

1862.

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VICTORIA.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL BOARD

APPOINTED

TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS

OF THE

ABORIGINES IN THE COLONY

OF VICTORIA.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

No. 11.

REPORT.

Melbourne, 1862.

SIR,

THE Central Board appointed to watch over the interests of the Aborigines have the honor to submit the Second Report of their proceedings :—

They have held twenty-seven meetings, and the President and Vice-President have advised with the Secretary and dealt with papers of pressing urgency, at intervals between the dates of the meetings, when necessary.

On the recommendation of the Board, your Excellency has been pleased to appoint several honorary correspondents, in addition to those who assisted and co-operated with the Board during the first year. It is with great satisfaction the Board can report, that the honorary correspondents throughout the Colony have discharged the duties imposed on them by the acceptance of this trust in a manner highly creditable to them. Their labors have been of great benefit to the Aborigines, and that they have been cheerfully rendered, and in many cases at a great sacrifice of time, are abundantly shown by the elaborate reports and returns which have come before the Board during the past year.

The Board has experienced much difficulty in arranging in an economical manner for the supply of stores for the use of the Aborigines throughout the country; and the honorary correspondents, in some cases, have been put to no little inconvenience in consequence. This has been occasioned mainly by the uncertainty of the provision to be made for the blacks by the Parliament. For instance, last year, the Board furnished a schedule of their requirements for 1862 on the same basis as that of 1861 (*vide* first Report of the Board, page 10), and it was not until the Estimates were laid before Parliament that they became aware that only £6000 would be available for the wants of all the Aborigines in the Colony. Thus, when the Government Storekeeper, on the 9th August, 1861, expressed his desire to enter into contracts in each important locality where stores would be required, and asked for information to enable him to do so, the Board were not in a position to give him the necessary authority, or to say to what extent they could promise to supply the wants of the blacks in any one district.

Attention had been directed by the honorary correspondents, more than once, to the mode of supplying the heavier kind of stores, such as flour, sugar, &c., and many of them had suggested that these should be purchased

in the localities where they would be required. The Board lost no time in bringing the suggestions under the notice of the Government Storekeeper, but though that officer has shown a willingness and a cheerful alacrity in carrying out the intentions of the Board, he was unable to make those economical arrangements which he would have done had he received authority at the proper time. There are, no doubt, some cases where stores have been sent up the country at seasons when the cost was enhanced by the difficulty of carriage, and it will be the duty of the Board to provide against such contingencies next year, as far as possible.

On the 4th November, 1861, a circular letter was sent to each of the honorary correspondents, asking what quantity of stores he would require for the blacks in his district. This letter was, in most cases, promptly attended to, and the Board were able to furnish the Government Storekeeper with nearly all the requisitions on the 11th March, 1861. That officer was authorized to supply stores sufficient for the first quarter of the year at once; or, in cases where it would be the more economical course, the whole of the stores for the year. Generally, the honorary correspondents were moderate in their demands, and it was therefore with the more regret that the Board were compelled to reduce nearly all the requisitions very considerably. This course was necessary to bring the supplies within the limits of the funds at the disposal of the Board.

Owing to the steps taken at the end of the year 1861, it is certain that the stores for 1862 have been supplied at a less cost, and much earlier than in any previous year; and yet the system, from causes before mentioned, is not yet perfect. The Board, however, look confidently to the Government for such support this year as will enable them to furnish stores in 1863 on a better plan. Already authority has been obtained for the purchase of 1600 pairs of blankets and 800 shirts, to be made of a distinct and peculiar pattern, not likely to be imitated by any manufacturer; and thus a practice, very frequently complained of by the honorary correspondents, that the blacks exchange their clothing for intoxicating liquors, will be put an end to, for any unauthorized person found in possession of the marked blankets or shirts will be prosecuted. Previous to this arrangement being made, the Board had authorized the Government Storekeeper to mark the clothing with the letters C. B. P. A.; but this system was only adopted lately, and has only partially come into operation.

A table appended to this report shows the kind and quantity of stores sent to the several stations. From that it appears that since the date of the last report there have been issued—

Flour	101,180 lbs.	Trousers	578 pairs
Tea	3,444 "	Boots	202 "
Sugar	32,672 "	Shirts	1,017 "
Tobacco	1,639 "	Rough Pea Jackets	48
Soap	1,312 "	Waistcoats	24
Rice	2,520 "	Women's Dresses	104
Meat	2,900 "	Print, Calico, &c.	1,897½ yards
Salt	374 "	Petticoats	290 "
Blankets	1,483 pairs		
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Quart Pots	198	Fishing Lines	136
Pint Pots	296	Needles	40 papers
Tomahawks	159	Thread	23 lbs. and 1 gross
Camp Kettles	116	As also Medicines, Medical Comforts, and	
Knives	216	Miscellaneous Articles.	
Fish-hooks	1,208		

Acheron Station.

Attention was directed to the Acheron Station in the last Report of the Board, and it was stated that it was in contemplation to make some

alterations which would improve the condition of the blacks, and largely reduce the cost of maintenance and management. Before making a change, the Board sought to obtain information from the several settlers and Magistrates in the neighborhood of Yea and the Acheron, as to the condition of the blacks, and as to the results of the management; and it is only necessary to state, that it was ascertained from impartial persons, that the scheme from beginning to end had been a failure. It is proper to remark that the station had been established, and the system had been some time in operation before the appointment of the Board. Reference to the returns of the cost of supplying rations, &c., to this station show, that the expenses were out of all proportion to the results obtained; and after the Inspector had visited the spot, and furnished his report, it was decided to break up the establishment, and provide for the wants of the Aborigines of the Upper Goulburn in a more satisfactory manner, and by a less expensive system. The services of the Manager and Matron were accordingly dispensed with; and application was made to Messrs. Maxwell and Chenery to ascertain whether they would be willing to take charge of stores and clothing, and generally watch over the interests of the Aborigines of this district. Those gentlemen at once offered their services, and expressed their willingness to assist the Board in carrying out a scheme of relief free from the costs and embarrassments of a paid protectorate. The Board have to deplore the loss of the services of the late Mr. Maxwell, an honorary correspondent, whose well known friendship to the blacks, ready help, and kindly sympathy, had fitted him especially to co-operate in a work of humanity such as this. Mr. Chenery will, however, have associated with him a gentleman of well known humanity, Mr. W. L. Ker, who has consented to act as an honorary correspondent and local guardian.

The Inspector employed by the Board is now in occupation of the Acheron Station. He entertains no hope of its being ultimately useful; and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, he will be removed to some better site, on the north side of the River Yarra, where it is proposed to found a school for the neglected black and half-caste children, and an asylum for infirm blacks.

It is well to observe, that many of the acts of the Board are tentative. Relying, as it does, on the advice received from the local guardians, and having unusual difficulties to contend against, arising mainly from the circumstance of the Aboriginal population being surrounded by an energetic race of Anglo-Saxons, who are pushing their explorations into the least known and wildest tracts of the country in search of gold, it is not a matter for surprise that a site, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of an Aboriginal settlement to-day, becomes to-morrow useless and unfit, in consequence of the shifting of the white population. This has prevented the more speedy removal of the Aborigines from the Acheron: for the station on the Woori Yaloak, where it was proposed to locate them, is now in the close neighborhood of gold fields, and is intersected by tracks leading to the diggings on the Upper Yarra. This has happened as well on the Yarra as in other more remote districts.

The Lake Hindmarsh station is now under the management of the Reverend Mr. Speiseke. The blacks appear to have improved to some extent; and certainly the care bestowed on them by the amiable missionary, who has selected this part of the Colony as the scene of his labors, should in time bear good fruit. It appears, from the careful and elaborate returns made by Mr. Speiseke, that about forty blacks are generally in the neighborhood of the station, and as many as seventy or eighty attend occasionally, though a far larger number derive occasional help, and procure food and clothes from the stores under Mr. Speiseke's control. The careful and methodical system of relief

Lake Hindmarsh
Station.

followed by this missionary, and his equally careful returns, call for especial remark ; and the Board would reiterate their recommendation to give encouragement to missionary efforts amongst the blacks in every case where the same self-denying zeal is manifest as at Lake Hindmarsh. Without seeking or obtaining aid from the Government in the pursuit of their own proper calling as missionaries, they no doubt obtain a hold on the minds of the blacks, as the dispensers of the liberality of the Government, which has its due effect in the furtherance of their labors.

Mr. Speiseke has furnished a very interesting diary, showing the occupation of the blacks on the station from sunrise to sunset, and it is gratifying to observe that habits of industry are inculcated and encouraged, lending probability to the hope that at no distant day the young Aborigines may become so far civilized as to be able to maintain themselves in decent comfort without much help from the Government.

Yelta and the
Lower Murray.

The distribution of stores and clothing to the Aborigines of the Lower Murray, near the junction of the Darling, is entrusted to the Reverend Mr. Goodwin. An inspection of the tables appended to this Report will show, that in December, 1861, the blacks at Yelta received many articles not furnished to other stations: the Board would not have sanctioned the issue of those had they been consulted. In this instance alone the requisitions did not come before the Board ; and, in future, care will be taken to prevent the issue of stores, under any circumstances, except with the approval of the Board, and on the signature of the Secretary. Mr. Goodwin, the Board feel assured, will distribute the stores entrusted to his care with every regard to the just requirements of the blacks ; and, if he has obtained some articles not necessary for their physical wants, it is to be hoped that they will be used for their moral improvement.

An application was made by this gentleman, on the 28th December, 1861, for a grant of fifty pounds, for the purpose of making experiments in cotton growing ; but, though the Board would be very willing to encourage any industry which would tend to increase the exports of the country, by furnishing small supplies of food or clothing, as an encouragement to the first efforts of such unreclaimed Aborigines as might be willing to labor, they could not, without departing from the spirit of the Commission under which they act, expend the funds entrusted to them for any such purpose as cotton growing.

Mr. Goodwin furnishes regular reports as to the management of his station, and appears to exercise a careful supervision over the conduct of the blacks in his charge. The Board refer with satisfaction to his efforts to ameliorate their condition, and continue to believe that ultimately the reward of his labors will be found in a general, though it may be a partial, civilization of the numerous tribes frequenting the Lower Murray.

In other parts of the Murray the Aborigines are in charge of the honorary correspondents. Mr. Pasco has earned the thanks of the Board, not alone for his labors as the local guardian having care of the stores, but also for his attentive regard to the general wants of the natives under his care, and for the useful suggestions he has made from time to time as to the means best calculated to improve them.

Gipps Land

Two important stations have lately been formed in Gipps Land, the one at Mafra, under the care of the Reverend Mr. Hagenauer, and the other at Lake Tyers, in charge of the Reverend Mr. Bulmer. It appears that the blacks most frequently congregate in the neighborhood of Mafra or Bushy Park, and at Lake Tyers, and the Board are informed that these localities are very suitable for Aboriginal stations.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hagenauer was the colleague of the Reverend Mr. Speiseke, and it is pleasing to remark that he has carried with him the same devotion to the welfare of the blacks, and the same methodical habits of business as regards the distribution of the stores and the regular transmission of reports which marked his intercourse with the Board when he was at Lake Hindmarsh. On the 29th March, 1862, he writes thus hopefully :—"The prospect for the opening of a Mission Station here is indeed a very fair one, as the natives show a great desire to settle down at the new station. Some of the young men have already stripped more than five hundred sheets of bark for their own new huts at the Green Hills, and others have offered me their children to teach them at school."

Mr. Bulmer has selected a site which is described by the Inspector as "the best place for a station in all Gipps Land." It is unoccupied, good land, and full of every kind of game. Mr. Bulmer seems to be anxiously working for the benefit of the Aborigines, and he exhibits that care and regularity in his communications to the Board which justify his being entrusted with the stores and clothing for the blacks of this district.

Neither in the letters of Mr. Hagenauer, nor Mr. Bulmer, are there any statements which would induce the Board to believe that any very great improvement has yet been effected in the moral condition of the blacks ; but it is a satisfaction to know, that the best efforts of these self-denying men are being given to their management, and one cannot believe that they are working without hope, or without a fair prospect before them.

In other parts of Gipps Land the wants of the blacks are supplied by the several honorary correspondents.

No change has yet been made in the arrangement of the Mount Franklin station ; and until the Board shall have the necessary funds at its disposal to establish a school for the black and half-caste children in the Colony, it will probably be necessary to continue this establishment.

Much good has been effected by the labors of the Inspector. He has visited nearly all the stations in the Western District, and in Gipps Land ; and has had the control also, for some time, of the Goulburn and Yarra blacks. Through his exertions, and from the information afforded in his reports in regard to the number and condition of the tribes, &c., the Board have been enabled to distribute clothing and rations more in proportion to the numbers of the blacks in each district, have thus used the funds placed at their disposal more economically, and carried relief (however slight) to suffering Aborigines, even in the most remote parts of the Colony, who, but for the facts collected by the Inspector, might have perished from hunger and cold.

If the Board had to depend entirely on the assistance and information afforded spontaneously by the residents of each district, many of the blacks would remain uncared for. Scarcely a month passes but a letter arrives calling attention to the scattered members of some neglected tribe, who are living on the charity of the settlers ; and though the Board are always anxious in such cases to afford immediate relief, that cannot always be done without preliminary enquiry on the spot by some officer in whom the Board have confidence.

On the 13th March, 1862, the following Circular Letter was forwarded to each of the honorary correspondents, and was also published in the Melbourne newspapers :—

"**SIR,** "OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR ABORIGINES,
"Melbourne, 13th May, 1862.
"By direction of the Central Board appointed to watch over the interests of the Aborigines, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to forward, for the consideration of the

Board, such suggestions for the better management of the blacks as you may deem advisable. Your knowledge of the habits of the blacks, and your experience as an honorary correspondent of the measures taken by the Board for the amelioration of their condition, may probably have suggested to your mind some other methods than those adopted, which would tend to increase their comfort, and place them in a happier position; and I am to assure you that any step which you may recommend, and which the limited funds at the disposal of the Board would justify, will be at once adopted if it should appear that this unfortunate people would be benefited thereby.

“For the information of the Board, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to reply to the following questions:—

- “1. Are the blacks in your district better cared for, and more regularly supplied with clothing and food than heretofore; and is the mode adopted by the Board of furnishing stores satisfactory?”
- “2. Is medical aid rendered, and are there any cases of sickness and destitution unattended to?”
- “3. Are you of opinion that any more economical method of supplying stores, and furnishing medical aid, could be adopted?”
- “4. Is there any improvement in the general condition of the blacks?”
- “5. Are habits of intoxication still common; and has the action of the Magistrates, whose attention was directed to this matter by the Board, tended to check the sale of intoxicating liquors in a marked degree?”
- “6. Are you personally aware of any case of a black selling his blankets or clothes to procure intoxicating liquor—and do you think that this is ever done in your district?”

“Any remarks or suggestions which may occur to you, and which you may have the goodness to communicate, will receive the careful consideration of the Central Board.

“I have the honor to be, &c.”

General condition
of the blacks.

As to the first question, the honorary correspondents generally concur in stating, that there is an improvement in the condition of the blacks, in so much as they are now supplied with clothes and food; but few of them entertain any hope of their condition being greatly ameliorated. They still roam from place to place, frequent the towns and gold fields when possible, and remain sometimes for months out of the control of the honorary correspondents. They are unwilling to prosecute any kind of labor, though some of them consent to work for a short time during some periods of the year. They are grateful for the clothes and food supplied to them, but would probably rather go without them than earn them by their labor.

Medical attend-
ants.

In reply to the second question, many of the honorary correspondents complain of the want of proper medicines and medical attendance for the Aborigines. With funds but barely sufficient to afford a small supply of food and scanty clothing for the blacks, the Board were unable to authorize the small yearly payment necessary to secure the services of a medical attendant, which many of the honorary correspondents asked for. To have authorized such payments would have been injudicious, for the Board would thus have obtained medicines and attendance with almost the certainty of being unable to meet the cost at the end of the year. The complaints, under the circumstances, are numerous, but they relate principally to distant localities, where the cost of procuring the services of a qualified medical attendant would be very great. While thus deploring the want of means necessary to make the scheme of the Board complete, it is proper to remark, that where any case of sickness has been brought under notice, the honorary correspondents, with the sanction of the Board, have acted promptly, and relief has been given.

The stations near Melbourne have sent their sick to the Melbourne Hospital, where they have been at once received and kindly treated. At Sandford the sick blacks have been housed, and fed, and medical attendance has been continuously rendered under the careful supervision of Mr. J. H. Jackson.

Dr. Molloy, of Balmoral, acts as honorary correspondent and honorary medical officer for the district.

At Echuca, Dr. Strutt, an honorary correspondent of the Board, says :—" Medical aid is rendered to the blacks in cases of sickness whenever they can be persuaded to avail themselves of it. Their nomadic habits, however, render it difficult to attend to the sick so effectually as might be desired professionally. The blacks attend carefully to their sick companions, so far as is in their power. When they shift their quarters to a fresh locality they carry their sick with them, and whenever practicable, in a canoe, by water, as the easier method. The blacks, when sick, will take but little physic. They prefer a little oatmeal, arrowroot, or similar things, which have hitherto been supplied to them from the small fund which the Board has placed at my disposal for such cases." In addition to the benevolent labors of Dr. Molloy and Dr. Strutt, it has come to the knowledge of the Board that the blacks are attended gratuitously in other districts by philanthropic physicians, a fact highly honorable to the profession in this Colony.

Under existing arrangements the Board can only authorize the honorary correspondents to seek medical aid in cases of extremity. The regular attendance of a physician in each district of the Colony, at a fixed salary, is neither desirable, nor is it in the power of the Board to grant. Much is left very properly to the discretion of the honorary correspondents ; and in all cases where expenses have been incurred by them the Board has paid the accounts.

One remarkable case of sickness deserves notice. Mr. E. S. Parker, of Mount Franklin, relates that a black at Franklinford was suffering from pulmonary disease, and ultimately burst a blood vessel. He became so weak as to require the constant careful attendance of a physician, and thus incurred a debt of twenty pounds eighteen shillings for medical attendance and medicines. From his own earnings he paid the physician nine pounds ; and on the facts coming under the notice of the Board, they at once ordered the payment of the remainder. The conduct of the black was duly noted, and his case, it is scarcely necessary to say, will receive special consideration.

The majority of the honorary correspondents consider that the present mode of supplying stores is satisfactory ; but not a few suggest that they should be authorized to purchase the flour, sugar, tea, &c., on the spot. This plan might no doubt be the most economical, in some cases, looking alone at the price paid for the stores ; but as the Board are entrusted by the Government with the issue of the stores, they could not delegate such power to the honorary correspondents without placing those gentlemen and the Board in an anomalous position. By placing the distribution of the stores in the hands of the Government Storekeeper, that officer can enter into large contracts for a year at a fixed price ; and though, at some seasons, flour, for instance, may be obtainable in a particular locality at a less price than the Government Storekeeper could supply it, it ought not to be supposed, therefore, that the system of large contracts is not the best and most economical. **What is lost at one time is gained at another.**

Some of the honorary correspondents suggest that huts should be erected for the shelter of sick and infirm blacks. This has been done in some localities, where such accommodation was urgently needed, but it is obvious that no great expenditure for the erection of buildings could be sanctioned at present

There does not appear to be any marked improvement in the general condition of the Aborigines. Indeed, any great result can only follow long

continued exertions in the same direction ; and the action of the Board has been, in many respects, tentative, and has extended over only a short period. It is satisfactory, however, to note, that many honorary correspondents speak highly of the improvement of the condition of the blacks where clothes and food have been supplied to tribes formerly dependant on hunting or chance assistance for their subsistence. One gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with the blacks over a large area of country, says,—“There is great improvement. They are becoming very cleanly.” Another says,—“With regard to the general condition, I have certainly observed an improvement. They appear much happier, and having a plentiful supply of soap and towels, they appear (the young men more especially) much cleaner. With regard to their spiritual condition, Missions have not been established long enough to observe any marked difference ; but I may state, that they pay strict attention to the reading and expounding of the Scriptures ; and many of them express a great desire to learn to read.” Another honorary correspondent replies as follows,—“I cannot say that there is any visible improvement in the general condition of the blacks ; but as I noticed at their camp several of the blankets and tomahawks supplied to them by the Board last year, it is but reasonable to suppose that they have derived benefit from their use, at all events it was satisfactory proof that they had not disposed of them for intoxicating liquors.”

From another district the Board are informed,—“That their condition is certainly better than prior to the appointment of the honorary correspondents.”

The Missionary at Yelta, where there is a great number of Aborigines, says, in reply to question 4,—“As being better fed and clothed, Yes ; but as regards their moral condition, I can report no improvement.”

In the Western District, an honorary correspondent states, “That the general condition of the blacks is improved in the districts where stores have been sent.”

David Reid, Esq., of the Hermitage, near Chiltern, considers that “The condition of the blacks is improved, owing to having food and raiment, and being thereby protected in the winter from the effects of cold and rain. This, of course, with wholesome food, which they receive, tends to contentment and good health.”

William Dennis, Esq., of Birregurra, says,—“There is no marked difference beyond that effected by the new clothing. They are well satisfied in knowing that they have a place where they can claim food, although in this district there has been kindness shown to all.”

H. L. McLeod, Esq., of Apsley, is of opinion that “The present system has not existed long enough to test its effects.”

Habits of intoxication and sale of spirits to the Blacks.

In the first Report of the Board it was stated that a circular letter had been issued to the honorary correspondents, and the several Magistrates throughout the Colony, calling upon them to prevent, by every legal means in their power, the sale of intoxicating liquors to the blacks ; and it was there confidently believed that, aided by the police, the exertions of these gentlemen would tend to abate this evil. It is no doubt true, that the law is defective, and with the view of amending it, the Board, on the 9th November, 1861, addressed a letter to the Government, asking for the necessary legal assistance in the preparation of a Bill intended to deal with the management of the blacks generally, wherein stringent regulations would have been incorporated for the prevention of the sale of spirits to the Aborigines ; owing, however, to other pressing demands on the attention of the Legislature and the Government, the Bill was not drawn, and the law

remains unaltered. To the shame of the people of Victoria, it only too plainly appears that the poor, helpless, ignorant Aboriginal, can obtain intoxicating liquor in any quantity. The publican may not always sell it directly to the black, but he secures a few pence by selling it to a white man, who transfers it to the Aboriginal. Thus the law is evaded, and the miserable traffic is ruthlessly pursued.

The following extracts from the replies to question No. 5 will enable your Excellency to form some idea of the extent to which this vice is followed, and better than any strongly worded appeal on behalf of the black population are the simple statements of the honorary correspondents.

The honorary correspondents of Geelong say :—

“We regret to have to report that habits of intoxication are still common, and that the Magistrates appear to have taken no action upon the notification of the Board, while the supply of intoxicating liquors is not materially lessened. Repeated efforts have been made to induce some vigilance on the part of the police, and frequent visits to hotel keepers have been paid, entreating them not to supply the blacks with intoxicating liquors. To a very great extent, however, these efforts have been fruitless.”

The Rev. Mr. Hagenauer writes :—

“Habits of intoxication reach to a fearful extent here, such as I have never before witnessed in any place in this Colony. There is scarcely a day when some of the blacks are not intoxicated at Sale or the neighborhood, and they are often dangerous to white and black men * * * * * The local papers even complain of it.”

Mr. Porteous, of Carngham :—

“I must say that habits of intoxication are unfortunately too common * * * * * I cannot say that this vice is diminishing, but rather increasing.”

Mr. Charles Gray, of Nareeb-Nareeb :—

“Amongst the blacks, habits of intoxication are very common ; but during the many years I have been a Magistrate, there has not, as far as I recollect, been a single case brought before me for adjudication.”

Mr. E. S. Parker, of Mount Franklin, says, in reply to question 5 :—

“I regret to say they are. I have seen no change for the better.”

Mr. P. Learmonth, of Hamilton :—

“Habits of intoxication are still common ; and intoxicating liquors as much in use as ever. I know of no action taken by the Magistrates or police to check the evil ; but as the grog is purchased in bottles, and carried away, it is difficult to detect the vendors.”

Mr. G. H. Warren, in reply to questions 4 and 5, says :—

“No. The blacks can easily obtain grog, especially when they have money, which is easily procured in such a wealthy district as the neighborhood of Melbourne. I do not think, (and every one I have spoken to on the subject coincides with me) that the sale of grog, or the free gift of it by many people, chiefly of the laboring classes, has been checked in the least.”

Mr. R. Burke, of Mount Shadwell :—

“Habits of intoxication are very frequent. The influence of the Bench has been counteracted by the evil example of the working classes, who frequent the inns, and give the natives intoxicating liquors.”

Mr. J. H. Jackson, of Sandford :—

“Habits of intoxication are still common amongst the blacks, and I am sorry to say the Magistrates have done very little in the matter. It is very difficult to prove who supplies the blacks ; though they seem to be able to get drink whenever they have money to pay for it ; and unless spies are set to watch, it is very hard to get convictions against the publicans. I feel assured detectives would be of much service.”

Mr. C. M. Officer, Mount Talbot :—

“Habits of intoxication are still common. The action of the Magistrates has only tended to prevent the open sale of intoxicating liquors.”

Mr. Wm. Fergusson, of Camperdown :—

“Intoxicating liquors are evidently sold to the blacks, although, in my opinion, indirectly, *i.e.*, they are sold to white men, and handed over by them to the blacks.”

Mr. William Dennis, of Carr's Plains :—

"I fear no improvement in the blacks can take place whilst they have so many opportunities of obtaining spirits at tents and stores, which are scattered over a great part of the country. The Magistrates, I believe, cannot stop the evil, and I here state that I know of but one exception ("Old Sandy") who does not drink if opportunity offers."

The Rev. Mr. Speiseke, Lake Hindmarsh :—

"They are getting more and more addicted to strong drink, which is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of improving their condition : but I cannot well see how Magistrates could check the licensed sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors, so that the blacks could be prevented from getting them. They can get them in any quantity through various channels."

Mr. J. N. McLeod, Mount Clay :—

"Habits of intoxication are still very common. The small fine of £5 is not sufficient to prevent the publicans risking the proof of a case against them, which is at all times difficult. I hope in the new Act a very severe clause will be introduced with regard to this."

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Yelta :—

"I regret to say that within the last two years the habit of intoxication has considerably increased, partly, I think, owing to the rise of a township within two miles, on the New South Wales side of the river ; and also from the woodcutters, who cut wood for the steamers, supplying them with drink slyly. This is known to be done, but it is very difficult to prove a case. The publicans, heretofore, have been prohibited from selling to them ; but white men purchased it for them, and now, as the clause prohibiting the sale of drink to Aborigines has been omitted from the New South Wales Publicans Act, they can sell it openly to them. The Bench of Magistrates has pointed this out to the Government in Sydney, and I hope it may be rectified next session."

Mr. R. McLachlan, Rich Avon :—

"Owing to two licenses having been granted on this run for the sale of spirituous liquors intoxication has of late become general among the natives, more particularly amongst those in this neighborhood, notwithstanding all the attempts of the Magistrates and settlers to put down this evil."

Mr. H. B. Lane, Yackandandah :—

"I do not think intoxication is common amongst them now ; but there is no doubt that they take every opportunity of obtaining spirits. No case has come before me in which the provisions of the Publicans Act have been infringed."

Dr. Strutt, Echuca :—

"Intoxication is not so common amongst the blacks near Echuca as formerly, owing principally to the increased difficulty of obtaining spirits. The law is put in force whenever evidence can be obtained that any white person has supplied the blacks with spirits. The practice has therefore, in some degree, been checked."

Messrs. Maclean and Young, Bacchus Marsh :—

"Drunkenness still occurs when the blacks can obtain the means of obtaining liquor. The Magistrates and all respectable residents aid in assisting to repress the practice, and have been to a certain degree successful."

Mr. David Reid, of the Hermitage, Chiltern :—

"Not so much as formerly ; and grog sellers seem to have a wholesome dread of the law."

Dr. Molloy, Balmoral :—

"Intoxication is still common. There have been several convictions before the Balmoral Bench of Magistrates for supplying blacks with grog. These convictions were obtained by the activity and intelligence of Senior Constable Allis."

Mr. H. Jamieson, Mildura :—

"At Wentworth, New South Wales (Darling Junction), cases of intoxication occur amongst the natives of New South Wales and Victoria. I am sorry to inform you, that the former prohibitory clause in the Publicans Act of New South Wales has been done away with in the new Publicans Act of that province. The Bench of Magistrates at Wentworth (of which I am one) has done much good by preventing the natives from congregating about the township, where their object was to obtain small sums of money to procure spirits."

In view of the above facts the Board would again recommend an alteration in the law. The publican who sells spirits to the blacks should not be fined, but imprisoned ; and after the first offence, distinctly proved,

he should be declared unfit to, and incapable of holding a victualler's license. A white man who should act as the medium to convey intoxicating liquors to the blacks should suffer imprisonment ; and adequate punishment should also be inflicted on the black receiving the drink.

The honorary correspondents generally concur in stating that, though it is seldom that legal proof of it can be obtained, the custom of a black's selling his clothes for intoxicating liquors is followed to some small extent. It is not, however, always necessary for them to give away their clothing. They find a ready sale for opossum skin rugs and native implements, with the proceeds of which they can purchase liquors without difficulty. As a preventive measure against the first evil, the clothes have been branded, and arrangements have been made for the purchase of blankets and shirts of a peculiar pattern, not likely to be imitated by a manufacturer of such goods. On the 3rd June, 1862, the Board issued the following notice, which it is hoped may deter publicans and others from supplying intoxicating liquors in exchange for blankets, &c. :—

“ CAUTION AGAINST RECEIVING CLOTHING FROM THE ABORIGINES.

“ Persons are hereby cautioned against receiving any blankets or clothing from the Aborigines, or any stores issued to them by the Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines. The Central Board has been informed that in some cases the blacks have succeeded in obtaining intoxicating liquors in exchange for their clothing ; and it is now notified, that if any case of this kind come under the notice of the Central Board, or the honorary correspondents, the person receiving the clothing will be prosecuted.

“ (By Order of the Board) R. BROUGH SMYTH, Secretary.

“ Office of the Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines,
“ Melbourne, 3rd June, 1862.”

In reply to the last paragraph of the circular, many useful suggestions have been made ; but they have either been anticipated by the action of the Board, or of such a kind as cannot be entertained so long as the available funds are limited. Not a few of the honorary correspondents recommend changes in the laws affecting the blacks, which will receive attention when the Bill for the better management of the blacks is under consideration.

Due to many causes—prominent amongst them being the decrease in the number of the blacks—general disturbances, and tribal wars, are of rare occurrences as compared with former periods. Last year a number of armed blacks set upon and murdered two men of another tribe in the Gipps Land district, and for some time it was feared that an attempt would be made to retaliate. This fear was increased when a number of Gipps Land blacks crossed the ranges, with the avowed object of seeking the aid of the Yarra tribe to punish their enemies. Timely information was given to the Chief Commissioner of Police, and he took steps at once to prevent warfare. Through the influence of Mr. Green, the Gipps Land blacks, and their friends on the Yarra, were induced to come to the Royal Park, when a promise was obtained from them that no reprisals would be made. They were at the same time informed, that the police would apprehend any native who might seek to create disturbances. A portion of the injured Gipps Land tribe, the Mordialloc, Yarra, and Geelong blacks, attended the gathering, and all were made to understand that no combination for any hostile purpose would be permitted. Since then there has been peace ; but those who are acquainted with the character of the Aborigines know well that but little reliance can be placed on promises ; and warfare was prevented, no doubt, by the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of Police, whose officers had instructions to watch their movements.

Though serious tribal wars are not now likely to occur, offences of various kinds are only too common. In December, 1860, four blacks were tried for the manslaughter of an Aboriginal, found guilty, and sentenced to

three years penal servitude respectively. One of them escaped from gaol, but was subsequently recaptured ; and the other three were, owing to the clemency of your Excellency, lately released from prison. The Board is still of opinion, that close imprisonment is not the kind of punishment to which an Aboriginal should be subjected ; and they trust that the merciful consideration which has been extended by your Excellency to this people will be continued in all cases where the character and conduct of the criminal are such as to admit of his being set at large.

Habits and customs of the blacks.

Reference was made in the first Report of the Board to the exertions then being made to collect native weapons and utensils, so that some authentic record of the customs of the blacks might be prepared and preserved. Only two of the honorary correspondents, Mr. C. A. D. Pasco, of Swan Hill, and Mr. H. Jamieson, of Mildura, have as yet sent specimens ; but others have promised to supply complete sets, and there is, therefore, a prospect of a valuable collection being formed at no distant period. Some of the native weapons have already been figured, and a commencement has been made with a vocabulary of native words. Without looking upon these attempts as a part of the duty of the Board, they have been sanctioned and encouraged, and it would be gratifying if some useful, permanent contributions to science, were the result of these labors.

Thomas Bungelene.

This Aboriginal boy, of whose future career great hopes were at one time entertained, has been for some time in the C.S.S. *Victoria*, under the care of Captain Norman. He has made the voyage to Carpentaria, and has lived continually in the ship since he first joined, with the exception of one or two brief visits to Melbourne. The Board regret to state, that his conduct is most unsatisfactory. He is wholly deficient in the qualities which belong to a sailor, and equally unfitted for employment on shore. When, in consequence of gross misconduct, it is necessary to inflict punishment, Captain Norman states that he exhibits the mental peculiarities of some varieties of the African race—stolid indifference. He “sulks;” and however severe the punishment might be, it would produce no effect. This characteristic, if joined to other qualities, would not be a mark of inferiority ; but he lacks the *amour propre*, that personal pride and desire to be thought well of, without which mental progress is impossible.

Thomas Bungelene's misconduct on shore compelled the guardian to make complaints, which were duly brought under the notice of Captain Norman.

As it will be necessary to remove him from the *Victoria*, the grave consideration of the Board will be given to his future treatment. His case will not be considered hopeless until every available means to improve him shall have failed.

The Board wish they could say that there has been a marked change in the mode of living and habits of the blacks—that they entertain a hope that this people will gradually adopt some of the employments of the white race, and develop those instincts out of which grow steady application, and the realization of the gains of labors—that they will become conscious of the responsibilities which belong to every, even the lowest, condition of the life of man, and at length cease to be a burden on the country. They have strength, and skill, and cunning. They can bear severe toil when that becomes necessary to their pleasures ; and in their native wilds, where they have remained uncontaminated, they possess the qualities and affections which lead to the exercise of humanity and forbearance—as witness the blacks' treatment of Mr. John King ; but once attempt to bound them within the restraints of civilization, and all their weaknesses appear. They are idle, beyond the ordinary sense conveyed by that description, when to work

is not an immediate necessity ; they are careless, uncertain, under some circumstances wanting in true courage ; and they have no self respect. It is not, therefore, to be expected, that in two years the Board should have produced any marked change in their condition. They are, indeed, but helpless children, whose state was deplorable enough when this country was their own ; but is now worse, for they have adopted all the vices of the superior race, and gained nothing from the exhibition of its virtues. Without ceasing to hope for their moral improvement, it is our first duty to supply them with food and shelter ; to protect them as far as possible from contact with the debased amongst our own people ; and to provide instruction for the children, black and half-caste. If the Aboriginal is destitute of the qualities required for a higher position amongst his fellow men, his race will soon disappear, and the burden will grow lighter year by year. But if the young can be trained to habits of industry, there are numerous employments which they could follow with advantage to the State. How hopeless soever may be their condition, the people of this country must still perform their duty, nor grumble at a rent charge of some six thousand or seven thousand pounds a year for nearly fifty-six million acres of the richest lands in the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

R. HEALES,

President.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.,
Governor in Chief of the Colony of Victoria, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

NUMBER and Location of Aborigines.

Districts.	Localities.	Authority.	Total number of Men, Women, and Children.	
Southern ...	Wawoorong, or Yarra Tribe	Thomas	22 ¹	34
	Boonoorong, or Coast Tribe	Thomas	12 ¹	
South-western	Geelong and Colac Tribes	Green	28 ²	584
	Camperdown	Green	40	
	Warrnambool	Green	40 ²	
	Belfast and Port Fairy	Green	17 ²	
	Portland	Green	100 ²	
	Casterton	Green	45 ²	
	Balmoral	Green	53 ²	
	Hamilton	Green	52 ²	
	Mortlake	Green	43 ²	
	Mount Emu and Ballarat	Porteous	63	
	Wickliffe, Mount Rouse, and Hexham	Gray	70	
	Bacchus Marsh	Maclean and Young	33 ³	
North-western	Taa-Tatty Tribe	Goodwin	80	1,091
	Lutchye-Lutchye Tribe	Goodwin	100	
	Yarry-Yarry Tribe	Goodwin	120	
	Yaako-Yaako Tribe	Goodwin	145	
	Kamink Tribe	Goodwin	80	
	Kulkyne, Lower Murray	Murray	47 ⁴	
	Swan Hill, Lower Murray	Pasco	215	
	Boort-Boort, Lower Loddon	Godfrey	42 ⁵	
	Lake Hindmarsh	Speiseke	128 ⁶	
	Horsham	Speiseke	36 ⁶	
	Mount Talbot	Speiseke	36 ⁶	
Richardson and Morton Plains	Speiseke	62 ⁶		
Northern ...	Campaspe	Chauncy... ..	40 ⁷	138
	Goulburn	Green	98 ⁸	
South-eastern	Port Albert	Hagenauer	19 ⁹	229
	Latrobe and Rosedale	Hagenauer	54 ⁹	
	Macalister, Mafra, Upper Mitchell, Omeo, &c.	Hagenauer	53 ⁹	
	Nicholson, Tambo, Bruthen, Lake Tyers	Hagenauer	68 ⁹	
	Buchan, Snowy River, &c.	Hagenauer	35 ⁹	
North-eastern	Tangamballanga	Lane	41 ¹⁰	89
	Barnawartha	Reid	48 ¹¹	
				2,165

Office of the Central Board for Aborigines,
22nd August, 1862.

R. BROUGH SMYTH, Secretary.

1. The names and sexes of these blacks are given in the returns.
2. The names, ages, and sexes of these 417 persons are given by Mr. Green, and were obtained during his visit to the Western District. From the returns of Messrs. Allen, Garratt, Fergusson, Burke, McLeod, and Dennis it would appear that there are more—438.
3. Messrs. Maclean and Young give the names.
4. It is doubtful, whether or not, some of these are included in Mr. Pasco's return; but from last year's table it would appear that they are not. Mr. Murray gives the names and sexes.
5. Twenty-four males and eighteen females.
6. Mr. Speiseke gives the names and sexes.
7. From last year's return.
8. Fifty-six males, forty-two females. Mr. Green gives the names.
9. When Mr. Green visited Gipps Land, he did not see all the tribes but collected the names, ages, and sexes of 159 Aborigines. Mr. Thomas's return giving the names and sexes, the result of a special visit, was 221. Mr. Hagenauer's estimate may, therefore, be relied on as nearly accurate. He states that there has been an increase of eight—eleven births, and three deaths.
10. Mr. Lane gives the names, ages, and sexes.
11. Mr. Reid gives the names and sexes.

NOTE.—The above Table, though not complete may be accepted as a fair approximation to the actual numbers. Much praise is due to the several honorary correspondents throughout the country who have supplied valuable information. Many of them, not named in the above list of authorities, have furnished elaborate returns, thus placing in the hands of the Board the means of checking the tables actually used. It was clearly the most accurate plan to obtain from one person, where possible, returns for a whole district, using the other returns only as a check. The Board is now in possession of the names and other particulars of 1140 Aborigines. Those of whom such information is not available are located mostly on the Lower Murray.

No. 11, d.

APPENDIX II.

LOCALITIES, Areas, &c., of Lands Reserved for Aboriginal Purposes.

Locality.	Date of Gazette.	Area.
Moorabool and Werribee ...	June 26th, 1860 ...	640 acres
Karngun ...	February 11th, 1861 ...	3 "
Duned ...	June 29th, 1861 ...	1 "
Hopkins river ...	September 17th, 1861 ...	3,500 "
Lake Hindmarsh ...	September 17th, 1861 ...	1,897 "
Warrnambool ...	September 17th, 1861 ...	3,500 "
Woori Yalloak ...	January 17th, 1862 ...	1,200 "
Tangamballanga ...	June 6th, 1862 ...	640 "
Mordialloc ...	Not gazetted ...	640 "

APPENDIX III.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES FOR THE USE OF THE ABORIGINES BY
THE CENTRAL BOARD SINCE 31st JULY, 1861.

GEELONG, J. M. GARRATT.—13th November, 1861—4 bags flour, 1 bag sugar, 1 half-chest tea, 10 lbs. soap. March, 1862—800 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 300 lbs. sugar, 12 lbs. soap, 12 pairs blankets, 12 pairs trousers, 24 shirts, 6 pairs boots, 6 billies, 12 panicans.

BACCHUS MARSH, MORDAUNT MACLEAN.—30th November, 1861—25 pairs blankets, 5 bags flour, 1 chest tea, 20 lbs. tobacco.

CHILTERN, DAVID REID.—4th September, 1861—24 twilled shirts, 24 Guernsey shirts, 12 blankets for women, 1 bag sugar, 1 quarter-chest tea, 10 lbs. tobacco, 2 bags flour. March, 1862—3000 lbs. flour, 200 lbs. tea, 1000 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 52 pairs blankets, 40 pairs trousers, 52 shirts, 1083½ yards print.

MOUNT FRANKLIN ABORIGINAL SCHOOL, E. S. PARKER, V. M.—9th September, 1861—3 bags flour, 25 lbs. tea, 1 bag sugar, 50 lbs. rice, 50 lbs. salt, 20 lbs. soap. January to December, 1861—3017 lbs. meat. March, 1862—2000 lbs. flour, 84 lbs. tea, 672 lbs. sugar, 300 lbs. rice, 28 lbs. tobacco, 112 lbs. soap, 224 lbs. salt, 2400 lbs. meat, 12 pairs blankets, 12 pairs trousers, 24 shirts, 6 pairs boots.

CAMPERDOWN, R. D. SCOTT.—30th August, 1861—1 chest tea, 600 lbs. sugar, 20 pairs marked blankets, 24 pairs moleskin trousers, 24 blue serge shirts, 12 petticoats, 24 tomahawks. **W. FERGUSSON,** March, 1862—2000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 36 pairs blankets, 24 petticoats, 72 pairs trousers, 72 shirts, 50 pairs boots.

CARNHAM, ANDREW PORTEOUS.—30th August, 1861—20 pairs blankets, 12 serge shirts, 1 chest tea, 2 bags sugar, 5 bags flour, 12 lbs. tobacco. 7th June, 1862—20 pairs blankets, 12 serge shirts, 50 lbs. tea, 500 lbs. sugar, 1000 lbs. flour, 12 lbs. tobacco.

CARR'S PLAINS, RICHARDSON, C. J. DENNY.—9th September, 1861—20 pairs blankets, 1 chest tea, 2 bags sugar, 3 bags flour, 10 lbs. tobacco. 23rd November, 1861, for the Colac blacks—20 pairs blankets, 1 chest tea, 2 bags sugar, 3 bags flour, 10 lbs. tobacco. 28th March, 1862—3000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 52 lbs. tobacco, 16 pairs blankets, 4 women's dresses, 16 cans or camp kettles, 16 pannicans, 12 pairs trousers, 12 cotton shirts, 12 rough pea jackets, 12 waistcoats.

MISSION STATION, YELTA, REV. T. H. GOODWIN.—9th September, 1861—1 ton flour, 500 lbs. sugar, 1 half-chest tea, 1 cwt. rice, 50 lbs. soap. December, 1861—1 gross colored cottons, blacks and browns, 1 gross hooks and eyes, 2 gross trouser buttons, 2 gross shirt buttons, 1 gross combs, 1 gross (single) pocket knives, 1 gross looking glasses, 200 fish-hooks

(of size) and larger, 100 fishing lines, 1 dozen school slates, 6 dozen copy books, 6 tons flour, 2 tons sugar, 2 chests tea, 10 cwt. rice, 200 pairs blankets, 100 cotton shirts, 50 red serge shirts, 50 blue serge shirts, 4 dozen large Guernseys, 2 dozen small Guernseys, 100 pairs moleskin trousers (assorted), 24 men's pilot coats, 100 yards cotton print, 1 sewing machine, 100 yards brown cotton drill for trousers, 6 cricket bats, 3 cricket balls, 12 pairs boys blucher boots, 1 gross leather boot laces, 1 gross leather belts, 12 pairs small women's boots, 48 hats, 100 yards galloon, 100 yards ribbon, 12 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, 4 dozen red serge petticoats, 4 dozen woollen polka jackets, 5 lbs. thread (assorted), 1 gross white cotton, 100 slate pencils.

GIPPS LAND, F. A. HAGENAUER.—March, 1862.—8000 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 2000 lbs. sugar, 100 lbs. tobacco, 250 lbs. soap, 576 pipes, 100 pairs blankets, 80 pairs trousers, 24 pairs boots, 360 yards print, 20 papers needles, 6 lbs. thread, 144 quart pots, 144 pint pots, 62 tomahawks, 48 camp kettles, 144 fish-hooks. June 27th—48 serge shirts.

MISSION STATION, GIPPS LAND, REV. J. BULMER.—March, 1862—8000 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 2000 lbs. sugar, 400 lbs. rice, 100 lbs. tobacco, 224 lbs. soap.

BIRREGURRA, W. DENNIS.—March, 1862—3000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 52 lbs. tobacco, 16 pairs blankets, 3 women's dresses, 16 camp kettles, 16 pannicans. 28th March, 1862—12 pairs trousers, 12 cotton shirts, 12 rough pea jackets, 12 waistcoats, 1 woman's dress.

MORAVIAN MISSION STATION, WIMMERA, F. W. SPEISEKE.—March, 1862—12,320 lbs. flour, 200 lbs. tea, 3,360 lbs. sugar, 200 lbs. rice, 150 lbs. tobacco, 200 lbs. soap, 576 pipes, 100 pairs blankets, 36 women's dresses, 48 pairs trousers, 84 shirts, 36 pairs stockings, 72 chemises, 36 comforters, 150 pocket-handkerchiefs, 100 yards print, 24 pairs women's shoes, 48 tomahawks, 72 pocket knives, 24 razors, 108 pannicans, 36 camp kettles, 24 quart pots, 6 lbs. Epsom salts, 96 looking-glasses, 96 combs, 2 wash tubs. 11th July, 1862—Medicines, &c.

MOUNT SHADWELL, R. BURKE.—March, 1862—3,000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 100 lbs. soap, 100 pairs blankets, 36 women's dresses, 36 petticoats, 30 pairs boots.

MELBOURNE, W. THOMAS, CITY POLICE COURT.—March, 1861—1,600 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 56 lbs. tobacco, 56 lbs. soap, 500 lbs. meat, 15 pairs blankets. December, 1861—100 lbs. sugar, 14 lbs. tobacco, 10 lbs. tea. 6th January, 1862—For aboriginal girl "Curree," whilst in Melbourne Hospital, 1 pair leather boots, 4 yards calico, 1 plush scarf, 1 polka jacket, 3½ yards watered moreen, 7 yards alpaca, 1 hat, 2 yards ribbon, 1 pair boots. 14th January, 1862—400 lbs. flour, 150 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. tea, 28 lbs. tobacco, 28 lbs. soap. (Stores supplied, omitted in former Report.—26th December, 1860—1 chest tea, 2 bags sugar, 4 bags flour, 25 lbs. tobacco. To Mr. Green, for the blacks at the cattle sheds, Melbourne.—7th June, 1861—1 bag flour, 1 bag sugar, 1 quarter-chest tea, 5 lbs. tobacco, 24 pipes.)

NAREEB-NAREEB, WYCLIFFE, CHARLES GRAY.—15th March, 1862—2,000 lbs. flour, 120 lbs. tea, 1,000 lbs. sugar, 35 lbs. tobacco, 50 pairs blankets. 30th May, 1862—30 pairs trousers (assorted), 30 serge shirts, 6 pairs boots.

BOORT, LOWER LODDON, H. GODFREY.—March, 1862—1,200 lbs. flour, 50 lbs. tea, 500 lbs. sugar, 35 lbs. tobacco, 72 pipes, 20 pairs blankets.

GUNBOWER, DURHAM OX, GEORGE HOUSTON.—15th March, 1862—2,000 lbs. flour, 50 lbs. tea, 700 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. tobacco, 24 shirts, 12 print frocks, 24 chemises, 12 petticoats, 36 pairs blankets.

ACHERON ABORIGINAL STATION, JOHN GREEN.—March, 1862—3,000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 50 lbs. soap, 50 lbs. salt, 22 pairs blankets, 4 pints castor oil, 7 lbs. Epsom salts, 1 lb. senna. 15th March, 1862—2,000 lbs. sugar, 500 lbs. tea, 100 lbs. salt, 20 pairs blankets, 6 pints castor oil, 2 lbs. senna, 6 lbs. Epsom salts

SANDFORD, J. H. JACKSON.—March, 1862—1,000 lbs. flour, 30 lbs. tea, 400 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. tobacco. 25th and 28th June—70 pairs blankets, 45 serge shirts, 2 cwt. soap, 20 woollen petticoats, 20 loose jackets. Part of these stores were sent to Mr. Egan, Greenwald station.

PALMERSTON, G. D. HEDLEY.—Stores sent to W. R. Belcher, Customs department, Port Albert.—7th May, 1862—600 lbs. flour, 200 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tea, 20 lbs. tobacco, 9 pairs grey blankets, 9 Guernsey shirts, 6 pairs trousers.

YACKANDANDAH, MITCHELL'S STATION, LITTLE RIVER, H. B. LANE.—March, 1862—3,000 lbs. flour, 300 lbs. tea, 1,000 lbs. sugar, 75 lbs. tobacco, 20 pairs blankets, 25 tomahawks.

BENTEY, APSLEY, HUGH McLEOD.—March, 1862—2,240 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 1,000 lbs. sugar, 75 lbs. tobacco, 50 pairs blankets.

BALMORAL, W. T. MOLLOY.—March, 1862—2,000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 750 lbs. sugar, 40 lbs. tobacco, 100 pipes, 30 pairs blankets.

GIPPS LAND (EAST LAKE KING), SWAN REACH, J. W. SIMMONS.—4th April, 1862—3,000 lbs. flour, 150 lbs. tea, 2000 lbs. sugar, 150 lbs. tobacco, 50 pairs blankets.

KULKYNE, LOWER MURRAY, C. B. MURRAY.—March 1862—1500 lbs. flour, 28 lbs. tea, 200 lbs. sugar, 40 lbs. tobacco, 40 pairs blankets.

ECHUCA, C. E. STRUTT.—March to December, 1861—1½ lb. tea, 7 lbs. oatmeal, 9 lbs. sugar, 8 lbs. rice, 2 lbs. sago, 1 bottle castor oil, 1½ lbs. soap. March, 1862—1000 lbs. flour, 75 lbs. tea, 400 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. tobacco, 12 pairs blankets, 72 shirts, 72 shifts.

HAMILTON, P. LEARMONTH.—March, 1862—10 women's dresses, 40 pairs blankets, 30 pairs trousers, 30 shirts.

MOUNT CLAY, NEAR PORTLAND, J. N. MCLEOD.—March, 1862—3000 lbs. flour, 84 lbs. tea, 560 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 56 lbs. soap, 50 pairs blankets.

MOUNT TALBOT, YAT NAT, BALMORAL, C. M. OFFICER.—March, 1862—1120 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 500 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. tobacco, 20 pairs blankets.

SWAN HILL, C. A. D. PASCO.—March, 1862—400 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 200 lbs. sugar, 100 lbs. tobacco, 200 pairs blankets, 150 petticoats, 100 pairs trousers, 150 shirts, 50 papers tape, 20 papers needles, 12 lbs. thread, 92 yards flannel. 10th January, 1862—4 canvass bags for distribution of oatmeal to out-stations.

ORBOST, SNOWY RIVER, J. C. MACLEOD.—March, 1862—8000 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. tea, 2000 lbs. sugar, 500 lbs. rice, 100 lbs. tobacco, 2 gross pipes, 40 pairs blankets, 30 pairs boots, 100 yards print, 50 yards calico, 24 billies, 24 tomahawks, 864 fish-hooks, 36 fishing lines.

UPPER RICHARDSON RICH AVON, POST OFFICE, AVON PLAINS, R. McLACHLAN.—30th July, 1862—1000 lbs. flour, 25 lbs. tea, 200 lbs. sugar, 12 lbs. tobacco, 25 pairs blankets, 25 serge shirts.

TOORAM, J. M. ALLAN.—Stores supplied, 26th December, 1860—(omitted in former report) 4 bags flour, 2 bags sugar, 1 chest tea, 25 lbs. tobacco. 27th February, 1861—100 pairs blankets, 70 blue serge shirts, 70 cotton shirts, 70 pairs trousers, 50 serge petticoats, 50 strong woollen gowns, 50 woollen comforters, 25 tomahawks, 50 strong clasp knives, 25 pairs scissors, 25 packets strong needles, 12 lbs. strong grey thread, 100 common combs, half ton flour, 500 lbs. ration sugar, 3 half-chests tea, 50 lbs. tobacco, 1 gross pipes, 1 cwt. soap.

APPENDIX IV.

HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD APPOINTED TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF THE ABORIGINES.

*Allan, J. M., Esq., Tooram
 Andrews, Henry, Esq., Geelong
 Burke, Robert, Esq., Mount Shadwell
 Campbell, Duncan, Esq., Lake Lalbert
 Carr, C. W., Esq., Anderson's Creek
 Chenery, G., Esq., Delatite Station
 Dennis, W., Esq., Birregurra
 Ellerman, H. C., Esq., Wimmera
 Fergusson, William, Esq., Camperdown
 Garratt, J. M., Esq., Geelong
 Godfrey, Henry, Esq., Boort, Lower Loddon
 Gray, C., Esq., Nareeb-Nareeb, Wycliffe
 Hedley, G. D., Esq., M.P., Palmerston
 Hughes, C. W., Esq., Cobram
 Houston, G., Esq., Gunbower, Durham Ox
 Jackson, J. H., Esq., Sandford
 Jamieson, Hugh, Esq., Mildura
 Johnson, John, Esq., Gipps Land
 Ker, W. L., Esq., Killingworth, Yea
 Lane, H. B., Esq., Yackandandah
 Learmonth, Peter, Esq., Hamilton
 Maclean, Mordaunt, Esq., Bacchus Marsh
 Mackay, G. E., Esq., Tarrawingee
 Mackin, Charles Travers, Esq., M.D.,
 Honorary Medical Officer, Geelong
 McLachlan, Ronald, Esq., River Avon

McMillan, Angus, Esq., Bushy Park, Sale
 McLeod, John, Esq., Lucknow, Gipps Land
 McLeod, Hugh L., Esq., Benyeo, Apsley
 McLeod, J. N., Esq., Mortlake, Portland
 Macleod, Archibald W., Esq., Bairnsdale,
 Gipps Land
 Manley, J. Wemyss, Esq., Toolamba
 †Molloy, W. T., Balmoral
 Mitchell, T., Esq., Tangamballanga station,
 Little River, Yackandandah
 Officer, C. M., Esq., Yat Nat, Balmoral
 Pasco, Crawford A. D., Esq., Swan Hill
 Porteous, Andrew, Esq., Carngham
 Reid, David, Esq., The Hermitage, Belvoir
 Read, Charles, Esq., Geelong
 Ritchie, John, Esq., Boodcarra
 Scott, R. D., Esq., Camperdown
 Simmons, J. W., Esq., Swan Reach
 Snodgrass, Peter, Esq., M.P., Goulburn
 Stanbridge, W. E., Esq., Wombat, Daylesford
 Strutt, C. E., Esq., Echuca
 Warren, G. H., Esq., Mordialloc
 Watson, Samuel, Esq., Murrivill
 Wilson, Charles, Esq., Walmer, Horsham
 Young, James, Esq., Bacchus Marsh

* Resigned.

† Dr. Molloy is also Honorary Medical Officer.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Voted for the Aborigines, and the Amounts Expended, from the 1st September, 1861, to 31st July, 1862.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Unexpended balance ...	739	7	10				Incidental and burial expenses	10	17	6				
Voted in Supplementary Estimates, 1861, for contingent expenses, stores, food, clothing, &c.	,000	0	0				Medical attendance * ...	84	7	9				
Amount voted for 1862, to meet all expenses for rations, clothing, stores, medical attendance, buildings, and salaries of guardian, and teachers, &c.	,500	0	0				Rent of house for sick blacks, board, &c., at Casterton	15	4	11				
							Labor and blacksmith's work at Acheron station †	18	1	0				
							Roofing schoolhouse at Yelta	20	0	0				
							Erecting shelter hut at Duneed	40	0	0				
							Salary and travelling expenses of the inspector from 1st August, 1861, to 30th June, 1862	286	10	0				
							Authorised to Government Storekeeper to cover requisitions for stores, &c. †	6,000	0	0				
							Salaries of guardian, superintendent of Acheron station, and schoolmaster at Franklynford	633	6	8				
							Unexpended balance ...				7,108	7	10	
											1,131	0	0	
											£	8,239	7	10

* Medicines and medical comforts have been supplied which are not included in this sum.

† A sum of £5s., included in this amount, was charged to the vote prior to August, 1861, but was never paid.

‡ For particulars of expenditure see statement attached.

STATEMENT of the Total Cost of all Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including transport thereof), supplied for the use of the Aborigines, from the 1st September, 1861, to 31st July, 1862.

Name of Station.	Amount.	Name of Station.	Amount.
	£		£
	s.		s.
	d.		d.
Geelong ...	53	Balmoral ...	83
Bacchus Marsh ...	57	Kulkyne, Lower Murray ...	71
Camperdown ...	208	Hamilton ...	58
Melbourne (Guardian's office) ...	76	Mount Talbot ...	78
Mordialloc ...	6	Swan Hill ...	328
Colac ...	40	Swan Reach, Gipps Land ...	160
Carr's Plains, Richardson ...	127	Moravian Mission, Wimmera ...	494
Portland ...	8	Bushy Park, Sale ...	423
Mount Clay ...	94	Palmerston ...	28
Mission station, Yelta ...	606	Boort (Lower Loddon) ...	50
Franklinford ...	193	Buchan, Snowy River ...	355
Echuca ...	94	Sandford ...	149
Hermitage, Chiltern ...	214	Gunbower, Durham Ox ...	99
Mount Shadwell ...	209	Mission station, Gipps Land ...	274
Warrnambool ...	5	Lake Hindmarsh ...	64
Nareeb-Nareeb ...	127	Mafra, Gipps Land ...	13
Birregurra ...	104	Greenwald ...	20
Carngham ...	87	Brand for clothing ...	1
Acheron station ...	219	Letter Book ...	0
Yackandandah ...	112		10
Apsley ...	115		0
	£		£
	5,521		5
			0

APPENDIX V.

RETURN showing the number of Aborigines tried and sentenced from the 31st of August, 1861, to the 31st of July, 1862, with a statement of their Offences and the dates of their Conviction.

District.	Name of Aboriginal.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Geelong ...	Tommy ...	Drunk ...	5s. fine or 6 hours imprisonment	28th Dec., 1861
"	Jemmy Nelson ...	Drunk ...	6 hours imprisonment...	26th Nov., 1861
"	Timbo ...	Drunk ...	5s. fine or 6 hours imprisonment	23th Jan., 1862
"	Jemmy Nelson ...	Drunk ...	24 hours imprisonment	9th April, 1862
"	Jemmy Nelson ...	Drunk ...	10s. fine or 24 hours imprisonment	28th May, 1862
Castlemaine	Murray Jack ...	Drunk ...	24s.6d. fine or 1 week's hard labor	6th Sept., 1861
Portland ...	Billy Wallaby ...	Manslaughter *	3 years hard labor to roads	4th Oct., 1861
"	Jack White ...	Manslaughter *	3 years hard labor to roads	4th Oct., 1861
"	King Jones Billy	Manslaughter *	3 years hard labor to roads	4th Oct., 1861
"	Neddy Monkey ...	Manslaughter *	3 years hard labor to roads	4th Oct., 1861
"	Billy Chandler ...	Drunk and disorderly	48 hours hard labor	14th Feb., 1862
"	Billy Cruikshanks	Drunk ...	48 hours hard labor	10th March, 1862
"	Billy Chandler ...	Drunk and disorderly	14 days hard labor	5th April, 1862
"	Jemmy Sutter ...	Drunk ...	24 hours solitary confinement	14th April, 1862
"	Billy Elms ...	Stealing money	2 months hard labor	7th May, 1862
"	Peter Gowrie ...	Murder ...	Death † ...	7th May, 1862
"	Billy Cruikshanks	Drunk ...	24 hours imprisonment	6th May, 1862
"	Jemmy McPherson	Drunk ...	24 hours imprisonment	6th May, 1862
"	Billy Chandler ...	Drunk ...	48 hours solitary confinement	10th May, 1862
"	Jemmy Sutter ...	Drunk ...	24 hours imprisonment	8th July, 1862

* These four men were placed on their trial for the murder of Sydney Bobby, but the jury found them guilty of manslaughter.

† This sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labor, the first three years in iron.

Sheriff's Office, Melbourne,
26th August, 1862.

CLAUD FARIE,
Sheriff.

BELFAST DISTRICT.

Return of Aborigines tried and convicted in the above District, from 31st August, 1861, to 31st July, 1862.

Name.	Where convicted.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Peter ...	Warrnambool ...	Drunkenness ...	24 hours imprisonment	24th Sep., 1861
Wilnot ...	Warrnambool ...	Drunkenness ...	24 hours imprisonment	24th Sep., 1861
Peter ...	Warrnambool ...	Drunkenness ...	24 hours imprisonment	31st Sep., 1861
Peter ...	Warrnambool ...	Drunkenness ...	12 hours imprisonment	7th Dec., 1861
Monaghan*	Warrnambool ...	Violent assault on lubra	Fined £10, or 3 months imprisonment	12th March, 1862
Blucher ...	Camperdown ...	Drunkenness ...	2 days imprisonment	23rd Oct., 1861
Danna-hanna	Camperdown ...	Drunkenness ...	24 hours imprisonment	4th Dec., 1861
Johnny ...	Camperdown ...	Drunkenness ...	Fined 5s.†	24th March, 1862
Barney ...	Camperdown ...	Drunkenness ...	24 hours imprisonment	25th July, 1862
Barney ...	Camperdown ...	Resisting police in execution of their duty.	7 days imprisonment	25th July, 1862

GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.

Name.	Where convicted.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	Remarks.
Thos. Whitburne (Aboriginal)	Sale ...	Vagrancy	1 months imprisonment	1862. Feb. 2 ...	Confined in Alberton Gaol.
...	Omeo—nil.
...

FERRIS,