , 1554			
S	13	1st Sunday in Lent			
M	14	Captain Cook <i>kd</i> 1779			
T	15				
W	16	English Opera House burnt, 1830			
T	17	Angelo <i>d</i> 1564. Moliere <i>d</i> 1673			
F	18	Luther <i>d</i> 1546			
S	19	R. Cumberland <i>b</i> 1732. Galileo <i>b</i> 1564			
S	20	2nd Sunday in Lent. Garrick <i>b</i> 1716			
M	21	E. Spon <i>h</i> 1684			
T	22	George Washington <i>b</i> 1732			
W	23	St. Matthias			
T	24	Handel <i>b</i> 1684. Emperor Paul <i>mrd</i> , 1801			
F	25	Earl of Essex <i>bhd</i> , 1601			
S	26	Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815			
S	27	3rd Sunday in Lent			
M	28	George Buchanan <i>d</i> 1582			

MARCH, XXXI DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK	DAYS OF THE MONTH	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>		SUN	
				<i>rises.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
		4th	Last Quarter, at 9h. 5m. morning.		
		12th	New Moon, 2h. 12m. afternoon.		
		20th	First Quarter, 6h. 25m. morning.		
		26th	Full Moon, 9h. 40m. afternoon.		
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.				H. M.	H. M.
T	1	St. David		5 40	6 20
W	2	J. Wesley <i>d</i> 1791		5 41	6 19
T	3	N. Boileau 1711. S. Gessner <i>d</i> 1788		5 42	6 18
F	4	Saladin <i>d</i> 1193. John Ld. Summers <i>b</i> 1652		5 43	6 17
S	5	A. Corregio <i>d</i> 1534. Battle of Borossa, 1811		5 44	6 16
S	6	4th Sunday in Lent. M. Angelo <i>b</i> 1475		5 45	6 15
M	7	Perpetua. Lord Collingwood <i>d</i> 1810		5 46	6 14
T	8	Wm. III <i>d</i> 1702		5 47	6 13
W	9	Rizzio <i>assas.</i> 1566		5 48	6 12
T	10	B. West <i>d</i> 1820. Massacre at Algiers, 1806		5 49	6 11
F	11	Torquato Tasso <i>b</i> 1544		5 50	6 10
S	12	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682		5 51	6 9
S	13	5th Sunday in Lent. Dr. Priestly <i>b</i> 1733		5 53	6 7
M	14	Admiral Byng shot, 1757		5 54	6 6
T	15	Julius Cæsar <i>assas.</i> B.C. 44		5 55	6 5
W	16	Martinique taken by the British, 1794		5 56	6 4
T	17	St. Patrick		5 57	6 3
F	18	Walpole <i>d</i> 1745. Newton <i>d</i> 1727		5 58	6 2
S	19	Le Brun <i>b</i> 1739		5 59	6 1
S	20	Palm Sunday. Sterne <i>d</i> 1768		6 06	0 0
M	21	Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556		6 06	0 0
T	22	Goethe <i>d</i> 1832		6 15	59
W	23	Kotzebue <i>assas.</i> 1819		6 25	58
T	24	Queen Elizabeth <i>d</i> 1603		6 35	57
F	25	Good Friday. Annunciation B. V. Mary		6 45	56
S	26	Beethoven <i>d</i> 1801. Vanburgh <i>d</i> 1726		6 55	55
S	27	Easter Sunday. Peace of Amiens, 1802		6 65	54
M	28	Easter Monday		6 75	53
T	29	Easter Tuesday		6 85	52
W	30	F. Douce <i>d</i> 1834		6 95	51
T	31	Allies entered Paris, 1814		6 105	50

APRIL, XXX DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>	
		3rd Last Quarter, at 2h. 13m. morning.	
		11th New Moon, 6h. 14m. morning.	
		18th First Quarter, 2h. 15m. afternoon.	
		25th Full Moon, 7h. 10m. morning.	
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS,		SUN	
		<i>rises.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
		H. M.	H. M.
F	1	Descartes <i>b</i> 1596	6 11 5 49
S	2	W. Harvey <i>b</i> 1578. Count de Mirabeau <i>d</i> 1791	6 12 5 48
S	3	1st Sunday after Easter. Bp Heber <i>d</i> 1826	6 13 5 47
M	4	Oliver Goldsmith <i>d</i> 1774	6 14 5 46
T	5	T. Hobbes <i>b</i> 1588. J. Stow <i>d</i> 1605	6 15 5 45
W	6	Socrates <i>b</i> B.C. 408. A. Durer <i>d</i> 1528	6 16 5 44
T	7	Dr. H. Blair <i>b</i> 1718	6 17 5 43
F	8	Lorenzo de Medicis <i>d</i> 1492	6 18 5 42
S	9	Lord Bacon <i>d</i> 1626. John Opie <i>d</i> 1807	6 19 5 41
S	10	2nd Sunday after Easter, H. Grotius <i>b</i> 1583	6 20 5 40
M	11	G. Canning <i>b</i> 1770	6 21 5 39
T	12	J. B. Bossuet <i>d</i> 1704- W. Kent <i>d</i> 1748	6 22 5 38
W	13		6 23 5 37
T	14	Handel <i>d</i> 1759. Bp Porteus <i>d</i> 1809	6 24 5 36
F	15	J. Bell <i>d</i> 1820	6 25 5 35
S	16	Buffon <i>d</i> 1788. Fuseli <i>d</i> 1825	6 25 5 35
S	17	3rd Sunday after Easter. Franklin <i>d</i> 1790	6 26 5 34
M	18	Earl Camden <i>d</i> 1794	6 27 5 33
T	19	American war commenced 1775	6 28 5 32
W	20	Dr. Abernethy <i>d</i> 1831	6 29 5 31
T	21	Bp Heler <i>b</i> 1783. P. Abelard <i>d</i> 1142	6 30 5 30
F	22	H. Fielding <i>b</i> 1707. Kent <i>d</i> 1724	6 31 5 29
S	23	Shakspeare <i>b</i> 1564; <i>d</i> 1616	6 32 5 28
S	24	4th Sunday after Easter. Defoe <i>d</i> 1731	6 32 5 28
M	25	St. Mark. Duke of Gloucester <i>b</i>	6 33 5 27
T	26	D. Hume <i>b</i> 1717. Lord Somers <i>d</i> 1719	6 34 5 26
W	27	Edward Gibbon <i>b</i> 1737	6 35 5 25
T	28	Baron Denon <i>d</i> 1825. Sir W. Jones <i>d</i> 1794	6 36 5 24
F	29	C. de St. Pierre <i>d</i> 1743	6 37 5 23
S	30	Firs' stone of London University laid, 1827.	6 38 5 22

MAY, XXXI DAYS

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON.		mean time.	
		2nd	Last Quarter, at	8h. 29m. afternoon.	
		10th	New Moon,	7h. 21m. afternoon.	
		17th	First Quarter,	7h. 53m. afternoon.	
		24th	Full Moon,	5h. 22m. afternoon.	
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.					SUN
					rises sets.
					H. M. H. M.
S	1	<i>Rogation Sunday</i>			6 39 5 21
M	2	Abp Sharp assassinated, 1697			6 40 5 20
T	3	N. Machiavelli <i>b</i> 1469			6 40 5 20
W	4	Serhingpatam taken, 1799			6 41 5 19
T	5	<i>Ascension day.</i> Buonaparte <i>d</i> 1821			6 41 5 19
F	6	Battle of Prague, 1757			6 42 5 18
S	7	Socrates <i>d</i> B.C. 399			6 43 5 17
S	8	<i>Sunday after Ascension</i>			6 44 5 16
M	9	Frederic Schiller <i>d</i> 1805			6 45 5 15
T	10	Battle of Lodi, 1796			6 45 5 15
W	11	William Pitt <i>d</i> 1778			6 46 5 14
T	12	Coldbath Fields riot 1833			6 47 5 13
F	13	Edmund Kean <i>d</i> 1833			6 47 5 13
S	14	G. D. Fahrenheit <i>b</i> 1686			6 48 5 12
S	15	<i>Whit Sunday. Pentecost</i>			6 49 5 11
M	16	<i>Whit Monday</i>			[1827 6 50 5 10
T	17	<i>Whit Tuesday.</i> Thames Tunnel broke in,			6 50 5 10
W	18	Buonaparte declared Emperor, 1804			6 51 5 9
T	19	Ann Boleyn <i>bhd</i> 1536			6 52 5 8
F	20	Christopher Columbus <i>d</i> 1506			6 53 5 7
S	21	Battle of Vittoria, 1813			6 53 5 7
S	22	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>			6 54 5 6
M	23	Battle of Ramillies, 1706			6 55 5 5
T	24	<i>Birth of Queen Victoria</i> , 1819			6 55 5 5
W	25	Plague at Marseilles, 1720			6 56 5 4
T	26	<i>Corpus Christi</i>			6 56 5 4
F	27	Dante <i>b</i> 1265. Calvin <i>d</i> 1564			6 57 5 3
S	28	William Pitt <i>b</i> 1759			6 57 5 3
S	29	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity</i>			6 57 5 3
M	30	Joan of Arc burnt, 1431			6 58 5 2
T	31	Voltaire <i>d</i> 1778. A. Demoirce <i>b</i> 1667			6 58 5 2

JUNE, XXX DAYS..

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>	
		1st Last Quarter, at 2h. 34m. afternoon.	
		9th New Moon, 5h. 57m. morning.	
		16th First Quarter, 0h. 35m. morning.	
		23rd Full Moon, 5h. 5m. morning.	
		SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	
		SUN	
		rises.	sets.
		H. M.	H. M.
W	1	<i>Foundation of the Colony, 1829</i>	
T	2	<i>Riots in London, 1780</i>	
F	3	<i>W. Harvey d 1657</i>	
S	4	<i>H. Grattan d 1826</i>	
S	5	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity</i>	
M	6	<i>Ariosto d 1553. Corneille b 1606</i>	
T	7	<i>Bishop Warburton d 1779</i>	
W	8	<i>Mrs. Siddons d 1831</i>	
T	9	<i>Edward Black Prince d 1376</i>	
F	10	<i>London Hospital founded, 1752</i>	
S	11	<i>New London Bridge commenced, 1824</i>	
S	12	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity</i>	
M	13	<i>Duke of Berwick shot, 1734</i>	
T	14	<i>Battle of Marengo, 1800</i>	
W	15	<i>William IV. entered the navy, 1779</i>	
T	16	<i>Duke of Marlborough d 1722</i>	
F	17	<i>The seven Bishops acquitted, 1688</i>	
S	18	<i>Battle of Waterloo, 1815</i>	
S	19	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity</i>	
M	20	<i>Accession of Queen Victoria, 1836</i>	
T	21	<i>Peace proclaimed with France, 1814</i>	
W	22	<i>Battle of Morat, 1476</i>	
T	23	<i>Leibnitz d 1646. Akenside d 1770</i>	
F	24	<i>Battle of Bannockburn, 1314</i>	
S	25	<i>1st English navigation Canal opnd., 1761</i>	
S	26	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity</i>	
M	27	<i>Dr. Dodd executed 1777</i>	
T	28	<i>Rubens b 1577. Rousseau b 1712</i>	
W	29	<i>St. Peter</i> [1696	
T	30	<i>First stone of Greenwich Hospital laid,</i>	

JULY, XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON. *mean time.*

1st	Last Quarter, at	7h. 23m. morning.
8th	New Moon,	2h. 44m. afternoon.
15th	First Quarter,	5h. 43m. morning.
22nd	Full Moon,	6h. 40m. afternoon.
30th	Last Quarter,	10h. 25m. afternoon.

SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

SUN

rises. sets.

H. M. H. M.

F	1	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	7	1	4	59
S	2	Archbishop Cranmer <i>b</i> 1439	7	1	4	59
S	3	6th Sunday after Trinity [1776	7	1	4	59
M	4	United States declaration of Independence,	7	1	4	59
T	5	Sir T. Moore <i>bhd</i> 1535	7	1	4	59
W	6	Allied armies entered Paris, 1815	7	0	5	0
T	7	R. B. Sheridan <i>d</i> 1816	7	0	5	0
F	8	Edmund Burke <i>d</i> 1797	7	0	5	0
S	9	Mrs. Radcliffe <i>b</i> 1764	6	59	5	1
S	10	7th Sunday after Trinity. Calvin <i>b</i> 1509	6	59	5	1
M	11	South American Provinces declared free,	6	59	5	1
T	12	Julius Cæsar <i>b</i> B.C. 109. [1816	6	58	5	2
W	13	French Revolution broke out, 1789	6	58	5	2
T	14	Mrs. Siddons <i>b</i> 1755. Bastille <i>dest.</i> 1789	6	58	5	2
F	15	St. Swithin	6	57	5	3
S	16	Sir Joshua Reynolds <i>b</i> 1723	6	57	5	3
S	17	7th Sunday after Trinity	6	57	5	3
M	18	Gilbert White <i>b</i> 1720	6	56	5	4
T	19	Petrarch <i>d</i> 1374	6	56	5	4
W	20	Professor Playfair <i>d</i> 1819	6	56	5	4
T	21	Lord W. Russel <i>bhd</i> 1683	6	55	5	5
F	22	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	6	55	5	5
S	23	Union of England and Scotland, 1706	6	54	5	6
S	24	9th Sunday after Trinity	6	53	5	7
M	25	St. James's	6	53	5	7
T	26	Sir J. Spelman <i>d</i> 1614	6	52	5	8
W	27	Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813	6	51	5	9
T	28	Earl of Essex <i>bhd</i> 1540	6	50	5	10
F	29	Wilberforce <i>d</i> 1833	6	49	5	11
S	30	Capt. Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768	6	48	5	12
S	31	Ignatius Loyola <i>d</i> 1556	6	47	5	13

AUGUST, XXXI DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>		
		6th New Moon, at 10h. 28m. afternoon.		
		13th First Quarter, 1h. 5m. afternoon.		
		21st Full Moon, 9h. 57m. morning.		
		29th Last Quarter, 11h. 32m. morning.		
		SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	SUN	
			<i>rises.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
			H. M.	H. M.
M	1	<i>Lammas day.</i> America discovered, 1492	6 47	5 13
T	2	Chas. X. abdicated, 1830	6 46	5 14
W	3	First battle of the Nile, 1798	6 45	5 15
T	4	Calais taken by Edward III., 1374	6 44	5 16
F	5	Earl Howe <i>d</i> 1799	6 44	5 16
S	6	Ben. Johnson <i>d.</i> 1637	6 43	5 17
S	7	11th Sunday after Trinity	6 43	5 17
M	8	Batavia taken by England, 1811	6 42	5 18
T	9	J. Dryden <i>b</i> 1631	6 41	5 19
W	10	Great fire in Dublin, 1833	6 41	5 19
T	11	Jourdain's victory over Austria, 1796	6 40	5 20
F	12	George IV. <i>b</i> 1762	6 39	5 21
S	13	Dowager Queen Adelaide <i>b</i> 1792	6 38	5 22
S	14	12th Sunday after Trinity	6 37	5 23
M	15	Adm. Blake <i>b</i> 1599. Buonaparte <i>b</i> 1769	6 36	5 24
T	16	Frederic the Great <i>d</i> 1786	6 35	5 25
W	17	Duchess of Kent <i>b</i> 1786	6 34	5 26
T	18	St. Helena discovered, 1502	6 33	5 27
F	19	Gen. Dampierre <i>b</i> 1756	6 33	5 27
S	20	Canada discovered, 1508 [1765	6 32	5 28
S	21	13th Sunday after Trinity. William IV. <i>b</i>	6 31	5 29
M	22	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	6 31	5 29
T	23	Sir William Wallace <i>bhd</i> , 1305	6 30	5 30
W	24	St. Bartholomew	6 29	5 31
T	25	Battle of Cressy, 1346	6 28	5 32
F	26	Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, 55	6 27	5 33
S	27	Great Eruption of Vesuvius, 1834	6 26	5 34
S	28	14th Sunday after Trinity. Goethe <i>b</i> 1749	6 25	5 35
M	29	Locke <i>b</i> 1632	6 24	5 36
T	30	W. Paley <i>b</i> 1743	6 23	5 37
W	31	Bunyan <i>d</i> 1688	6 22	5 38

SEPTEMBER, XXXI DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>	
	5th	New Moon,	5h. 58m. morning.
	11th	First Quarter,	11h. 41m. afternoon.
	20th	Full Moon,	2h. 17m. morning.
	27th	Last Quarter,	10h. 48m. afternoon.
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL		SUN	
EVENTS.		rises.	sets.
		H. M.	H. M.
T	1	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807	6 21 5 39
F	2	Fire of London, 1666	6 20 5 40
S	3	Battle of Worcester, 1651	6 20 5 40
S	4	15th Sunday after Trinity	6 19 5 41
M	5	Old Bartholemew	6 18 5 42
T	6	Prince Blucher d 1818	6 17 5 43
W	7	Canada ceded to Britain, 1760	6 16 5 44
T	8	Jerusalem taken by Titus, 70	6 15 5 45
F	9	William the Conqueror d 1087	6 14 5 46
S	10	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513	6 13 5 47
S	11	16th Sunday after Trinity	6 12 5 48
M	12	Defeat of the Turks at Vienna, 1683	6 11 5 49
T	13	Gen. Wolfe killed, 1759	6 10 5 50
W	14	Burning of Moscow, 1812	6 9 5 51
T	15	C. J. Fox d 1806	6 8 5 52
F	16	Laurence Sterne d 1768	6 7 5 53
S	17	Dr. M. Bailey d 1823	6 6 5 54
S	18	17th Sunday after Trinity	6 5 5 55
M	19	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	6 4 5 56
T	20	Battle of Newberry, 1643	6 3 5 57
W	21	St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott d 1832	6 2 5 58
T	22	Charles V. d 1558	6 1 5 59
F	23	Samuel Butler d 1680	6 0 6 0
S	24	Cardan b 1501	6 0 6 0
S	25	18th Sunday after Trinity	5 59 6 1
M	26	Adm. Lord Collingwood b 1748	5 58 6 2
T	27	Bossuet b 1627	5 57 6 3
W	28		5 56 6 4
T	29	Lord Nelson b 1758	5 55 6 5
F	30	Buchanan d 1582	5 54 6 6

OCTOBER, XXXI. DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	PHASES OF THE MOON: <i>mean time.</i>		SUN	
				<i>rises.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
		4th	New Moon, at 2h. 7m. afternoon.		
		11th	First Quarter, 2h. 24m. afternoon.		
		19th	Full Moon, 6h. 55m. afternoon.		
		27th	Last Quarter, 8h. 24m. morning.		
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.				H. M.	H. M.
S	1	Belgium declared independent, 1830		5 53	6 7
S	2	19th Sunday after Trinity		5 52	6 8
M	3	A. Tillotson <i>b</i> 1730		5 51	6 9
T	4	John Rennie <i>d</i> 1821		5 50	6 10
W	5	Col. Light <i>d</i> 1839		5 49	6 11
T	6	Peace with America, 1783		5 48	6 12
F	7	Archbishop Laud <i>b</i> 1573		5 47	6 13
S	8	Dr. Kippis <i>d</i> 1795		5 46	6 14
S	9	20th Sunday after Trinity		5 45	6 15
M	10	H. Cavendish <i>b</i> 1731		5 44	6 16
T	11	America discovered, 1492		5 43	6 17
W	12	Edward VI. <i>b</i> 1537		5 42	6 18
T	13	Murat shot, 1815		5 41	6 19
F	14	Battle of Hastings, 1066		5 40	6 20
S	15	Virgil <i>b</i> B.C. 70		5 39	6 21
S	16	21st Sunday after Trinity.		5 38	6 22
M	17	Sir P. Sydney <i>d</i> 1586		5 37	6 23
T	18	Dr. Manton <i>d</i> 1677		5 36	6 24
W	19	Battle of Liepsic, 1813		5 35	6 25
T	20	Battle of Salamis, B.C. 480		5 34	6 26
F	21	Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson killed, 1805		5 33	6 27
S	22	St. Mark		5 32	6 28
S	23	22nd Sunday after Trinity.		5 31	6 29
M	24	Battle of Edgehill, 1642		5 30	6 30
T	25	Battle of Agincourt, 1415		5 29	6 31
W	26	St. Katharine's Docks opened, 1828		5 28	6 32
T	27	Capt. J. Cook <i>b</i> 1728		5 28	6 32
F	28	St. Simon and St. Jude		5 27	6 33
S	29	Sheridan <i>b</i> 1711. Locke <i>d</i> 1704		5 26	6 34
S	30	23rd Sunday after Trinity		5 25	6 35
M	31	John Evelyn <i>b</i> 1620		5 24	6 36

NOVEMBER, XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON. *mean time.*

2nd	New Moon, at	11h. 51m. morning.
10th	First Quarter,	8h. 58m. morning.
18th	Full Moon,	11h. 12m. morning.
25th	Last Quarter,	4h. 42m. afternoon.

SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

SUN

rises sets.

H. M. H. M.

T	1	<i>All Saints.</i> Sir M. Hale <i>b</i> 1600	5	23	6	37
W	2	Lord George Gordon <i>d</i> 1793	5	22	6	38
T	3	Princess Sophia <i>b</i> 1777	5	21	6	39
F	4	William III. landed in England, 1688	5	21	6	39
S	5	Gunpowder plot, 1605	5	20	6	40
S	6	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity</i>	5	19	6	41
M	7	Princess Augusta Sophia <i>b</i> 1768	5	19	6	41
T	8	Cortes entered Mexico, 1519	5	18	6	42
W	9	Lord Mayor's Day	5	17	6	43
T	10	Milton <i>d</i> 1674. Luther <i>b</i> 1283	5	16	6	44
F	11	Battle of Preston, 1715	5	16	6	44
S	12	Richard Baxter <i>b</i> 1615	5	15	6	45
S	13	<i>25th Sunday after Trinity</i>	5	14	6	46
M	14	Leibnitz <i>d</i> 1716. J. Bryant <i>d</i> 1804	5	13	6	47
T	15	Lord Chatham <i>b</i> 1708. Cowper <i>b</i> 1731	5	13	6	47
W	16	Gustavus Adolphus <i>killed</i> , 1632	5	12	6	48
T	17	Lord Erskine <i>d</i> 1823	5	11	6	49
F	18	Cortez sailed to conquer Mexico, 1518	5	10	6	50
S	19	P. Ruebens <i>b</i> 1577	5	10	6	50
S	20	<i>26th Sunday after Trinity</i>	5	9	6	51
M	21	Lord Hawke's victory, 1759	5	8	6	52
T	22	Lord Clive <i>d</i> 1774	5	7	6	53
W	23	John Knox <i>d</i> 1572	5	7	6	53
T	24	Peace with America, 1814	5	6	6	54
F	25	Dr. Isaac Watts <i>d</i> 1748	5	5	6	55
S	26	Dr. Durham <i>b</i> 1657	5	4	6	56
S	27	<i>Advent Sunday</i>	5	4	6	56
M	28	Cardinal Wolsey <i>d</i> 1530	5	3	6	57
T	29	Goldsmith <i>b</i> 1731. Swift <i>b</i> 1667	5	3	6	57
W	30	<i>Saint Andrew</i>	5	2	6	58

DECEMBER, XXXI DAYS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	PHASES OF THE MOON. <i>mean time.</i>	
		2nd New Moon, at	11h. 58m. morning.
		10th First Quarter,	6h. 7m. morning.
		18th Full Moon,	2h. 29m. morning.
		25th Last Quarter,	0h. 28m. morning.
SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND CHRONOLOGICAL		SUN	
EVENTS.		rises.	sets.
		H. M.	H. M.
T	1 Buonaparte crowned, 1804	5 2	6 58
F	2 Belzoni <i>d</i> 1823	5 2	6 58
S	3 James II abdicated, 1688	5 1	6 59
S	4 1st Sunday in Advent	5 1	6 59
M	5 Mozart <i>d</i> 1792	5 1	6 59
T	6 Monk, Duke of Albermarle <i>b</i> 1608	5 1	6 59
W	7 Algernon Sydney <i>bhd</i> 1683	5 0	7 0
T	8 Marshal Ney shot, 1815	5 0	7 0
F	9 Milton <i>b</i> 1608	5 0	7 0
S	10 Charles XII. <i>killed</i> , 1718	4 59	7 1
S	11 2nd Sunday in Advent	4 59	7 1
M	12 Colly Cibber <i>d</i> 1757	4 59	7 1
T	13 Dr. Johnson <i>d</i> 1784	4 58	7 2
W	14 Washington <i>d</i> 1799	4 58	7 2
T	15 Izaak Walton <i>d</i> 1683	4 58	7 2
F	16 Cromwell declared Protector, 1653	4 58	7 2
S	17 John Seldon <i>b</i> 1584	4 58	7 2
S	18 3rd Sunday in Advent	4 58	7 2
M	19 Thomas Guy <i>d</i> 1724	4 58	7 2
T	20 W. Boyer <i>d</i> 1699	4 57	7 2
W	21 St Thomas	4 57	7 3
T	22 T. Holdcraft <i>b</i> 1744	4 57	7 3
F	23 James II. fled from Rochester, 1688	4 57	7 3
S	24 Bishop Warburton <i>b</i> 1698	4 57	7 3
S	25 Christmas Day	4 58	7 3
M	26 St. Stephen	4 58	7 2
T	27 St. John	4 58	7 2
W	28 Innocents	4 58	7 2
T	29 Lord Stafford <i>executed</i> , 1680	4 58	7 2
F	30 Society of Jesuits founded, 1535	4 59	7 1
S	31 R. Boyle <i>d</i> 1691. W. Gifford <i>d</i> 1827	4 59	7 1

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON HORTICULTURE, AGRICULTURE, AND THE SEASONS.

For the information upon which these observations are founded, the compiler is indebted to the communications of Mr. Thomas Waters, of the Middle Swan, a practical and experienced Farmer and Gardener. The "Gardener's Calendar" appended to these observations is transcribed from "*The Cape of Good Hope Horticultural and Agricultural Calendar*," published by Mr. James Bowie, an eminent Botanist, corresponding in every respect with any information which could be conveyed in an original paper, applicable to this Colony. The following prefatory remarks embrace such matters, the result of local experience, as are not found in the work referred to:—

In December, January, and February, it is essential that the ground should be shaded, and all plants must be protected from the easterly or land winds. Although the land winds are injurious, this aspect has an advantage in affording protection from the afternoon sun. The greatest injury to most productions is experienced between 11 and 12 o'clock in the day; the reflected heat is the worst, therefore protection to all kitchen and culinary products should be given by mats or other contrivances. The hoe should be used as little as possible in light soils, unless the soil is very moist. Leaves should be plucked from fruit trees with great caution. December is the month for reaping. Let the wheat be well ripened.

In January the ant is very destructive, all kinds of fruit are laid under contribution, the grape in particular. They must be got rid of: soap suds are recommended as the most available means of effecting this; the staler the suds the better. After a family's wash, the suds should be placed in a barrel, and if two or three months old the better, the effect will be greater. The method of applying the suds is this: in the evening break open the nest, sprinkle two or three bowls, according to size, or the use of a small watering pot would be better; repeat the application until the whole are destroyed. Sprinkling is found more efficacious than pouring on a profuse quantity. This will also destroy the white ant, and every one of the species; the experiment has been tried and proved successful.

Stock during these three months should be kept on green or artificial food. They necessarily require moist food. This may be repeated until March or April with advantage.

The quantity of salt water soaked up by, or impregnating the soil on the banks of the Rivers, occasions *rot*. As it is of little use to sow seeds in these months, unless in moist ground, the banks should be avoided, and more particularly carrots, or any vegetables which strike low, should not be attempted to be sown near the banks of the river. Potatoes fail in such situations, and fruit trees are blighted. The influence of this impregnation of the soil is great and not sufficiently attended to. Its effects may be partially remedied by strong and lengthened embankments of sand, the filtration affording a chance protection.

The birds, in addition to the ants, are very destructive. Their extirpation is next to impossible; a number of cats and kittens have, however, been found serviceable in orchards and vineyards.

In *March*, the grape is in the best state for making wine. Grapes grown in very moist soils are flat and watery; the wine made from them will not keep unless a considerable quantity of brandy be added. Now finish thrashing out the corn. It should not be cut too early in December. The process of thrashing should be going on in February, and the corn should be well exposed to the sun; this will protect it from the weevil and moth. The granary should be fumigated, and the corn should be placed in it not too thick, leaving a space for turning it over. If placed in casks, keep one empty for the purpose of turning the grain occasionally. Let the granary be as light, dry, and airy as possible. No damp, dark, and dirty nooks will do, all tend to destroy the grain.

In *April* the kitchen garden should be particularly attended to. Now the ground should be prepared for the plough by clearing and burning. The burning should not be commenced until this season, unless there is sufficient confidence that the fire can be kept under command. The best plan is to plough around the fields, stock yards, &c., and clear away the rubbish, before the summer sets in. Plant potatoes out in this month away from the reach of salt water. If they are to be planted in

a loamy soil, raise the seed in a sandy soil, and the reverse; the quality of the crop will compensate for this attention.

In *May* the seed time approaches. Smut in wheat is caused by an insect. As a remedy, put the grain in lime water in the evening, let it soak until morning, take it out, drain it, and dry it with a little slacked lime. Sow wheat.

In *July* and *August* look after the caterpillars, destroy the chrysalis. As regards the Farm, give hay to stock these and the following month, and keep them dry housed; goats in particular. Attend to drains and water courses, and see that they are clear. Wheat may be sown successfully during this month but it is too late. Attend to fences. Turn over the grain in the granary, and continue this periodically, it is useless to think of keeping corn free from insects unless this is attended to.

In *September* plough up the headlands to protect the crop from bush fires. Break up land for the next year, and do not leave it until seed time.

In *October* and *November* clear round the buildings, stacks, and stock yards. Look to the corn, and if affected expose it to the sun. Clear out the granary, and give it a good washing with lime water. If the wheat of the season approaching is to be put in casks, expose them to the sun and wash them well with lime.

With regard to breaking up lands, if clay is in excess it should be done in September, if of sand in November. Lay clay soils up in ridges to remain until planting season. Most of the uplands on the banks of the Swan, now neglected, would no doubt grow good wheat if well *drained* and dressed. It is a folly to complain of the want of moisture, for draining is absolutely necessary. The dressing should be about twenty loads of manure per acre, according to the quality of the land.

SEASONS. *Advantages and disadvantages of the prevailing winds.* The north westerly wind blows cold, and with great force, in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, but it is a moist wind. This aspect is good, the force of wind, however, must be guarded against.

The easterly wind is dry and withering.

South westerly winds are most prevalent throughout the year;

and they bring with them moisture. Where the garden is protected from its force, this is the most beneficial wind we have, and the aspect is to be recommended. The force of the wind must be broken or the crops will suffer.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN—In moist soils and shaded situations, cabbages should be planted during this month; for this purpose, the Antwerp variety is the best; the York and sugarloaf next in value at this season, but the larger European varieties, or those which bear a close affinity to what is called the Cape cabbage, must be rejected, unless localities and the practice of many years recommend the trial.

French, or kidney beans may be sown to advantage; this culinary vegetable requires either a well manured soil, or a naturally deep and rich one; the roots of this vegetable, striking deep into the ground, enable it to maintain its health much better than many others of a more robust appearance. The early Canterbury or *calavance*, the negro, and the yellow varieties are of the earliest description; the purple speckled or filmers, and the cream and liver colored sorts, the most productive. In garden practice, the kidney beans ought always to be sown *thickly*, in drills formed three or four inches deep, and the drills drawn at not less than three feet apart.

Successional crops of turnip, radish, celery, and leeks, may be sown at every convenient opportunity; in recommending this practice, it must be observed, that European seeds, or those saved from a recent European stock, is intended. Cape turnip, for instance, seldom produces more than leaves for *breedi*, when sown during the summer months.

The radish and leek may be sown in the beds with the celery, the drawing of the former as they arrive at maturity loosens the ground, and accelerates the growth of the latter, which is very slow.

Late cucumbers should now be carefully trained, and the shoots pegged to the ground, and, where fruit appears, the vines must be *stopped* at the joint beyond that which shows fruit; stable litter should also be placed beneath the shoots, for the purpose of keeping the ground cool and moist, and enabling the gardener to apply less water than is usually given to this crop.

Turkey, or broad beans may also be sown in drills, three inches deep.

The culinary vegetables during the summer months require a constant, but judicious supply of water, and it is recommended to the cultivator to water his crops with scoops from any convenient distance, and not to persist in the ordinary mode of leading the streams only to the stems, by which practice the application becomes partial in the benefit expected.

The Rams should be put to the Ewes, for the Lambs to drop in the months of May, June, and July, when there will be grass for them, and the Ewes be able to keep up their milk.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—At the beginning of the month sow Cabbage, turnips, lettuce and radish, in moist ground and sheltered situations, carrots and parsnips may also be sown in light and somewhat dry soil; for the reception of those crops, the ground must be dug from eighteen inches to two feet deep, the seed sown in drills at twelve inches apart, and be regularly watered in the evenings, especially after the crops appear above ground, York cabbage and European cauliflower are to be sown on dry, but well manured soils, also succession-crops of celery, leeks, lettuce, endive, add French beans.

Transplant cabbage, cos and cabbage lettuce into moist soil. Peas and Turkey beans should be sown with a growing moon; and the crops of peas and beans sown last must be kept free from weeds, the earth drawn up on each side of the rows with the hoe, both to strengthen the plants and shelter them as much as possible from the effects of severe gales.

A full crop of stone turnip may be sown on good fresh ground. this variety will remain during the whole of the rainy season,

with little fear of running to seed. The turnips sown last month should be thinned with the hoe, leaving the plants at least twelve inches apart, this same practice is also applicable to other esculent roots.

Towards the latter part of the month, and, with a declining moon, sow a full crop of early horn carrot.

The principal crop of melons, which about this time arrive at their full growth, should be deprived of water, to allow them to ripen with a superior flavour. The early cucumbers should meet with encouragement by a plentiful supply of water; any of the longer shoots must be laid in the ground to root, and thus preserve their health, and prolong their fruitfulness. Pumpkins cannot be too abundantly supplied with water, calabash the same.

During both the last and the present months, the attention of the gardener must be directed to the seeds which are ripening, cutting those which have arrived at maturity, exposing them to the sun to dry, and cleaning them from the seed vessels and every impurity, afterwards putting them into brown paper or canvass bags, and preserving them for future occasion in an airy and dry loft or room,

VINEYARDS—Requires the precautions to be taken as mentioned last month.

MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—During this month, either with a growing or declining moon, cape cabbage must be sown on rich moist soil, for planting out in the month of May. Early chervil, parsley, spinage, white and red beet, coss and cabbage lettuce, small salad, radish of all kinds, onions and carrot to be sown in moist soils.

Full and succession crops of European cabbage, lettuce turnips; leeks, &c. must be sown; the cabbage will come to head in October: experience and knowledge of his garden will alone direct the cultivator to plant this crop in situations that expose them the least.

Cauliflower and European cabbage and celery should now be planted out, (in nursery beds of rich earth,) at five inches apart;

and in dry weather must be well supplied with water. The best method, particularly in dry seasons, for planting out the standing crops of all the cabbage tribe, is to draw drills four or five inches deep along the ground, place the plants at the proper distances in the bottom of the drill, and leave it open, so that the earth may be drawn to the plants, at future and favourable opportunities. The early dwarf cabbage requires to be planted at only twelve inches apart each way; York, sugarloaf, &c. at eighteen inches; and the Cape, or drumhead, at two feet.

The various crops of carrot, spinage, &c. or any crop which is not to be transplanted (expecting peas and beans) and which are now up, should be thinned out by the hand, or in dry weather, by the hoe: this last method is the best, especially if care is taken to loosen the ground to the depth of two or three inches.

ORCHARD.—Lemon, citron, and orange trees ought to be planted at least twenty-five feet apart, and in a quarter to themselves; orange trees thrive best in a loamy soil; lemons grow freely and produce much fruit in light black earth, and which contains a considerable portion of decayed vegetable matter. In preparing the ground for planting those trees, it should be trenched three feet deep and well manured; cow-dung with a portion of decayed oak-leaves, is the most proper for this purpose, and, if the natural soil should approach in its nature to a stiff clay, the greater quantity of manure will be required. In planting the trees, care must be taken not to bury their stems beyond the depth they have already been in the ground, otherwise the trees will become sickly, and the soil, as is too often the case, be blamed as the cause of decay, scab, &c. In the annual diggings, a coat of manure may be regularly turned in, but after the trees have become well established, this dressing will not be requisite; when turning the ground any unhealthy fibrous-roots may be removed, and from their appearance a skilful gardener is enabled to judge what farther treatment his trees may require. All decayed branches must be cut off; in dry weather the young growing trees will require watering, but in favorable soils the orange tree, like many other evergreens, is injured by a superabundance of moisture.

The scab may be kept under by a strong soap ley, applied with a large brush.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Early in this month, onions must be sown on light rich soil for a principal crop, and in dry weather they must be plentifully supplied with water; Endive, which is of a sufficient size for blanching, should now be tied up, or boards placed upon the open plants and kept down by any sufficient weight. Plants of succory taken up with a ball of earth, and planted in pots or boxes, may afterwards be placed in close cellars, or dark rooms, for the purpose of blanching, and observing only to gather such leaves as may be fit for the table. A succession of this vegetable should be treated in this manner every week, or according to the demand: succory may also be blanched by placing pots or boxes over the established plants in the beds; whichever method is pursued, care should be taken to perform this in dry days, moisture causing the leaves to decay, and with endive, the whole plant will be destroyed.

In the choice of potatoe sets for planting, those should be selected which appear least ripened, as they are found to produce the strongest plants, and the heaviest crops. At this season, the skilful gardener will plant an early variety of potatoes in preference to any other kind. Continue to plant on succession crops of lettuce. Garlicks and shallots may now be planted, especially the latter; a light dry soil is best for them, requiring no artificial watering, and the shallots produce a constant supply of greens for sallads and soups, till the young onions come in. Cauliflowers sown from the middle to the end of this month, transplanted in June, in rich soil, come to the head in August and September.

At every convenient opportunity, weeds and the refuse of crops should be burnt, and the ashes thrown to the manure heaps.

MAY: .

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The cauliflower, cabbage, and lettuce, may now be transplanted about the full moon. The cauliflower planted, must be considered as a principal crop, and therefore must be placed in the most favorable aspect, and in the richest ground in the garden; those quarters which produce the principal crops of celery and cucumbers are the best adapted, and should now be prepared by digging, two spades deep, and adding

good rotten dung, with an unsparing hand; the surface of the ground must be left in a rough state, and not raked smooth until the plants have been established, and show health by their rapid growth: it is a mistaken notion to suppose that the ground must be smoothened on the surface for every crop, and evinces a total absence of both theory and practice in those who recommend it to others, or adhere to it themselves. Savoy cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, &c. are to be planted out in nursery beds, as directed in March; in finally planting out vegetables treated in this manner, the experienced gardener is enabled to reject degenerate plants, and produce an equality of crop, not usual in this colony.

Sugar, and other early varieties of peas, are now to be sown in a dry soil; carrots, turnips, onions, lettuce, parsley, aniseed, caraway, and coriander, should be sown about the full moon, and the similar crops already up will require the hand hoe to be constantly used in loosening the soil and preventing its settling in a hard surface. Turkey long pod and broad beans, must be stopped while in flower, in order to ensure a fair crop.

Onions, radishes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, salsafie and scorzenera, should be planted out for seeds; such cabbages as may have been marked, also turnips for the like purpose, will require to be planted in rich ground, and kept moist in order to counteract the bad effects of the fly. In a small garden, not more than one variety of any cabbage ought to be saved in one season: seeds of the cabbage tribe will grow well at eight years old. Cauliflower, brocoli, endive, and lettuce, must be allowed to ripen their seeds, without being transplanted; carrots, parsnips, and similarly formed esculent roots, are the better for being placed in a dry loft for a fortnight or three weeks before planting and allow time to examine and reject such as are sticky and bad coloured. Small herbs and others, for which there is a constant demand, should be sown at stated intervals: of these, radish, black Spanish radish, and early turnips, should be sown every three weeks; onions, lettuce, endive, and cabbage, at somewhat longer intervals, and according to their kinds: in this month they are best sown with a declining moon, which is usually accompanied with cloudy weather or rain.

Such celery as may now be large enough for ridging out must

be attended to; trenches of nine inches wide and fifteen deep must be dug, at four or five feet from each other, and in the bottoms of each trench place rotten or spit-dung, three or four inches thick, and draw a small portion of earth down upon it, plant the celery therein, at seven to nine inches plant from plant, give them water immediately, and during dry weather; when the growth of the plants becomes rapid, the water may be increased. On the earth which is thrown out from the trenches, crops of lettuce, endive, &c. may be planted, and gradually withdrawn, as the celery requires earthing up.

To forward the work for the succeeding months, all spare ground may be dug and thrown into ridges; this practice also meliorates stiff soils, destroy many weeds, and exposes insects therein, their eggs and their larvæ, to such birds as feed on them. When the ground so treated is to be cropped, manure, when required, can be easily applied, and the whole expeditiously levelled by the spade, or with a heavy rake.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The sowing seeds of various vegetables recommended to be sown last month, may be continued, European cabbage, Savoy, and red cabbage must be planted out into good dry ground. Strawberries should now be planted, selecting the strongest plants from the runners of the old beds, the beds of strawberries must be renewed every three years. Medicinal, sweet, and pot herbs must be attended to as directed for last month, in dry weather they must be watered. The crops of potatoes which are now ripe should be taken up, and, to judge of the fitness of the crop for lifting, notice must be taken of the change of color in the stems, which become yellow before they decay; in such varieties as produce seeds, the full growth of the apple denotes ripeness of the roots; unless seeds are wanted for the production of new varieties, the plants ought not to be suffered to flower, but the trusses removed on their first appearance. No crop is more injured than the potatoe, when suffered to remain too long in the ground after coming to perfection; such as are permitted to do so will neither be so well flavored nor will they keep perfectly good for any length of time. The

potatoes planted in April must have the ground drawn up about their stems, but not to bank the soil up too thickly or firmly; it prevents their free growth, by depriving them of moisture, and burying them below the beneficial influence of the sun.

Full crops of radish, lettuce, and small salads should be sown at intervals, according to the demand for them. Horseradish may be planted either in this, or the two ensuing months; it requires a light and deep soil, and to be kept free from weeds.

JULY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—About the full moon sow cabbages, to be transplanted in September. Such culinary vegetables as require transplanting for seed, should now be attended to. Sow beans, peas, pumpkins, calabash and maize, the latter being for an early crop, ought to be planted in rich ground and sheltered situations. Towards the end of the month sow celery, and with a declining moon, sow cauliflower, savoy, red and other cabbages: if the seeds of the cabbage tribe should be imported from Europe, (and the garden ground is of a stiff nature, and the site of the garden is exposed to much,) the seeds may be sown in drills and some of the plants be left at proper distances in the rows, to arrive at maturity; these plants will not then be affected by the fly so early as such as are transplanted.

Lettuce, turnips, radishes, &c. must not be forgotten, and, in sheltered or warm situations, and well manured, potatoes, onions, and leeks answer well. In dry weather the hoe should be constantly employed in earthing up the young cabbages and other crops which require such treatment. Continue also to tie up endive, and earth up celery for blanching.

AUGUST.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—There are few culinary vegetables but what may be sown with advantage this month, and those sown in June or July must be planted out, treating them agreeably to local situations and their several natures, in which operations actual practice must be the only guide. In planting, every advantage must be taken of showers of rain falling, and of dry

weather, for the destruction of weeds, earthing up various crops which require such treatment, and forwarding the work of digging and preparing ground for the ensuing month. During this month, attention must be paid to the keeping open of drains, especially in situations liable to the overflow of periodical streams from the mountains, which, if suffered to stagnate on the lower grounds, retards the growth or destroys altogether many garden crops.

About the beginning of the month, sow dwarf French beans in a rich soil. With a declining moon, sow Cape cabbage, celery, leeks, parsley, chervil, turnips, carrots, white beet, spinage, succory, radish, and early cucumber seeds. To prepare ground for early cucumbers, the richest soil should be selected, digging it two spits deep, and dressing it with a plentiful supply of rotten dung, marking the ground off in rows, and planting the seeds in patches of six or seven in a number, and about three feet between each patch, or the seeds may be sown thinly in rows, and in either case, when the cucumber plants have formed three rough leaves, they must be stopped, by nipping off the extremity of the leading shoots; this causes the plant to throw out lateral shoots, strengthens them, and forces them into fruit at an early period than they otherwise would do.

The stools of artichokes should now be dressed, by taking off all the smaller suckers, leaving only three or four of the strongest shoots, and in stiff soils, a good coating of rotten dung will be advantageous to the growth of the plants, and the size and goodness of the heads.

This a favorable time for sowing cauliflowers in well manured soil, and thinning them out to proper distances, without transplanting them; a shaded, but not confined aspect is most favorable for this practice; it is a good practice to tie the leaves of the plants over the heads, in order to preserve their colour and flavor.

Celery is best sown this month, so as to be planted out in trenches in the months of November and December, for a full and principal crop.

Transplant onions, leeks, pimpernel, African anise roots, and sorrel.

Cabbages, turnips, carrots, and parsnips, may still be planted out for seed.

SEPTEMBER.

About the full moon plant out onions, cabbage, lettuce, knol-cole leeks, celery, and potatoes; and at the same time full crops of the following may be sown: beans, peas, melons, water-melons, pumpkins, calabash, cucumbers, celery, early dwarf and York cabbage, lettuce, spinage, parsley, beet, carrots, and parsnips.

Sow the seeds of sea-cale, in circles of 5 or 6 seeds, at three inches apart, forming the circles at three feet from each other; when the plants have arrived at a sufficient size, they must be thinned out, leaving only three or four plants in each circle. This requires a good soil, mixed with sand, and decayed sea-weed is the best manure for it. At twelve months old, place pots or boxes over the plants, covering the boxes with decayed leaves or long stable litter; when the shoots have attained the height of six inches they will be sufficiently blanched, and are fit for use. This vegetable is equal to asparagus in flavor, and is much more productive: during the winter months a regular supply may be kept up for the table, by placing the boxes over the plants at intervals of 14 days; two crops may be procured from the beds in one season, and the old beds may be forced as above, 4 or 5 years; it is however, advisable to sow a bed each year. The sea-cale bears transplanting well, and may be readily increased by small cuttings of the roots.

This is the best month for putting small herbs into the ground observing to select moist rich land for the purpose.

About the middle and latter end of the month, French beans may be sown.

Prepare ground for Asparagus, by deep trenching and an extra dressing of dung; the beds being formed, draw drills upon them at 10 or 12 inches apart, sow the seeds in the drills, and afterwards thin the plants out to the proper distance. Where beds are formed by transplanting, good plants of two years old should be selected, but the preferable method is to sow the seeds where they are to remain: for two seasons, light crops of spinage, lettuce, and radish may be sown on them with advantage.

Wild African asparagus may be planted on sandy ground with a dressing of decayed leaves and rotten dung.

In dry weather the hoe must be constantly employed in striking

the surface of the ground; destroying weeds, and earthing up such crops as require, or thrive best with such treatment.

In very rich soil, sow capsicum, chili pepper, tomatos, okro, &c. The capsicum tribe are best raised in pots or boxes, planting them out afterwards in light and highly manured soil, and supplying them plentifully with water during the two or three following months.

OCTOBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Cape cabbage, cauliflower, cos and cabbage lettuce, radish, turnips, red beet. Transplant cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, and leeks, into moist and well-manured land.

Pumpkins, melons, and water-melons must be planted as succession crops, in ground that has been dug two spades deep. The young cucumber and melon plants which are up must be sheltered from the effect of the south east wind, by small bushes placed around them, and the earth drawn about their stems, and supplying them plentifully with water.

Chili pepper, capsicum, tomati, and okro, must now be planted out in richly manured ground. Medicinal, sweet, and potherbs should be cut while in flower, and dried in the shade, tying them in convenient sized bunches, and afterwards storing them away in a dry loft.

Potatoes intended to be kept, may be placed in a cool dry shed, and covered with straw or other long dry litter; or pits may be dug, of convenient size, and about three feet deep, placing some good dry straw in the bottom, heaping the potatoes in a pyramidal form, and packing straw round them as they are raised in height, and banking earth over the whole to the thickness of 18 inches: in such heaps they may remain till wanted.

NOVEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow endive, lettuce, cabbage, turnip, and carrot, in moist ground, and if possible in shaded situations. Plant French beans and peas. About the full moon, plant potatoes, early cabbage, and celery. To produce small cucum-

bers for pickling, the seeds should be sown at the full moon, in the months of October, November, and December, giving soak freely through the beds during the night. The best kind of cucumbers for 'Gherkins' are the short prickly sorts, and require less attention in leading and pruning than the longer varieties. Cauliflower is to be sown now, in rich soil. Some early melons and water-melons may be sown for succession crops. Red beet may be sown on deep and rich soil. Sow long pod beans at the end of the month.

If possible all young and tender crops should be sheltered by mats, or by temporary fences of reeds or brushes; where this is done to the seed beds, the trouble is amply repaid, by securing the crops until they have gained strength enough to resist the drying effect of the south-east wind.

Where melons have arrived at their full growth, they should be deprived of water, as a continuance of moisture, while ripening destroys the high flavour of this fruit.

DECEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow turnips, carrots, celery, cabbage, spinage, peas, beans, and potatoes: these at this season require moist and well-manured land; and local situation and circumstances must guide the gardener in using such methods as he has found the best during long practice, in or to keep up a regular supply of culinary vegetables during the dry season. Plant cauliflower for an early crop; if any ground is cleared of early cucumbers or celery, such spots are best for cauliflower, giving at the same time a good dressing of manure; celery may in like manner be planted in ridges, where the beds are cleared of early onions and shallots.

The different variety of brocoli may be sown during this month.

Strawberry plants must be cleared of the runners, where they are not wanted for future plantations. A constant and plentiful supply of water is not only requisite, but beneficial to this fruit during the dry months.

ON THE CLIMATE.

[COMMUNICATED BY W. H. SHOLL, ESQ.]

THERE cannot be said to be any diseases peculiar to the settled parts of Western Australia, in fact, the general health of the colonists is better than in the mother country, although it might readily be expected, from the height of the thermometer during the summer months, fever, with its various complications, would prevail; this, however, is not the case, owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Even with the thermometer at 90° Fahrenheit, and upwards, during the harvest, no inconvenience is experienced by the labourer. The sea breeze, which usually sets in about noon, is an important agent in preventing sickness.

The most prevailing diseases are, dysentery, ophthalmia, and rheumatism; of these, the first is, as may be expected, the most formidable, especially to children and people of advanced age, but, if taken early, it is easily arrested; nor do I think it so prevalent now as formerly, the importance of paying early attention to the disease being more fully impressed on the minds of the public.

At the commencement of the Colony, several bad cases of ophthalmia occurred, ending in loss of vision, which unfortunate result seldom takes place at present, from the reason before stated with regard to dysentery, viz., more early attention being paid to it. A solution of the sulphate of zinc, or nitre of silver, rarely fails in cutting short the disease in its incipient stage; and as there are now so many medical practitioners in the Colony, few of the outstations being without one, relief is speedily sought and obtained.

Rheumatism, especially the chronic form, is very troublesome and intractable. The constant exposure to dews and night air, to which those living in the bush are subject, renders this disease of frequent occurrence.

From pulmonary complaints we are happily free; and even when these have gone to some length in other countries, removal to this climate has been of the highest possible benefit.

Unfortunately, in these diseases, change of climate is not thought of until serious disorganization of the lungs and air vessels have taken place, the patients being naturally averse to a long, tedious voyage, and absence from friends, while there remains the remotest chance of improvement by other means.

Children are exempt from the diseases common to them in England, small pox, measles, scarlet fever, are unknown here. Hooping cough was brought here when the 21st Regiment arrived here, some of the children of the men having that complaint. Several persons were attacked, but those who suffered most were the Aborigines. The natives were thoroughly persuaded that the bugle, which they then heard for the first time, was the cause of their sufferings, and asked why "that fellow (the bugler) tu-tu too much to make black fellow mendik (sick)." It is now extinct, several years having elapsed since any sign of it has appeared.

Proper precautions should be taken to prevent passengers being allowed to land, and the existing Port Regulations should be strictly enforced, until a certificate from a medical officer who boards the vessel gives assurance that no contagious disease prevails: by this means, many prevalent diseases in other portions of the globe would be kept from the Colony.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN HUTT, ESQ.

Private Secretary, Walkinshaw Cowan, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable Major F. C. Irwin, Commandant.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable the Surveyor General.

The Honorable the Acting Advocate General.

Clerk, Walkinshaw Cowan, Esq.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable Major F. C. Irwin, Commandant.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable the Surveyor General.

The Honorable the Acting Advocate General.

Edward Barrett Lennard, Esquire.

George Leake, Esquire.

William Tanner, Esquire.

Thomas Newte Yule, Esquire.

William Henry Mackie, Esquire.

Clerk, Walkinshaw Cowan, Esquire.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, the Honorable Peter Brown, Esq.*Chief clerk*, Mr. William Knight.*2nd Clerk*, Mr. Edward Souper.*3rd Clerk*, Mr. W. B. Andrews.*Housekeeper*, Mrs. Mary Coulston.*Messenger*, Mr. John Coulston.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor General, the Honorable John Septimus Roe, Esq.*Assistant Surveyors*, Alfred Hillman, Esq.

H. M. Ommaney, Esq.

Robert Ray, Esq.

Thomas Browne, Esq.

P. L. S. Chauncey, Esq.

Draftsman, Mr. Joseph Brown.*Clerk*, Mr. Frederick Wittenoom.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Audit, the Honorable Peter Brown, Esq.

CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Revenue, H. C. Sutherland, Esq.*Acting Collector of Revenue*, H. Camfield, Esq.*Sub-Collectors*, R. McB. Brown, Esq., Fremantle

John Randall Phillips, Esq., Albany:

John Molloy, Esq., Augusta:

George Eliot, Esq., Bunbury:

Tide Waiters, Messrs. G. Cameron, J. Bridges, and J. Knight

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Registrar, George Frederic Stone, Esq.*Sub-Registrars*, R. H. Bland, Esq., York

F. C. Singleton, Esq., Murray

J. R. Phillips, Esq., Albany

John Molloy, Esq., Vasse

George Eliot, Esq., Bunbury.

COLONIAL TREASURY.

Colonial Treasurer, W. H. Drake, Esq., D.A.C.G.,
Clerk, Mr. John Purkis.

PROTECTORS OF ABORIGINES.

Charles Symmons, Esq., Perth.
 Revett Henry Bland, Esq., York.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Superintendent, Mr. Henry Trigg.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CIVIL COURT.

Commissioner, William Henry Mackie, Esq., M. C.
Registrar, Alfred Hawes Stone, Esq.
Bailiff, —————.

ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c.

The Hon. R. W. Nash, Esq., M. C., Acting Advocate General.
 William J. Lawrence, Esq., Crown Solicitor.
 John Schoales, Esq.
 Edward Wilson Landor, Esq.
 Charles Lawson, Esq.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Chairman, William Henry Mackie, Esq., M. C.
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Hawes Stone, Esq.

Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts in Districts remote from Perth.

John Randall Phillips, Esq.
 Peter Belches, Esq.
 John Hassell, Esq.
 M. Waller Clifton, Esq., F.R.S.
 George Eliot, Esq.
 Andrew Stirling, Esq.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff, George Frederic Stone, Esq.
Bailiff, —————.

POLICE.

Inspector of Police, Mr. J. N. Drummond.

Superintendent Rottnest Establishment, Mr. Henry Vincent.

Gaolers, N. M. Smith, Fremantle.

J. Dunn, Albany.

Constables, J. Chipper, and T. Saltkilld, Perth.

T. Harwood, Fremantle.

J. Welburne, Guildford.

J. Dunn, Albany.

D. Macfarlane, Bunbury.

J. Buglass, Murray.

E. Dawson, Augusta.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon, James Crichton, Esq., M.D.

Hospital Assistant, Mr. H. H. Brown.

Medical Attendant, Fremantle, John Shipton, Esq.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Daniel Scott, Esq., Fremantle.

Peter Belches, Esq., Albany.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Perth, Edward Picking, Postmaster General.

Fremantle, John Bateman.

Guildford, Abraham Jones.

York, T. Wall.

Canning, Thomas Hester, Jr.

Pinjarra, Non-commissioned officer in charge of detachment.

Albany, T. B. Sherratt.

Bunbury, Mrs. M. A. Knight.

The Mail for Fremantle is closed at Perth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.; and the return mail

at Fremantle, at 1 o'clock, P.M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The mail to Guildford closes at Perth at 4 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and the return, at Guildford at 12 o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The mail to York is closed at 4 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, and arrives at York on Saturday; the return mail, closed at York on Monday, and despatched early on Tuesday morning, is received at Perth on the following Thursday.

The mail to the Canning, Murray, and Bunbury, is despatched every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, commencing Monday, the 3rd January, and returns to Perth on the following Saturday.

The overland mail to King George's Sound is despatched from Perth on the first of every month.

POSTAGE.

For and upon every single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, on its delivery from any Post Office in the Colony, without any regard to the distance it may have been conveyed, a postage of four pence.

For and upon every letter exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, in weight, on its delivery from any Post Office within the Colony, without any regard to the distance it may have been conveyed, eight pence.

For and upon every letter which may exceed one ounce in weight, a postage will be charged at the rate of six pence upon every additional ounce; but no packet exceeding four ounces will be received into any Post Office.

No pre-payment can be demanded on Colonial Letters, but persons posting such letter will be permitted to pay the postage in advance, if desirous of so doing.

Letters put into the Post Offices at Perth, Fremantle, and Albany, for persons residing within those Towns, will be delivered and charged with the postage of one penny.

All Letters intended for Foreign Mails must be paid for at the time of posting, without which they cannot be forwarded. Such letters will be subject to the same rates of postage as Colonial letters.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Diocesan, the Rt. Reverend William Grant Broughton, M.A.,
 Lord Bishop of Australia.
 Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. J. B. Wittenoom, M.A.
 Rev. M. Mitchell, Middle Swan.
 Rev. W. Mears, York.
 Rev. J. Wollaston, Bunbury.
 Rev. J. King, Fremantle.
 Wesleyan Missionary, Rev. J. Smithies, Perth.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY—WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.
 Secretary, George Frederic Stone, Esq.
 [A Ladies' Association is established in aid of the above Society.]

TRUSTEES OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Honorable F. C. Irwin, M. C.
 “ Peter Brown, Colonial Secretary.
 “ John Septimus Roe, Surveyor General.
 “ George Fletcher Moore, Advocate General.
 George Leake, Esq., M.C.
 Marshall MacDermott, Esq.

COLONIAL VESSELS AND COASTERS.

NAME	RIG	TONNAGE	OWNERS.
Napoleon	Barque	232	Daniel Scott and others
Heroine	Brig	130	M. Mackenzie
Champion	Schooner	115	Colonial Government
Elizabeth	“	101	D. Dring
Vixen	“	44	Anthony Curtis
Venus	Cutter	21	J. Thomas

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Two companies of Her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry.

Commandant, Major F. C. Irwin, K.H.

Gaptain Hare.

Lieutenants, Baker and Northey.

Ensigns, Irby and Warburton.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Assist. Com. General W. H. Drake, Esq. (in charge.)

" Robert Neill, Esq., King George's

Sound.

Assistant Commissariat Cashier, Mr. J. Purkis.

" Clerk, Mr. G. J. Webb.

Storekeeper, Mr. G. E. Cameron.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Managing Cashier, M. MacDermott, Esq.

Directors, Hon. Peter Brown, Esq., M.C.

George Leake, Esq., M.C.

W. B. Andrews, Esq.

William Samson, Esq.

Accountant, Mr. Taylor.

Clerk, H. J. Andrews.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK.

Managing Cashier, R. Wells, Esq.

Directors, Hon. John Septimus Roe, Esq., M.C.

William Tanner, Esq., M.C.

William J. Lawrence, Esq.

Edward Hammersley, Esq.

Richard Hinds, Esq., R.N.

John Stringer, Esq.

George Frederic Stone, Esq.

Solicitor, W. H. Lawrence, Esq.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Samuel Moore, Esq., Agent for Swan River.

Richard Hinds, Esq., Medical Referee.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.

The objects and principles of this Society are :

To encourage the most scientific and profitable modes of cultivating the land.

To encourage the importation and breeding the finest and most profitable kinds of live stock, by periodical prizes.

The introduction of and raising the most useful seeds and plants.

To promote the extirpation of noxious animals and plants.

To promote the introduction of good agricultural servants, and mechanics required by the farmer in his business, and to encourage their good behavior and skill by prizes and otherwise.

To watch over the interest generally of the farmer.

To collect and disseminate the fullest agricultural statistics.

To promote, by periodical discussion, and by experiments, essays, &c., the abovenamed objects in all their several branches.

To correspond with other societies of similar character, with a view to eliciting and diffusing useful information connected with our mutual interests.

To exclude from the Society's discussions all political subjects.

The Society has been established ten years; and its practical usefulness is fully acknowledged both in the Colony and

in England, where its proceedings and reports appear to have conveyed to the public the only correct knowledge of the condition of the Colony which they have obtained. An annual report of their proceedings is published; they have quarterly meetings for the transaction of their affairs, which are managed by a Chairman and eleven Directors, including an Honorary Secretary; they give premiums annually for the encouragement of ploughing, the best shepherds, and the most meritorious servants, male and female. Other prizes are offered for the encouragement of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Native servants are also rewarded with prizes for good conduct. Its members are ballotted for at each quarterly meeting.

YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.

A Committee chosen annually from among the Members.

Honorary Secretary, T. Carter.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CLUB, PERTH. Social and Commercial.

Two Reading Societies in Perth.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LAND COMPANY.

Chief Commissioner, M. Waller Clifton, Esq., F.R.S.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Wollaston, M.A.

Surgeon, Anthony French Carpenter, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon, — Carr, M.D.

Chief Surveyor, —————.

Three Assistants.

Six Acting ditto.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.

Honorary Secretary, Henry Camfield, Esq.

BENEFIT SOCIETY—SONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.

Secretary, Charles Foulkes.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING OFFICES, &c.

The *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*—Published every Saturday; terms per quarter, 10s.; office, Adelaide Terrace.

The *Government Gazette*—Published every Friday, price 1s. per sheet.

The *Inquirer*—Published every Wednesday; terms per quarter, 10s.; office St. George's Terrace.

The *Western Australian Almanack*—Published by Charles Macfaull, Adelaide Terrace.

PUBLIC WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Bridge at the Flats near Perth; *finished*; amount of expenditure, £449 10s.

Buildings at Fremantle, used for immigrants and bonding premises, £150.

New Road to Perth, £125

Approaches to Bridge at Flats; *unfinished*; estimated expenditure, £365, paid £110.

Established Church at Perth; *unfinished*; estimated expenditure, £3,500. Paid from subscription funds, £523; by the Local Government, £200.

Completing rooms on ground floor of Public Offices; *finished*; £126.

Wesleyan Chapel at Perth; *unfinished*; estimated expense, £1,500. Paid from subscription fund, £600; by the Local Government, £200.

Wesleyan Chapel at Fremantle; *unfinished*; estimate, £600; paid by Local Government; no return of subscription fund.

Lock-up house at Guildford; *finished*; £80.

Gaol, and premises for the Superintendent of native prisoners, on the Island of Rottnest, estimate, £800; *finished*. Paid out of the Colonial Fund, £105. This sum was for the purchase of materials; the labour was performed by native prisoners.

Road from the Toodyay to Guildford; *finished*; £100.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

The Establishment paid by Great Britain and the Colony:—

	Paid by Great Britain.			Paid by the Colony.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Establishment.....	3,759	10	4	2,238	2	8
Contingent Expenditure..	2,070	9	4	5,520	18	11
Judicial establishment....	689	11	8	517	10	0
Contingent Expenditure..				1,272	8	6
Ecclesiastical establishment	250	0	0			
Contingent Expenditure..	50	0	0			
Miscellaneous do. ..				1,550	18	5
Grand total.....	£6,819	11	4	£11,099	18	6

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Supplies from Great Britain.....	2,967	0	3
Fuel and light.....	18	2	0
Ordinaries.....	3,790	1	2
Pay of Commissariat Officer.....	219	0	0
Pay of extra Staff.....	339	7	0
Commissariat allowances.....	210	16	0
Do. contingencies.....	693	19	2
Transport.....	559	15	5
Miscellaneous purchases.....	64	15	6
Advances to Departments.....	838	1	1
Consignments or drafts.....	2,481	16	6

£12,182 14 1

Of this sum 838*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* is in payment of Pensions for the Victualling Board and Greenwich Hospital; an expenditure not incurred in the military protection of the Colony.

VISIT TO THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO CHAMPION HARBOUR,
REPORTED TO BE PORT GREY, AND EXAMINATION
OF THE COAST LINE TO THE NORTHWARD.

[The further examination of the Coast Line to the Northward, adjacent to Champion Bay, and the examination of the country bordering on this Bay, being deemed of importance, Captain STOKES, of H. M. S. *Beagle*, undertook the task, and has thus described the result of his investigation, in a letter addressed to the Honorable the Surveyor General, J. S. Roe, Esq.]

H. M. S. "*Beagle*," *Gage's Roads*,
December 19, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the deep interest yourself and the colonists of Western Australia take in the recent short cruize of H.M.S. *Beagle*, this brief account of it may be acceptable.

We left Gage's Roads early on the morning of the 12th instant. During the day we held a N.N.W. course, passing the different projections of the coast at a distance of from 5 to 9 miles, in soundings from 12 to 24 fathoms. At noon Cape Leschenault bore N.E. by E. 8 or 9 miles. Soon afterwards we noticed a break in the land bearing north-east, probably the Moore River; this, as we came abreast of it, appeared shut in; therefore the supposed river must empty itself into the sea in a S.W. direction. At six o'clock we were abreast of, and distant 9 miles from, a very remarkable large sand patch; indeed that coast northward of Moore River presented a very desolate appearance,—the coast range of the sand hillocks or dunes being crested in many places with bare white sand. As the day closed the remarkable high land called Mounts Peron and Leseur bore N.N.E. 30 miles. After passing Island Point, our course was directed more to seaward, in order to avoid a portion of the coast King had not examined, and it was fortunate we did so, for on returning we discovered some islands and shoals in that neighbourhood, in lat. 29 deg. 4 min. 8 sec. S., lon. 115 deg. 14 min. E., nearly, lying 8 or 9 miles from the coast. About 10 o'clock on the following morning we closed with the land 3 miles northward of some reefs laid down by Captain

King 32 miles S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Mount Fairfax; from thence we followed the shore at a distance of from 3 to 5 miles,—2 miles in a N. by W. direction, in soundings varying from 5 to 12 fathoms, over a bottom of sand and rock. Early in the afternoon, owing to the smoothness of the water, we found ourselves embayed in a reef extending south 37 west, about 15 miles from Mount Fairfax; extricating ourselves, caused our arrival in Champion Bay, in lat. 28 deg. 47 min. S., to be late in the evening. Our latitude in closing with the shore in the morning was nearly 29 deg. 13 min. If therefore such a harbour as Port Grey existed in 29 deg. as according to Arrowsmith's chart, we must have seen it; moreover I feel assured, excepting the bight fronted with rocks situated 5 miles south and by west of Point Moore, and the secure summer anchorage bearing the name of Champion Bay, there are no bays or bights offering an indifferent anchorage for ships or vessels on this portion of the Western Coast of Australia, between the lat. of 28 deg. 20. min. and 29 deg. 50 min.

The general appearance of the coast previous to reaching Champion Bay was of high sand-hills, partly covered with vegetation, immediately behind there appeared a range rather higher, and of a less barren appearance; again behind these, at a distance of 8 or 9 miles, were series of singular table-topped, broken ranges, terminating southward, in lat. about 29 deg. 5 min. Mount Fairfax and Wizard Peak are the most conspicuous objects in this range, which is the most remarkable feature on the western shores of Australia.

At daylight on the morning of the 15th we landed with a large armed party, carrying with us the necessary instruments for ascertaining the positions and elevations of the different points visited. Mount Fairfax being the nearest and most promising, our course was directed for it, bearing east and by south. About one mile and a half from the beach we crossed a dry bed of a stream trending north by west and south by east, about 20 yards wide, with banks from 20 to 30 feet high, composed of a reddish earth and sand, with considerable portions of ironstone in it. A few small tea-trees of the colonists grew in the sand forming the dry bed of this stream. Afterwards our course

was uninterruptedly over a gradually rising plain of a sandy, scrubby nature, until reaching the foot of Mount Fairfax, when we crossed another small watercourse, trending S. and by W., where, for the first time, we noticed a solitary stunted casuarina. Mount Fairfax is the southern and most elevated part of an isolated block forming Moresby's Flat-topped Range; it rests on a reddish, sandy sloping plain, on which fragments of quartz and ironstone were occasionally noticed. The latter alone is the character of Mount Fairfax, and apparently of the neighbouring heights. Our observations being completed, which placed Mt. Fairfax 582 feet above the level of the sea, we continued our journey to the south-east in the direction of Wizard Peak; two miles over a still scrubby, sandy plain, brought us again to the Chapman or Greenough River, the same dry stream we had crossed soon after landing; here, for the first time, there was an appearance of fertility, but only in the valleys of the river, for the Chapman or Greenough appeared to have two—an outset, in width from two-tenths to a quarter of a mile, with sloping banks from 30 to 60 feet high, whilst the inner scarcely exceeded 20 yards in width, with steep banks: dry white sand formed its bed, as before noticed; growing in which were a crooked small kind of drooping gum, besides a species of wattle and tea-tree. Its direction was about S. by W., and it appeared to come from the valleys formed by the ranges in the rear of Mount Fairfax and north of Wizard Peak. A small quantity of brackish water lay in the pools near the part we crossed. Continuing our journey, we proceeded over an undulating plain, on the higher parts of which a reddish sand and ironstone gravel universally prevailed; in the lower parts, and near watercourses, the soil approached light mould, and produced the warran, so much sought after by the natives. In all this district the vegetation was of the worst description—not a tree large enough to furnish building materials, being only small kinds of banksia, wattle, and drooping gum. These only grew in the valleys. We reached the summit of Wizard Peak in the course of the afternoon. This we found composed of large blocks of ironstone, which had a most powerful effect on the needle, changing its direction in different places 10 degrees. Here we noticed a few stunted *Xanthorrhoea* growing

on the S.W. side of the hill, and a few small stunted casuarina and wattle were thinly scattered on its summit, which, by barometric measurement, was found to be 715 feet above the level of the sea. The vegetation on this hill, as well as on Mount Fairfax appeared to decrease as its elevation increased, leaving the summit of both nearly bare. Part of the range lying immediately north was absolutely a mass of bare ironstone. Our view was very commanding. To the N.N.W. and N.E. for 10 to 20 miles lay extensive valleys, all of which appeared through a spyglass to be of the same arid nature. For a few miles to the eastward, and a great many to the southward, the formation of the country was of the same flat, broken, and angular character; but no part visible appeared of higher elevation than that on which we stood. To seawards the appearance of the country was that of an undulating plain, with patches of stunted woodland widely scattered. Descending, we found the party left below in the dry bed of a watercourse had failed in their endeavours to procure water by digging: we therefore, as we supposed, had no resource, exhausted as we were, but to return to the brackish water-pools we had seen in the Chapman or Greenough. Happily, however, our dogs discovered a deep hole under a drooping gum, which proved to be a native well, and which afforded our thirst relief, after clearing and digging deeper. The soil through which this well was sunk was a light alluvial deposit, based on sand, six feet below the surface. Numerous native paths, and deep holes from which the warran-root had been extracted, encircled this spot. Some neighbouring wigwams of a superior structure gave us snug quarters for the night; Wizard Peak bearing south 50 east, about a mile distant.

At break of day we resumed our exploration. The morning was dull and cloudy; thermometer 59. On the preceding day its greatest height was 85.

In our way, two miles from our bivouac, we fell in with a recent native grave. A circular pit three yards in diameter, filled within a foot of the surface with sand, carefully smoothed over; some small sticks, with red horizontal marks painted on them, and others scraped, with shavings tastefully twisted round them, ornamented the edges of the grave; a large semicircular fence

fronted its south-east side ; and its neighbourhood bore evidence of its being deserted by the natives; from the destroyed wigwams around it. After walking at least 5 miles, we again made the Chapman or Greenough about a mile south of the point at which we before crossed it. The bed here, as before, was a dry sand ; we, however, found a small hole of brackish water in a hollow. Here the water pursued its usual course between S. and S.S.W. Crossing it, we pursued a west direction, and were surprised to find ourselves again on the same river's course, which could be accounted for by the high red cliffs forming the south bank having changed its direction to the northward. We subsequently crossed two dry beds of rivulets, the last of which forms the dry stream which we had first crossed on the preceding day. From an elevation on its S.W. side Mount Fairfax bore north 50 east, Wizard Peak south 58 east.

From this we proceeded one mile west over a dry arid plain, covered with yellow and white everlasting flowers of small growth : a small patch of woodland, consisting of a species of wattle and very small kind of gum, here delayed our hasty progress. The ground beneath these trees was entirely bare of vegetation, but emerging from them, we came upon the only piece of grass of a useful nature seen in the route ; it was, however, quite parched, and occupied a space only 3 or 4 acres. From hence to the sea coast dunes, to reach which we made a detour to the S.W., walking over 6 miles of country universally of scrub and sand, the latter changed gradually from reddish to white as we approached the sea. On the low ridge lying immediately behind the coast range of sand-hills, limestone occasionally cropped out. After making a few observations on the shore immediately beneath the dunes, we proceeded in our boat to examine a small estuary, seen from Mount Fairfax, at the northern part of the bay. This we found to be separated from the sea by a low bank of sand, 30 feet high, over which the sea appeared in gales to enter. We landed, and traced this estuary until we proved it to be the mouth of the river so frequently crossed in our two days' walk, and probably is the Greenough of Captain Grey : the water in it was entirely salt, and its banks, in some places 70 feet high, were composed of limestone.

We had now seen and examined an extent of country little

short of 40 miles, nearly the whole of which deserved the character of sterility. In our progress we had seen no other woods or bushes than the following:—

Narrow-leaved dwarf banksia.

Cabbage tree (*Nuytzia floribunda*.)

Small she-oak (*casuarina*.)

Broom.

Wattle (or acacia) of two kinds.

A species of *Eucalyptus* known by the appellation of drooping gum, of a dwarf and crooked description.

Blackboys (*Xanthorrhoea*), on south side of Wizard Hill only.

Tea-tree, of dwarf size, in two or three places

We did not, in our route, fall in with any natives, but on reaching our boat, we found that a party of five men had approached the beach, and had held friendly communication with the officer, who, in exchange for a handkerchief or two, had obtained from them a belt composed of small kangaroo fur, commonly worn by the natives of this coast, a throwing-stick, and nosepiece of kangaroo-bone. The natives were entirely naked, and slightly scarred, but were not smeared with wilgy, and had their hair knotted up on the crown of the head, like the natives father north. They had retired before we could reach the spot to which they had advanced. During our route, we noticed their winter habitations substantially constructed, and neatly plastered over with red clay.

We left Champion Bay on the morning of the 16th instant. After stretching out to the N.W. we met a favourable westerly wind, which, by afternoon, carried us past the bight south of Point Moore and sufficiently near to see that its shores were fronted with many sunken rocks. This leads to the conclusion that Champion Bay is the port Captain Grey speaks of in his journal, placed in Arrowsmith's chart twelve miles south of its true situation.

Our position during the early part of the 17th afforded means of laying down some islands, reefs, and a portion of the coast passed by Captain King in the night; and on the afternoon of the 18th we reached Gage's Roads, after fully and satisfactorily accomplishing the object in view with most fortunate dispatch.

The tracts of the *Beagle* to and from Champion Bay, in addition to her former ones, must tend to satisfy the public that no dangers exist outside of nine miles from the coast between Swan River and the Abrolhos.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

I. L. STOKES.

*The Hon. the Surveyor-General
of Western Australia."* }

LAND REGULATIONS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth
January 28, 1841*

His Excellency the Governor, with a view of affording facilities to persons who may desire to obtain the fee-simple of lands, held under the primary regulations, but upon which the necessary location duties have not been effected, owing to the all but impracticable difficulties thrown in their way by the extreme scarcity of labor, has determined, with the advice of the Executive Council, to leave it optional with parties interested to commute their location duties by the payment of the sum of ninepence per acre on their unimproved lands held under the Colonial Office circular B; and the sum of one shilling and six-pence the acre on those held under the Circular C.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
January 28, 1841.*

With a view of remedying the inconvenience experienced by the delay which intervenes between the date of an application to purchase a Town allotment, and the day of sale, especially when the allotment applied for is in a Town situated in any of the distant Districts of the Colony, His Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, determined that,

in future, five weeks notice of any intended sale shall be given, instead of two months as heretofore; and that allotments in the towns of Perth, Fremantle, Albany, and York, shall be disposed of by public auction in the Towns in which they are situated.

In consequence of this arrangement applications to purchase allotments in any of the above towns will require to be addressed, in future, either to the Resident of the District where the Town is, or, in the case of Perth, to the Colonial Secretary.

The public will be informed by public notice, from time to time, when town-sites are surveyed, marked out, and ready for selection and purchase.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
March 25, 1841.

The Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that the Town-site of Bunbury is now open to public selection for purchase; and that a plan of the allotments may be seen on application at the Survey Office in Perth, or to the Government Resident on the Town-site.

All applications to purchase will be advertised at Bunbury for five weeks, at the end of which period each lot will be offered for public sale on the Town-site, at the minimum price of £25, and will be granted in fee-simple to the highest bidder.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
May 11, 1841.

Notice is hereby given that Occupants who may be desirous of obtaining the full title to their lands without performance of their Location Duties may receive the same on payment of *Nine-pence* per acre on the lands held under the terms of the Circular B, and *Eighteen pence* per acre on those held under the terms of the Circular C; or, may receive the full title to one-third of the same on the resignation of two-thirds.

By His Excellency's command,
PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
May 11, 1841,*

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions lately received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in all cases where the Licenses of Occupation have expired, the occupants will be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Government without delay, whether, or how far, the conditions of assignment have been performed. In cases where it shall appear that a portion of the location duties have been performed, credit will be given to that extent.

Of the Lands, or portions of Lands in respect to which no Location Duties have been performed, *three-fourths* will be resumed, and a full title given to the remainder.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
June 17, 1841.*

With reference to the Notice of the 3rd instant, which announced the alteration in the price of Crown Lands in this Colony, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations which have in consequence been resolved upon, in regard to the Disposal of Crown Lands, and which will supersede all previous notices on this subject:—

1. All Lands in this Colony not hitherto granted, and not reserved for public purposes, will be disposed of at the uniform price of Twenty shillings per acre.

2. Persons proposing to purchase Lands will be required to transmit a written Application to the Colonial Secretary in a certain prescribed form which will be delivered at the Office of the Collector of Revenue on the payment of the requisite fee of two shillings and six-pence.

3. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select within the limits already defined.

4. The minimum quantity of land which will be disposed of, is fixed at (160) one hundred and sixty acres.

5. The purchaser or fee-simple owner of one hundred and sixty acres and upwards will have the right of commonage over the

unappropriated Crown Lands for (10) ten miles round and immediately adjoining his Homestead, as long as any of the said Lands are undisposed of; and no action of Trespass will lie for depasturing his flocks over any portion of the Lands until three months after the sale of such portion of them.

6. Private surveys will be permitted as heretofore in cases where it may be inconvenient for the Government to survey any Lands which may be applied for.

7. When Lands are purchased under private surveys the Government will allow, subject to the examination and approval of the Surveyor-General, the reasonable expenses attending the Survey *on the ground*—provided the payment for the Land has not been made in Remission Certificates, in which case the expense will devolve on the parties themselves.

8. No payment will be made on account of any private surveys until the completion of the purchase of the Land on which the expense has been incurred.

9. On payment of the purchase money the usual grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser at the nominal Quit Rent of a peppercorn, and with the accustomed reservations. Previous to the delivery of such grant a fee of forty-five shillings will be payable to the Collector of Revenue for the preparation and enrolment of the grant.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

BOUNTY FOR INSTRUCTING NATIVES.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
June 23, 1841.*

It appears to His Excellency the Governor to be highly desirable to promote in every way the civilization and improvement of the Aborigines of this Territory, and to extend the measures already in operation for this purpose, His Excellency has directed it to be notified for public information—

1st. That a remission in the purchase of Land to the extent of (£18) eighteen pounds will be allowed to any person who

shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Government that a Native has been in his constant employment for the space of two full years, and that he has acquired a competent knowledge and skill in the usual operations of farming, threshing, reaping, mowing, &c., &c.

2nd. That a remission in the purchase of Land to the extent of (£36) pounds will be allowed to any person who shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Government that he has instructed a Native in a trade, calling or handicraft of such a nature as is usually brought under the system of apprenticeship; and that such Native has acquired such proficiency therein as would in the case of an European apprentice, entitle him to receive his indentures and be treated on the terms of a journeyman. The person applying for such remission will also be required to give the Native such a certificate as will entitle him to be treated as a journeyman.

His Excellency conceives that the object contemplated in this notice will be materially facilitated by the present gradually improving condition of the Aborigines, and by the kind disposition hitherto generally evinced towards them by the colonists.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

BOUNTY GRANTED ON THE INTRODUCTION OF EMIGRANTS BY
THE PURCHASERS OF LAND IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Government Emigration Office, London,
2 Middle Scotland Yard, Oct. 12, 1839.*

1. With a view to promoting the improvement of Western Australia, it has been determined, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that all persons who may hereafter buy lands in that settlement, shall be allowed, out of the proceeds of their purchases a Bounty on the introduction of useful Laborers into the Colony.

2. As there is no accumulated fund now existing in the colony, and the bounty can only be paid out of the accruing land

revenues, its application cannot be made retrospective, or be extended to parties in respect of purchases already made in Western Australia. It will only be claimable in regard to all future purchasers.

3. In order to enable parties resident in England to take advantage of the present measure, they will be at liberty to deposit money with Mr. Barnard, in this country, for the purchase of land in Western Australia, upon which they will become at once entitled to propose a corresponding number of Emigrants to go out to the colony upon bounty.

4. The proper course of proceeding in acting upon the foregoing article, will be to attend at Mr. Barnard's office, No. 2 Parliament-street, to make such deposit as the party may wish in sums not less than one hundred pounds, or a given number of hundreds of pounds, on which a receipt will be furnished for the payment, and advice will be sent to the colony, directing credit to be allowed for the same amount in any purchase of Land effected in the regular way by the Depositor or his agent.

5. In case, however, the Depositor does not intend to make the purchase himself, it will be necessary, in order that the Government may not become involved in disputes as to agency, that the person to whom credit is intended to be given should be expressly named at the time the deposit is made.

6. The present notice will take effect in England from the date it bears; and in the colony, from the date of its reaching the Governor, when it is to be immediately published.

7. Purchasers or depositors are to be entitled to claim bounty on emigrants introduced by them, if coming within the description presently to be specified, at the rate of one adult person of 15 years and upwards, two children between 7 and 15, or three children between 1 and 7 for every £20 which they pay.

8. The amount of the bounty is to be £18 for every person of 15 and upwards, £10 for every child between 7 and 15, and £5 for every child between 1 and 7. Infants less than 12 months old are not to be paid for.

9. The following is the description of people for whom bounty shall be claimable :—

They must belong to the class of mechanics, handicraftsmen, agricultural labourers, or useful domestic servants. Persons proposing to invest a small capital in land or trade are quite inadmissible.

10. They must principally consist of married people and their families.

11. Single women, without their parents, are only admissible when emigrating under the immediate care of some married relatives, or else attached as domestic servants to ladies going out as Cabin passengers in the same ship.

12. Single men can only be allowed in a number not exceeding the single women, proposed by the same person under the preceding clause.

13. The age of the adults is not to exceed 40, unless in special cases, where a large family, all of them grown up to useful ages, may appear to justify a relaxation of this rule in favor of the parents. The Board named in article 18, is to decide on the admission or rejection of this ground of exception in particular cases.

14. Good character, and decisive written testimonials, both to respectability of character and to capacity in the professed trade or calling, will be indispensable.

15. The bounty will only be payable for parties actually landed in the colony. No money can be issued for emigrants who may die on the passage.

16. The emigrants must arrive in the colony within the period of 3 years from the date of the payment, whether in the colony or at home, which constitutes the claim, and after that period the claim will be at an end.

17. It will be necessary that the purchaser, depositor, or authorized agent, should, on the arrival of any emigrants introduced for his account, affix a certificate to a list of them declaring that he applies for bounty to be paid for those persons.

18. The Emigrants are to appear before such Board or Officers as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor, in order to let it be ascertained that they fall within the preceding description, and that in all respects they comply with the regulations laid down in this notice; and the payment of bounty is to be absolutely subject to the conclusion of this authority that the parties are properly entitled to it. As soon as the Board or Officer, as the case may be, is satisfied that the emigrants are of the right characters, description, and ages, (which latter should as far as possible be supported by baptismal certificates in all cases where doubts are likely to suggest themselves,) a certificate will be given to that effect, stating the amount of the bounty claimable for the particular party of emigrants, and the same will be paid immediately to the master of the vessel in which they arrived.

19. This notice, as far as regards payments and deposits, to be in force in this country for two years from its date; and in the colony, for two years from the date of its publication by the Governor.

T. F. ELLIOT,
Agent-general for Emigration.

ACTS PASSED THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1841

ANNO QUARTO ET QUINTO,

VICTORIÆ REIGNÆ,

- No. 1. An Act to revise, renew and amend an Act entitled "An Act to impose certain Duties on imported Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Tobacco."
- No. 2. An Act to renew and amend an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of the Customs of Western Australia."
- No. 3. An Act to revise, renew and amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors by retail, and for the issuing of certain Licenses connected therewith."

- No. 4. An Act to continue for a limited time "An Act to enable the inhabitants of any Township to assess themselves for the Improvement of the Town."
- No. 5. An Act to naturalize Johann August Ludwig Preiss.
- No. 6. An Act to naturalize Frederick Waldeck.
- No. 7. An Act to revive, renew and continue for a limited period an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act for the Regulation of Pilotage and shipping in the Harbours of Western Australia."
- No. 8. An Act for repealing the laws now in force relative to the Licensing and regulating of Public Houses, and for better regulating the granting of Licenses for the sale of Ale, Beer, Wine, Spirits, and other Liquors in Western Australia in future.
- No. 9. An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 10. An Act to regulate the solemnization of Matrimony in the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 11. An Act for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Western Australia to the service thereof, for the Financial year commencing 1st April, 1842.
- No. 12. An Act to naturalize Renjamin Franklin Simmons.
- No. 13. An Act to impose a duty upon the transfer of landed property.
- No. 14. An Act to remove the annoyance occasioned by dogs in the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 15. An Act for the Regulation of Pilotage and Shipping in the Harbours of Western Australia.
- No. 16.—An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the management of Roads Streets, and other Internal Communications, and enabling the Inhabitants of Townships to Assess themselves for the Improvement of Towns.
- No. 17. An Act to provide for the Construction and Management of Roads and other Internal Communications in the Colony of Western Australia.

- No. 18. An Act to provide for the Improvement of Towns in the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 19. An Act to secure the repayment in certain cases of expenses incurred by the Local Government for the introduction of Laborers, Domestic Servants, Mechanics, and Artizans, into the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 20. An Act to provide for the more effectual and accurate establishment of the boundaries of lands within the Colony of Western Australia.
- No. 21. An Act to constitute the Island of Rottnest a legal Prison.
- No. 22. An Act to allow the Aboriginal Natives of Western Australia to give Information and Evidence without the sanction of an oath.
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Notice given of the Governor's intention to introduce a bill in the Legislative Council at the next session, for regulating the slaughtering of cattle.

Notice given of the Governor's intention to introduce a bill to prohibit squatting.

Notice given of the Governor's intention at an early period to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council, in consequence of the present increasing demands upon the public chest, to impose an *ad valorem* duty on all imports.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

William Henry Mackie, Esq., M. C. Chairman of the Court
of Quarter Sessions, and Civil Commissioner

Edward Barrett Lennard, Esquire., M. C.

John Molloy, Esquire, Resident at the Vasse

The Rev. J. B. Wittenoom, Colonial Chaplain, Perth

William Tanner, Esquire, M. C., Upper Swan.

William Locke Brockman, Esquire, Upper Swan
 John Bussell, Esquire, Vasse District
 Richard McBride Brown, Esquire, Resident Fremantle
 Peter Brown, Esquire, M. C., Colonial Secretary
 John Septimus Roe, Esquire, M. C., Surveyor-General
 George Fletcher Moore, Esquire
 Revett Henry Bland, Esquire, Resident at York
 Peter Belches, Esquire, King George's Sound
 William Nairn, Esquire, Canning River
 John Randall Phillips, Esquire, Resident King George's
 Sound
 John Wall Hardey, Esquire, York
 Fredrick Chidley Irwin, Esquire, Commandant, Perth
 Joseph Harris, Jr., Esquire, Williams River
 Thomas Newte Yule, Esquire, M. C., Swan
 Marshall MacDermott, Esquire, Perth
 Lennox Bussell, Esquire, Vasse
 Richard Goldsmith Mears, Esquire, Guildford
 Joseph Harris, Esquire, Upper Swan
 William Henry Drake, Esquire, Perth
 Alfred Waylen, Esquire, Guildford
 George Leake, Esquire, M. C., Perth
 Francis Corbett Singleton, Esquire, Murray
 William Samson, Esquire, Perth
 George Eliot, Esquire, Resident Leschenault
 Charles Symmons, Esquire, Protector of Natives, Perth
 David S. Murray, Esquire, Fremantle
 John Hassel, Esquire, King George's Sound
 John Scully, Esquire, Resident Toodyay
 Thomas Hester, Esquire, Canning
 Samuel P. Phillips, Esquire, Toodyay
 Andrew Stirling, Esquire, Leschenault
 M. Waller Clifton, Esquire, Australind
 Richard West Nash, Esquire, M. C., Acting Advocate
 General
 S. W. Viveash, Esquire, York
 Robert Neill, Esquire, King George's Sound
 T. T. Montgomery, Esquire Murray
 Henry Landor, Esquire, York

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE TERRITORY,

GREETING:—Know ye, that we have assigned you jointly and severally, and every one of you our Justices to keep our Peace in our Colony of Western Australia, and to keep, or cause to be kept, all Ordinances and Statutes for the good of the Peace, and for the preservation of the same, and for the quiet rule and government of our people, made in all and singular their articles in our said Colony, according to the force, form and effect of the same; and to chastise and punish all persons that offend against the form of those Ordinances or Statutes, or any one of them, in the aforesaid Colony, as it ought to be done according to the form of those Ordinances and Statutes; and to cause to come before you, or any of you, all those who, to any one or more of our people, concerning their bodies or the firing of their houses, have used threats, to find sufficient security for the Peace, or their good behaviour towards us and our People; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then them in our prisons, until they shall find such security, to cause to be safely kept. We have also assigned you, and every two or more of you, our Justices, to enquire the truth more fully by the oath of good and lawful men of our said Colony, by whom the truth of the matter shall be better known of all and all manner of felonies, poisonings, trespasses, forestalling, regrating, ingrossing, and extortions whatsoever; and of and singular other crimes and offences, of which the Justices of our Peace may or ought lawfully to enquire by whomsoever, and after what manner soever, in our said Colony, done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be then done or attempted; and also of all those who in the aforesaid Colony in companies against our Peace, in the disturbance of our People, with armed force, have gone or rode, or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; and also of all those who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait, to maim or cut or kill our People. And also of all Victuallers, and all and singular other persons, who, in the abuse of Weights and Measures or in selling Victuals against the form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them therefore made for the common benefit of England and our people of our said Colony, have offended or attempted or hereafter shall presume,

in our said Colony, to offend or attempt. And also of all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and other Officers, who, in the execution of their offices about the premises, or any of them, have unduly behaved themselves, or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves unduly, or have been, or shall happen to be, careless, remiss, or negligent in our aforesaid Colony; and of all and singular articles and circumstances, and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises, or any of them, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in our aforesaid Colony done or perpetrated or which hereafter shall there happen to be done or perpetrated or attempted in what manner soever: and to inspect all Indictments whatsoever so before you or any of you taken, or before others late our Justices of the Peace in our aforesaid Colony, made or taken, and not yet determined—and to make and continue processes thereupon against all and singular the persons so indicted, or who before you shall hereafter happen to be indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves, or to be outlawed; and to hear and determine all and singular the felonies, poisonings, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, ingrossings, extortions, unlawful assemblies, and indictments aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, according to the Laws and Statutes of England, as in the like case it has been accustomed or ought to be done: and the same Offenders, and every of them, for their offences, by fines, ransoms, amerciaments, forfeiture, and other means, as, according to the Law and customs of England, or form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid, it has been accustomed or ought to be done, to chastise and punish. And therefore we command you and every of you, that, to keeping the Peace, Ordinances, Statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently apply yourselves, and that at certain days and places, which you, or any such two or more of you as aforesaid, shall appoint for these purposes unto the said premises ye make enquiries, and all and singular the premises hear and determine, and perform and fulfil them in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to Justice appertains according to the Law and custom of England, saving to us that amerciaments and other things to us therefrom belonging. Lastly we command by the terror of these Presents, our Sheriff of our said Colony,

that at certain days and places, which you, or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall make known to him, he cause to come before you, or such two or more of you as is aforesaid, so many and such good and lawful men of his bailiwick, by whom the truth of the matter in the premises shall be better known, and enquired into.—In witness whereof, we have caused our trusty and well-beloved JOHN HUTT, Esquire, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies, to affix to these Presents his Signature and the Public Seal of our said Colony.

Dated, at Perth, this seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

JOHN HUTT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

By His Excellency's command,

PETER BROWN, Colonial Secretary.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

(Under Act of Council 4th and 5th Victoria, No. 1.)

1st.—ON SPIRITS imported into the Colony, being the production and manufacture of any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of the Colonies or Dependencies of the same, a duty of *three shillings and six pence*, 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.

2nd.—ON SPIRITS of Foreign production and manufacture, imported into the Colony from any part of the United Kingdom, or from any bonded Warehouse in any of the British Colonies, a duty of *six shillings* for each and every Imperial Gallon.

3rd.—ON SPIRITS of Foreign production and manufacture, imported into the Colony from any Foreign place, a duty of *seven shillings and six pence* for each and every Imperial Gallon.

4th.—On all WINES imported into the Colony, a duty of £15 for every £100, according to their value.

5th.—On all sorts of TOBACCO imported into the Colony, a duty of £100 for every £100, according to its value.

LICENSES.

FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS BY RETAIL.

- For every license to a Publican to retail at Perth, Fremantle,
or Albany, the sum of £25.
 " to a Publican, at any other place, not less
than £10 nor more than £25.
 " to a person not being a Publican, in any
part of the Colony, £10.

TO PRACTISE IN THE CIVIL COURT.

- For every person who shall have been admitted as a Solicitor
or Attorney of any of the Superior Courts
of Great Britain and Ireland, the sum
of £2.
 " who shall have been admitted, or who shall
have practised for the space of three years
or upwards, in any Local, Provincial, or
Colonial Court, the sum of £4.
 " without such previous qualification, the
sum of £6.

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AND DUTIES ON GOODS.

- (Under authority of Act of Council 3rd Victoria, No. 1.)
 Auctioneer's Annual License for all parts of the Colony, £10.
 Ditto, excepting Perth and Fremantle, £5.
 Duty on Goods sold by Auction, (per cent.) £2 10s.
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PILOTAGE DUES.

To be paid by all Ships or vessels arriving at, or departing
from, any of the Ports, Harbors, or Anchorages of this
Colony:—

Into Gage's Roads, or Owen's Anchorage, by passage north
of Rottnest, if boarded north of a line between north end of
Rottnest, and a remarkable white sand patch on the coast ($3\frac{1}{2}$)
three and a half miles north from the entrance of Swan River;
or by passage south of Rottnest, if boarded outside of a line

between the Obelisk on the summit of Rottnest, and the largest Straggler Rock—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
7 feet or under.....	3	0	0
8 feet, and under 9 feet.....	3	5	0
9 feet, and under 10 feet	3	10	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	3	15	0
11 feet, and under 12 feet	4	2	0
12 feet, and under 13 feet	4	10	0
13 feet, and under 14 feet	4	17	0
14 feet, and under 15 feet	5	5	0
15 feet, and under 16 feet	5	12	0
16 feet, and under 17 feet	6	0	0
17 feet, and under 18 feet	6	7	0
18 feet, and under 19 feet	6	15	0
19 feet, and under 20 feet	7	2	0
20 feet, and under 21 feet	7	10	0
For every additional foot	0	10	0

Into Cockburn Sound, or Owen's Anchorage, by all channels south of the Stragglers, if boarded ($1\frac{1}{2}$) one mile and a half outside of Garden Island, Carnac, and the Stragglers—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
7 feet or under	4	0	0
8 feet, and under 9 feet	4	5	0
For every additional foot	0	10	0
20 feet, and under 21 feet	11	0	0
For every additional foot	1	0	0

Into Cockburn Sound from Owen's Anchorage or Gage's Roads across the Banks, and the contrary; or into Owen's Anchorage from Gage's Roads, and the contrary, by any passage—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
10 feet or under	3	0	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	3	10	0
11 feet, and under 12 feet	4	0	0
12 feet, and under 13 feet	4	10	0
13 feet, and under 14 feet	5	0	0
For every additional foot	0	5	0

Into Koombana Bay (Leschenault), if boarded beyond one mile from Point Casuarina—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
10 feet or under	2	0	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	2	5	0
For every additional foot	0	5	0

Into Flinder's Bay (Augusta), if boarded before Cape Leeuwin is shut in round Point Matthew—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
10 feet or under	2	0	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	2	5	0
For every additional foot	0	5	0

Into King George's Sound, if boarded outside a line through Seal Island and a low flat rock (Bird Rock) on the north side of the Sound,—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
10 feet or under	2	0	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	2	5	0
For every additional foot	0	5	0

Into Princess Royal Harbour, or Oyster Harbour, from sea including the navigation through the Sound, if boarded outside the Bar of Oyster Harbour, or outside the mouth of Princess Royal Harbour,—

For vessels drawing	£	s.	d.
Under 7 feet	2	0	0
7 feet, and under 8 feet	2	5	0
8 feet, and under 9 feet	2	10	0
9 feet, and under 10 feet	2	15	0
10 feet, and under 11 feet	3	0	0
11 feet, and under 12 feet	3	5	0
12 feet, and under 13 feet	3	10	0
13 feet, and under 14 feet	3	15	0
14 feet, and under 15 feet	4	0	0
15 feet, and under 16 feet	4	10	0
16 feet, and under 17 feet	4	15	0
17 feet, and under 18 feet	5	0	0
18 feet, and under 19 feet	5	10	0
For every additional foot	0	10	0

Half-pilotage only to be charged for all Vessels boarded inside the foregoing Lines; but no Pilotage to be charged if the Vessel be boarded within half a mile of her Anchorage.

The Pilotage outwards to be the same as for Vessels coming in from sea.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DUES.

Shifting Berth in Gage's Roads, Owen's Anchorage, or Cockburn Sound; ship finding boat,—

For every Vessel	£	s.	d.
Under 100 tons	0	5	0
100 tons, and under 200 tons.....	0	10	0
200 tons, and under 300 tons.....	0	15	0
300 tons, and under 400 tons.....	1	0	0
400 tons, and under 500 tons.....	1	5	0
500 tons, and under 600 tons.....	1	10	0

When the boat is found by the Harbor-Master, or Pilot, one-third of the Pilotage Dues for bringing a vessel into the Anchorage from sea to be charged.

Shifting berth in Oyster Harbour, Princess Royal Harbour, King George's Sound, Flinder's or Koombana Bays, one-third of the Pilotage Dues for bringing Vessels into these Anchorages to be charged.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

EDITORIAL NOTICE:

THE following attempt, confessedly imperfect, to explain the grammatical structure of the language spoken by the Australian Aborigines on the banks of the Swan, and in the country adjacent, has been the occupation of the leisure hours of a friend and myself.

I would wish it, however, to be distinctly understood, that our task has been limited to the arrangement. The materials have been furnished by the Native Interpreter, Mr. Francis F. Armstrong; without whom we could have done nothing, and to whom is to be ascribed altogether the merit of any information which it is to be hoped the following pages will be found to contain.

It will be observed that many of the explanations and grammatical rules are in inverted commas. These are passages extracted from the preface to Capt. Grey's Vocabulary.

It is only an act of common justice to that able officer to acknowledge, whenever we have adopted, his words. We have occasionally differed from him, but it has been with reluctance, and the more so, because how much we have been benefited by his Vocabulary can only be appreciated by those who may have attempted to acquire a knowledge of this language, before he shaped it into a consistent and tangible form.

I am as willing as any one (more so, perhaps, than most, because I have studied the subject in order to master it,) to acknowledge the difficulties of entering into any of the details "of the Grammar of a language which is yet but so imperfectly known." Still I cannot avoid indulging the sanguine expectation that this effort, feeble and defective, as I confess it to be, may prove useful to the settler, interesting to the Philologist, and be the means of furnishing a more sound and thorough knowledge

of the tongue to the Christian Missionary, by whose labor alone civilization can be introduced, if at all, among the wandering tribes of Australia.

CHARLES SYMMONS,
Protector of Aborigines.

Perth, Western Australia, }
October 8th, 1841. }

THE LETTERS.

A. B. D. E. G. I. J. K. L. M. N. Ng. O. P. Q. R. S.
T. U. W. Y.

(1)

The sounds of these letters, as used in the accompanying short grammatical sketch, are adopted from the Orthography recommended in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

(2)

The Consonants are to be sounded as in English. G being invariably hard.

(3)

The Vowels are to be sounded for the most part as in the following English words:

(4)

A as in father, except at the end of words, or when it has the mark ^ over it, and it is then to be pronounced like the first a in *mamma*.

(5)

E as in *there*, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of words.

(6)

I as in *fatigue*.

(7)

O as in cold; Ow as in *con*, *low*, *now*.

(8)

U as in *rude*.

(9)

Y is used sometimes as a consonant, sometimes as a vowel. In the latter case it is always long, as in my, shy, try, scythe.

(10)

ARTICLES.

In the Australian language there are no articles. The English sentences, "Where is the horse? there is a man; the women are gone; I saw a ship;" would be expressed in Australian by—"Horse where? man there; women gone; I ship saw."

(11)

NOUNS.

The following is a list of the commonest and most useful nouns:—

ELEMENTS.

Air (or rather wind), Mar

Earth, Bnd-jor

Fire, Kal-la

Water, Gab-bi

TIME, WEATHER, &c.

A cloud, Mar-gab-bi

A comet or meteor, Bin-nar

Darkness, My-art

Dawn of morning, Wau-lu

Daylight, Bi-ryt

Dew, Min-yi

Fog, a mist, Dul-ya

Hail, Mu-lat

Ice, I-ril-bar-ra

Lightning, Bâb-bâng-win

Mid-day, Mal-yâr-râk

Moon, Mi-ki

Moonlight, Mi-kâng

Rain, Gab-bi, Mo-ko

Do. (sky water), Gab-bi gud-jy-tâl

Sky, Gu -jyt

Stars, Ngan-gar

Storm from the north, Dtal-la-jar

Storm from the south, Wir-rit

Sun, Ngan-ga

Sunlight, sunshine, Mo-nak

Thunder, Mâl-gar

To-day, Yyi

To-morrow, } Morogoto,
 } Bi-nângTwilight of morning, Wan-lu
 evening, Ngâl-lan-

bâr-rang

Wind, Mar

Yesterday, Myrh-ruk

SEASONS.

Spring, Jilba

Summer, Bi-rok

Autumn, Bur-nu-ro

Winter, Mâg-go-ro

INDIVIDUALS OF THE TWO

SEXES.

A man, Mam-mâ râp

An old man, Windo

A young man, Gu-lam-bid-di

A woman, Ya-go

An old woman, Win-do

A young woman, Mân-dig-gâ-ra

A child of either sex, Gu-lang
An infant, Gud-ja

RELATIONS.

Ancestors, N'yettin-ngâl

Aunt, Mân-gat

Brother, Ngun-du

eldest, } Ngu-ban
 } Bor-ran

middle, Kardijit

youngest, Gu-loyn

in-law, De-ni

Daughter, Gwoy-rat

Father, Mam-mân

in-law, Kan-gun

Husband, Kar-do

Mother, Ngan-gan

in-law, Mân-gat

Nephew, My-ur

Niece, Gâm bart

Sister, Dju-ko

eldest, Jin-dam

middle, Kow-at

youngest, Gu-loyn,

married, My-râk,

in-law, De-ni

Son, Mam-mâl

Uncle, Kan-gun

Wife, Kar-do

PARTS OF THE BODY.

Arm from the shoul- }
der to the elbow, } Wan-go

Arm from the elbow }
to the wrist, } Mar-ga

Arm, right Ngun-mân

left D'yu-ro .

Armpit, Ngâl-ya

Back, Bo-gal

Backbone, Bo-gal-kot-ye

Beard, Ngan-ga

Blood, Ngu-bo

Bone, Kot-ye

Bowels, Ko-nâng

Brain, Mal-ya

Breast of a man, Min-go

of a woman, Bi-bi

Calf of leg, Wal-gyt

Cheeks, Yw-rytch

Chin, Ngan-ga

Countenance, { Dta-mel
 } Mi-nyt

Ear, Ton-ga

Elbow, No-gyt

Excrements, Ko-nâng

Eye, Mel

— brows, Mim-bat

— lash, Mel-kam-bar

— lids, Mel-nal-yâk

Flesh, I-lyn

Foot, Ji-na

Forehead, Bi-gytch

Hair of head, Kat-ta-mân

ga-ra

Hand, Marh-ra

Head, Kat-ta

Heel, Ngar-do

Knee, Bon-nit

Leg, Mat-ta

Liver, My-er-ri

Moustachios, Mu-ning

Mouth, Dta

Mucus of nose, Ngo-ro

Nails, Bi-ri

Navel, Bilyi

Neck, War-do

Nose, Mul-ya

Nostrils, Mul-ya-pu-nân

Ribs, Ngar-ril

Shoulder, Mun-ga

Side, Ngar-ril	Teeth, upper Ngar-dâk-yu-
Skin, Ma-bo	gow-in
Sole of foot, Ji-na-gâb-bârn	lower, I-ra-yu-gow-in
Spittle, Dtal-yi	Temples, Ya-ba
Stomach, Koh-bâ-lo	Thigh, Dtow-al
Swallow, or inside } Gu-ni-di	Thumb, Marh-ra-ngan-ga
of throat,	Tongue, Dtal-lâng,
Tear, Min-gal-ya	Veins, Bi-di
Teeth, Nalgo	Wrist, Mar-dyl

NATIVE DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

Bag carried by women, the general receptacle } for all small articles,	Go-to
Bag in which the children are carried,	Gun-dir
Band of opossum's hair worn round the head,	Kun-yi
Band for the neck,	Bu-ro-ro
Band for the waist,	Nul-bârn
Band of human hair worn round the waist,	Nig-ga-ra
The board used for throwing the spear,	Mi-ro
Bone or skewer used for fastening the cloak,	Dju-nong
Bone of kangaroo worn in the nose,	Mul-yat
Charcoal used by the men to rub themselves } with, as a sign of mourning,	Morh-ro
A cloak,	Bo-ka
Feathers of emu, (ornamental tuft of)	Ngal-bo
Ditto of cockatoo,	Ngow-er
Grease,	Boyn
Hair of the head arranged with grease and <i>wil-gey</i> ,	Wad-ju
Hammer,	Kad-jo
Knife,	Dtab-ba
Lime, or pipe clay, with which the women rub } themselves as a sign of mourning,	Dâr-dâk
Paint (red ochreous clay),	Wil-gi
A spear, wooden barb,	Gid-ji
glass or quartz barb,	Gid-ji-bo-ryl
without barb,	Gar-bâl
A staff carried by the women,	Wan-na
A stick, short throwing,	Dow-ak
Tail of the native dog, worn in the hair,	Dur-da-dy-er
Tattooing,	Ngam-bârn

ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND INSECTS.

Ant, Bu-lo-lo

Bandicot, Gwen-di

Bat, Bam-bi

A bird, Ji-da

Bustard, or Turkey, Bi-bil-yer

Caterpillar, Nar-na

Centipede, Kan-bar-ra

Cockatoo, black, with } Ka-rak
red tail, }

Ditto, white tail, Ngo-lak

Ditto, white. Man-hyt

Ditto, pink crested, Jak-kal-
yak-kal

Cow, Jin-gal-er-ga-dâk

Crow, War-dang

Cuckoo-owl. Gu-gu-mit

Dog, Dnr-da

Do., native or wild, Dur-da-
mo-kyn

Duck, grey, Ngwo-nâ-na

Do., musk or steamer, Gad-
dâ-ra

Emu-wren, Jar-jil-ya

Flea, Ko-lo

Fly, Nur-do

Frog, War-gyl

Gadfly, Gu-yal-la

Grasshopper, Jet-tyl

Grub, edible, found } Bar-di
in the Xanthorea }
and in the Wattle, }

Guana, Yur-na

Kangaroo, in general, Yun-gor

Do., male. Yow-art

Do., female, War-ru

Do. rat, Wal-yo

Kingfisher, Kang-in-nak

Lizard, Ji-na-âr-ra

Lizard found in the York Dis-
trict, commonly termed
"Devil," Mâl-li-war

Louse, Ko-lo

Magpie, Gur-bat

Moscheto, Ni-do

Mouse, Mar-do

Opossum, Ku-mal

Parrot, Dâm-mâ-lâk

Do. (called twenty-eight),

Dow-arn

Pelican, Bud-tal-lâng

Pig, Mâg-go-rong

Pigeon, bronze winged, Wod-ta

Porpoise, War-ran-âng

Quail, } Mu-r t
 } Mu-ro-lâng

Robin, Gu-ba

Scorpion, Ka-ry-ma

Seal (hair), Man-yin-ni

Snake, Wan-gâl

Spider, Ka-ra

Swallow, Budi-bring

Tortoise, Bu-yi

Turtle, fresh water, Ye-kyn

Vermin of all kinds, Kolo

FISH.

Cobbler, Ka-ral-ya

Crab, Kar-ri

Crayfish, Ko-nak

Flounder, Bam-bi

Mullet, Kal-ka-da

Oyster, Mu-ri-di

Salmon, Mur-ri

Shark; Mun-do

Snapper, I-ja-râp

Tailor fish, Mar-gyn

Whale, Mi-man-ga

Whiting, Dur-dyn

TREES, PLANTS, &C.

Banksia, or honeysuckle, Bi-a-ra
 Banksia flower, Mân-gyt
 Do. seed cone, Bi-ytch
 Do. bark, Djan-ni
 Blackboy, or grass tree, common sort, Bal-ga
 Do. flower stem, Wal-jâp
 Do. gum, Pi-ning
 Do. leaves, green or dried
 Min-dar
 Blackboy, tuft topped, from which the strongest resin is procured, Bar-ro
 Do. gum, Kad-jo
 Blackboy, underground, Mi-mi-di
 The Broom tree, Kow-e-da
 Cabbage tree, Mut-yal
 Do., flower of, Bel-bar
 Do., gum of, Mod-jar
 Fern, Kar-bâr-ra
 Grass, Bo-bo
 Gum tree, red, Gâr-dan
 Do., flower of, Numbit
 Do., gum of, Nal-la
 Do., bark of, Tu-at-ta
 Gum tree, white, Wan-do
 Do., fungus of, Me-dâp
 Gum tree, flooded, Gu-lur-to
 Gum tree, York, Wu-rak
 Hakea, Jân-ja
 Hottentot fig (large) Kol-bo-go
 Ditto (small), Man-bi-bi
 Ditto (leaves of), Mân-ga-ra
 Kennedia, purple creeper, Ku-ra-lo
 Mahogany tree, Djer-ral

Mahogany tree, bark of, Bud-to
 Moss, Nan-gat-ta
 Pear, native, Jan-jin
 Rushes, Bat-ta
 She oak, Gul-li
 Sow thistle, Wau-dâ-râk
 Tea tree, small, Ko-lil
 Do., large, Mu-dur-du
 Do., bark of, My-a
 Wattle tree, Gal-yang
 Do., gum of, Gal-yang
 Zamia, Dji-ri-ji
 Do., fruit of, By-yu
 Do., downy wool, Dji-ri-ji
 Kun-dyl

SOME OF THE COMMONEST
EDIBLE ROOTS.

Bohn, Dju-bâk, Dja-kât, Jitta
 Mâd-ja, War-ran, Yan-jid-di.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark of a tree, Ma-bo
 Bird, (nest of) } Ji-da-my-a
 } Mân-ga
 A crook, or hooked stick, used for pulling down the Banksia flowers, Kal-ga
 An egg, Nur-do
 Estuary, Dâr-bal
 Feathers, I-dal-ya
 Food, flesh of all sorts; (fish, flesh, fowl, and creeping things), Dad-ja
 Food, vegetable, of any sort, Ma-ryn
 Grass, Bo-bo
 a Grave, Bo-gal
 a Gun, Wid-ji-ban-di
 the Ground, Bud-jor
 a Hill, Kat-ta

a House, My-a	a Stone, Bu-yí
a Lake (large), Mu-lur	String, Mâd-ji
Do., (small) Ngu-ra	a Tree, Bur-nu
Leaf of a tree, Dil-bi	a Tree, limb or arm of, Mar-gâ
a Path, Bi-di	Vegetation in general, Jil-ba
Rain, Mo-ko	Water, Gab-bi
a River, Bi-lo	Water, brackish, Gab-bi-kâr-ning
a Rock, Bu-yi	Water, fresh, Gab-bi dji-kâp
Sand, or sandy land, Go-yar-ra	Water, running, Gab-bi-gur-jýt
the Sea, Odern	Young of any living thing, No-ba
Skin of any thing, Ma-bo	Young of any animal, No-pyn
Stick, or piece of wood, Gar-ba	
Stick, fire-stick, Kal-la-mat-ta	

(12)

Nouns in the Australian language undergo certain inflections.

(13)

“The Genitive case (or Possessive) is formed by the addition of *âk* or *âng*. This varies from district to district. The literal meaning of these particles is, ‘of,’ or, ‘belonging to,’” as may be traced in some words derived originally from the inflection of others,—e. g., Kal-la, fire, Kal-lar-âk, (of, or belonging to, fire,) hot; Mi-ki, the moon, Mi-kâng, (of, or belonging to, the moon,) moonlight; Dta, the mouth, Dtal-lâng, (of, or belonging to, the mouth,) the tongue.

(14)

Examples of the Genitive case in *âk*.

Mam-ma-râp-âk gid-ji, a man’s spear; Ya-go-âk bo-ka, a woman’s cloak; Ku-inal-âk gâr-rab (or) my-a, an opossum’s hole or nest.

Examples of the Genitive case in *âng*.

Der-bal-âng, of, or, belonging to, the Estuary, particularly applied to the inhabitants on the banks; Gab-bi-lâng, of, or, belonging to, the water; Bub-jor-lâng, of, or belonging to, the ground.

(15)

The sign of the Dative case seems, also, in some instances, to be expressed by *âk*,—as York-âk, Perth-âk bar-din, going to York, to Perth; but, generally it is rendered by *âl*,—as, I gave it to the child, Ngadjô al-li-ja gu-lang-âl yong-a-ga.

(16)

The Accusative terminates in "in,"—as, Ngad-jo yân-gor-in ngan-gow bru, I do not see the kangaroo.

(17)

The Ablative is expressed by affixing *âl* to the Nominative case,—as, Ngad-jo boat-âl Perth-âk bar-dâ-ga, I went in a boat to Perth; Ngai-a-ta ky-bra-âl watto bar-dâ-ga, We went away in a ship; Bal gun-âl bu-ma-ga, She was killed by a gun; Dur-da cart-âl bar-duk bar-dâ-ga, The dog went away with the cart.

(18)

"The Plural number is generally formed by the addition of "the Numerals as far as three, beyond which, the term Bu-la (much or many) is usually employed. But all nouns which express human beings, form the plural, by the addition of "mân, or ärra, or gâr-ra; mân being an abbreviation of mân-da, "altogether, collectively."

(19)

"Those words which end in a vowel, take mân in the plural, "while those which end in a consonant, take gâr-ra,"—as, Kar-do, a wife or husband, makes Kar-do-mân; Ya-go, a woman, "Ya-go-mân; Dju-ko, a sister, Dju-ko-mân; Mam-mul, a son, "Mam-mul-gâr-ra; Gu-lang, a child, Gu-lang-gâr-ra."

(20)

DECLENSION OF A SUBSTANTIVE.

Singular.

Nom. Ya-go, a woman
Gen. Ya-go-âk, of a woman
Dat. Ya-gol (or) Ya-go-âl, to a woman
Acc. Ya-go-in, a woman
Abl. Ya-go-âl, with or by means of a woman.

Plural.

N. Ya-go-mân, women
G. Ya-go-mân-âk, of women
D. Ya-go-mân-âl, to women
A. Ya-go-mân-in, women
A. Ya-go-mân-âl, with or by means of women.

(21)

EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE CASES.

A woman came to the house,	Ya-go my-ak-âl yu-gow bar-da-ga
That is a woman's staff,	N'yag-ga ya-go-âk wan-na

I gave flour to a woman

Ngad-jo mar-yn ya-go-âl yong-
a-ga

I saw a woman,

Ngad-jo ya-go-in djin-nâng-ga

The ground was dug by a
woman,

Bud-jor Ya-go-âl bi-an-a-ga

(22)

ADJECTIVES.

The following list comprises the commonest Adjectives.

Alive, { Won-gin
 { Dor-dâk

Long, in length, Wal-ya-di

Low, Ngar-dâk

Angry, Gâr-rang

Narrow, Nu-lu

Bad, Djul

Near, Ba-duk

Big, Ngo-mon

Old, Win-do

Bitter, Djal-lâm

Red, Wil-gi-lâng

Black, Mo-ân

Right (arm), Ngun-man

Clear, as water, Kar-ryl

Short, { Go-rad

Cold, Nag-ga

{ Go-rad-da

Dead, Won-na-ga

Sick, Men-dyk

Dry, not wet, I-lar

Slow, Dâb-bâk

Far-away, U-rar

Soft, Gun-yâk

Fat, Boyn-ga-dâk

Sweet, Mul-yit

Fresh, Mil-gar

Tall, Ur-ri

Good, Gwab-ba

Tame, Ban-jar

Green, Ge-rip-ge-rip

Thin, Kot-ye-lar-ra

Hard, not soft, Mur-do-en

True, Bun-do

High, I-ra-gân

Well, not ill, Bar-ra-bar-ra

Hot, Kal-lâng

Well, good, Gwab-ba

In the habit of (accustomed
to), Ma-lyn

Wet, Bal-yan

Left (arm), N'yar-do

White, Wil-ban

Like, similar to, Mo-gin

Wild, shy, Wy-i-wy-i

Little, N'yu-map

Young, Yyi-nâng.

(23)

In addition to this list of Adjectives, there is one, "*Ga-dâk*," which requires, from its nature, to be separately mentioned. It means *having*, or, *possessing*, and it is the exact opposite to "*bru*." (See rule 66.) It is used always as an affix to the substantive, expressive of that which a person or thing possesses,—as, Bal

boyl-ya-ga-dâk, he is a sorcerer, or one who possesses the power of boyl-ya (sorcery); Jin-ga-la-ga-dâk, a cow, or the horn possessor; Bal kar-do-ga-dâk, he or she is married, or, is one who possesses a wife or husband; Ngin-ni bo-ka mil-gar-ga-dâk, you have a new cloak, or, are the possessor of &c.; Bo-ka-ga-dâk, Wil-gi-ga-dâk, Gid-ji-ga-dâk, having a cloak, wil-gi, spears, &c.

(24)

The Adjectives vary in their degrees of comparison, but it is, perhaps, more difficult to give general rules in this than in any other case. Some of them form their comparatives by the addition of "*jin*,"—as, Dâb-bâk, slow; Dâb-bâk-jin, slower. Gwid-jir, sharp; Gwid-jir-jin, sharper. Yer-râk, high; Yer-rak-jin, higher. "But, most generally, the Comparative degree "is formed by the repetition of the word, whilst the Superlative "may always be found by the addition of the Intensive '*jil*,'— "as, Gwabba, good; Gwabba-gwab-ba, better; Gwab-ba-jil, "best."

(25)

The degree or condition of a thing, understood in English by the word "very," is rendered in Australian by the repetition of the Adjective,—as, Mul-yit mul-yit, very sweet; Mur-do-in mur-do-in, very strong; Gun-yak gun-yak, very soft. The same form of expression occurs in English,—as, many and many is the time, (i. e.) very many times; again and again, or, often and often, (i. e.) very frequently; more and more, &c. &c.

(26)

The Intensive *jil*, the meaning of which is rendered into English by "verily," is applicable to all other parts of speech besides Adjectives,—as, Kar-do-jil, one who is in the direct line for marrying with another; Dad-ja-jil, it is certainly meat; Kannah-jil, eh! verily? is it indeed so?

(27)

NUMERALS, OR NOUNS OF NUMBER.

One, Gyn; Two, Gud-jal; Three, Warh-rang.

(28)

Commonly speaking, among the Aborigines of this part of Australia, the power of computation ends here, and any quantity

beyond three is expressed by Bu-la (much or many), but they have a complicated mode of defining other numbers,—as,

Four, Gud-ja-lin gud-ja-lin (two two)

Five, Marh-jin-bân-ga (half the hands)

Six, Marh-jin-bân-ga-gud-jir-gyn (half the hands and one)

Seven, Marh-jin-bân-ga-gud-jir-gud-jal (half the hands and two)

Eight, Marh-jin-bân-ga-gud-jir-warh-rang (half the hand and three)

Nine, Marh-jin-bân-ga-gud-jir-gud-jal-in-gud-jal-in (half the hands and four)

Ten, Bel-li-bel-li-marh-jin-bân-ga (the hand on either side)

(29)

Their mode of reckoning time is, by “sleeps” for short, and by the seasons for longer intervals,—as,

“He will be here in three (days) sleeps, “Bal mi-la bid-jar warh-rang-âl yu-al bar din.

“Will Wannyn stay a long time on Rottnest? “Wan-nyn Rottnest-âl kal-ya-gâl ngin-now-in ka get-jin wân-jow-in?

“Yes, three years (summers and winters), “Qua, bi-rok, mag-goro warh-rang.”

(30)

PRONOUNS.

It is in the Pronouns that the peculiarity of this language shows itself, and upon the proper use of them “it is necessary, therefore, to bestow the greatest care, for they are complicated, and a very slight change, in the termination of one of them, will alter altogether the force and meaning of a sentence.”

(31)

The Personal Pronouns are:—

Singular.

Ngad-jo, or ngan-ya, I
N'yun-do, or Ngini-ni, thou
Bal, he, she, it.

Plural.

Ngal-a-ta, we
N'yu-rang, ye
Bal-gun, they.

(32)

These Pronouns are thus declined:—

Singular.

Nom. Ngan-ya, I
Gen. Ngan-na-lâk, of me
Dat. Ngan-na, to me
Accu. Ngan-ya-in, me.

Plural.

N. Nga-la-ta, we
G. Ngan-nil-âk, of us
D. Ngan-nil-âk, to us
A. { Ngannil, } us
 { Ngan-nil-in, }
A. Ngan-nil-âl, by us.

Singular.

Nom. N'yun-do (or) Ngin-ni, thou
Gen. N'yun-no-lâk, of thee
Dat. N'yun-no, to thee
Accu. Ngin-nin, thee

Plural.

N. N'yu-rang, ye
G. N'yu-rang-âk, of you
D. N'yu-rang-âl, to you
A. N'yu-rang-in, you or ye
A. N'yu-rang-âl, by you.

Singular.

Nom. Bal, he, she, it
Gen. Bal-âk, of him, &c.
Dat. Bal-âk, to him
Accu. Bal-in, him
Abl. Bal-âl, by him

Plural.

N. Bal-gun, they
G. Bal-gun-âk, of them
D. Bal-gun-âk, to them
A. Bal-gun-in, them
A. Bal-gun-âl, by them

(33)

It will be seen, that there are two pronouns to express I: ngad-jo, and ngan-ya; and two to express thou: n'yun-do, and ngin-ni.

The difference between them seems to consist in this: viz., ngad-jo and n'yun-do are used to indicate the Active sense of the Verb, and ngan-ya and ngin-ni the Passive; that, there being no Passive form of the Verb, and no auxiliary Verb "to be," ngan-ya and ngin-ni are employed whenever this Verb can be at all required; and they are always used with the present or past Participle, or, an Adjective; which is never the case with ngad-jo and n'yun-do: as, for example,

Ngad-jo djin-nâng

I see

Ngan-ya bar-din,	I am going
Ngad-jo dtan,	I pierce
Ngan-ya ngan-now-in,	I am eating
Ngad-jo bur-no den-dang-a-ga,	I climbed a tree
Ngan-ya wau-gâl-âl bak-kan-a-ga,	I was bitten by a snake
Ngan-ya win-do,	I am old
Ngan-ya gân-rang.	I am angry.

N'yun-do kat-tidj?	Do you understand
Yan ngin-ni wan-gow-in?	What are you talking about?
N'yun-do nyt-jâk gab-bi ngan-na gang-ow bru?	Why do you not fetch me water?
Ngin-ni nyt-jâk bal-in bu-ma-win?	Why are you beating him.
Ngin-ni djul,	You are wicked
Ngin-ni go-rad-da,	You are short.

(34)

Ngad-jo and n'yun-do are also used to indicate the future tense of the Verb. The Rule and Examples of this will be found under the Verb. (See rule 44, and example 50, Future Tense.)

(35)

Besides the above, there are three separate forms of Dual Pronouns. "The first is used with relation to Brothers and Sisters, or, between two friends, implying that two people are to each other as brothers and sisters, or very nearly connected,"—as,

Ngal-li, we two, brothers and sisters, or friends			
Nu-bal, ye two,	"	"	"
Bu-la, they two,	"	"	"

(36)

"The second Dual expresses two persons standing to each other in the relation of parent and child, uncle and nephew,"—as,

Ngal-la, we two, parent and child, &c.			
Nu-bal, ye two,	"	"	"
Bu-la-la, they two,	"	"	"

(37)

"The third Dual expresses, that, two persons of the different sexes are man and wife, or, greatly attached to each other,"—as,

Ngan-nik, we two, husband and wife
 Ngan-na-na, we two, brothers in law
 Nu-bin, ye two, husband and wife
 Bu-len, they two, " "

(38)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive pronouns are derived from the inflected forms of the Personal Pronouns,—as,

Mine, Ngan-na-lâk	His, her, or its, { Bal-âk
My, Ngan-na	{ Bal-al-âk
Thine, { N'yun-na-lâk	Our or ours, Ngan-nil-âk
{ N'yun-na-lâng	Your or yours, N'yu-rang-âk
Thy, N'yun-no	Their or theirs, Bal-gun-âk.

(39)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

That or those, N'yag-ga
 This or these, Nid-ja.

(40)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relative Pronouns are:—

Ngan-ni, who? (in the sense of "who are you?")
 Ngan-do, who? (in the sense of "who did that?")
 Ngan-nong, whose?

(41)

THE VERB.

The following is a list of the Verbs in most common use:—

To arise, I-ra-bin
 beat, Bu-ma

To become, Ab-bin
 bite, Bâk-kan

To break, Tak-kan
 bring, Bâr-rang
 burn (slightly), Nar-row
 burn, to consume, as a fire;
 or as meat overroasted, Bur-
 ra-râp
 bury, Bi-a-nan
 carry, Gang-ow
 carry off, Bâr-rang
 close, Di-din
 cook, Du-kun
 cough, Kul-bu-kul-bu-dtan
 cry, Mi-rang
 cry out, Mi-row
 dig, Bi-an
 divide, Wal-lâk-yong-a
 drink, { Ngan-now
 { Nalgo
 eat, { Ngan-now
 { Nalgo
 fear, Wy-en
 fight, Bak-ad-ju
 fly, Bâr-dang
 frighten, Dâr-nâ-vân-i-jow
 go, { Bar-do
 { Wat-to
 go away, Kol-bar-do
 hear, Kat-tidj
 hide, Bal-lar-i-jow
 know (a person), Nag-ol-uk

To laugh, Gô-a
 leave, Wân-ja
 light a fire, Du-kun
 marry, Kar-do bâr-rang
 move, Mur-ri-jo
 open, Yal-gar-ân-ân
 pain, Bâk-kan
 pierce, Dtan
 play, Wab-bow
 pull up (or) out, Maul-
 bâr-rang
 put or place, I-jow
 run, Yu-gow mur-ri-jo
 scold, Gâr-rang
 see, { Djin-nâng
 { Ngan-gow
 shut, Di-din-wân-ja
 sing, Yed-dig-e-row
 sit, Ngin-now
 smell, Bin-dang
 speak, Wan-gow
 spear, Gid-jil
 stand, Yu-gow
 take, Gang-ow
 take away, Bâr-rang
 tear, Je-ran
 throw, Gwar-do
 tie, Yu-tarn
 understand, Kat-tidj
 walk, Gan-now.

(42)

There are a few imperative of Verbs, of very common and useful import, which may be inserted here.

Come here, { Kow-a-kow-a
 { Yu-al

Continue, { Ngat-ti
 go on, { Ngatti-ngatti

Get up, I-rap

Go away, Wat-to

Leave (a thing) { Bal
 alone, { Wân-ja

Listen, Nâh-nâh

Look, take care, Gar-rod-jin

Remain, stay, Nan-nâp

(43)

TENSES OF THE VERBS.

“In forming the Tenses, very few difficulties present themselves.”

The Present Tense is either the same as the Infinitive,—as, Ngad-jo djin-nâng, I see,—or, is formed of the Present Participle,—as, Ngan-ya bu-ma-win, I am beating.

(44)

PRÆTERITE OR PAST TENSE.

“The Præterite is nearly always formed by adding ‘ga’ to the Present, and is the same as the Past Participle. The longer or shorter periods of time past since which any action has occurred, are distinguished by prefixing to the Præterite the words, ‘Go-rah,’ a long time ago; ‘Ka-ramb,’ a short time since; ‘Go-ri,’ just now.”

(45)

FUTURE TENSE.

The Personal Pronouns, Ngad-jo and N’yun-do, having their termination changed to “ul,” are used as signs of the first and second persons singular of the Future Tense. Ngad-jul and N’yun dul answer exactly to the English, I will, you will,—as, Ngad-jul yong-a, I’ll give; N’yun-dul wat-to, you’ll go. For the most part, however, the Adverbs, “Bur-da,” presently, and “Mi-la,” any time hereafter, prefixed to the Present Tense, indicate that an action is about to take place, and that a longer or shorter interval of time is likely to occur before its performance.

(46)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

“The Imperative Mood is formed by laying additional ‘emphasis on the Present tense.”

(47)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The Present Participle is formed by the addition of “in,” (or) “win” to the Infinitive of the Verb.

(48)

PAST PARTICIPLE.

The Participle Past is the same as the Preterite Tense, and is formed by the addition of "ga," to the Infinitive.

(49)

The Passive action of the Verb is shown by the elliptical or defective form of the sentence, or, by the use of Ngan-ya and Ngin-ni, together with the Past Participle, and the Ablative case of the instrument of action, or cause of suffering.

(50)

"No change takes place in the singular or plural number of the Tenses, and the different persons of a Tense are formed by the mere addition of the characteristic pronouns."

(51)

Examples of the Tenses, and Uses of the Verbs.

Infinitive, Bu-ma, to beat, to kill, to blow, (as a flower)

Part. Pres. Bu ma-win, beating

Part. Past Bu-ma-ga, beaten or having beat.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ngan-ya bu-ma-win,

I beat or am beating

Ngin-ni bu-ma-win,

Thou beatest, &c.

Bal bu-ma-win,

He, she, it beats, &c.

Plural.

Ngal-a-ta bn-ma-win,

We beat or are beaten

N'yu-rang bu-ma-win,

You beat, &c.

Bal-gun bu-ma-win,

They beat, &c.

PAST TENSE.

To be used with Go-ri, Go-rah, or Ka-ramb, according to the period of time which has elapsed, and which is intended to be expressed. (See rule 44.)

Singular.

Ngad-jo go-ri bu-ma-ga,	I have just now beaten
N'yun-do go-rah bu-ma-ga,	Thou hast long since beaten
Bal ka-ramb bu-ma-ga,	He has some time since beaten

Plural.

Ngal-la-ta go-ri bu-ma-ga,	We &c.
N'yu-rang go-rah bu-ma-ga,	You &c.
Bal-gun ka-ramb bu-ma-ga,	They &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

The Future Tense is used with Bur-da (soon, presently), or Mi-la (hereafter), according to the idea of the interval of time wished to be conveyed by the speaker; with Ngad-jul and N'yun-dul for the first and second persons singular. (See rule 44.)

Singular.

Ngad-jul bur-da bu-ma,	I shall soon beat
N'yun-dul bur-da bu-ma,	Thou wilt soon beat
Bal mi-la bu-ma,	He will hereafter beat

Plural.

Ngal-la-ta bur-da bu-ma,	We shall soon beat
N'yun-rang bur-da bu-ma,	You will soon beat
Bal-gun mi-la bu-ma,	They will hereafter beat

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bu-ma, Beat.

(52)

PASSIVE VOICE.

In rule 49 it has been stated, that, throughout all the Tenses the use of the Passive Voice is shown, first, by the elliptical or defective form of the sentence,—as,

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I am beaten, Ngan-ya-in bu-ma, (some one) beats me
 Thou art beaten, Ngin-nin bu-ma, (some one) beats thee
 He is beaten, Bal-in bu-ma, (some one) beats him

Plural.

We are beaten, Ngan-nil-in bu-ma, (some one) beats us
 You are beaten, N'yu-rang-in bu-ma, (some one) beats you
 They are beaten, Bal-gun-in bu-ma, (some one) beats them

PAST TENSE.

To be used with Go-ri, Go-rab, or Ka-ramb, (see rule 44.)—
 as,

Singular.

I was beaten (lately), Ngan-ya-in go-ri bu-ma-ga, (some one)
 beat me lately

(The same form to be continued through the remainder of the
 persons, both in the Singular and Plural numbers.)

FUTURE TENSE.

To be used with Bur-da, or Mi-la, (see rule 45)—as,

I shall be beaten, Ngan-ga-in bur-da bu-ma, (some one) will
 beat me presently

(The same form to be continued through the several persons
 of both numbers.)

(53)

In the instance of each of the above Tenses, it will be perceived
 that, Ngan-ya-in, Ngin-nin, &c., &c., are the Accusative cases
 of the several Pronouns, governed by the Verb, of which the
 Nominative case is understood.

(54)

But, secondly, the Passive form of the Verb may be indicated
 by the use of Ngan-ya, Ngin-ni, and the other Pronouns, or a

Substantive in connection with the Past Participle and the Ablative case of the instrument of action, or the cause of suffering. (See rule 49.)

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ngan-ya gid-ji-âl dtan-nâ-ga,	I am pierced by a spear
Ngin-ni yer-ra-wa-âl bourn-a-ga,	Thou art wounded by a knife
Bal dur-da-âl bak-kan-â-ga,	He is bitten by a dog

Plural.

Ngal-a-ta wan-gâl-âl dal-lâng-â-ga,	We are pursued by the Wau-gâl
N'yu-rang wil-gi-âl dar-ra-jan nab bow,	You are covered with Wil-gi
Bal-gun mal-gar-âl dur-na-vân i-ja-ga,	They are frightened by the thunder

PAST TENSE.

Bud-jor yago-mân-âl bi-an-a-ga,	The ground was dug by the women
My-a mar-âl tak-kan-â-ga,	The house was destroyed by wind
Yân-gor dur-da mo-kyn-âl ngan-na-ga,	The kangaroo was devoured by the wild dogs

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Ngan-ya mi-la get-jîn won-nâ-ga,	I (shall be) soon dead
Ngin-ni bur-da gab-bi-âl mor-de-kâp bar-da-ga,	Thou (wilt be) presently drowned
Kal-la bur-da get-jîn du-ku-nâ-ga,	The fire (will be) made soon

Plural.

Ngal-a-ta djan-ga-âl mi-la gor	We shall be scolded by the
an-â-ga,	white people
N'yu-rang horse-âl bur-da gan-	You will be kicked by the horse
nâ-ga,	presently
Bal-gun bur-da get-jin bu-	They will be soon punished
ma-ga,	

(55)

The above examples of the Tenses of the Passive Voice must be taken rather as illustrations of the possible, than the common use of the Verb in its Passive signification. It might seem pedantic and over-strained to an Aboriginal Australian to insist upon this form of speaking. He would, it is most probable, prefer making use, in most cases, of the Active form of the Verb, and it is evident that the idea conveyed is the same, whether we say,

I am beaten, or, Some one beats me
 I was beaten, or, some one has beaten me
 I am pierced by a spear, or, a spear has pierced me
 The ground was dug by the women, or, the women dug the ground
 We shall be scolded by the white people, or, the white people will scold us.

(56)

When an Adjective, expressive of the quality or condition of a thing, is preceded by a Pronoun or Substantive, the Auxiliary Verb, "to be," is always understood in some one of its Tenses, —as,

Singular.

Ngan-ya yu-lâp,	I am hungry
Ngin-ni kot-ye-la-ra,	Thou art thin
Bal win-do,	He is old

Plural.

Ngal-a-ta gwab-ba,	We are good
N'yu-rang djul,	You are wicked
Bal-gun min-dyt,	They are sick

When other periods of time are to be expressed, the same rules, as previously laid down, are to be observed. (See rules 44 and 45.)

(57)

ADVERBS.

The following is a list of the commonest and most useful Adverbs:—

Accidentally, Bal-luk	No, Yu-a-da
Actually, Yam-bo	Not, { Bârt
After, behind, Ngo-lan-ga	{ Bru
Again, Gar-ro	{ Yu-a-da
Already, Go-ri	Now, Yy-i
Always, Dow-ir	Perhaps, Gab-byn
Badly, Djul	Quickly, Get-get
Before (in front), Gwytech-	Short time since, Go-ri
ang-ât	Slowly, Dtab-bâk
Close (near), Ba-duk	So (in this manner), Win-ni-
Continually, Kal-ya-gâl	râk
Enough, Bel-âk	So many, Win-nir
Far-away, U-rar	Softly, Bet-tik
Formerly, Ka-ramb	That way, Wun-no
Gently, Bet-tik-bet-tik	Then, Gar-ro
Here, N'yal	There (a short distance off),
High, { Ye-rak	Yel-lin-ya
{ Yi-ra-gan	There (a long { Bo-ko
How many, Nâm-mân	distance off), { Bo-ko-ja
Immediately, { I-lak	Truly, Bun-do-bâk
{ Gwytech	Very (affixed to words as an
In this manner, Wan-no-itch	in'sensitive), Jil
In vain, Mur-do	Well, Gwab-ha
Just now, Go-ri	Where, { Win-ji
Long time ago, Go-rah	{ Win-jal
Low down, Ngar-dâk	{ Yan
More, Ngat-ti-ngat-ti	Yes, Qua
Near, Bar-duk	Yonder, Bo-ko-ja.
Never, Yu-at-jil	

(58)

The position of the Adverb in a sentence seems to be of little importance, provided only it is placed before the Verb.

(59)

PREPOSITIONS.

The Prepositions are few in number :

- | | |
|--|--|
| After, (used with the Dative case) as Ngo-lang | On (upon), used with the Dative case; in the instance of one thing lying upon another, but never of anything upon the ground; Ngad-ja |
| Among (mingled with any thing, Kar-da-gor | To is rendered by affixing <i>âk</i> or <i>âl</i> to the Nominative case of the Substantive or Pronoun, (see Dative case, rules 15 and 20) |
| Amongst (to divide amongst), Mân-da | With is usually expressed by Gâm-bân (in company with) and the Accusative case; or Bar-duk (near) and the Dative case |
| Between, Kar-do-gor | Without, Bru. |
| By, is rendered by affixing <i>âl</i> to the nominative case of the Substantive or Pronoun, (See Ablative case, rules 17 and 20) | |
| In (within), Bu-ra | |
| Of is rendered by affixing <i>âk</i> to the Nominative case of the Substantive or Pronoun (See Genitive case, rules 13 and 20) | |

(60)

The Prepositions are always used after the Substantive or Pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

(23)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bal ngan-na ngo-lang mur-ri-ja-ga, | He came after me |
| Djan-ga kar-da-gor gid-ji gwart bru, | Do not throw the spears among the white people |
| Ngad-jo n'yag-ga ma-ryn n'yu-rang-âk mân-da yong-a, | I give this flour amongst you |

Yel-la bur-nu-âk kar-da-gor	Go between these trees
mur-ri-jo,	
My-a bu-ra dêr-bow,	Go in the house
Ji-da bur-nu-âk ngad-ja,	The bird is on the tree
Ngad-jo bal-in gâm-bân ba-	I went with him
dâ-ga,	
Ngad-jo cart-âl ba-duk ba-	I went with the cart
dâ-ga,	
Bo-ka bru,	Without a cloak
My-a bru,	Without a house

(61)

MODE OF INTERROGATION.

“A question is most commonly put by terminating the sentence with the interrogative interjection Kân-nah,”—as,

N'yun-do ton-ka Kân-nah?	Do you hear, or understand?
Bâl bur-nu gang-â-ga kân-nah?	Has he brought the wood?
Bâl n'yun-no bab-in kan-nâh?	Is that man your friend?

(62)

MODE OF AFFIRMATION.

The reply to the question, if in the affirmative, may be rendered either by “Qua,” yes,—as,

N'yun-do bur-da gab-bi bâr-rang kân-nah?	Will you fetch water presently?
	Qua, Yes
Mam-ma-râp go-ri yu-âl kan-nah?	Is the man come?
	Qua, Yes

(63)

Or, by affixing the particle “Bâk” to the end of the word which is used in reply,—as,

Bâl-ngan-ni? who is that? Yel-la-gon-ga-bâk, it is Yellagonga
(it is no other than Yellagonga)

Yal-la-nyt? what is that? Bur-nu-bâk, it is a tree (it is nothing but a tree)

Yal-la gwab-ba kân-nah? is that good? Gwab-ba-bâk, it is good (it is indeed good)

Ngin-ni bun-do-jil wan-gow-in kân-nah? are you speaking the truth? Bun-do-bâk, it is perfectly true.

(64)

MODE OF NEGATION.

If the reply to the enquiry be in the negative, Bârt, Bru, or Yu-a-da, may either of them be used. They each signify *not*. But Bârt and Bru are most generally used with Verbs, and Yu-a-da with Adjectives,—as,

Ngad-jo kat-tidj bârt	I do not know (or) understand
Ngad-jo djin-nâng bru,	I do not see
Kal-la du-kun-a-ga yu-a-da,	The fire is not prepared (not lighted)
N'yag-ga gwab-ba yu-a-da,	That is not good

(65)

Bru also signifies “without,” and answers to the English word “less” in composition,—as,

Ngan-ga bo-ka bru,	I am without a cloak (cloak-less)
Ngin-ni my-a bru,	Thou art without a house (houseless)
Dur-da dy-er bru,	The dog is without a tail (tail-less)
Ngal-a-ta gab-bi bru,	We are without water
N'yu-rang dad-ja-ma-ryn bru,	You are without food
Bal-gun ngan-gan bru,	They are orphans (i. e. without a mother, motherless)

(66)

Yu-a-da means "no" as well as "not," and is always used for the simple negative to a question in the same way as *Qua* is for the simple affirmative. (See rule 64.)

(67)

CONJUNCTIONS.

There are only three conjunctions, so far as can at present be ascertained. More, doubtless, will be discovered as our knowledge of the language advances—

Gud-jir,	And
Min-ning,	If
Ka,	Or

(68)

Among the Adverbs there is no word for "when." "Min-ning," and "Ka," do duty for it,—as,

Min-ning ngad-jo ngin-ni bi-
nang djin-nâng ngad-jul n'yun-
no sixpence yong-a,

When (or) if I see you to-mor-
row I will give you six-
pence

N'yun-do Perthâk yy-i ka
my-rok yu-âl-a-ga,

When did you come to Perth?
(would be rendered) Did
you come to Perth to-day or
yesterday?

N'yun-do Perth-âk yy-i ka
mo-ro-go-to (bur-da ka mi-
la yu-âl),

When will you come to Perth?
(would be rendered) Will
you come to Perth to-day or
to-morrow, (soon or some
time hence)?

(69)

INTERJECTIONS.

There are two Interjections,—

Nâh, *ah!* or, *so* : in reply, or as an acknowledgement that the person who utters it is listening to, or is interested in, what is being related

N'yôn, *Alas!* an expression of sorrow at bad news; uttered long and slowly.

PERTH NATIVE SCHOOL.

*Supported by the Local Government and the Wesleyan Society,
commenced in September, 1840.*

PATRON

His Excellency the Governor.

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Visitor on the part of the Government
CHARLES SYMMONS, ESQ., Protector of Aborigines.

TEACHERS.

**Francis F. Armstrong,
 Mrs. Armstrong.**

RULES AND REGULATIONS

**FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE
 SCHOOL, AND WHO MAY BE IN SERVICE AMONG
 THE INHABITANTS AT PERTH.**

1. The boys and girls out at their various situations are expected to wash every morning, and, also, at noon, preparatory to their going to school. School time—two hours per day for the present: in summer, from 2 to 4, and in winter, from 1 to 3—Saturdays excepted.
2. The children are required to sleep at Mr. Armstrong's, the Native Teacher's House, as they have been specially placed under his care by their parents; and the girls to return at sunset in summer and winter, and the boys at seven o'clock in summer, and at sunset in winter, as the best means of associating and keeping them together, and effectually separating them from the bush. The importance of this regulation, on account of evening instruction, is such, that a departure from it will subject the parties to the loss of the services of the boy or girl; a circumstance that the Committee sincerely hope will not occur. The boys and girls have separate sleeping apartments.
3. On the Lord's Day the children are to remain at Mr. Armstrong's, where they are supported at the joint expense of the Colonial Government and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and to attend School and Divine Service morning and evening at the Wesleyan Chapel.
4. It is also respectfully requested that the parties employing the children will provide them with week-day garments, washing, &c., those worn during the Sundays being provided by the Government and the Wesleyan Society.

5. Should any of the boys or girls in service not suit their employers, or misconduct themselves, or be found loitering in the streets, it is suggested by the Committee, that complaint be made to Mr. Armstrong, and the matter will be immediately looked into, and the best means employed for their correction and improvement.

6. It will be expected that, in case any of the children are taken sick, they be sent to Mr. Armstrong's, where medical aid is provided by the Government; and, that one shilling be allowed by their owners for their support during their sickness (if not exceeding a fortnight), beyond that time the Committee will provide for them.

7. The children are to be allowed to have one day for a holiday every two months, for recreation and encouragement.

8. Mr. Armstrong will visit their employers once a month, or oftener, to make enquiries as to their general behavior, &c.

G. SHENTON, Secretary.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

FOR PERSONS IN DESTITUTE CIRCUMSTANCES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—The Medical Officer will visit the Hospital every day at 11 o'clock, A. M., and more frequently should cases require.

2.—The Hospital Assistant will be in attendance at that time.

3.—The Hospital Assistant will take charge of the bedding, utensils and other Hospital stores, for which he is responsible to the Surgeon, also the necessaries of every patient admitted,—he will superintend the cleaning of the wards every morning, and oftener when necessary, taking care that every nuisance is

removed as soon as possible,—make up the prescriptions and see that they are properly administered,—and that the rules of the Hospital are adhered to.

4.—The Hospital Assistant will see that all patients who are convalescent rise by 7 in the summer and 8 in the winter, their bed clothes and bedding taken out and aired, should the weather prove fine, and afterwards neatly made up and the beds doubled up; he will also see that each convalescent is washed, combed and shaved, and those that are in bed made as clean as circumstances will permit. The wards to be well ventilated, and the floors dry rubbed, which may be done by the convalescents. Washing the floors not to be allowed.

5.—The Surgeon will at his visit write his prescriptions, and order the diets which are to be procured for the patients on the following day.

6.—No extras or any departure from the diet list to be allowed except especially ordered by the Surgeon.

7.—The quantities of provision required for the whole number of diets to be carried out daily and procured after being signed by the Surgeon.

8.—All orders on tradesmen for provisions or necessities to be signed by the Surgeon, and produced when the accounts are to be settled.

9.—A monthly diet roll to be returned, with patient's name, date and daily diet, the quantities of provisions for the month abstracted and carried out at the foot of the roll.

10.—All applications for the admittance of patients to the Hospital must be made to the Colonial Surgeon, or, in his absence, to the Hospital Assistant, but every such admittance must be reported as early as possible to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor.

11.—No patient will be allowed to go outside the Hospital enclosure without a pass; all patients with passes to be at the Hospital by sunset, and in bed at nine o'clock in summer and eight in the winter.

12.—The hours of admission for visitors to be from 10 A.M. till 4. P. M.

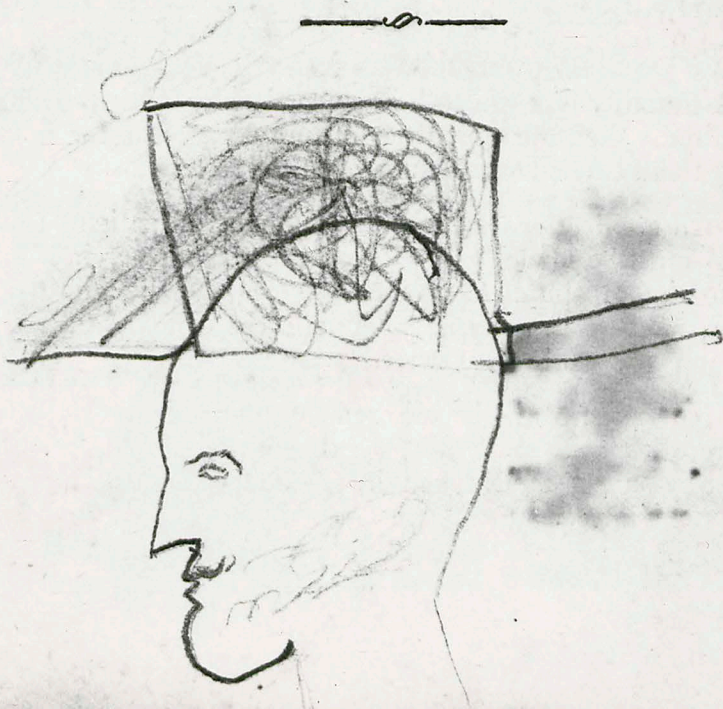
13.—No articles of provision or spirits allowed to be introduced by friends, except with the sanction of the Colonial Surgeon.

14.—No smoking allowed in the wards, card playing, gambling or loud talking.

15.—Each patient to pay 1s. 6d. per diem while in the Hospital, including the day of admission and day of discharge.

16.—A copy of these rules are to be suspended in some conspicuous place in the Hospital, and they shall be read and explained to every patient on his or her admittance.

PETER BROWN,
Colonial Secretary.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
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The Rates of discount are as follow:—

Approved Bills not exceeding two months,	9	per cent.
Above 2, and not exceeding 3 months,	9½	"
Above 3,	4	" 10 "
Above 4,	5	" 11 "
Above 5,	6	" 12½ "

Exceeding six months must be the subject of a special agreement.

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Painting and Glazing in general in town and country in a durable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Lead or other material taken in exchange.

FLY POWDERS for destroying flies.

PRESERVED BIRDS,

INSECTS, BOTANICAL SEEDS,

NATIVE WEAPONS, &c,

COLLECTIONS from £1 to £10, as usual. Each specimen separately folded in paper, and packed in an air-tight, papered case, with necessary directions.

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Residences in India assured on moderate terms.

Specimens of the Premiums payable on the Assurance of £100.

Age.—Annual Premium.

20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 10 3	1 14 11	2 0 7	2 7 0	2 15 3	3 6 6	4 1 8

S. MOORE, Esq., Agent at Swan River.

R. HINDS, Esq., Medical Referee.

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July 29. 1853

Amack book

John Peres Gunter & John