

1864.

VICTORIA.

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# THIRD REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL BOARD

APPOINTED

TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS

OF THE

# ABORIGINES IN THE COLONY

OF VICTORIA.

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

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By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

No. 8.

# R E P O R T .

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Melbourne, 1863.

SIR,

THE Central Board appointed to watch over the interests of the Aborigines have the honor to submit the Third Report of their proceedings.

Meetings of the Board have been held during the past year at short intervals, the members have attended generally with regularity, and the President and Vice-President have advised with and instructed the Secretary, almost daily, on matters connected with the management of the blacks and the administration of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board.

Several Honorary Correspondents have been appointed since the date of the last report, some to minister to the wants of the Aborigines in remote parts of the colony, and others to replace Honorary Correspondents who have resigned because of removal from the districts in which they acted. The Central Board continue to derive substantial aid from the labors of these gentlemen; and they feel assured that the system in operation is the best that could be adopted in the present circumstances of the colony.

Two gentlemen have lately been appointed members of the Central Board in addition to those named in the Commission issued by Your Excellency's predecessor, and it is hoped that their advice and assistance will not be without benefit to the Aborigines. The Central Board were induced to recommend the appointment of additional members in consequence of the loss sustained in the death of Henry Langlands, Esquire, who, from the first, evinced, by a regular attendance at the meetings of the Board, his great interest in the welfare of the Aborigines. The Central Board have suffered a deprivation in the loss of an useful and able member, and the colony has to regret a citizen who, marked by an unassuming deportment, but with an upright mind and independent spirit, sought more the good of his fellow men than his own advancement.

On the 23rd September, 1862, the Central Board forwarded to the Honorable the Chief Secretary the *Estimates* for 1863, amounting, altogether, to £8,600. These were drawn up with every regard to economy, and it was not expected that any large deduction would be made. In this, however,

the Central Board were disappointed. The Government proposed a vote of £6,500, and this would have passed but for the exertions of the President, in Parliament, who succeeded in obtaining an additional sum of £400, making a total of £6,900. Had the Central Board succeeded in obtaining a larger sum they would have initiated some plans for the Aboriginal children which would probably have been brought into operation this year. As the appeal to the Government was, however, for financial reasons, disregarded, they set themselves the task of economising, so that they might save a sum sufficient for the erection of a portion of the buildings required for an asylum, on the Upper Yarra.

## Supply of Stores.

From the Table appended to this Report, showing the quantity of stores supplied to each station, it appears that, from the 1st August, 1862, until the 31st July, 1863, there have been issued:—

Flour ... ..	96,120 lbs.
Tea ... ..	2,808 "
Sugar ... ..	29,182 "
Tobacco ... ..	1,453 "
Soap ... ..	2,318 "
Rice ... ..	1,564 "
Oatmeal ... ..	186 "
Meat ... ..	2,716 "
Salt ... ..	200 "
Blankets ... ..	1,136 pairs.
Serge shirts ... ..	592
Twill shirts ... ..	564
Trowsers ... ..	611 pairs.
Women's dresses ... ..	174
Petticoats ... ..	176
Jackets .. ..	88
Boys' jumpers ... ..	24
Blue serge ... ..	300 yds.
Flannel ... ..	150 "
Cotton ... ..	618 "
Calico ... ..	377 "
Tomahawks .. ..	207

Also, various articles of clothing, implements, utensils, fishing hooks, thread, twine, medicines, medical comforts, &c., as set forth in the Table. As compared with last year's returns, it will be observed that there is a reduction in the quantity of flour issued amounting to 5,060 lbs, of tea 636 lbs, of sugar 3,490 lbs, and of tobacco 186 lbs. These reductions have not been so injurious to the Aborigines as might, at first sight, be supposed. An examination of the tables of issue of last year shows where the savings have been effected, namely, principally at the stations where the Board had been (it is presumed unintentionally) misled as to the number of blacks to be supplied. There has been a smaller number of stations supplied this year than last, and there is reason to believe that a slight decrease in the number of stations will lead to greater economy, though not necessarily to a still further reduction in the quantity of stores issued.

As illustrative of the improvements effected, it may be mentioned that, while the cost of supplying stores to the blacks in Gipps Land last year, when there were six stations, was £1,256 12s. 4d., it was only £851 18s. 7d. this year, when there were only two stations; and the cost of supplying the Aborigines at Yelta, which last year was £606 4s. 7d., has been reduced to £489 4s. 8d.; and even the last-named sum, there is reason to believe, is much too large, having regard to the number and requirements of the blacks in that part of the colony. In effecting the reductions in Gipps Land, it is only just to state that the Central Board have received much assistance from Messrs. Bulmer and Hagenauer.

When the requisitions for the stores for the year were prepared and finally approved of, the following circular letter was sent to each of the Honorary Correspondents :—

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR ABORIGINES, Circular.  
Melbourne, 1st December, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the stores named on the margin will be sent to you for distribution to the Aborigines under your care, for the year 1863.

Owing to the amount put down on the Estimates for the wants of the Aborigines being so small, the Central Board are unable to furnish all the stores necessary for their comfort ; and as it is intended to provide an asylum for the children, both black and half-caste, it is probable that the sum will be still further reduced by the amount necessary to commence an institution where these could be cared for and educated, and where infirm Aborigines could find an asylum and obtain medical aid and necessary attention.

The Board are anxious to impress upon the Honorary Correspondents the necessity for a careful discrimination in the distribution of the stores ; and would wish that able and healthy blacks should be encouraged to provide, as far as possible, for their own and the wants of their families.

It is not intended that the Aborigines should derive their subsistence wholly from the liberality of the Government, and, indeed, the sum voted for the supply of stores each year is inadequate to provide for all their wants.

After mature consideration, the Board are of opinion that, under present circumstances, they should not provide such articles as hats and shoes ; for the blacks have the means, if they have the industry, to make coverings which would supply the place of those.

It is desirable to give only a small quantity of food at one time ; and care should be taken to prevent the Aborigines obtaining supplies from two stations. Perhaps the best preventive measure would be to keep a book in which the names of the blacks were entered, and to furnish a copy of the list to the Honorary Correspondents in the vicinity.

If any cases of sickness occur amongst the blacks under your care, you are authorized to procure medical aid and, if necessary, proper attendance, requiring the medical officer to furnish, for the information of the Board, a statement of the cases treated and the results. Even here it is necessary to practice economy ; but the Board feel that they will best discharge their duty if the funds under their control are expended for the benefit of sick and infirm blacks, rather than for the support of those who might do something towards providing themselves with food and clothing.

The Board would wish that every means should be used to prevent the blacks visiting the towns, gold fields, and places where there are public-houses ; and that when distributing stores, the Honorary Correspondents should caution them against bartering their clothing, &c., for intoxicating liquors.

The Board will expect you to acknowledge the receipt of the stores, and to furnish monthly a statement showing the quantities distributed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. BROUGH SMYTH,

Secretary.

It is to be regretted that the arrangements made for the transport of the stores were, in some instances, defective, causing great delay, and necessarily entailing hardships on the blacks and giving annoyance to the Honorary Correspondents, but a better system will be adopted for the future ; and it is hoped that the Honorary Correspondents will, in all such cases, communicate with the Board, so that they may obtain authority to purchase supplies on the spot.

In the last report of the Central Board it was stated that the Aborigines would be removed from the Acheron as soon as a suitable site could be found on the north side of the River Yarra. After diligent search, Mr. Green (the inspector) found a piece of land between Badger's Creek and the Watt's River, which is admirably adapted for the purposes of an Aboriginal Station. Application was accordingly made to the Lands Department for it to be reserved, and that was promptly done. Tenders were invited for the erection of a school and dormitories, and it was hoped

that an establishment would be founded here, without delay, where the black and half-caste children, and infirm adults, could be received and duly cared for. Before the time for the receipt of tenders had expired, it was found, however, that the site interfered injuriously with the rights of a neighboring settler, and as it has always been the policy of the Board to induce the settlers to co-operate with and not to thwart them, the notice inviting tenders was withdrawn, and a new enquiry was set on foot in regard to the site. The Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey cordially co-operated with the members of the Board, and ultimately a block of land was chosen well suited to the wants of the blacks, and in such a situation as to give satisfaction to all persons in the neighborhood. No time was lost in inviting fresh tenders, and the works for the school and dormitories are now in progress, and will be completed, it is believed, early in November next.

They will comprise one room, 36 feet 8 inches by 18 feet, lofty, well ventilated, and well lighted, which will be used for the school; two bedrooms, 11 feet by 12 feet, one 13 feet 9 inches by 12 feet, one 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and two 10 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches. The number of rooms will be increased when the funds at the disposal of the Board admit of that being done; but in the meantime, as soon as the proposed buildings are finished, they will be furnished, and the asylum made as complete as possible for the reception of the children. The management of this institution will engage the earnest attention of the Board. The instruction to be given to the children, the labors in which they shall be engaged, and their treatment generally, will need very grave consideration indeed, for unless the scheme be carefully matured, and as carefully watched, it may result in failure—like other experiments, with similar objects, made here and in the neighboring colonies, which are so often adduced in favor of the argument that the Aborigines are incapable of improvement. As the scheme will have for its object the improvement of the physical condition of the blacks, as well as their moral training, it is to be hoped that some measure of success will follow. Rules will be drawn up for the guidance of the teachers, and frequent visits of inspection will be made to the establishment. The Board are not over sanguine; and should the results fall short of their anticipations, they will yet be satisfied if the means they propose to employ be sufficient to rescue the half-caste children from a life of infamy.

Lake Hindmarsh  
Station.

The returns furnished by the Reverend Mr. Speiseke show that the average number of Aborigines receiving rations is thirty-three per diem. More than one hundred frequent the station, and look upon it as their home. Mr. Speiseke continues to make monthly reports, showing exactly the state of the station, the attendance, the distribution of food and clothing, and the stores in hand. Medicines and medical attendance are given when required; and strenuous efforts made to prevent the blacks indulging in the vices common to the whites.

The Central Board look with much satisfaction on the general management of this station. The efforts of Mr. Speiseke are beneficial; not alone as tending directly to improve the Aborigines who have taken up their residence with him, but also as affording an example from which most useful lessons can be drawn. He stands in relation to the Board simply as an Honorary Correspondent, as the dispenser of the bounty of the Government; but his influence is increased by the nature of his labors, and it has been exercised wisely for the purpose of improving the physical condition of the blacks. One of the young men under his care, who lately visited Melbourne, showed by his conduct and conversation that the Aborigines under favourable circumstances are capable of acquiring the habits of civilization.

Mr. Green visited the Yelta Station on the 22nd December, 1862, <sup>Yelta.</sup> and his report of the condition of it was not very favourable. Nevertheless Mr. Goodwin states, there is some improvement in the general health of the blacks, due to the greater comfort they enjoy in having a good supply of food and clothing. He appears to take great pains with the blacks under his care. Mr. Green found that those residing on the station were well taught. The steps taken by the Board for the improvement of the condition of the blacks in this part of the colony will, it is hoped, lead to satisfactory results.

One great drawback to the efficient management of this station is, its proximity to the Town of Wentworth, on the New South Wales side of the river, which the blacks cannot easily be prevented from visiting and obtaining intoxicating liquors.

It appears that, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Central Board, no proper steps are taken in that colony to check the sale of intoxicating liquors, or to protect the blacks from the contamination of intercourse with the whites. The injury, unfortunately, is not confined to New South Wales but extends to Victoria, and renders it difficult for the Honorary Correspondents to manage the Aborigines under their care. Several murders have been committed by blacks who have procured intoxicating liquors, and disease and death everywhere follow an indulgence in the vice of drunkenness.

The station, under the care of Mr. Bulmer, is visited by some fifty <sup>Lake Tyrone.</sup> Aborigines, who procure supplies of food and clothing when they need them. From Mr. Bulmer's reports it appears that about twelve young men are receiving instruction, some of whom can read, and one displays more than common intelligence and is likely to advance rapidly. Mr. Bulmer has had to complain of delay in the forwarding of the stores, and because of the want of supplies the blacks have wandered away from the station, which has greatly interfered with his plans for their management and instruction. Every effort will be made to prevent delay in future, but it is not easy to furnish supplies to a station so situated unless the requisitions be forwarded in good time. The vice of drunkenness is common here as elsewhere, and though many efforts have been made to prevent it, it is not wholly eradicated. When the blacks obtain intoxicating liquors they sleep out in all weathers and contract diseases which are beyond remedy. Though medicines and medical attendance have been given, some deaths have lately occurred from this cause, and unless stringent measures be taken to prevent publicans pursuing this traffic it is feared that many lives will be sacrificed. Mr. Bulmer's station is well situated as regards the procuring of fish and game, and the blacks are much attached to the spot. The Central Board are well pleased that they have succeeded in obtaining a reserve so admirably adapted for an Aboriginal establishment. The one drawback, that it is not easy to transport stores to it, will be lessened if timely notice be given of the probable requirements for each year.

The old system of furnishing supplies for the use of the blacks to the settlers in Gipps Land was most unsatisfactory. In two cases settlers succeeded in procuring large quantities of food and clothing from the Board, and up to the present time no returns of the distribution have been made, though applied for repeatedly. This complaint in no way affects Messrs. Bulmer and Hagenauer, who furnish reports and returns with great regularity.

This station is under the care of the Reverend Mr. Hagenauer. When <sup>Lake Wellington.</sup> the Mafra Reserve was resumed by the Government, application was made

for a piece of land in lieu thereof, and a site was chosen by Mr. Hagenauer on the River Avon. Objections were urged against its being reserved, and it was only after much correspondence and long delays that the reasonable request of the Board was granted. The Aborigines are in the habit of congregating near the mouth of the River Avon, and it is fortunate that the exertions of the Board were at last crowned with success; for had they failed in obtaining this piece of land, the Aborigines of this part of Gipps Land would have been altogether without a home.

Mr. Hagenauer continues to furnish careful returns and reports. The average number attending his station is fifty, and sometimes more than one hundred and thirty visit it. His school is well attended, and he speaks hopefully of the prospect before him.

It is gratifying to obtain proofs of the utility of the labors of the Honorary Correspondents, and one fact mentioned in Mr. Hagenauer's report for January, 1863, may be mentioned here. He says he had, at one time, twenty-three sick blacks receiving aid and medical attendance, who, but for the assistance rendered by the Government, would have been left probably to perish. Frequent accidents happen wherever there are many blacks assembled, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Honorary Correspondents are always ready to afford help to the sufferers.

Mr. Hagenauer is actively engaged in erecting buildings, and the Central Board have contributed £25 towards the erection of an hospital for sick blacks and a room for stores. These buildings will remain the property of the Government.

Abundance of fish and game are to be obtained in this part of Gipps Land, and the locality, in all respects, is suitable.

Habits of intoxication still prevail, but Mr. Hagenauer considers that the vice is not now so common as formerly, and, in consequence, serious quarrels (once so frequent in Gipps Land) are of rare occurrence. Quite a friendly feeling has been established amongst tribes once hostile, and this is due, partly, to the labors of this correspondent.

Mount Franklyn.

The Central Board have not been able to remove the children from the school at Franklynford, owing to the delay in fixing on a site for a permanent establishment on the Upper Yarra; but as soon as the buildings now in course of erection at Coranderrk are finished, it is the wish of the Board that all the children shall be removed to the new site.

The house at Franklynford is in a dilapidated state, and it would be necessary to erect another building if the school were to be maintained there, but this course would be both costly and inconvenient.

Some good results have however followed. One girl named Helen has apparently been tolerably well taught. The Central Board lately had the opportunity of seeing a letter said to have been written by her to Mrs. Thomas, which displayed good sense and good feeling. She forwarded also to the same lady a beautiful crochet collar as her own work. Under happier circumstances these children may improve rapidly, and become useful members of the community.

Aborigines of the  
Western Dis-  
trict.

The condition of the Aborigines of the Western District has engaged the careful attention of the Central Board since Mr. J. M. Allan resigned the office of Honorary Correspondent. In consequence of some representations having been made that the blacks near Warrnambool had been neglected and were suffering from hunger and disease to an extent uncommon in other parts of the colony, Mr. Thomas, the guardian of Aborigines, was directed to visit the

spot and furnish a report; and on the 2nd October, 1862, Mr. Green was also instructed to go there, and, after ascertaining their condition, to afford relief, if necessary.

Application was also made to Mr. Musgrove, the Collector of Customs at Warrnambool, to assist in the work of ameliorating their condition, and it is proper to state that that gentleman, at some personal inconvenience, most generously extended his aid, and has since most efficiently acted as Honorary Correspondent.

The reports obtained from the officers of the Board, as well as the testimony of Mr. Musgrove, show that the statements put forward by the persons interested in the improvement of the condition of the blacks had been made in ignorance of the facts, and without proper enquiry.

Subsequently a memorial was sent to the Government on the subject, but when the Central Board learned that the object of the memorialists was to obtain funds to establish a central station, with a superintendent at a high salary, they felt bound to discountenance the movement, as likely to lead to great expense and to result in failure, for there was no guarantee that the moneys would be judiciously used.

The Central Board invited the memorialists to name some one willing and able to act as Honorary Correspondent; but this was not done. Deprived of assistance from the quarter where it might have been expected, the Board had to rely on Mr. Musgrove, who has kindly assisted them as much as possible. Complaints have been made since, and, perhaps, they are not quite groundless, for, unfortunately, habits of intoxication prevail here as elsewhere

There appears to have been some mistake made regarding the number of Aborigines in this district. From the returns furnished and published in the First Report of the Board, it appears that the number set down was 207, and stores were obtained for these in 1861, at a cost of £259 13s. 2d., but Mr. Green found only 130 blacks at Tooram, Belfast, Hopkins, Hexham, and Terang; and this year the supplies to Warrnambool have cost only £18 4s. 6d. The greater number of blacks have been relieved by the Honorary Correspondents at Mount Shadwell and Camperdown, the districts to which, it is presumed, they naturally belong.

The number of blacks under Mr. Musgrove's care is 51; but as he seldom assists any but the sick and infirm (as directed by the Board), comparatively few demands are made on him.

On the 11th October, 1862, Mr. Green visited the Western District and reported on the condition of the blacks at Belfast, Hopkins, Hexham, Tooram, Terang, and Camperdown, and on the 11th November, 1862, he commenced an inspection of the aborigines located on the banks of the River Murray. He visited Yackandandah, Chiltern, Cobram, Echuca, Gunbower, Boort-boort, Kulkyne, Yelta, and Swan Hill, and returned to Acheron on the 26th December, 1862. He obtained the names of more than five hundred Aborigines during this tour of inspection on the Murray, and furnished reports, which on the whole were very satisfactory. He found the blacks under the immediate care of the Honorary Correspondents in a condition far superior to what might have been expected. The Honorary Correspondents here as elsewhere discharge their duties with care, and appear to be deeply concerned for the welfare of the Aborigines.

Inspection of Station.



Since he was first employed by the Central Board, Mr. Green has visited, in addition to the above stations, the whole of the Western District from Geelong to Portland, and nearly all Gipps Land. His services are valuable ; they have enabled the Board to reduce the supplies to some stations very considerably ; and Mr. Green is always ready to proceed on a tour of inspection when called upon.

It is principally owing to Mr. Green's labors that the Central Board have been able to obtain a tolerably correct account of the numbers and distribution of the Aborigines, and to regulate the supplies to each station in accordance with its requirements. The want of the information he has supplied led to some mistakes during the first year of the Board's labors, which have been already noticed.

Crimes.

The Central Board regret to have to state that serious crimes are not infrequent. They most commonly occur in those districts where the blacks can purchase intoxicating liquors with facility ; and there is no doubt that if this business could be stopped few quarrels would arise amongst the blacks.

In every case brought under the notice of the Board proper legal assistance has been rendered, and interpreters have been employed when necessary.

The guardian of Aborigines (Mr. William Thomas) has rendered much valuable aid, and his knowledge of the language and customs of the Aborigines has been used with advantage in the administration of justice.

Returns furnished by the Sheriff and keepers of the police gaols, appended to this Report, show the number of Aborigines who have been tried and sentenced from the 31st July, 1862, to the 31st July, 1863.

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

The steps taken by the Chief Commissioner of Police to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to the blacks, and to bring to punishment publicans who pursue this traffic, have been so far successful as to check the vice to some extent, and to lead to the conviction of several offenders during the past year.

The publicans evidently sell liquors to the Aborigines whenever possible, and are prepared to incur some risk rather than give up so profitable a business. But the police are not idle ; and the names of two constables, James and Sutton, who had skilfully detected two offenders, were brought under the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Police by the Central Board. One wholesale dealer's license was cancelled, also, by the Honorable the Treasurer, because he had indulged in this vice ; and it is certain that in districts where the police are active the sale will be checked.

The custom of settlers paying Aborigines for work done by orders on storekeepers who sell intoxicating liquors, and even publicans, seems to be practised in some districts bordering on the Murray ; and the Central Board regret that such evils should exist in a christian country, and that in the present state of the law they cannot bring the offenders to punishment.

Aborigines from other colonies.

During the past year the Central Board have been put to some inconvenience, and have had to expend a small sum of money, in protecting blacks brought from other colonies. Some settlers on the River Murray have brought down black servants, who have been thrown on the protection of the Board. Their employers were either unable or unwilling to return them to their friends, and though the cost of sending them to their homes should have been defrayed by those who derived benefit from their services, the Central Board could not see them forsaken and neglected and give no assistance. As the law is at present, it is impossible to compel

settlers to deal fairly with aboriginal servants, and not seldom cases of peculiar hardship come under notice.

An application was made to the Central Board for assistance in establishing a Mission Station at Cooper's Creek, for the benefit of the Aborigines. Having in view the neglected condition of the blacks in Victoria, many of whom are as little likely to be taught the truths of christianity as if they were in the centre of Australia, and looking also to the duties and responsibilities of the Central Board, it was agreed unanimously to reject the proposal. The moneys voted by the Parliament can barely reach the physical wants of the blacks, and though the Central Board have been always ready to avail themselves of the services of Missionaries as Honorary Correspondents, they have carefully maintained their principle of action, and have not, up to the present time, either directly or indirectly, assisted any religious body as such.

Aborigines of Cooper's Creek.

On the anniversary of the birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen, a deputation from the Aborigines of the Yarra, Goulburn, and Mordialloc tribes attended a levee held by your Excellency's predecessor, and presented an address in the native language, congratulating Her Majesty on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark ; and at the same time laid before His Excellency, for presentation to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, a great number of weapons and articles of native manufacture. The Aborigines, the Board are informed, themselves originated the movement, and they appeared to be deeply interested in the event. Some of them refused to present their weapons until it was explained to His Excellency for whom they were intended, and all of them manifested extreme pleasure when Sir Henry Barkly promised to forward them to England.

Message of the Aborigines to the Queen.

The address was received by His Excellency, and the presents were carefully and duly sent to their destination ; and it is hoped that the elaborate workmanship and skill displayed in the manufacture of them will be properly noted in Europe, where many quite untrue representations have been made as to the character and condition of this people. These articles will show that in skill and industry (in their own pursuits), they are remarkable, and certainly not inferior to many savage tribes who stand far higher in the scale marked out by the ethnologist.

The conduct of the Aborigines was grave and dignified ; and Wonga, the principal man of the Yarra tribe, addressed His Excellency with becoming modesty, and yet with earnestness.

The Secretary of the Board continues to collect weapons, utensils, and implements, illustrative of the mode of life of the Aborigines. The Honorary Correspondents have also furnished several vocabularies ; and it is expected that they will continue to contribute information. The Board still give encouragement to these labors.

Habits and customs of the Aborigines.

Those who are best acquainted with the former and present condition of the Aborigines, state that the exertions of the Honorary Correspondents have been very beneficial ; and they are not without hope that some amongst the Aborigines may be made useful, and ultimately, be brought to adopt settled habits.

General condition of the Aborigines.

The Central Board, in each of their reports, have been most careful to avoid language which would seem to convey the impression that their labors have produced any remarkable improvement in the condition of the

blacks. They have refrained even from publishing the more flattering accounts which they have from time to time received, because they are only too conscious that the greater number of adult blacks are yet in a lamentable state, and perhaps beyond help, being hopelessly contaminated by years of intercourse with the worst class amongst the whites, and with habits which it is in vain to seek to change by any means at the command of the Board. At the same time, it would be wrong to hide the fact that some advantages have followed, and that by no other system known to them could they do more than they are doing. The adult blacks, when in need, are provided with food and clothing; every case of sickness or infirmity brought under the notice of the Honorary Correspondents is at once attended to, and strenuous efforts have been made to provide a suitable asylum for the children.

Frequent cases of hardship are mentioned from time to time, and the hasty and inconsiderate might suppose that they were cases which the Central Board had neglected, but a little reflection ought to satisfy even the most exacting that it is impossible to prevent the Aborigines from following their old habits and indulging in their old propensities. Unless they were carefully watched and tended daily they would break away and wander through the towns and over the gold-fields, where they easily procure intoxicating liquors with the moneys given by unthinking persons, who endeavor in that manner to relieve their wants. If the repeated requests of the Central Board had been complied with, and an Act had been passed for the management of the blacks, containing the provisions suggested by the Board and already published, many of the difficulties they have to contend with would have been removed; but, without law and but limited funds at their disposal, they must be content to labor even if the results should fall far short of their anticipations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

THEO. J. SUMNER,

Vice-President.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Darling, 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 .. ..	Green .. ..	22
	Boonoorong or Coast tribe .. ..	Thomas .. ..	11
South-Western .. ..	Geelong and Colac tribes .. ..	Green .. ..	28
	Camperdown .. ..	Green .. ..	40
	Warrnambool .. ..	Musgrove .. ..	51
	Belfast and Port Fairy .. ..	Green .. ..	17
	Portland .. ..	Green .. ..	100
	Casterton .. ..	Green .. ..	45
	Balmoral .. ..	Green .. ..	53
	Hamilton .. ..	Learmonth .. ..	58
	Mortlake .. ..	Green .. ..	43
	Mount Emu and Ballarat .. ..	Porteous .. ..	69
	Wickliffe, Mount Rouse and Hexham .. ..	Gray .. ..	70
	Bacchus Marsh .. ..	Maclean and Young .. ..	33
Franklynford .. ..	Stanbridge .. ..	38	
North-Western .. ..	Yaako-yaako tribe .. ..	Goodwin .. ..	66
	Yarre-yarre tribe .. ..	Goodwin .. ..	39
	Kamink tribe .. ..	Goodwin .. ..	27
	Kulkyne, Lower Murray .. ..	Green .. ..	50
	Swan Hill, Lower Murray .. ..	Green .. ..	171
	Boort, Lower Loddon .. ..	Green .. ..	65
	Gunbower .. ..	Houston .. ..	72
	Cobram .. ..	Green .. ..	38
	Horsham and vicinity .. ..	Speiseke .. ..	31
	Gleneig and Mount Talbot .. ..	Speiseke .. ..	45
	Richardson and Morton Plains .. ..	Speiseke .. ..	52
	Lake Hindmarsh and vicinity .. ..	Speiseke .. ..	112
Northern .. ..	Campspe and Echuca .. ..	Strutt .. ..	74
	Goulburn .. ..	Green .. ..	95
South-Eastern .. ..	Port Albert .. ..	Hagenauer .. ..	17
	La Trobe and Rosedale .. ..	Hagenauer .. ..	51
	Mascalister, Mafra, Upper Mitchell, Omeo, &c. .. ..	Hagenauer .. ..	52
	Nicholson, Tambo, Braunther, and Lake Tyers .. ..	Hagenauer .. ..	66
	Buchan, Snowy River, &c. .. ..	Hagenauer .. ..	35
North-Eastern .. ..	Tangamballanga .. ..	Green .. ..	45
	Barnawartha .. ..	Green .. ..	27
			<u>1908</u>

## NOTE.

The principle adopted last year has been adhered to in compiling the above return, namely, to obtain from one person, where possible, returns for a whole district, using the other returns only as a check.

The above figures must be taken as approximations only. It would be very difficult and expensive to take a census yearly, and no good purpose would be served if it were done.

There is apparently a reduction in the total numbers amounting to 257, which is accounted for thus:—The Taa-Tatty and Lutchye-lutchye tribes, numbering 180, improperly included in Mr. Goodwin's return last year, are omitted in this; and at Swan Hill Mr Green could find only 171 blacks, less by 44 than last year's return. The reduction, therefore, in the total sum is only 33.

Comparing the tables district by district, it will be seen that the Southern is 1 less than last year. In the South-western there is an increase of 71, which is thus accounted for: Franklynford, numbering 28, was omitted last year; and in other cases more recently careful returns made by the Honorary Correspondents have been substituted for those obtained by Mr. Green during his hasty visit to the Western district. The difference in the numbers for the North-western district have been already explained; and those observed in the Northern, South-eastern and North-eastern districts do not call for remark.

The figures in the table are sufficient to show that the aborigines are not decreasing so rapidly as is generally supposed. If, instead of looking at the totals, which are liable to error, for reasons already explained, we compare the returns made by Honorary Correspondents who have a complete knowledge of the blacks under their charge, and who keep accurate accounts of the births and deaths, we shall see that in no case is the diminution very startling, having regard to the habits and present condition of this people.

It is to be regretted that it has been necessary to use last year's returns for some localities; but it is almost unreasonable to expect the Honorary Correspondents to make elaborate returns every year.

The Central Board are now in possession of the names and other particulars of 1788 aborigines; those respecting whom such information is wanting amount to 120, and they are located principally at Wickliffe, Mount Rouse, Hexham, Bacchus Marsh, and Warrnambool.

As the above return is imperfect, the Central Board would be glad if Honorary Correspondents and others possessing information would communicate with the Secretary. There is reason to believe that some aborigines in the central part of Victoria are not included.

R. BROUGH SMYTH, Secretary.

Office of the Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines,  
25th September, 1863.

## APPENDIX II.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES, for the use of the Aborigines, by the Central Board, from the 1st August, 1862, to the 31st July, 1863.

		Flour.				Tea.	Sugar.	Soap.	Coo.	Blankets.	Serge Shirts.	Twill Shirts.	Trousers.	Miscellaneous.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.									
1.	Felta .. .. .	3,000	160	2000	336					50		50	1 box pipes.	
2.	Acheron .. .. .	8,000	200	2000	400					55		15	100 lbs. salt, 100 yards blue serge, 50 yards flannel, 50 yards cotton, 50 yards calico, 1 pot Holloway's ointment, 1 box pills, 4 pints castor oil, 7 lbs. mustard flour.	
3.	Kulkyne .. .. .	800	28	300				40	40					
4.	Darr's Plains .. .. .	800	50	500	100			50		24		14	3 woollen dresses, 14 pea jackets, 12 pannikins, 12 billies.	
5.	Birregurra .. .. .			500	100			50		24		12	1 women's dresses, 12 pea jackets, 12 pannikins, 12 billies.	
6.	Sandford .. .. .	3,000	162	831					50					
7.	Yackandandah .. .. .	2,500	100	1,000	200			50	40		24	24	200 yards print, 1 box pipes, 25 hatchets.	
8.	Hamilton .. .. .	1,000	60	500					50	30		30	1 gross pipes, 12 women's dresses.	
9.	Rich Avon .. .. .	3,000	100	1,000					75	25	12	12	12 monkey-jackets.	
10.	Benyo, Apeley .. .. .	1,000	50	500				50	20					
11.	Portland .. .. .	2,000	84	750	56			25			50	50	50 woollen petticoats, 50 women's jackets, 50 waist belts.	
12.	Yat Nat, Balmoral .. .. .	1,000	50	400				25	20					
13.	Hermitage .. .. .	3,000	50	500	28			50	50	50	50	25	1 piece grey calico (83½ yards).	
14.	Franklynford .. .. .	3,500	40	392							24	24	224 lbs. rice, 56 lbs. oatmeal, 7 lbs. mustard, 12 boys' jumpers, 72 yards calico, 50 yards print, 12 combs, needles, thread, &c., 1 camp oven, 2 iron pots, 12 pannikins, 1 pair scales, 50 yards serge, slates, books, &c., 1910 lbs. meat.	
15.	Walmer .. .. .	1,500	80	500				25	9					
16.	Lake Hindmarsh .. .. .	0,000	160	2,500	350			75	60	36	60	72	100 yards print, 50 yards woollen stuff, 50 yards flannel, 6 dozen pannikins, 24 quart pots, 4 zinc buckets, 400 lbs. rice, 6 lbs. Epsom salts, 36 women's dresses, 12 boys' jumpers, 48 tomahawks, 6 axes, 36 camp kettles, 6 camp ovens, 864 pipes, 36 fishing lines, 72 fishing hooks, 1 bag peas (224 lbs.), 24 chemises, 100 lbs. oatmeal.	
17.	Gunbower .. .. .	3,400	100	1,000	112			50	40	12	36	24	24 women's dresses, 24 petticoats, 36 chemises, 12 tomahawks, 6 quarts castor oil, 7 lbs. Epsom salts, 12 pots Holloway's ointment.	
18.	Carngham .. .. .	4,400	125	1,129				72	36	30		24	24 women's dresses, 24 petticoats, 12 tomahawks, 24 pannikins, 12 billies.	
19.	Nareeb-nareeb .. .. .	3,000		800				30	60		36	24		
20.	Boort .. .. .	1,000	25	500				40	12					
21.	Geelong .. .. .	400	80	150				10	18	18	18	18	4 petticoats, 18 yards print, 4 chemises, 12 pannikins, 4 billies, 28½ lbs. meat, 2 tomahawks.	
22.	Camperdown .. .. .	2,000	100	1,000				50	36		75	23	12 tomahawks, 24 petticoats.	
23.	Mount Shadwell .. .. .	2,000	100	1,000	112			150	43				20 women's dresses.	
24.	Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	1,120	40	224				37	55					
25.	Mordialloc .. .. .	1,600	75	500	56			56	15				524½ lbs. meat, 3 tarpaulins.	
26.	Balmoral .. .. .				28							28	12 women's dresses, 12 chemises, needles and thread.	
27.	East Charlton, Yower Hill .. .. .	2,500	70	894	140			18	33		24	24	3 lbs. thread.	
28.	Swan Hill .. .. .	2,000								250		50	200 lbs. rice, 50 petticoats.	
29.	Mount Carmel, Lake Tyers .. .. .	6,900	200	2,000	200			200	100	70	90	90	600 lbs. rice, 1 box pipes, 100 yards towelling, 100 yards serge, 200 yards cotton print, 7½ yards calico, 4 lbs thread, 300 needles, 4 boxes tape, 24 tin kettles, 48 quart pots, 48 pint pots, 3 iron washing tubs, 5 iron buckets, 6 spades, 1 cross-cut saw, 48 tomahawks, 2 axes, 1 set scales and weights, 25 lbs. twine, 72 fishing lines, 144 fishing hooks, 56 lbs. arrowroot, 30 lbs. oatmeal, 1 small medicine chest.	
30.	Mission station, Sale .. .. .	10,000	200	3,000	100			50	110		60	30	100 lbs. rice, 48 chemises, 36 women's dresses, 100 yards calico, 50 yards flannel, 3 lbs. thread, 48 camp kettles, 36 pannikins, 50 pocket knives, 48 tomahawks.	
31.	Echuca .. .. .	1,000	75	400				25	24	36			36 women's flannel shifts.	
32.	Terrick-terrick .. .. .	2,000	80	1,092				36	40					
35.	Warmambool .. .. .	500	25	250				25	20					
40.	Youngera .. .. .	1,100	39	240				39	15				140 lbs. rice.	
41.	West Banyon, Mount Jeffcott .. .. .	1,000	50	400				50						
Totals .. .. .		6,120	2,808	29,182	2,318			452	1,136	592	564	611		

## APPENDIX III.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Voted for the Aborigines and the Amounts Expended from the 1st August, 1862, to 31st July, 1863.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unexpended Balance .. .. .	1,131	0	0	Incidental and Burial expenses ..	41	5	4			
Amount voted for 1863 to meet all expenses for salaries of Guardian and Teachers, rations, clothing, stores, medical attendance, &c. ..	6,500	0	0	Medical attendance* .. .. .	157	0	2			
Supplementary amount voted .. .. .	400	0	0	Rent of house for sick blacks, board, &c., at Caserton .. .. .	17	6	0			
Amount over estimated on requisitions for stores, &c., 1862 .. .. .	21	11	6	Salary and travelling expenses of Inspector from 1st July, 1862, to 31st July, 1863 .. .. .	325	0	0			
				Advertising .. .. .	4	11	6			
				Authorized to Government Storekeeper, to cover requisitions for stores, &c.† ..	4,700	0	0			
				Salaries of Guardian and Schoolmaster at Franklinford, from 1st August, 1862, to 31st July, 1863.. .. .	600	0	0			
				Unexpended balance .. .. .				5,845	3	0
								2,207	8	6
								£8,052	11	6
								£8,052	11	6

\* Medicines and medical comforts have been supplied which are not included in this sum.  
† 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 August, 1862, to 31st July, 1863.

Name of Station.	Amount.	Name of Station.	Amount.				
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Yelta (Mission Station) .. .. .	206	19	4	Brought forward .. .. .	2,131	19	10
Acheron .. .. .	79	7	7	Carugham .. .. .	119	5	11
Rukyne, Lower Murray .. .. .	118	19	5	Nareeb-nareeb .. .. .	107	9	8
Carr's Plains .. .. .	40	13	1	Boort Station, Lower Loddon .. .. .	39	0	10
Birregurra .. .. .	79	5	0	Geelong .. .. .	43	11	10
Sandford .. .. .	122	1	5	Camperdown .. .. .	91	15	8
Yackandandah .. .. .	67	16	10	Mount Shadwell .. .. .	127	9	8
Hamilton .. .. .	57	17	0	Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	53	11	4
Rich Avon, Upper Richardson .. .. .	43	5	10	Mordialloc .. .. .	63	13	0
Benyeo, Apsley .. .. .	104	12	5	East Chariton, Yowen Hill .. .. .	94	9	2
Portland .. .. .	37	11	8	Swan Hill .. .. .	179	13	9
Yat Nat, Balmoral (C. M. Officer, Esq.) .. .. .	14	10	6	Mount Carmel, Lake Tyers (Mission Station) .. .. .	465	4	11
Balmoral (W. T. Molloy) .. .. .	105	15	10	Sale, Gipps Land (Mission Station) .. .. .	323	12	6
Hermitage, Chiltern .. .. .	71	16	8	Echuca .. .. .	64	19	11
Franklynford .. .. .	42	0	5	Terrick-terrick .. .. .	85	2	5
Walmer, Horsham .. .. .	337	8	0	Warrnambool .. .. .	18	4	6
Lake Hindmarsh (Mission Station) .. .. .	118	14	2	Swan Reach .. .. .	63	1	1
Gunbower, Durham Ox .. .. .				T. Bungelene, on board H.M.C.S. Victoria .. .. .	38	9	11
Carried forward .. .. .	£2,131	19	10	Melbourne, Guardian's office .. .. .	14	8	1
					£4,125	4	0

## APPENDIX IV.

## CENTRAL BOARD

## APPOINTED TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF THE ABORIGINES.

The Honorable Richard Heales, M.P., President.  
Theo. J. Sumner, Vice-President.  
The Honorable S. G. Henty, M.L.C.  
William Macredie, Esq., J.P.

Henry Jennings, Esq.  
Thomas Embling, Esq., M.D.  
John Mackenzie, Esq., J.P.  
R. Brough Smyth, Esq.

## HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS.

Anderson, A. G., Esq., West Banyning, Mount Jeffcott.  
Andrews, Henry, Esq., Geelong.  
Beveridge, P. Esq., Tyntnydyer, Swan Hill  
Burke, Robert, Esq., Mount Shadwell  
Campbell, Duncan, Esq., Lake Lalbert  
Carr, C. W., Esq., Anderson's Creek  
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, Wylliffe  
Hedley, G. D., Esq., M.D., 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  
Mackay, G. E., Esq., Tarravongee  
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  
Officer, S. H., Esq., Murray Downs  
Parker, E. S., Esq., Mount Franklin  
Porteous, Andrew, Esq., Carugham  
Reid, David, Esq., The Hermitage, Belvoir  
Read, Charles, Esq., Geelong  
Ritchie, John, Esq., Boocicarra  
Rowe, J. P., Esq., Terrick-terrick Station, Mount Hope District  
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., Murravill  
Wilson, Charles, Esq., Walmer, Horsham  
Young, James, Esq., Bacchus Marsh.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have resigned their appointments as Honorary Correspondents:—

Allan, J. M., Esq., Tooram  
Chenery, G., Esq., Delatite  
Gummow, B. W., Esq., Swan Hill

Maclean, Mortant, Esq., Bacchus Marsh  
Pasco, Crawford, Esq., Swan Hill.

\* Mr. Molloy is also Honorary Medical Officer.

Locality.	Date of Gazette.	Area.
Moorabool and Werribee .. .. .	June 26th, 1860 .. .. .	640 acres.
Karngum .. .. .	February 11th, 1861 .. .. .	3 "
Dunseed .. .. .	June 29th, 1861 .. .. .	1 "
Hopkins river .. .. .	September 17th, 1861 .. .. .	3500 "
Lake Hindmarsh .. .. .	September 17th, 1861 .. .. .	1897 "
Warrnambool .. .. .	September 17th, 1861 .. .. .	3500 "
Woori Yaloak (cancelled 30th June, 1862) .. .. .	January 17th, 1862 .. .. .	1200 "
Tangumballanga .. .. .	June 6th, 1862 .. .. .	640 "
Mordialloc .. .. .	Not Gazetted .. .. .	640 "
Badger's Creek (in place of Woori Yaloak) .. .. .	June 30th, 1863 .. .. .	2300 "
Lake Tyers .. .. .	May 15th, 1863 .. .. .	2000 "

## APPENDIX VI.

## GAOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Aborigines Tried and Sentenced from the 31st day of July, 1862, to the 31st day of July, 1863.

Name	Where convicted.	When convicted.	Offence.	Sentence.
Jemmy Nelson .. .. .	Geelong .. .. .	October 6, 1862 .. .. .	Drunkenness .. .. .	6 hours imprisonment.
William Murray .. .. .	Geelong .. .. .	March 26, 1863 .. .. .	Drunkenness .. .. .	6 hours imprisonment.
Johnny .. .. .	Sandhurst .. .. .	February 4, 1863 .. .. .	Manslaughter .. .. .	6 months imprisonment with hard labor.
Billy Ben* .. .. .	Newstead .. .. .	June 17, 1863 .. .. .	Vagrancy .. .. .	2 months imprisonment.
Tommy Whelan .. .. .	Ararat .. .. .	March 5, 1863 .. .. .	Drunkenness .. .. .	12 hours imprisonment.
Billy Wilson .. .. .	Portland .. .. .	December 30, 1862 .. .. .	Assaulting an aboriginal	7 days imprisonment.
Nil returns from .. .. .	Melbourne. Ballarat. Maryborough. Beechworth. Kilmore.			

\* This prisoner was confined in Castlemaine Gaol, being sent there to receive medical treatment. He was discharged on the 6th of August, 1863, and sent to Castlemaine Hospital.

CLAUD FARIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Melbourne,  
25th September, 1863.

## POLICE LOCK-UPS.

## KYNETON DISTRICT.

RETURN of Aborigines Confined under Sentence in Police Lock-ups and Gaols in the above District for twelve months ending 31st July, 1863.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	Jackey .. .. .	November 14, 1862 .. .. .	Violently assaulting his lubra, Margaret	24 hours imprisonment	November 14, 1862.
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	Jackey .. .. .	November 22, 1862 .. .. .	Drunk and Disorderly	24 hours imprisonment	November 24, 1862.

EDWARD B. RYALL, Sub-Inspector.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,  
Kyneton, 15th September, 1863.

## BALLAARAT DISTRICT.

RETURN of Aborigines who have been Confined under Sentence in the Police Lock-ups and Police Gaols in the above district, between the 31st July, 1862, and 31st July, 1863—(vide Circular No. 48, 24th September, 1863).

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Minersrest .. .. .	Ballaarat Jemmy *	December 2, 1862 .. .. .	Drunkenness .. .. .	Ordered to pay 3s. cab fare, and discharged .. .. .	December 2, 1862.
Ballaarat West Lock-up	John Johnstone .. .. .	July 7, 1863 .. .. .	Drunkenness .. .. .	Discharged .. .. .	July 8, 1863.

\* Arrested at Minersrest, and disposed of at Ballaarat.

Superintendent's Office, Ballaarat, 8th October, 1863.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,  
Melbourne.

HENRY HILL,  
Superintendent.

RETURN of Aborigines Confined in the Police Lock-ups and Gaols in the Richmond Depôt and Bourke districts, between the 31st July, 1862, and 31st July, 1863. Furnished in compliance with the Chief Commissioner's Circular, No. 48 H, 2635, dated 24th September, 1863.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Moonee Ponds .. ..	Jackey (an Aboriginal of N. S. Wales)	March 23, 1863 ..	Stealing one rug, one book, and one shaving case	Discharged .. ..	March 23, 1863.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,  
Richmond Depôt, 6th October, 1863.

ROBT. BOOKEY,  
Superintendent.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Coleraine .. ..	Jemmy Power ..	22nd Dec., 1862	Having stolen property in his possession	Cautioned and discharged, having been eight days in lock-up	22nd Dec., 1862.

#### GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.

RETURN showing the number of Aborigines Confined in Lock-ups and Gaols in the above district from 31st July, 1862, to 31st July, 1863 (*vide* 2635 H, 24th September, 1863).

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Bairnsdale ..	*Mac Coy ..	} .. { 27th Dec., 1862 ..	Burglariously entering a dwelling with intent to rob Drunk and disorderly	Discharged with a caution Do. 24 hours imprisonment Discharged with a caution Do. Do.	27th Dec., 1863. 10th Jan., 1863. 18th Jan., 1863. 20th May, 1863. 5th June, 1863. 8th June, 1863.
Sale .. ..	*Billy Clarke ..				
	*Jamey Clarke ..				
	Tommy Whitburn ..	10th Jan., 1863 ..	Do.	Do.	10th Jan., 1863.
	Tommy Whitburn ..	18th Jan., 1863 ..	Do.	Do.	18th Jan., 1863.
	Robert Braggon ..	20th May, 1863 ..	Do.	Do.	20th May, 1863.
	Jimmy Rayment ..	5th June, 1863 ..	Do.	Do.	5th June, 1863.
	Davy McMillan ..	8th June, 1863 ..	Do.	Do.	8th June, 1863.

\* These prisoners were apprehended on the 21st November, 1862, and discharged on the 28th November, there not being sufficient evidence against them.

Sale, 13th October, 1863.

EDGAR SLADE,  
Superintendent.

#### BELFAST DISTRICT.

RETURN of Aborigines Confined under Sentence in Police Gaols and Lock-ups in the above district, from 31st July, 1862, to 31st July, 1863.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Warrnambool .. ..	Mickey .. ..	August 3, 1862 ..	Drunkenness .. ..	24 hours imprisonment	August 3, 1862.
	Johnny .. ..	February 11, 1863	Assaulting a tubra ..	1 weeks imprisonment	February 11, 1863.
	Peter .. ..	February 12, 1863	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	February 12, 1863.
Hamilton .. ..	Paunchy Alexander	May 9, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	48 hours imprisonment	May 9, 1863.
Camperdown .. ..	Barney .. ..	March 7, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	March 7, 1863.
	Edward .. ..	May 23, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	24 hours imprisonment	May 23, 1863.
	Barney .. ..	June 11, 1863 ..	Resisting the police in the execution of their duty	3 days imprisonment	June 11, 1863.
	Sandy .. ..	June 11, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	June 11, 1863.
	Lilly .. ..	June 11, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	June 11, 1863.
Mortlake .. ..	Jemmy McLean ..	December 28, 1862	Drunk and disorderly	2 hours imprisonment	December 28, 1862.

This Return does not include prisoners who have been arrested and discharged on being taken before a magistrate, but only such prisoners who have been convicted.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,  
Melbourne.

S. S. MURCH,  
Superintendent.



## BENALLA DISTRICT.

A RETURN of all Aborigines who have been Confined under Sentence in the Police Lock-ups, &c., in the Benalla District, between 31st July, 1862, and 31st July, 1863.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Wangaratta .. ..	Jemmy .. ..	January 24, 1863 ..	Drunkenness .. ..	Fined 10s., or 48 hours imprisonment	January 24, 1863.
	Jemmy .. ..	January 24, 1863 ..	Damaging Government property	To pay 11s., or 14 days imprisonment	January 24, 1863.
	Fanny .. ..	March 6, 1863 ..	Drunkenness .. ..	Imprisoned 24 hours ..	March 6, 1863.
	Jemmy .. ..	March 24, 1863 ..	Drunkenness .. ..	Imprisoned 7 days ..	March 26, 1863.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,  
Melbourne.

A. BEAVER,  
Sub-Inspector in Charge.

A RETURN of all Aborigines confined in Police Lock-ups or Gaols in the Castlemaine District, between 31st July, 1862, and the 31st July, 1863, in accordance with Chief Commissioner's Circular, No. 48, 24th September, 1863.

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Confinement.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Newstead .. ..	Thomas Carter ..	November 20, 1862..	Threatening the life of John Blyth	Discharged .. ..	November 27, 1862.
	Billy Ben* .. ..	June 6, 1863 .. ..	Having no visible lawful means of support.	Two months imprisonment in Castlemaine gaol	June 6, 1863.

\* Entered in the Sheriff's return.

Castlemaine, 1st Oct., 1863.

F. A. SLIDELL,  
Superintendent.

## McIVOR DISTRICT.

RETURN of all Aborigines who have been Confined in the Police Lock-ups from 31st July, 1862, to 31st July, 1863 (per Circular No. 48, of 24th September, 1863).

Place of Confinement.	Name.	Date of Conviction.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Echuca Lock-up ..	Doc Boy .. ..	September 7, 1862 ..	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s., or 48 hours imprisonment	September 8, 1862.
	Paddy .. ..	September 23, 1862	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged with a caution	September 24, 1862.
	Johnny Nelson ..	October 4, 1862 ..	Manslaughter .. ..	6 months imprisonment in Sandhurst Gaol	February 4, 1863.
	King Billy .. ..	November 10, 1862	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	November 11, 1862.
	William .. ..	November 10, 1862	Drunk and disorderly	3 days imprisonment	November 11, 1862.
	William .. ..	November 10, 1862	Assaulting and resisting the police	7 days imprisonment	November 11, 1862.
	King Billy .. ..	November 10, 1862	Petty larceny .. ..	14 days imprisonment	November 11, 1862.
	Sugar Bag .. ..	April 4, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged with a caution	April 6, 1863.
Billy .. ..	June 30, 1863 ..	Drunk and disorderly	24 hours imprisonment	July 1, 1863.	

Superintendent's Office,  
Heathcote, 1st October, 1863.

E. O'NEILL, Senior Constable,  
*pro* Superintendent (absent on duty).

NOTE.—*Nil* returns have been received from the following Lock-ups :—Melbourne, Geelong, Kilmore, Sandhurst, Carisbrook, Avoca, Ararat, Wimmera, Swan Hill, and the Ovens.