

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. BIRCHALL, GREENFIELD, AND CO. REPORT.—Only a very light business has been done so far this week; most of the farmers being occupied putting in seed, keep their tents at home. Wheat has been slow in coming forward that buyers are now more eager to purchase, and would give a slight advance on what they were offering a week ago; prices still stand at 6s to 6s 1/2. Oats have been scarcer, and buyers not fully supplied; quotations 5s to 5s 3/4. Cape barley is wanted, and we quote sales for horse-feed up to 5s; English, 5s 6d to 6s. Hay has been forward moderately, and prices remain as last quoted, namely, 4s 10s to 4s 5s; sheaves, 2s 10s to 2s 17s 6d; straw, 2s to 4s 6s Potatoes.—The supply and demand about equal at closing rates of Saturday, 2s 7s 6d to 2s 10s. Carrots, 2s.

Bank of Victoria.

Notice.—THIS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 20th inst., Queen's Birthday. W. A. JENNINGS, Manager.

Riponshire Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

FOLLOWING a custom that might with advantage be allowed to drop into oblivion, we intend to say a few words as to the causes that have led to our appearance, and with reference to the course we intend to pursue. Careful consideration has led us to the conclusion that Beaufort, and the mining and agricultural district of which it is the emporium, is not only able to support but requires a newspaper to advocate its interests, make known its resources, and thereby assist in augmenting its material prosperity. Before any lengthened notice is given to the district, we will connect with the network of railways that is fast spreading over the colony, and the cheap and rapid communication that will then be at command may, if its advantages be properly made known, be the means of largely increasing the population and stimulating production. It will be a portion of our task, and one to which we will willingly devote whatever ability we possess, to endeavor to promote the great producing interests of the district; to direct attention to the wealth that is hidden underneath the soil, so as to secure the aid of capital in working our mines; to encourage agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and foster any industry that will furnish employment and add to the material wealth of the colony. Local government, and all matters of public importance will receive their due share of attention in our columns, whilst on the leading political questions of the day we will endeavor to express an unbiased opinion. Having said so much with reference to what we intend to do, we may be allowed to state what we intend to leave undone. It will be our aim, so far as is consistent with our duty to the public, to avoid all sectarian and personal topics, and to discontinue everything savouring of class legislation. In fact to sum up briefly—for nothing is more distasteful than a wholesale indulgence in promises—it will be our great aim and object to make the Riponshire Advocate worthy of the large and important district in which it will be issued; a thorough legal paper, as far as possible, and a bold paper as far as matters of public interest are concerned, as well as a paper that will be read with interest and pleasure by all classes of the community.

SINGULAR CASE OF LIBEL.

On Friday, in the Exchequer Court, in the case of Deard v. the Great Eastern railway company, the plaintiff, who is a carman, and residing in East-street, Bethnal-green, sued the defendants for damages for libel published, as the counsel observed, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. At the time the alleged libel was published plaintiff had in his service a young man named Henry Maynard (his brother-in-law), who, as far as he knew, was of good character. The latter became acquainted with another man, named Cotterell, living in Mile-end. On April 30th last, Maynard and Cotterell were proceeding to Devonshire-street railway-station in one of the plaintiff's carts, and a suspicion having arisen in the minds of some of the railway officials that they had stolen property in the vehicle, it was stopped and searched, when an iron point-box, claimed to be the property of the company, was found in it. Both occupants of the cart were at once taken to the police station, and brought before the magistrate at Worship-street. They were committed for trial, Maynard in the name of John Deard, which was the name on the cart. At the trial at the Middlesex sessions, on the 12th May, when the plaintiff appeared for the purpose of giving Maynard a character, he found that the latter was arraigned under his own name, that of John Deard. The plaintiff gave notice of the name of the company's legal advisers, but no heed was paid to his representations. Both men were found guilty, Maynard being sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, and Cotterell to nine months. Immediately after this conviction the company, notwithstanding plaintiff's warning, published a placard which was pasted on all their stations in London, and from the fact of its effect—'Caution: On the 12th May, John Deard, residing in East-street, Bethnal-green, and James Cotterell, residing in Mile-end, were committed to prison for stealing an iron point-box, the property of the Great Eastern Railway Company, from Devonshire-street railway station, on 30th April, 1874. Cotterell was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, and Deard to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.' The Chief Baron, after the case had been opened, said it was a most extraordinary libel, and in his direction the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £100. The company to express their regret for such a mistake, and in view of the amplest apology in their power. The decision was received with applause in the court.

A FUGITIVE OPINION.

The arrival in the port of the Pacific steamer, the 'Luna,' has given rise to the rumor of a party of fugitives having been on board. A young man, named John Deard, was seen on board, and his address, which was given as Devonshire-street, was taken down by the crew of all present, and the man was taken to the court-house, where he was committed to the custody of the police. The friends of the fugitives, however, were on the scene, and a party of them stepped forward, and in a friendly manner with the barracked man, and in connection with the man, who was to observe that he was a fugitive, and in view of the fact, promising and restoring the growth of the hair, which he could confidently recommend to all who were threatened with baldness in the state of Iowa. The course had used it for several years with great advantage, and he earnestly requested the minister and undertaker present to give it a trial, the hair of both of these functionaries being wonderfully thin. "Shake the bottle, gentlemen," he added, "and rub the matter well in with a hard brush." At this stage of the proceedings a slight disturbance occurred, and the agent for the "Balm of Iowa," finding that his observations were not well received by his audience, quickly disappeared, bottle and all, being assisted in his exit by some of the distressed relatives.

Sergeant Huskyns, enterer in the Royal Engineers' mess, at Chatham, was fined £20 for selling half-pint of beer to an excise officer, he not having a licence to sell beer to civilians.

On Tuesday an action was tried in the Court of Exchequer, in which anating-house keeper, named Barton, sued the Great Eastern Railway company for damages for injuries sustained in consequence of a train moving on while he was trying to get into a carriage. The plaintiff, who was thrown down between the footboard and the platform, was under medical treatment for three weeks, and deprived of attending to his business, and he estimated his loss in consequence at £4 a week. For the defence several railway officials deposed that the train, which came from another station, had not stopped when the plaintiff tried to enter the carriage, and that he had been served with a summons on that account, and excused himself for not appearing on the ground that he was too ill to leave his bed. There was a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £150.

Considering the destruction of property caused by fires that have recently taken place in Beaufort, it is to be hoped that the townspeople will bestir themselves and endeavor to raise a fire brigade, by which means property and life may be saved. That Beaufort is sadly in want of something of this sort is a fact that cannot be denied, and the sooner the people take action in this matter the better for the town and themselves. It is but a few weeks since a fire occurred in this town, not a drop of water was obtainable, consequently a stick was saved, and those who invested their money in buildings stood by to see their hard earned savings, perhaps for years, fall to that all-devouring element unable to put forward a helping hand. Now that a plentiful water supply will soon be available, no better time could be appointed than the present to start a fire brigade. There is no way but the slightest doubt, plenty of young men in this town who would be only too willing to join, provided there was a suitable man to take the lead and initiate them, and sufficient apparatus procured. Someone for instance, who should cater in any of the business places in Neil street, what is there to stop the whole street from being burnt to the ground, and dealing such a blow to Beaufort which it would take many years to recover. Some time since a book and ladder company was formed, but that unfortunately fell through, the cause of which we know not. We would suggest that a public meeting be called and a brigade formed on a firm basis, the cost to maintain such would be trifling, and that wholesale destruction of property which has taken place at the recent fires would in some degree be prevented.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *Australian Templar*, an illustrated monthly journal, published by Mr. P. C. Alcock, Swanston-street, Melbourne. The journal is well got up, and contains a large amount of information interesting to the general public, as well as to the Good Templars in whose cause it is issued. We wish the enterprising proprietor every success with his new venture, as he seems to have spared no expense to place a first-class periodical before the public. Mr. Henningsen has been appointed local agent.

We are informed that the railway station at Beaufort will be the largest in the colony with the exception of those at Melbourne and Ballarat, the platform being no less than 340 feet long. It will be seen in the report of the Riponshire Council, that only one tender was received for contract No. 21, Beaufort water supply. It was accepted, but we have since been informed that two other tenders were made up by local men for the purpose of tendering, but they afterwards altered their minds, though in both cases the tenders were too high, one by £9 13s. and the other by £10 17s.

At the last meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, George Parslow's tender of £3 7s. 6d. for trenching the ground was accepted. The secretary was instructed to write to the Government and procure a few trees of various kinds for planting in the front and around the Institute; he was also instructed to call for tenders for erecting a fence between the gateway and the door. It was decided to hold a fancy fair on Boxing Day. Some conversation on the advisability of opening the reading room from 2 p.m. till 9 p.m. on Sundays then took place, it was considered a matter for the members themselves to decide. The meeting then adjourned till May 21st.

The Beaufort Quadrille Assembly held its first meeting this season on Monday evening last, at the Golden Age Concert Hall, the attendance was numerous, and everything passed off satisfactorily. It would seem that there will be no dearth of amusements this winter as there are now two quadrille parties formed and both well attended.

We are informed that a promenade quadrille in connection with the Beaufort Brass Band, will take place at the Golden Age Assembly Hall on Monday, May 25th.

Tenders are invited in our advertising columns, by the Richmond Quartz Mining Company, for letting the mine on tribute.

The *Clans Guardian* says:—Speaking of the forthcoming Fire Brigade Demonstration in Melbourne, the *Englishman* Leader says, what pertinently remarks:—Fire Brigades are, in our opinion, of far more importance to the colony than one other public institution we have continually brought under our notice—the Rifle corps—these "gallant defenders" of our hearts and homes, who yearly drain a considerable sum from the public exchequer for ammunition to be wasted.

At the last meeting of the Riponshire Council, Mr. D. G. Stewart, Shire Secretary, made a formal application for seven months' leave of absence, for the purpose of taking a voyage home for the benefit of his health. Mr. Stewart having been 8 years in the employ of the shire, and having proved himself an efficient and an obliging officer, giving satisfaction to both councillors and ratepayers, we hope that at the next meeting the shire councillors will see their way clear to give Mr. Stewart the desired holiday.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the *Riponshire Advocate* has been appointed the organ in which government notices relating to the Shire of Riponshire will be inserted.

We are informed that the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute has received the sum of £21 15s. 2d., being its share of the Government grant towards Library Fund, for 1874. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute intend holding a Fancy Fair on Boxing day next, in aid of the fund for purchasing books and newspapers, the amount arising from members' subscriptions being found insufficient to pay expenses, and replenishing the library. As the benefit derived from having free library in the town is acknowledged by all, we feel certain that the public will support the movement in the same liberal manner as they have done on former occasions.

The Quadrille Assembly which was held for the first time this season at the Golden Age Hall, was very well attended, and the dancing was entered into with a great deal of spirit, both by ladies and gentlemen. The musical portion was all that could be desired, consequently, everybody went home thoroughly satisfied with the evening's amusement. Now that the evenings are getting longer, we would not be the least surprised that on next Tuesday the assembly room will be more extensively patronised. As a great many young men have been lately complaining that there is no place where they can go and spend the evening, except the Mechanics' Institute, will now no doubt be pleased to hear that a room has been thrown open for the purpose of a few hours harmless amusement, where every thing is provided for the comfort of those who attend. We are informed that the members list is being rapidly filled up, so anyone who wishes to join should lose no time, but secure a ticket for the season.

Lovers of the gun will have an opportunity afforded them of displaying their skill at a pigeon match to be held at Mr. Rudolph Wangler's hotel, Sailor's Quay, on Monday, May 26th. A large number of birds have been secured, so those who wish to enjoy a good day's sport should not lose this opportunity. Mr. Wangler having always given satisfaction at his previous matches, we trust that on this occasion he will, as formerly, be well patronised. Particulars will be seen in our advertising columns.

CRICKET.

BEAUFORT V. BUANGOR.

The above match took place on Wednesday last, but proved quite a one-sided affair, the Buangor men not being able to make a stand against the bowling of Messrs. Paull and Anyon. Subjoined are the scores:—

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like J. Campbell, R. Paull, M. Carroll, etc.

BEAUFORT—FIRST INNINGS.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like Paull, Riston, McCar, etc.

BUANGOR—SECOND INNINGS.

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like Riston, Anyon, Newham, etc.

WHAT IS GOOD TEMPLARISM? Read by Mr. Long, from the *Christian Witness*, of the Good Templars' Concert. Having had our attention so frequently drawn to the letters I.O.G.T., and been questioned as to their meaning, we were led to enquire not only into the significance of the letters, but also into the principles and working of the Order they represent. As a rapidly extending organisation, a force by which society is being widely and deeply influenced, the I.O.G.T., that is, the Independent Order of Good Templars, claims at our hands a full recognition of its importance. Without identifying ourselves with the movement, or in any degree committing this paper to its principles, we feel that the existence of this body; as a religiously inspired in the country, should be acknowledged. Supposing, moreover, that many of our readers, whether favoring the movement or not, are with us, interested in watching its progress as a powerful element, modifying the conditions of society; we shall endeavor, by a careful use of authorised publications, to make them acquainted with the constitution, principles, aims, and work of the Order. The subject has been brought under our notice at the present time by the fact that a charter for forming a Grand Lodge in Tasmania, has just been granted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of America, the parent body of all authority and power. All lodges are associated with a Grand Lodge, and all Grand Lodges with the Right Worthy Grand Lodge. The method of proceeding, when the Order is to be instituted in a country, is for a Grand Lodge to send a special Deputy, with full power to open a lodge, or lodges, which are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge granting the charter. When a lodge has been so instituted, one of the brethren appointed District Deputy. He is the official head of the Order throughout the country, grants charters for opening fresh lodges, appoints Lodge Deputies, etc. The office of Lodge Deputy, like that of District Deputy, is permanent. His duty includes the general oversight of lodge work, and when he has received the pass-word from the Grand Lodge, to make it known to the Worthy Chief Templar, the presiding officer of a lodge, who alone has the authority to communicate it to the members. The pass-word is changed every quarter, and is given only to those who are clear on the Financial Secretary's books. This is a guarantee that all members attending lodge meetings are in good standing. When a certain number of lodges, with an aggregate membership determined by statute, have been instituted, the representatives of these lodges send, through the District Deputy, to the head of the Order, the Right Worthy Grand Templar, a statement of particulars, and with the accompanying fee, a request that a Grand Lodge charter may be granted. It is such a charter that has recently been obtained by the Good Templars of Hobart Town, on behalf of Tasmania, so that they will no longer be, as heretofore, under the Grand Lodge of Victoria. It will thus be seen that the Order is a compact organisation: a federation of the most perfect kind. Before explaining the constitution of Good Templarism, it will be necessary to say a few words about Degree Lodges. The usual lodge meetings are termed Subordinate Lodges, which all are entitled to attend after being initiated, as members of the Order, members of the first degree. But after a period of probation, those who have been true to their obligations are eligible to become members of a higher grade, called the "Degree of Fidelity," and thence to a third called the "Degree of Charity." From the latter all the principal office-bearers are chosen, also Lodge Delegates to the Grand Lodge must belong to this degree. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is thus set forth in the "Constitution."—It shall have jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Degree Temples of Good Templars now existing, or which may hereafter exist in the colony of Tasmania. It shall have the sole right and power to grant, suspend, or revoke charters; to originate and regulate the means of its own support; and to receive and decide appeals, and to determine all questions of law and usage, subject to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of America. The members of this body are its officers, and the Delegates of the lodges throughout the colony. The principles of the Order appear, at first sight, to be somewhat anomalous; Good Templarism is neither a religious, nor an irreligious organisation. To quote authority, it is, "a great Catholic, God-fearing, fraternal, temperance organisation." Compared with its wonderful progress, the old temperance movement has been looked upon as a failure. The sources of its weakness are too numerous to be detailed here. The chief two were, no doubt, want of organisation, and the practical ignoring of Divine help; but whatever they were, the new Order was instituted to meet the want, and remedy the defect. Good Templars seek to remove these causes of failure, to consolidate the ranks of the workers, and to systematise their efforts. Its creed is broad enough to embrace all varieties of public opinion, and every section of religious belief. It welcomes into glad alliance every band of God-fearing abstainers throughout the world. On this latter point we think the movement is but little understood by those outside. We do not see how it could be otherwise. But we shall endeavor to throw some light upon the matter. As the little work we quote from, "Good Templarism defined," is a high authority, we cannot do better than trust ourselves to its guidance. In defence of the broad moral ground upon which the I.O.G.T. rests, the writer says:—"And if rightly understood, surely this must command itself as being the true ground for a movement such as ours. Into the sacred domain of ministerial labor, we do not seek to enter; with the numberless developments of personal faith we have sought to do; upon the rugged and dangerous path of theological controversy we will not travel; our one 'cardinal' test of fitness upon this subject is: 'believe in God as the Great Governor of the Universe.' To an objection urged against the ritual as 'Christless,' he says:—"As a matter of fact, it is simply and literally untrue. The name of Christ, and the doctrine of His mediation, are not excluded from the ritual. The ritual is, and does not claim to be an inspired book. It claims to teach duty, and direct attention to principles and gems of truth, the 'spirit,' if not the words which, are from Divine revelation." It directs our members to be Book which is given to be the light of men, and it commits them to its Author's care, and the confident assurance that if they seek His guidance He will lead them into all truth. It brings them just one step in this direction, and there its work is done. One step nearer

to God, it may be, than they ever were before. One step—that is all—nearer the church, its ministers, and its heart; and having done this, it leaves the church, to take up the work where the Order leaves it, to add by their influence, their example, and their prayers; to meet our members at this step—from this point to guide them on their future, and thus to be, in the years to come, more than in those which have gone by, faithful to the mission which they prize, and to the duties they are appointed to fulfill. This Order professes to be not merely an alliance, but, in the true sense of the word, a Brotherhood. "The great end and aim of it, which is well defined to be to save; not only by bringing members into the Order, but by strengthening and encouraging the weak, the tempted, or the wavering, after they have come among us. In the carrying out of this purpose there must be much of self-denial—little of self-pleasing. Those who are strong must bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please themselves. We must remember first, and most of all, that 'our mission is to save.'" We have thus endeavored, to trust not without some degree of success, to exhibit the great organized temperance movement, as explained by its own members. We have explained its organization and its aims and work, to have pointed out some of the dangers necessary to be guarded against, to have given some counsels and cautions, and to have shown in what the excellence and strength of the body consists. These are points which we may, perhaps, take up at some future time.

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONCERT.

The concert given by the above order in the Lodge-room, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of allowing the public an opportunity of seeing into the working of that order, was well attended, a great many persons having, to stand in the lobby, unable to find even standing room inside the main building. Bro. Reid, W.C.T. in a suitable address welcomed the public.

The following is the programme of the evening:— "Welcome, welcome," Chorus; "Hearts and Homes," Mrs. Mason and Misses; "On behalf of the lodge," singing, stating that on behalf of the lodge he gave the visitors a hearty welcome to the lodge room, and assured them that they would receive a still more hearty welcome if they entered the lodge itself. The object of their organisation was not display, though the entertainment and edification of their members, though these formed a large portion of the proceedings in their lodge meetings. The principal object—the chief aim of Good Templarism is to counteract intemperance and promote sobriety. This they do by trying to reclaim those who have fallen a prey to intemperance, and in trying to save others from falling. "A nobler moral object than this never brought true men and women together," so says our ritual, and he (the speaker) fully endorsed the assertion, and challenged anybody to gainsay it. They were organized to work for the good—the moral elevation of their fellow-men, and that will no longer be, as heretofore, under the Grand Lodge of Victoria. It will thus be seen that the Order is a compact organisation: a federation of the most perfect kind. Before explaining the constitution of Good Templarism, it will be necessary to say a few words about Degree Lodges. The usual lodge meetings are termed Subordinate Lodges, which all are entitled to attend after being initiated, as members of the Order, members of the first degree. But after a period of probation, those who have been true to their obligations are eligible to become members of a higher grade, called the "Degree of Fidelity," and thence to a third called the "Degree of Charity." From the latter all the principal office-bearers are chosen, also Lodge Delegates to the Grand Lodge must belong to this degree. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is thus set forth in the "Constitution."—It shall have jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Degree Temples of Good Templars now existing, or which may hereafter exist in the colony of Tasmania. It shall have the sole right and power to grant, suspend, or revoke charters; to originate and regulate the means of its own support; and to receive and decide appeals, and to determine all questions of law and usage, subject to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of America. The members of this body are its officers, and the Delegates of the lodges throughout the colony. The principles of the Order appear, at first sight, to be somewhat anomalous; Good Templarism is neither a religious, nor an irreligious organisation. To quote authority, it is, "a great Catholic, God-fearing, fraternal, temperance organisation." Compared with its wonderful progress, the old temperance movement has been looked upon as a failure. The sources of its weakness are too numerous to be detailed here. The chief two were, no doubt, want of organisation, and the practical ignoring of Divine help; but whatever they were, the new Order was instituted to meet the want, and remedy the defect. Good Templars seek to remove these causes of failure, to consolidate the ranks of the workers, and to systematise their efforts. Its creed is broad enough to embrace all varieties of public opinion, and every section of religious belief. It welcomes into glad alliance every band of God-fearing abstainers throughout the world. On this latter point we think the movement is but little understood by those outside. We do not see how it could be otherwise. But we shall endeavor to throw some light upon the matter. As the little work we quote from, "Good Templarism defined," is a high authority, we cannot do better than trust ourselves to its guidance. In defence of the broad moral ground upon which the I.O.G.T. rests, the writer says:—"And if rightly understood, surely this must command itself as being the true ground for a movement such as ours. Into the sacred domain of ministerial labor, we do not seek to enter; with the numberless developments of personal faith we have sought to do; upon the rugged and dangerous path of theological controversy we will not travel; our one 'cardinal' test of fitness upon this subject is: 'believe in God as the Great Governor of the Universe.' To an objection urged against the ritual as 'Christless,' he says:—"As a matter of fact, it is simply and literally untrue. The name of Christ, and the doctrine of His mediation, are not excluded from the ritual. The ritual is, and does not claim to be an inspired book. It claims to teach duty, and direct attention to principles and gems of truth, the 'spirit,' if not the words which, are from Divine revelation." It directs our members to be Book which is given to be the light of men, and it commits them to its Author's care, and the confident assurance that if they seek His guidance He will lead them into all truth. It brings them just one step in this direction, and there its work is done. One step nearer

MAIN LEAD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The water works are being pushed forward rapidly, gangs of men are at work every half mile from Beaufort to Mount Cole. Mining and prospecting are at a standstill here just now, as the miners are working on the race. This mail brought news of the death of Mr. William M'Leod, of Scotland, at the advanced age of 88 years, having been born in 1786. The *Australian and Salt-creek Herald*, states, "he was the oldest inhabitant of the town. Thus has been severed one of the links connecting the past century with the present one. On one occasion he had met with Burns and his friend Laikrat, and personally knew some of the worthies mentioned in his writings, of which he had a distinct recollection—more particularly John Willie, and the parish minister David Auld." The deceased was grandfather of Mr. James M'Leod of this place, who is at present living at James M'Leod's farm, and who has not seen children in England and Scotland. The immediate descendants of this age and great-grandchildren are 31, and at home, assuming the same average 217, in all 248 souls.

WATERLOO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mining matters are improving in this district. The Waterloo Tribune Co. have not payable prospects from two or three parts of their mine, and I believe that as soon as they get the mine opened up, and properly got to work, that it will prove to be a payable mine yet. I believe all the shares are taken up. Toman, Coe and party are still getting very good gold. Jinkins and party, the adjoining claim to Toman and party, are likewise getting good gold. A young man who belongs to a "set" among whom intemperance is the principal intellectual study, took a young lady to church the other Sunday evening, and fell into a gentle doze before the minister had reached his "thirdly." He cannot explain how it happened, but just as the reverend gentleman said something about the "last trump," the young man earnestly ejaculated, "I'll go alone!" The young lady says the next time he can "go alone," for she won't go with him. And she left him to go home alone too.—*Clans Guardian*. The *Western Times* (Exeter paper) mentions the case of a young couple who were ruined by the Tichborne case. They set out in life with every comfort, but the husband, much against the wishes of his wife, invested £11,000 in "Tichborne Bonds." After the cross-examination of the Claimant by Sir John Coleridge the young man became disheartened and desponding, and died in a short time, his early death being attributed to vexation consequent upon the feeling that he had lost his money and had shown a great want of prudence.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

NO. 2.

BEAUFORT, MAY 23, 1874.

PRICE SIXPENCE

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Contains a complete summary of local and general news for the week.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

New subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper.

Orders to discontinue subscriptions for the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current quarter.

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor; and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors.

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted for two shillings and sixpence.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion.

Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for one of two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

Business and double column advertisements, if ordered for extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

TIME TABLE.

From Ballarat to Melbourne.

LEAVE
Ballarat 6.25 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
Ballarat 6.30 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 3.50 p.m., 7.15 p.m.
Ballarat 6.35 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m.
Ballarat 6.40 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 7.25 p.m.
Ballarat 6.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.30 p.m.
Ballarat 6.50 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 7.35 p.m.
Ballarat 6.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.
Ballarat 7.00 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 4.25 p.m., 7.45 p.m.
Ballarat 7.05 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.50 p.m.
Ballarat 7.10 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 7.55 p.m.
Ballarat 7.15 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Ballarat 7.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.05 p.m.
Ballarat 7.25 a.m., 12.50 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 8.10 p.m.
Ballarat 7.30 a.m., 12.55 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 8.15 p.m.
Ballarat 7.35 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.20 p.m.
Ballarat 7.40 a.m., 1.05 p.m., 5.05 p.m., 8.25 p.m.
Ballarat 7.45 a.m., 1.10 p.m., 5.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m.
Ballarat 7.50 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.35 p.m.
Ballarat 7.55 a.m., 1.20 p.m., 5.20 p.m., 8.40 p.m.
Ballarat 8.00 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 8.45 p.m.
Ballarat 8.05 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m.
Ballarat 8.10 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 8.55 p.m.
Ballarat 8.15 a.m., 1.40 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.00 p.m.
Ballarat 8.20 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 9.05 p.m.
Ballarat 8.25 a.m., 1.50 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 9.10 p.m.
Ballarat 8.30 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.55 p.m., 9.15 p.m.
Ballarat 8.35 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
Ballarat 8.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m., 6.05 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
Ballarat 8.45 a.m., 2.10 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
Ballarat 8.50 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.35 p.m.
Ballarat 8.55 a.m., 2.20 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 9.40 p.m.
Ballarat 9.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 9.45 p.m.
Ballarat 9.05 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.50 p.m.
Ballarat 9.10 a.m., 2.35 p.m., 6.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m.
Ballarat 9.15 a.m., 2.40 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
Ballarat 9.20 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 10.05 p.m.
Ballarat 9.25 a.m., 2.50 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 10.10 p.m.
Ballarat 9.30 a.m., 2.55 p.m., 6.55 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
Ballarat 9.35 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 10.20 p.m.
Ballarat 9.40 a.m., 3.05 p.m., 7.05 p.m., 10.25 p.m.
Ballarat 9.45 a.m., 3.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Ballarat 9.50 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 10.35 p.m.
Ballarat 9.55 a.m., 3.20 p.m., 7.20 p.m., 10.40 p.m.
Ballarat 10.00 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7.25 p.m., 10.45 p.m.
Ballarat 10.05 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.50 p.m.
Ballarat 10.10 a.m., 3.35 p.m., 7.35 p.m., 10.55 p.m.
Ballarat 10.15 a.m., 3.40 p.m., 7.40 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Ballarat 10.20 a.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 11.05 p.m.
Ballarat 10.25 a.m., 3.50 p.m., 7.50 p.m., 11.10 p.m.
Ballarat 10.30 a.m., 3.55 p.m., 7.55 p.m., 11.15 p.m.
Ballarat 10.35 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 11.20 p.m.
Ballarat 10.40 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.05 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Ballarat 10.45 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.30 p.m.
Ballarat 10.50 a.m., 4.15 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 11.35 p.m.
Ballarat 10.55 a.m., 4.20 p.m., 8.20 p.m., 11.40 p.m.
Ballarat 11.00 a.m., 4.25 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 11.45 p.m.
Ballarat 11.05 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 11.50 p.m.
Ballarat 11.10 a.m., 4.35 p.m., 8.35 p.m., 11.55 p.m.
Ballarat 11.15 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.40 p.m., 12.00 p.m.
Ballarat 11.20 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 12.05 p.m.
Ballarat 11.25 a.m., 4.50 p.m., 8.50 p.m., 12.10 p.m.
Ballarat 11.30 a.m., 4.55 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 12.15 p.m.
Ballarat 11.35 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 12.20 p.m.
Ballarat 11.40 a.m., 5.05 p.m., 9.05 p.m., 12.25 p.m.
Ballarat 11.45 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 9.10 p.m., 12.30 p.m.
Ballarat 11.50 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 12.35 p.m.
Ballarat 11.55 a.m., 5.20 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 12.40 p.m.
Ballarat 12.00 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 9.25 p.m., 12.45 p.m.
Ballarat 12.05 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 12.50 p.m.
Ballarat 12.10 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 9.35 p.m., 12.55 p.m.
Ballarat 12.15 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 1.00 p.m.
Ballarat 12.20 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 1.05 p.m.
Ballarat 12.25 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 1.10 p.m.
Ballarat 12.30 p.m., 5.55 p.m., 9.55 p.m., 1.15 p.m.
Ballarat 12.35 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 1.20 p.m.
Ballarat 12.40 p.m., 6.05 p.m., 10.05 p.m., 1.25 p.m.
Ballarat 12.45 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 10.10 p.m., 1.30 p.m.
Ballarat 12.50 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 1.35 p.m.
Ballarat 12.55 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 10.20 p.m., 1.40 p.m.
Ballarat 1.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 10.25 p.m., 1.45 p.m.
Ballarat 1.05 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m.
Ballarat 1.10 p.m., 6.35 p.m., 10.35 p.m., 1.55 p.m.
Ballarat 1.15 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 10.40 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Ballarat 1.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 2.05 p.m.
Ballarat 1.25 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 10.50 p.m., 2.10 p.m.
Ballarat 1.30 p.m., 6.55 p.m., 10.55 p.m., 2.15 p.m.
Ballarat 1.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.
Ballarat 1.40 p.m., 7.05 p.m., 11.05 p.m., 2.25 p.m.
Ballarat 1.45 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 11.10 p.m., 2.30 p.m.
Ballarat 1.50 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 2.35 p.m.
Ballarat 1.55 p.m., 7.20 p.m., 11.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.
Ballarat 2.00 p.m., 7.25 p.m., 11.25 p.m., 2.45 p.m.
Ballarat 2.05 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 2.50 p.m.
Ballarat 2.10 p.m., 7.35 p.m., 11.35 p.m., 2.55 p.m.
Ballarat 2.15 p.m., 7.40 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 3.00 p.m.
Ballarat 2.20 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 3.05 p.m.
Ballarat 2.25 p.m., 7.50 p.m., 11.50 p.m., 3.10 p.m.
Ballarat 2.30 p.m., 7.55 p.m., 11.55 p.m., 3.15 p.m.
Ballarat 2.35 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.20 p.m.
Ballarat 2.40 p.m., 8.05 p.m., 12.05 p.m., 3.25 p.m.
Ballarat 2.45 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 12.10 p.m., 3.30 p.m.
Ballarat 2.50 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.
Ballarat 2.55 p.m., 8.20 p.m., 12.20 p.m., 3.40 p.m.
Ballarat 3.00 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 12.25 p.m., 3.45 p.m.
Ballarat 3.05 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.50 p.m.
Ballarat 3.10 p.m., 8.35 p.m., 12.35 p.m., 3.55 p.m.
Ballarat 3.15 p.m., 8.40 p.m., 12.40 p.m., 4.00 p.m.
Ballarat 3.20 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.05 p.m.
Ballarat 3.25 p.m., 8.50 p.m., 12.50 p.m., 4.10 p.m.
Ballarat 3.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 12.55 p.m., 4.15 p.m.
Ballarat 3.35 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.20 p.m.
Ballarat 3.40 p.m., 9.05 p.m., 1.05 p.m., 4.25 p.m.
Ballarat 3.45 p.m., 9.10 p.m., 1.10 p.m., 4.30 p.m.
Ballarat 3.50 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 4.35 p.m.
Ballarat 3.55 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m.
Ballarat 4.00 p.m., 9.25 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 4.45 p.m.
Ballarat 4.05 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m.
Ballarat 4.10 p.m., 9.35 p.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.55 p.m.
Ballarat 4.15 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 5.00 p.m.
Ballarat 4.20 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.05 p.m.
Ballarat 4.25 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 5.10 p.m.
Ballarat 4.30 p.m., 9.55 p.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
Ballarat 4.35 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Ballarat 4.40 p.m., 10.05 p.m., 2.05 p.m., 5.25 p.m.
Ballarat 4.45 p.m., 10.10 p.m., 2.10 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Ballarat 4.50 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
Ballarat 4.55 p.m., 10.20 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 5.40 p.m.
Ballarat 5.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m., 2.25 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
Ballarat 5.05 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.50 p.m.
Ballarat 5.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m., 2.35 p.m., 5.55 p.m.
Ballarat 5.15 p.m., 10.40 p.m., 2.40 p.m., 6.00 p.m.
Ballarat 5.20 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.05 p.m.
Ballarat 5.25 p.m., 10.50 p.m., 2.50 p.m., 6.10 p.m.
Ballarat 5.30 p.m., 10.55 p.m., 2.55 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
Ballarat 5.35 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m.
Ballarat 5.40 p.m., 11.05 p.m., 3.05 p.m., 6.25 p.m.
Ballarat 5.45 p.m., 11.10 p.m., 3.10 p.m., 6.30 p.m.
Ballarat 5.50 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 6.35 p.m.
Ballarat 5.55 p.m., 11.20 p.m., 3.20 p.m., 6.40 p.m.
Ballarat 6.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m., 3.25 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
Ballarat 6.05 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.50 p.m.
Ballarat 6.10 p.m., 11.35 p.m., 3.35 p.m., 6.55 p.m.
Ballarat 6.15 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
Ballarat 6.20 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.05 p.m.
Ballarat 6.25 p.m., 11.50 p.m., 3.50 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
Ballarat 6.30 p.m., 11.55 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 7.15 p.m.
Ballarat 6.35 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m.
Ballarat 6.40 p.m., 12.05 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 7.25 p.m.
Ballarat 6.45 p.m., 12.10 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.30 p.m.
Ballarat 6.50 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 7.35 p.m.
Ballarat 6.55 p.m., 12.20 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.
Ballarat 7.00 p.m., 12.25 p.m., 4.25 p.m., 7.45 p.m.
Ballarat 7.05 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.50 p.m.
Ballarat 7.10 p.m., 12.35 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 7.55 p.m.
Ballarat 7.15 p.m., 12.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Ballarat 7.20 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.05 p.m.
Ballarat 7.25 p.m., 12.50 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 8.10 p.m.
Ballarat 7.30 p.m., 12.55 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 8.15 p.m.
Ballarat 7.35 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.20 p.m.
Ballarat 7.40 p.m., 1.05 p.m., 5.05 p.m., 8.25 p.m.
Ballarat 7.45 p.m., 1.10 p.m., 5.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m.
Ballarat 7.50 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.35 p.m.
Ballarat 7.55 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 5.20 p.m., 8.40 p.m.
Ballarat 8.00 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 8.45 p.m.
Ballarat 8.05 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m.
Ballarat 8.10 p.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 8.55 p.m.
Ballarat 8.15 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.00 p.m.
Ballarat 8.20 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 9.05 p.m.
Ballarat 8.25 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 9.10 p.m.
Ballarat 8.30 p.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.55 p.m., 9.15 p.m.
Ballarat 8.35 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
Ballarat 8.40 p.m., 2.05 p.m., 6.05 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
Ballarat 8.45 p.m., 2.10 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
Ballarat 8.50 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.35 p.m.
Ballarat 8.55 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 9.40 p.m.
Ballarat 9.00 p.m., 2.25 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 9.45 p.m.
Ballarat 9.05 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.50 p.m.
Ballarat 9.10 p.m., 2.35 p.m., 6.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m.
Ballarat 9.15 p.m., 2.40 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
Ballarat 9.20 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 10.05 p.m.
Ballarat 9.25 p.m., 2.50 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 10.10 p.m.
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Ballarat 9.35 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 10.20 p.m.
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Ballarat 10.35 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 11.20 p.m.
Ballarat 10.40 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.05 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
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Ballarat 10.55 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 8.20 p.m., 11.40 p.m.
Ballarat 11.00 p.m., 4.25 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 11.45 p.m.
Ballarat 11.05 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 11.50 p.m.
Ballarat 11.10 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 8.35 p.m., 11.55 p.m.
Ballarat 11.15 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.40 p.m., 12.00 p.m.
Ballarat 11.20 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 12.05 p.m.
Ballarat 11.25 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 8.50 p.m., 12.10 p.m.
Ballarat 11.30 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 12.15 p.m.
Ballarat 11.35 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 12.20 p.m.
Ballarat 11.40 p.m., 5.05 p.m., 9.05 p.m., 12.25 p.m.
Ballarat 11.45 p.m., 5.10 p.m., 9.10 p.m., 12.30 p.m.
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Ballarat 11.55 p.m., 5.20 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 12.40 p.m.
Ballarat 12.00 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 9.25 p.m., 12.45 p.m.
Ballarat 12.05 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 12.50 p.m.
Ballarat 12.10 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 9.35 p.m., 12.55 p.m.
Ballarat 12.15 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 1.00 p.m.
Ballarat 12.20 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 1.05 p.m.
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Ballarat 12.40 p.m., 6.05 p.m., 10.05 p.m., 1.25 p.m.
Ballarat 12.45 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 10.10 p.m., 1.30 p.m.
Ballarat 12.50 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 1.35 p.m.
Ballarat 12.55 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 10.20 p.m., 1.40 p.m.
Ballarat 1.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 10.25 p.m., 1.45 p.m.
Ballarat 1.05 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m.
Ballarat 1.10 p.m., 6.35 p.m., 10.35 p.m., 1.55 p.m.
Ballarat 1.15 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 10.40 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Ballarat 1.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 2.05 p.m.
Ballarat 1.25 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 10.50 p.m., 2.10 p.m.
Ballarat 1.30 p.m., 6.55 p.m., 10.55 p.m., 2.15 p.m.
Ballarat 1.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.
Ballarat 1.40 p.m., 7.05 p.m., 11.05 p.m., 2.25 p.m.
Ballarat 1.45 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 11.10 p.m., 2.30 p.m.
Ballarat 1.50 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 2.35 p.m.
Ballarat 1.55 p.m., 7.20 p.m., 11.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.
Ballarat 2.00 p.m., 7.25 p.m., 11.25 p.m., 2.45 p.m.
Ballarat 2.05 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 2.50 p.m.
Ballarat 2.10 p.m., 7.35 p.m., 11.35 p.m., 2.55 p.m.
Ballarat 2.15 p.m., 7.40 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 3.00 p.m.
Ballarat 2.20 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 3.05 p.m.
Ballarat 2.25 p.m., 7.50 p.m., 11.50 p.m., 3.10 p.m.
Ballarat 2.30 p.m., 7.55 p.m., 11.55 p.m., 3.15 p.m.
Ballarat 2.35 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.20 p.m.
Ballarat 2.40 p.m., 8.05 p.m., 12.05 p.m., 3.25 p.m.
Ballarat 2.45 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 12.10 p.m., 3.30 p.m.
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Ballarat 3.00 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 12.25 p.m., 3.45 p.m.
Ballarat 3.05 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.50 p.m.
Ballarat 3.10 p.m., 8.35 p.m., 12.35 p.m., 3.55 p.m.
Ballarat 3.15 p.m., 8.40 p.m., 12.40 p.m., 4.00 p.m.
Ballarat 3.20 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.05 p.m.
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Ballarat 3.55 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m.
Ballarat 4.00 p.m., 9.25 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 4.45 p.m.
Ballarat 4.05 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m.
Ballarat 4.10 p.m., 9.35 p.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.55 p.m.
Ballarat 4.15 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 5.00 p.m.
Ballarat 4.20 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.05 p.m.
Ballarat 4.25 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 5.10 p.m.
Ballarat 4.30 p.m., 9.55 p.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
Ballarat 4.35 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Ballarat 4.40 p.m., 10.05 p.m., 2.05 p.m., 5.25 p.m.
Ballarat 4.45 p.m., 10.10 p.m., 2.10 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Ballarat 4.50 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
Ballarat 4.55 p.m., 10.20 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 5.40 p.m.
Ballarat 5.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m., 2.25 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
Ballarat 5.05 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.50 p.m.
Ballarat 5.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m., 2.35 p.m., 5.55 p.m.
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Ballarat 5.35 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m.
Ballarat 5.40 p.m., 11.05 p.m., 3.05 p.m., 6.25 p.m.
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Ballarat 5.50 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 6.35 p.m.
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Ballarat 6.05 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.50 p.m.
Ballarat 6.10 p.m., 11.35 p.m., 3.35 p.m., 6.55 p.m.
Ballarat 6.15 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
Ballarat 6.20 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.05 p.m.
Ballarat 6.25 p.m., 11.50 p.m., 3.50 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
Ballarat 6.30 p.m., 11.55 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 7.15 p.m.
Ballarat 6.35 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m.
Ballarat 6.40 p.m., 12.05 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 7.25 p.m.
Ballarat 6.45 p.m., 12.10 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.30 p.m.
Ballarat 6.50 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 7.35 p.m.
Ballarat 6.55 p.m., 12.20 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.
Ballarat 7.00 p.m., 12.25 p.m., 4.25 p.m., 7.45 p.m.
Ballarat 7.05 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.50 p.m.
Ballarat 7.10 p.m., 12.35 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 7.55 p.m.
Ballarat 7.15 p.m., 12.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Ballarat 7.20 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.05 p.m.
Ballarat 7.25 p.m., 12.50 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 8.10 p.m.
Ballarat 7.30 p.m., 12.55 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 8.15 p.m.
Ballarat 7.35 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.20 p.m.
Ballarat 7.40 p.m., 1.05 p.m., 5.05 p.m., 8.25 p.m.
Ballarat 7.45

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Messrs. Gray and Osborne Report.—The inclement weather to-day has caused supplies to be almost nominal, but earlier in the week a fair business was done. Wheat is in better demand, several transactions have taken place at higher rates, and more are pending. Oats are also in better request, several lots from store having been placed. Barley and peas remain unchanged. Grass seed is in moderate demand, considering the season is getting advanced. Potatoes are rather dull, consequent on the demand having decreased. In hay there is no change to note, the demand continues good. Sheaves were scarcer to-day, but supplies on the average are equal to the demand. Straw is unchanged. We quote:—Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; oats, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.; Cape barley, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d.; English do, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; peas, 5s. 7d. to 5s. 9d.; rye grass seed, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; pota. toes, £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.; mangel hay, £4 10s. to £5; chaffing sorts, £3 10s. to £4 straw, £1 7s. 6d. to £2 5s.—Wednesday, May 20th, 1874.

Messrs. Everingham, Greenfield, and Co. Report.—

The supply of produce has been so light that very little business has been done. Wheat has not come forward in anything like sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the trade, and we have to quote an advance—milling selling at 6s. to 6s. 3d. Oats also have been very much wanted, the small quantities offering being quite inadequate to meet the trade demand, and in consequence prices have advanced—feeding now selling at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 5d. Barley is in demand—Cape do, 10d. to 5s; English do, 6d. to 6s. Hay and straw have been readily disposed of at late rates. Mangel, £4 10s. to £5 5s; sheaves, £3 10s. to £4 5s. Straw, 30s. to 45s. Potatoes have had a better market at £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. Carrots, £2.—May 20, 1874.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The quantity of grain brought in during the past week has been small, and prices have not undergone any change. Oats have been inquired for, with very little offering. Potatoes have changed hands at £4 15s. per ton, but £5 is now demanded. Prices may be quoted as follows:—Wheat, 6s. 9d. per bushel; oats 5s. 9d. to 6s. per bushel; pollard, 2s. per bushel; bran, 1s. 10d. per bushel; barley, none; flour, £14 10s. to £15 10s. per ton; potatoes, £5 per ton; mangel hay, £6 to £6 5s. per ton; chaff, 5s. 6d. per cwt.—Advertiser.

HUNTED DOWN.

The old dramatic maxim which tells us that "murder will out" has received another striking confirmation in the arrest of an old fisherman on the Goulburn river, at Seymour. The name of this man is Jack Smith, and his arrest a few days since on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the brothers Pohlman, in New South Wales some five or six years ago, is surrounded with circumstances the narration of which will be interesting to the general reader. Some few weeks back a certain "drover from the New South Wales side" made his appearance at Seymour, and shortly after his arrival he made the acquaintance of Jack the fisherman. After having the pleasure of a few nobblers with him he was taken into his confidence, and a long and friendly talk about old times was the result—for it should be mentioned here that Jack had been living for many years in the sister colony. The drover having during these quiet confabs—informing his fisherman friend that he had some money in his possession, hinted at the expediency of spending a day or two on the banks of the Goulburn, in place of going to Melbourne to "knock down" the proceeds of his stock-riding, and this view being warmly indorsed by Jack, the two "chummed in" together. Numerous were the drinks the sociable pair enjoyed at the various pubs, in Seymour during the day, and both shared the same tent accommodation on the north bank of the Goulburn. But, unfortunately for Jack Smith, the welcome stranger proved a "gentleman of the force," and not a tatter of cattle, and as a detective from that "other side" concerning which so many pleasant yarns had been spun, he took the measure of his man, and doubtless many little items of information besides, given by Jack's own lips in his unguarded moments. The result of this visit of the pseudo drover was the arrest of the fisherman by Senior-constable Purcell, of Seymour, "from information received," and a remand to Sydney is the next item on the programme. From what has been gathered by our reporter in relation to this matter, it would appear that Smith is the man wanted, and that the particulars of the atrocious crime committed upon the unfortunate Pohlman several years since will again be brought prominently forward by this cleverly-concocted capture on the part of the Sydney detective.—Kilmore Standard.

The Cressick Advertiser tells us how a respectable clean-shaved individual, wearing a hatter, who attempted to pass off on Mr. Trewan, of Forest Hill, shoddy cloth, was caught in his own trap. After selling five pieces of cloth for £3, on condition of receiving an order for flannel, calico, holland etc, at absurdly low prices, to be delivered next day, the travelling draper tried hard to get the money for the cloth. The purchaser, however, was firm, and when the vendor called the following morning and said his house had gold all his flannels, etc, Mr. Trewan refused to pay for the cloth or return it till he got the other goods. The draper then left vowing vengeance.

The Medical Times says that Dr. Shortt, who had lately been experimenting with four deadly snakes in London, meditates a voyage to Australia, and will take his stock of cobras with him, so as to give Professor Halford an opportunity of testing the value of ammonia as an antidote. Dr. Shortt's snaky consists of five remarkable fine cobras, besides vipers, but the pride of it is a couple of specimens of the kind of snakes, the ophiophagus chaps, the largest and most savage of poisonous serpents. One of these is 12ft. long, and very fierce.

LETTER LIST.—MAY 22, 1874.

Adamswaite Jas., Apps E., Allason R. K. Alexander James. Brentnall S., Baker E. M., Boyd William, Blanchfield Wm., Bett J., Bayne Thos. junr., Callaghan M., Clair C. Mrs. Denning John. Farley James, Farnston H., Fogarty M. (registered letter), Forbes R. Gordon R. H., Gobbi G., Golding Wm., Gomersall T. Hinchliffe W., Haines John, Hay J. Mrs. Jope Fanny. King J. Lawes Thomas. Mallin John (registered letter), Manners Thomas, McCallum John, Miller H., Millar R. M., Macbaker C., McMillan John, Mitchell Mrs., McMillan Margaret. Oliver F. T. Parsons J. Miss. Stephenson Wm., Sands R. Thompson Thos., Trethlowen Mr. White James.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster.

Bank of Victoria.

Notice.

THIS BANK will be Closed on MONDAY, 23rd Inst., Queen's Birthday.

W. A. JENNINGS, Manager.

May 14th, 1874.

THE Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

On Monday a cricket match will be played on the Beaufort cricket ground, between the married and single members of the club.

Both sides are in active practice, as this will be the finishing game of the season, some good play may be expected.

The Rev. H. Mercer, of Carngham, will conduct Divine service in the Episcopal Church, Beaufort, to-morrow, morning and evening.

Should the weather be at all fine on Monday, we should not be surprised to see a large gathering at the pigeon match to be held at Wangler's hotel, Sailors' Gully, no doubt a great many of the townspeople will take advantage of the holiday and drive out, as the distance is not so far as to make the journey tiresome. Some excellent sport will be provided for the visitors.

On Monday night a promenade quadrille will take place in the Golden Age Hall, under the auspices of the Beaufort Brass Band. This being the first affair of the kind, held in Beaufort, we trust the public will show their appreciation of a first-class band, by their presence in the hall on Monday night. From our knowledge of the gentlemen comprising the committee of management, we have not the slightest doubt everything will be provided for the comfort of those who attend.

The Queen's birthday falling on a Sunday, this year, Monday, 25th May, will be observed as a holiday by the Banks and Government offices.

The following license, under the 19th section of the Land Act, 1869, has been approved.—L. O. Ellis, Raglan, 20 acres.

By the Government Gazette we perceive that Messrs. John Humphreys and D. McDonald have been appointed members of the Board of Advice for the school district of the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

Ten acres of land an Euranbone, at the intersection of Fiery Creek and the Ballarat and Ararat road have been reserved as a site for obtaining stone under license.

By placards, emanating from the Education Department, posted in the town, parents are cautioned that unless their children attend school the requisite number of attendances required by the Act, or unless some lawful excuse be given, they will render themselves liable to imprisonment.

A general meeting of the No. 1 South Richmond Company will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday evening next, at Mr. J. Cowan's Victoria Hotel.

Tenders are invited by the Shire of Ripon for various works within the shire.

An extraordinary meeting of the Richmond Company, Waterloo, was held at the Camp hotel, Beaufort, on Tuesday last; Mr. John Wotherspoon in the chair. Resolutions were passed consenting to the letting of the mine upon tribute, and the borrowing, upon the security of the company's property, of a sum not exceeding £200, to pay off the company's debts.

The harrikins again. On Monday night the Rev. Thomas Copeland wrote to Sergeant Larnier, to the effect that a disturbance created by harrikins, in Eddy street was so great that he could not proceed with a marriage service. The sergeant at once sent over three constables, who quickly allowed the happy couple to be united.—Courier.

The Richmond Quartz Mining Company, Waterloo.—A trial crushing from the open cutting in the western reef of 11 tons, yielded 44lbs. 19grs. to the ton, this part of the reef, which is four feet wide, has not been touched for ten years. The directors have under consideration an offer to take the whole mine on tribute.

We have received the first number of the St. Arnaud Times. It is a full-sized sheet, and well got up, and it will no doubt prove a great acquisition to the district in which it will circulate. The proprietor, Mr. Wilkinson, late of this town, has spared no expense to place a first-class journal before the public.

A meeting of the Athletic Club will be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening next, at the Beaufort Hotel, for the consideration of important business.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Committee was held last Thursday night. Present: J. Wotherspoon, H. H. Jackson, W. A. Jennings, and Geo. Wilson. The resignation of the Rev. W. Dennis as a member of the committee was read and accepted. Mr. E. Close was appointed caretaker in the place of Mr. J. Fleming whose failing health compelled him to resign the situation. The following accounts were passed for payment:—J. Fleming, £2 12s. 6d.; Parslow, £3 7s. 6d.; Driver, £1 11s. 3d.; Smith, £3; also a donation of £1 to J. Fleming. The acceptance of tender for erecting fence was referred to Mr. H. H. Jackson. Committee then adjourned.

The weather during the last few days has been very cold and stormy, on Wednesday the rain commenced to fall, and continued almost without intermission until Friday, so severe did the storm seem at one time, that fears were entertained of a flood. The rain was accompanied with a bitter cold wind. On Friday the rain lulled, and the weather had every appearance of clearing up.

RAMBLING REMARKS.

By "Rixon."

After thinking a long time I quite failed to hit upon a neat way of introducing my "remarks" to the gentle public; consequently I have decided that an introduction is altogether unnecessary; and like the Hibernian who always had to wear a new pair of boots several times before he could get them on, I have resolved to at once dash boldly into my "ramblings."

Last Saturday several teachers were to be seen intently wending their way to the State School, where it appears there was a meeting of the recently formed "Teacher's Association." As I had concluded, from the retirement into private life of our Board of Advice, that educational arrangements in this district had reached absolute perfection, I was naturally startled at such ominous movements taking place without the slightest warning being given. Although I could not ascertain what was their exact business, I learned enough to be able to assure the public that nothing serious is in prospect. A miller, friend suggested that they "must have struck a patch," but I don't believe it. Their countenances did not wear a cheerful enough expression for such luck. I think it is more probable that they met together to mourn the loss of their late political head; for, although they have been too modest to confess their esteem for that great man, we have his own words for it, that he "stood well with the teachers."

Rambling out one morning last week not many miles from your office, I was fortunate enough to meet a most interesting party of travellers. It turned out to be a selector, with all his household goods, moving on, northward ho! to the farmer's land of promise. One of the boys, a lad of about 14 years, led the way on horseback, driving about 40 head of cattle; then came two large waggons each drawn by four horses, loaded with all kinds of articles from a home-made candle to a Sella's plough; next came a two-horse dray, packed with more articles which might be described as "things"; and the rear was brought up by a tilted waggone carrying the most precious burden of the lot—they for whom all the stir was being made—viz., the Rachel of the party and the younger children. There they were, a band of adventurers. How many years had they toiled on the farm they had left? How many little comforts had they gathered around them, only to leave them behind? And who knows so well as they, the hardships of the life that is before them? These things have been well considered, but still they "steer right onward."

Let cynics say they only go to seek wealth, that they are impelled by the greed of gold—and I know better. They have these difficulties, not for a heap of metal, "but for the glorious privilege of being independent." But while the blessings of the true-hearted go with the selectors, what of the districts which are being left behind? These scenes of agricultural activity will no doubt be dull for a time, but they will soon recover the temporary loss. A moment's consideration will show that no permanent loss will be sustained. The same exodus took place in America, from the East to the Western States; but the vacated farms were soon re-tenanted, and some of these States which threatened to be deserted have become the most wealthy in the Union, and to some extent it will be the same in this country. The cry that "the land is worked out" is a great fallacy. Land is never worked out.—On the contrary, if a man can only get a rock to stand on, he can make as much land as he pleases. In the old districts the land is not all falling into the hands of the squatters, but the families who are remaining are getting larger areas, and by treating the land decently, they are getting decent results. Under his better system of agriculture which is springing up, we shall have a more prosperous and therefore a more permanent population.

Selectors have always had their grievances, and they have been pretty ready in making them known as the following fact will show. It happened once, not a hundred miles from Beaufort, that, at a certain meeting of persons dissatisfied with the land laws, a selector who was remarkable for his disregard of outward adornings, presented himself before the chairman, clad in his very worst stayaway-from-meeting suit, and deliberately shaking his fragmentary habitations, said, with a suggestive glance at himself, "Gentlemen, ye have before ye an example of twenty years had legislation." It was the speech of the evening.

Mr. Francis has gone to the wickets again, to complete the fine innings he has been playing for the last two years. Punch only gives him two months to live, and several Judges allow him only six weeks. But without risking a new lot on it, I don't mind staking my reputation, that any hon. members who may be expected to handle the last so soon will be "awed and cary" long before the time arrives. I believe the Captain has got his eye in, and will put together a good score for the Liberal side, before Sir James will be able to arrange his field, so as to either bowl or catch him out.

LOCAL BOARD OF ADVICE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the members of the above board took place on Monday last at the Beaufort hotel.

Present—Mr. McLeod (chairman), Messrs. Tucker, Thomas, Humphreys and McDonald. The two last named gentlemen having been recently appointed by the Governor-in-Council, were introduced by the Chairman. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with. Mr. Humphreys acting as Correspondent pro tem.

The correspondence from the Department relative to the different schools in the riding, and other matters, occupied the attention of the Board a considerable time.

The following resolutions were passed—Mr. McLeod moved, Mr. Tucker seconded—That the Board concur with the Department, as to the site of the proposed new school building at Mount Cole.—Carried.

With reference to an application made to the Board, for permission to use the Charlton schoolroom for the purpose of dancing. It was moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Humphreys—That no dancing be allowed in any school building under the control of this Board of Advice.—Carried.

An application on behalf of the Charlton Lodge of Good Templars, to hold their lodge meetings in the schoolroom. Mr. McDonald moved, Mr. McLeod seconded—That the Board of Advice considering the fact of their being a public hall in the neighborhood, deem it inexpedient to comply with the request, deeming the public hall better adapted for the purpose.—Carried.

Mr. Tucker moved and Mr. McDonald seconded—That the Correspondent write to the Department requesting that a sum be paid to the Board as rent for a room, in which to hold their meetings, as they find it inconvenient to hold their meetings at an hour when the schools are vacated by the children.—Carried.

Mr. Thomas moved, and Mr. McDonald seconded—That the Board meet the first Monday in July at two o'clock p.m., and to be continued monthly.

Mr. Tucker moved, Mr. McLeod seconded—That Mr. Humphreys be appointed Correspondent for the remainder of the term.—Carried.

Mr. Humphreys returned thanks for the confidence reposed in him by the Board. The Board then adjourned.

STOCKYARD, HILL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The weather for the past fortnight has been rather cold, accompanied with heavy frosty nights. On Monday, rain set in, and it has been showery ever since, giving the country around a verdant appearance. Ploughing in this part, though somewhat limited to last year, is being vigorously carried on a great many having already finished. Sheep farming seems to be greatly on the increase here, which accounts in a great measure for the decrease of ploughing.

A great many farmers have left this district for the Wimmera.

The Rev. Steel, Presbyterian minister of Burumbuck, preached a large congregation in the school-room on Sunday afternoon. While on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention, that a Sunday school is needed here, and I am sure if any one took the matter in hand, they would be well rewarded for their trouble.

May 21st, 1874.

There is a dealer in Bangor not remarkable for his piety, who keeps the money he takes at his shop in a Bible. On being asked why he chose such a place of deposit, he replied that thieves would never think of looking there for money, and the people who read the Bible from choice would not steal.

A deaf and dumb woman, who had been visiting the town to solicit aid, was annoyed by some bad boys, and gave them a talking to which they will remember until their dying day. She said, "Heeter the afflicted, will ye if I had you across my knee for two minutes, I'd make you acquainted with astronomy."

CORRESPONDENCE.

OPENING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ON SUNDAYS.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

Sir,—I notice in your last issue that "A Subscriber to the Mechanics' Institute" has broached the subject of opening the reading room on Sundays. I am, indeed, very happy to see this important matter mooted. Your correspondent is quite right in saying that it is a request for the subscribers to settle, and I would suggest that the same course be adopted here that has been pursued in other towns under similar circumstances, namely, let the Committee place a paper on the library table to receive the votes of the subscribers on the matter; at the expiration of perhaps, a week or a fortnight the wishes of all of them will then be known. It is much to be regretted that nearly every effort to open the free reading rooms in this country has failed. In the event of the votes of the subscribers being taken on the subject, let us hope that there will be a fund of good sense revealed amongst them sufficiently strong to carry the point; and let every man who feels inclined to enter his veto bear in mind, that by throwing open the front door of the Institute on Sundays, one strong measure will be adopted towards closing the back door of the public-houses on the same day. Let him likewise remember that no man can take his seat in that reading room and read the matter there provided for him without learning something, and improving himself to a certain extent. The ultimate result no intelligent man can doubt as "to inform the understanding corrects and enlarges the heart."

Beaufort, May 22nd, 1874.

ROTATION A LAWN AGRICULTURE.

The farmer grows a certain variety of potato year after year, until it fails to produce the same good crops it once did. He sends a few hundreds of miles for new seed of the same variety, and it will at once, and without adding anything to the soil produce as good crops as ever it did. We have heard agriculturists deny the possibility of this, but we think that most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potatoes require only the self-same elements.

There has not been the slightest difference but the change is in the manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brick dust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it. He changed from his horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember, this as a general principle. Nature loves change. There is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best, know that she has laws which seem contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of her most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constant as she generally is, we know she sometimes likes a change.—American Journal.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CLUNES.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

At Clunes on Wednesday, between 1 and 2 o'clock a.m., a large wooden house next the Roman Catholic Church in Bailey street, occupied by Mr. Robert Ellis, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Rudwick, butcher, was burned to the ground, and, what is sadder to relate, three children were burned to ashes in it.

The inquest on the three children burned in Ellis's house was held on Wednesday, when no evidence was obtained as to how the fire originated. The servant slept with the children, and was woken by them. She opened the bedroom door next to the room on fire, and escaped by the window. She left the children to call Mr. Ellis, but he was not at home, and she went back to the window, which had slammed down. She opened the window, but the flames rushed out, and the children were lost.

Mrs. Ellis, who is half-paralyzed, could not get from her room to the children's. The two women went to a neighbour's. Mr. Ellis, who was at an hotel, ran home on the alarm being given, but the house was in flames, and he was too late to save the children, who were burnt to cinders.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but censured the girl for not exerting herself to save the children by first putting them out of the window.—Star.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

The House met at one o'clock this afternoon, when the Speaker read the chair. His Excellency then delivered his opening address as follows:—"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to advice and assistance after the return of the writs for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

"The Education Act—This year entered upon the second phase, when all State-aid with the exception of capitation allowances were withdrawn from denominational schools. It is a matter of rejoicing that a great increase has taken place in children receiving instruction, and my advisers feel warranted in anticipating that the extended accommodation provided will, with the assistance of the compulsory provisions, render more satisfactory results.

"Every effort has been made to press forward the work of railway construction, and within the next few weeks some new lines

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

The formal opening of the Legislative Council took place on Tuesday at noon, the proceedings being opened by Commission, by the Acting-Chief Justice, Sir Redmond Barry, and Mr. Justice Molesworth. There were thirteen members present. The Assembly having been summoned and being in attendance,

Sir Redmond Barry read the warrant from his Excellency for the opening by Commission, and the letters patent granting the warrant were read by the clerk.

Sir Redmond Barry then read a message from his Excellency, declaring that on Wednesday, the 20th, at two o'clock, he would declare to both Houses the reasons for his calling this Parliament together, and desiring the members of the Assembly to elect a Speaker.

The President then took his seat, and the House adjourned until Wednesday, at a quarter to two.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the members of the Legislative Assembly having been summoned to the Council, and his Excellency's warrant for the formal opening of the House read to them, returned, and Sir Redmond Barry took his seat in the Speaker's chair.

The Commission for the opening of the Assembly was then read by the clerk, and the swearing in of members was proceeded with. Hon. members on being sworn took up their positions in the following manner:—

TREASURY BENCH.

Messrs Francis: Messrs Langton

Casey Mackay

Cohen Ramsay

Gillies

GOVERNMENT BENCHES.

Messrs Cameron: Captain MacMahon

Clarke, W. Messrs Munro

Coppin Riddell

Davies Service

Farrell Smith, G. V.

Garratt Walker

Inglis

BELOW THE GANGWAY.

Messrs Barrowes: Messrs Must

Campbell Pope

Carroll Purves

Cope Richardson C.

Crews Smith, W. C.

Everard Smyth

Fraser, S. Sullivan

Hannum Tucker

James Whiteman

Macpherson West

Dr. Madden Wrixon

Moore Young

OPPOSITION BENCHES.

Messrs Berry: Messrs M'Lehlan

Grant O'Grady

Jones

BELOW THE GANGWAY.

Messrs Bent: Sir J. M'Callbell

Clarke, A. T. Messrs MacBain

Connor Mason

Curtain Patterson

Duffy Richardson C.

Fraser, W. Smith, G. V.

Godfrey Smith, J. T.

Hopkins Smith, R. M.

Hunt Stewart

Johnstone Thomas

Lalor Woods

Levien

ABSENT MEMBERS.

Messrs Bayles: Messrs Higinbotham

Dixon Longmore

Kerferd MacDermott

During the ceremony of swearing there were 72 members in the House.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Captain MacMahon was proposed by Mr. Riddell, and seconded by Mr. Jones, both members speaking in eulogistic terms of his ruling last session.

Captain MacMahon returned thanks, and submitted himself to the pleasure of the House. There being no other member proposed, Captain MacMahon was elected, and again returned thanks.

Mr. Francis complimented the Speaker on the high honor which the House had conferred on him, and desired to say that the Government would on all occasions support the chair to which he had been promoted, not only by the respect he was held in as a member, but personally as a gentleman.

Mr. Grant, on the part of the Opposition members of the House added his warm congratulations; and the House adjourned until one o'clock on Wednesday.

will be opened for traffic. Permanent surveys are being made of nearly all those lines, the construction of which was ordered by Parliament last year, and some of these are sufficiently advanced to enable tenders to be invited before the end of June next.

Works for water supply are being prosecuted with energy.

In accordance with a declaration made previous to the prorogation of Parliament, my advisers submitted to the country as a chief question at the general election a proposal for Constitutional reform.

Mr. Kerferd believed that in the mother-country a petition had been sent in against the return of an hon. member in a case of a similar kind.

Mr. Kerferd then rose to move—that there be laid upon the table of this House a return of all appointments of profit made by the present Government, the dates upon which they were made, and the names of the gentlemen appointed.

Mr. Francis said that although the motion had been set down as "unopposed," the Government had not been consulted on the subject.

The motion was then postponed.

Mr. Crews moved—that Mr. B. G. Davies be appointed Chairman of Committees.

In doing so, the hon. member referred to the high qualifications of Mr. Davies for the post, and to his present successful career in the same office.

Mr. Grant seconded the motion.

A division being called for, it at once appeared that a large majority of the House was in favor of the motion.

The call for a division was withdrawn, and the motion was carried.

Mr. B. G. Davies was therefore appointed to the office.

Mr. Francis moved—that Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week, during the present session, be the days on which the Assembly shall meet for the dispatch of business, and that four o'clock be the hour of meeting on each day; and that no fresh business (except the postponement of business on the paper) be called on after eleven o'clock p.m.

Mr. Johnstone, by way of amendment, moved—that the House, should, on Wednesdays, meet at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Lalor supported the amendment, on the ground that it would afford greater facilities for the transaction of private business.

Mr. Langton said it would be impossible for the Ministers properly to attend to their official business if the proposed alteration were carried out.

Mr. Bent thought that the objection was a weak one, as the Government departmental business was transacted chiefly by permanent officers, and would perhaps go on better without the Ministers than with them.

Mr. Jones supported, and Mr. G. P. Smith opposed the amendment.

The House then divided on the question of meeting at half-past two on Wednesday, when there appeared in favor of that amendment 24, and against it 35.

The announcement was received with cheers and laughter. The Ministry were divided on the question—the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General voting with the ayes; and the Minister of Lands, and the Treasurer with the noes.

Mr. Langton having crossed the floor at the last moment.

After an ineffectual attempt to re-open the question on the part of Mr. Bent, the motion was put, merely amended by omitting Friday from the days of meeting.

Mr. G. P. Smith joyously enquired if it was a portion of the "Norwegian system," for the Cabinet to divide as they had just been doing.

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Mr. Wallace, in moving the adoption of the address, said that the Speech contained many important subjects which would require much time to consider.

Mr. Sargood seconded the motion, and said he wished it to be clearly understood that he did not thereby bind himself to agree to the whole of the programme.

Mr. Munro after craving the indulgence of the House, the hon. member said he felt great pleasure in moving the address, because he fully concurred in the views which it expressed.

He praised the working of the Education Act, and thought it was one which was really required by the colony.

The hon. member referred with approbation to the principal topics in the Speech; but on arriving at that portion of it which referred to a re-adjustment of the taxation, he said he trusted this did not mean a return to free-trade, because if so, he certainly should not support it.

(Opposition cheers and laughter.) He believed that protection had proved most advantageous to the country, and he should oppose any attempt to return to free-trade.

In reference to the scheme of Constitutional Reform proposed by Government, he contended that the elections had proved that it was acceptable to the country.

For his own part, he did not care what the scheme was called, so long as it enabled the will of the country to be carried into law.

After some further remarks the hon. member concluded, and sat down amidst much cheering.

Mr. Simon Fraser seconded the motion.

Mr. Grant rose to request that the debate might be adjourned until the next day.

After a slight discussion the request was agreed to by the Chief Secretary, and the debate was adjourned accordingly.

The House adjourned at half-past five o'clock until the next day.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Thursday, Mr. McLellan asked the hon. the Attorney-General if he had considered the circumstances under which a writ was recently issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of St. Kilda, and the circumstances under which the late Attorney-General resigned; and if he is of opinion that the resignation and recent election were in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution Act, the Electoral Act, and other enactments bearing on the question.

Mr. Kerferd, in reply, defended the course taken by the Government in the whole matter by a reference to the Electoral Act, and to what had taken place on previous occasions of a somewhat similar nature.

Mr. McLellan wanted to know, further, whether it was not in the power of any elector of St. Kilda to petition against the return of the late Attorney-General under the circumstances.

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Mr. Lalor supported the amendment, on the ground that it would afford greater facilities for the transaction of private business.

Mr. Langton said it would be impossible for the Ministers properly to attend to their official business if the proposed alteration were carried out.

Mr. Bent thought that the objection was a weak one, as the Government departmental business was transacted chiefly by permanent officers, and would perhaps go on better without the Ministers than with them.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Some of the New South Wales country press advocate petitioning the Queen to recall the Governor if the bushranger Gardiner is released.

A Brisbane telegram states that news from Cloncurry to St. May states that the diggings are looking up. The new rush continues satisfactory and several wells have been sunk, with plenty of water.

The new Conventual Church at the Convent of Mercy, Geelong, will be solemnly dedicated, to-morrow, to the Most Sacred Heart of our Lord.

A Chinaman named Ah Soon (says the Courier) has been arrested at Daylesford on a charge of attempting to murder a man named Oliver by stabbing him at his residence.

An elderly gentleman returning home from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. Said he; "Jack, I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven." "Why didn't you dodge in?" replied Jack irreverently, "you will never get such another chance."

The following tender missive was picked up in the ladies' sitting room of a railroad depot:—"Dear Charles, do you love me as much as you did at a quarter to 12 last night? Say you do, dearest, and it will give me spirit to go down and tackle them old beans left from yesterday." The answer sent was, "Yes; hoist them in, my angel!"

Two criminals were executed on Tuesday morning at the Goulburn Gaol, New South Wales; Hawthorne, for the attempted murder of Mr. Slocombe, and Glover for the murder of Piety. The latter was apparently quite unconcerned as to his fate until the rope was placed round his neck, and he then commenced to struggle violently, but was held until the drop fell. Hawthorne confessed to four murders, including that of young Baxter, near Forbes, while returning home with station stores. Both criminals died instantly.

One of the burglars caught in New South Wales last week is a brother of Sullivan the murderer recently released in New Zealand.

The Intercolonial Match Committee have selected five to form the crew from the brothers Fitzhardinge, the brothers Clarke, and Smith. It is probable the crew will consist of G. Fitzhardinge, R. Clarke, and F. Smith.

One of Hawthorne's victims was Grant, a butcher, near Adelung, reported missing from the Albury district.

IMPOUNDINGS.

LEXTON.—Impounded at LEXTON.—To be sold on 27th May 1874.—Yellow and white spotted heifer, notch in back of ear and in tip of near ear, no visible brand.

T. NICHOLS, Poundkeeper.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, ever prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, and in either case disastrous consequences result. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and when nature will consummate the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred first on the stomach and by it on the system generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sudden changes of temperature, colds, and many other ailments, which, though of shorter duration, on the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, require should immediately be had to counteract the progress of the disease with hot liniment and by subsequent rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, the nervousness of the part will be assuaged, inflammation subdued, and swelling reduced. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedies heretofore discovered have proved so efficacious as the Ointment and Pills for removing gout, rheumatism, and serofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly hereditary.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula, ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficulties of respiration, also pertussis, asthma, and shortness of breath, may, with certainty, be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day, assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and numerous throughout the world that any effort to give an adequately detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficient.

The Ointment is an sovereign remedy if fitly well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whooping Cough Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. Indigestion will be corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and most certain remedy for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

A HOUSE TO LET. Apply, H. P. HENNINGSEN, Stationer, Beaufort.

Notice.

The Undersigned, have authorized Mr. W. E. NICKOLS to Collect my accounts.

GEO. PATIENCE.

Beaufort, May 22nd, 1874.

No. 1 South Richmond Q. M. Co.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Mr. J. COVANS' Victoria Hotel, on FRIDAY Evening, May 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

J. V. BROWN, Secretary.

Beaufort, May 20th, 1874.

For Sale, A NEW WEIGHING-MACHINE, (Avery). Weighing 6 cwt. Apply, PRENTICE'S STORE, Beaufort.

For Sale. FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE and ALLOTMENT in Lawrence-street, opposite Shire Hall, at present occupied by Mr. John Robertson. Apply to W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Commission Agent.

Title—Crown Grant.

Notice. A FANCY FAIR in aid of the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, will be held on BOXING DAY, next, GEORGE WILSON, Hon. Sec.

Firewood. TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd instant, for CUTTING and CARTING FIREWOOD. For particulars apply to RICHARD HUMPHRIES, Beaufort, or JOHN RIEDY, Post Office, Main Road, May 22nd, 1874.

Beaufort Athletic Sports Club. A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at Schary's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, June 3rd, 1874, at 8 p.m.—Business—To receive balance-sheet and auditors' report.

Pigeon Shooting. A PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH will take place on MONDAY, MAY 26th, at R. WAGLER'S Hotel, Sailors' Gully, near Beaufort. A good supply of Pigeons on hand. Arrangements for prizes to be made on the ground. SHOOTING to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1821.—Lowest Rates.—Losses promptly settled in Melbourne. Victorian Branch. Chief Office—4 Queen-street, E. F. YENCHEN, Agent. Agents wanted in localities where the Society is not represented. Applications to be addressed as above.

Beaufort Brass Band. PROMENADE QUADRILLE. WILL BE HELD IN THE GOLDEN AGE CONCERT HALL, On MONDAY, 25th May.

Tickets 3s., to admit Lady and Gentleman, to be had from the Secretaries only, viz.—Messrs. JAS. CATLIE, SARGOOD, TAIT and ROBERTSON.

Dancing to Commence at 8 p.m.

Shire of Ripon. TENDERS addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received at the Shire Office until 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 4th June, 1874, for the following works:—

Contract No. 189.—Making a small piece of Gravelled road, and a flat crossing on the south side of Willox's selection going to Ball's farm.

Contract No. 190.—Making a Flat Crossing and Approaches through the Travalla Creek, on the Lexton road, at Charlton.

Contract No. 191.—Cutting twenty-five chains of Large Drain in the Middle Creek, near Jessop's Farm. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 22nd May, 1874.

Shire of Ripon. NOTICE is hereby given that Proceedings will be taken without further notice against all persons having Unregistered Dogs, or allowing Unregistered Dogs to remain on their premises, unless the same be registered forthwith.

By order, W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Inspector.

Beaufort, 21st May, 1874.

Tenders. TENDERS are invited on behalf of the parties owning the land for CUTTING a CHANSE for draining the Chepstone swamp, 19 chains long, and about 6ft. average depth. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent by 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 4th June.

H. H. JACKSON.

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SOL SMITH'S WHISKER STORY.

There lived in Macon (Georgia) a dandified individual, whom we shall call Jenks. This individual had a tolerably favorable opinion of his personal appearance. His fingers were hooped with rings, and his shirt-bosom was decked with a magnificent breast pin; coat, hat, vest, and boots were made exactly to fit; he wore kid gloves of remarkable whiteness; his hair was oiled and dressed in the latest and best style; and to complete his killing appearance, he sported an enormous pair of Real Whiskers! Of these whiskers, Jenks was as proud as a dog is of her tail when she first discovers she has one. I was sitting one day in a broker's office when Jenks came in to inquire the price of exchange on New York. He was invited to sit down, and a cigar was offered to him. Conversation turning on the subject of buying and selling stocks, a remark was made by a gentleman present that he thought no person should sell out stock in such and such a bank at that time, as it must get better in a few days. 'I will sell anything I've got, if I can make anything on it,' replied Jenks. 'Oh, no,' replied one, 'not anything; you wouldn't sell your whiskers?' A loud laugh followed this chance remark. Jenks immediately answered, 'I would—but who would want them? Any person making the purchase would lose money by the operation, I'm thinking.' 'Well,' I observed, 'I would be willing to take the speculation, if the price could be made reasonable.' 'Oh, I'll sell 'em cheap,' answered Jenks, winking at the gentlemen present. 'What do you call cheap?' I inquired. 'I'll sell 'em for fifty dollars,' Jenks answered, pulling forth a cloud of smoke across the counter, and repeating the wink. 'Well, that is cheap; and you'll sell your whiskers for fifty dollars?' 'I will.' 'Both of them?' 'I'll take them! When can I have them?' 'Any time you choose to call for them.' 'Very well—they're mine. I think I shall double my money on them, at least.' I took a bill of sale as follows:—Received of Sol. Smith fifty dollars in full for my crop of whiskers, to be worn, and taken care of by me, and delivered to him when called for.—J. JENKS. The sum of fifty dollars was paid, and Jenks left the broker's office in high glee flourishing five Central Bank X's and telling all his acquaintances of the great bargain he had made in the sale of his whiskers. The broker and his friends laughed at me for being taken in nicely. 'Never mind,' said I, 'let those laugh that win; I'll make a profit out of those whiskers depend upon it! For a week after this whenever I met Jenks, he asked me when I intended to call for my whiskers. 'I'll let you know when I want them,' was always my answer. 'Take good care of them—oil them occasionally; I shall call for them one of these days.' A splendid ball was to be given. I ascertained that Jenks was to be one of the managers—he being a great ladies' man (on account of his whiskers, I suppose), and it occurred to me that before the ball took place I might as well call for my whiskers. One morning I met Jenks in a barber's shop. He was admiring before a large mirror, and combing up my whiskers at a furious rate. 'Ah! there you are old fellow,' said he, speaking to my reflection through the glass. 'Come for whiskers, I suppose?' 'Oh, no hurry,' I replied, as I sat down for a shave. 'Always ready, you know,' he answered giving a final tie to his cravat. 'Come to think, I said musingly, as the barber began to put the lathe on my face, 'perhaps now would be as good a time as another; you may sit down, and let the barber try his hand at the whiskers.' 'You couldn't wait until to-morrow, could you he asked, hesitatingly. 'There's a ball to-night you know?' 'To be sure there is, and I think you ought to go with a clean face; at all events, I don't see any reason why you should expect to wear my whiskers to that ball; so sit down. He rather sulkily obeyed, and in a few minutes his cheeks were in a perfect storm of lather. The barber flourished his razor, and was about to commence operations when I suddenly changed my mind. 'Stop, Mr. Barber,' I said, 'you needn't shave off those whiskers just yet.' So he quietly put up his razor, while Jenks started up from the chair in something very much resembling a passion. 'This is trifling!' he exclaimed. 'You have claimed your whiskers—take them.' 'I believe a man has a right to do what he likes with his own property,' I remarked, and left Jenks washing his face. At dinner time the conversation turned upon the 'whisker affair. It seems the whole town had got wind of it, and Jenks could not walk the streets without the remark being continually made by the boys—'There's goes the man with old Sol's whiskers! And they had grown to an immense size, for he dared not trim them. In short, I became convinced that Jenks was waiting very impatiently for me to assert my rights in the property. It happened that several of the party were sitting opposite me at dinner who were present when the singular bargain was made, and they all urged me to take the whiskers that very day, and then compel Jenks to go to the ball whiskerless, or stay at home. I agreed with them it was about time to reap my crop, and promised that if they would all meet me at the broker's shop, where the purchase had been made, I would make a call on Jenks that evening after he

had dressed for the ball. All promised to be present at the proposed shaving operation in the broker's office, and I sent for Jenks, and the barber. On the appearance of Jenks, it was evident he was much vexed at the sudden call upon him, and his vexation was certainly not much lessened when he saw the broker's office was filled to overflowing by spectators anxious to behold the "barbarous" proceeding. 'Come, be in a hurry,' he said, as he took a seat, and leaned his head against the counter for support. 'I can't stay here long; several ladies are waiting for me to escort them to the ball.' 'True, very true—you are one of the managers—I recollect. Mr. Barber, don't detain the gentleman—go to work at once.' The lathering was soon over, and with about three strokes of the razor one side of his face was deprived of its ornament. 'Come, come,' said Jenks, 'push ahead—there is no time to be lost—let the gentleman have his whiskers—he is impatient.' 'Not at all,' I replied coolly. 'I'm in no sort of a hurry myself—and now I think of it, as your time must be precious at this particular time, several ladies being in waiting for you to escort them to the ball, I believe I'll not take the other whisker to-night.' A loud laugh from the bystanders, and a glance in the mirror, caused Jenks to open his eyes to the ludicrous appearance he cut with a single whisker, and he began to insist upon my taking the whole of my property. But all wouldn't do. I had a right to take it when I chose; I was not obliged to take it all at once; and I chose to take but half at that particular period—indeed, I then intimated to him very plainly that I was not going to be a very hard creditor; and that if he behaved himself, perhaps I should never call for the balance of what he owed me! When Jenks became convinced I was determined not to take the remaining whisker, he began, amidst the loudly-expressed mirth of the crowd, to propose terms of compromise—first offering me ten dollars, then twenty, thirty, forty, fifty to take off the remaining whisker. I said, firmly, 'My dear sir, there is no use of talking; I insist on you wearing that whisker for me for a month or two.' 'What will you take for the whiskers?' he at length asked. 'Won't you sell them back to me?' 'Oh,' replied I, 'now you begin to talk as a business man should. Yes, I bought them on speculation—I'll sell them, if I can obtain a good price.' 'What is your price?' 'One hundred dollars, must double my money.' 'Nothing less?' 'Not a farthing less, and I'm not anxious to sell even at that price.' 'Well, I'll take them,' he groaned, 'there's your money, and here, barber, shave off this infernal whisker in less than no time—I shall be late at the ball.'

GENERAL NEWS.

A gossiping correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, writing from Christchurch says:—"I am not given as a rule to present ecclesiastical matters to the public from a ludicrous point of view, but a scene occurred here the other Sunday in a "fashionable" church which I cannot help recording. A very stout gentleman—a very respectable member of society, and a retired wholesale and retail crockery merchant—named L—, had taken his seat with all due decorum. But his equanimity was somewhat disturbed upon finding that the owner of a toy and fancy shop—Mrs. A—e—a dear old lady whose rotundity was equally disproportioned with his own, was coming up the aisle, and had to pass him to reach her own seat, being also wedged in that all he could do was to rise. The lady tried to pass, but her efforts were unavailing. In fact affairs had come to such a crisis that an actual dead lock ensued. The situation was most distressing, inasmuch as everybody but the hero and heroine were sitting down, and the tittering was quite audacious. At length, by dint of more than one terrible struggle, a passage was effected, and the lady reached her seat, after the most painful exhibition that was ever witnessed in a place of worship.

The *Kyneton Observer* understands that "gastro-enteric or typhoid fever is prevalent in Kyneton. Two patients have been reported as being under the care of a local practitioner, but we have heard of no other cases. The medical gentleman in question considers that the prevalence of fever is due to atmospheric causes, although local malaria from uncleanness no doubt tends to introduce and aggravate it."

A large population is settling down (says the *Gipps Land Times*) on the agricultural land along the line of the Gipps Land railway, and at the present rate of progress all that is available will shortly be taken up. Within the past few months some thousands of acres have been applied for, and it is worthy of note that many of those anxious to secure blocks are engaged in business in Melbourne, and intend to erect villa residences when the railway is completed, and lay out a large amount of money upon the land. As this means employment of labor, and employment of labor means increased prosperity not only to the district, but to the colony generally, we record the fact with pleasure.

Mr. Thomas Meagher, father of Mr. Francis Meagher, died recently, at Bray, Ireland. The deceased gentleman was a colleague of Daniel O'Connell in the representation of Waterford.

An American journal thus remonstrates with the worthless persons who systematically read newspapers, which other people have paid for—We suppose there must be at the most modest calculation, between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons in this vicinity who get newspaper reading for nothing, including the unsocial individuals who steal papers from other people's doors or borrow from their neighbours or loaf around where a newspaper is subscribed for and paid for, and monopolize it to the exclusion of the rightful owner. We have had several subscribers stop their subscription, for no fault of our carriers, as they admitted, in non-delivery, but because their papers, after delivery, were taken by some individual, ashort of conscience as of cash, who would take possession of it. Thus, a newspaper which ought to be well supported by a community for the general good it does to that community, is made to support the town, in a measure—that is, it is expected to live without resources, and to advertise the life and business of a metropolitan standard of excellence. An individual should blush to read a paper habitually another person pays for. There are too many such people who read papers which they do not pay for, and this is for their eyes especially, with the purpose of searing their conscience, if they have any.

The Beer of the Future.—At the rooms of the Society of Arts, London, Dr. Graham delivered a lecture on this somewhat ambitious subject, but it chiefly consisted of a technical exposition of the various components of ales and beers, the materials employed in their manufacture, and the different processes of brewing, with some suggestions for their improvement. On the question of adulteration he expressed the consoling opinion that there had been a great deal of exaggeration, and that for the most part the only adulteration resorted to was the introduction of the harmless fluid with which dairymen were not unacquainted—water. He strongly advocated the use of raw grain in brewing, and as that was forbidden he suggested that there should be an alteration of the law on the subject. He thought that until the way of collecting the malt tax was changed they would not have a proper mode of mashing, mashing, or fermentation, because at present they were deprived of the great advantages which would result from the perfect freedom in the use of what-ever materials and processes they thought best. What was wanted was a cheap, wholesome, generous, thirst-quenching, and non-intoxicating beverage, of which all could freely partake as the Germans of theirs—a beverage "just enough to keep up conversation, but not strong enough to stop our drinking more." In the event of no alteration being made in the malt tax he said that much might still be done by brewers towards a great mashing of the materials now at their command, and he suggested, with that view, the establishment of a brewer's society on the model of other scientific societies, for the advancement of the art of brewing. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Graham for the series of lectures he had given, of which this was the concluding one.

The *Journal de Calais* relates that one evening last week a respectable inhabitant of Montdidier, in the department of the Somme, upon returning home, found his house door fastened against him. Fearing that some thieves had entered during the absence of himself and daughter, he sought the assistance of a neighbor, and obtained admission by the back of the house. Upon entering his daughter's room he was startled to perceive a man lying on the bed, and on approaching he found it was a corpse. It appeared that a young man who had fallen in love with the daughter, but whose addresses were discouraged, had carried out a threat that he would kill himself if she remained obstinate. He had made his way into the house, dressed himself, laid down on the bed, and then blown out his brains.

A widow called Delan, 45, ragdealer at Braine-le-Comte, in the Belgian province of Hainaut, has been sentenced to death on 20 counts of poisoning, the wretched woman pleaded guilty in one of the cases, but the jury found her guilty of one more, and dismissed the remainder. The sentence decides that she shall be guillotined on one of the squares of Mons. The culprit seemed to be much affected by the verdict, and pretended to sob convulsively, but after being removed she laughed heartily and cracked jokes with the goliards.

The *China Mail* reports that a dreadful sentence had been passed at Yeddo on a woman who committed the murder of her husband, and married his brother, the murderer—viz, that of being torn to pieces by bullocks. The man is to be crucified, and then tortured with spear wounds.

The *New York Tribune* says:—"The Temperance crusade in Ohio is gaining in intensity and force. The women who have been sweeping the whisky shops of smaller towns with their besom of destruction are turning their attention to the more populous centres. The cities, it is thought, will try the faith and nerve of these ardent apostles of the new dispensation. But their success so far has been unexampled. No such widespread and fervent revival of religion and temperance as this has been witnessed of late in any part of the United States. The cause commands the sympathy of vast multitudes; if the effects of the crusade are permanent it may well take its place among the notable reforms of modern times."

The latest revelation (says the *Clunes Guardian*) with which the *Marjborough Advertiser* has been favored is that, for a man "to look on any woman with admiration, even should the world call that woman his 'wife,' is a breach of the seventh and all other commandments, including that against murder." The inspired editor of our contemporary is very ungentle. Still if he has no admiration for his wife, the ladies will hardly thank him for forbidding other men to admire their wives, "on pain of being murderers." The "Gospel, according to Smith," will never convert the fair sex if it teaches such dismal doctrines. Not long since, the same authority informed his readers that "the Devil, the clergy, and the women were the cause of all the evil in the world."

Contrasting Stawell with well-lighted Ararat, the *News* says:—"It is almost a wonder the gartners, who have recently crowded Sydney, never thought of paying Stawell a visit. No other town in the colony of similar pretensions, affords so excellent a field for their enterprise."

Scarlet fever has broken out at St. Arnaud, and the common school there has been closed in consequence on the recommendation of Dr. Brisbane. Six or seven of the pupils are laid up with this disease, and several with typhoid fever.

The *North Wales Chronicle* has the following:—"On the first night of the present year poor woman, the wife of a laborer in the village of Aber, near Bangor, was delivered of twins. The first was born during the closing hour of the old year, and the second an hour or so after the opening of the new year. The peculiarity of this little interesting and double event, therefore, is that the twins were not born in the same year, the same month, nor the same day—an enigma which would pose a good many acute people to satisfactorily solve."

An extraordinary outrage (says the *Liverpool Post*) was committed on Tuesday at a village called Harwood, near Bolton. A boy named James Roscrow, aged 16 years, employed at Fairwood bleachworks, was proceeding to his work, about six o'clock, and upon crossing the moor a strange man called out to him to come back. The boy however, feeling afraid, ran off, but he was followed and overtaken by the man, who threw him to the ground, and drawing a knife out of his waistcoat pocket, cut the boy's throat, inflicting a wound two inches in length. Struggling out of the fellow's clutches, the boy again ran off, the man shouting to him, "Come back, and I'll put a rag on." The boy was conveyed to the house of his father, Raulob Roscrow, stone finisher, Harwood, where the wound was stitched by Mr. Smith, surgeon. Fatal consequences are not anticipated. The man escaped.

Permission has been accorded to the Church of England Temperance society to visit the various garrisons at home with a view to reclaiming the intemperate in the army and promoting temperance among the troops.

It was fully anticipated by the authorities that the first shipment of the Martini-Henry rifles, with which the volunteers are to be armed in future, would have arrived here about June. A despatch has, however, been received from the Agent-general, in which he states that he will not be able to ship the rifles as early as he expected. He states, however, that they will arrive in Melbourne in time for use at the intercolonial rifle matches in November next.

At the Lambeth police-court, lately, a man named Adams, who carried on the business of a greengrocer in High street, Peckham, was convicted of having sold beer by retail without a licence, and was fined £20, and costs.

At the Warwickshire assizes, on Monday, Glossop Margerrison, over 60 years of age, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for intimidating a voter at the last municipal election at Birmingham. Prisoner had threatened certain persons that if they voted for the Liberals he would raise their rents.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

Circulates in the following districts:—Beaufort, Carngham, Stockyard Hill, Main Lead, Charlton, Waterloo, Banagar, Middle Creek, Shildley, Skipton, Lake Goldsmith, Trawalla, Sailors' Gally, Lillirie, Burnumbett, and Streatham.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Ball Tickets and Programmes Address and Business Cards Mining Scrip, Reports, &c. Pamphlets, Circulars, Billheads Posters, Draper's Handbills Catalogues, Delivery Books Souces and Dinner Tickets &c., &c., &c. PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, AT MELBOURNE PRICES. Office: New Street, Beaufort.

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD Family Medicines.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, its action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated surfaces.

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of childhood, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthening the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing cure for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has most excellent tonic properties, which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, known all the world over as a mild, prompt, and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaint, and all Bilious Affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, and Diseases of the Skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the colonies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: W. FORD AND CO., 67 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

No family or person should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable fame throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure, and the system is left in a healthy and vigorous condition with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Obtain Life. Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficent effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitution—Bad Health. In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient susceptible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means had proved unsuccessful.

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purgation of the blood.

Coughs and Colds.

This purifying and regulating medicine should be had recourse to during cold, chronic cough, and wet weather. It is the best cure for hoarseness, sore throats, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma; and an infallible remedy for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation, indeed as a family medicine, there are few so invaluable for relieving such ailments of young and old of both sexes.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

- Ague, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalding of the Urine, Scalding of the Skin, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Female Irregularities, The Dolorous, Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots. The smallest Box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula, ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficulties of respiration, also palpitation, stitches and shortness of breath, may, with certainty, be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day, assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Diseases of the Skin.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due absorption with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence specially and effectually it ensures a cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. This invaluable ointment has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. Some need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in cold weather, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed directions affixed to each Pot. All stiff-joints and points are resolvable in the same manner.

Piles, Fistulas, and Excoriations.

The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequately detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficient.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever this Ointment has been more used it has established a free and healthy circulation in the parts affected, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

- Bad Legs, Skin Diseases, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Contracted Feet, Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Hemorrhoids, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Sore Nipples, Scalds, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Swellings, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds.

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Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Nervousness, Debility, Loss of Power, Spermatorrhoea, Indiscretions of Early Youth, Syphilitic Diseases.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to cure except the progress of the disease.

DR. L. L. SMITH

HAS devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously, in England, he was the pupil and practical assistant of the celebrated Dr. M. T. Carter, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession. Dr. L. L. SMITH hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this country of his profession; that others advertising as unqualified, and obtaining money under false pretences, are obtaining money under false pretences. Dr. L. L. SMITH also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escapes with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal. Dr. L. L. SMITH has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filled with despair, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world. Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr. SMITH'S control. When will the public understand that it is in their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harm and prey upon their pockets and health? Dr. L. L. SMITH has always stated that to warn the public of these quackeries is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of debility, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth and blood-poisoning from diseases previously contracted. Dr. L. L. SMITH invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of practice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice, should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE, Opposite the Melbourne Club, (Late the residence of the Governor. Private Entrance is in Stephen street south.)

DR. L. L. SMITH'S CONSULTATION FEE BY LETTER £1.

Medicine forwarded and packed so as to avoid observation, to all parts of Australia, &c.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him. Printed and published by HENRY HAWES for the Proprietors of the Riponshire Advocate, at the office, New Street, Beaufort, county of Ripon, colony of Victoria.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

NO. 3]

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY MAY 30, 1874.

[PRICE SIXPENCE

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Contains a complete summary of local and general news for the week.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

New subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper.

Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current quarter.

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor; and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors.

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted Missing Friends, For Sale, Heralds, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted for two shillings and sixpence.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion.

Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for one of two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

Business and double column advertisements, if ordered for extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

TIME TABLE.

From Ballarat to Melbourne.

LEAVE
Ballarat 6.25 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 3.45 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
Ballarat East 6.27 a.m., 11.47 p.m., 7.12 p.m.
Warrnambool 6.41 a.m., 12.4 p.m., 7.29 p.m.
Buninyong 6.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 7.40 p.m.
Lal Lal 7.2 a.m., 12.22 p.m., 7.47 p.m.
Elaine 12.37 p.m., 8.2 p.m.
Meredith 7.31 a.m., 12.51 p.m., 8.16 p.m.
Leigh Road 8.3 a.m., 1.22 p.m., 8.47 p.m.

ARRIVE
In Geelong 8.31 a.m., 1.51 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.10 p.m.
Werrisbee 9.45 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 8.42 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Melbourne 10.35 a.m., 3.55 p.m., 9.42 p.m., 11.20 p.m.
Note—The 7.19 p.m. train from Ballarat, stop at the smaller stations only when required to take up or set down passengers.

From Melbourne to Ballarat.

LEAVE
Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 4.16 p.m., 7 p.m.
Geelong 8.31 a.m., 1.31 p.m., 7 p.m., 9.1 p.m.
Meredith 9.31 a.m., 2.31 p.m., 10.4 p.m.
Elaine 2.46 p.m., 10.18 p.m.
Lal Lal 10.30 a.m., 3.3 p.m., 10.33 p.m.
Buninyong 10.10 a.m., 3.10 p.m., 10.49 p.m.
Warrnambool 10.21 a.m., 3.21 p.m., 10.51 p.m.

ARRIVE
Ballarat East at 10.28 a.m., 3.28 p.m., 10.58 p.m.
Ballarat at 10.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.
Take Notice—The 7 p.m. train from Melbourne stops at the smaller stations only if required to take up or set down passengers.

ORDINARY FARE

FIRST CLASS		Ballarat to	
Buninyong	1s. 3d. single	1s. 6d. do	2s. 6d. do
Lal Lal	1s. 6d. do	2s. 6d. do	4s. 6d. do
Meredith and Steiglitz	2s. 6d. do	4s. 6d. do	9s. 6d. do
Geelong	3s. 6d. do	6s. 6d. do	16s. 0d. do
Melbourne	11s. 0d. do	11s. 0d. do	44s. 0d. do
Children under Four Years old, Free; above Four and under Twelve Years, half-fare.			

Trains stop at Geelong ten minutes for refreshments. No Sunday Trains run on the Ballarat Line of Railway.

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TELEGRAPH LINE

ROYAL MAIL

COACHES.

LEAVE THE

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

With punctuality and despatch, For Ararat, Stawell, Horsham, and Dimboola, every Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 4.30 a.m. and for Ararat and Stawell daily (Sunday excepted), at 10 a.m.

For Ballarat, daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 12 midnight.

For Ballarat, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12.30 noon.

For Ballarat and Ararat, every Sunday, at 11 a.m.

Very information can be obtained at the Booking Office.

Parcels carried at cheap rates.

ROBERTSON, WAGNER, & CO., Proprietors.

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COBB AND CO.—BALLARAT TO BEAUFORT,

ACCOMMODATION COACH.

COBB and Co. will despatch a coach to Beaufort daily (Sundays excepted) at 3.45 p.m. Returning leaving Beaufort at 7 a.m.

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GOBB'S ROYAL MAIL LINE OF

COACHES

LEAVE their Ballarat Coaching Office, southwest corner of turt and Lyndal streets, as under:

Ararat, Pleasant Creek, and Horsham, Royal Mail Coach.

To Burrenbeet on Monday

To Burrenbeet on Tuesday

To Beaufort do

To Bunngor do

To Ararat do

To Great Western do

To Pleasant Creek do

To Glenorchy do

To Ashens do

To Longmoung do

To Horsham do

DAY COACH

To Burrenbeet 6 a.m.

To Beaufort do

To Bunngor do

To Ararat do

To Great Western do

To Pleasant Creek do

To Glenorchy do

To Ashens do

To Longmoung do

To Horsham do

ROBERTSON, WAGNER, and Co., Proprietors.

Daylesford and Malmesbury Road.

(Daily, Sunday excepted.)

On the arrival of the first train from Melbourne.

Ballarat to Creswick 10.30 a.m.

Ballarat to Mount Prospect do

Ballarat to Deep Creek (Jim Crow) do

Ballarat to Daylesford do

Ballarat to Coomoora do

Ballarat to Dyers do

Ballarat to Glenlyon do

Ballarat to Geranium do

Ballarat to Kyneton road do

Ballarat to Malmsbury do

ROBERTSON, WAGNER, and Co., Proprietors.

Maryborough and Dunolly Road.

(Daily, Saturday excepted.)

Ballarat to Creswick, 12 night

Ballarat to Clunes 12 night

Do 1 p.m.

Ballarat to Ascot (Coghill's Creek) 1 p.m.

Ballarat to Talbot (Back Creek) 12 night

Do 1 p.m.

Ballarat to Ambros (Daisy Hill) 12 night

Ballarat to Maryborough do

Ballarat to Dunolly do

Ballarat to Smoky Creek (Tarangulla) do

Ballarat to Ingelwood do

Ballarat to St. Arnaud (New Bendigo) do

MPHEE and Co., Proprietors.

Hamilton Road Daily.

Ballarat to Smythesdale, 12 night (Saturdays excepted)

Ballarat to Linton do

Ballarat to Skipton do

Ballarat to Streetham do

Ballarat to Lake Bolac do

Ballarat to Wickliff do

Ballarat to Mail Tent do

Ballarat to Dunkeld do

Ballarat to Hamilton do

COBB and COMPANY will not hold themselves responsible for any Parcels or Luggage exceeding in value the sum of ten pounds sterling (£10), unless the same shall have been booked and value declared. 14lb of luggage allowed each passenger at his own risk.

Parcels will not be forwarded unless the carriage is pre-paid.

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E. J. BRAYTON, Agent.

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Cabinet Maker, Turner, Upholsterer, and Undertaker.

W. B. takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has opened the above premises, next Mr. P. De Bacco's for the sale of Colonial-made and Imported Furniture, Palliasses, Mattresses, Bedding, and other Household requisites, at the Lowest Possible Prices for Cash.

Order in Coffin Furniture, Window Glass, &c., made supplied at Melbourne prices.

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HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and the surrounding district, that he has

Commenced Business

In the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. PATIENCE, and trusts by strict attention to business, and executing work in first-class style, combined with moderate charges to merit a fair share of public patronage.

GEO. WILSON

BEGS to thank the inhabitants of Beaufort and the surrounding district for the patronage he has received since Commencing Business, and trusts to merit a continuance of same.

G. W. has on hand a few copies of FOX'S "WORKING MAN'S BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH," also the most of his herbs, powders, &c.

The following along with nearly all PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS may be obtained, Norris' Condition Syrup, Phosphated Baking Powder, Knave's Pills and Ointment, Worm Nuts, Bloor's Food, Bowen's Sago, Swiss Milk, Bath Sponge, Essence of Lemon in bulk, Lotion of Iron combined with Cod Liver Oil as lately recommended for Phthisis, Aleck's Porous Plaster in sheets, Fir Wool Oil, &c., &c.

Beaufort, May, 1st, 1874.

Guthrie, Bullock & Co.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

WOOL BROKERS,

WILL advance liberally on the ensuing Crop of Wool, whether for Sale or Shipment on owner's account. No Commission charged on Wool Advances.

Orders for Building Materials, Wood Packs, Fencing Wire, Galvanized and Corrugated Iron, and General Station Stores attended to, and supplied at moderate rates.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE held of wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Kangaroo Skins, Tallow, &c., with regular and prompt accounts and remittances.

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LONDON AGENCY.

THE Riponshire Advocate may be read gratuitously in London, at the News Rooms of Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

F. R. Scharp,

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NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

GEORGE ISON,

Tailor and Woollen Draper,

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

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World-fam'd Blood Mixture.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrophula, Scurfy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores

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Cures Scurvy Sores

Cures Cancerous Ulcers

Commercial.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Messrs. Gray and Osborne Report.—Business has worn a more satisfactory aspect during the last few days, thanks to the improved weather. Wheat is in good demand at 6s. 4d., holders generally refusing to quit. Oats are firmer, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. being obtainable for good samples. Cape barley and peas have also stiffened owing to the rise in oats; prices, 4s. 11d. to 5s. and 5s. 10d. to 6s. respectively. English barley sells fairly at 5s. 6d. to 6s. Carrots are in request at £2. Potatoes are worth from £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. Rye-grass seed, Victorian, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. New Zealand, 6s. 6d. Manger hay in fair request at £4 15s. to £5 5s. Chaffing sorts sell freely, £3 10s. to £4 15s. Straw, £1 12s. 6d. to £2 5s.—May 27, 1874.

Messrs. Everingham, Greenfield, and Co. Report.

The market has not been over-supplied with produce during the portion of the week the market has been open, and we have no new feature to report. Wheat is steady at late rates, but the actual amount of business doing is extremely limited. We continue to quote 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. for best milling. Oats are scarce, and the advance established last week is fully maintained, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. being the ruling price. Barley, especially Cape, is still selling freely at 5s.; English, 5s. 6d. to 6s. Peas are only occasionally offered at 5s. 9d., with enquiries at that figure. Hay has been rather scarce; especially shewers, which have been sold at from £3 15s. to £4 5s.; manger, £4 10s. to £5 5s. Straw, 35s. to 45s. Potatoes have been in full supply at £2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.—May 27, 1874.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Very little produce found its way into market last week. Oats have been scarce, and a higher figure has been given for small lots for present use. There have been few potatoes coming forward. Prices may be quoted as follows:—Wheat, 5s. 9d. per bushel; oats, 6s. to 6s. 2d. per bushel; pollard, 2s. per bushel; bran, 1s. 10d. per bushel; barley, none; flour, £14 10s. to £15 per ton; potatoes, £5 per ton; manger hay, £6 to £6 5s. per ton; chaff, 5s. 6d. per cwt.—Advertiser.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—The supply this week was 492 head, including prime drifts from the runs of Messrs. J. and P. Manifold and the Hon. Niel Black. The attendance was confined to the local trade, and sales opened at about 10s. a head below last week's high rates, easing quite another 10s. before the close of the market. Quotations:—Prime pen bullocks, 2 to £15 5s.; good do., £10 10s. to £12; medium, £8 10s. to £9 10s.; inferior, from £7. Fat Calves.—35 in, mostly good and prime, and they sold well. Best to 61s.; second to 50s.; medium to 30s. Fat Sheep.—The number penned for this week's market was 5865, consisting chiefly of second-class hutton, with a small proportion of good and prime, the best being some cross-breeds from Eyller and Dreite. There was about the usual attendance, but sales were less animated than last week, and prices ruled 6d. to 1s. lower. 1500 inferior sheep were turned out unsold. Quotations:—Prime cross-bred wethers, heavy weights, 18s. to 23s. 9d.; good do., 15s. to 16s. 6d.; prime ewes, 15s. to 16s.; good do., 11s. 6d. to 13s.; best merino wethers, light weights, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; second, 10s. to 11s.; inferior, 7s. to 8s. Store Sheep.—There is a scarcity of good stock, which, with the high prices asked as compared with that of fat sheep, makes sales difficult to effect.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. Buckland and Burnett Report.—Sheepskins.—There was a moderate attendance of the trade, and prices were firm at last week's rates, in some instances a slight advance being obtainable. We sold a large quantity of skins at from 43d. to 48d. for best, 30d. to 36d. for medium, others in proportion. Hides.—A good demand, those offered by us being all well taken off, and consequently bringing from 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d. for wet salted. Calfskins brought from 6 1/2d. to 7 1/4d., according to condition.—May 27th.

Messrs. Guthrie, Bullock, and Co. Report.

There was a fair attendance of buyers and others interested at the various sales, and competition animated; for first-class skins we noticed prices were inclined to harden, but for inferior and ill-conditioned sorts there was no change in value. Sheepskins.—We sold butchers' merino wether skins at 40d. to 47d.; cross-breds, 48d.; lambskins, 18d. to 47d.; half-woolled station sorts, at 4d. to 6 1/2d. per lb., or 12d. to 21d. each. Hides advanced slightly upon last week's quotations. Sales:—Green hides, 4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d.; wet salted, at 5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d.; good conditioned do., to 6 1/2d.; kip, 6d. to 6 1/2d.; calfskins, 8d. Every lot cleared out. Tallow.—We sold a small shipment of mixed tallow in pipes at current rates; rough fat, 2 1/2d. per lb. Kangaroo skins maintain last quotations.—May 27th.—Star.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the suddenness of the late dissolution, Mr. Smollett said that Mr. Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem, which was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, charged Mr. Smollett with a lack of decency and manliness and then immediately left the House.

Dr. Kennedy put in his application for a new trial in the Tichborne case on the grounds of the Chief Justice's misdirection to the jury and interference in testimony, and that the verdict was contrary to evidence.

It is the unanimous opinion of financiers that President Grant's veto of the Financial Bill will prove beneficial to American credit, and they applaud his action in the matter. Paris reports a similar reception of the veto. The London Post says that President Grant has once more saved his country, and deserves the applause of the nation as much as he did for his success at Vicksburg.

Courts.

County Court, Beaufort June 8
Court of Mines, Beaufort June 8
General Sessions, Ararat June 19

THE Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

In our last we stated in the report of the meeting of the Committee of the Mechanics that Mr. Close had been appointed to take charge of the Library in place of Mr. Fleming whose illness prevented him to attend to his duties. We have since been informed that Mr. Fleming's failing health is the cause of old age, and that he left here on Thursday with the view of getting admitted into the Benevolent Asylum. Mr. Fleming is 94 years of age, and has seen a great many changes during his life, having been in active service as a man-of-war sailor during the earlier part of his life. Messrs. Tompkins and Cameron, contractors for the second section of the Ballarat and Ararat Railway, have during the week, received nine trucks for the purpose of conveying ballast down the line. They are pushing other portions of their works on rapidly.

Mr. Jennings, J.P. attended at the look-up on Monday and disposed of the following cases:—James Hoskins, charged with assaulting Constable Egan, and damaging his uniform, was fined 40s. or one week's imprisonment for the first offence, and 20s. or 48 hours' imprisonment for the second offence. Three men who had imbibed rather too freely, were dealt with in the usual manner.

Publication received.—Hansard. Richmond Quartz Mining Company, Waterloo.—The directors of this company have made terms for the letting of the mine on tribute for 18 months. Tribute to pay the following per centage out of the gross yield of the gold obtained. Under 3 dwt. to the ton, 2 1/2 per cent.; 3 dwt. to 6 dwt., 10 per cent.; 6 dwt. to 10 dwt., 12 1/2 per cent.; 10 dwt. to 15 dwt., 15 per cent.; 15 dwt. to 20 dwt., 20 per cent.; any yields in excess of 20 dwt., 50 per cent.; over and above such excess together with 20 per cent. up to the rate per ton. The usual conditions in regard to progressive works, maintenance of machinery, etc., by tributors to be adhered to.

Cheques for the following are lying at Receipt and Pay office, Ararat:—Beaufort Agricultural Society, J. A. Braddon, G. Bell, T. Bell, J. Crossley (2), J. Fay, H. Hountray, W. Jones, E. Keith, W. Martin, R. Moore, E. Macghee, J. Pyle, C. Smith, W. Wyatt, J. F. Waltham. The following mining lease will be granted on expiry of one month.—No. 767, J. Nettleton and others, Victoria Quartz Mining Company, 24a, 2r, 3p., Ben Nevis.

It is with great pleasure that we notice the many improvements that are taking place, we might say daily, in our midst. One of the most noticeable is the opening of the Iron Store in Neill-street, by Mr. B. Moore. The store has undergone a thorough renovation, and is now open as a drapery and general store. The extensive back premises will allow Mr. Moore ample room for carrying on his business as a timber merchant. We must congratulate the spirited proprietor on his good fortune in having secured one of the most valuable business sites in the town. We wish him every success with his venture.

The Queen's birthday falling on a Sunday, Monday was observed as a holiday, during the day a cricket match was held on the Beaufort cricket ground, between the married and single members of the club. In the evening the juvenile portion of the community did not fail to let the gay pass over without some manifestation of their loyalty. On the hills in the vicinity of the town, bonfires could be seen in every direction, while the crackling of the fireworks could be heard at intervals of every few minutes.

We are glad to notice that a new industry is about to be opened up in the district, consequent on the extension of the railway to Beaufort. We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column requiring immediately men to cut and cart firewood to the Beaufort railway station. We are in a position to state that Mr. Riely has contracted to supply the principal wood merchants in Ballarat, and that he is well supported in his undertaking by one of our leading firms.

A general meeting of the Alliance Q. M. Company will be held at the Beaufort Hotel, on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

A tea meeting and sacred concert will take place in the Primitive Methodist church on Monday next. The programme will consist of anthems and recitations, etc. The proceeds will be in aid of the Organ Fund. W. G. Thomas, Esq. will preside.

A meeting of the Athletic Club will be held at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening next at the Beaufort Hotel, for the consideration of important business.

A meeting of the Progress Tont, I. O. R. will be held at Bro W. C. Thomas's house on Wednesday next.

The first prosecution in the Ballarat district under the 13th section of the Education Act against parents for neglecting to send their children to school, took place on Thursday, last, at the Town Police-court. In each of the cases heard, the bench fined the defendants 5s. and 5s. cost. The excuses given were that the children were temporarily indisposed, and that they played the truant, but the bench held that the excuses were not sufficient. Mr. Gaynt remarked that the fines were only nominal as the offences were the first, but next time heavier fines would be inflicted.

Mr. Longmore the member for this district appeared in the new Assembly for the first time on Tuesday night, having been unable to attend previously, through being absent in Sydney. Mr. Longmore took his seat on the front Opposition benches.

Chinese labor has been introduced in Ballarat East in the shape of skilled carpenters, carvers, &c. Tenders were advertised the other day for fitting up a shop in Bridge street, to be used as a restaurant, and a party of Chinamen, being the lowest tenderers, secured the job. They are now busily engaged at the work, next to Mr. Joseph's fishmonger's shop.—Star.

The Carngham correspondent of the Star writes as follows:—"The board expected to investigate the case affecting Mr. G. Gill, late head teacher, Snake Valley School Carngham, has not yet sat. I hear that one of the justices in the Smythesdale district has been requested by the Education Department to sit as a member of the board. There is a feeling at Carngham on the part of some intelligent men who have no undue sympathy with Mr. Gill in the matter, that the Board of Education, in dismissing him before the case was dealt with by a properly constituted board, has given him a sort of Jodburgh justice. It must be remembered, however, that this expression of opinion is entirely apart from all consideration as to the case itself. There was a wide-spread rumor to the effect that Mr. Gill was about to hold a public meeting on the subject in the Mechanics' Institute, but, as yet, nothing has transpired in that shape. The school is being carried on by Mr. Bartlett and assistants."

Correspondence.

RAMBLING REMARKS.

By "RIPON."

I hope my selectors of last Saturday have arrived safe at their journey's end, and that they have got comfortably housed in some "habitable dwelling." I have not seen any since, but I notice a piece of news bearing somewhat upon the selector's interest. It is the fact that the great Sir John O'Shanassy, instead of being one of the chief movers for the proposed Denitiquin and Moama Railway, is quite opposed to the scheme. Although I cannot say much for his motive, I certainly do not admire the wisdom he displays in this matter. He knows well that a railway would have the effect of inducing great numbers of Joachims to settle on that large tract of fine country of which he has so long held the monopoly. Probably, he also sees that those men may not only have the impudence to try to live, but may become sufficiently strong to send undesirable men into the N.S.W. Parliament. The exposure, by the Age, of his dealings in the Joachim case, was sufficient to make Kilmore slam the door of Parliament in his face; and now, invading his squatting territory, the selectors tread on his tenderest corn.

"Why don't the gents propose?" is a question often anxiously asked, and recently we were favored with a good lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," in which a hint was given to those who might be backward in coming forward. But I believe the severest lecture ever read to our bachelors was on the cricket field last Monday. The defeat of "the single" was so complete, and the superiority of "the married" was in every respect so evident, that the bachelors will surely never attempt a return match. It is thought that this match will be allowed to settle the matter, and that the defeated will apply themselves to a kind of match-making in which they are likely to be more successful. I see that in the matter of cricket we are in danger of being left behind by Sandhurst and Steiglitz. In each of these places they have had a young ladies' match. Could we not wind up the season with a match to suit the times—married women against the single? A charge could be made at the gates for my benefit.

I am not going to disturb you by talking about fluky mutton, but I want to know whether our butchers have reduced the price of meat. I am afraid they have not. I ask the question because I notice that the butchers of Geelong have taken off a penny a pound, and as rents are not much dearer in this district, I thought we might also have a good frizzle in our pan at a reduced expenditure. This leads me quite naturally to inquire if the Beaufort prices generally are the cheapest in the colony. I have been almost inclined to doubt it. One of two things is certain, either this is not the cheapest market in the colony, or we have a lot of buyers naturally given to growling. For in my rambles I have met with a great many persons actually saying that prices are high. I even heard a

man who has a large family, mutter something about "revenge when the railway was opened," whatever he meant by that. If he meant that he would try the Ballarat market, let me advise him and all others who want an excuse to get a new ride, not to start off at once, for I have an idea that when the railway opens our prices will be so low as to "defy competition."

It is supposed by some that the opening of the railway will have the effect of making us all move faster in every way. But there is one man not thirty miles from here, who would refuse to be "hurried" even by the steam engine. They are not making a line out to him yet. I suppose they know it is no use. His coolness may be imagined from the following:—A young lady who was soon to be made a happy bride went to our hero's establishment to purchase the drapery required for the occasion. The merchant, who had just finished serving a friend of mine, turned to the new customer, and said with the greatest composure, "Will you just wait a leetle vile till I take my lunch." He was the only draper in the township.

Parliament had not long opened before some of the members took the opportunity of displaying their different gifts. Mr. Bent, for instance, exhibited his peculiar powers and made a decided impression. The brilliant part of his speech was where he addressed the Minister of Lands in other terms than "hon. member," and where he confessed how little he was "blessed with the set phrase of peace" by stating rather warmly that if outside the House he could convince Mr. Casey by a pugilistic argument. How trying it must be for a gentleman of his stamp to stand by and see a nose that wants wringing and not be allowed to wring it. How unthoughtful it is of his constituents to place him in a position so unsuited to the exercise of his natural abilities.

THE UNDEVELOPED MINERAL RESOURCES OF BEAUFORT.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

Sir,—When the natural resources of a district are neglected, trade languishes, progress is hopeless, and neglect and contempt are deserved if not displayed by surrounding communities. Railways may be laid down and buildings erected, but so long as the chief source of progress and prosperity of the place remains disregarded, the evils of stagnation, or worse still, retrogression must inevitably be experienced. The so-called leading men of these "sleepy hollows" who may have so thoroughly deserved the contempt of their rivals and the pity of their friends, have no sort of right to complain when they find that their time is mainly absorbed in waiting for business, instead of being engaged in executing it. Reflections such as these naturally rise in the mind of the ordinarily thinking man who strolls over the hills adjacent to this town, and views the unmistakable indications of enormous wealth waiting to be realized from our undeveloped quartz reefs; and having at the same time almost ringing in our ears the ever-recurring complaints of Beaufort tradesmen. The question may be reasonably asked, what are the inhabitants of this town thinking about in living from year to year surrounded by such evidences of want of energy and enterprise? It is not to be expected that the working miners will submit to bear the entire expenses of prospecting. The tradesman of a town are benefitted by mining prosperity equally with the working miners; and such being the case, they may very justly be looked to for a full share of prospecting expenses; and there can be but little doubt that assistance to the miners if judiciously expended, will be but "as bread cast upon the waters." But, Sir, such as this neighbourhood may need, and greatly as it may be benefitted by a judicious expenditure of capital in developing its mineral resources, it must still be steadily kept in mind that every shilling spent in misdirected and reckless prospecting is a positive injury, rather than a benefit. Take for example a tunnel that has been driven into the ranges in the immediate neighborhood of Beaufort. Although I have intermittently been a quartz miner for twenty years, I found my knowledge of the subject totally inadequate to fathom the meaning and object of this work when I first beheld it. My curiosity was excited, and I made enquiries; but all the information I could obtain was, that the money spent on the work had been furnished by the inhabitants of Beaufort, and that much disgust and discontent had been expressed at the unsatisfactory result of the outlay. Here then is an exemplification of that reprehensible and mischievous system of prospecting on Wind chance; the funds to carry on the work being supplied by men knowing little of mining, and the conduct of the enterprise being entrusted to men knowing perhaps even less. The result in such cases is almost sure to be disastrous, and a resolution on the part of most of those concerned to leave prospecting alone for the future. With such indications of mineral wealth as the hills adjacent to this town present, a prospecting association ought to be started to develop them; but in the event of such a step being adopted, every care should be taken that the direction of the work should not be given to some individual simply because he happens to be a well known and an old resident; but be placed in the hands of some thorough practical

quartz miner of properly accredited ability and knowledge of the subject. Let such a course be adopted, and the chances are that a lasting prosperity may yet be insured for the future of Beaufort.

SENTINEL.
Beaufort, May 29th, 1874.

A VOICE FROM THE SELECTORS.

A CONUNDRUM ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.
Sir,—Q. "Who is this that cometh from the Lands Department warmly clad in a waterproof coat?" A. "A scourge who, instead of endeavoring to carry out the Act in a 'Loyal Liberal' spirit, tries every conceivable dodge to find out every and the smallest fault likely to tend to the injury of the struggling selector, and, alas! he has been appointed by a 'Liberal Government.' But 'the beggar is on horseback and will ride to etc., etc.' A downfall is looming in the distance. Let us watch the events for we are all

SELECTORS.

Sailor's Gully.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Mining matters in this part of the district are very depressed at present. It is to be hoped that the Rip and Tear Company may soon discover a rich reef, and thereby induce a reaction in this at one time flourishing locality.

The farmers have nearly finished ploughing and sowing. The area under cultivation will be considerably less this year, many of the selectors having disposed of their holdings to Mr. Wilson of Trawalla, and departed for "fresh fields and pastures new."

Mr. Wangler's pigeon match came off on Monday. The sport was excellent, and had the attendance been as good as the propitious state of the weather, indeed Mr. Wangler to expect, the affair would have been a great success. After the shooting was over, an adjournment was made to the hotel, where the day's amusement terminated in a very sociable and creditable manner. The following is the result of the shooting:—1st. Match Smith, 0, 0, 1; Hemmingson, 0, 0; Slick, 0, 1, 1; E. Hill, 0, 1, 0; Thompson, 0, 0; De Baere, 0, 0, 0. 2nd Match—Smith, 1, 1, 1; Slick, 1, 1, 1; E. Hill, 0, 1, 1; Chadwick, 0, 0; R. Klunder, 0, 0; Parker, 0, 0, 1. 3rd Match—Parker, 0, 0, 0; Smith, 1, 1, 0; Slick, 1, 1, 1; Martin, 0, 0; Rudolph, 1, 1, 0.

Waterloo.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Golden Gate Company got up steam on Saturday last, when the usual starting ceremonies and christening of the engine were performed by one of the shareholders. The engine was named the "Clara Freeman," in honor of a lady shareholder. A great many shareholders and their friends were present during the ceremony, after which all adjourned to Host Frusher's, where the usual socialities, was kept up until a late hour. The machinery includes an 18in. cylinder engine, and two boilers 20ft. by 5ft. 6in. The plant is carefully erected and in first-class working order.

The Tribute Company are at present going through ground, which they think will give them good returns when blocking.

Tonau and Company are getting good gold. Jenkins and Company are getting fair dividends also.

Charlton.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The appearance of the Riponshire Advocate has been cordially welcomed in this locality. Judging from the two issues, that have been already published, the proprietors have every reason to be proud of their achievement, in producing a first-class local paper, which seems to be the opinion of all that I have come in contact with. The Riponshire Advocate has the good wishes of every one in this district for its success.

Mining matters have been rather dull here lately, but I think there is every appearance that they will soon look brighter.

The New Charlton Company are busy putting in a drive towards the deep ground. They expect to be in the gutter in a few days.

The Band of Hope Company are getting in payable ground. They obtained over five ounces from one machine of wash dirt yesterday. That will pay very well.—May 27th.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment will rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be formented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subduedly ameliorate symptoms and baffle this formidable foe.

Police.

BEAUFORT.—THURSDAY, MAY 28TH.

(Before P. C. Crespiigny, Esq., P.M.)

Crown Lands Bailiff v Henry Davis.—For being in unauthorised occupation of Crown lands at Trawalla. The defendant asked for a postponement, as he was in communication with the Lands Department in respect of the land.—Granted.

Same v. Charles Stuart, Donald Cameron and W. Simmonds.—Removing gravel off Crown lands without a licence. Same v. Joel Tompkins.—Procuring the removal of gravel from Crown lands.—Struck out, as the complainant had received instructions from the department to withdraw all charges.

Same v. Wm. Driver.—Cutting timber on Crown lands without a licence.—Withdrawn. Jeremiah Clifford v. Sharp.—Settled. Kommiss v. M'Ray.—Settled. M'Ray v. Kommiss.—Settled. M'Cracken v. Clomson.—Struck out. De Baere v. Halpin.—Settled.

Walter Johnston v. Peter Wilkinson.—Balance of account for work and labor done, 11s. 9d. order for amount and 10s. costs. The license of the Trawalla Hotel was transferred from Lewis Hamblin to Stephen Parker. The Court then adjourned.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

MARRIED V. SINGLE.

The cricket season, so far as the Beaufort Cricket Club is concerned, was brought to a close last Monday, with a match between the married and single members of the club. The match resulted in a draw, although the single men were considerably behind. The evening closing prevented the two innings being played. Subjoined are the scores:—

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes Tulloch, Summers, Barwick, Harris, Ison, Stevens, Anyon, Prentice, Chapman, J. Wilson, Byles.

SINGLE.

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes M'Gaw, Stevens, Paul, Mason, West, Dolan, J. A. C. Wilson, Nofes, Davis, Cathie, Delaney, Mussen, Byles, etc.

BUANGOR V. CROWLANDS.

A return match between the two clubs was played on the ground of the latter on Saturday last, which resulted in a draw; time not permitting the game to be played out. An excellent lunch was provided by Host Noonan and done ample justice to by both clubs; an excellent tea was laid at the conclusion of the match, but the distance from home of the Buangor team, prevented their enjoying that part of the arrangement. The following is the score:—

CROWLANDS.—FIRST INNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes J. Palmer, E. Robinson, T. M'Guinness, J. Robinson, D. M'Phee, E. Nonnus, J. Green, A. M'Guinness, J. Parish, R. M'Kay, J. Howlett, Byles, etc.

SECOND INNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes J. Palmer, E. Robinson, T. M'Guinness, J. Robinson, D. M'Phee, E. Nonnus, J. Green, A. M'Guinness, J. Parish, R. M'Kay, J. Howlett, Byles, etc.

BUANGOR.—FIRST INNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes Hornsby, Schaffer, Wilkinson, A. J. Campbell, J. H. Campbell, Crowther, Brown, North, Eastman, A. Campbell, F. Parish, Ticks, B. Robinson, Widgs.

SECOND INNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Player names and scores. Includes A. J. Campbell, J. H. Campbell, Brown, North, Eastman, Byles.

THE PROMENADE QUADRILLE.

According to announcement, the promenade quadrille for the benefit of the Beaufort brass band took place last Monday evening in the Golden Age Concert Hall. The attendance was not so numerous as we expected to see, considering the great interest which has hitherto been shown in affairs of this kind. About 40 couples were present. The band has now been formed some two years, and during which time has made rapid progress under the tuition of their leader, Mr. P. Michel, who deserves great praise for bringing his pupils to such a state of proficiency. At eight o'clock the doors of the hall were thrown open, and in a very short period of time the room was comfortably filled, the frailer sex being not at all backward in coming forward. The hall was opened by the Land playing God save the Queen. The costly and superb dresses such as worn by the ladies at the late Oddfellows' Ball, and which lent such a brilliant appearance to that affair, was in this case laid aside, and the dresses worn gave the room the appearance of what it was intended to be—a promenade quadrille. Mr. Stoddart officiated as M.C. during the former and Mr. McKeech during the latter part of the evening, it is needless to state that both gentlemen were attentive, and gave entire satisfaction. The band which consisted of seven performers, and who appeared in their rich-colored uniform, took up their position on the stage at the end of the hall, and discoursed excellent music for the benefit of the votaries of Terpsichore. As the room had only been engaged till one o'clock, the programme which was rather a lengthy one, had to be got through as quick as possible, and the ladies being made acquainted with the fact, gave their approval immediately, and seemed very eager to keep the ball moving, so that no time was lost between the dances, both ladies and gentlemen seemed to enter into the amusement with great spirit, not a single hitch occurring to mar the harmony of the evening, everything passing off pleasantly. The ladies being well and suitably-attired, and looking remarkably pleasant, the task of naming a belle was a difficult one, when there were so many fair chances to decide from and after losing the chance of dancing our favorite dance, in our endeavors to picture to ourselves the bright star of the evening, we were forced to the belief that every lady in the hall had come there with the determination to pass a pleasant evening, which in our humble opinion, if happy smiling faces is any criterion to judge by, they truly carried out their intentions, and we are still undecided as to who should be considered the belle of the evening. After the first part of the programme had been gone through, an interval of fifteen minutes took place, which event was gladly welcomed by the musicians, whose musical powers were put to a severe test to meet the demands made upon them. The second part of the programme was only partly gone into owing to the lateness of the hour. A very pleasant meeting was brought to a close by all dancing a galop, every one going home highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment, but wishing at the same time the ball had kept on a "little longer."

Parliamentary.

In the Legislative Council, on Tuesday, Mr. Anderson presented statistics of the colony for 1873, and regulations for the Volunteer Force; also report of the Acting Medical-officer of Lunatic Asylums. Mr. Anderson moved that twelve months' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Fraser. Mr. Russell opposed the motion, as he did not think that the Constitution Act provided for such a contingency, and it would be unfair to ask for such an extended leave. The President ruled that it was competent for the House to grant the leave. Mr. Simson said that as members were now paid by the country, it would be out of place to make the request. Several members were desirous of going home, and the limits to such a request would have no bounds if the present motion was conceded to. Dr. Dolson, whilst being averse to granting leave, thought that Mr. Fraser, owing to his late and arduous government duties, had earned the consideration of the House. He thought that if the hon. member's salary was stopped for the time he was away no one would cavil at the motion. Mr. Jenner and Mr. Hightett were averse to leave being granted. Upon being put it was found that the motion was passed. In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, Mr. Stewart called the attention of the hon. the Minister of Lands and Agriculture to the unjust and unequal operation of the 49th section of the Land Act 1865; and asked if he will take steps to give relief to holders of land under that section. In doing so he drew the attention of the government to the hardship under which holders of poor aridiferous land labored, and begged to suggest that the rent in these cases should be reduced. Mr. Casey requested the hon. member to allow the answer to stand over until to-morrow. Mr. Macpherson called the attention of the hon. the Minister of Railways to the great delay in the construction of the line of Railway from Ballarat to Ararat; also in the survey of the line from Ararat to Hamilton; and asked when the former will be completed, and the latter undertaken. Mr. Gillies stated that he anticipated that the line from Ballarat to Ararat would be opened as far as Beaufort by the 1st July, and the remainder by March. The contractors were, no doubt, behind their time. He had

forwarded a survey party on the line from Ararat to Hamilton ten days ago, and would he hoped, be able to send another party in a fortnight. There was much difficulty in obtaining the services of competent men to undertake the work. Mr. McLellan complained that the Government had allowed the contractors to overstep their time by so long a period as 9 months. Mr. Gillies explained that it was for the department to consider when the works were completed, whether they would insist on the penalties for non-fulfillment of contract. Mr. Campbell asked the hon. the Minister of Lands, whether he will refrain from enforcing the condition of residence in the case of any particular selectors under the Land Act, 1869, until the whole subject shall have been brought under the consideration of this House in connection with an Amending Land Act. Mr. Casey said that he had always exercised his discretion, and had, in cases where he saw that persons had made the best use of their land, and were bona fide settlers and not dummies, granted their leases. He hoped, however, that a clause would be added to the bill which would meet the cases referred to. Mr. Witt moved the adjournment of the House, and expressed his anxiety to know whether the Government would uniformly allow certificates of title to bona fide selectors who were unable to reside on their selections. Mr. A. T. Clark would like to know under what circumstances the business of the Lands Department was administered. He knew that two heads of Government departments—Mr. Tyler and Mr. Venables—had selected land, and who it was impossible could reside on the lands thus selected. Not only the two he had mentioned, but hundreds of other officers in the employment of the Government had done the same. Now, it seemed to him that if these gentlemen had made the necessary declaration it was little short of perjury. Mr. Longmore complained the House could not ask the Minister to carry out the provisions of the Land Act at all if free selectors (and the term had a very wide meaning) were allowed to occupy without fulfilling the condition of the residence clause. He could not see why that clause should be made a dead letter in order to suit the wishes of a few members of the House. He hoped the House would allow the hon. Minister of Lands to take the responsibility as to who should and who should not be called on to fulfill the residence clause, so that the House might then deal with him if he acted contrary to the law. Mr. McLellan trusted some mode of discrimination might be adopted between the bona fide settler who had fulfilled all the requirements of the act except that of residence, and those who select for the mere purpose of making money by selling to others, neighboring squatters it might be, and thus defrauding the State out of the proper value of the land. Mr. Campbell explained that his reason for asking his question, was from a statement made by the Minister of Lands himself, that three-fourths of the selectors in the country had not fulfilled the residence clause, and he objected to this wholesale and persistent infraction of the law. He trusted that the question might be settled either one way or the other, and that as soon as possible. Mr. Lovien hoped that the Minister would continue to use his discretion on this point, and would exercise it carefully. Mr. Lalor contended that it was totally impossible that the Minister of Lands could administer the Land Act properly unless he had discretionary power allowed him. Would it not be monstrous, for example, to insist on the residence clause where a selector had chosen a piece of land within a hundred yards or so of his dwelling, and thus have to pull down his house and remove it for that distance in order to comply with the act. Mr. Casey said that one mile had been reserved along the Gippsland railway route, instead of five miles as had been intended, and the other four miles had been ordered to be surveyed for selection. With regard to the question before the House, he might say that he had hitherto exercised his discretion to the best of his judgment, but that discretion had become a burden, and he would be glad to get rid of it. He begged to state that if the House wished the residence clause to be rigidly enforced it must get some other Minister to do it, for he would be no party to the gross injustice which would thereby be entailed. He explained that Mr. Tyler had selected land in the Dandenong Ranges, but finding that he could not comply with the conditions, had applied that his land might be put up for auction for improvements, and that was granted, as it had been in hundreds of similar cases, whether the selector was rich or poor. Mr. Dent complained that while the House did not allow residents in Melbourne to take up land at a distance, the Minister of Lands did. He knew numerous instances where hotelkeepers in Melbourne had selected on the Carrum Swamp. Mr. Mark Foy, a linen draper in Collingwood, had selected 100 acres there, but then he knew the ropes. In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Coppin asked the hon. the Treasurer, if it is his intention during the present session of Parliament to alter the scale and rate of postage, so as to reduce the charge to one penny upon all letters posted and delivered within cities, towns, or municipalities and their suburbs, and to allow all newspapers to leave the colony by sea post free. Mr. Langton was unable to give a favorable answer to the question. The matter had already been decided by the House. It was true that the penny postage system had been adopted in Sydney, but while the rate of postage was lower there, the convenience here was much greater, inasmuch as while they had one letter carrier to every 3154 persons, we had one to every 1888, and while they had only 58 letter carriers we had 153. Mr. Woods demanded that the House should be informed how Mr. Watson's claims had been overlooked, as it would be remembered that the country was indebted to that gentleman's evidence for the system of cheap railways now in course of construction. In the Legislative Assembly, on Thursday, in reply to Mr. Longmore, Mr. Gillies stated that the bill would not give any claim to the present Acting Engineer-in-Chief in the event of the Engineer-in-Chief not returning from England. At the same time he declined to name who would be the Engineer-in-Chief if Mr. Higginbotham did not return.

English Items.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, 26th May. H.R.H. Prince Arthur has been created Duke of Connaught and Earl of Sussex. The Commandant at San Jose, Guatemala, has been sentenced to be whipped and then to be shot, for the outrage he inflicted on the British vice-consul. A New Zealand loan of £672,000 has been taken at 98. FRANCE. PARIS, 26th May. A Bonapartist candidate has been elected to the Assembly for the Department of the Nivernais. LONDON, 2nd April. A new trial has been demanded in the Tichborne case. Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, replied asking the legal grounds for such demand. It is rumored that Mr. Disraeli is to marry the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon visit Ireland. Mr. Macaulay, a brother of the historian, is dead. Three thousand colliers are on strike in Somersetshire. A steam boiler in a factory in Hamilton near Glasgow, exploded, and fell with a crash into a schoolroom full of children, three of whom were instantly killed, and thirty are reported more or less injured. Fifty thousand persons were present at the landing of Dr. Livingstone's remains. The hears was followed by a line of carriages, and the body was taken to the Geographical Society's rooms to await the funeral, which will take place on Saturday. Sir Wm. Ferguson, the Queen's surgeon, has identified the remains. The Queen, in a message to the House of Commons, recommends a grant of £25000 to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sudden changes of temperature, try all persons subject to rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomentations of the seat of the disease with hot brine and by subsequent rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, the necessities of the part will be assured, inflammation subdued, and swelling reduced. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedies heretofore discovered have proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly hereditary. The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistules of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficient. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys. The "Riponshire Advocate," Circulates in the following districts—Beaufort, Carngham, Stockyard Hill, Main Lead, Charlton, Waterloo, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Skipton, Lako Goldsmith, Travalla, Sailors' Gully, Lillirie, Burrumbuck, and Streatham. JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Ball Tickets and Programmes Address and Business Cards Mining Scrip, Reports, &c. Pamphlets, Circulars, Billheads Posters, Druggists' Handbills Catalogues, Delivery Books Soiree and Dinner Tickets &c., &c., &c. PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES. Office: Well Street, Beaufort. A HOUSE TO LET. Apply, H. P. HENNINGSEN, Stationer, Beaufort. To Let for Building Purposes, AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND in Well-street. Apply P. DE BAERE, Well-street. STRAYED into my Paddock a Yearling White and Yellow HEIFER CALF, tip of off ear cut off. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. WILLIAM SMITH, Travalla, May 25th, 1874. £1 Reward. STRAYED from the Beaufort Common, Dark Strawberry STIER, branded C all rump. The above reward will be paid on delivery to GEORGE CARVER, Beaufort. To Let. TWO FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES. Apply to BENJAMIN MOORE, Iron Store, Beaufort. Firewood. WANTED, CUTTERS AND CARTERS. Apply to JOHN RIEDY, Post-office, Main Lead, May 27th, 1874. Alliance Q. M. Company, WATERLOO. A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Mr. SEAR'S Beaufort Hotel, on Friday Evening next at 8 P.M. Business—General. J. W. BROWN, Secretary, Beaufort, May 25th, 1874.

Progress Tent, No. 23, I.O.F.

A MEETING of the above Tent will be held at Mrs. W. C. THOMAS' house on WEDNESDAY next, June 3rd, 1874. JOHN TULLOCH, Secretary. Beaufort Societies' Hall, Company. IT is hereby notified that the SEVENTH CALL of Two Shillings and Sixpence per share will be due and payable on the 12th June, 1874. STEPHEN CHAPMAN, Chairman of Directors. Beaufort, 29th May, 1874. For Sale. FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE and ALLOTMENT in Lawrence-street, opposite Shire Hall, at present occupied by Mr. John Robertson. Apply to W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Commission Agent. Title—Crown Grant. Beaufort Athletic Sports Club. A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at Seale's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, June 3rd, 1874, at 8 P.M. Business—To receive balance-sheet and auditors' report. J.S. TAIT, Hon. Sec. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1821.—Lowest Rates.—Losses promptly settled in Melbourne. Victorian Branch, Chief Office at Queen-street, E. P. YENNER, agent. Agents wanted in localities where the Society is not represented. Applications to be addressed as above. Primitive Methodist Church, BEAUFORT. A TEA MEETING and Sacred Concert, Will be held in the above Church on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 1. TEA ON THE TABLES AT SIX O'CLOCK. The programme for the evening will consist of anthems and Sacred songs, interspersed with Recitations, which will be rendered by the members of the choir, and several other friends. The Choir will be taken by Mr. W. C. THOMAS. Tickets, 2s. Ench. Proceeds in aid of the Organ Fund. Shire of Ripon. TENDERS addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent deposit, will be received at the Shire Office until 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 4th June, 1874, for the following works:— NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 180—Making a small piece of Gravelled road, and a flat crossing on the south side of Will's selection going to Ball's farm. Contract No. 181—Making a Flat Crossing and Approaches through the Travalla Creek, on the Linton road, at Charlton. Contract No. 182—Cutting twenty-five chains of Large Drain in the Middle Creek, near Jesse's Farm. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 22nd May, 1874. Shire of Ripon. NOTICE is hereby given that Proceedings will be taken without further notice against all persons having Unregistered Dogs, or allowing Unregistered Dogs to remain on their premises, unless the same be registered forthwith. By order, W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Inspector. Beaufort, 21st May, 1874. Tenders. TENDERS are invited on behalf of the parties owning the land for CUTTING a CHANTRY for draining the Choptaw swamp, 10 chains long, and about 6ft. average depth. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent by 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, 4th June. H. H. JACKSON. Beaufort and Maryborough Railways. WE beg to inform the Squatters, Merchants, Storekeepers, and the public generally, that on the opening of the Railway to Beaufort and Maryborough we will have a staff of EFFICIENT CLERKS, &c., at each place for Receiving and Forwarding Wool, Stores, Merchandise, &c. PERMEWAN, HUNT & CO., RAILWAY & GENERAL CARRIERS. Chief Office, 120 Collins-street West, Melbourne. CLARENCE SMITH, Authorised Surveyor, AT TENDS at his office, Market Reserve, every FRIDAY and SATURDAY. THOMAS HODGSON Near the Bridge, Well Street, HAS FOR SALE—Men's Women's & Children's Boots and Shoes, Men's Clothing, Drapery, and GENERAL STORES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. RUPERT SMITH, Butcher and Produce Merchant, BEGS to intimate to the public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, OPPOSITE the METHODIST CHAPEL, BEAUFORT, where he hopes to receive a continuance of the patronage with which he has hitherto been favored. THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.—Limited. HEAD OFFICES, 20 Market-buildings, Collins-street, west, Melbourne. FOR FIRE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS. This Society is a strictly Mutual one. The Profits are divisible amongst the Policy holders only. There are no shareholders. DIRECTORS: George Martin, Chairman. George H. F. Webb, Harold Solway Smith, James Lorimer, Allan R. Macdonald, M.D., Robert M'Dougall. Solicitor—Hugh J. Chambers. CONSULTING ACTUARY: Professor Wilson, University of Melbourne. MEDICAL REFEREES: Gmelin Gussow, J. Edwin M. James. Rates of Premium very moderate. DURHAM NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO. WILL SHOW THEIR NEW AND SUPERB STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS ON MONDAY, MAY 4th. Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES, special care having been taken to make each department as complete as possible. Black Silks, Colored Silk Reys, Fancy Silk Poplins, Colored Figured Crapes, Fancy Striped Diagonals, Broche Twills, Fancy Striped Balenois, Wool Regs & Satin Cloths, all colors, Italian Cloths, Persian and Russell Coris, Arabian Lustres, French Merinos, all the new colors, Broche Twills, Baratties, Australian Crapes, Parasutes, Real Alpacaes, Mixed Wineys, Aberdeen do., Check do., Chambray do., Kaitcherbocker do. Millinery.—Ladies' Hats and Bonnets for the Season, just arrived—an elegant assortment in all sizes and materials. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in great variety. Colonial material and workmanship. Extensive Stock to select from. GEELONG TWEEDS from the Victorian and Albion Mills. BALLARAT FLANNELS. Ladies' Kid and Gents' Boots.—Will show an entirely new stock on Monday, May 4th. Dressmaking and Millinery in First-class Style of art. 63 W. B. and Co. have no hesitation in stating that they can supply a good article at as low a price as any house in the Colony, all purchases being made for CASH only. IRON STORE. BENJAMIN MOORE, Draper, Grocer, and General Storekeeper, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. B. MOORE, Timber Merchant, Neill-street, Beaufort, Has on hand, at lowest prices. American Clear Pine, Shelving and Lumber, and Baltic Deals, all sizes; T and G Scotch Flooring and Lining Pine Weatherboards, various lengths, Sashes, Doors, Skirting Boards, Mouldings, etc. in great variety; Hardwood, large and varied assortment, including all the most useful sizes. Cedar Boards, various sizes; Table Legs, Mantelpieces, Pillars, etc. Geelong Lime, etc., etc. Beaufort Tinware House. GEO. PATIENCE, PLUMBER AND GENERAL DEALER, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort, and the surrounding district, that the REMAINDER OF HIS STOCK Will be SOLD at REDUCED PRICES, In order to effect a speedy clearance. Havelock Street, Beaufort. W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent. Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Co. (Limited). Agent for the Victoria Fire, Life, and Guarantee Insurance Company. ABSENTERS' AGENT. Money Broker, MORTGAGES EFFECTED, Rents and Debts Collected. £2250 Trust Money to Lend. Office: Havelock-street, Beaufort. Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies. VICTORIAN FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, & SAVINGS INSTITUTE. Head Office, Market Street, Melbourne. Capital, £300,000. Unlimited Liability. Chairman, Hon. Henry Miller. Life and guaranteed Assurances effected at lower current rates, and in most favorable terms to the Assured. Forms of proposal and every information can be had at the office of the Agent. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary. Agent for Beaufort, W. EDWARD NICKOLS. VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Head Office, Market Street, Melbourne. Capital, £1,000,000. Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Hon. H. Miller. Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premiums.—Every information as to rates, etc., can be obtained at the office of the Agent. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary. Agent for Beaufort, W. EDWARD NICKOLS. BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY, (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1864. Capital, £200,000, Sterling. Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation Premises.—Lyford Street. DIRECTORS: R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman. R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P. William Camphrey, Esq., J.P. A. Anderson, Esq., J.P. J. P. Jennings, Esq. MANAGER: I. J. Jones. AUDITORS: George Perry, Esq.—J. B. McQuis, Esq. VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, HAVELOCK STREET. THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limited) transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that of CURRENT ACCOUNTS. The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advances on freehold property, or to complete purchase of land from the Government or private parties either temporarily or for a term of years. Principal and interest can be made payable at dates convenient to the borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Cash Credits opened on the security of freehold property or personal security; a system possessing great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information, can be had on application to the local valuer, or I. J. JONES, Manager. Manchester House R. A. PAULL, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Beaufort and the surrounding district, for the patronage which has been so liberally accorded him, and trusts to receive a continuance of the same. R. A. P. has on hand a large assortment of Autumn & Winter Drapery Which he is selling at Melbourne Prices. Come Early and Secure a Bargain.

THE ADVANTAGE OF TAKING A NEWSPAPER.

I knew two friends so much alike, As e'er you saw two stumps; And no phrenologist could find A difference in their bumps.

The other took no paper and, While strolling through a wood, A tree fell down and broke his crown, And kill'd him—as it should.

GARDINER THE BUSH-RANGER.

(From the Telegraph.)

A few years ago a furor existed in New South Wales in favour of bushrangers. The man Gardiner was the hero of the bands, and it seemed possible that the enthusiasm for that gallant cavalier, who rode reelected (stolen), took mails by storm, and scattered escorts to the wind, would lead to a bush-ranger becoming as much a respectable member of society in Australia as a brigand in Greece or Sicily.

CARISBROOK BOROUGH, COUNCIL.

There appear to be some lively scenes at the meetings of the Carisbrook borough council, so much so that at the last meeting a councillor suggested that it would be worth while to charge 1s. per head for admission to the entertainment.

A Springfield girl threatens to sue her father for breach of promise. She says that the old gentleman first gave his consent, and then withdrew it, and that her beau, having got tired of waiting, has gone after another girl.

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

In the Journal des Connaissances Medicales, of Paris, Dr. Ozennau published an interesting paper on the treatment of diphtheria, attended with the formation of adventitious membranes. The specific he uses is bromine, which has an elective action on the pharynx, the velum pendulum and the larynx; so also has bromide of potassium.

A BRUTAL PARENT.

The worst case of brutality upon the part of a father we have been called upon to chronicle is that of an old man by the name of Reynolds, a minister of the gospel, and who lives near the line of the counties of Mulhenny and McLean, his residence being in the former county.

At a recent Sunday school service in a prominent church in New Haven, U.S., the rector was illustrating the necessity of Christian profession in order to enjoy the blessings of Providence in this world; and to make it apparent to the youthful mind, the rector said: "For instance, I want to introduce water into my house; I have it pumped. The pipes and faucets and every convenience are in good order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me why I do not get water?"

PRECOCIOUS MAIDENS.

When a girl leaves school she generally does one of two things. She either lays herself out for a life of luxurious idleness, or she sets up as a philosopher on a small scale. If she adopts the former course, her greatest anxiety is how she shall eke out the very liberal allowance made by an indulgent papa, and her greatest ambition is to shine at balls, flower-shows, and bazars; finally ending her career of maidenhood by becoming the wife of a man who possesses a superabundance of this world's goods, and combines within himself all the virtues and excellencies that could be found in one of the species.

The worst case of brutality upon the part of a father we have been called upon to chronicle is that of an old man by the name of Reynolds, a minister of the gospel, and who lives near the line of the counties of Mulhenny and McLean, his residence being in the former county.

The Avoca Mail gives the following 'strange story,' the truth of which is vouchered for. For some time past a paved kitchen of fancy brickwork at Mr. Bird's hotel, Amphitheatre, had through the floor thereof proved a source of some anxiety because one of the bricks had been observed to move up and down, as by some lifting power underneath.

CASTE AND CRIME.

At the petty sessions held at Eddisbury, some time since, the justices thought fit to send Samuel Millington and Job Hornby to goal for three months, without the option of a fine, for gathering evergreens at Hefferson Grange, Weaverham, for the purposes of Christmas decoration.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Independiente (Chili) says there is a woman living at Constance, a village in the department of Ranagua, who is 6 ft. 3 in. in height, weighs nearly 200 lbs., and is possessed of such muscular power that only a short time ago she knocked down a man with a single blow of her fist, and then setting upon him, commenced "pounding" him with the intention of killing him outright.

A large number of married women are of opinion that the passing of the Married Women's Property Act gave them much greater power over their household possessions than is really the case. The Act (by no means a skillfully drafted one) is really very little understood. It does not, however, carry with it the privileges some of our married ladies think.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

No family or person should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable fame throughout the world.

How to Enjoy Life. Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills.

Debilitated Constitution—Bad Health. If general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system.

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated distress, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions.

Coughs and Colds.

This purifying and regulating medicine should be had recourse to during cold, changeable, and wet weather. It is the best cure for hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma; and an infallible remedy for congestion, hemorrhoids, and inflammation, indeed as a family medicine, they are invaluable for subduing such ailments of young and old of both sexes.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:— Ague, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Syphilis, The-Dolorous Ulcers, Fevers of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula, enlarged tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficulties of respiration, also palpitation, stitches and shortness of breath, may, with certainty, be cured by this Ointment.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due denudation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it cures a cure.

The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in children it will give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:— Bad Legs, Skin Diseases, Buras, Bunions, Corns, Chapped Hands, Cistitis (Soft), Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Ings, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Scalds, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Sore Heals, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Sore Heals, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest Box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Sudden changes of temperature, such as colds, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to lotions of the seat of the disease with hot brine and by subsequent rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, the uneasiness of the system will be assuaged, inflammation subdued, and swelling reduced. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedies heretofore discovered have proved so effectual in curing Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatic, and scrophulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly hereditary.

DR. L. L. SMITH. Dr. L. L. SMITH devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, and, while residing in England, he was the pupil of and practiced under the celebrated Dr. R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr. L. L. SMITH has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filled in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

These men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr. SMITH'S control. When will the public understand that it is their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harm and prey upon their pockets, and health?

DR. L. L. SMITH'S CONSULTATION FEE BY LETTER 2s. Medicines forwarded and packed so as to avoid observation, to all parts of Australia, &c. Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

STANDARD

Family Medicines.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, its action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated surfaces.

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of childhood, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthening the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquillizing effect on the nerves, and has most excellent tonic properties, which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Suiative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, known all the world over as a mild, prompt, and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaint, and all Bilious Affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, and Diseases of the Skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

the colonies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. FORD AND CO.,

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