RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

NO. 121. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876. 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 Lawrence-street, 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order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.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 ule 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 the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

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

"The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.)

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronicle, and no amateur can afford to be without it.

Every Sportsman should subscribe. The turf pages are written by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be fully reported.

Every Squatter should subscribe. The station information of the "Economist" now appears in "The Weekly Times."

Every household should be furnished with "The Weekly Times."

Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining, Political, Social, Sporting, Shipping, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."

Novels by the best English authors; the Perrybingle Papers; Tales and Sketches, Cable Telegrams from Europe; Intercolonial Telegrams; and all the Town and Country News.

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Per post, 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,

Is a first-class

Advertising Medium.

IT circulates in Axe Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Campaspe, Clunes, Crusoe, Daylesford, Deniliquin, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elysian Flat, Epsom, Echuca, Emerald Hill, England, Golden-square, Graytown, Geelong, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Huntly, Hobart Town, Ironbark, Inglewood, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneton, Long Gully, Lockwood, Launceston, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gotch), Newbridge, Raywood, Ravenswood, Rochester, Runnymede, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastian, Shelbourne, Smythesdale, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, Tarrangower, Tarnagulla, Waranga, White Hills, Wehla, Woodend

THE GRAPHIC,

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EMBELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

Combining

Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN

STOCKYARD HILL.

A. M'COLLIM,

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stockyard Hill and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as above, at his farm, and trusts by Good Workmanship and Moderate Charges to merit the patronage of the farmers and others.

A. M'COLLIM:

Stocyard Hill, September 17th, 1875.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS,

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 1 in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwo d always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

POTTIE'S

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL,

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION

Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of

GOUT,

RHEUMATISM,

LUMBAGO,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTHACHE, &c.,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

IT far surpasses all other specifics now before the public for the certain cure of the above diseases, as the immense sale it had in Sydney will show, viz.:—Six months ending 31st December, 1875, 19,709 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,460 bottles.

Subjoined are a few of the many testimonials from well-known colonists, who have been restored to health by the use of the SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL.

Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, 21st Jan., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have tried the Scottish Highland Oil for Lumbago, and feel completely cured after two dressings. You are at liberty to use my name.

Yours truly,
JAMES STANDISH.

Collingwood, 2nd Feb., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I received your note on 27th January, but did not like to answer it, until I could say definitely whether it, the Oil, would cure me or not. I now beg to inform you, that this letter is the first I have written with my right hand for ten months. I got a touch of Rheumatism through sleeping out in New Zealand in my arm, making my right hand almost useless. I was compelled to do everything with my left hand, such as writing, shaving, &c. I have tried all the advertised cures, but without effect. I thank God for such a discovery as the Highland Oil, and shall not fail to recommend it to every one I know. Accept my hearty thanks, &c.

H. BUSTON.

December 27th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that owing to the timely application of your excellent Oil I have been spared the torture of a periodical attack of Gout to which, unfortunately, I am subject.

I am, &c.,
D. SLOMAN.

December 14th, 1875.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg, I tried 1 bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days. Hoping that my experience may be the means of others benefitting by the use of your Oil,

I remain yours, &c.,
W. H. HENRY.

Carlton, February 11th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan

Dear Sir,—My wife has been very bad with the Rheumatism in her shoulder, for the last four or five years, she tried the Highland Oil, as you directed, and is now quite free from pain. I may add that it is fine stuff for a Sore Throat, it cured mine in two nights. I recommend it now, to everybody. I wish you every success and prosperity with it.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly.
GEORGE ADAMS.

York-street, Emerald Hill, June 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete martyr to rheumatic gout for the last six years. I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief. I was at last advised to try Pottie's Scottish Highland Oil, which I purchased from you, and I must say that its effects in my case were marvellous. I could scarcely walk with the aid of two sticks, and in 24 hours after the use of the oil (about half a bottle) I could walk well, comfortably, and free from pain. I consider it only just that I should add my testimony to the wonderful effects of his oil upon me.

I beg to thank him for the benefit I have received from them, and shall take every opportunity to recommend them whenever I can.

As my case is so well-known on the Hill, you can make what use you think proper of this.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT ATKINSON.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill.

99½ Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Neuralgia. I have been a sufferer off and on for the last 20 years from this painful complaint. Half a bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Price 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

The cheapest is the family bottle which contains nearly three times as much as the 3s. bottle.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Wholesale Agent for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand,

T. DORGAN,

20 FLINDERS LANE WEST

MELBOURNE,

To whom all communications are to be addressed.

Agent for Pottie's celebrated Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Medicines.

Pamphlets post free on application.

Agents wanted in every town.

Carbazotate of Ammonia

WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsors the *elite* of the profession in both London and Paris, including Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Braconnot, Thureaux, and Manopa, of Paris; Bell, Calvert, Aspland, and Williams, of London. It is manufactured only by F. C. Calvert and Co., of Manchester, for whom the undersigned act as agents in the distribution of this invaluable medicine. Its power over many diseases is truly marvellous, one dose gives relief, and one bottle usually cures Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Low Fever, Ague, &c. It is given in all cases where the use of quinine is indicated, and has this advantage over that drug, that headache never follows its use.

Dr. Beaumetz supplies the following cases:—No 1.—Ague with fever. Sulphate of quinine had no effect; cured in four days. Case 2.—Same disease; cured in five days; quinine had been given for seventeen days with no good effect. Case 3.—Tertian Ague; completely cured in eight days. Case 4.—Facial Neuralgia; instant relief, and a cure in two days.

Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug. He says "it is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the paroxysms are instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow." It seems to be much better tolerated by the stomach than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it much resembles.

Sold in bottles containing 32 doses at 5s. per bottle. A liberal allowance to the trade.

HOOD & CO., 147 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

HOOD & CO.'S

CORN SOLVENT

Is a safe and certain Cure for Corns.

In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

The above preparations are on sale at the office of this paper.

THE GREAT ANNUAL

STOCK-TAKING SALE

OF

1876,

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
STURT STREET, BALLARAT,

WILL embrace the whole of the ENTIRE STOCK, commencing on

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST,

And will be Continued for one month only.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

The great fall in wool in the home markets enabled A. C. to purchase Twelve Bales at a Heavy Discount to Clear, and will now offer them at less than the colonial wholesale price, or 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

12s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s; and 22s 6d White Blankets, now 8s 11d, 10s 11d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d

27s 6d, 30s, 35s, and 40s, White Blankets, now 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s

15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, Grey Blue Blankets, now 9s 11d, 12s 11d, 14s 11d, 16s 11d, and 18s 11d

12s 6d and 17s 6d White Toilet Quilts, now 8s 11d and 9s 11d

1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d Dutch Carpets, now 73d, 93d, and 1s

Kidderminster, Felt, Tapestry, and Brussells Carpets, very cheap.

A large lot of Swiss, Harness, Book, and Leno Curtains, slightly soiled, at less than half the usual price

Floor and Passage Oilcloths, all widths, from 10½d per yard

Several cases superior Longcloths and Wet-wove Calicoes, full widths, (including Horrock's, Crewdson's, &c.), will be sold during the sale at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d; worth more by the case

5 bales 72-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 1s per yard, worth 1s 6d; the very best value ever offered in the colony

6 bales All-wool Flannel 1s, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6½d, formerly 1s 6d, 1s 10d, and 2s

510 dozen Huck Towels, now 4½d, 6d, and 9d, formerly 9d, 1s, and 1s 3d

230 pieces Rough Brown Hollands, splendid makes, 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s, worth in the summer time from 2d to 6d more per yard.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock will be indiscriminately reduced to, or under, cost price, for one month. It contains Job Lines purchased at immense discounts off English cost, and the balance of T. Pope's Dress Goods, which could not be brought forward earlier through their unseasonable character

2200 yards All Wool Plaid, 1s 6d, formerly 2s 9d per yard

Newly to hand, purchased at an enormous discount, 4 cases double-warp Black Lustres, 1s 0½d per yard, would be cheap at 2s

4159 yards Homespuns, 4½d per yard, usual price, 10d

2743 yards Winceys, 6½d, formerly 11½d

1986 yards magnificent Irish Poplins, beautiful shades, 2s 11d and 3s 11d per yard, worth 5s 9d and 7s 6d per yard

3 cases Black Russell Cord, 1s, worth 1s 9d per yard

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11d and 4s 6d, formerly 3s 6d and 7s 6d

Black Gros Grain, 4s 11d, formerly 8s 6d

Japanese Silks, beautiful patterns, all colors and shades, 1s 6d, cheap at 3s 6d

47,920 yards Fancy Dress Goods will be cleared out at 4½d, 6½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s; worth from 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The above enormous line of dresses was an importer's clearing line, purchased at an immense discount.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

An enormous accumulation of all kinds, which the extreme briskness of trade has prevented until now their being got together, measured up, and marked off, they will be sold at less than one-fourth the regular prices. All kinds of Dress Remnants, Black Lustres, Silks, Ribbons, Tweeds, Carpets, Calicoes, Flannels, Laces, Muslins, Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Damasks, &c., &c.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d, worth 2s 11d and 3s 11d per pair

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves, 3s 6d, usual price 4s 9d

Children's Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d, would be cheap at 2s 9d per pair

7519 yards Sewed Muslin Edging, 2½d, 3½d, and 6d per yard, worth 6d, 9d, and 1s

412 dozen Ladies' Silk Ties, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, worth 1s, 1s 3d, 19d, 2s, and 2s 6d

165 dozen Ladies' Linen and Muslin Sets, 6d, 9d, and 1s, usual price 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d

The whole of the Plain and Beaded Yak Laces will be jobbed off at 4½d and upwards per yard; less than the cost of manufacture

1927 pieces of Ribbons will all be sold at about one-third of their former price

36 dozen Ladies' Leather Bags will be cleared out at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARMENT.

It is only by making sacrifices, such as the following list indicates, that a clearance can be effected.

3000 Children's Straw Hats, 1d each

6900 Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, 6d and 1s each, worth from 2s 6d to 7s 6d each

Children's Felt Hats, 2s 11d, formerly 5s 11d

20 boxes Colored Flowers, 1d, 3d, and 6d per spray, worth 1s to 2s 6d

Infants' Wool Hats and Hoods, 6d, worth 1s 6d

Infants' Colored and White Silk Bonnets, 2s 6d, usual price 7s 6d

Infants' Long Cloaks and Squares, 7s 11d, worth 15s

1473 pairs Colored and White Stays, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d, worth in every instance twice the money

Black Cloth and Astracan Jackets and Mantles, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Fashionable Waterproofs, 9s 11d, worth 15s 11d

Children's Waterproofs, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Felt Skirts, 5s 11d, formerly 9s 6d

All-wool Shawls, imitation of Ballarat, 10s 6d

Ballarat Shawls, 21s, formerly 27s 6d

Mock Sable and Ermine Boas and Muffs, half price.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's and Boys' Sommerville Shirts, 1s 11d, formerly 2s 11d

Men's All-wool Crape Crimeans, 5s 11d, formerly 10s 6d

Men's White Dress Shirts, 3s 11d, formerly 6s 6d

Best quality Ballarat Tweed, 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d per yard

2100 Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d

Men's Tweed Coats, 9s 11, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 15s, 17s, 20s, 25s, 27s 6d and 30s

Black and Blue Cloth Sac Coats, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 30s, formerly 29s 6d, 32s 6d, 35s, 37s 6d and 42s

Tweed Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, formerly 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, 32s 6d, and 35s

Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 17s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, and 25s

Boys' Tweed Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 11d, formerly 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, and 12s 6d

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d, formerly 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d

Boys' Velveteen and Blue Diagonal Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s formerly 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, and 32s 6d

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

A. Crawford has purchased from T. P. Beaumont, Esq., trustee, the entire stock-in-trade of the trust estate of George Thomas, of Ararat, Boot Dealer, and will offer the same at this present sale.

6 trunks Men's Strong Watertights, 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d

120 pairs Men's best pegged Laceups, nailed, at 11s 6d, worth 15s

4000 pairs Ladies' Kid Elastic Boots, 4s 11d to 10s 6d, worth one-third more

960 pairs Ladies' Levant Elastic Sides, superior quality, 7s 6d to 10s 6d, all at less than the price by the trunk

The balance of our best Hessian Balmorals, brass heels, at 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d to 20s

A clearing lot of Strong Levant Balmorals, 7s 6d to 11s 6d

500 pairs 7 to 9 Copper-toe Laceups, 2s 11d per pair

Best quality Copper-toe Laceups, 3s, 4s, and 5s per pair

Ladies' all Leather Elastic Side Boots, 8s 6d to 11s

Women's Leather Laceups, colonial made, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

1000 pairs Infants' Boots, from 1s per pair; worth more to manufacture

Girl's Kid Boots, 7 to 10, Elastic Sides, from 4s 6d per pair.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

X. GASSER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, of every Description, on Sale.

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

COLONIAL LITERATURE.

The "Australian Journal"

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TALES and ESSAY by COLONIAL WRITERS

Select Poetry,

The Doctor,

Gardening,

The Essayist,

Men of the day—with illustrations,

The Ladies' Page,

Scientific Notes and Comments,

Chess,

Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c.

Printed on COLONIAL PAPER,

with COLONIAL INK,

and by COLONIAL LABOR.

SIXTY QUARTO PAGES.

Price Sixpence.

H. P. Henningsen, agent, Beaufort.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by a Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export agents.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London.

Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London.

Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London.

Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

Melbourne agents.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

E. & M. KEOGH, Wholesale Druggists.

HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

FITCH & FRENCH.

Sydney agents.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

ED. ROW & Co.

Adelaide agents.

FAULDING & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

Brisbane agents.

BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists.

New Zealand agents

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Druggists DUNEDIN.

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

CLARKE'S

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 scrofula, scurvy, skin diseases, an sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old sores
Cures Ulcerated sores on the Ne
Cures Ulcerated sore Legs
Cures blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures survy sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures blood and skin Diseases
Cures Glandular swellings
Clears the blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,

BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARK, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export Agents.

Burgoyne, Burbidge and Co., Coleman-street, London

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Brisbane Agents.

BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists.

New Zealand Agents.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Druggists DUNEDIN

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

Circulates in the following districts—

Beaufort, Carngham, Stockyard Hill, Main Lead, Charlton, Waterloo, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Skipton, Lake Goldsmith, Trawalla, Sailors' Gully, Lillirie, Burrumbeet, 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
Soiree and Dinner Tickets
&c., &c., &c.

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

NEW HOME NEWSPAPER.

THE LAGEST AND MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER.

Specially produced for Australasia, is

THE "EUROPEAN MAIL"

Published every fourth Friday for despatch by the Mail viâ Marseilles.

The EUROPEAN MAIL is only 13s. per annum, postage paid, to anybody anywhere

The EUROPEAN MAIL is sold by all Booksellers and News Agents.

The EUROPEAN MAIL is the best advertising medium for Australasia.

The EUROPEAN MAIL Office is Colonial B ing Cannon-street, London

The EUROPEAN MAIL Victorian Agency is with Messrs GODON AND GOTCH News Agents Melbourne

The EUOPEAN MAIL Local Agency is with H P. HENNINGSEN.

BEWARE OF VILE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

Of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs. Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are going all over the country vending Spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus — whilst on other labels of this trash it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, London.

The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company, which is utterly false.

I must earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from my kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villanous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured.

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY

London, February 15th, 1876.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov rstocked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer."

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.
The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair.
The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.
The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order.
The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer.
The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer.
The W. and W. is more simple in action.
The W. and W. has less wear and tear.
The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly tested.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE,

WATCHMAKER,

Sole Agent for Beaufort.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE,

MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH,

COLLINS STRE

Plain and Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING, SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

I. & J. ROFF,

Tailors and Manufacturers,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

OUR NEW GOODS for the SPRING SEASON are *Now Open*, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the *Latest Patterns* in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Coatings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ **£2 10s.**

OUR READY MADE GOODS

Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable.

Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted not to fade.

Frock, Beaufort, and Paget Coats, plain and fancy.

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices.

Hats—Tyrolese, Oxford, Prince of Wales, Westminster, &c.

Crimean Shirts, Boys' Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c.

In Moleskins, and all other

Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing

We keep the

☞ *Right Class of Goods at the Rights price.*

I. & J. ROFF,

Corner of Humffray-street and Main Road.

Protected by Regal Letters Patent, dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its actions while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agent, of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Palpitation of the Heart	Impaired Nutrition
Dizziness	Mental and Physical Depression
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Timidity
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the Skin
Female Complaints	Impaired Sight and Memory
General Debility	Nervous Fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished Blood
Flatulence	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Incapacity for Study or Business	Premature Decline
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful flesh and blood generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous systems its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicin Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents—

NORTON, WATNEY, & CO.,

107 Southwark-street, London, S.E.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A fair general business was transacted in the market on Thursday at the following prices :—Wheat, 5s. 7d. to 5s. 9d. ; oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s. ; Cape barley, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. ; English do, 4s. to 4s. 6d. ; potatoes, L3 10s. to L3 12s. 6d. ; peas, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. ; manger hay, L3 to L3 15s. ; oaten straw, 50s. to 52s. 6d. ; wheaten, 32s. 6d. ; flour, L12 15s. to L13 ; pollard, 1s 6d. ; bran, 1s. 5d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There is a considerable difference in the price of wheat since our last report, caused principally by the arrivals of large parcels at Stawell. Although the price is quoted at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., it is mainly the first quotation that is now obtaining. Flour is easier, and bran and pollard slightly up. Potatoes are firm ; supplies of a very excellent quality being now obtained from Ballarat. Butter is about stationary, and eggs much more plentiful. We quote as under :—Wheat 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; oats, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per bushel ; pollard, 1s. 7d. per bushel ; bran, 1s. 5d. per bushel ; barley 3s. per bushel ; flour, £12 10s. to £12 15s. per ton ; potatoes, £4 15s. per ton; fresh butter, 1s. 7d. per lb. ; potted do., 1s. 4d. per lb. ; hams, 1s. per lb. ; bacon, 10d. per lb. ; eggs, 1s. per doz. ; hay, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton ; chaff, 4s. 6d. per cwt.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESRSS. HEPBURN AND LEONARD REPORT :—Fat Cattle.—72 station-bred bullocks, for Mr. J. G. Ware, Koort-Koort-Nong, at from L13 12s. 6d. to L21, averaging as above. Fat Sheep.—371 for Messrs S. and M. H. Baird, Glengower, cross-bred wethers, at from 15s. 6d. to 27s., merino do. 10s., ewes 8s. 7d. ; 400 merino wethers and ewes, for Mr. Albert Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, the former from 11s. to 12s. 3d., the latter to 8s. 10d. ; 323 wethers and ewes, for various owners, to 14s. Store Stock.—Since our last, in addition to the stock sold at Glengower, we have closed for 1000 full-mouthed ewes, at market rates. Horses.—We yarded about 20 head on Saturday, principally light horses, many of which were in rather low condition, and had a very satisfactory sale, clearing the whole at good prices ; our sales being on account of Messrs Wellwood and Dunbar, Mount Cotterall.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT :—Fat Cattle.—A full supply, of medium to good quality. There was a large attendance of the trade, and prices were equal to late quotations. Our sales were 50 head (Ingleby)—the bullocks at £10 4s. 10d. ; cows £9 3s. 6d. ; also, 10 head, for various owners. Fat Sheep.—A full supply, of good to prime quality. Our sales were—for Messrs Vagg, Ritchie, Venters, Cook, and others, 174 wethers from 11s to 13s 6d. ; 13 do., at 17s. ; 11 at 7s. ; 85 at 16s. 6d. ; 7 from 9s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. ; 64 do. at 10s. 6d. ; 81 at 15s. 6d. Total, 435 head. Store Stock.—Cattle are in good demand. We have sold, in the yards, 23 head ; and outside, 30 head steers ; also, 1,196 mixed sheep.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT. :—Sheepskins.—We had a large supply to-day, upwards of 12,000 skins. The attendance of buyers was not so numerous as usual but competition, notwithstanding, was spirited, and we are enabled to report an entire clearance of every lot, at prices fully equal to last quotations. Best skins brought 42d. to 54d. each ; large cross-breds 54d. to 66d. each ; medium skins, 30d. to 40d. each ; lambskins 12d. to 25d. each ; station skins 2d. to 5½d. per pound. Hides.—We offered over 300, to a full attendance of buyers. Biddings were brisk, and prices a shade firmer than last week. Wet salted brought 3d. to 3½d. per lb. ; good conditioned 3¾d. to 3¾d. per lb. ; kip 3¾d. to 4½d. per lb. ; calfskins 4¾d. to 5¾d. per lb. ; pigskins to 3s. each. Tallow.—We have numerous enquiries at present both for shipment and local consumption, and prices have advanced about £1 per ton on all sorts. Since last report we have sold, by auction and privately, 108 pipes, as follows :—mutton £35 to £36 per ton ; beef £33 to £34 per ton ; mixed £32 to £34 per ton ; station sorts £31 10s. to £32 10s. per ton ; rough fat 2½d. to 2¾d. per pound ; rendered fat 3d. to 3¼d. per pound.

The following application for lease under section 20 of the Land Act, 1869, has been approved :—Duncan Carmichael, parish of Buangor, 84a. 1r. 6p.

The "Herald" of Thursday, 31st ult, says :—"The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Echuca broke out last night about half-past ten o'clock in the main thoroughfare of Echuca, High-street. The fire originated in the shop of Messrs. O'Connell and Son, drapers and tailors, and spread in a few minutes to such an extent that nothing could be saved. The shop of Mr. Martin, commission agent, which was under the same roof as the premises of Messrs. O'Connell, was also consumed, together with a large quantity of woolpacks and wheat. The brick building occupied by Mr. Simmons, next door, was slightly injured by the flames, but the uncontrolled and excited mob rushed in and made a complete wreck by wantonly destroying everything. Mr. Patterson, one of the post office officials, pluckily saved over a hundred letters from the receiving-box. The hose and implements used by a most energetic number of volunteers are a disgrace to such an important town as Echuca, and the results were simply ridiculous as far as arresting the flames was concerned. The origin of the fire is not known, but a strict enquiry is expected to be instituted. Mr. O'Connell is insured for £1500, but he estimates his losses in stock at considerably more than £4000. Mr. Simmonds is insured for £1200, and Mr. Shackell, the proprietor of the hotel, for £600. The Norwich Company suffers to the extent of £2000. Mr. Martin unfortunately lost his all, and was not insured. The total damage is estimated from £7000 to £10,000."

A discovery was made at the Hobson's Bay Railway Station on Wednesday evening about nine o'clock, which would seem to indicate (says the "Argus") that a shocking crime has been perpetrated. Constable Flannory, who is stationed at the terminus, when making his usual rounds, discovered in one of the water-closets a parcel containing the dead bodies of two female infants. The bodies were roughly wrapped up in some articles of women's underclothing, and placed in a pillow-case, containing a quantity of chloride of lime. The whole was then wrapped in a copy of the "Argus" of 3rd August. The constable removed the bodies to the morgue. A cursory examination showed that the children were apparently about a week old, and were twins. They seemed to have received some injury on the back of their skulls, but there was no external marks of violence. The constable, while on duty, observed nothing which would throw any light on this extraordinary occurrence.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Allen A., Allason R., Alderston W.
Boyd L., Blackmore P.
Collins John, Callahan M. Mrs. (registered letter).
Dybar Miss.
Finch R., Foster C.
Gunn William, Gardener Mrs. Gerrard W.
Hosking R., Haines W. J., Hobson W. J.
Little E. Mrs.
Miller H. Mrs., Marshall or Webster.
Robinson James.
Smith Thomas, Smith F. R.
Topp W. Mrs.
Vance Mrs.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Postmaster.

Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1873," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in this Colony.

DIRECTORS:
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary.

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne.

THE
Riponshire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

The English mail will be despatched from Melbourne on Tuesday, 5th inst. The mails will close at the Beaufort Post Office as follows:—Registered letters, 4.30 p.m. Monday, 4th inst. ; ordinary letters and newspapers, 4.45 p.m. Monday, 4th inst. Money orders will be issued up to 4 p.m. on Monday, 4th inst.

The New Victoria Company, Waterloo, had a trial washing out of what appears to be a separate lead from the Victoria, and obtained 6 oz. 2 dwt. out of the dirt taken from five sets of timber.

Owing to the Western District Pastoral and Agricultural Society holding their annual exhibition on Thursday next, the ordinary meeting of the Riponshire Council will be held on Tuesday, 12th inst.

Last week the Got-him-by-the-Wool Gold Mining Company, co-operative, obtained the magnificent yield of 44oz. 12dwt. of gold, and had a dividend of about £30 per man. The company have been at work for about four years, and have continually been receiving good returns, lately an average of nearly £6 5s. per week per man has been realised. This is a convincing proof that there must be payable ground in the vicinity of the Market Reserve Company, and we have no doubt that if a new company was formed and the ground properly worked payable gold would also be found there. The Got-him-by-the-Wool Company is only about 400 yards distant from the Market Reserve Company's shaft.

Sir Charles Sladen was the only candidate nominated on Monday for the representation of the Western Province, and he was therefore declared duly elected. Taking the doubtful utterances, made by Sir Charles at one of his meetings at Hamilton, into consideration, it is a pity that he should have been allowed to be returned unopposed, and it is to be hoped that the constituency will not suffer by it.

A new rush has broken out at Carpenters' Gully, about a dozen parties are already at work, the majority of whom are Chinamen. The yield obtained averaged 3dwt. of gold to the trough, and it is expected that the ground will become richer as the depth increases. The sinking is from ten to thirty feet.

Mr. H. H. Jackson invites tenders for about sixty chains fencing made with fire wood on end.

The following applications for grants under section 31 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved :—Jane Luhning, parish of Beaufort, 10a. ; H. P. Henningsen and Wm. Watts, executors of F. R. Scharp, parish of Trawalla, 74a. ; James Robinson, parish of Raglan, 47a. 2r. 12p. ; Daniel Hehir, parish of Trawalla, 40a.

The young man John Abbotsford Craig, son of the late Mr. Walter Craig, of Ballarat, has been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining jewellery under false pretences in Melbourne.

The new Local Government Bill provides for the continuance until the 31st December, 1879, of all tolls whose receipts shall exceed L500 per annum, and unless special cause be shown, for the abolition of those whose receipts are below that sum.

The Beaufort Brass Band will march through the principal streets on Monday evening next, weather permitting, and play several selections of music.

Mr. Joseph Bruce has been appointed local agent for the Queen Insurance Company.

Tenders will be received by the Post Office and Telegraph Department until Thursday, 14th inst., for the construction of a line of electric telegraph, between Seymour and a point near Glenrowan on route of North Eastern Railway. Models and specifications may be seen at the Stores Branch, General Post Office; and specifications at the Post Offices at Seymour, Benalla, Beechworth, Ballarat, Geelong, Sandhurst, Avoca, and Beaufort.

The issue of new licenses to the undermentioned persons under the Land Act, 1869, have been approved :—Thomas Hutton, parish of Raglan, 4a. 3r. 4p. ; John Bell, parish of Raglan, 20a. ; Peter Dossay, parish of Raglan, 20a. ; Brian Gallaway, parish of Raglan, 20a. ; Wm. M'Farlane, parish of Raglan, 20a. ; Malcolm Boyd, parish of Trawalla, 20a. ; Francis Ellis, parish of Trawalla, 20a. ; Robert Giertson, parish of Trawalla, 10a. ; John Griggs, parish of Beaufort, 20a. ; Ann Geeghan, parish of Trawalla, 20a. ; George Geeghan, parish of Trawalla, 20a. ; Bernard M'Kay, parish of Langi-kal-kal, 20a. ; Jacob Nothnagel, parish of Beaufort, 20a. ; Valentine Nothnagel, parish of Beaufort, 20a.

A new production from Australian gum, manufactured by Messrs. Sanders and Sons, Sandhurst, named the "Pure Essential Eucalypti Oil," differing from the Eucalypti Oil formerly in use, the former being a volatile essence soluble in spirits of wine, the later simply an oil not possessed of this quality, promises, when fully known, to become a great benefit to mankind. It is well known that as a remedy against fever, Australian gum trees have been planted in countries where this disease prevails, and is now acknowledged as a preventative against the spread thereof. The "Pure Essential Eucalypti Oil" manufactured from Australian gum no doubt must, therefore, be one of the best disinfectants known. By those who have tried the "Essential Eucalypti Oil" it is also highly recommended for its healing qualities in all sorts of wounds, and likewise as a smelling vapour in cases of colds.

The "Illustrated Australian News" for August is to hand. It contains the following illustrations :—"Troubles of navigation on the River Darling, N.S.W., after a drought," "The new lands and mining offices, Sydney," "Musical matinee at Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg's music emporium," "Manawatu Gore bridge, N.Z.," "A seaside sketch," "The Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., bishop elect of Melbourne," "Monument to the late Mr. W. J. T. Clarke," "St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Echuca," "The Wilkinson memorial fountain, Williamstown," "Landing draught entires at Sandridge," "Collision between the steamships Barrabool and Queensland off Wilson's Promontory," "The Canadian game La Crosse, in Australia." Copies can be obtained from Mr. Henningsen, the local agent.

A somewhat unusual case of an expressed intention to commit suicide occurred a few days ago at the Ararat and Hamilton railway line, near the gravel pits. A Chinaman was seen to walk slowly up to the way, shortly before the arrival of one of the Ballarat trains, and lie down with his neck upon the rails. When interrogated by one of the men at work there, as to his object in choosing such a position, he said—"Boys too muchy pelt me; no more chow chow; me like him die all a shame, welly good." The unfortunate celestial really seemed very dispirited, and in consideration of the suicidal tendency of his race, it is more than probable that the man really entertained the determination of "ascending to heaven on the back of a stork." English notions of the liberty of the subject, however, did not extend thus far, and John was speedily made aware that if he did not take himself off he would be subjected to worse bruises than he sustained from the boys who pelted him. The would-be suicide shuffled away, exhibiting evidences of disappointment that his ascent to a yet more celestial region than that which he left for Australia had been so barbarously interrupted.—"Ararat Advertiser."

List of occupants of Crown lands who have not paid rent and fees reserved and due upon leases and licenses during the month of January, 1876 :—Section 42—Jeremiah Ryan, parish of Eurambeen, 48a. 1r. 5p., L9. Section 49—James Thompson, parish of Raglan, 20a., L2 ; Daniel Kilbeck, parish of Trawalla, 19a. 3r. 20p., L2.

We have received the "Australasian Sketcher" for August, and it contains the following illustrations :—"The steamer Barrabool in Dukes dock after the collision," "The Mararoa River and Mount Richmond, Otago," "Fight between prospectors and natives, Hodgkinson River, North Queensland," "The collision of the Barrabool and Queensland," "The Melbourne Cup, 1876," "The Yarraville sugar refinery," "Bust of the Rev. Dr. Perry," "The late Mrs. Alfred Phillips," "Adelaide as seen from Mount Lofty," "Albert bridge, Oxley, Queensland," "The Wesleyan Church, Emerald Hill," "The late Rev. A. M. Henderson," "Lion's Rock, near Govett's Leap, New South Wales." Mr. Henningsen is the local agent, from whom copies can be obtained.

A return presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Commissioner of Railways shows that the distance traversed from Melbourne via Geelong to Ballarat is 100¼ miles, the time occupied by the mail train is four hours ten minutes, and the revenue derived on this line from all sources for the last five years has been—1871-2, L169,557; 1872-3, L171,257 ; 1873-4, L188,076; 1874-5, L184,763; 1875-6, L188,754.

Eminent Clergymen, Distinguished Physicians Celebrated Chemists, concur in verifying what the public long since discovered to be true ; namely that as a remedy for general prostration, local weakness or irregularity chronic despondency, and as a defence against complaints which proceed from inactivity or weakness of the digestive urinary or excretory organs, the restorative upon which most reliance can be placed, is Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

POLICE.

BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1876.

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

Colin Buchanan v. Joseph Bruce, work and labor done, L13 10s. Mr. Turner appeared for the defendant, and contended that the complainant being a minor he could not sue. The case was therefore struck out.

Robert Clark v. George Murray, an information to bind over to keep the peace. Mr. Finlayson appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Turner for defendant. The complainant, who is the head teacher of the State school, Stockyard Hill, deposed to the defendant being a member of the school board of advice, and had on several occasions abused him with threatening language, and on the day in question came to the post office kept by plaintiff and purchased some stamps, he then challenged to fight him, but not being a fighting man declined the offer, he then threatened to drive him (complainant) out of the house, and remarked that he did not know whether he wouldn't do it that night: and that he (the complainant) was in dread of the defendant. The bench not being of opinion that any violence had been used dismissed the case.

William Lewis v. William Cawarden, allowing 35 head of cattle to trespass on his land. Mr. Finlayson appeared for complainant. Wm. O'Neill, an employee, stated that on the 21st inst he found a number of defendant's cattle in Mr. Lewis' paddock. Donald Gibson deposed that he caught the defendant in the act of lifting one of the gates off its hinges. Complainant stated that he met the defendant shortly afterwards and he admitted the trespass. Defendant admitting the charge, was fined L5 and L1 7s. costs.

Thomas Meagher, Inspector of slaughter-yards, v. Chin Sing, slaughtering two swine without a license ; struck out.

John Wotherspoon v. Joseph Frusher, jun., goods ; settled out of court.

John Owen v. Richard Wilkinson, work done and material supplied, L7 4s. 6d. ; settled out of court.

William Mathews v. — Schwartz, charcoal supplied, L2 10s. 9d. ; order for the amount and 5s. costs.

Thomas Kenny v. G. Edwards; summons not served, extended for one month.

Sergeant Woods v. William Toman, cutting wood without a license; fined 1s. and 5s. costs, to be paid within 14s. days, in default distress.

Same v. William Becker, similar offence; fined 1s. and 5s. costs, 14 days allowed to pay.

Same v. William Willox, similar offence; owing to the defendant being a mere boy he was discharged, but the bench reminding him that upon a repetition of the offence he would be fined.

Same v. Patrick Lennon, similar offence, fined 1s. and 5s. costs, 14 days allowed to pay, in default distress.

Same v. Charles Lennon, similar offence; fined 1s. and 5s. costs, 14 days allowed to pay, in default distress.

Same v. William Riedy, similar offence; fined 1s. and 5s. costs.

P. De Baere v. — Cullen; no appearance of either party; struck out.

P. De Baere v. — Coudwell, settled out of court.

Thomas Kenny v. William Chellew, James White and William Thomas, wood sold and delivered, L12 6s., to the late Market Reserve Company's claim, of which the defendants were shareholders. They disputed the account, and complainant not having his books in court the case was adjourned for 14 days to allow him to produce them.

W. R. Nicoll, dog inspector, v. E. S. Brett, for having an unregistered dog in his possession; fined 5s. and 5s. costs.

Same v. William Haines, similar offence ; fined 5s. and 5s. costs.

Same v. William Franc, similar offence; fined 5s. and 5s. costs, to be paid within 14 days.

Same v. Robert M'Cabe, similar offence ; fined 5s. and 5s. costs.

The court then adjourned.

LOCAL LAND BOARD.

(Before Mr. P. Chauncy, District Surveyor, and Mr. G. Manners, M.M.B.)

A local Land Board was held on Wednesday last, at the Court House, Beaufort, when the following applications were heard:—

Section 19.

John Collins, Trawalla, 60 acres.—The members of the Mining Board stated that the mining objections still exist ; the application was recommended with a view to a graizing permit being granted.

James Kelly, Lexton, 80 acres.—No appearance, postponed.

Norman M'Phie, Lexton, 23 acres.—No appearance, postponed.

Hannah Dewar, Lexton, 300 acres.—No appearance, postponed.

Joseph Fraser, Lexton, 73a. 3r. 36p.—No appearance, postponed.

James Smith, Livingston, 79a. 2r. 5p.—Recommended.

Section 49.

John Grant, Lexton, 20 acres.—No appearance, postponed.

James Thomas Stevenson, Raglan, 19a. 1r. 9p.—Recommended.

John James Trevatt, Raglan, 19a. 2r. 2p.—Recommended.

Eliza Fitzpatrick, Beaufort, 20 acres.—Recommended.

John M'Donald, Caralulup, 20 acres.—No appearance; postponed.

William Loft, Lexton, 70 acres.—Recommended.

Sale by Auction.

R. K. Allason, Eurambeen, 156a. 0r. 24p.—Recommended; upset price, £1 per acre. Applicant to pay for survey of northern block.

Bransby Fox, Trawalla, 17 acres.—Recommended ; upset price, £1 per acre ; valuation, £18.

To prove bona fides.

Henry Dorrall, Raglan, 40 acre.—No appearance; postponed.

NEW VICTORIA COMPANY, WATERLOO.

A special meeting of the above company was held on Saturday evening, at the Camp Hotel, Ballarat ; Mr. Williamson in the chair. There were 629 shares represented. A report by the manager was read as follows :—"Since the quarterly general meeting the mine has been worked by a fewer number of men than formerly, and they have continued working subject to the same terms as agreed upon between them and the directors, and will do so for the ensuing week. The only cause for calling tenders to let the mine on tribute is that there would likely be some difficulty in getting the capital of the company increased. The latter there is every reason to believe would ultimately be the most profitable course to the shareholders. That the mine will prove itself remunerative after being fairly opened up I have but little doubt. A high bar of reef has apparently upset our theory as to the course of the Victoria lead, and it seems to me merely a matter of prospecting to open up a large field of payable ground. The last two days we have been testing the ground eastward, and from five sets of timber obtained 6 oz. 2 dwt. of gold, proving it better ground than any yet worked. It is evidently not the Victoria lead, as the sample of gold is much coarser, and of better quality. Whether it should prove to be Paddy's or another lead, we have of either upwards of 1500 feet to work towards the shallow ground. So that from our prospects it is to be regretted that we have not the means to open up the ground and work it to advantage." The report was adopted, and it was decided to authorise the directors to let the mine on tribute or otherwise, as they deemed avisable. This terminated the business of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—I see the local Board of Advice is petitioning for a music master for the Beaufort State school. As a lover of music I would advise them to apply for a dancing master at the same time, the one being essential to the other.

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

Beaufort, August 31st, 1876.

RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—Now that retrenchment in our shire is the order of the day, I, as a ratepayer for many years, may perhaps be allowed to suggest that a Secretary and a Collector at the salary of £2 per week each be advertised for in any of our leading journals, and I venture to assert that numerous applications would be received from competent persons. Now, Sir, as to our worthy Engineer, rather than reduce his salary it should be increased, considering the horses, &c., he has to keep ; his loss would be seriously felt by us all. All the shire works under his able superintendance prove him to be a thoroughly practical and clever man, and reflect great credit on his ability.

Yours, &c.,
RATEPAYER.

Raglan, August 31st, 1876.

BEAUFORT COMMON.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—I am favored with replies from the Herdsman and one of the Managers of the Common to my remarks about sheep being illegally on the common, and they seem to think all correspondents should sign their name, patriotically signing their's as the method all correspondents should follow in future. A good deal could be said for and against this mode. The only answer which bears on the question is, that the owner of the sheep has been fined the magnificent sum of £6 10s., and a reference to the common books will show it. I do not doubt the assertion, and consider the owner of the animals would only be too glad to pay at the same rate for the same period, and take a lease for a number of years ; but why not make us all alike, and allow every one the same privilege. Again, has the fine had the desired effect? An inspection of this portion of the common is the best answer to this question, not only on the Geelong Flat, but as far as Mr. J. Wilson's land. The owner of the sheep cannot be blamed for taking advantage of the reminess of the common management, but who is to blame? The herdsman's statement as to his duties and the paltry remuneration he gets after deducting what is paid for thistle cutting and what is not—his horses, saddles, harness, and carts—is certainly pitiable, and no doubt he deserves the sympathy and commiseration of every right-minded commoner, especially when you consider he is a member of the fire brigade and cricket club, and is not addicted to anything discreditable, not even to the blowing of his own trumpet, or any other sort of self inflation. The 50,000 acres which he says he is overseeing is simply on a par with the unblushing statements made in his letter, and I wonder what he thought of his parents—to which he feelingly refers—when he signed his name. Assuming this quantity to be correct, where are the horses and cattle that this quantity of land should graze? making ample allowance for the bad quality of the grass, there should be something like 3000 head of large cattle or its equivalent in small cattle, and does the common books show this? and if not there must be a mistake somewhere, either as to the number of cattle registered, or the acreage, and a very big mistake in the latter. Perhaps a reference to the gazettal of the common would set us all right as to the acreage, and a persistent effort on the part of the herdsman to do his duty as Lord Nelson so appropriately remarked would soon clear up the former.

I remain yours, &c.,
COMMONER.

Beaufort, August 30th, 1876.

OBITER DICTUM.

Mr. MacBain's motion last week in reference to the Education Act, can only be viewed as an insidious sectarian attack to undermine the completeness of our secular system of public education ; and as such every well wisher of our present Education Act must feel a large measure of satisfaction at the immense majority that set it aside, it being an indisputable guarantee of the perfect safety of the Act, at least so long as the Assembly is constituted as at present. There is no doubt but that the hon. member for Crowlands was perfectly right when he "maintained that the policy of the Act was struck at in this amendment," and that "It was really an attempt to upset the secular system established, and convert it into religious education." The debate was a long one, and in some portions of it sufficiently interesting to merit a little attention. In reference to the advisability of forcing children to attend at the school houses before the hours devoted to secular education, and of remaining after such hours for the purpose of receiving religious instruction, Mr. Purves remarked that—"Of course he knew he was treading upon "holy ground" to dare to oppose this cry for religious teaching put forward by the clergy, but he had no hesitation in stating his belief that the teaching of religion should be made a pleasure to children. (Hear, hear.) It should not be made a task, and certainly this would be the effect if children were to be hurried to school before the usual hour to have this instruction imparted to them. And, again, if certain children were kept in after school hours when the sun was shining whilst others were allowed to go home, would they not naturally get a distaste for the cause of their misery? He would not therefore allow any religious instruction in the State schools on week days, but would have no objection to it on the Sabbath." The truth embodied in the foregoing will come home to many a man who reads it. How well I remember the absolute dread when a child with which I heard the parental mandate to prepare for church ; and with what impatience the two hours were sat out, during which a something was going on the real meaning of which I no more comprehended than so much Greek. Can it by any possibility be imagined that those hours of penance conduced to make me grow up with a love for what is called religion? Quite the reverse ; it simply engendered "a distaste for the cause of my misery." Mr. Purves' remarks on this subject might furnish a valuable instruction to the strict and bigoted religionists in the religious education of their children ; that is at least that portion of them who are not so blinded by bigotry and prejudice as to render them incapable of comprehending common sense. Again, the same speaker was perfectly right, according to the statistics just received, when he said that this cry for religious instruction on the part of the clergy was not a genuine cry ; but one put forward simply as a catch ; the hon. gentleman adding :—"To put it plainly it was the aggressive policy of the parsons." As bearing upon this portion of the subject, take the return furnished by Mr. Ramsay to Mr. Coppin respecting the extent that religious instruction had been given by the clergy after school hours, during the working of the present Education Act. Mr. Ramsay tells us that we possess 1200 schools ; and that out of these religious instruction has been given in only fifty of them ; or in one school out of twenty-four over the whole colony. Is it possible to furnish a more bitter commentary on the pretended anxiety of the clergy to be allowed to furnish religious instruction in the State school buildings. Mr. Langton has, generally speaking, the reputation of being a clear headed man ; but it can hardly be that his speech on this matter in the course of the debate will add to that reputation, particularly that portion of it that professed to answer Mr. Woods. In the conclusion of his speech the hon. member for Crowlands remarked that—"The education of the children had now been in the hands of the churches for the last 2000 years, and he did not think that the educational status attained in any civilised community was such that they had any reason to be proud of it. He thought it was only fair that the secular system should now have a trial of ten years at all events without any attempt being made to upset the basis of it." In answer to this Mr. Langton remarked that he thought—"If the case had been accurately stated by the hon. member for Crowlands, the committee would have little difficulty in dealing with it, viz., if it was correct that they had now simply to determine whether, as the religious bodies had had a good deal to do with education for the last 2000 years, the control of education should now be handed over to the irreligious." If Mr. Langton expects that the last portion of the foregoing remark will be generally received as a logical deduction he must have an exceedingly poor opinion of the common sense of the colonists generally ; and independent of this the remark is a gross insult to those ladies and gentlemen who, as teachers, have been enstrusted with the management and conduct of our State schools. The "Argus" has published a leader in reference to this debate, and a very funny sort of a literary composition it seems to me to be. The writer starts by giving the opinion that "a confusion of ideas prevailed throughout the debate ;" and then proceeds to prove his qualification for criticising "a confusion of ideas" in the following rather original fashion. In reference to Mr. MacBain's motion the writer first states :—"We are at a loss to conceive what objection can be fairly urged to their (the school buildings) being rendered available for imparting religious instruction ;" and then, it may be supposed, from "a confusion of ideas," or forgetfulness of what had just been written, the following is given ; which, sensible as it is, does not seem at all to match with the writer's first ideas on the matter :—"We are not insensible by any means to the weight of the arguments put forward by those who would abolish religious teaching from State schools altogether, whether before or after the daily study. In the first place, this proceeding would be an absolute guarantee to parents of all denominations, that in sending their children to school they did not expose them to any proselytising influences, and in the second, an assurance that the system of instruction adopted was what it professed to be—purely secular. The Roman Catholic children, we are informed, are now resorting to the schools in considerable numbers, and as their parents habitually express great anxiety lest their faith should be tampered with, it is possible that their fears on this head might be set at rest by the prohibition of all religious teaching." The writer has here surely given the very best reasons why the school buildings should not be "rendered available for imparting religious instruction." Towards the conclusion of the article the writer seems, however, to have repented of having written something sensible, or perhaps it was from "a confusion of ideas ;" but in allusion to some parents' wish for "a little of what they consider orthodox religious teaching," he remarks—"If the gratification of this desire would in any way interfere with the State system of education, we should strenuously oppose any concession, but as they and their spiritual advisers only ask for the use of the schoolrooms when they are not occupied in the ordinary course of school business, we think it would have been good policy to comply with their request, and so secure their hearty support." It seems to me that the writer of the article referred to is one of those extremely amiable men who like "to row in every man's boat ;" it would have been satisfactory though, if he before concluding, had given us his honest convictions in reference to the subject ; as it is he has left us in doubt, and that is unkind.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday,

Mr. Anderson presented several official papers, which were ordered to lie upon the table of the House.

Mr. Sargood asked the questions as they stood to his name, as follows :—1. Whether any reports have been received from the Attorney-General or Colonel Scratchley advising them that whatever guns, rifles, torpedoes, and other defence stores that may be required should be ordered at once, as in the event of war being declared it would be impossible to obtain them at any price. 2. Whether the Government had decided to act upon this recommendation, and, if so, is there any objection to lay upon the table of this House a schedule of the guns and other military stores to be ordered by the next outgoing mail. 3. Whether it is the intention of the Government to order 38-ton guns for the Cerberus. 4. Whether the Government had had under its consideration the importance of requesting Colonel Scratchley to select and send out at once an officer of artillery to act as second officer of the Cerberus. 5. Whether the Government propose to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission "to disband the Volunteer Force ;" and, if not, what steps are to be taken to put it in an efficient state, and prevent the present absolute waste of public money.

Mr. Anderson said that in reply to the questions asked by Mr. Sargood he had received a document from the department saying that no report had been received by the Government from Colonel Scratchley, but he believed that Colonel Anderson had received a private communication from home advising the immediate purchase of arms and stores. The Government were not in a position to act upon the suggestion in question 2. In answer to question 3, Captain Panter had reported that the Cerberus turrets could not carry 38-ton guns, neither could she be fitted for such guns, as her room was insufficient. Question 4 would be taken into consideration by the Government and enquired into. In answer to No. 5, the Government could not see its way clear to give the matter the consideration it deserved this session.

An act to sanction the issue and expenditure of sums not exceeding £2350, from the Public Works Loan Account, 1872, for salaries, wages, and contingencies for the year ending 30th June, 1877, was passed through all its stages.

A bill for confirming the titles to certain rights and easements was read a second time and committed.

The House adjourned at five minutes past six o'clock to Thursday next, when the Electoral Bill is expected to be sent up.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday,

Mr. Levien asked the Chief Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce this session a bill to amend the Impounding Statue.

The Chief Secretary replied that such was not the intention of the Government.

Mr. W. Clarke called the attention of the Minister of Lands to a letter in a Ballarat paper of the 24th inst., stating that a member of this House had, by means of dummies, secured 1000 acres of land at Boort; and asked him if the statement is correct.

Mr. Gillies stated that he had made enquiries as to the truth, or otherwise, of the letter, and he had failed to ascertain that there was not the slightest truth in the assertion of that paper's correspondent.

Sir C. G. Duffy asked the Commissioner of Railways whether he proposes to make the experiment of using latches instead of locks on railway carriages; and, if so, when the experiment will commence.

Mr. Jones replied that he had ordered a number of latches to be made, and as soon as they were completed he intended to try the experiment on one of the Government lines at any rate.

Major Smith resumed the debate upon the Electoral Bill, and in doing so, he hoped the Government appreciated the change they contemplated. The bill introduced by Mr. Francis, which was passed with a overwhelming majority by this House in 1873, but which was rejected elsewhere, was a very different one to the bill now before them. His (Mr. Francis') scheme embraced three groups which were suited to all the requirements of the colony. His first group averaged 7000 population; the second, 6000 population; and the third, 5000 population. Mr. Francis' bill did not seek to subdivide natural boundaries, and it had the support of the country. He (Major Smith) had supported Mr. Francis' bill, although not a supporter of the then Government of the day. He found that three districts, one of 1500, the second of 750, and the third of 600 electors, were to be allowed three members, while Ballarat West was dissevered and cut so as to bring it below the average of 2000. Some of the electorates which were to have increased representation were becoming depopulated through their holdings being bought up. Beechworth and its neighborhood was an instance in point. He thought that the country should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the bill. He would support a motion for members to be elected for three years, a third of the members of the House to be elected every year, according to the priority of the votes they polled. He would have twenty-eight electorates, and he considered that if a third of the members were elected every recess instead of a general election every three years, it would be found to act admirably, as it was found to work in all local bodies. If the Government sent the bill to a select committee it would be much better, as the boundaries would be settled more satisfactorily. He hoped that some Government supporter would propose a scheme similar to that which he had suggested. If this was not done he (Major Smith) would move that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mason thought it was the duty of the House to legislate for the future and not altogether for the present.

Mr. A. T. Clark opposed the measure, as it was not drafted on equitable grounds.

Mr. Patterson thought that the bill was defective, because of the difference of population, community of interests, and conferring additional power on country districts.

Mr. Gillies admitted that the bill was rather a matter of readjustment of electoral boundaries than a scheme of electoral reform. Government had framed the measure, which, though not entirely satisfactory to themselves, would be an immense improvement on the present act. The Opposition could offer no better plan than the proposed measure. Mr. Gillies was proceeding to draw comparisons between Mr. Berry's proposed bill and the proposed bill of the present Government, using such terms as "foolish" and "absurd," evidently directed towards Mr. Berry, when

Mr. Berry intimated that Mr. Gillies was misrepresenting facts.

Mr. Gillies demanded the expression should be withdrawn.

Mr. Berry withdrew the offensive remark, and said he was sorry Mr. Gillies was unacquainted with his subject.

Mr. Gillies retorted by stating that Mr. Berry dared not hold his seat for an hour, if what was known about him was made public.

Mr. Berry demanded an explanation, and defied any hon. member to prove anything against him as a public man.

An indescribable scene of confusion and riot ensued, which was allayed by Sir C. G. Duffy, the Speaker, and mutual friends, and mutual explanations ensued.

Mr. Gillies resumed, and stated his conviction that the country would embrace the present proposals rather than the crude propositions of the late Government.

Mr. Woods opposed the second reading. In doing so he said that the Government last session had almost created a revolution, and expressed his belief that they had made a compact with their supporters that the Electoral Bill should favor the securement of their seats provided they supported the Government.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday,

Mr. Woods called the attention of the hon. the treasurer to the present state of the water supply for Stawell; and asked him when funds for the completion of the works will be available.

Sir James M'Culloch, in reply, said that the whole of this matter was in a most unsatisfactory condition. The borough council of Stawell had entered into a contract for the works in question to the amount of £45,000 without any sort of understanding that the Government was liable for the money. They had therefore, no legal claim upon the Government. He had fully enquired into the matter and had come to the conclusion that the council had no legal claim on the Government, although there was a moral claim. He should decline to deal with the matter until he had brought it formally before the House, and he would take an early opportunity of bringing it forward for discussion.

Mr. Bent moved that the Bill for the Relief of Colonial Attorneys be referred for consideration and report to a select committee, Consisting of Mr. Kerferd, Mr. Casey, Mr. Grant, Mr. Levien, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Purves, Mr. Duffy, Mr. MacDermott, Mr. Coppin, Mr. MacBain, Mr. Gaunson, and the mover; five to form a quorum, with power to call for persons and papers.

Mr. Gaunson seconded and supported the motion, which was then agreed to.

Mr. Gaunson moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to colonial wine licenses. The hon. member explained that he had brought forward this measure in order to remedy the anomalies of the existing law on the subject, as shown in the late legal proceedings against certain dealers in colonial wine.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a first time, and the second reading ordered for Wednesday next.

The motion for the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill was postponed.

Mr. MacDermott moved the second reading of the Criminal Cases New Trial Bill. The hon. member contended that the law urgently needed the proposed amendment in order to give the courts an opportuninty of setting right any miscarriage of justice arising in criminal trials. In this respect the British and Colonial law was behind that of other countries. At present there was no right of appeal or redress for any criminal who had once been convincted however wrongly.

The debate on the Criminal Trials Bill was adjourned.

Mr. Kerferd moved the second reading of the Local Government Act Amendment Bill. He explained that it proposed to continue the collection of tolls in certain cases until 1879.

Mr. Longmore opposed the bill. He did not think an insolated case like the Bungaree gate should be given as a reason for continuing tolls.

Mr. Young supported the bill.

Mr. Munro opposed the measure, and challenged the Government to proceed with the second reading. He suggested the Government should take the entire responsibility of maintaining roads by withdrawing the subsidy to the local bodies. Or let the House adjourn for a month, to give the Government an opportunity of introducing a satisfactory measure.

The House then divided, with the following result:—Ayes, 32; Noes, 23. Majority for the second reading, nine.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday,

The President took the chair at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock.

The President read the return of a writ for the Western Province with the name of Sir Charles Sladen, K.C.M.G., attached.

The House then went into committee upon the Justices of the Peace Bill, which was passed through without further amendments.

Progress was reported, when

Mr Anderson moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of making amendments.

The bill was re-committed.

Mr. Anderson moved that clauses 5 and 6 be transposed. The motion was carried.

Mr. Anderson introduced a new clause to provide for the recovery of small debts from persons about to leave the colony. The clause was carried without opposition.

Mr. Anderson moved the first reading of the Tolls Bill, which was agreed to. He then moved the second reading of the bill, which was then passed through all its stages without amendment.

The bill afterwards received the Royal assent and became law.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday,

Sir C. G. Duffy asked the Chief Secretary—1. If the distribution of electors in the proposed electorates had not in some cases been made by subdividing shires into new and arbitrary divisions. 2. If so, by what process the exact number of electors in these new divisions had been ascertained. 3. The name of the officer responsible for the accuracy of the computation of electors in proposed electorates, on the strength of which the House is invited to legislate.

Mr. Macpherson replied that no alteration had been made in the shire boundaries to any appreciable extent, except in the cases of the Murray shire and the shire of Crowlands. The exact number of electors in these new divisions had not been ascertained. In answer to the third querry he might inform the hon. member that he (Chief Secretary) was himself responsible.

Mr. Woods asked why the resident magistrate had been removed from Stawell.

Dr. Madden replied that the resident magistrate could reside either at Ararat or Stawell as he himself felt inclined.

Mr. Woods said that if the resident magistrate was permitted to reside in Ararat, he would take care to make it pretty hot for all concerned. It was shameful to suppose that Ararat should be fixed upon as the residence of the resident magistrate and warden of the district; a place in which there was nothing done, which produced nothing, and in which the only work for the magistrate to do was to adjudicate upon a few half crown debt cases. The order of transfer would never have been given had not Ararat been represented by a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Gaunson championed the district of Ararat, which he represented. The district was incalculably wealthier than was the shire of Ballarat even. Each place was entitled to the services of a resident magistrate.

The House then considered the report of the committee on the Tolls Bill, which passed the third reading and was sent to the Upper House.—Ballarat papers.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the world. Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown on the bottle.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulate the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown" Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

V R

Government Advertisements.

Election Notice.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

I HEREBY give notice that the undermentioned gentleman was this day duly nominated as a candidate for the Western Province, viz.:—

Sir CHARLES SLADEN. K.C.M.G.

And there being no other candidate, now, therefore, I declare the said Charles Sladen, K.C.M.G., to be the member elected to serve in the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria for the Western Province.

Given under my hand at Belfast this 29th day of August, 1876.

H. B. LANE, P.M.,
Returning Officer for the Western Province.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, 23rd August, 1876.

TENDERS will be received until Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, for CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between Seymour and a point near Glenrowan on route of North Eastern Railway.

Models and specifications may be seen at the Stores Branch, General Post Office; and specifications at the Post Offices at Seymour, Benalla, Beechworth, Ballarat, Geelong, Sandhurst, Avoca, and Beaufort.

Tenders to be endorsed "tender for Construction of the Seymour and Glenrowan Telegraph Line," and addressed (if by post, prepaid) to the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Melbourne, or deposited in the tender-box at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

The amount of the preliminary deposit to be enclosed with the tender is £50.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

ROBERT RAMSAY,
Postmaster-General.

Firewood Fencing.

TENDERS are invited for about 60 chains of FENCING made with FIREWOOD on end. For particulars apply to

H. H. JACKSON,
Beaufort.

Preliminary Notice.

THE whole of the WORKING PLANT and STOCK, the property of Mr. Alex. M'Collim, Stockyard Hill, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION; particulars of which will appear in a future issue of this journal.

Stockyard Hill, August 31st, 1876.

Shire of Ripon.

IT is hereby notified that the next Ordinary Meeting of the Council of the Shire of Ripon will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER.

D. G. STEWART,
Shire Secretary.

Riponshire Offices,
Beaufort, 31st August, 1876.

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FARM of the late F. R. Scharp, containing 74 acres of land, Cleared and Fenced, with Dwelling-house and Stables erected thereon, situated in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. Terms, CASH.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, }
WM. WATTS, } Executors.
Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

Wanted.

WANTED to RENT for the season a GRASS PADDOCK in the vicinity of the Ararat and Hamilton Railway, between Glenthompson and Hamilton. Paddock must have good grass.

OVEREND & ROBB,
Contractors,
Ararat and Hamilton Railway, Ararat.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others.

THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

W. E. NICKOLS,
Commission Agent, &c,

GEORGE WILSON,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria),
Pharmacist,
BEAUFORT DISPENSARY,
NEILL-STEET, BEAUFORT.

KEEPS in stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Flesh Brushes, Enemas, Feeding Bottles, Homœpathic and Botanic Remedies, Invalids Feeding Cups, Disinfecting Fluids, Breast Relievers, India Rubber Waterproofing and Jaconet, &c, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared with the purest Drugs.

Agent for the National Mutual Life Association and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

Wool Season 1876-77.

BUCKLAND & BURNETT,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
AND
Wool Brokers,
MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on most reasonable terms, without charge for Commission, on the ensuing CLIP of WOOL, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment.

They are also prepared to Ship Wool to other than their own Agents at the direction of the owner, at a charge of ONE SHILLING PER BALE, covering the same by Insurance while in Store, and effecting Insurance for Shipment at the lowest current rates.

As a facility to Woolgrowers who may not have the convenience, they are prepared to Class Wool at their Warehouse at a very nominal charge.

WEEKLY SALES
OF
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,
HIDES, AND TALLOW,

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and other Station requisites supplied at lowest current rates.

SALES OF FAT STOCK
At the Corporation Yards, Geelong, every Monday; and of all kinds of Stock, Station, and other properties held in any part of the colony.

DENNYS, LASCELLES & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES, free of Commission, on the ensuing CLIP, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment to their London Agents.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming Season.

☞ Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

ON SALE.—Finest Lucerne Seed; Woolpacks, 10d., 10½d., and 10¾d. per lb.; best makes; Calcutta and Dundee Corn Sacks; Ryland's Wire, Rock Salt, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic, Hood's Specific, Tea, Sugar, and all Station necessaries.

Wool Season, 1876-77.

RICHARD MELLISH & Co.,

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW BROKERS,
Sheep and Cattle Salesmen,

ARE prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL and other Produce consigned to them for sale.

FENCING WIRE, WOOLPACKS &c.
At Lowest Current Rates.

DAYS OF SALE DURING THE WOOL SEASON:—
SHEEP and CATTLE, at the Corporation Yards, every Monday.
WOOL SALES held on Tuesday.
HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW on Wednesday.
☞ Sales conducted in any part of the Colony, either privately or by Auction.

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

WOOL.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO.,

GEELONG,
WOOLBROKERS,
HIDES, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
(Established 1854.)

OUR wool Warehouses for STORAGE and SAMPLE rooms are complete and extensive, and last season we submitted for sale, besides shipping, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool. We act purely as SELLING or SHIPPING Brokers only, and consignments either for Sale or Shipment have our prompt personal attention.

Wool sales every TUESDAY during the season.

Hides, Skins, and Tallow every WEDNESDAY.

Charges the lowest ruling in the colony. William M'Culloch and Co., Permewan, Hunt and Co., and Broadbent Bros. will receive and forward consignments from any Railway Station in the colony.

On sale, Wool Packs, Fencing Wire, and all kinds of station requirements.

Geelong, 20th August, 1876.

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LEO

Will stand this season at CHEPSTOWE,
20 miles from Ballarat.
Terms, £10 10s.

All Mares having missed to Leo last Season will be served during SEPTEMBER, at half fee.

Mares taken any time after 1st AUGUST. Season commences 1st SEPTEMBER.

T. R. ODDIE, proprietor.

YOUNG WALLACE.

THE pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion YOUNG WALLACE, bred on Mr. Chalk's stud farm, will Walk the District, including Amphitheatre, Beaufort, Avoca, Elmhurst, Glenpatrick, &c., for the season.

YOUNG WALLACE is a fine dapple bay colt, rising five years old, by Young Wallace, dam Nugget by Brilliant, dam Gipsy by Mr. Peters' Black Champion out of an imported mare from Tasmania. The sire of Young Wallace (bearing the same name) is by Sir William Wallace, bred by Colonel Learmonth, and imported from Scotland by Mr. George Bookless, Sir William Wallace gained first prize as a yearling, first prize as a two-year old, and first prize as a three-year old in Scotland, and won all prizes in Victoria wherever he was exhibited.

Young Wallace (the sire of Mr. Vanderstoel's colt) gained first prize as a yearling at Carisbrook in 1866; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook, beating six others; in 1867, first at Eddington and Carisbrook; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook. His dam, Kate, took prizes at Bendigo in 1865 and 1866; Baringhup, 1865, 1867, and 1868; Newstead, 1866; Carisbrook and Eddington, 1868; Carisbrook, Eddington, Newstead, and Baringhup, 1869; Kate by Cromwell (imported), is dam to Blossom, by Prince Charlie, the winner of 12 first prizes, and also dam to several fillies which gained first prizes.

YOUNG WALLACE has a fine temper, has strong flat bone and splendid action, and has proved himself a sure foal getter.

TERMS:—£2 15s. each Mare. Groom's fee, 5s.

One mare given in five, and mares not proving in foal will be served free next season. Paddocking at the farm, Vanderstoel's Hotel, near the Jolly Waggoners', till stinted, after which 2s. per week will be charged No responsibility.

T. VANDERSTOEL, Amphitheatre.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48 Threedneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING,

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have made arrangements for the purchase of all their DRAPERY for the future in the Home markets, believing that they will thereby be enabled to SELL at Melbourne wholesale prices. In order to make room for their first direct shipment in September, they have determined to clear out previous to their annual Stock Taking on 9th September, the whole of their present stock regardless of cost.

WOOLPACKS, full weight, 3s. 6d. each.

HORSE for SALE, known as Gerrard's Black Mare.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

The **TIMBER YARD** is under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore, and an extensive stock is always kept on hand to select from.

I. HIGGINS,
Importer of
DRAPERY, MILLINERY,
HABERDASHERY.
HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c.,
ALBION HOUSE, 5 BRIDGE-ST.,
BALLARAT,
Nearly opposite the Buck's Head Hotel,
Also at Warrenheip Street, Buninyong.

Millinery,
Mantles,
Shawls,
Dresses
Stays,
Underclothing,
Hosiery,
Gloves.
Men's and Boys' Clothing, made to order.
Blankets,
Flannels,
Quilts,
Tweeds,
Hats,
Caps,
&c. &c. &c.

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 19s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

J. S. BROOKS,

BOOTMAKER,

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

HAVELOCK STEEET,

R. A. PAULL

IS now showing a Large and Varied Stock of Seasonable Goods, in

Drapery, Clothing

Boots and Shoes.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED

BEAUFORT

Furnishing Warehouse

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
WM. BAKER, Proprietor,
CABINET MAKER, TURNER, UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

HAS REMOVED his stock to his manufactory, opposite the State school, were he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

MARK BARNES

BUILDER,

BEAUFORT.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,
SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,
Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agent for

BROADBENT BROS. & CO

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Western District Pastoral and Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at SKIPTON on THURSDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER next, when the usual liberal prizes will be awarded for the best

DRAUGHT AND BLOOD HORSES,
CATTLE,
MERINO AND ENGLISH BREEDS OF SHEEP.

THOMAS SHAW, JUN.,
Hon. Sec

W. E. NICKOLS,

Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent.
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,
and Queen Street, Ararat.

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker,
Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Co. (Limited)
Agent for the Victoria Fire, Life, and Guarantee Insurance Company.

OFFICE DAY AT BEAUFORT—MONDAYS
Or any other day by appointment.
Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies.

VICTORIAN FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, & SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

Head Office, Market Street, Melbourne.
Capital, £200,000. Unlimited Liability.
Chairman. Hon. Henry Miller.

Life and guaranteed Assurances effected at lowest 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 rate premiums.—Every information as to rates, etc, can be obtained at the office of the Agent.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secret
Agent for Beaufort,
W. EDWARD NICKOLS.

BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY
(Limited.)
Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875.

Capital £300,000 Sterling.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation Premises.—Lydiard Street.

DIRECTORS:
R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman
R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P
William Cameron, Esq., J.P.
A. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
J. P. Fennings, Esq.

MANAGER:
I. J. Jones.

AUDITORS:
George Perry, Esq.—J. B. M'Quie, 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 CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases 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 possess great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be ad on application to the local valuer, or at the head Office.

ROGERS & Co.,

DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS,
119, 121, 123, 125, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

ROGERS and CO. have received by Mail steamer and other vessels, making exceedingly quick passages Damasse Ribbons, all shades, Hamburgh Nets and Laces, Beaded Laces and Fringes, Steel Glaces, Balernos, and Silk Warps,
All exceedingly scarce lines.
ROGERS and CO. would direct the ladies' attention to the display in the

SHOW ROOM
OF THE
CHOICEST MILLINERY,
Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets,
Ladies' Costumes,
Ladies' Underclothing and Stays,
Infants' Capes, Frocks, and Robes,
IN THE SILK AND DRESS DEPARTMENTS
An extensive stock of Black and Colored Silks,
Checked and Plain Balernos, Silk Warps, Lustres and Lustrines,
British and Foreign Muslins and Grenadines,
Wedding Outfits,
Family and Complimentary Mourning,
THE MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT
AT THE
BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
Has stood pre-eminent for many years, having the largest and best selection of
Calicoes, Shirtings, Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, Damasks, Hollands, Drills, &c.,
And an endless variety of
Prints, Brilliants, Piques, and Marcellas.
THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
is well assorted in
Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminister Carpets,
Coir and Chinese Mattings,
Floor Cloths, from 3 to 15 feet wide,
Hearth rugs and Doormats.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Embraces Clothing, Ready-made and to Order,
Suits made from the best Tweeds at Moderate Prices always on hand,
A splendid assortment of Tweeds and Colored Moleskins.
Shirts, Hats, Scarfs, Ties, &c.
THE BOOT DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of English and Colonial Boots.

ROGERS & Co.,
BALLARAT.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BUANGOR.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Buangor (says the Buangor correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser) met on Friday, 25th ult., at the Buangor hotel, to take into consideration the new Electoral Bill, now before the House.

Mr. Hornsby having been called to the chair, read the convening notice, and explained the object for which the meeting was called; he also informed the meeting that Mr. Maclean, Secretary of the Araratshire, was present, and he would lay the whole facts of the case before the meeting.

Mr. Maclean, on coming forward, invited those present to examine the map of the proposed alteration of the boundary, so far as it affected the Shire of Ararat. The speaker went on to say that the electors of that portion of the North Riding which belonged to Ripon and Hampden, were unfortunately placed, inasmuch as that when they wanted anything done it was to Ararat they had to go—simply because their interests were more identical with that electorate than their *own*. In fact, he (the speaker) considered that the electors present were totally disfranchised, being outweighed by interest with which they had no concern. He therefore strongly urged upon those present to gird up their loins, and fight the fight that was necessary, if they wished to hold a fair influence in the community Mr. Maclean resumed his seat amid much applause.

Mr. Stewart, a member of the Araratshire Council, thought that, having heard Mr. Maclean, those present would have no difficulty in understanding their position, he would therefore propose—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the remaining portions of the Shire of Ararat be included in the new Ararat electorate, and that two members be appointed thereto. And in the event of this not being done, that the proposed electorate of Villiers and Heytesbe divided into two parts—north and south—with one member for each portion." The motion was seconded by Mr. Kozminsky, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SCUDDER'S AND POTTS' DOG

A man came into the office of Judge X., the well-known lawyer the other day, and when the Judge had time to listen to him he said: "Judge, my name is Scudder. I called to see you about a dog case that kinder bewilders me, and I thought maybe you might throw some light on her, might just give me the law points so's I'd know whether it was worth while sueing or not. You see me and a man named Potts went into partnership on a dog. We bought him. He was a setter, and me and Potts went shares on him so's to take him out hunting. It was never definitely settled which half of him I owned and which half belonged to Potts, but somehow I kinder formed an idea in my own mind that the hind end was Scudder's, and the front end Potts'. Consequence was that when the dog barked I always said, 'There goes Potts' half excercising itself, and when the dog's tail wagged I always considered that my end was being agitated. And of course when one of my hind legs scratched one of Potts' ears or one of his shoulders, I was perfectly satisfied—first, the sort of thing was good for the whole dog; and second, because the thing would get about even when Potts' head would reach round and bite a flea off my hind legs or snap at a fly. Well, things went along smooth enough for a while, until one day that dog began to get into the habit of running around after his tail. He was the foolishest dog about that I ever see. Used to chase his tail round and round until he'd get so giddy he couldn't bark. And I was skerred lest it might hurt the dog's health, and as Potts didn't seem to be willing to keep his end from circulating in pursuit of my end, I made up my mind to chop the dog's tail off, so's to make him reform and behave. So last Saturday I caused the dog to back up agin a log, and then I suddenly dropped an axe on his tail, pretty close up, and the next minute he was booming around that yard like a boat-load of wild cats. Just then Potts came up, and he let on to be mad because I'd cut off that tail. One word brought on another, and pretty soon Potts sicked that dog on me—my own half, too, mind you—and the dog bit me in the leg, bit a piece out. See that; look at that leg! About half a pound gone; et up by that dog. Now what I want to see you about, Judge, is this: Can't I recover damages for assault and battery from Potts? What I chopped off belonged to me, recollect. I owned an undivided half of that setter pup, from the tip of his tail clear up to his third rib, and I had a right to cut away as much of it as I'd a mind to; while Potts being sole owner of the dog's head, is responsible when the dog bites anybody."

"I don't know," replied the Judge, musingly. "There haven't been any decisions on cases exactly like this. But what does Mr. Potts say upon the subject?"

"Why, Potts' view is that I divided the dog the wrong way. When he wants to map out his half he draws a line from the middle of the nose right along the spine, and clear to the end of the tail. That gives me one hind leg and one fore leg, and makes him joint proprietor of the tail. And he says that if I wanted to cut off my half of the tail I might have done it, and he wouldn't've cared; but what made him mad was that I wasted his property without consulting him. But that theory seems to me a little strained, and if it's legal, why I'm going to close out my half of that dog at a sacrifice sooner than hold any interest in him on those principles. Now, what do you think about it?"

"Well," said the Judge. "I can hardly decide so important a question off-hand; but at the first glance my opinion is that you own the whole dog, and that Potts also owns the whole dog. So when he bites you a suit won't lie against Potts, and the only thing you can do to obtain justice is to make the dog bite Potts also. As for the tail, when it is separated from the dog it is no longer the dog's tail, and it is not worth fighting about."

"Can't sue Potts, you say."

"I think not."

"Can't get damages for the meat that's been bit out of me?"

"I hardly think you can."

"Well, well, and yet they talk about American civilization, and temples of justice, and such things! All right. Let it go. I kin stand it; but don't anybody ever undertake to tell me that the law protects human beings in their rights. Good morning Judge."

"Wait a moment, Mr. Scudder," said the Judge; "you've forgotten my fee."

F-f-f-fee! Why you don't charge anything when I don't sue, do you?"

"Certainly for my advice.. My fee is ten dollars."

"Ten dollars! Ten dollars! Why Judge, that's just what I paid for my half of that dog. I haven't got 50 cents to my name. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll make over all my rights in that setter pup to you, and you can go round and fight it out with Potts. If that dog bites me agin I'll sue you and Potts as sure as my name's Scudder."

Potts owns the whole dog now, and Scudder guns without one.—"Max Adler."

STRANGE SUICIDE.

The "Overland China Mail" gives an account of a strange suicide which was lately committed at Fuh-chow Foo. It seems that a young lady, an inhabitant of the city, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, was urged by some injudicious friends to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of supplying the place of her late husband was so repugnant to her feelings that, in order to escape from the persecution of her advisers, she determined to "ascend to heaven on the back of a stork," or, in other words, publicly to commit suicide. Having arrived at this determination, a day was fixed for the ceremony. Early on the fatal morning the lady, dressed as the Queen of Heaven and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started from her late husband's house in an open sedan-chair for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way she visited her parents, bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally *en route* to taste the viands which were placed at intervals on the side of the road, as at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai-chaou Temple, she mounted on a scaffold which had been erected for the purpose, and, having bowed to the vast crowd which had assembled to witness her proceedings, she cried with a loud voice "Heaven and earth! and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner." Having said this, she stepped on to a chair on the platform, and thrust her head on to the noose of a red cord, which hung suspended from a cross-beam above her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped off the chair. Death was almost instantaneous, and she expired without the least apparent struggle. Unfortunately the effects of this young lady's self devotion did not end with her life, for so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had witnessed the spectacle that they amused themselves on the following day by making believe to follow her example. By a misadventure, while one of them was adjusting the rope round his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their return they found that he likewise had "ascended to heaven on the back of a stork."

A clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who was possessed of a fund of dry humor, occupied a rural parish in Perthshire, bordering on the Highland district. He took much interest in the progress of a Highland student, and aided him as much as he could in his studies preparatory to getting a license from the presbytery. One thing, however, he was deficient in, and that was indispensable. Time wore on and the day of trial approached. Both minister and student were much exercised as to how they were to overcome the difficulty. Neither knew anything of Hebrew, and how the young man was to meet the reverend court without it sorely puzzled both. At last the clergyman saw his way clear, as if by inspiration. "Take your Gaelic Bible," he said, "and when you are asked to read Hebrew go on reading from it." "But will they not find me out?" said the young man. "No fear of that; just do as I tell you." The day came, the trial proceeded, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The young man was requested to read Hebrew, and, with fear and trembling, he drew forth his Gaelic Bible, and proceeded to read and translate. After he had gone on thus far for a short time, "That will do," said the moderator, "what do you say brethren?" Of course every reverend brother complimented the young man on his familiar acquaintance with Hebrew. His reverend friend said nothing, and the candidate received his license to preach.

Appended to the report recently issued by Dr. Farr is an article on the disposal of the dead, in which he reviews the various opinions on the subject. Dr. Farr (says the "Lancet") deals first with the historical side of the question, and shows that, even were we to adopt the practice of cremation, we should only be returning to a custom which Tacitus states to have been common among the German nations. On the question of economy, Dr. Farr admits that cremation should entail a saving of land and time, but he points out the great expense of burial as at present carried out is not so much due to the inherent necessities of the practice as to the barbarious and ostentatious customs with which we have surrounded it. The mere placing a body in the earth cannot, or rather need not, be an expensive process in itself, but the accompaniments of polished oak, crape, silk, plumes, horses, mutes, funeral baked meats, and "star-pointing pyramids" have made it so. Cremation, too, is capable of being made quite as burdensome to the pockets of the survivors; and Dr. Farr reminds us that the Romans showed great extravagance in their rites, and that Nero lavished on the funeral of Poppea as much incense as Arabia could produce in a year. The great advantage of cremation over inhumation lies in this, that by the former process all disease germs must be utterly and irrevocably destroyed, and that for those dying of cholera, plague, small-pox, or other infectious diseases, it is certainly the best mode of disposal. There is no need, however, for anything like compulsion in this matter, and cremation and inhumation may well be allowed to go on side by side. . . The day will probably soon come when the several municipalities and sanitary authorities may, after due enquiry, and on equitable terms, relieve the cemeteries and yards of their office, and lay down such wise regulations as may secure the decorous, safe inhumation or cremation of the 700,000 bodies that fall victims to death annually in the United Kingdom.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

Letters—For every half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce	2d
Packets (book or sample)—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1d
Newspapers—For every newspaper ...	½d

Intercolonial Letters.

Overland or by sea to South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand:—

For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	2d

(Intercolonial packets and newspapers are charged as foreign packets and newspapers.)

Foreign Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

The following are the postage rates, except to places where higher amounts are specially fixed:—

Letters—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	6d
Packets—Not exceeding one ounce ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces	2d
For every additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces after the first two ounces...	2d
Newspapers—Of any weight, for every newspaper	1d

For the United Kingdom.
Via Southampton.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	6d
For every additional half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce	6d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce in weight ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	2d
And for every additional two ounces or portion of two ounces	2d
Newspapers—One penny each.	

Via Brindisi.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	9d
For every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce	9d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce	2d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	4d
Exceeding two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces	7d
And for every additional four ounces	7d
Newspapers—Not exceeding four ounces	3d
Every additional four ounces or fraction thereof	2d

Prepayment of Postage.

The postage upon all letters, packets, and newspapers must be prepaid by stamps, except it may happen that any postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case the postage may be prepaid in coin, and shall be acknowledged by such postmaster on the face or cover of such letter, packet, or newspaper.

Any inland letter, packet, or newspaper, posted with an unobliterated Victorian postage stamp of any value, is to be transmitted and delivered, although the stamp be insufficient; but in cases where the postage shall not be fully prepaid, the letter, packet, or newspaper shall be stamped "More to Pay" with double the deficient postage, which must be collected before delivery.

Intercolonial and foreign letters, packets, and newspapers posted without any stamp being thereon, and unpaid, and intercolonial and foreign letters and packets stamped or paid less than a single rate of postage, are to be sent without delay to the Dead Letter office, to be dealt with according to law.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to the United Kingdom will be forwarded if a single rate (sixpence) be prepaid, and the deficient postage, together with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), will be charged on delivery.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales will be forwarded if they bear twopence postage, the deficiency, together with an additional twopence as a fine, being charged on delivery.

Registration of Letters.

For the registration of letters, stamps to the value of sixpence must be affixed in addition to the postage.

Any letter or packet not registered and believed to contain money or other valuable enclosure, will be registered and the fee for registration be charged on delivery; but if the person to whom the letter or packet is addressed open it in the presence of a postmaster or officer of the post office, and it be found not to contain money or other valuable enclosure, the fee will in that case be remitted.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom or received from the United Kingdom addressed to Victoria, containing coin, or having the word "registered" written upon them, but upon which the fee for registration has not been paid, will be compulsory registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Victorian Rates.

From any Electric Telegraph Station in Victoria to any other station in the colony, a uniform charge of One Shilling for a message of ten words, and a penny for each additional word.

Intercolonial Rates.

From Melbourne to any Telegraph Station in South Australia, Two Shillings for a message of ten words, and twopence for each additional word, to or from any station in Victoria.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Note.—At all towns from which Money Orders are issued, and with which the Electric Telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a Post Office Order per telegraph, on paying, in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of One Shilling for transmission of the message. This is a matter well worth knowing, as it is a great convenience in any case of emergency, such as missing a train or coach, to be able to forward cash promptly. All that it is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, when the receiver will apply at the Post Office, and get the money.

Telegraph Money Orders are issued and paid at all Telegraph Offices in Victoria, and may also be forwarded to all Telegraph Offices in South Australia, upon payment of the following rates, including commission and charge for transmisson:—For any sum not exceeding £5, Victoria 1s. 6d.; South Australia, 3s. Exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10, Victoria 2s.; South Australia, 4s.

POPULAR, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in 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 children, 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 strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. 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 tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills known all the world over as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, 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 AGENT:

W FORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1876.

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	January 27
Thursday	February 24
Thursday	March 23
Tuesday	April 18
Tuesday	May 16
Tuesday	June 13
Tuesday	July 11
Tuesday	August 8
Tuesday	September 5
Thursday	October 5
Thursday	November 2
Thursday	November 30
Thursday	December 28

Arrives at Melbourne—

Tuesday	January 11
Tuesday	February 8
Tuesday	March 7
Tuesday	April 4
Tuesday	May 2
Tuesday	May 30
Tuesday	June 27
Tuesday	July 25
Tuesday	August 22
Tuesday	September 19
Tuesday	October 17
Tuesday	November 14
Tuesday	December 12

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.15 a.m., 3.10. p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.25 a.m., 8.15 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.10 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.6 p.m.
Beaufort, 6.26 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.
Buangor, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m. 10.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.33 p.m., 11.9 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1.48 p.m., 11.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.43 p.m., 12.15 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 4 p.m.
Buangor, 8.50 a.m., 12.48 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Beaufort, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 10.20 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 11 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 11.6 p.m.

FARES.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 6d
Trawalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Buangor	8s 0d	5s 6d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Ararat to	**First-class.**	**Second-class**
Buangor	2s 6d	1s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Trawalla	5s 6d	4s 0d
Burrumbeet	7s 6d	5s d0
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1876.

Post Town.	Mails arrive at Beaufort.	Mails close at Beaufort.
Melbourne... ...	11.8 a.m. 9.44 p.m.	9 a m. 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Diito
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m.
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 3 p.m	1 .m.
Shirley ...	Ditto	Dittto

A mail for Main Lead is made up at Beaufort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8.3\ a.m.—returning from Main Lead on same days, at 6.30p.m.

The mails for Ararat, Shirley, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, Trawalla, and Eurambeen are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE SINGER MACHINE.

SPURIOUS SINGERS' made of inferior metal, are in the market; but they can easily be detected by the absence of the Singer trade-mark, with the name of our firm written underneath. Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine as a genuine Singer will be prosecuted without further notice. Illustrated price lists sent post free.

Sewing Machine sales for 1872. The returns just published show the Singer Manufacturing Company victorious, as usual.—*The Singer Manufacturing Company*, 219,758. Being 4,567 machines in the excess of any other company.

Stanford and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Corner of Bourke and Russell Streets, Melbourne

MACHINES REPAIRED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the 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. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivfying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

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. 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 secret of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Dbilitated Consttutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, 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 sensibly of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that be 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 purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Veneral Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

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 Civilised 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 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 he evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucous, 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 Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation 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 ensures a cure.

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 inefficacious.

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 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	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Sore Nipples	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Scalds	

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 Civilised 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.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head."
"While there is life there's hope, he cried,"
Ægroto, dum, animus, est, spes est."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter from what cause arising).
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscretions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not for years pointed out to them that *I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies?* Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases,
Want of Condition,
Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—£1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.
DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East,
(Late the Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

Printed and published by HENRY BARNES for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

NO. 122. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876. 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 Lawrence-street, 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, 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 the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

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

"The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.)

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronicle, and no amateur can afford to be without it.

Every Sportsman should subscribe. The turf pages are written by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be fully reported.

Every Squatter should subscribe. The station information of the "Economist" now appears in "The Weekly Times."

Every household should be furnished with "The Weekly Times."

Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining, Political, Social, Sporting, Shipping, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."

Novels by the best English authors; the Perrybingle Papers; Tales and Sketches, Cable Telegrams from Europe; Intercolonial Telegrams; and all the Town and Country News.

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Per post, 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,

Is a first-class

Advertising Medium.

IT circulates in Axe Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Campaspe, Clunes, Crusoe, Daylesford, Deniliquin, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elysian Flat, Epsom, Echuca, Emerald Hill, England, Golden-square, Graytown, Geelong, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Huntly, Hobart Town, Ironbark, Inglewood, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneton, Long Gully, Lockwood, Launceston, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gotch), Newbridge, Raywood, Ravenswood, Rochester, Runnymede, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastian, Shelbourne, Smythesdale, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, Tarrangower, Tarnagulla, Waranga, White Hills, Wehla, Woodend

THE GRAPHIC,

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EMBELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

Combining

Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN

STOCKYARD HILL.

A. M'COLLIM,

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stockyard Hill and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as above, at his farm, and trusts by Good Workmanship and Moderate Charges to merit the patronage of the farmers and others.

A. M'COLLIM.

Stocyard Hill, September 17th, 1875.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS,

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 1 in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

POTTIE'S

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL,

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION

Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of

GOUT,

RHEUMATISM,

LUMBAGO,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTHACHE, &c.,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

IT far surpasses all other specifics now before the public for the certain cure of the above diseases, as the immense sale it had in Sydney will show, viz.: Six months ending 31st December, 1875, 19,709 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,460 bottles.

Subjoined are a few of the many testimonials from well-known colonists, who have been restored to health by the use of the SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL.

Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, 21st Jan., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have tried the Scottish Highland Oil for Lumbago, and feel completely cured after two dressings. You are at liberty to use my name.

Yours truly,
JAMES STANDISH.

Collingwood, 2nd Feb., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I received your note on 27th January, but did not like to answer it, until I could say definitely whether it, the Oil, would cure me or not. I now beg to inform you, that this letter is the first I have written with my right hand for ten months. I got a touch of Rheumatism through sleeping out in New Zealand in my arm, making my right hand almost useless. I was compelled to do everything with my left hand, such as writing, shaving, &c. I have tried all the advertised cures, but without effect. I thank God for such a discovery as the Highland Oil, and shall not fail to recommend it to every one I know. Accept my hearty thanks, &c.

H. BUSTON.

December 27th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that owing to the timely application of your excellent Oil I have been spared the torture of a periodical attack of Gout to which, unfortunately, I am subject.

I am, &c.,
D. SLOMAN.

December 14th, 1875.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg, I tried 1 bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days. Hoping that my experience may be the means of others benefitting by the use of your Oil,

I remain yours, &c.,
W. H. HENRY.

Carlton, February 11th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan

Dear Sir,—My wife has been very bad with the Rheumatism in her shoulder, for the last four or five years, she tried the Highland Oil, as you directed, and is now quite free from pain. I may add that it is fine stuff for a Sore Throat, it cured mine in two nights. I recommend it now, to everybody. I wish you every success and prosperity with it.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
GEORGE ADAMS.

York-street, Emerald Hill, June 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete martyr to rheumatic gout for the last six years. I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief. I was at last advised to try Pottie's Scottish Highland Oil, which I purchased from you, and I must say that its effects in my case were marvellous. I could scarcely walk with the aid of two sticks, and in 24 hours after the use of the oil (about half a bottle) I could walk well, comfortably, and free from pain. I consider it only just that I should add my testimony to the wonderful effects of his oil upon me.

I beg to thank him for the benefit I have received from them, and shall take every opportunity to recommend them whenever I can.

As my case is so well-known on the Hill, you can make what use you think proper of this.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT ATKINSON.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill.

99½ Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Neuralgia. I have been a sufferer off and on for the last 20 years from this painful complaint. Half a bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Price 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

The cheapest is the family bottle which contains nearly three times as much as the 3s. bottle.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Wholesale Agent for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand,

T. DORGAN,

20 FLINDERS LANE WEST

MELBOURNE,

To whom all communications are to be addressed.

Agent for Pottie's celebrated Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Medicines.

Pamphlets post free on application.

Agents wanted in every town.

Carbazotate of Ammonia

WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsors the *elite* of the profession in both London and Paris, including Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Bracounot, Thureaux, and Manopa, of Paris; Bell, Calvert, Aspland, and Williams, of London. It is manufactured only by F. C. Calvert and Co., of Manchester, for whom the undersigned act as agents in the distribution of this invaluable medicine. Its power over many diseases is truly marvellous, one dose gives relief, and one bottle usually cures Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Low Fever, Ague, &c. It is given in all cases where the use of quinine is indicated, and has this advantage over that drug, that headache never follows its use.

Dr. Beaumetz supplies the following cases:—No 1.—Ague with fever. Sulphate of quinine had no effect; cured in four days. Case 2.—Same disease; cured in five days; quinine had been given for seventeen days with no good effect. Case 3.—Tertian Ague; completely cured in eight days. Case 4.—Facial Neuralgia; instant relief, and a cure in two days.

Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug. He says "it is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the paroxysms are instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow." It seems to be much better tolerated by the stomach than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it much resembles.

Sold in bottles containing 32 doses at 5s. per bottle. A liberal allowance to the trade.

HOOD & CO., 147 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

HOOD & CO.'S

CORN SOLVENT

Is a safe and certain Cure for Corns.

In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

The above preparations are on sale at the office of this paper.

THE GREAT ANNUAL

STOCK-TAKING SALE

OF

1876,

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
STURT STREET, BALLARAT,

WILL embrace the whole of the ENTIRE STOCK, commencing on

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST,

And will be Continued for one month only.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

The great fall in wool in the home markets enabled A. C. to purchase Twelve Bales at a Heavy Discount to Clear, and will now offer them at less than the colonial wholesale price, or 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

12s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d White Blankets, now 8s 11d, 10s 11d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d

27s 6d, 30s, 35s, and 40s, White Blankets, now 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s

15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, Grey Blue Blankets, now 9s 11d, 12s 11d, 14s 11d, 16s 11d, and 18s 11d

12s 6d and 17s 6d White Toilet Quilts, now 6s 11d and 9s 11d

1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d Dutch Carpets, now 72d, 93d, and 1s

Kidderminster, Felt, Tapestry, and Brussells Carpets, very cheap

A large lot of Swiss, Harness, Book, and Leno Curtains, slightly soiled, at less than half the usual price

Floor and Passage Oilcloths, all widths, from 10½d per yard

Several cases superior Longcloths and Wet-wove Calicoes, full widths, (including Horrock's, Crewdson's, &c.), will be sold during the sale at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d; worth more by the case

5 bales 72-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 1s per yard, worth 1s 6d; the very best value ever offered in the colony

6 bales All-wool Flannel 1s, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6½d, formerly 1s 6d, 1s 10d, and 2s

510 dozen Huck Towels, now 4½d, 6d, and 9d, formerly 9d, 1s, and 1s 3d

230 pieces Rough Brown Hollands, splendid makes, 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s, worth in the summer time from 2d to 6d more per yard.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock will be indiscriminately reduced to, or under, cost price, for one month. It contains Job Lines purchased at immense discounts off English cost, and the balance of T. Tope's Dress Goods, which could not be brought forward earlier through their unseasonable character

2300 yards All Wool Plaid, 1s 6d, formerly 2s 9d per yard

Newly to hand, purchased at an enormous discount, 4 cases double-warp Black Lustres, 1s 0½d per yard, would be cheap at 2s

4159 yards Homespuns, 4½d per yard, usual price, 10d

2743 yards Winceys, 6½d, formerly 11½d

1986 yards magnificent Irish Poplins, beautiful shades, 2s 11d and 3s 11d per yard, worth 5s 9d and 7s 6d per yard

3 cases Black Russell Cord, 1s, worth 1s 9d per yard

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11d and 4s 6d, formerly 3s 6d and 7s 6d

Black Gros Grain, 4s 11d, formerly 8s 6d

Japanese Silks, beautiful patterns, all colors and shades, 1s 6d, cheap at 3s 6d

47,920 yards Fancy Dress Goods will be cleared out at 4½d, 6½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s; worth from 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The above enormous line of dresses was an importer's clearing line, purchased at an immense discount.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

An enormous accumulation of all kinds, which the extreme briskness of trade has prevented until now their being got together, measured up, and marked off, they will be sold at less than one-fourth the regular prices. All kinds of Dress Remnants, Black Lustres, Silks, Ribbons, Tweeds, Carpets, Calicoes, Flannels, Laces, Muslins, Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Damasks, &c., &c.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d, worth 2s 11d and 3s 11d per pair

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves, 3s 6d, usual price 4s 9d

Children's Black and Colored, Kid Gloves, 1s 6d, would be cheap at 2s 9d per pair

7519 yards Sewed Muslin Edging, 2½d, 3½d, and 6d per yard, worth 6d, 9d, and 1s

412 dozen Ladies' Silk Ties, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, worth 1s, 1s 3d, 19d, 2s, and 2s 6d

165 dozen Ladies' Linen and Muslin Sets, 6d, 9d, and 1s, usual price 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d

The whole of the Plain and Beaded Yak Laces will be jobbed off at 4½d and upwards per yard; less than the cost of manufacture

1927 pieces of Ribbons will all be sold at about one-third of their former price

36 dozen Ladies' Leather Bags will be cleared out at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARMENT.

It is only by making sacrifices, such as the following list indicates, that a clearance can be effected.

3000 Children's Straw Hats, 1d each

6900 Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, 6d and 1s each, worth from 2s 6d to 7s 6d each

Children's Felt Hats, 2s 11d, formerly 5s 11d

20 boxes Colored Flowers, 1d, 3d, and 6d per spray, worth 1s to 2s 6d

Infants' Wool Hats and Hoods, 6d, worth 1s 6d

Infants' Colored and White Silk Bonnets, 2s 6d, usual price 7s 6d

Infants' Long Cloaks and Squares, 7s 11d, worth 15s

1473 pairs Colored and White Stays, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d, worth in every instance twice the money

Black Cloth and Astracan Jackets and Mantles, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Fashionable Waterproofs, 9s 11d, worth 15s 11d

Children's Waterproofs, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Felt Skirts, 5s 11d, formerly 9s 6d

All-wool Shawls, imitation of Ballarat, 10s 6d

Ballarat Shawls, 21s, formerly 27s 6d

Mock Sable and Ermine Boas and Muffs, half price.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's and Boys' Sommerville Shirts, 1s 11d, formerly 2s 11d

Men's All-wool Crape Crimeans, 5s 11d, formerly 10s 6d

Men's White Dress Shirts, 3s 11d, formerly 6s 6d

Best quality Ballarat Tweed, 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d per yard

2100 Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d

Men's Tweed Coats, 9s 11, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 15s, 17s, 20s, 25s, 27s 6d and 30s

Black and Blue Cloth Sac Coats, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 30s, formerly 29s 6d, 32s 6d, 35s, 37s 6d and 42s

Tweed Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, formerly 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, 32s 6d, and 35s

Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 17s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, and 25s

Boys' Tweed Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 11d, formerly 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, and 12s 6d

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d, formerly 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d

Boys' Velveteen and Blue Diagonal Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s formerly 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, and 32s 6d

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

A. Crawford has purchased from T. P. Beaumont, Esq., trustee, the entire stock-in-trade of the trust estate of George Thomas, of Ararat, Boot Dealer, and will offer the same at this present sale.

6 trunks Men's Strong Watertights, 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d

120 pairs Men's best pegged Laceups, nailed, at 11s 6d, worth 15s

4000 pairs Ladies' Kid Elastic Boots, 4s 11d to 10s 6d, worth one-third more

960 pairs Ladies' Levant Elastic Sides, superior quality, 7s 6d to 10s 6d, all at less than the price by the trunk

The balance of our best Hessian Balmorals, brass heels, at 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d to 20s

A clearing lot of Strong Levant Balmorals, 7s 6d to 11s 6d

500 pairs 7 to 9 Copper-toe Laceups, 2s 11d per pair

Best quality Copper-toe Laceups, 3s, 4s, and 5s per pair

Ladies' all Leather Elastic Side Boots, 8s 6d to 11s

Women's Leather Laceups, colonial made, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

1000 pairs Infants' Boots, from 1s per pair; worth more to manufacture

Girl's Kid Boots, 7 to 10, Elastic Sides, from 4s 6d per pair.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

X. GASSER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by a Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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

CLARKE'S

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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 scrofula, scurvy, skin diseases, an sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old sores
Cures Ulcerated sores on the Ne
Cures Ulcerated sore Legs
Cures blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures survy sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures blood and skin Diseases
Cures Glandular swellings
Clears the blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

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Of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs. Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are going all over the country vending Spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus — whilst on other labels of this trash it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, London.

The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company, which is utterly false.

I must earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from my kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villanous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured.

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY

London, February 15th, 1876.

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TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is overstocked with the importations of 1874.

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"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer."

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.
The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair.
The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.
The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order.
The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer.
The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer.
The W. and W. is more simple in action.
The W. and W. has less wear and tear.
The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly tested.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

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OUR NEW GOODS for the SPRING SEASON are *Now Open*, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the *Latest Patterns* in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Coatings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

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Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable.

Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted not to fade.

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Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices.

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PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its actions while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agent, of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Palpitation of the Heart	Impaired Nutrition
Dizziness	Mental and Physical Depression
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Timidity
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the Skin
Female Complaints	Impaired Sight and Memory
General Debility	Nervous Fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished Blood
Flatulence	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Incapacity for Study or Business	Premature Decline
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful flesh and blood generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous systems its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents—

NORTON, WATNEY, & CO.,

107 Southwark-street, London, S.E.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Business was rather brisker on Wednesday than on Tuesday. Potatoes remained firm at L3 7s. 6d. The other quotations were—Wheat, from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.; seconds, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; peas, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; potatoes, L3 7s. 6d.; carrots, L1 15s.; manger hay, L4 10s. to L5; sheaves do., L3 10s. to L3 15s.; oaten straw, L2 5s.; wheaten do., L1 18s.; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 5d.; potted butter, 1s. 1d.; rye grass, 5s. 6d.; clover, 1s. 2d.; flour, L12 10s. to L13.—"Star."

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a dulness in wheat and flour last week, and the market in both was unsettled, but prices are not likely to go much lower, as little wheat is offered for sale. Oats, pollard, and bran maintain the prices last quoted. Potatoes are scarcer, and in great demand, especially for seed. The supply of dairy produce remains scanty, and there is no alteration in value to report. Hay and chaff remain steady at the prices given below. The following are the latest quotations:—Wheat, 5s. 6d. per bushel; oats, 3s. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 7d. per bushel; bran, 1s. 5d. per bushel; barley, 3s. per bushel; flour, L12 10s. per ton; potatoes, L4 15s. per ton; fresh butter, 1s. 7d. per lb.; potted do., 1s. 4d. per lb.; cheese, 10d. per lb.; hams, 1s. per lb.; bacon, 10d. per lb.; eggs, 1s. per doz.; hay, L4 7s. 6d. per ton; chaff, 4s. 6d. per cwt. —"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN AND LEONARD REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—85 head for Mr. John Calvert, Irrewara, bullocks at from L8 7s. 6d. to L13 5s., cows, at from L6 7s. 6d. to L12 15s., averaging as above; and 2 for a farmer at market rates. Fat Sheep.—401 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. Albert Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, the former from 11s. to 13s. 4d., the latter at 8s. 11d.; 170 merino ewes for Mr. J. D. Porteous, Carngham, to 7s. 4d.; 948 merino wethers and ewes for Messrs. N. Trethowan and Co., D. M'Queen, and others, at market rates. Store Stock.—6000 4 and 6-tooth wethers at market rates.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—A short supply, and prices were about equal to last week's. We sold a few cows to L6 12s. 6d. Fat Sheep.—A full supply, of medium quality. There were very few buyers present, and sales were dull. Our sales were—for Messrs. Miller, Reed, and others, 100 wethers at 16s. 3d.; 8 ewes at 13s. 3d.; 52 weaners at 6s.; 30 do. from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. Store Stock.—Cattle: We have had enquiries for mixed young cattle; and have sold, in the yards, 26 at L2 11s.; 26 do. at L2 18s.; and outside, 60 yearlings, 19 steers, and 170 mixed cattle; total, 321 head.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT.:—

Sheepskins.—We offered about 10,000 skins, to a large attendance of buyers, and effected a clearance of nearly all, at last week's quotations. Best skins brought 40d. to 51d. each; large cross-breds, 50d. to 63d. each; station skins, 2½d. to 5½d. per lb.; lambskins, 9d. to 24d. each. Hides.—We cleared out to-day, at last week's prices. Wet salted brought 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; good-conditioned do., 3⅝d. to 3⅞d. per lb.; calfskins, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. Tallow.—We sold a quantity of station and country butchers' sorts at L31 10s. to L33 10s.; rough fat, 2d. to 2¾d. per lb.; rendered fat, 3d. to 3¼d. per lb.

We ("Bairnsdale Courier") are given to understand that one of Cobb's coach drivers on the Bairnsdale and Sale line generally known as "Old Tom White," has just received information of a legacy being left him of £40,000.

The "Border Post" relates that—On the 7th ult. two young gentlemen—Messrs, Percy Delay and A. Von der Poorten—left Echuca for Albury by the Murray River in an open boat, and accomplished the journey—312 miles—on Saturday, Sept. 2. Thus it will be seen that they were four weeks tugging against the current. During the first week they made 40 miles; the second week 60 miles; the third 100 miles, and the fourth they managed, so to speak to travel 112 miles. They commenced as novices, and now are under the impression that they will be able to hold their own against any two boatmen on the Murray. It may be observed that they only worked between sunrise and sunset, and that they halted at several stations on the route. The boat is 20ft. by 4ft. 6in. in which they slept evey night under canvas. These gentlemen are, to use a colonial phrase, new chums. They reached Victoria eight months ago, and have travelled over nearly the whole of the colony for pleasure and observation. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the scenery along the Murray. The only disappointment they met with was in not seeing any snakes. They have had their larder supplied with kangaroo and wild fowl. On the 5th inst. they started for the Southern Ocean by the route of the Murray, and expect to reach their destination about the middle of December. They also intend visiting Tasmania and the neighboring colonies.

The Minister of Instruction, after considerable consultation with the head teachers of the various public schools in Melbourne, has decided (says the "Age") upon adopting Nelson's series of school books for the use of the State-schools of the colony. This series, it may be stated, is now used by the leading public schools in England and Victoria. Mr. Ramsay has, by telegram, arranged for a supply of the books, on very advantageous terms, namely, a reduction of one-third of the published price. This may be considered as one of the most important steps taken by the department to give effect to the spirit of the Education Act.

The changes alluded to by the Minister of Justice in the Assembly a few days ago, respecting the re-distribution of the duties of police magistrates, in reply to questions put by Mr. Witt and Mr. Woods, are being carried (says the "Telegraph") into effect. Mr. Ogier, P.M., is to be transferred from Wood's Point to one of the new districts, embracing St. Arnaud and Wedderburn. Mr. Wyatt, P.M., will take the Goulburn district; and Mr. Taylor, P.M. will be removed from Heathcote, and be stationed at Castlemaine during the absence, from illness, of Mr. Heron, P.M., Mr. Carr, P.M., will remain at Avoca; and Mr. Dowling P.M., at Creswick, but his jurisdiction has been somewhat extended. Mr. Crespigny, P.M., will take Ararat and Stawell. Mr. Pasco will have the Wood's Point district vacated by Mr. Ogier, included in his present duties, and Mr. Akehurst will be retained in Melbourne as the relieving magistrate.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Allen A., Alderston Mr., Ayres Mrs.
Bathurst W., Boyd L., Boyd John.
Collins John.
Ellise E.
Flowers Thomas, Finch R.
Gunn William, Gardner Mrs., Gerrard William.
Hosking R.
Johnson F. W.
Marshall or Webster S., Manners G., Murry P.
Robinson James.
Smith F. R., Smith Thomas, Smith S.
Topper G.
Wheeler Henry.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Postmaster.

Beaufort, September 8th, 1876.

THE
Ripponshire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

The streets of Beaufort were quite enlivened on Monday evening last by the Beaufort Brass Band turning out and playing a number of popular airs, which were very well rendered, especially considering the short time the band have been practising. A large concourse of delighted listeners assembled in the streets. The band has only recently been reformed, and now numbers about twenty-two performers, mostly all new beginners. Great praise is due to Mr Miechel, the bandmaster, for the manner in which he has brought them on, and also to the members for the progress they have made within so short a time.

On Thursday next Mr. M'Cabe, auctioneer, will sell by auction at the residence of Mr. Clarence Smith, surveyor, who is about leaving the district, the whole of that gentleman's superior household furniture, iron water tanks, harness, saddle, and sundries, without reserve.

A melancholy occurrence took place at Mount Cole, near Mr. Tunbridge's saw mill, on Saturday afternoon last, when a child named George Keeble, son of Mr. Joseph Keeble (who is at present away shearing in the East Charlton district), aged 2 years and 5 months, lost his life. A neighbor of Mrs. Keeble's with her three children had come to see her. Shortly afterwards the child and his companions were playing together in a paddock close by in which some heaps of rubbish were burning, and when playing near one of the heaps the unfortunate boy's clothing caught fire. Mrs. Keeble and her neighbor hearing the screams of the children immediately rushed out, and found the child's clothes in flames. They at once extinguished the fire and removed him to the house, when it was found that he was seriously burnt all over the body. Early next morning a messenger was sent for Dr. Lock, but before the doctor arrived the unfortunate child expired, after suffering the most agonising pain. An inquest was held on the body at Prince's Hotel, Raglan, on Monday by the district coroner, Dr. Hopper, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, George Henry Keeble, died at Mount Cole on the 3rd September, 1876, from the effects of injuries received on the 2nd inst. by his clothing accidentally catching fire whilst in a paddock near his father's house where rubbish was burning.

We have received the fourth annual report of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

The "Australian Journal" for the present month is to hand, and contains its usual amount of excellent reading matter. Copies may be had from Mr. Henningsen, the local agent.

Young Scotchman, a beautiful dark grey Clydesdale entire horse, the property of Mr. G. Exell, of Stockyard Hill, was in Beaufort on Monday last, and attracted considerable attention from admirers of good horses. He is a splendid made animal, standing fully 16 hands high, and only rising two years old, with immense flat-bone, beautifully turned limbs, good hoofs, is remarkably quiet, and has a splendid action, and from his height has somewhat the appearance of being shortly ribbed up. He was bred by Mr. Exell, at his farm, Stockyard Hill.

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 18th of this month, and will be partially visible in this colony. The central eclipse, according to Melbourne time, will be at twenty-five minutes to six in the morning, and the end of the central eclipse will occur at about sixteen minutes to eight.

By an advertisement in another column the executors of the late Mr. F. R. Scharp invite tenders for the purchase of a farm containing 74 acres of land, situate in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders will be received until Friday, the 29th inst.

The receipts on the Victorian railways for the week ending 31st August amounted to £18,561 10s. 3d. The amount received in the corresponding period of last year was £16,699 16s. 5d.

The six Fenian prisoners who succeeded in boarding the American whaler Catalpa, off the coast of Western Australia, have been safely landed in New York, to the great joy of the Irish residents in that city.

The railway from Wangaratta to Beechworth will be completed throughout very shortly. The inhabitants of Beechworth will celebrate the event by a banquet, to be held on Friday, September 29th.

The telegraph office at Skipton is now open for public business.

I hear a gentleman who was defeated not long ago (says "Atticus" in the "Leader") in an election for the Assembly, say that he was repaid for all his trouble when he was able to draw the £50 he had deposited with the returning officer. "I never expected even to save that," he said, "and the money came to me as a perfect God-send." The same reflection must have occurred to another candidate, who was also unsuccessful A few friends anxious to put him into Parliament clubbed together and paid all his expenses, including the £50 deposit. The day after the declaration of the poll, the treasurer of the committee went to claim the deposit money, but found himself a few hours too late. The candidate in whose name it was lodged had already withdrawn it, and the committee were left lamenting. If that gentleman had only succeeded in getting into Parliament, what an excellent private member he would have made!

MINING NOTES.

The Got-'em-by-the-Wool Company washed up on Saturday last and obtained the splendid yield of 105 oz. 16 dwt. of gold for one week's work, and after working expenses were deducted divided £69 a man. On Wednesday morning they washed off a machine and obtained 42 oz.

The New Victoria Company, Waterloo, yield for last week was 23 oz. 4 dwt. of gold. The ground eastward continues to yield about the same average per set as on the previous week.

At the Yam Hole Hill several persons are engaged in sluicing the surface ground, and are making fair wages. On Thursday a party of three who were fossicking on the hill obtained a handsome nugget weighing 11 oz. 15 dwt. It was sold to Mr. Schlicht for £47.

At the Main Lead a man named Paull Newling whilst looking amongst some tailings in a ditch which had been washed down by the late rains, found a nugget weighing 14 oz.

A quartz prospecting party has been recently formed here to test the quartz lodes that are supposed to exist on the Camp Hill. They have their shaft down 40 feet, and are now busily engaged in slabbing up; sinking will be resumed in a few days.

The Try Again Company have knocked off work owing to their not procuring the precious metal in sufficient quantities to pay them for their labor. We have been informed that the same company have jumped the ground on which the Beaufort Furnishing Company's plant now stands; sinking will be commenced immediately. It is their intention to remove the Try Again plant, and erect it on the ground which they have taken up.

The new rush at Carpenters Gully has turned out not to be so good as was at first expected; a few miners are making wages.

A Beaufort party have taken the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, on tribute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—Since Councillor Tompkins has brought forward what he has been pleased to pronounce a "scheme for retrenchment," and since numerous other "schemes" of various degrees of merit have been written thereupon and published, possibly there may be some little excuse for this my present letter. If I advance nothing new I shall be not one whit behind many of those who heretofore have written so much and so knowingly, and if I "waste a little stationery"—the terms is Councillor Tompkins', and is applied by him to all effusions which emanate not from his own brain—well, I can afford it, and even in this I am not altogether without precedent. That this abortion advanced under the name of a scheme for retrenchment—but which no sane man accepts for such—has an ulterior object in view is but too plainly portrayed on the face of it. Let us examine it for a moment—"Henceforth the secretary shall take upon himself the duties of Rate Collector, and the Engineer those of Valuer, at such remuneration as the council may deem fit." To imagine the tragedy of Hamlet without Hamlet himself would be somewhat difficult; to imagine a Budget Speech without figures would be, perhaps, more so; but to conceive of a scheme for retrenchment resulting in a positive increase of that which it was designed to decrease, is too much for the wildest imagination. Yet such may be the case with the scheme proposed. (Of course I am here taking it for granted that the originator's intentions in bringing it forward were honest, but we shall come to this by-and-bye.) In the first place this astute Councillor has made no provision whatever for any reduction in the salary of that officer who now performs the duties of Valuer and Rate Collector. As it might be supposed that this officer is paid separately for each individual duty devolving upon him, or that a certain special amount is set apart for each office, and that, consequently, upon the loss of one of these there would of necessity follow the loss of its attendant salary, it may not be altogether out of place here to say that such is not the case, but that he is paid in a bulk sum for the whole of his duties. Where then would be the value of this marvellous retrenchment scheme; if after having deprived Mr. Nicoll of two of his seven offices the council should "deem fit" to leave his salary intact. Again, supposing for the sake of argument that with the loss of these offices there should follow a loss in salary to Mr. Nicoll, what guarantee does this scheme afford that the reduction on one hand will not be more than absorbed by the remuneration on the other; for be it known that these already overworked officials on whom the duties of Valuer and Rate Collector would then fall, are to undertake them by no means without suitable remuneration. "At such remuneration as the council may deem fit" is the utterance of this sapient financier. What, I say, if this remuneration on the one side should exceed the amount obtained by retrenchment on the other? and it may do for all this remarkable scheme states to the contrary. What if the council should "deem fit" to remunerate the Engineer and Secretary for their new work in the same ratio as they have been paid for work done in time past? The obvious answer to this is, we shall want to strike a new rate to pay them. Any or all of these possibilities might take place without violating a single clause of this worse than useless concern advanced under the cloak of retrenchment. The fact is, the whole thing is a miserable sham, and is remarkable for nothing but its grand indefiniteness and transparency. It has been said that one might drive a coach and four through many of our statutes owing to their looseness of construction; but one might shove Councillor Tompkins' head, much more a coach and four, through any part of this retrenchment scheme. The truth is—and it is patent to the shallowest—that it is not so much a retrenchment in expenditure that Councillor Tompkins is so anxious for as a retrenchment of men, and that to consist in the cutting off of one particular man—a man who has "refused to bow to his idolatries a patient knee," and is, therefore, deserving of some very marked punishment. If Councillor Tompkins had been honest he would have given figures, so that each ratepayer might have judged the scheme on its merits—figures which should have shown plainly by how much the Collector's salary was to be reduced, if reduced at all, and by how much the salaries of the Engineer and Secretary were to be increased with their extra duties. Thus the saving to be effected would be manifest, and there would be a possibility of determining whether the loss of efficiency on the one hand would be compensated by this saving on the other; but this would not have suited that worthy Councillor's book. It would have been too much like risking "the hazard of a die." These figures might have damned the whole affair; therefore, he would do without them; if possible secure the Collector's humiliation, and then generously leave the rest to be done "as the council might deem fit," even were they to bring about no retrenchment at all. Thus much I have written to show the utter hollowness of the scheme advanced, but in common with many others I think the time has now arrived when something should be done in this matter. Yet the urgency of the case must not be allowed to interfere with our sense of justice. The case before us, in which the oldest and certainly not the least efficient officer in the shire is to be made the first sufferer, smacks a little of that party spirit which I believe animates few indeed of our councillors, as Councillor Tompkins will discover before long. If we must retrench the most feasible scheme that has been advanced is that suggested by "Economy" in a recent issue of the "Ballarat Star"—"That the two offices of Engineer and Secretary be combined as is done in Lextonshire." That the Engineer could perform both duties is evident from the extent of his private practice. If we but look at the mansions built, the drains cut, the sheepwashes constructed under his superintendence, there cannot be two opinions on the subject. Councillor Tompkins virtually admits this by assuming the Engineer's ability to do all required from a Valuer in addition to his present duties, and this of itself is little short of the Secretary's work. Let, therefore, these two offices be performed by the Engineer without any increase in salary, and a saving of something like £200 a year will be effected. I do not say the present Secretary should be discharged without the feeling of the ratepayers being tested, but it does seem to me that the Collector has by far the greater claim on them, and this is the general opinion. Again, if the Engineer and Secretary do not perform sufficient work for their salaries, why not reduce them? I do not advocate with that "Raglan" genius' advertising for competent men at £2 per week, but the Secretary's salary will bear reduction, and as the Engineer does little or nothing for at least six months in the year, pay him only for that time. This, I am credibly informed, is done in Ballaratshire, and why not here? Surely either of these schemes is more reasonable than that of causing to suffer the only officer in the shire who has given us anything like a fair return for our money for years past. In conclusion, I would ask those councillors who are above any party feeling to remember on the 12th inst. that they are acting not for themselves but for the ratepayers, and that while a retrenchment in the expenses of the shire would be a positive benefit to all, yet they must endeavor to be unjust to none.

Yours, &c.,
VOX POPULI.

Beaufort, September 7th, 1876.

OBITER DICTUM.

To judge by the determined stand made by the legal profession against Mr. Bent's Colonial Attorney's Relief Bill, free trade don't seem to suit them. The articled clerks of Melbourne have taken the matter up by presenting a petition to the Legislative Assembly praying that the proposed measure may not become law. The petition sets forth the standard of education required by the various colonies, finishing up the list by showing the very much higher standard required by Victoria than any other of the Australian colonies. The petitioners then continue:—"Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully submit—That the high standard thus established in this colony has been since the year 1874 recognised in Great Britain; and Victorian attorneys of seven years' standing are now admitted to practice there without further examination—a privilege that is not conceded to any other colony; and to lower that standard would constitute a breach of faith with the Imperial Parliament, the inevitable result of which would be a withdrawel of that concession." There is some fair show of reason in this argument which would lead most people to imagine that the hon. member for Brighton has tackled a matter the full bearings of which he does not quite comprehend; but then this is not by any means an unusual sort of proceeding on the part of Mr. Bent. In a leading article on the proposed measure in the "Argus" the writer observes on the earnest desire that the colonial judges have shown, by the rules that have been framed to regulate the matter, of excluding from both branches of the profession all but gentlemen of education and culture. In allusion to these efforts the writer remarks:—"Their action in this matter may not yet have been attended by any apparent results, but there can be no doubt it is gradually working a reformation, and will, if not interfered with, bear valuable fruit in the next generation. If Mr. Bent's bill, however, should become law in its present form, we might bid good-bye to any hope of improvement in the standing and personal qualification of attorneys and solicitors." No one, it may be imagined, who has properly considered this matter will refuse to admit the desirability of keeping up and improving the personal and educational qualifications of attorneys and solicitors. The remembrance of old wrongs by ignorant and unprincipled lawyers by some of the members of the Assembly may probably save the Victorian public from having Mr. Bent's bill inflicted on them.

I have been in the habit of regarding Mr. Gaunson, the hon. member for Ararat, as a most decided psychological curiosity, indeed I may almost say a psychological enigma, for, to speak out plainly, although I have watched and studied him much, through the columns of the metropolitan press, ever since his election to Parliament, I have to confess I cannot yet understand him, nor what he is driving at. Is it the case that the young man expects to obtain for himself one of the law offices in the event of M'Culloch being ousted from office after the general election, and the protectionists again called to the head of affairs? This may be his "little game," but surely Mr. Berry's bitter experience of the fatuousness and ignorance of a Patterson, and the spiteful emptyheadedness of a Longmore, has taught him too much caution to trust a noisy conceited wind-bag like Gaunson. Never did a member of the Victorian Assembly more distinctly show his utter unfitness for his post than Mr. David Gaunson during the debate on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill. Is it not almost beyond belief that this silly man should have talked against time against an adjournment of the debate, and then when reproached by the Premier with having prevented the Government proceeding with important business that was on the paper, replied "I am glad of it!" Sir James M'Culloch's reply was thoroughly well deserved; and in forshadowing Mr. Gaunson's exclusion from the next Parliament was doubtless prophesying with more than average correctness.

In one respect I have been rather amused with the last two or three issues of this journal. Is it the case that the Riponshire Council are troubled with what George Coppin would call "a fit of harduppishness," or is it that a few jealous busybodies begrudge a few respectable men the means of creditably subsisting by their labor? I believe it is generally supposed that competency and trustworthiness are worth being properly remunerated, and by public bodies more especially; but the correspondents "Commoner" and "Ratepayer" seem to ignore this little fact altogether. The idea of proposing to remunerate a collector or a secretary with the miserable pittance of £2 per week is simply prepostrous; and it is to be hoped, in fact there can be little doubt, that there is too much common sense and justice remaining in the council to take any serious notice of such letter writing. But I see that "Ratepayer" is a staunch friend of the Engineer's; I have been speculating as to the probability of his being on the look out for some brilliant billet in Mr. Jackson's gift; surfaceman for instance. If he has his longing gratified in this particular it is to be hoped that he will be suitably paid. Let us propose, for instance, that his board be paid for at Gilloch's, with an occasional grant of a few shillings to buy a pair of boots or a shirt, &c. In reference to the herdsman; let me see, his net pay is 35s. per week. I think I know this shire official, and I would put it to any reasonable man of taste, is he not worth it all as an ornament alone, to say nothing of the work he does. But, pshaw, it is difficult to write seriously of such a piece of business; dirision is the only proper mode of treating it. Retrenchment is all quite right and proper where officials are exorbitantly and extravagantly paid; but in the present instance this has certainly not been shown; had such been demonstrated, the retrenchment must be reasonable. For the Riponshire Council to act on such proposals as I have seen in the columns of this journal ("Anti Humbug's" letter was, of course, all chaff) would be for them to risk making themselves the laughing stock of all the shire council's in the colony.

EAST RIDING BOARD OF ADVICE.

The Board of Advice for the east riding of the Shire of Ripon met at the Snake Valley school-room on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. Present—Mr. Douglas in the chair, and Messrs. C. Howitt, A. M'Donell, H. Parker, and G. Turpie. Correspondence was read from the Education Department, stating that the contract had been signed for buidings and repairs at the Snake Valley school. From the Rev. J. Onyans, asking for permission to use the Mortchup school building for religious services in the evening, once a month.—Permission granted. From head teacher, Snake Valley, complaining of the compulsory clause not being put in motion, and stating that "moral suasion had no show against personal gain" with the parents. The board intend to take active steps in this matter so soon as the new regulations are issued. Mr. C. Bowen attended and urged the board to advise the immediate erection of a school at Canico Flat. It was resolved that as this matter had been promised and had now been under consideration, and delayed nearly three years, that the department be requested to carry out its promise at once. The consent of the Minister of Public Instruction was ordered to be obtained for the purpose of opening a night-school at Snake Valley, and, as the pending repairs to the school will necessitate the obtaining of another suitable building for holding the school in the meantime, the department was advised to obtain the hall of the local Mechanics' Institute for that purpose if possible. The half-yearly returns from the various schools showed that out of 688 children on the rolls only 488 had attended the required number times. Messrs. Parker and Turpie were appointed as a visiting committee for the next three months, and Mr. Douglas was appointed chairman of the board.—"Star."

THE SKIPTON SHOW.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Western District Pastoral and Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday On both occasions the weather was exceedingly fine, a thing that has only occurred three or four times during the holding of a show since the inauguration of the society, but the show was not patronised so well as formerly. The flock-owners that were present expressed themselevs highly pleased with the show, and were of opinion that the quality of the sheep was better than had been exhibited on previous occasions. The exhibition of blood-stock horses and cattle was very poor. The following is the prize list:—

HORSES..

Class 1.—L3 for best thoroughbred blood stallion above three years old, T R. Oddie's Leo; L1 for second best, E. G. Greaves' Veno. Other exhibit, T. R. Oddie's Serang.

Class 2.—L3 for best thoroughbred blood mare, above three years old, C. Grist; L1 for second best, not awarded.

Class 3.—L2 for best pair of carriage horses, J. and W. Adams; L1 for second best, not awarded.

Class 4.—L2 for best pair of buggy horses, B. Hepburn; L1 for second best, J. Mack.

Class 5.—L2 for best hackney up to 14 stone weight, W. Lewis.

Class 6.—L2 for best hackney, light weight carrier, P. Russell; L1 for second best, E. G. Greaves.

Class 7.—No exhibits.

Class 8.—L2 for best pony, not over 14 hands, Alex. Anderson; hon. certificate for second best, W. Sutherland.

Class 9.—L6 for best entire horse, above three years old, for the improvement of the breed of draught horses, D. and W. Menzies; no other prize awarded.

Class 10.—L5 for best draught entire colt, under three years old, G. Exell.

Class 11.—L4 for best dry draught mare, above three years old, R. M'Kenzie; L2 for second best, Alex. Anderson.

Class 12.—L4 for best draught mare, above three years old, in foal or with foal at foot, A. Buchanan; L2 for second best, D. and W. M'Kenzie.

Class 13.—L4 for best draught golding or filly, under three years old, Charles Crist.

Class 14.—L4 for best draught gelding, above three years old, A. Buchanan; L2 for second best, E. C. Earles.

Class 15.—L4 for best pair of working plough horses, J. and W. Adams.

Class 16.—L4 best team of four waggon horses, J. L. Currie.

Class 17.—L4 for best draught filly or gelding, under two years, J. and W. Adams; L2 for second best, C. Grist.

CALTLE.

Class 1.—L5 for best bull, any breed, above three years old, E. G. Creaves; L2 for second best, Andrew Chirnside.

Class 2.—L4 for best cow, any breed, above three years old, A. Chirnside; L2 for second best, E. G. Greaves.

Class 3.—L2 for best heifer, any breed under three years old, A. Chirnside.

Class 4.—L2 for best bull, any breed, under three years old, E. G. Greaves; L1 for second best, A. M. Gardiner.

Class 5.—L2 for best pair of oxen, showing most symmetry, fat and weight, P. Russell; L1 for second best, A. Gardiner.

Class 6.—L2 for best team of six working bullocks, J. and W. Adams; L1 for second best, A. Chirnside.

Class 7.—L2 for best dairy cow, E. G. Greaves; L1 for second best, Jas. Murray.

SHEEP.

Class 1.—L5 for best merino ram above two years old, Thos F. Cumming; L4 for second best do., Dowling and Son; L2 for third best do., Hon. John Cumming; L1 for fourth best do., W. Cumming; honorary certificate for fifth best do., Hon Phillip Russell. Eleven exhibits.

Class 2.—L5 for best four-toothed merino ram, under two and a half years old, Dowling and Son; L4 for second do., E. J. Greaves; L2 for third best do., Thos. F. Cumming; L1 for fourth best do., J. L. Currie; honorary certificate for fifth best do., Alex. Buchanan. Eleven exhibits.

Class 3.—L5 for best two-toothed merino ram, under one and a half years, Dowling and Son; L4 for second best do., A. Anderson; L2 for third best do., Hon. J. Cumming; L1 fourth best do., Wm. Cumming; honorary certificate for fifth best do., Thomas F. Cumming. Twelve exhibitors.

Class 4.—L5 for best merino ewe, above two and a half years old, J. L. Currie; L4 for second best do., Thos. F. Cumming; L2 for third best do., Dowling and Son; L1 for fourth best do., Hon. John Cumming; honorary certificate for fifth best do., E. G. Greaves. Ten exhibitors.

Class 5.—L5 for best four-toothed merino ewe, under two and a half years, E. J. Greaves; L4 for second best do., Wm. Cumming; L2 for third best do., Dowling and Son; L1 for fourth best do., A. Buchanan; honorary certificate, for fifth best do., Alex. Anderson. Twelve exhibitors.

Class 6.—L4 best two-toothed merino ewe, under one and a half years, W. Cumming; L3 for second best do., Dowling and Son; L2 for third best do., — Timms; L1 for fourth best do., E. J. Greaves; honorary certificate for fifth best do., Thos. F. Cumming.

L15 for best merino ram in the yard—Dowling and Son, with their "Wool King," 1; Dowling and Son, 2; Thos. F. Cumming, 3.

L10 for best merino ewe in the yard—W. Cumming, two-toothed, 1; E. J. Greaves, four-toothed, 2; J. L. Currie, full-mouthed ewe, 3.

Special prize.—A silver cup, valued at L25, the gift of the Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance Company, Melbourne, for the best three-toothed merino ram—E. J. Greavs.

Class 7.—L3 for best Leicester ram, any age, Wm. Murray; L2 for second best do., J. and W. Adams; L1 for third best do., Wm. Sutherland. Seventy-four exhibitors.

Class 8.—L3 for best two-toothed Leicester ram, J. and W. Adams; L2 for second best do., Wm. Murray; L1 for third best do., Andrew Chirnside. Only three exhibits.

Class 9.—L3 for best Lincoln ram, any age, Hon. J. Cumming; L2 for second best do, John Wilson; L1 for third best do., Wm. Sutherland. Only three exhibits.

Class 10.—L3 for best two-toothed Lincoln ram, John Wilson; L2 for second best do., Wm. Sutherland; L1 for third best do., Hon. J. Cumming. Four exhibits.

Class 11.—L3 for best Leciester ewe, any age, J. and W. Adams; L2 for second best do., Wm. Murray; L1 for third best do., Wm. Sutherland. Three exhibitors.

Class 12.—L3 for best two-toothed Leciester ewe, J. and W. Adams; L2 for second best do., Wm. Murray; L1 for third best do., no third prize awarded. Three exhibitors.

Class 13.—L3 for best Lincoln ewe, any age, John Wilson. Three exhibits.

Class 14.—L3 for best two-toothed Lincoln ewe, Thos Bath; L2 for second best do., John Wilson; L1 for third best do., J. Cumming.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday,

Mr. Buchanan, the newly-elected member, and Mr. Belcher, the re-elected member for the South-Western Province, took their seats and the oath.

Mr. Belcher drew the attention of the hon. member representing the Government to the present unsatisfactory working of the 10th section of Lunacy Statute; and asked whether it was intended to bring in a bill to amend this portion of the act; and failing to do so, enquired whether an amending act brought in by a private member would receive the support of the Government.

Mr. Anderson said the matter had been under the consideration of the Cabinet, but they did not see their way to take action this session. As to the latter part of the notice, as to whether a private bill dealing with the matter would receive the Government support it was impossible to say without seeing the reasons in the bill.

The House then went into committee on the Rights and Easements Bill.

Mr. T. T. A'Beckett moved that clause 3 be struck out.

After a lengthy discussion, the committee divided, with the following result :—Contents, 10; non-contents, 10. The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the non-contents, and the clause was therefore left in.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

Mr. Gaunson called the attention of the hon. the Chief Secretary to a paragraph in the "Age" newspaper, referring to the right of naturalised aliens to obtain electors' rights, and to his statement on the same subject made in that House; and asked, if his view of the law be correct, will he give instructions to electoral registrars to issue such rights; and, if his view be wrong, will he object to a clause being inserted in the Electoral Bill to enable such rights to be issued.

Mr. Macpherson said that he had taken a note of the matter, but that it was not proposed to rectify the provisions of the existing law at present. If he (the Chief Secretary) had said that such aliens were entitled to electors' rights he had made a mistake.

Mr. Bent called the attention of the hon. the Chief Secretary to report that a large number of political prisoners are about to be released from New Caledonia, and asked him whether he intends to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. Macpherson stated, in reply, that he had received certain communications from the Sydney Government on the subject, which, however, were marked private and confidential The Victorian Government was in communication with the New South Wales Government on the matter, but it was not thought right to state the nature of the correspondence.

Mr. Longmore rose and moved the adjournment of the House, in order to protest against the placing of such a question upon the notice paper. As a British colony, Victoria was open to all political refugees from other countries, and many of the so-called Communists were not so bad as they had been made out to be.

The motion for adjournment was then put and negatived.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Electoral Bill was then resumed by

Mr. James, who stated at the outset that he did not intend to test this matter as a party question. He claimed, however that the large and important district of Ballarat, which he represented, had a right to great consideration. The bill as it stood was not at all fair, and if it passed in its present state, it would be a most unjust and unfair measure. It certainly was not formed upon the basis of population, and although he did not think that such a basis would be followed with perfect exactness, still some approach to accuracy might justly be expected. In making a comparison of the various large centres of population, he found that Melbourne had a large preponderance of representation over the other large towns in the colony. It had been hinted by the Chief Secretary that Ballarat was a failing district, but the returns showed that while in 1875 the number of electors in Ballarat East and West was 11,338, in 1876 it was 11,400. In fact, of the whole district, including Smythesdale, the increase was 397. It was proposed to cut off portions of the district, and he held in his hand a protest from Bungaree against that proposal. Again looking at Sandhurst and Mandurang, he found that those two districts together were to have six members. Now he did not complain of this, but what he wanted was fair play for Ballarat. Sandhurst had 6800 electors, and Mandurang 7500, or 14,300 together, and if the latter number were entitled to six members surely Ballarat was entitled to more than four. The hon. member then proceeded to refer to several other anomalies in the schedule, many of which he contended ought to be rectified before the bill was allowed to become law. He believed, too, that the increase of six in the total number of members was not required. In fact, he would rather see the present number reduced, and would gladly assist the Government to bring it down to sixty.

Mr. Munro said that although the Government had stated that there were four principles in the bill, he was at a loss to see what those principles were.

Mr. G. V. Smith suggested that a provision be inserted making voting compulsory. He was confident that it would receive the support of the House.

Mr. MacDermott condemned the conduct of the Opposition when alleging that the bill was prepared for political purposes, after the denial of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Coppin spoke in opposition, particularly with regard to the increase in the number of members.

Mr. Mackay supported the measure as a fair attempt towards equitable representation.

Mr. Gaunson criticised the bill unfavorably.

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday,

In answer to Mr Balfour,

Mr. anderson said that the Chinese lotteries had been suppressed, except in a few cases where they were in operation secretely at Castlemaine, and that some appeals respecting them would be heard during the present week.

The House then went into committee on the Rights and Easements Bill.

Mr. Wallace proposed a new clause, as follows :—"When any watercourse or creek shall have been used for the purpose of carrying water to, or carrying off sludge, mullock, and water from, any mining tenement for a period of ten years, it shall be lawful to use such watercourse or creek for such purpose, notwithstanding any subsequent alienation of Crown lands abutting on or adjoining to such watercourse or creek."

Mr. Cuthbert moved that the word "subsequent" be struck out, and the words, "made, or which hereafter may be made," be added after lands.

The motion was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, after a lengthy and irregular discussion, agreed to.

The bill was then reported, and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday,

In reply to Mr. Grant,

The hon. the Commissioner of Railways stated that according to a report with which he had been furnished by the Engineer-in-Chief, the Sandhurst and Inglewood railway would be opened as far as Bridgewater on the 19th of the present month.

Mr. King moved, that the bill intituled "A Bill to establish and regulate a Permanent Fund in connection with the Australian Dramatic and Musical Association," be now read a third time.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MacBain moved that the report of the select committee upon the bill intituled "A Bill to continue the powers of an act intituled 'An act to incorporate the proprietors of a certain banking company to be called 'The Colonial Bank of Australasia,' and for other purposes'" be now taken into consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Munro moved for leave to introduce a bill for the better security of mechanics, miners, and others performing work or furnishing materials therefore. In doing so, the hon. member explained that the object of the bill was to enable workmen to register claims of the nature of liens on account of labor performed.

Leave was given, and the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day week.

After refreshments, the debate on the Electoral Bill was resumed by

Mr. Mirams, who criticised the proposed arrangements of the districts, and opposed the measure because it was unfair through not being based on population. It was also unfavorable to manhood suffrage.

Mr Inglis supported the bill as a useful temporary measure.

Mr. Farrell opposed the bill, and objected to any increase of members.

Mr. Langton approved of the bill generally, but believed in the House representing various interests. He objected to the disfranchisement of the constituencies in deference to ideas borrowed from Tom Paine's "Rights of Man," respecting manhood suffrage.

Mr. Langridge opposed the bill, but would accept it with modifications in the schedules.

Mr. Longmore opposed the bill, as deliberately intended to crush out the popular element in the Assembly. He instanced the division of his constituency.

The second reading of the Electoral Bill was agreed to, and the Bill has been committed *pro forma*.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday next.

A girl of some eight summers asked her elder sister what M.L.A. meant. The prompt reply was "a Man Loafing About." She then went to her papa and asked what loafing meant, and was told that it was a person that did nothing, and never paid for what he got. After considering for a moment, she said, "Ah! that is the reason everyone puts M.L.A. to your name." The little girl left the room immediately.

A Recruiting Medicine. As a means of increasing the diminished vital forces, of enlisting the recuperative powers latent in the system in an effort to recover lost vigor and health, affording a support and solace to the aged and infirm, of reinforcing the digestive and urinary organs when enfeebled, and finally of bringing to the "front" the glow of health and the smile of cheerfulness, there is no recruiting medicine so prompt and efficient as Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulate the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown" Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the world. Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown on the bottle.

Billious Headache and Depression of Spirits.—Whenever there is any excess of bile, or when that secretion does not naturally pass from the liver, it enters the circulation, vitiates the blood, and gives rise to headache, sickness, weariness, and depression of spirits. This evil is readily corrected by a few doses of these Pills which work a speedy cure without creating nausea, or weakening the stomach—consequences too frequently entailed by the administration of purgatives. Holloway's Pills simultaneously purify and strengthen. They improve the appetite, cleanse the palate, and invigorate the stomach. These Pills act as the most successful alternatives, effecting a silent but certain change for the better in every organ which has become disordered either through luxurious living or other causes.

Wanted,

AN AGENT for Beaufort for the SALE of the PURE ESSENTIAL EUCALYPTI OIL. Apply to Messrs. SANDER and SON, Sandhurst.

Wanted.

WANTED to RENT for the season a GRASS PADDOCK in the vicinity of the Ararat and Hamilton Railway, between Glenthompson and Hamilton. Paddock must have good grass.

OVEREND & ROBB,
Contractors.
Ararat and Hamilton Railway, Ararat.

Beaufort United Common.

NOTICE is hereby given of intention to YARD UNREGISTERED GOATS at the Common Yards, Beaufort, Raglan, Charlton, Sailor's Gully, and Geelong Flat.

By order,
ROGER BARNES,
Herdsman.

Beaufort, September 8th, 1876.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others.

THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

W. E. NICKOLS,
Commission Agent, &c,

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FARM of the late F. R. Scharp, containing 74 acres of land, Cleared and Fenced, with Dwelling-house and Stables erected thereon, situated in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. Terms, CASH.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, } Executors.
WM. WATTS, }

Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876,

On the premises, BEAUFORT.

Superior Household Furniture, Iron Water Tanks, Harness, Saddle, and sundries.

EDWARD MacCABE is favored with instructions from Mr. CLARENCE SMITH, Surveyor, Beaufort, who is about leaving the district, to SELL by AUCTION at his residence, the whole of his superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., as follows:—

Parlour horse-hair suite, consisting of—Gents Easy Chair, Ladies' Chair, Couch and 5 Chairs, Chiffonier, Cedar Tables; 2 Chests of Drawers. Fenders and Fire Irons, Pictures, Table Lamps, 2 Double Iron Bedsteads and Palliasses, 2 Single Iron Bedsteads and Mattrasses, 1 Child's Cot, 4 Washing Stands and Ware, Dressing Glasses, Towel Horse, Colonial Sofa and Bedroom Chairs, Perambulator, Cupboard, Meat Safe, 4 Iron Water Tanks, various sizes, containing 1300 gallons, Spring Cart Harness, 1 saddle, the usual Kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Terms Cash on the fall of the hammer.
No reserve.

SALE BY AUCTION,

AT

STOCKYARD HILL,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1876,

At 10 o'clock sharp.

THE following valuable Stock will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the residence of Mr. ALEX. M'COLLIM:—

6 Heavy-draught Horses, guaranteed staunch.
1 good Saddle and Light Harness Horse.
7 Milch Cows.
7 Yearling Calves.
100 Ewes, with lamb at foot.
3 Leicester Rams.
1 4 Horse Waggon.
1 3 Horse Waggon, with tilt and all complete.
1 Double Furrow Plough, by Kelly and Preston.
1 Single Furrow Plough, by Duncan.
1 Reaper and Mower, by Munro, Ballarat.
2 Chaffcutters; 1 by Buncle, and 1 by Richmond and Chandler.
1 Horseworks, by Buncle.
1 pair 2 Horse Harrows.
1 pair 3 Horse Harrows.
2 sets of 3 Horse Swingletrees.
2 sets of 2 Horse Swingletrees.
1 2 Horse Roller.
4 sets of Shaft Harness.
2 sets of Leading Harness.
5 sets of Ploughing Harness.
2 Riding Saddles.
1 stack of Straw.
A lot of Buildings and Fruit Trees.
1 Buggy and Harness.
4 Horse Rugs, &c.; 1 Tarpaulin; and a lot of sundries.

All for positive sale.

TREFAS,

By Ace of Clubs, dam Miss Fisher, by Fisherman.

THIS thoroughbred horse will run out with a limited number of mares in a well-grassed paddock at St. Enoch's.

Terms—£1; fees to be paid upon removal of mares. Apply to

GEO. ROBERTSON,
St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill.

THE THOROUGHBRED SIRE

LEO

WILL stand this season at CHEPSTOWE, Mount Emu, 20 miles west of Ballarat, 10 miles from Skipton, and 35 from Ararat.

LEO is a Bay Horse, Black Points, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscular power, with undeniable good blood and staying quality, as his racing performances will denote. (See "Turf Registrar,")

LEO is by Leonidas (imported), dam Rance, by Ringer (imported), by Pyrrhus the First, dam Belfry, by Surplice, 2 d Vibration, by Sir Hercules; Rance's dam by Croupier (imported), by old Touchstone; Leonidas by Bantom, dam Industry, by Old Harkaway; grand-dam Bagatelle, out of Tartar, by Tramp, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—£10 10s. sterling.

THE PURE IMPORTED ENTIRE ARAB HORSE

SERANG.

SERANG is a beautiful Bay Arab, 4 years old, a pure Kulhillan Ajooz of the Anezi tribe, and is exceedingly handsome and well shaped.

Terms—Six Guineas. One mare in five given in to *bona fide* owners.

Good grass paddocks with plenty of water. Every care taken, but no responsibility.

Notice will be given when slinted, after which if not removed 2s. 6d. per week will be charged for grass.

All mares to be paid for on removal.

Mares left at Ettershank, Eaglestone's, and Co's., Ballarat, on any Saturday will be received free of charge.

THOS. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

Chepstowe, 25th August, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN.
United Capital, £2,200,000.

FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCES accepted at Lowest Current Rates.

Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.

Agent—W. E, NICKOLS,

YOUNG WALLACE.

THE pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion YOUNG WALLACE, bred on Mr. Chalk's stud farm, will Walk the District, including Amphitheatre, Beaufort, Avoca, Elmhurst, Glenpatrick, &c., for the season.

YOUNG WALLACE is a fine dapple bay colt, rising five years old, by Young Wallace, dam Nugget by Brilliant, dam Gipsy by Mr. Peters' Black Champion out of an imported mare from Tasmania. The sire of Young Wallace (bearing the same name) is by Sir William Wallace, bred by Colonel Learmonth, and imported from Scotland by Mr. George Bookless, Sir William Wallace gained first prize as a yearling, first prize as a two-year old, and first prize as a three-year old in Scotland, and won all prizes in Victoria wherever he was exhibited.

Young Wallace (the sire of Mr. Vanderstoel's colt) gained first prize as a yearling at Carisbrook in 1866; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook, beating six others; in 1867, first at Eddington and Carisbrook; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook. His dam, Kate, took prizes at Bendigo in 1865 and 1866; Baringhup, 1865, 1867, and 1868; Newstead, 1866; Carisbrook and Eddington, 1868; Carisbrook, Eddington, Newstead, and Baringhup, 1869; Kate by Cromwell (imported), is dam to Blossom, by Prince Charlie, the winner of 12 first prizes, and also dam to several fillies which gained first prizes.

YOUNG WALLACE has a fine temper, has strong flat bone and splendid action, and has proved himself a sure foal getter.

TERMS:—£2 15s. each Mare. Groom's fee, 5s.

One mare given in five, and mares not proving in foal will be served free next season. Paddocking at the farm, Vanderstoel's Hotel, near the Jolly Waggoners', till stinted, after which 2s. per week will be charged No responsibility.

T. VANDERSTOEL, Amphitheatre.

Wool Season 1876-77.

BUCKLAND & BURNETT,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

AND

Wool Brokers,

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on most reasonable terms, without charge for Commission, on the ensuing CLIP of WOOL, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment.

They are also prepared to Ship Wool to other than their own Agents at the direction of the owner, at a charge of ONE SHILLING PER BALE, covering the same by Insurance while in Store, and effecting Insurance for Shipment at the lowest current rates.

As a facility to Woolgrowers who may not have the convenience, they are prepared to Class Wool at their Warehouse at a very nominal charge.

WEEKLY SALES
OF
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,
HIDES, AND TALLOW,

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and other Station requisites supplied at lowest current rates.

SALES OF FAT STOCK

At the Corporation Yards, Geelong, every Monday; and of all kinds of Stock, Station, and other properties held in any part of the colony.

DENNYS, LASCELLES & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES, free of Commission, on the ensuing CLIP, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment to their London Agents.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming Season.

☞ Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

ON SALE.—Finest Lucerne Seed; Woolpacks, 10d., 10½d., and 10½d. per lb.; best makes; Calcutta and Dundee Corn Sacks; Ryland's Wire, Rock Salt, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic, Hood's Specific, Tea, Sugar, and all Station necessaries.

Wool Season, 1876-77.

RICHARD MELLISH & Co.,

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW BROKERS,

Sheep and Cattle Salesmen,

ARE prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL and other Produce consigned to them for sale.

FENCING WIRE, WOOLPACKS &c.
At Lowest Current Rates.

DAYS OF SALE DURING THE WOOL SEASON:—

SHEEP and CATTLE, at the Corporation Yards, every Monday.

WOOL SALES held on Tuesday.

HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW on Wednesday.

☞ Sales conducted in any part of the Colony, either privately or by Auction.

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

WOOL.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO.,

GEELONG,

WOOLBROKERS,

HIDES, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
(Established 1854.)

OUR wool Warehouses for STORAGE and SAMPLE rooms are complete and extensive, and last season we submitted for sale, besides shipping, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool. We act purely as SELLING or SHIPPING Brokers only, and consignments either for Sale or Shipment have our prompt personal attention.

Wool sales every TUESDAY during the season.

Hides, Skins, and Tallow every WEDNESDAY.

Charges the lowest ruling in the colony. William M'Culloch and Co., Permewan, Hunt and Co., and Broadbent Bros. will receive and forward consignments from any Railway Station in the colony.

On sale, Wool Packs, Fencing Wire, and all kinds of station requirements.

Geelong, 20th August, 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1873," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in this Colony.

DIRECTORS:

W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary.

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48 Threedneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING,

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have made arrangements for the purchase of all their DRAPERY for the future in the Home markets, believing that they will thereby be enabled to SELL at Melbourne wholesale prices. In order to make room for their first direct shipment in September, they have determined to clear out previous to their annual Stock Taking on 9th September, the whole of their present stock regardless of cost.

WOOLPACKS, full weight, 3s. 6d. each.

HORSE for SALE, known as Gerrard's Black Mare.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

The **TIMBER YARD** is under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore, and an extensive stock is always kept on hand to select from.

I. HIGGINS,

Importer of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY,

HABERDASHERY.

HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c.,

ALBION HOUSE, 5 BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT,

Nearly opposite the Buck's Head Hotel,

Also at Warrenheip Street, Buninyong.

Millinery,
Mantles,
Shawls,
Dresses
Stays,
Underclothing,
Hosiery,
Gloves.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, made to order.

Blankets,
Flannels,
Quilts,
Tweeds,
Hats,
Caps,
&c. &c. &c.

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

J. S. BROOKS,

BOOTMAKER,

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

HAVELOCK STEEET,

R. A. PAULL

IS now showing a Large and Varied Stock of Seasonable Goods, in

Drapery, Clothing

Boots and Shoes.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED

BEAUFORT

Furnishing Warehouse

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

WM. BAKER, Proprietor,

CABINET MAKER, TURNER, UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

HAS REMOVED his stock to his manufactory, opposite the State school, were he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

MARK BARNES

BUILDER,

BEAUFORT.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agent for

BROADBENT BROS. & CO

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

GEORGE WILSON,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria).

Pharmacist,

BEAUFORT DISPENSARY,

NEILL-STEET, BEAUFORT.

KEEPS in stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Flesh Brushes, Enemas, Feeding Bottles, Homœpathic and Botanic Remedies, Invalids Feeding Cups, Disinfecting Fluids, Breast Relievers, India Rubber Waterproofing and Jaconet, &c, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared with the purest Drugs.

Agent for the National Mutual Life Association and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

W. E. NICKOLS,

Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent.

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

and Queen Street, Ararat.

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker,

Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Co. (Limited)

Agent for the Victoria Fire, Life, and Guarantee Insurance Company.

OFFICE DAY AT BEAUFORT—MONDAYS
Or any other day by appointment.
Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies.

VICTORIAN FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, & SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

Head Office, Market Street, Melbourne.

Capital, £200,000. Unlimited Liability.

Chairman. Hon. Henry Miller.

Life and guaranteed Assurances effected at lowest 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
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Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rate premiums.—Every information as to rates, etc, can be obtained at the office of the Agent.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secret
Agent for Beaufort,
W. EDWARD NICKOLS.

BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY
(Limited.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875.

Capital £300,000 Sterling.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation Premises.—Lydiard Street.

DIRECTORS:
R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman
R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P
William Cameron, Esq., J.P.
A. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
J. P. Fenuings, Esq.

MANAGER:
I. J. Jones.

AUDITORS:
George Perry, Esq.—J. B. M'Quie, Esq.

VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT:
W. EDWARD NICKOLS.
HAVELOCK STREET.

THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limito transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases 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 possess 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 at the head Office.

ROGERS & Co.,

DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS,

119, 121, 123, 125, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

ROGERS and CO. have received by Mail steamer and other vessels, making exceedingly quick passages Damasse Ribbons, all shades, Hamburgh Nets and Laces, Beaded Laces and Fringes, Steel Glaces, Balernos, and Silk Warps,

All exceedingly scarce lines.

ROGERS and CO. would direct the ladies' attention to the display in the

SHOW ROOM
OF THE
CHOICEST MILLINERY,
Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets,
Ladies' Costumes,
Ladies' Underclothing and Stays,
Infants' Capes, Frocks, and Robes,

IN THE SILK AND DRESS D RTMENTS
An extensive stock of Black and Colored Silks,
Checked and Plain Balernos, Silk Warps, Lustres and Lustrines,
British and Foreign Muslins and Grenadines,
Wedding Outfits,
Family and Complimentary Mourning.

THE MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT
AT THE
BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
Has stood pre-eminent for many years, having the largest and best selection of
Calicoes, Shirtings, Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, Damasks, Hollands, Drills, &c.,
And an endless variety of
Prints, Brilliants, Piques, and Marcellas.

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
is well assorted in
Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminster Carpets,
Coir and Chinese Mattings,
Floor Cloths, from 3 to 15 feet wide,
Hearth rugs and Doormats.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Embraces Clothing, Ready-made and to Order,
Suits made from the best Tweeds at Moderate Prices always on hand,
A splendid assortment of Tweeds and Colored Moleskins
Shirts, Hats, Scarfs, Ties, &c.

THE BOOT DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of English and Colonial Boots.

ROGERS & Co.,

BALLARAT.

ARRIVAL OF THE TORRES STRAITS MAIL.

COOKTOWN, 4th September.

The Brisbane arrived this afternoon. On her voyage she passed Mount Coletolo in eruption, which presented a very grand sight.

Large immigration is expected during the season.

Latest London dates are to 31st July.

In the Lords, at the request of Earl Derby, Earl Granville consented to postpone for a few days his notice relating to extradition.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington called attention to the state of the public business, and asked the Premier what course he intended to pursue. Mr. Disraeli explained the various measures Government intended to proceed with, which included Education, Prisons, Universities, and Appellate Jurisdiction Bills, and would withdraw the Valuation Bill, Highways Bill, two Scotch bills relating to the Poor Law, Agricultural Holdings Bill, and the Patent Law Amendment Bill.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement in the House of Commons respecting the Bulgarian massacres. It appears the aggressors were Christians, though severe reprisals had been taken.

Meetings have been held sympathising with the Christian insurgents of the Porte.

It is expected that Mr. Noel, the former Ministerial whip, will succeed Lord Henry Lennox as commissioner.

The work of the army mobilisation experiment is considered successful.

Eton won the match against Harrow in one innings.

At Hong Kong heavy rains have fallen, and there have been several accidents from land slips. There has been a severe typhoon over Pagoda, and at the anchorage great damage was done.

There is a great epidemic of tail cutting among the Chinese at Shanghai and Hankow, caused it is supposed, by the demand for the English market.

The Japanese are destroying their paper money by boiling it down.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21st July.

A despatch from Osman Pacha, dated Widdin, has been received by the Government, stating that the Servians had 25,000 men at Zaitchar. A battle which took place at Izvar had ended in a brilliant victory for the Turks, the enemy being repulsed with a loss of 2000, the Turkish loss being 50 killed and 160 wounded.

The Montenegro army still remains inactive at Novisinge.

Prince Nikata's strategy is regarded as extremely feeble and undecisive, and is likely to sacrifice all advantage of a successful *debut*, as his opportunity of taking Mostar without fighting has been already lost. Continued inactivity gives Muchtor Pacha every opportunity to concentrate his troops and arrange a plan of battle to the advantage of the Turks.

Two thousand Turks are blockaded by Montenegrins at Gotscho.

The division at Klerk is equally inactive.

The losses on either side in the late battle at Medun are not great, there being only 125 Montenegrins and about 300 Turks killed and wounded.

19th July.

The band of volunteers who committed the acts of rapine in the neighborhood of Philopolis were hung to-day.

Baring, the Secretary to the British Embassy, has been despatched to make enquiries and report on the outrage in Bulgaria.

It appears the Servians failed effectively to penetrate into Turkish territory on the eastern frontier of Servia. The Turks gained two substantial successes.

Reports of gross cruelties practised upon Christians in Bulgaria continue to arrive.

The Servians gained some successes over the Turks in the West.

It is reported that Prince Milan entreated the services of the Czar in procuring favorable terms for peace.

Signs are not wanting, despite the show of enthusiasm, that the war is not popular in Servia.

AN UNDERTAKER WANTING A NOTICE.

"I've taken your paper for 26 years," he commenced, as he reached the head of the stairs, "and now I want a puff." he was a very peculiar man, had a face which hadn't smiled since 1842, and his neck was embraced by a white cravat, and his hands were thrust into black gloves. "I've got a new hearse, a new stock of coffins, and I want a local notice," he continued, as he sat down and sighed as if ready to screw a coffin lid down. "My dear sir," replied the editor, "I've met you at a great many funerals, and your general bearing has created a favorable impression. You sigh with the sighers, grieve with the grievers, and on extra occasions you can shed tears of sorrow, even though you know you can't get 10 per cent. of your bill under six months." "Yes," sighed the undertaker, instinctively measuring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why the editors' tables were not covered with crape, with rows of coffin nails around the edges. "Death is very solemn," continued the editor, "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub you knuckles against the doorpost and never change countenance; I've seen you listen to eulogies on men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you look more solemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse to a door in such a easy quiet way, that it robbed death of half its terrors. All this I have seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a puff for you." "Why not?" he demanded. "For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and say, Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves. It rides easily, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other. Could I say that?" "No, not very well." "Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goodsman a genial friend and its all right, but you arent genial—you can't be. It's your business to be solemn. If you could be more solemn it would be money in your pocket." "That's so," he said, sighing heavily. "If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, I could go and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it is'nt you see." He leaned back and sighed again. "And as to the coffins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are reasonable, but could I go on and say, 'Mr. Sackcloth, the undertaker, has received his new style in spring coffins, all sizes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something neat at a moderate price,' Could I say that? Another sigh. "I couldn't say that you were holding a clearing sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade, or that for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer wicl. a coffin. I couldn't say that you were repairing and repainting, and had the most attractive coffin shop, that people should patronise you, or to say that all orders sent in by the mail would be promptly fulfilled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits!'" He put on the look of a tombstone and made no reply. You see if you had stoves to sell, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker, solemn, sedate, and mournful. You revel in crape, and you never pass a walnut door without thinking how much good coffin wood was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the City Hall flag at half-mast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how its." "Yes, I see," he said, as he formed in possession and moved downstairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was 34ft. behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AT HOME.

A decision of importance to members of friendly societies was given the other week by the sheriff at the Glasgow small debt court, where Robert Fisher, an engineer, sued the Artisan Friendly and Yearly Society for £2 odd, as aliment due to him as a member for eight weeks during sickness. The defence stated that the pursuer had committed a breach of one of the rules, which stipulates that no member should be out after six o'clock on any evening during which he claimed benefit. Fisher, it seems, had by his own admission been out of his dwelling one Saturday evening for half-an-hour; but he urged in excuse that he was obliged to get provisions for the Sunday following, owing to the fact of his daughter, who usually performed the service for him, not coming to his house that evening, and as he lived alone, he had no one whom he could send in her place. The sheriff decided that the rule was binding, adding, however, an expression of his opinion, "that no person in his senses would join a society having such a stipulation among their rule." He assoilized the defenders, but without giving them expenses under the circumstances mentioned. The pursuer, it was stated, had been a member of the society for more than twenty-five years, which looks as though the sheriff was right in surmising that he could hardly be in his right senses.

A collision of rather a serious nature occurred (says the "Argus") on Monday evening on the Sandhurst Railway, by which considerable damage was done to two goods trains. At twenty minutes past four o'clock a goods train left Sandhurst for Melbourne, and fifteen minutes later a special sheep train started. The first train arrived at Riddle's Creek station between nine and ten o'clock, and was being shunted there when the special sheep train overtook it, and ran into it. The collision was violent, the engine was damaged, and a number of trucks were smashed, blocking up the line. The fireman of the sheep train engine was somewhat injured, but not seriously. Immediately after the accident the news was telegraphed to Melbourne, and assistance was despatched without delay.

It is a curious fact, that of written music there is in the Turkish Empire a total absence. Every song, or march, or peace of dance music is first learned by ear, first by the composer himself, then by those who intend to perform the peace after him. There are no names even for musical notes, and thus it is only by memory that the most popular are saved from oblivion. A foreign musician, however, Mle. De Shippo, has at last accomplished the task of representing in a written form, by the usual notation, a great number of the most popular Turkish airs.

A new plan for overcoming steep gradients on railways has been brought to the attention of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain by one of the members. It really transforms an ordinary locomotive into a stationary engine. When the train arrives at the foot of a steep gradient the locomotive leaves it, and runs up alone, unwinding a wire rode, attached to the first car. At the summit of the incline the locomotive is fastened firmly to the track by what are called gripping struts, and the train is hauled up by means of the wire rope and a winding apparatus.

The "Geelong Advertiser" says:—"About twelve o'clock on Sunday night Constable Bank noticed a woman running down Moorabool street in an excited state, with nothing on but her night-dress, and with a small leather reticule under her arm. He accosted her, and found by her answers that she was evidently out of her mind, as she stated that she was going down to the wharf to take ship for Ireland. The constable took the woman to the lock-up, and discovered that her name was Marrianna Cahill, and that she had lately arrived from Ireland. In the bag which she carried the constable found £145 14s. 5d. in cash, a draft on the Bank of Australasia for £300, a silver watch, a gold guard, a breast pin, and a memorandum book. The woman is believed to be well connected in Ireland.

A lady who expended her anxieties chiefly upon a large collection of gold-fish (relates the "Western Independent"), took an Irish servant-girl recently into her household, and entrusted her with the charge of her finny substitutes for a family. In the directions as to the care of them, the lady gave strict injunctions that the fish were to be kept particularly clean. Biddy was up early, but her mistress habitually slept late. For the first day or two after the engagement of the new servant, the fish seemed to be ailing; one or two had come to the top with their stomachs upward, and others were swimming very languidly, with their gold scales singularly broken and discolored. Happening to rise earlier than usual on the third or fourth day, the mistress found Biddy at her morning's occupation. The thirty or forty gold-fish lay panting and floundering on the table, and the industrious servant was vigorously taking them up, one after the other, and rubbing them with a towel! She thought this was her mistress' order as to keeping them clean. She was burnishing their scales with polishing-paste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

Letters—For every half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce	2d
Packets (book or sample)—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1d
Newspapers—For every newspaper ...	½d

Intercolonial Letters.

Overland or by sea to South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand:— For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	2d

(Intercolonial packets and newspapers are charged as foreign packets and newspapers.)

Foreign Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

The following are the postage rates, except to places where higher amounts are specially fixed:—

Letters—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	6d
Packets—Not exceeding one ounce ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces	2d
For every additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces after the first two ounces...	2d
Newspapers—Of any weight, for every newspaper	1d

For the United Kingdom.

Via Southampton.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	6d
For every additional half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce	6d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce in weight ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	2d
And for every additional two ounces or portion of two ounces	2d
Newspapers—One penny each.	

Via Brindisi.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	9d
For every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce	9d
Packets (book or sample) —Not exceeding one ounce	2d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	4d
Exceeding two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces	7d
And for every additional four ounces	7d
Newspapers—Not exceeding four ounces	3d
Every additional four ounces or fraction thereof	2d

Prepayment of Postage.

The postage upon all letters, packets, and newspapers must be prepaid by stamps, except it may happen that any postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case the postage may be prepaid in coin, and shall be acknowledged by such postmaster on the face or cover of such letter, packet, or newspaper.

Any inland letter, packet, or newspaper, posted with an unobliterated Victorian postage stamp of any value, is to be transmitted and delivered, although the stamp be insufficient; but in cases where the postage shall not be fully prepaid, the letter, packet, or newspaper shall be stamped "More to Pay" with double the deficient postage, which must be collected before delivery.

Intercolonial and foreign letters, packets, and newspapers posted without any stamp being thereon, and unpaid, and intercolonial and foreign letters and packets stamped or paid less than a single rate of postage, are to be sent without delay to the Dead Letter office, to be dealt with according to law.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to the United Kingdom will be forwarded if a single rate (sixpence) be prepaid, and the deficient postage, together with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), will be charged on delivery.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales will be forwarded if they bear twopence postage, the deficiency, together with an additional twopence as a fine, being charged on delivery.

Registration of Letters.

For the registration of letters, stamps to the value of sixpence must be affixed in addition to the postage.

Any letter or packet not registered and believed to contain money or other valuable enclosure, will be registered and the fee for registration be charged on delivery; but if the person to whom the letter or packet is addressed open it in the presence of a postmaster or officer of the post office, and it be found not to contain money or other valuable enclosure, the fee will in that case be remitted.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom or received from the United Kingdom addressed to Victoria, containing coin, or having the word "registered" written upon them, but upon which the fee for registration has not been paid, will be compulsory registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Victorian Rates.

From any Electric Telegraph Station in Victoria to any other station in the colony, a uniform charge of One Shilling for a message of ten words, and a penny for each additional word.

Intercolonial Rates.

From Melbourne to any Telegraph Station in South Australia, Two Shillings for a message of ten words, and twopence for each additional word, to or from any station in Victoria.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Note.—At all towns from which Money Orders are issued, and with which the Electric Telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a Post Office Order per telegraph, on paying; in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of One Shilling for transmission of the message. This is a matter well worth knowing, as it is a great convenience in any case of emergency, such as missing a train or coach, to be able to forward cash promptly. All that it is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, when the receiver will apply at the Post Office, and get the money.

Telegraph Money Orders are issued and paid at all Telegraph Offices in Victoria, and may also be forwarded to all Telegraph Offices in South Australia, upon payment of the following rates, including commission and charge for transmisson:—For any sum not exceeding £5, Victoria 1s. 6d.; South Australia, 3s. Exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10, Victoria 2s.; South Australia, 4s.

POPULAR, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in 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 children, 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 strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. 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 tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills known all the world over as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, 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 AGENT:

W FORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1876.

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	January 27
Thursday	February 24
Thursday	March 23
Tuesday	April 18
Tuesday	May 16
Tuesday	June 13
Tuesday	July 11
Tuesday	August 8
Tuesday	September 5
Thursday	October 5
Thursday	November 2
Thursday	November 30
Thursday	December 28

Arrives at Melbourne—

Tuesday	January 11
Tuesday	February 8
Tuesday	March 7
Tuesday	April 4
Tuesday	May 2
Tuesday	May 30
Tuesday	June 27
Tuesday	July 25
Tuesday	August 22
Tuesday	September 19
Tuesday	October 17
Tuesday	November 14
Tuesday	December 12

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.15 a.m., 3.10. p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.25 a.m., 8.15 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.10 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.6 p.m.
Beaufort, 6.26 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.
Buangor, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m. 10.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.33 p.m., 11.9 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1.48 p.m., 11.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.43 p.m., 12.15 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 4 p.m.
Buangor, 8.50 a.m., 12.48 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Beaufort, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 10.20 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 11 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 11.6 p.m.

FARES.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 6d
Trawalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Buangor	8s 0d	5s 6d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Ararat to	First-class.	Second-class
Buangor	2s 6d	1s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Trawalla	5s 6d	4s 0d
Burrumbeet	7s 6d	5s 0d
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1876.

Post Town.	Mails arrive a Beaufort.	Mails close at Beaufort.
Melbourne... ...	11.8 a.m. 9.44 p.m.	9 a.m. 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m.
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 3 p.m	1 .m.
Shirley ...	Ditto	Dittto

A mail for Main Lead is made up at Beaufort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.—returning from Main Lead on same days, at 6.30p.m.

The mails for Ararat, Shirley, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, Trawalla, and Eurambeen are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE SINGER MACHINE.

SPURIOUS SINGERS' made of inferior metal, are in the market; but they can easily be detected by the absence of the Singer trade-mark, with the name of our firm written underneath. Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine as a genuine Singer will be prosecuted without further notice. Illustrated price lists sent post free.

Sewing Machine sales for 1872. The returns just published show the Singer Manufacturing Company victorious, as usual.—*The Singer Manufacturing Company*, 219,758. Being 4,567 machines in the excess of any other company.

Stanford and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Corner of Bourke and Russell Streets, Melbourne

MACHINES REPAIRED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the 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. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

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. 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 secret of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Dbilitated Consttutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, 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 sensibly of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that be 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 purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Veneral Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

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 Civilised 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 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 he evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucous, 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 Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation 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 ensures a cure.

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 inefficacious.

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 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	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions		Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	
	Scalds	

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 Civilised 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.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head."
"While there is life there's hope, he cried,"
Ægroto, dum, animas, est, spes est."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter from what cause arising).
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscretions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not for years pointed out to them that *I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies!* Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases,
Want of Condition,
Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—£1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East,
(Late the Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

Printed and published by HENRY BARNES for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

N O. 123. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876. 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 Lawrence-street, 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, 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 the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

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

"The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.)

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronicle, and no amateur can afford to be without it.

Every Sportsman should subscribe. The turf pages are written by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be fully reported.

Every Squatter should subscribe. The station information of the "Economist" now appears in "The Weekly Times."

Every household should be furnished with "The Weekly Times."

Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining, Political, Social, Sporting, Shipping, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."

Novels by the best English authors; the Perrybingle Papers; Tales and Sketches, Cable Telegrams from Europe; Intercolonial Telegrams; and all the Town and Country News.

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Per post, 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,

Is a first-class

Advertising Medium.

IT circulates in Axe Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Campaspe, Clunes, Crusoe, Daylesford, Deniliquin, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elysian Flat, Epsom, Echuca, Emerald Hill, England, Golden-square, Graytown, Geelong, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Huntly, Hobart Town, Ironbark, Inglewood, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneton, Long Gully, Lockwood, Launceston, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gotch), Newbridge, Raywood, Ravenswood, Rochester, Runnymede, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastian, Shelbourne, Smythesdale, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, Tarrangower, Tarnagulla, Waranga, White Hills, Wehla, Woodend

THE GRAPHIC,

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EMBELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

Combining

Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN

STOCKYARD HILL.

A. M'COLLIM,

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stockyard Hill and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as above, at his farm, and trusts by Good Workmanship and Moderate Charges to merit the patronage of the farmers and others.

A. M'COLLIM.

Stocyard Hill, September 17th, 1875.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS,

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅛in., ¼in., 1 in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwo d always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

POTTIE'S

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL,

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION

Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of

GOUT,

RHEUMATISM,

LUMBAGO,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTHACHE, &c.,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

IT far surpasses all other specifics now before the public for the certain cure of the above diseases, as the immense sale it had in Sydney will show, viz.:—Six months ending 31st December, 1875, 19,709 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,400 bottles.

Subjoined are a few of the many testimonials from well-known colonists, who have been restored to health by the use of the SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL.

Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, 21st Jan., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have tried the Scottish Highland Oil for Lumbago, and feel completely cured after two dressings. You are at liberty to use my name.

Yours truly,
JAMES STANDISH.

Collingwood, 2nd Feb., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I received your note on 27th January, but did not like to answer it, until I could say definitely whether it, the Oil, would cure me or not. I now beg to inform you, that this letter is the first I have written with my right hand for ten months. I got a touch of Rheumatism through sleeping out in New Zealand in my arm, making my right hand almost useless. I was compelled to do everything with my left hand, such as writing, shaving, &c. I have tried all the advertised cures, but without effect. I thank God for such a discovery as the Highland Oil, and shall not fail to recommend it to every one I know. Accept my hearty thanks, &c.

H. BUSTON.

December 27th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that owing to the timely application of your excellent Oil I have been spared the torture of a periodical attack of Gout to which, unfortunately, I am subject.

I am, &c.,
D. SLOMAN.

December 14th, 1875.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg. I tried 1 bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days. Hoping that my experience may be the means of others benefitting by the use of your Oil,

I remain yours, &c.,
W. H. HENRY.

Carlton, February 11th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan

Dear Sir,—My wife has been very bad with the Rheumatism in her shoulder, for the last four or five years, she tried the Highland Oil, as you directed, and is now quite free from pain. I may add that it is fine stuff for a Sore Throat, it cured mine in two nights. I recommend it now, to everybody. I wish you every success and prosperity with it.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly.
GEORGE ADAMS.

York-street, Emerald Hill, June 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete martyr to rheumatic gout for the last six years. I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief. I was at last advised to try Pottie's Scottish Highland Oil, which I purchased from you, and I must say that its effects in my case were marvellous. I could scarcely walk with the aid of two sticks, and in 24 hours after the use of the oil (about half a bottle) I could walk well, comfortably, and free from pain. I consider it only just that I should add my testimony to the wonderful effects of his oil upon me.

I beg to thank him for the benefit I have received from them, and shall take every opportunity to recommend them whenever I can.

As my case is so well-known on the Hill, you can make what use you think proper of this.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT ATKINSON.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill.

99½ Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Neuralgia. I have been a sufferer off and on for the last 20 years from this painful complaint. Half a bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Price 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

The cheapest is the family bottle which contains nearly three times as much as the 3s. bottle.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Wholesale Agent for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand,

T. DORGAN,

20 FLINDERS LANE WEST

MELBOURNE,

To whom all communications are to be addressed.

Agent for Pottie's celebrated Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Medicines.

Pamphlets post free on application.

Agents wanted in every town.

Carbazotate of Ammonia

WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsors the *elite* of the profession in both London and Paris, including Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Bracconnot, Thureaux, and Manopa, of Paris; Bell, Calvert, Aspland, and Williams, of London. It is manufactured only by F. C. Calvert and Co., of Manchester, for whom the undersigned act as agents in the distribution of this invaluable medicine. Its power over many diseases is truly marvellous, one dose gives relief, and one bottle usually cures Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Low Fever, Ague, &c. It is given in all cases where the use of quinine is indicated, and has this advantage over that drug, that headache never follows its use.

Dr. Beaumetz supplies the following cases:—No 1.—Ague with fever. Sulphate of quinine had no effect; cured in four days. Case 2.—Same disease; cured in five days; quinine had been given for seventeen days with no good effect. Case 3.—Tertian Ague; completely cured in eight days. Case 4.—Facial Neuralgia; instant relief, and a cure in two days.

Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug. He says "it is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the paroxysms are instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow." It seems to be much better tolerated by the stomach than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it much resembles.

Sold in bottles containing 32 doses at 5s. per bottle. A liberal allowance to the trade.

HOOD & CO., 147 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

HOOD & CO.'S

CORN SOLVENT

Is a safe and certain Cure for Corns.

In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

The above preparations are on sale at the office of this paper.

THE GREAT ANNUAL

STOCK-TAKING SALE

OF

1876,

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT,

WILL embrace the whole of the ENTIRE STOCK, commencing on

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST,

And will be Continued for one month only.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

The great fall in wool in the home markets enabled A. C. to purchase Twelve Bales at a Heavy Discount to Clear, and will now offer them at less than the colonial wholesale price, or 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

12s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d White Blankets, now 8s 11d, 10s 11d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d

27s 6d, 30s, 35s, and 40s, White Blankets, now 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s

15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, Grey Blue Blankets, now 9s 11d, 12s 11d, 14s 11d, 16s 11d, and 18s 11d

12s 6d and 17s 6d White Toilet Quilts, now 6s 11d and 9s 11d

1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d Dutch Carpets, now 7¾d, 9¾d, and 1s

Kidderminster, Felt, Tapestry, and Brussells Carpets, very cheap

A large lot of Swiss, Harness, Book, and Leno Curtains, slightly soiled, at less than half the usual price

Floor and Passage Oilcloths, all widths, from 10½d per yard

Several cases superior Longcloths and Wet-wove Calicoes, full widths, (including Horrock's, Crewdson's, &c.), will be sold during the sale at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d; worth more by the case

5 bales 72-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 1s per yard, worth 1s 6d; the very best value ever offered in the colony

6 bales All-wool Flannel 1s, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6¾d, formerly 1s 6d, 1s 10d, and 2s

510 dozen Huck Towels, now 4½d, 6d, and 9d, formerly 9d, 1s, and 1s 3d

230 pieces Rough Brown Hollands, splendid makes, 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s, worth in the summer time from 2d to 6d more per yard.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock will be indiscriminately reduced to, or under, cost price, for one month. It contains Job Lines purchased at immense discounts off English cost, and the balance of T. Pope's Dress Goods, which could not be brought forward earlier through their unseasonable character

2300 yards All Wool Plaid, 1s 6d, formerly 2s 9d per yard

Newly to hand, purchased at an enormous discount, 4 cases double-warp Black Lustres, 1s 0½d per yard, would be cheap at 2s

4150 yards Homespuns, 4¾d per yard, usual price, 10d

2743 yards Wincoys, 6¾d, formerly 11½d

1986 yards magnificent Irish Poplins, beautiful shades, 2s 11d and 3s 11d per yard, worth 5s 9d and 7s 6d per yard

3 cases Black Russell Cord, 1s, worth 1s 9d per yard

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11d and 4s 6d, formerly 3s 6d and 7s 6d

Black Gros Grain, 4s 11d, formerly 8s 6d

Japanese Silks, beautiful patterns, all colors and shades, 1s 6d, cheap at 3s 6d

47,920 yards Fancy Dress Goods will be cleared out at 4¾d, 6¾d, 8¾d, 9¾d, 10¾d, and 1s; worth from 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The above enormous line of dresses was an importer's clearing line, purchased at an immense discount.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

An enormous accumulation of all kinds, which the extreme briskness of trade has prevented until now their being got together, measured up, and marked off, they will be sold at less than one-fourth the regular prices. All kinds of Dress Remnants, Black Lustres, Silks, Ribbons, Tweeds, Carpets, Calicoes, Flannels, Laces, Muslins, Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Damasks, &c., &c.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d, worth 2s 11d and 3s 11d per pair

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves, 3s 6d, usual price 4s 9d

Children's Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d, would be cheap at 2s 9d per pair

7519 yards Sewed Muslin Edging, 2½d, 3½d, and 6d per yard, worth 6d, 9d, and 1s

412 dozen Ladies' Silk Ties, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, worth 1s, 1s 3d, 19d, 2s, and 2s 6d

165 dozen Ladies' Linen and Muslin Sets, 6d, 9d, and 1s, usual price 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d

The whole of the Plain and Beaded Yak Laces will be jobbed off at 4½d and upwards per yard; less than the cost of manufacture

1927 pieces of Ribbons will all be sold at about one-third of their former price

36 dozen Ladies' Leather Bags will be cleared out at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARMENT.

It is only by making sacrifices, such as the following list indicates, that a clearance can be effected.

3000 Children's Straw Hats, 1d each

6900 Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, 6d and 1s each, worth from 2s 6d to 7s 6d each

Children's Felt Hats, 2s 11d, formerly 5s 11d

20 boxes Colored Flowers, 1d, 3d, and 6d per spray, worth 1s to 2s 6d

Infants' Wool Hats and Hoods, 6d, worth 1s 6d

Infants' Colored and White Silk Bonnets, 2s 6d, usual price 7s 6d

Infants' Long Cloaks and Squares, 7s 11d, worth 15s

1473 pairs Colored and White Stays, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d, worth in every instance twice the money

Black Cloth and Astracan Jackets and Mantles, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Fashionable Waterproofs, 9s 11d, worth 15s 11d

Children's Waterproofs, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Felt Skirts, 5s 11d, formerly 9s 6d

All-wool Shawls, imitation of Ballarat, 10s 6d

Ballarat Shawls, 21s, formerly 27s 6d

Mock Sable and Ermine Boas and Muffs, half price.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's and Boys' Sommerville Shirts, 1s 11d, formerly 2s 11d

Men's All-wool Crape Crimeans, 5s 11d, formerly 10s 6d

Men's White Dress Shirts, 3s 11d, formerly 6s 6d

Best quality Ballarat Tweed, 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d per yard

2100 Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d

Men's Tweed Coats, 9s 11, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 15s, 17s, 20s, 25s, 27s 6d and 30s

Black and Blue Cloth Sac Coats, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 30s, formerly 29s 6d, 32s 6d, 35s, 37s 6d and 42s

Tweed Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, formerly 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, 32s 6d, and 35s

Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 17s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, and 25s

Boys' Tweed Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 11d, formerly 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, and 12s 6d

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d, formerly 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d

Boys' Velveteen and Blue Diagonal Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s formerly 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, and 32s 6d

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

A. Crawford has purchased from T. P. Beaumont, Esq., trustee, the entire stock-in-trade of the trust estate of George Thomas, of Ararat, Boot Dealer, and will offer the same at this present sale.

6 trunks Men's Strong Watertights, 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d

120 pairs Men's best pegged Laceups, nailed, at 11s 6d, worth 15s

4000 pairs Ladies' Kid Elastic Boots, 4s 11d to 10s 6d, worth one-third more

960 pairs Ladies' Levant Elastic Sides, superior quality, 7s 6d to 10s 6d, all at less than the price by the trunk

The balance of our best Hessian Balmorals, brass heels, at 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d to 20s

A clearing lot of Strong Levant Balmorals, 7s 6d to 11s 6d

500 pairs 7 to 9 Copper-toe Laceups, 2s 11d per pair

Best quality Copper-toe Laceups, 3s, 4s, and 5s per pair

Ladies' all Leather Elastic Side Boots, 8s 6d to 11s

Women's Leather Laceups, colonial made, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

1000 pairs Infants' Boots, from 1s per pair; worth more to manufacture

Girl's Kid Boots, 7 to 10, Elastic Sides, from 4s 6d per pair.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

X. GASSER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, of every Description, on Sale.

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

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

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It Cures old sores
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Cures Ulcerated sore Legs
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Clears the blood from all Impure Matter,
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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BEWARE OF THE COUNTERFEITS

Of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs. Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are going all over the country vending Spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus — - whilst on other labels of this trash it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, London..

The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company, which is utterly false.

I must earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from my kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villanous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured.

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY

London, February 15th, 1876.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov stocked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

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Is far superior to the "Singer."

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.
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The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.
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The W. and W. is more simple in action.
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The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly tested.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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Tailors and Manufacturers,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

OUR NEW GOODS for the SPRING SEASON are *Now Open*, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the *Latest Patterns* in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Coatings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable.

Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, war ranted not to fade.

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Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices.

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In Moleskins, and all other

Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing

We keep the

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Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its actions while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agent, of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Palpitation of the Heart	Impaired Nutrition
Dizziness	Mental and Physical Depression
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Timidity
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the Skin
Female Complaints	Impaired Sight and Memory
General Debility	Nervous Fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished Blood
Flatulence	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Incapacity for Study or Business	Premature Decline
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful flesh and blood generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous systems its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicin Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents—

NORTON, WATNEY, & CO.,

107 Southwark-street, London, S.E.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a small market on Wednesday, owing to the attractions offered by the Sheep Show. The following prices ruled:—Wheat, 5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.; oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; English barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Cape do., 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; peas, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d., potatoes, L3 to L3 10s. 6d.; manger hay, L4 10s. to L5 5s.; sheaves, L3 to L3 10s.; oaten straw, 40s.; wheaten, 30s.; potted butter, 1s. 1d.; onions, L5 10s.; flour, L12 10s. to L13; bran, 1s. 5d.; pollard, 1s. 5d.—"Star."

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The market is steady, and shows very few signs of alteration. Prices for wheat and flour are firm. Port Fairy potatoes are scarce; they have fetched L6 per ton. Butter and eggs are coming in more freely. There is no change in the price of hay and chaff. There is, however, some speculation as to the probable price of wheat this season, and we shall likely learn of transactions on a heavy scale before long. We quote as under:—Wheat, 5s. 6d. per bushel; oats, 3s. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 7d. per bushel; bran, 1s. 5d. per bushel; barley, 3s. per bushel; flour, L12 10s. per ton; potatoes, L4 15s. to L6 per ton; fresh butter, 1s. 5d. per lb.; potted do., 1s. 3d. per lb.; hams, 1s. per lb.; bacon, 10d. per lb.; eggs, 11d. to 1s. per dozen; hay, L4 5s. per ton; chaff, 4s. 6d. per cwt.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN AND LEONARD REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—55 cows for Mr. J. G. Ware, Koort-Koort-Nong, station-breds, from L8 5s. to L11 10s.; stores from L5 12s 6d. to L9 17s. 6d. The draft of station-bred bullocks we sold for Mr. J. G. Ware a fortnight since gave great satisfaction to buyers, being remarkably heavy weights, a good many over 1400 lb. Fat Sheep.—100 cross-bred wethers, for Mr. James Fry, Sutton Park, to 22s. 6d., averaging within a trifle of 20s.; 330 wethers and ewes for Messrs. S. and M. H. Baird, Glengower; cross-bred wethers, 18s. to 18s. 3d.; merino do., 10s. 6d. to 15s. 1d.; ewes, 9s. to 12s. 9d.; 135 merino wethers for Mr. John Dougall, Ascot, at 15s.; 328 cross-bred wethers, for Mr. Henry West, Yambuk, to 15s. 2d., averaging 12s. 6d.; 385 merino wethers, for Mr. Neil Blair, Mount Bolton, at 12s. 3d.; 330 merino wethers and ewes, for Mr. Alfred Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, the former at 13s. 6d., the latter at 9s. 1d., a few culls at 7s. 6d.; 736 merino wethers and ewes, for Messrs. West and Ryan, Yambuk, at market rates. Fat Lambs.—20 for Mr. Albert Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, at 7s. 1d.; 134 inferior, for Mr. Rupert, Smith, Beaufort, to 4s. 8d. Store Stock.—Since our last we have sold one or two small lots of cattle. Skipton Ram Sale.—3 merino rams, 4 tooth, for Messrs. Thomas Dowling and Sons, Jellalabad, at from L11 to L26; 32 merino rams, 4-tooth, for executors of late Mr. Alex. Russell, Mawallok, at L3 5s.; 22 merino rams, 2-tooth, for Mr. Phillip Russell, Langi Willi, at L2 10s.; 85 long-woolled ewes, for Mr. William Sutherland, Stockyard Hill, at market rates; total sales, 142.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—A short supply, and prices were a trifle firmer than last week, the best forward being a draft from Mr. A. Lang. We sold a small lot for Mr. Steddy. Fat Sheep.—A full supply, of good quality. There were no country buyers present, and prices remain unchanged. We sold for Messrs. Handt, Ford, and others, 40 ewes at 13s.; 80 do. at 13s. 3d.; 33 wethers at 16s. 9d.; 7 ewes at 9s. Store Stock.—Cattle are in good demand, and we have enquiries for large-framed bullocks for fattening; and have sold, in the yards, 15 mixed young cattle at L2 15s.; and outside, 33 cows from L4 to L6 17s. 6d.; also, near Colac, 10 cows at L5 5s.; 101 mixed cattle—cows at L3 17s. 6d., young cattle at L2 15s.; also, on the Wimmera, 6800 wethers, 202 do., and 230 ewes; total cattle sold, 159 head; do. sheep, 7391 head.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

RICHARD MELLISH AND CO. REPORT:—

Sheepskins.—The attendance on Tuesday was small, and confined to local buyers only, and in consequence of the near approach of the wool season were unwilling to operate. Competition was dull throughout and prices were lower, nothing like a clearance being effected. We offered an average quantity, but had to pass several lots as they did not reach our reserves. We sold cross-breds from 3s. 11d. to 5s. 1d.; best merino, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; medium and inferior, from 9d. to 2s.; dry skins to 4½d. per lb. Hides.—Not many in the market; there was an average attendance, but some of the trade having supplied themselves outside, caused a slack demand, and prices were about ¼d. per lb. lower than last week's. Our sales were from 3¾d. to 3¾d. for green; kip to 4¾d.; calf to 5¼d.

The steam ship City of Melbourne returned to Sydney at noon on Friday, having been caught in a gale thirty miles south of Jervis' Bay. Two boats and all the deck cargo were swept away, and the engine room hatch was stove in. The racehorses Robin Hood, Burgundy, Poacher, Nemsis, Etoile du Matin, Eros, Soverign, Lecturer colt, and Silvia colt, were all killed. The Chrysolite colt and Redwood were saved; but were badly cut. The steering gear was damaged, and after beaing up on Monday morning the weather was so hazy that Jervis' Bay could not be seen, and the vessel came from the north-east. The gale caught the steamer on Sunday afternoon. The wind soon increased to a perfect hurricane, the sea running mountain high. Heavy waves broke on board and the horses were washed from the stalls, and either drowned at once or carried overboard. The saloon is in a deplorable state, owing to the quantity of water which got below. The passengers' luggage was saturated. On Monday morning the steamer bore up; her position being computed to be thirty miles south of Jervis' Bay. The vessel was steered by the reefing tackle. As the day advanced the weather became, if possible, worse. Blinding rain and thick weather prevented Captain Paddle making Jervis' Bay, so he kept his vessel before the gale, and on Tuesday morning made land to the north of the Heads. The steamer looks a perfect wreck on deck; but the passengers speak in glowing terms of the conduct of the captain and his officers. The value of the horses killed during the gale is estimated at £7000.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Ayres Mrs., Armstrong W. Agnew A., Allen A.
Blackmore P., Bathurst W., Boyd John.
Collins John.
Finch R.
Gardiner Mrs., Gray F., Gerrard William.
Hancock Mr., Hosking F. W.
Kilbeg Daniel, King William.
Little E. Mrs.
Maibecker John, Manners G., Marshall and Webster Messrs., M'Namara J.
Phillips S. E.
Robinson James.
Smith Thomas, Smith S.
Topper G.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Postmaster.

Beaufort, September 15th, 1876.

Birth.

TOPPER.—On the 9th September, at Long Gully, the wife of G. Topper, of a daughter.

Death.

M'INTOSH.—On Sunday, September 10th, at Long Gully, the wife of Neil M'Intosh, aged 36 years.

THE
Ripon shire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

The Got-'im-by-the-Wool Company washed up on Saturday last and obtained 99½oz. of gold for the week's work, giving a dividend of £65 to each of the six shareholders. On Wednesday they obtained 25oz.

The tributors of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, obtained about 40oz. of gold last week. The ground eastward continues to improve, the sample of gold is much coarser, some pieces weighing upwards of 1oz. They anticipate having about the same yield this week.

We direct attention to the important sale by auction of horses, cattle, sheep waggons harness, buggy, ploughs, harrows, and a large quantity of other farming implements, to be conducted by Mr. R. C. Beveridge, at the farm of Mr. Alex. M'Collim, Stockyard Hill, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

The Postmaster-General has intimated that it will be a waste of time for any more ladies to qualify for the post of telegraph clerk, as there are more than a hundred now on the list waiting employment.

The adjourned meeting of the Ripon shire Council was held on Tuesday last, when Messrs. Newall and M'Kenzie, the newly-elected councillors for the East and West Ridings respectively, took their seats. Cr. Adams was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, vice Cr. Beggs, the retiring President. At the conclusion of the meeting the newly-elected President invited his brother councillors and the officers of the council to a champagne luncheon at the Golden Age Hotel.

At the Shire Council meeting on Tuesday, Councillor Tompkins' motion relative to reducing the staff of officers employed by the council fell through, there being no seconder.

On Monday last a narrow escape from drowning happened at Waterloo, whilst two children belonging to Mrs. Woodline were playing in a paddock a short distance from the house, the youngest of the two, between two and three years of age, accidently fell into a water hole, and in all probability would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of an elder sister, who, on hearing one of the children scream, ran to the hole and succeeded in getting the child out, not much the worse for its immersion.

We have been requested by the secretary of the Beaufort Relief Fund to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of donations from the following gentlemen:—Mr. John Wilson, Trawalla, £5; Mr. Alex. M'Kenzie, Trawalla, £2; and Mr. John Carr, of gate No. 40 on the railway line between Beaufort and Ararat, 10s.

In our advertising columns the Beaufort, &c., United Common publish the balance sheet for year ending 31st July, 1876, showing a credit balance of £92 11s. 9d.

A very sudden death occurred on Sunday last, at Long Gully. The wife of Mr. Neill M'Intosh was attacked with an epileptic fit, from which she never rallied. Mrs. M'Intosh was not very well on the previous day having a severe headache. On Sunday Dr. Johnston was sent for but when he arrived he found her unconscious, and had no hope of her recovery. Mrs. M'Intosh has left a family of ten children, and great sympathy is felt for Mr. M'Intosh in his bereavement.

The Ripon and Hampdenshire Councils have decided to build a new bridge over the Emu Creek at Skipton. The bridge will be built with stone piers and abutments, and a wooden superstructure. The carrying out of the work, which will cost about £1500, has been entrusted to Mr. Jackson, the Engineer of this shire.

Dr. Stewart has been appointed health officer for the East Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week ending 7th September, amounted to £20,825 19s. The amount received in the corresponding week of last year was £16,365 15s. 10d.

The following cases were dealt with at the Beaufort Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Crespigny, P.M.;—John Loutitt was brought up charged with breaking into a hut on the 1st inst. and stealing one pocket knife, one book and a crossent saw, valued at 3s. 6d., the property of John Byrne, at Wingfield's Gully. The owner of the hut was put into the witness box and examined at some length, but said he could not swear to the articles produced as being his. Mr. Steadman appeared for the accused. Case was dismissed.—W. R. Nicoll, dog inspector, v. James M'Kay, having an unregistered dog in his possession, summons not served; postponed for fourteen days.—Crown Lands Bailiff v. Robert Crompton and Wm. Rider, cutting wood without a license, summons not served; postponed for fourteen days.—John Cochran v. John Rolf, firewood supplied, £12; order for amount and 5s. costs.—P. De Baere v. Leroy Ells, goods sold, 12s.; order for amount and 5s. costs.—Harris and Troy v. Swartz, goods sold, £5 11s. 11d.; order for amount and 5s. costs.—Stephen Chapman v. Patrick Lennon, goods sold, £6 16s. 2d.; order for amount, to be paid by monthly instalments of £2, in default distress.—Robert Buchanan v. Joseph Bruce, work and labor done by his son, £13. Mr. Steadman appeared for defendant. Case adjourned for fourteen days.—John Johnston v. Wm. King, work and labor done, £3 13s. 4d.; order for amount and 5s. costs, in default distress.—John Lynn v. Swartz, medicine and attendance on two horses, £1 15s.; order for amount and 5s. costs.—Wm. Schlicht v. Thos. Flowers, goods; settled out of court.—Thos. Kenny v. Wm. Chellew and others, firewood supplied, £12 6s.; settled out of court.

The "Ararat Advertiser" reports the death, on Monday, of Dr Sharp, resident surgeon of the Ararat Hospital, aged forty-two. Deceased was a native of Newburgh, Fifeshire, and was assistant surgeon to the 83rd in the Crimea and in India. In June, 1873, he received his Ararat appointment, having come to Australia for his health. A widow and two children are left.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 12, 1876.

Present—The President (in the chair), and Crs. Adams, Oddie, Lewis, Wotherspoon, Tompkins, Newall, M'Kenzie, and Forrest.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Cr. Lewis proposed and Cr. Newall seconded—That Cr. Adams be President for the ensuing year, which was carried unanimously.

In retiring from the chair, ex-President Beggs thanked the Council and their officers for their assistance during the past year.

The newly-elected President took the chair, and thanked the Council for the honor conferred upon him, saying he would do his best to fill the office with credit.

On the motion of Cr. Forrest, seconded by Cr. Oddie, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, for which Cr. Beggs returned thanks, and paid a handsome tribute to the efficiency of the shire officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ballan and Meredithshire Councils, *re* municipal auditors.—The Secretary to reply that the Council coincided with their views.

From Office of Mines, informing Council that their application for an additional sum of £1000 is under consideration.—Received.

From Education Department, stating that the school at Beaufort is undergoing repairs as required.—Received.

From Preston Hill Gold Mining Company, stating that they had not received a reply to their letter *re* mining under road at Carngham.—Received.

From Randall, Mitchell, and Nevitt, forwarding certificate of title deeds of Humphreys' land.—Received.

From Thomas Phillips, Carngham, asking the Council to have a quarry reserve gazetted on the Carngham and Ballarat road.—Complied with.

From Crown Solicitor, forwarding a copy of the mortgage of the Beaufort waterworks.—Received.

From B. Panther and others, Raglan, requesting Council to drain the swamp and erect a small culvert on the road between B. Panther's and R. Pitcher's.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From J. O'Shaughnessy, Skipton, forwarding return of cattle slaughtered from 1st July to August 26th, 1876.—Received.

From Hampdenshire Council, asking what decision the Council had come to *re* Skipton bridge.

From Edward Turner, late Government Inspecting Engineer, stating that he had commenced business on his own account, and he would undertake any works in engineering, surveying, and arbitration.—No action taken.

From Assignees Office, Ballarat, forwarding balance of rates in the matter of Leander Ottis Ells.—Received.

From Gardinershire Council, referring to ratepayers being allowed to do work which a council was not in a position to carry out.—No action taken.

From Mining Board Office, Ararat, stating that they had appointed John Lockhart as one of the auditors of the Beaufort, &c., United Common.—Received.

From hons. Samuel Wilson, Robert Simson, M's.L.C. and F. Longmore, M.L.A., stating that the subject of the Juries Bill would have their careful attention.—Received.

From City Council, Ballarat, *re* direct line between Ballarat and Melbourne.—No action taken.

From Crown Solicitors' Office, *re* length of time to pay loan.—Received.

From Chief Secretary's Office, forwarding list of electoral districts, estimated number of electors, and also showing intended boundaries.—Received.

From R. Humphreys, acknowledging receipt of Crown grant *re* his land.—Received.

From Electoral Conference, Majorca, *re* the Electoral Bill.—Received.

From Warangashire, *re* the subject of the management of commons.—Received.

From the O'Connell Statue Committee, requesting subscription and support from this Council *re* the erecting of a statue to O'Connell, estimated at £5000.—Received.

From Weights and Measures Union, acknowledging receipt of letter stating that Thos. R. Oddie had been appointed to represent this Council in the Weights and Measures Union, in lieu of James Greig, resigned.—Received.

From J. O'Shaughnessy, *re* his resignation as Inspector of slaughter-yards.—Received.

From Committee of Freetrade and Equitable Taxation, forwarding circular.—Received.

From D. Christie, Ballarat, requesting Council to forward roll of ratepaying electors for the Western Road division.—Received.

From Acting Town Clerk, Melbourne, *re* main road districts.—Received.

From Ballaratshire Council, enquiring if the Council would co-operate with them in effecting boundary road improvements at Windermere.—Co-operation to be given, and Ballaratshire to carry out the work.

From Members of Beaufort Common, forwarding balance sheet—Received.

From Samuel Wilson, jun., drawing Council's attention to the bad state of the road from Sailor's Gully to the Trawalla homestead, and requesting same to be put in repair.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From Victoria Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, forwarding report and soliciting Council's aid.—Received.

From Office of Mines, informing Council that an account in their favor for £1086 7s. had been forwarded to the Treasury for payment at the Ararat pay office.—Received.

From Evans Bros., forwarding a copy of Gilchrist's handy book, relating to public health.—Received.

From Treasury, forwarding endowment balance, and stating what had to be done in connection therewith.—Received.

From J. F. Watkin and others, requesting Council to repair several pieces of bad road on the Main Lead and Charlton road.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From Thos. Stevenson, requesting Council to repair bad pieces of road from Raglan to Mount Cole.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From Hull and Gibson, applying for reduction of water rate for their sluice head.—Referred to water commission.

From D. M'Donald, Shirley, accepting of Council's witness expenses in the appeals.—Received.

From Wm. Gould, stating that D. Mulcahy had not removed certain obstructions on a road at Eurambeen, and requesting Council to take action in the matter.—Mulcahy was allowed a month to remove the fence.

From E. J. Lock, *re* the examination of Mrs. White, brought up under the Lunacy Statute.—Received.

From James Greig, Bungeeluke, expressing his thanks for the mark of esteem shown him by the Council in forwarding to him a copy of the resolution passed last Council meeting.—Received.

From Beaufort Relief Fund, forwarding balance sheet, and expressing thanks for donation.—Received.

From Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne, stating that they had no room for John Yeoman, providing his disease was not incurable.—Received.

From Crown Solicitor, *re* special meeting for signing of mortgage of Beaufort waterworks, and stating the councillors to attend.—Received.

From Ballaratshire Conference, forwarding circular *re* Main Road District Bill.—Received.

From Health Officer, North Riding, stating that Beaufort and surrounding districts were free from scarlet fever or any other epidemic or contagious disease.—Received.

From Dr. Stewart, accepting Local Board of Health appointment as Health Officer for the East Riding.—Received.

From ratepayers at Raglan, forwarding memorial for making a road in a gully from Raglan to Eurambeen.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From Wm. Baker, asking for works to be done at Chapman's Glue-pot.—Referred to the North Riding members.

From several residents in Beaufort, asking for a bridge over the creek leading to Jackson's Reservoir.—Referred to the North Riding members.

REPORT.

The Engineer reported that the Preston Company, Carngham, are allowing their sludge to encroach on the made road, and unless steps are soon taken to prevent it the metal portions will be covered. As this can be prevented at a small cost, the Engineer recommended that the Council should insist on the company preventing the injury to the road; and in the event of their not doing so, hold them responsible for any damage done. The report was adopted, and the Council decided that the company should be held responsible for any damage done by them.

MEMORIAL.

From 179 ratepayers of the North Riding asking the Council to reconsider their action re stopping the supply of water to some Chinese miners carrying on sluicing operations at Surface Hill, such action being diametrically opposed to the interests of mining. The Messrs. Ball, of Raglan, waited on the Council and stated that they used the water from the creek for domestic purposes. Cr. Wotherspoon would be very willing to let them have the water, but such a large quantity as that used for the sluice-head could not be stored so as to settle the sludge. Cr. Tompkins contended that sludge from mining operations did not pollute water. The ratepayers might as well complain of the water running into the creek from the sheepwash, which he considered polluted the water far more than sluicing. Cr. Oddie wished to know what would be the effect in other places if mining were stopped? The miners had a perfect right to use the water here as well as they had in other places. Cr. Tompkins would soon expect to hear of parties below the Emu Creek complaining of water pollution, when all mining operations would have to be suspended. Cr. Beggs disagreed with Cr. Tompkins, and would oppose letting the water altogether. Cr. Lewis would allow them the use of the water, povided it did not interfere with the rights of others. Cr. Forrest did not know what would have been the result to mining if such had been done in Ballarat, Carngham, or any other place in the colony. Cr. Tompkins moved, and seconded by Cr. Lewis, that the matter be left in the hands of the committee to decide—Carried.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

Salaries...	£73	6	8
Dog fees	3	17	6
Weighbridge fees	0	16	0
Mrs. Dolan	1	10	0
Firewood	0	14	0
"Star"	7	4	0
"Evening Post"	2	0	0
Barnes and Co....	16	11	9
Election fees	2	15	0
Petty cash	5	0	0
Deputation expenses	5	5	0
Dr. Lock	4	0	0
John Cushing	1	10	0
Surface labor	24	17	4
Hawkes Bros.	3	15	9
R. Gemmell	3	12	6
Surface labor	44	15	0
Water supply maintenance ...	13	2	6
John Hebir	30	2	0

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Cr. Tompkins moved pursuant to notice—"That the engineer be appointed valuer, and the secretay collector, for the next financial year, at such remuneration as the Council may determine." The mover said that the time had come for the reduction of expenses, seeing that there was throughout the shire a kind of stagnation in trade, and there would be a falling off in the rates of 30 per cent. next year, and he could see no reason why a ninepenny rate would not suffice to meet the requirements of the shire. The ratepayers were taxed at the very highest rate, and if continued next year the greater portion of the shire revenue would have to be expended in sustaining the valuation. The expenditure must therefore of necessity be reduced Cr. Wotherspoon at some length contended that such would not be the case, and should it come to pass, alterations could then be made to meet it. Crs. Lewis and Oddie also spoke to the same effect. Cr. Forrest said that the ordinary valuation could not be compared with that of the squatting valuation, as the squatter was rated far too low. The motion not being seconded the matter dropped.

On the motion of Cr. Forrest, seconded by Cr. Lewis, it was decided that this Council agree to erect, in conjunction with the Hampdenshire Council, a new bridge over the Emu creek, at Skipton, the West and East Ridings to bear the Council's proportion of the cost. The Council's engineer, Mr. H. H. Jackson, was instructed to prepare plans, &c., and carry out the work as had been requested by the Hampdenshire Council.

The East Riding members were empowered to call for tenders for certain works in that riding for the ensuing year.

Moved by Cr. Forrest, and seconded by Cr. Wotherspoon, that the rate collector be authorised to value all rateable property within the shire for the ensuing year—Carried. As certain reductions had to be made in the valuation, the Council decided to go into committee on the matter.

Cr. Wotherspoon moved an order declaring the land purchased from Mr. R. Humphreys, in the parish of Trawalla, as a public highway—Carried.

Moved by Cr. Forrest, and seconded by Cr. M'Kenzie, that the Board of Land and Works' sanction be obtained for this Council to fence in and improve the Mount Emu Reserve—Carried.

Cr. M'Kenzie moved, and seconded by Cr. Tompkins, that the engineer furnish a report showing the number of surface-men employed in the different ridings; remuneration received by each; the time they work; the distance they have to travel before commencing work in the Council's hours; amount of extra labor employed during the winter months; and the dray work done—Carried.

Cr. Newall moved, and seconded by Cr. Tompkins, that the engineer be authorised to call for tenders to deepen the drain near Mr. Cameron's, at Lake Goldsmith—Carried.

The Council then adjourned, and sat as a local board of health, and disposed of some routine business; Dr. Stewart was appointed health officer for the East Riding.

OBITER DICTUM.

The management of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Station is a subject that for the last few weeks has absorbed a very considerable amount of public attention; but perhaps it will be admitted that the attention given has not been greater than, under the circumstances, it demanded. I have perused Dr. M'Crea's report, and likewise that of the board appointed to enquire into the matter, with the supplementary reports sent to the Chief Secretary by Mr. E. H. Cameron, and Mr. John Gavan Duffy, members of the Board of Inquiry, and other communications that from time to time have appeared lately in the columns of the Melbourne journals, and the conclusion I have arrived at in the matter is, that, for the last twelve or fourteen years there has existed in this station a glaring piece of sham public philanthropy; the sham being topped up by the manner in which the Board of Inquiry carried out their duties in the matter. A perusal of the report of the board leads to the supposition that, for some reason difficult to arrive at, there was an inclination to slur over or pooh pooh every charge that they were appointed to enquire into. The charges were as follows:—1. That Jessie Govett died without medical assistance. 2. Supplying liquor to the aboriginals. 3. That two aboriginals have had several bottles of grog, and have taken them to the station. 4. That an aboriginal whilst drunk went into the schoolhouse and frightened the children. 5. Vermin on the children. 6. That two aboriginals were on the sick list for two months, and received no attention or medical attendance. 7. That a man and his wife died within nine days of each other, and had no attendance whatever. 8. That a woman died in childbed from hæmorrhage, being attended at the time by a drunken official, and was buried on the doctor giving a certificate of the cause of death, he never having examined her. 9. That the superintendant had often been requested to stop fighting, but his usual reply was "let them fight it out." It appears that the only evidence that the board received in reference to these charges was from the officials on the station, and from the aboriginals themselves; a sort of evidence that on either side would be not only worthless, but, in all probability, totally misleading; and yet on such evidence a report has been framed and sent in. Some of the items of the report are positively amusing in the slurring over style adopted. For instance in the charge of supplying liquors we are told that—"This charge was not supported by any proof, but it was admitted that £4 8s. was paid by the superintendent out of the men's wages and with their consent for lunch." This was at a cricket match, and of course could mean nothing else than that the much larger proportion of the money was for liquor. Then again as to vermin on the children the report says:—"It was admitted that in some cases there were vermin in the children's heads; but it was not shown that this was any worse than had been the case at previous periods during the management of the late matron." Are we to suppose from this that because the "late matron" allowed the children to get covered with vermin, the present management are justified in following suit? One more instance. In reference to charge No. 4, the report of the board is as follows:—"It was proved that John Briggs was excited with drink, and went into the schoolroom to see his wife on the day named; but it did not appear that he frightened any of the children, or that Mr. Ogilvie had his attention drawn to it or neglected to notice it." Why could not the board in their report have said at once that John Briggs was drunk, and that Mr. Ogilvie behaved in a most reprehensible manner in not reporting the circumstance to the proper authorities, and requesting some detective assistance to discover where the drink was obtained and thus enable him to prosecute the delinquents according to law? instead of this mark the gingerly style in which the matter is touched upon. And now comes a rather curious feature in this inquiry. Mr. E. H. Cameron deemed it necessary to send to the Chief Secretary a supplementary report from himself alone; which would lead to the supposition that the board were not very unanimous in their report; and then Mr. John Duffy not wishing, it may be supposed, to be overshadowed by his coadjutor does the same thing. These two supplementary reports have been published. From Mr. Cameron's we learn that he is clearly of opinion that—"The local management is bad, inasmuch as it does not appear to me that the superintendent is guided by any rules or instructions which would either induce or compel him to give proper attention in cases of emergency;" and he further expresses his opinion that "a more searching investigation is necessary;" a statement that seems to hint that he is perfectly conscious that the late inquiry was all a sham. Mr. John Duffy tells us that, "visiting the station with Dr. M'Crae's report in mind one cannot help feeling that it is considerably exaggerated; and he then forthwith proceeds to stultify himself by making statements of quite as sweeping a character as anything that Dr. M'Crea saw, as for instance—"As a public institution established and supported by public money for the moral training and physical welfare of the aborigines, as an experiment in lifting them to a higher civilisation it (the station) can only be regarded as a lamentable failure." I suppose this board of inquiry has cost the country a tolerably big sum of money. I think the work might have been done much cheaper, and in all probability much more effectually if they had sent the "Vagabond" to look into the matter. Without any doubt he shines at this sort of work; and in this line it must be admitted that he has "rendered the state some service."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

Adelaide Thursday Night.

The China arrived at Glenelg this afternoon, but telegraphic communication was interrupted for a time owing to the roughness of the weather. The China was unable to land her cargo, and was to leave for Melbourne in the evening. She only brings a few passengers for Melbourne. The following is a summary of news brought by her:—

Queen Isabella has entered Spain, the King being in a position to receive her on Spanish soil. His Majesty went to meet his royal mother.

Turkey is raising a loan of £30,000 (!) by the issue of notes

It is reported that Mr. Pender intends applying, through the Foreign Office, to the American Government for £30,000 for compensation for his cable having been cut by Fenian agents.

A purse containing £26 (!) has been presented to Trickett by his colonial friends.

Public meetings have been held throughout the country to sustain the Government in a non-intervention policy, and to urge the Government to obtain a palliation of the atrocites perpetrated by Turkish soldiers in Bulgaria. These demonstrations were crowned by a great gathering, presided over by Lord Shaftsbury; when strong resolutions were passed in favor of the Christians now fighting for freedom.

Importont debates have taken place in both Houses on the Eastern Question. Mr. Gladstone severely criticised the action of Ministers in regard to the Bosnian insurrection and condemned the conduct of the Ottoman Government.

Professional hostility to the Vivisection Bill increases. A deputation of 300 doctors saw Mr. Cross, and opposed all legislation on the subject. The Foreign Secretary warned them if the present measure were rejected the public would demand a more stringent one next session.

The practice of electing coroners (!) has been condemned by an unanimous vote of the House.

An attempt has been made to pass resolutions condemning the declaration of Paris, and calling on the Government to withdraw that declaration.

At a private investiture of the Order of the Garter the honor was conferred on the King and Queen of Greece, who had been on a visit to England, and attended various public institutions. They left England on the 22nd July for Brussels. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are also in England.

The Duke of Connaught has proceeded with the 17th Hussars to Edinburgh.

The Princess of Wales, on the 22nd, presented the prizes to the successful competitors at Wimbledon.

Prince Leopold has been nominated for the presidentship of the Royal Literary Society.

Prince Napoleon has joined his old battery at Aldershot, for duty.

By the latest advices the greatest excitement prevailed at Wyldah in consequence of of the blockade of the coast. The place was full of armed men, and a body of amazons had encamped on the Abomey road. No one was allowed to leave the town. The blockade commenced on the 1st July.

Serious disputes have arisen between the Khedive and the new law Courts. An officer of the latter when attempting to execute judgment against the Divan was forcibly ejected by an order of the Government. The judges assembled, and decided to close all courts, and adjourned.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is reported to have written a strong letter to the Queen, complaining of the action of England towards Russia.

The abdication of the Danish King is talked of as probable.

Marshal MacMahon has granted a pardon to 127 persons condemned for participation in the Commune.

The secession of Earl Nelson's second son to Rome, after a dalliance with the Ritualists, has created some excitement.

The Hospital Sunday collection reached about £27,000.

Judgement has been given by Lord Penzance against the Rev. A. Tooth, of New Cross, and the Rev. T. P. Dale, of Cheapside, for ritualistic practices.

The Benches of Grey's Inn have again attempted to force Dr. Kenealey to evacuate his chambers. The Vice-Chancellor made an order to that effect, but allowed five months for hearing Dr. Kenealey's appeal.

An American forger, John Walton, has been extradited from France for forging a cheque for £1969. He has been committed for trial at the Guildhall Police Court.

Mr. Bower, manager of the Pontefact branch of the Oxfordshire Bank, has been committed for trial for embezzling £15,000.

On the 27th a fatal accident happened, on the Great Western railway, to a fast train known as the Flying Dutchman. When within three miles of Bristol, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the engine and tender suddenly leaped from the rails, killing the driver and fireman. The couplings snapped, so that the carriages did not leave the line. Many passengers were seriously hurt, but none were killed.

Ten persons were killed, and many injured, by a railway collision in Switzerland.

Owing to great depression in the cotton trade, the principal firms throughout Lancashire contemplate a reduction, which the operatives threaten to resist.

A large number of miners are leaving Cornwall and Fifeshire on account of low wages.

In many coal and iron districts wages are undergoing a further reduction, which is generally submitted to.

A colliery accident, that might have had frightful consequences, occurred a fortnight ago.—Abridged from the "Courier."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

TERRIBLE WRECK OF THE STEAMER DANDENONG.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

The barque Albert William arrived from Wallaroo on Wednesday, with twenty-eight passengers and twelve of the crew of the steamer Dandenong, which was in a disabled condition off Jervis Bay. Her after compartment was full of water, and fears were entertained that the vessel would founder. Seventeen persons were drowned in transhipping to the barque. The Dandenong lost all her stearing gear.

The following is the report of the passage of the Dandenong :—" Fine weather was experienced up to the 9th instant, but at 5 p.m. the wind suddenly chopped round to the eastward, and rapidly increased to a gale. On Sunday, at 2 a.m., the vessel labored heavily, shipping much water, and at 1 a.m. on Monday the engineer reported the engines to have broken down. The ship hauled off to the eastward, the gale increasing in violence. The ship commenced to make water rapidly, and the passengers and crew worked hard to stop the leak, which was situated aft, using bed and bedding, but to no effect. The cargo was taken out aft and thrown overboard, the water still increasing and the ship sinking rapidly. The barque Albert William hove in sight, and three boats were lowered, one of which was swamped alongside, containing a number of females and other passengers, all of whom were drowned."

The Dandenong's lights suddenly disappeared between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday night, at which time she is supposed to have foundered. There was only one good boat available on board the Dandenong at the time. The barque, which was deeply laden with copper ore, stood by all night; but when daylight came nothing could be seen of the steamer, and the barque squared away at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was only one boat, and it made two trips. The passengers and crew saved from the Dandenong look in a deplorable condition.

The following passengers are saved :—Miss Fitzsimmons, Miss Green, Miss E. Smith, Miss E. Murray, Sister St. Joseph, Miss A. Wakefield, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. Edmonds and two children, Messrs. Ash, G. Chambers, Hartley, J. Whitworth, Blair, M'Grath, Golden, Honey, M'Dougall, J. Osborne, E. Walter, R. Walter, J. Murray, and M. Brown. The crew saved are :—Mr. Lawson, chief officer; Mr. C. M'Ewan, second officer; Mr. John Dykes, second engineer; Anna Saul, stewardess; James Anderson, John Bruhn, John Ekland, Charles Christie, Charles Lingoist, —Alfred, —Humphreys, able seamen; and George Habbinder, trimmer.

The chief officer, Mr. Lawson, says that the following were drowned :—Mrs. and Mrs. Wakefield and five children, Mrs. H. O. Whitworth, Mr. Ferguson, G. Payne, Mrs. Brodie, Laurie, able seaman, and five others.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the disaster, the Government ordered the pilot steamer Thetis to proceed at once to Jervis Bay, and also telegraphed to Kiama and Wollongong, giving similar instructions to any steamers there.

Among the passengers who were on board the ill-fated vessel was Mr. Wakefield, who had recently severed his connection with the New North Clunes mine, and was on his way to take the office of secretary to one of the New South Wales coal companies.

The Dandenong, Captain Irwin, sailed from Melbourne for Sydney on Friday with a large cargo on board, with fifty-two passengess and a crew of twenty-nine. The steamer was insured in the Adelaide Company for £14,000, and her market value is estimated at £20,000.

Friday's "Argus" states that H.M.S. Sappho, and the steamers Tasmania, Thetis, Wollongong, Bulli, and Woniora have all been out searching for the wreck of the Dandenong without discovering any signs, and there can, therefore, be no doubt of her having gone down.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Sir Charles Sladen was introduced, and after going through the usual formula of allegiance to her Majesty the Queen, tock his seat on the left of the President.

Messrs T. T. A'Beckett and Balfour moved amendments to the Rights and Easements Bill, to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, when the reconsideration of the bill will come before the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Anderson moved for leave to bring in a bill to improve the jurisdiction and procedure of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes connected therewith.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Anderson moved the adjournment of the adoption of the report of the committee on the Justice of the Peace Bill till Tuesday next, to enable him to have it recommitted to expunge the amendment carried by Major Sargood on the last day of meeting.

The House then went into committee on the Juries Law Amendment Bill.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

Major Smith called the attention of the Minister of Public Instruction to the appointment of male teachers in the State schools in preference to and ignoring the just claims of female teachers, and pointed out that 21,000 out of 28,000 of the free State schools of America are females, their efficiency being spoken of in the highest terms by all the authorities in that country, and asked if he will take into consideration the propriety of appointing teachers in the order in which they obtain the authority to teach.

Mr. Ramsay replied that it was the practice to appoint in the case of large schools a male teacher at the head of the school, as female teachers did not possess the same authority as a male teacher. The department, whilst not ignoring the claims of female teachers, said that it was not even in the outlying districts frequently difficult to obtain competent head female teachers.

The House considered the report of the committee upon the Education Amendment Bill.

Mr. Langridge asked the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to bring in this session the Fire Brigades Bill.

The Premier said that the proposed bill would not be introduced this session.

Mr. Ramsay proposed a new clause in lieu of clause A. The words following shall be added to the 3rd sub-section of the 13th section of the principal act, after the words "such child, viz.," "excepting when the child is more than nine years of age, then the distance shall be within two and a half miles from the residence of such child measured as aforesaid.

Mr. Mason objected that the distance for the latter class of children was too great. The clause was agreed to eventually.

Mr. Ramsay proposed the following addendum to clause 7—" A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the principal teacher of the State school nearest to the residence of any child, stating that such child did not, during the period mentioned in such certificate, attend that State school, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such child did not attend any State school during such period." The onus of proof, Mr. Ramsay remarked, was thus thrown upon the parents.

The addendum was agreed to.

The third reading was agreed to and the bill was then passed and sent up to the Legislative council.

The House then went into committee upon the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

On clause 3, viz., "That the colony shall be divided into 54 electoral districts," and also for providing for the increase of the number of members to 84, a discussion arose.

Mr. Woods and Sir C. G. Duffy objected to the words "54 electoral districts" being inserted. The latter named hon. member moved that the words quoted be omitted till the schedule was decided upon by the committee.

After further discussion it was agreed to leave out the words "54," indicating the number of the proposed electorates.

After the refreshment hour,

Mr. Langridge moved, as an amendment in clause 8 of the Electoral Bill, that the hour of closing be 6 instead of 4.

Mr. Berry said if the present hour of closing were not altered fifteen thousand electors would be disfranchised or would lose half a day unless the hour be extended.

A division was taken, when the amendment was lost, there appearing—Ayes, 27; noes, 30.

Mr. Wrixon moved that the hour for closing be 5.

Mr. Mackay moved, as a further amendment, that the time be half-past 5. He asked this as a concession to miners.

Mr. Gillies objected, and the clause was then agreed to without a division.

Major Smith moved a new clause providing for the extension of the franchise to youths of eighteen years of age, which was lost on a division being taken :—Ayes, 19; noes, 46.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday,

Mr Longmore called the attention of the Commissioner of Railways and Roads to the proposed alienation of certain roads by the Riponshire Council to Mr. Chirnside, and asked what he intends to do in the case. Mr. Chirnside had he was informed, closed a main road where a public-house was erected, and had opened another road where he had erected a public-house of his own.

Mr. Macpherson said the charge was a grave one. Before giving an answer he should like to ascertain if the assertion of the hon. member was quite correct.

Mr. Munro called the attention of the Attorney General to the manner in which receipt stamps are used under the Transfer of Land Statute, and asked what checks, if any, are used to prevent the revenue from being defrauded.

Mr. Kerferd in answer stated that there was no check as against fraud between the outside public and the officers in the department. But as it was to the interest of persons using stamps to see that the stamps upon these documents were affixed, he thought that the fears of the hon. member were, to say the least of it, groundless. The stamp sytem had been in vogue for two months, and he found that the increase in the fees amounted to £400. Up to the present time the stamp fees amounted to £5520 9s., according to the Registrar-General, as against £5100 for the corresponding time of last year. The Registrar-General was only too anxious to see that the public revenue was not defrauded.

Mr. R. M. Smith obtained leave to amend the Cemeteries Act. The Bill was read a first time. The second reading was made an order for Wednesday night.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday,

Mr. Fincham called the attention of the hon. the Minister of Railways to the length of time occupied in conveying the passenger trains from Melbourne to Ballarat, and from Melbourne to Sandhurst; and asked him if he will try the experiment of running these trains to and fro in three hours, for (say) two or three months.

Mr. Jones replied to the effect that the speed could not be much accelerated if the trains continued to stop at all the stations. The experiment of passing certain stations without stopping had already been tried, and had caused much discontent in the localities affected.

Mr. Fincham called the attention of the hon, the Minister of Railways to the unsuitability of the sheep trucks used on the Victorian railways for the conveyance of any kind of merchandise, and asked him if he would offer a premium for plans for the construction of trucks that may be utilised for carrying all kinds of freight when not conveying sheep.

Mr. Jones said that formerly the trucks were used both for general purposes and for sheep, but the plan was not found to answer, as they were made dirty by the animals, and consequently not fit to be used for ordinary merchandise.

Mr. Bent moved a new clause, making the employment of cabs, and supplying refreshments at elections, bribery and corruption.

The second reading of this clause was carried against the Government. Ayes, 28; noes, 23.

A discussion then followeed as to the course which should be taken, as some members expressed an opinion that canvassing should be abolished. The clause, however, as originally agreed to was then added to the bill.

Other clauses were proposed and negatived, including one to give votes to the naval forces.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

V R

Government Advertisements.

Lands Available for Selection, etc.

THE following applications for land under the Land Act, 1869, not having been completed by the several applicants, owing to the non-payment of survey fees, are hereby declared abandoned, and the land referred to will be available for selection on and after Nine o'clock a.m. on the 3rd October, 1876, subject to such public or other objections as may be recorded on the plans of the Department of Lands and Agriculture:—

Name,	Area. A. R. P.	Parish
Edward Dawson ...	14 0 0	Trawalla

PHILIP CHAUNCY,
District Surveyor.

District Survey Office,
Ballarat, 13th September, 1876.

Wanted.

WANTED to RENT for the season a GRASS PADDOCK in the vicinity of the Ararat and Hamilton Railway, between Glenthompson and Hamilton. Paddock must have good grass.

OVEREND & ROBB,
Contractors.
Ararat and Hamilton Railway, Ararat.

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FARM of the late F. R. Scharp, containing 74 acres of laud, Cleared and Fenced, with Dwelling-house and Stables erected thereon, situated in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. Terms, CASH.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, } Executors.
WM. WATTS, }

Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

In the Trust Estate of William Gerrard, of Beaufort, Storekeeper.

A SECOND DIVIDEND of NINEPENCE in the £ is payable at my office any Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS,
Trustee in the above Estate.

Office, Havelock-street,
Beaufort, 11th September, 1876.

Woolpacks.

A QUANTITY (only once used) full weight, 2s. each.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS,
Woolbroker,
Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

SALE BY AUCTION,

AT

STOCKYARD HILL,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1876,

At 11 o'clock sharp.

R. C. BEVERIDGE is instructed by Mr. ALEX. M'COLLIM to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Stockyard Hill, the whole of his valuable Stock as follows:—

6 Heavy-draught Horses, guaranteed staunch.
1 good Saddle and Light Harness Horse.
7 Milch Cows.
7 Yearling Calves.
100 Ewes, with lamb at foot.
3 Leicester Rams.
1 4 Horse Waggon.
1 3 Horse Waggon, with tilt and all complete.
1 Double Furrow Plough, by Kelly and Preston.
1 Single Furrow Plough, by Duncan.
1 Reaper and Mower, by Munro, Ballarat.
2 Chaffcutters; 1 by Buncle, and 1 by Richmond and Chandler.
1 Horseworks, by Buncle.
1 pair 2 Horse Harrows.
1 pair 3 Horse Harrows.
2 sets of 3 Horse Swingletrees.
2 sets of 2 Horse Swingletrees.
1 2 Horse Roller.
4 sets of Shaft Harness.
2 sets of Leading Harness.
5 sets of Ploughing Harness.
2 Riding Saddles.
1 stack of Straw.
A lot of Buildings and Fruit Trees.
1 Buggy and Harness.
4 Horse Rugs, &c.; 1 Tarpaulin; and a lot of sundries.

All for positive sale.

Terms at Sale. Luncheon provided.

Beaufort, &c., United Common.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST JULY, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in bank at last audit	50	3	2
Cash in hand at last audit	18	6	1
Arrears for year ending July, 1875	62	3	0
Depasturage fees, half-year ending 31st January, 1876	120	1	5
Depasturage fees, half-year ending 31st July, 1876	64	2	0
Trespass	7	13	9
Special licenses (fees for issue of)	1	0	0
Sale of goats (unregistered)	1	19	0
Sale of commonage bull	5	5	0
Fees overpaid (refunded)	1	2	0
	£331	15	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d
By Herdsman's salary	150	0	0
Secretary's salary	24	0	0
Printing and advertising	8	0	0
Stationery	1	14	6
Branding material	4	15	3
Office rent	3	18	0
Auditors fees	3	3	0
Incidental expenses	11	14	4
Purchase of bull	25	0	0
Purchase of angora bucks	10	10	0
Donations	6	6	0
Construction of stockyard	12	7	6
Thistle cutting	10	0	0
Repairing stockyards	1	15	0
Repairing dams	10	15	0
Refund of fees overpaid	1	2	0
Balance in Bank of Victoria	44	4	10
Cash in hand	2	10	0
	£331	15	5

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Herdsman's salary for July	12	10	0
Secretary's salary for July	2	0	0
"Evening Post"	0	8	0
Hawkes Bros	1	4	9
Barnes and Co.	0	14	0
Henningsen	0	9	9
Balance to Cr	92	11	9
	£169	18	3

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Arrears for half-year ending 31st July, 1875	0	15	10
Arrears for half-year ending 31st January, 1876	3	4	8
Arrears for half-year ending 31st July, 1876	59	2	11
Balance in bank	44	4	10
Cash in hand	2	10	0
	£169	18	3

J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

Beaufort, 31st August, 1876.

Audited and found correct,

JOHN HUMPHREYS, } Auditors.
J. LOCKHART, }

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others.

THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

W. E. NICKOLS,
Commission Agent, &c,

TREFAS,

By Ace of Clubs, dam Miss Fisher, by Fisherman.

THIS thoroughbred horse will run out with a limited number of mares in a well-grassed paddock at St. Enoch's.

Terms—£4; fees to be paid upon removal of mares. Apply to

GEO. ROBERTSON,
St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill.

THE THOROUGHBRED SIRE LEO

WILL stand this season at CHEPSTOWE, Mount Emu, 20 miles west of Ballarat, 10 miles from Skipton, and 35 from Ararat.

LEO is a Bay Horse, Black Points, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscular power, with undeniable good blood and staying quality, as his racing performances will denote. (See "Turf Registrar,")

LEO is by Leonidas (imported), dam Ranee, by Ringer (imported), by Pyrrhus the First, dam Belfry, by Surplice, grd Vibration, by Sir Hercules; Ranee's dam by Croupier (imported), by old Touchstone; Leonidas by Banton, dam Industry, by Old Harkaway; grand-dam Bagatelle, out of Tartar, by Tramp, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—£10 10s. sterling.

THE PURE IMPORTED ENTIRE ARAB HORSE SERANG.

SERANG is a beautiful Bay Arab, 4 years old, a pure Kulbillan Ajooz of the Anezi tribe, and is exceedingly handsome and well shaped.

Terms—Six Guineas. One mare in five given in to *bona fide* owners.

Good grass paddocks with plenty of water. Every care taken, but no responsibility.

Notice will be given when stinted, after which if not removed 2s. 6d. per week will be charged for grass,

All mares to be paid for on removal.

Mares left at Ettershank, Eaglestone's, and Co's., Ballarat, on any Saturday will be received free of charge.

THOS. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

Chepstowe, 25th August, 1876.

YOUNG WALLACE.

THE pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion YOUNG WALLACE, bred on Mr. Chalk's stud farm, will Walk the District, including Amphitheatre, Beaufort, Avoca, Elmhurst, Glenpatrick, &c., for the season.

YOUNG WALLACE is a fine dapple bay colt, rising five years old, by Young Wallace, dam Nugget by Brilliant, dam Gipsy by Mr. Peters' Black Champion out of an imported mare from Tasmania. The sire of Young Wallace (bearing the same name) is by Sir William Wallace, bred by Colonel Learmouth, and imported from Scotland by Mr. George Bookless, Sir William Wallace gained first prize as a yearling, first prize as a two-year old, and first prize as a three-year old in Scotland, and won all prizes in Victoria wherever he was exhibited.

Young Wallace (the sire of Mr. Vanderstoel's colt) gained first prize as a yearling at Carisbrook in 1866; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook, beating six others; in 1867, first at Eddington and Carisbrook; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook. His dam, Kate, took prizes at Bendigo in 1865 and 1866; Baringhup, 1865, 1867, and 1868; Newstead, 1866; Carisbrook and Eddington, 1868; Carisbrook, Eddington, Newstead, and Baringhup, 1869; Kate by Cromwell (imported), is dam to Blossom, by Prince Charlie, the winner of 12 first prizes, and also dam to several fillies which gained first prizes.

YOUNG WALLACE has a fine temper, has strong flat bone and splendid action, and has proved himself a sure foal getter.

TERMS:—£2 15s. each Mare. Groom's fee, 5s.

One mare given in five, and mares not proving in foal will be served free next season. Paddocking at the farm, Vanderstoel's Hotel, near the Jolly Waggoners', till stinted, after which 2s. per week will be charged No responsibility.

T. VANDERSTOEL, Amphitheatre.

Wool Season 1876-77.

BUCKLAND & BURNETT,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
AND
Wool Brokers,
MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on most reasonable terms, without charge for Commission, on the ensuing CLIP of WOOL, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment.

They are also prepared to Ship Woo to other than their own Agents at the direction o tthe owner, at a charge of ONE SHILLING PER BALE, covering the same by Insurance while in Store, and effecting Insurance for Shipment at the lowest current rates.

As a facility to Woolgrowers who may not have the convenience, they are prepared to Class Wool at their Warehouse at a very nominal charge.

WEEKLY SALES
OF
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,
HIDES, AND TALLOW,

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and other Station requisites supplied at lowest current rates.

SALES OF FAT STOCK

At the Corporation Yards, Geelong, every Monday; and of all kinds of Stock, Station, and other properties held in any part of the colony.

DENNYS, LASCELLES & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES, free of Commission, on the ensuing CLIP, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment to their London Agents.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming Season.

☞ Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

ON SALE.—Finest Lucerne Seed; Woolpacks, 10d., 10½d., and 10¾d. per lb.; best makes; Calcutta and Dundee Corn Sacks; Ryland's Wire, Rock Salt, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic, Hood's Specific, Tea, Sugar, and all Station necessaries.

Wool Season, 1876-77.

RICHARD MELLISH & Co.,
WOOL, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW BROKERS,
Sheep and Cattle Salesmen,

ARE prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL and other Produce consigned to them for sale.

FENCING WIRE, WOOLPACKS &c.
At Lowest Current Rates.

DAYS OF SALE DURING THE WOOL SEASON:—

SHEEP and CATTLE, at the Corporation Yards, every Monday.

WOOL SALES held on Tuesday.

HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW on Wednesday.

☞ Sales conducted in any part of the Colony, either privately or by Auction.

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

WOOL.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO.,
GEELONG,
WOOLBROKERS,
HIDES, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
(Established 1851.)

OUR wool Warehouses for STORAGE and SAMPLE rooms are complete and extensive, and last season we submitted for sale, besides shipping, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool. We act purely as SELLING or SHIPPING Brokers only, and consignments either for Sale or Shipment have our prompt personal attention.

Wool sales every TUESDAY during the season.

Hides, Skins, and Tallow every WEDNESDAY.

Charges the lowest ruling in the colony. William M'Culloch and Co., Permewan, Hunt and Co., and Broadbent Bros. will receive and forward consignments from any Railway Station in the colony.

On sale, Wool Packs, Fencing Wire, and all kinds of station requirements.

Geelong, 20th August, 1876.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO

AGENTS FOR

HASTINGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

MELBOURNE,

Are prepared to receive Wool and Sheepskins for Sale. Cash advances made when required.

Wool Packs, full weight, 3s. 6d. each. Seed Potatoes for Sale.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

The **TIMBER YARD** is under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore, and an extensive stock is always kept on hand to select from.

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

J. S. BROOKS,

BOOTMAKER,
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

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

HAVELOCK STEEET,

R. A. PAULL

IS now showing a Large and Varied Stock of Seasonable Goods, in

Drapery, Clothing

Boots and Shoes.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED

BEAUFORT

Furnishing Warehouse

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

WM. BAKER, Proprietor,

CABINET MAKER, TURNER, UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

HAS REMOVED his stock to his manufactory, opposite the State school, were he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

MARK BARNES

BUILDER,

BEAUFORT.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agent for

BROADBENT BROS. & CO

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

GEORGE WILSON,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria).

Pharmacist,

BEAUFORT DISPENSARY,

NEILL-STEET, BEAUFORT.

KEEPS in stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Flesh Brushes, Enemas, Feeding Bottles, Homœopathic and Botanic Remedies, Invalids Feeding Cups, Disinfecting Fluids, Breast Relievers, India Rubber Waterproofing and Jaconet, &c, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared with the purest Drugs.

Agent for the National Mutual Life Association and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48 Threadneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

W. E. NICKOLS,

Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent.

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,
and Queen Street, Ararat.

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker,

Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Co. (Limited)

Agent for the Victoria Fire, Life, and Guarantee Insurance Company.

OFFICE DAY AT BEAUFORT—MONDAYS
Or any other day by appointment.
Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN.
United Capital, £2,200,000.

FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCES accepted at Lowest Current Rates.

Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.
Agent—W. E, NICKOLS

BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY
(Limited.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875.

Capital £300,000 Sterling.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation Premises.—Lydiard Street.

DIRECTORS:
R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman
R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P
William Cameron, Esq., J.P.
A. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
J. P. Fennings, Esq.

MANAGER:
I. J. Jones.

AUDITORS:
George Perry, Esq.—J. B. M'Quie, Esq.

VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT:
W. EDWARD NICKOLS.
HAVELOCK STREET.

THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limito transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases 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 possess 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 at the head Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1876," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in this Colony.

DIRECTORS:
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langlou, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary.

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne.

ROGERS & Co.,

DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS,

119, 121, 123, 125, STURT STREET, BALLARAT,

ROGERS and CO. have received by Mail steamer and other vessels, making exceedingly quick passages Damasse Ribbons, all shades, Hamburgh Nets and Laces, Beaded Laces and Fringes, Steel Glaces, Balernos, and Silk Warps,

All exceedingly scarce lines.

ROGERS and CO. would direct the ladies' attention to the display in the

SHOW ROOM
OF THE
CHOICEST MILLINERY,

Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets,
Ladies' Costumes,
Ladies' Underclothing and Stays,
Infants' Capes, Frocks, and Robes,

IN THE SILK AND DRESS D RTMENTS

An extensive stock of Black and Colored Silks,
Checked and Plain Balernos, Silk Warps, Lustres and Lustrines,
British and Foreign Muslins and Grenadines,
Wedding Outfits,
Family and Complimentary Mourning,

THE MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT
AT THE
BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

Has stood pre-eminent for many years, having the largest and best selection of
Calicoes, Shirtings, Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, Damasks, Hollands, Drills, &c.,
And an endless variety of
Prints, Brilliants, Piques, and Marcellas.

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
is well assorted in
Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminister Carpets,
Coir and Chinese Mattings,
Floor Cloths, from 3 to 15 feet wide,
Hearth rugs and Doormats.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Embraces Clothing, Ready-made and to Order,
Suits made from the best Tweeds at Moderate Prices always on hand,
A splendid assortment of Tweeds and Colored Moleskins.
Shirts, Hats, Scarfs, Ties, &c.

THE BOOT DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of English and Colonial Boots.

ROGERS & Co.,
BALLARAT.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

AUCKLAND, 12th September.

The following news has been received by the City of Sydney, which arrived here on Monday :—

Sir Stafford Northcote becomes leader of the House of Commons in consequence of the acceptance of the Privy Seal by the Earl of Beaconsfield. It is believed that the arrangement is only temporary, and that he will retain the Premiership only till the end of the session, when Lord Derby will succeed him, and the Cabinet will be reconstructed.

The Lady-day procession at Belfast passed off more quietly than was anticipated. A few persons were injured and sent to the hospital.

A crisis has occurred in Spain. The return of Queen Isabella, it is considered, bodes no good.

The Cuban insurgents have gained two victories over a small body of Spanish troops.

Servia has an army of 60,000 men who have taken up a strong position, commanding the mountain passes, to resist the advance of the Turkish army numbering 100,000.

It is understood that Prince Milan has informed the consuls that he is willing to abandon the war if England and Austria would aid him in negotiating peace. There was a prospect of the peace party in Servia prevailing, when the arrival of a large body of Russian volunteers created a warlike reaction

The Ottoman embassy in London officially deny that Imperial troops burned Servian villages or carried petroleum for that purpose, but allege that 60 villages in Turkish territory were burned by the Servians.

The Crown jewels of Servia have been pledged in Vienna for 60,000 florins.

The Turks have been repulsed in several minor engagements.

War against the Sioux Indians still continues. General Terry is reported to have met the Indians on 14th August and defeated them, but with the loss of 300 of his own men. It is reported that he killed 7000 of the enemy. Reinforcements are stil being poured in from all sides to the front. One of the chiefs is said to have been shot badly in the last encounter. Scouts report that the main body of Indians are encamped on the Sinking River. Large bands of Indians have been seen moving northwards into British territory, and it is not believed they will make a further stand this year. Startling disclosures have been made respecting arms and ammunition having been supplied to the Indians. It is calculated that 148,000 rounds have been sold from two or three agencies. General Gilborn has written to T. C. Powers, holding him responsible if the material has reached the Indians. The Ute warriors, under Chief Douglass, have joined the U.S. army against the Sioux.

There is a revolution in the Columbian Republic, and there has been slaughter in the streets of Carthage. The Clerical party have defeated the Conservative party in two engagements.

Small pox is still prevalent in San Francisco.

OPPOSSUM SKINS AND THEIR USES

A new industry, or perhaps more properly speaking the enlargement of an old industry, has (says the "Hampden Guardian") made itself apparent in this portion of the Western District for some time back. We refer to the large demand now made for opposum skins, which are purchased by traders and others in Geelong and Melbourne either for exportation to Europe, or for manufacture in the colony. The demand has of course called into existence a number of people, who endeavor to make a living by oppossum hunting, but we are not aware whether that occupation is followed exclusively as yet, or not. The price paid for good skins in Geelong averages, we believe, for four to five shillings per doz., and consequently they have to be offered in Camperdown at a low figure to enable purchasers here to pay expenses and obtain a small profit. The supply comes principally from the forest south of Camperdown, and during the moonlight portions of the month is larger than at other times, and great care has to be taken in obtaining skins, so that they are not damaged for manufacturing purposes. The winter nights appear to be the proper time for taking the oppossum, as the fur then is found to be more sound for marketable purposes, and consequently more valuable. After the month of September, the animals are liable to the ravages of a worm or weavil, which injures the skin, and makes the fur very difficult to preserve. A large trade in oppossum skins is, we understand, springing up between this colony and Europe, great quantities being shipped annually to Germany, where the skin, after being subjected to a certain process, is used largely in the manufacture of gloves, and produces a very valuable and much prized article. The fur is also utilised in the manufacture of hats, and, doubtless, some of both these articles of clothing find their way back for the use of the colonists in Victoria. It may be that in course of time Australia will be able to utilise all its home productions and supply Europe with gloves and hats manufactured from the skins of the denizens of its native forests.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT IN SCOTLAND—REVOLUTING DETAILS.

A prize fight took place recently between John Hamilton and Dennis Harvey, two Glasgow pugilists, near Cumbernauld, fifteen miles from Glasgow. They were accompanied by about 300 persons from Glasgow. They fought sixty-three rounds both combatants presenting at the close a fearfully battered and sickly condition. The seconders of Hamilton threw up the sponge, and Harvey, the smaller man, was declared victor. The police appeared upon the scene and apprehended Hamilton and his two seconders.

From a Glasgow paper we learn that until a late hour the previous night, the place of meeting was kept a close secret—was not, indeed, finally determined upon—but about midnight the whispered report, came from the head quarters of the pugilists that the fight would take place at two in the morning, on a spot fifteen miles out of Glasgow, going by the Cumbernauld road. Accordingly, between the hours of twelve and two, constant streams of roughs and fancy gentry were to be seen making tracks on foot for the spot where the battle was to be; while others, better to do, or more extravagant, drove in gigs, dog-carts and cabs. All succeeded, with most unaccountable skill in evading the vigilence—if there was any—of the police. Fourteen miles out of Glasgow a halt was made, and it was found that one of the pugilists who had to meet in the ring was present, being carefully "nursed" by his backers, but that the other had not put in an appearance. At the lower side of a field immediately off the the highway the stakes were driven in, the ring formed, and the crowd—numbering between two and three hundred persons—gathered greedily round. After a little waiting on the part of the crowd, "the Camlachie Mouse" entered the ring, and was greeted with a cheer by his friends. He is a small man—about 5 feet 1 inch high, a few pounds over 8 stones weight, and, according to his own account, 25 years old, but probably 36 is nearer the mark. Presently the other combatant, "Reddy," came on to the ground, and a comparison immediately was instituted by crowd as to the physical fitness of the two men. Hamilton, or "Reddy" is of a bigger build than Harvey, although his weight is given out as 8 stones. He is 21 years of age and is 5 feet 3 inches high. Both men had their hair cropped short, looking very much as if they had just come out of prison, or were about to go into it. The two villainous-looking heroes of the fight step out, give each other a meaningless shake of the hand, and then commences the fight.

On opening the first round both pugilists sparred for an opening, and after weaving in the air for a minute or two, good exchanges took place, both getting on to each other on the face and body, and closing. Harvey reached the ground first. In the second round the sparring was more rapid, several blows being well delivered and neatly stopped by both men, when Dennis shot out right from the shoulder on "Reddy's" right eye, cutting the eyebrow, and thereby getting "first blood." From the third to the eighth round the fighting was quick and severe, Dennis forcing the pace, while "Reddy" responded in an equally lively manner. Each of the rounds wound up with a scuffle for the fall, both men going "to grass" together. Up to the ninth round "Reddy" had slightly the lead, but little Dennis now began to hop about sprightly, and succeeded in planting one or two straight ones on "Reddy's" frontispiece. "Reddy" attempted to duck, but Dennis neatly put in an upper cut, and threw him heavily at the close. From the tenth to the fourteenth rounds Hamilton began to husband his strength, and wait on the little one, who, however came up at the call of time like a bantam, beginning the fighting in his opponent's corner. Wild and heavy exchanges of blows, with no attempt at stopping, were now the order of the day, the men fighting all round the ring, and then struggling for the fall, which, although "Reddy" was evidently the best wrestler of the two, Dennis managed to make the most of, coming down pretty lightly, while his opponent received several nasty thuds through his own rashness. From the fifteenth to the twentieth round the fighting—although good game was shown by both men—was of a ding-dong character, science being conspicuous by its absence. From the twenty-first to the thirtieth round both men fought pluckily, with varying success. The pace with which the fighting had been forced was telling sadly on both the bruisers, who now presented a battered, swollen, and blood-stained appearance, one of "Reddy's" hands having become very puffy, while his right jaw was very much swollen. His opponent Dennis had fared equally bad, his right side from the breast to the waist having a livid appearance, he having received several stinging blows about the ribs. The men continued to fight pluckily on, both of whom made sickly attempts to smile at the words of encouragement addressed to them by their respective backers. They had now reached that condition of pommelling that one would think a puff of wind—an article both were much in need of—would have tumbled them over. After fighting in all sixty-three rounds, which lasted an hour and a quarter, Hamilton's seconds threw up the sponge, and Dennis was hailed as the victor.

All this takes but little time to describe, yet it is impossible fully to convey to the public mind an impression of the complete brutality of the scene, and the long spun out character of the fight. Both men battered away at each other in the most ferocious way—their faces, their breasts, and their sides bruised and all streaming with blood, until they had to stop from sheer exhaustion. At the end of each round—there were, as we have said, no less than sixty three of them—each was lifted into his corner by his seconds, and nursed and bathed there until time was called, which was done very rapidly. Throughout the whole course of the contest it was impossible to say who was going to be the ultimate victor, so well matched in brute force and their cherished art the men seemed to be. Now "Reddy" had the advantage, anon "The Camlachie Mouse," and the shouts grew hoarse as they grew constant amidst the thickening of the fight. Towards the close, however, "Reddy's" face became almost unrecognisable from blood and bruises, despite the efforts of his seconds to sponge him down, and it gradually became evident that, unless he was mysteriously husbanding himself, his energies were done. "The Camlachie Mouse" was not so greatly damaged in the face, but his sides were heavily bruised and smeared with blood. A gleam lit up in his brutal-looking features when he found himself the victor, and again there was a meaningless shaking of hands. Both men, with their seconds and supporters, made off; and the police arrived, of course, after everything was over, and, instead of putting on to secure the principals, they fixed upon outsiders, and made a splendid show of taking names and addresses—which in almost every case would be fictitious—so that the two pugilists of the day had every chance to escape. Hamilton, or "Reddy," however, was soon afterwards apprehended by Sergeants Robertson and Jeffreys, of the County Police Force. Harvey, or the "Camlachie Mouse," is still at large.

Daniel Docherty and John Docherty, seconds, were apprehended. The prisoners will be remitted to the Dumbartonshire authorities.—"Liverpool Albion."

The Launceston parsons have hit upon a new line to improve the morals of the people in their town. At a meeting recently held the subject of suppressing houses of ill fame was discussed, and, according to the "Examiner," it was strongly urged that the names of all persons found frequenting such houses should be ascertained and published. The suggestion was, with some others bearing upon the same subject, made an order of the day for a future meeting.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

Letters—For every half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce	2d
Packets (book or sample)—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1d
Newspapers—For every newspaper ...	½d

Intercolonial Letters.

Overland or by sea to South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand :—

For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	2d

(Intercolonial packets and newspapers are charged as foreign packets and newspapers.)

Foreign Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

The following are the postage rates, except to places where higher amounts are specially fixed :—

Letters—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	6d
Packets—Not exceeding one ounce ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces	2d
For every additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces after the first two ounces...	2d
Newspapers—Of any weight, for every newspaper	1d

For the United Kingdom.
Via Southampton.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	6d
For every additional half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce	6d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce in weight ...	1d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	2d
And for every additional two ounces or portion of two ounces	2d
Newspapers—One penny each.	

Via Brindisi.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce...	9d
For every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce	9d
Packets (book or sample) —Not exceeding one ounce	2d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	4d
Exceeding two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces	7d
And for every additional four ounces	7d
Newspapers—Not exceeding four ounces	3d
Every additional four ounces or fraction thereof	2d

Prepayment of Postage.

The postage upon all letters, packets, and newspapers must be prepaid by stamps, except it may happen that any postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case the postage may be prepaid in coin, and shall be acknowledged by such postmaster on the face or cover of such letter, packet, or newspaper.

Any inland letter, packet, or newspaper, posted with an unobliterated Victorian postage stamp of any value, is to be transmitted and delivered, although the stamp be insufficient; but in cases where the postage shall not be fully prepaid, the letter, packet, or newspaper shall be stamped "More to Pay" with double the deficient postage, which must be collected before delivery.

Intercolonial and foreign letters, packets, and newspapers posted without any stamp being thereon, and unpaid, and intercolonial and foreign letters and packets stamped or paid less than a single rate of postage, are to be sent without delay to the Dead Letter office, to be dealt with according to law.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to the United Kingdom will be forwarded if a single rate (sixpence) be prepaid, and the deficient postage, together with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), will be charged on delivery.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales will be forwarded if they bear twopence postage, the deficiency, together with an additional twopence as a fine, being charged on delivery.

Registration of Letters.

For the registration of letters, stamps to the value of sixpence must be affixed in addition to the postage.

Any letter or packet not registered and believed to contain money or other valuable enclosure, will be registered and the fee for registration be charged on delivery; but if the person to whom the letter or packet is addressed open it in the presence of a postmaster or officer of the post office, and it be found not to contain money or other valuable enclosure, the fee will in that case be remitted.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom or received from the United Kingdom addressed to Victoria, containing coin, or having the word "registered" written upon them, but upon which the fee for registration has not been paid, will be compulsory registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Victorian Rates.

From any Electric Telegraph Station in Victoria to any other station in the colony, a uniform charge of One Shilling for a message of ten words, and a penny for each additional word.

Intercolonial Rates.

From Melbourne to any Telegraph Station in South Australia, Two Shillings for a message of ten words, and twopence for each additional word, to or from any station in Victoria.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Note.—At all towns from which Money Orders are issued, and with which the Electric Telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a Post Office Order per telegraph, on paying; in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of One Shilling for transmission of the message. This is a matter well worth knowing, as it is a great convenience in any case of emergency, such as missing a train or coach, to be able to forward cash promptly. All that it is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, when the receiver will apply at the Post Office, and get the money.

Telegraph Money Orders are issued and paid at all Telegraph Offices in Victoria, and may also be forwarded to all Telegraph Offices in South Australia, upon payment of the following rates, including commission and charge for transmission :—For any sum not exceeding £5, Victoria 1s. 6d.; South Australia, 3s. Exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10, Victoria 2s.; South Australia, 4s.

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in 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 children, 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 strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. 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 tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills known all the world over as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, 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 AGENT:

W FORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1876.

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	January 27
Thursday	February 24
Thursday	March 23
Tuesday	April 18
Tuesday	May 16
Tuesday	June 13
Tuesday	July 11
Tuesday	August 8
Tuesday	September 5
Thursday	October 5
Thursday	November 2
Thursday	November 30
Thursday	December 28

Arrives at Melbourne—

Tuesday	January 11
Tuesday	February 8
Tuesday	March 7
Tuesday	April 4
Tuesday	May 2
Tuesday	May 30
Tuesday	June 27
Tuesday	July 25
Tuesday	August 22
Tuesday	September 19
Tuesday	October 17
Tuesday	November 14
Tuesday	December 12

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.15 a.m., 3.10. p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.25 a.m., 8.15 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.10 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.6 p.m.
Beaufort, 6.26 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.
Buangor, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m. 10.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.33 p.m., 11.9 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1.48 p.m., 11.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.43 p.m., 12.15 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 4 p.m.
Buangor, 8.50 a.m., 12.48 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Beaufort, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 10.20 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 11 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 11.6 p.m.

FARES.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 6d
Trawalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Buangor	8s 0d	5s 6d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Ararat to	**First-class.**	**Second-class**
Buangor	2s 6d	1s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Trawalla	5s 6d	4s 0d
Burrumbeet	7s 6d	5s d0
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1876.

Post Town.	Mails arrive at Beaufort.	Mails close at Beaufort.
Melbourne... ..	11.8 a.m. 9.44 p.m.	9 a m. 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m.
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 3 p.m	1 .m.
Shirley ...	Ditto	Dittto

A mail for Main Lead is made up at Beaufort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.—returning from Main Lead on same days, at 6.30p.m.

The mails for Ararat, Shirley, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, Trawalla, and Eurambeen are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE SINGER MACHINE.

SPURIOUS SINGERS' made of inferior metal, are in the market; but they can easily be detected by the absence of the Singer trade-mark, with the name of our firm written underneath. Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine as a genuine Singer will be prosecuted without further notice. Illustrated price lists sent post free.

Sewing Machine sales for 1872. The returns just published show the Singer Manufacturing Company victorious, as usual.—*The Singer Manufacturing Company*, 219,758. Being 4,567 machines in the excess of any other company.

Stanford and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Corner of Bourke and Russell Streets, Melbourne

MACHINES REPAIRED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the 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. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

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. 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 secret of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Dbilitated Coniitutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, 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 sensibly of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that be 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 purification o the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Veneral Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

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 Civilised 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 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 he evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throa t and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucous, 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 Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation 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 ensures a cure.

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 ineffacious.

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 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	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions		Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	
	Scalds	

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 Civilised 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.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head."
"While there is life there's hope, he cried,"
Ægroto, dum, animas, est, spes est."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter from what cause arising).
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscretions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not for years pointed out to them that *I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies!* Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases.
Want of Condition,
Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—£1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East,
(Late the Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

Printed and published by HENRY BARNES for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

NO. 124 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. — 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 Lawrence-street, 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, 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 the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

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

"The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.)

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

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The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EMBELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

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Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.

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STOCKYARD HILL.

A. M'COLLIM,

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stockyard Hill and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as above, at his farm, and trusts by Good Workmanship and Moderate Charges to merit the patronage of the farmers and others.

A. M'COLLIM.

Stocyard Hill, September 17th, 1875.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS,

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 1 in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

POTTIE'S

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL,

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION

Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of

GOUT,

RHEUMATISM,

LUMBAGO,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTHACHE, &c.,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

IT far surpasses all other specifics now before the public for the certain cure of the above diseases, as the immense sale it had in Sydney will show, viz.:—Six months ending 31st December, 1875, 19,709 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,460 bottles.

Subjoined are a few of the many testimonials from well-known colonists, who have been restored to health by the use of the SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL.

Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, 21st Jan., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have tried the Scottish Highland Oil for Lumbago, and feel completely cured after two dressings. You are at liberty to use my name.

Yours truly,
JAMES STANDISH.

Collingwood, 2nd Feb., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I received your note on 27th January, but did not like to answer it, until I could say definitely whether it, the Oil, would cure me or not. I now beg to inform you, that this letter is the first I have written with my right hand for ten months. I got a touch of Rheumatism through sleeping out in New Zealand in my arm, making my right hand almost useless. I was compelled to do everything with my left hand, such as writing, shaving, &c. I have tried all the advertised cures, but without effect. I thank God for such a discovery as the Highland Oil, and shall not fail to recommend it to every one I know. Accept my hearty thanks, &c.

H. BUSTON.

December 27th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that owing to the timely application of your excellent Oil I have been spared the torture of a periodical attack of Gout to which, unfortunately, I am subject.

I am, &c.,
D. SLOMAN.

December 11th, 1875.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg, I tried 1 bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days. Hoping that my experience may be the means of others benefitting by the use of your Oil,

I remain yours, &c.,
W. H. HENRY.

Carlton, February 11th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan

Dear Sir,—My wife has been very bad with the Rheumatism in her shoulder, for the last four or five years, she tried the Highland Oil, as you directed, and is now quite free from pain. I may add that it is fine stuff for a Sore Throat, it cured mine in two nights. I recommend it now, to everybody. I wish you every success and prosperity with it.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
GEORGE ADAMS.

York-street, Emerald Hill, June 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete martyr to rheumatic gout for the last six years. I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief. I was at last advised to try Pottie's Scottish Highland Oil, which I purchased from you, and I must say that its effects in my case were marvellous. I could scarcely walk with the aid of two sticks, and in 24 hours after the use of the oil (about half a bottle) I could walk well, comfortably, and free from pain. I consider it only just that I should add my testimony to the wonderful effects of his oil upon me.

I beg to thank him for the benefit I have received from them, and shall take every opportunity to recommend them whenever I can.

As my case is so well-known on the Hill, you can make what use you think proper of this.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT ATKINSON.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill.

99½ Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Neuralgia. I have been a sufferer off and on for the last 20 years from this painful complaint. Half a bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Price 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

The cheapest is the family bottle which contains nearly three times as much as the 3s. bottle.

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Pamphlets post free on application.

Agents wanted in every town.

Carbazotate of Ammonia

WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsors the *elite* of the profession in both London and Paris, including Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Bracconnot, Thureaux, and Manopa, of Paris; Bell, Calvert, Asplaud, and Williams, of London. It is manufactured only by F. C. Calvert and Co., of Manchester, for whom the undersigned act as agents in the distribution of this invaluable medicine. Its power over many diseases is truly marvellous, one dose gives relief, and one bottle usually cures Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Low Fever, Ague, &c. It is given in all cases where the use of quinine is indicated, and has this advantage over that drug, that headache never follows its use.

Dr. Beaumetz supplies the following cases:—No 1.—Ague with fever. Sulphate of quinine had no effect; cured in four days. Case 2.—Same disease; cured in five days; quinine had been given for seventeen days with no good effect. Case 3.—Tertian Ague; completely cured in eight days. Case 4.—Facial Neuralgia; instant relief, and a cure in two days.

Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug. He says "it is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the paroxysms are instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow." It seems to be much better tolerated by the stomach than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it much resembles.

Sold in bottles containing 32 doses at 5s. per bottle. A liberal allowance to the trade.

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Is a safe and certain Cure for Corns.

In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

The above preparations are on sale at the office of this paper.

THE GREAT ANNUAL

STOCK-TAKING SALE

OF

1876,

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT,

WILL embrace the whole of the ENTIRE STOCK, commencing on

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST,

And will be Continued for one month only.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

The great fall in wool in the home markets enabled A. C. to purchase Twelve Bales at a Heavy Discount to Clear, and will now offer them at less than the colonial wholesale price, or 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

12s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d White Blankets, now 8s 11d, 10s 11d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d

27s 6d, 30s, 35s, and 40s, White Blankets, now 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d; and 25s

15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, Grey Blue Blankets, now 9s 11d, 12s 11d, 14s 11d, 16s 11d, and 18s 11d

12s 6d and 17s 6d White Toilet Quilts, now 6s 11d and 9s 11d

1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d Dutch Carpets, now 7½d, 9½d, and 1s

Kidderminster, Felt, Tapestry, and Brussells Carpets, very cheap

A large lot of Swiss, Harness, Book, and Leno Curtains, slightly soiled, at less than half the usual price

Floor and Passage Oilcloths, all widths, from 10½d per yard

Several cases superior Longcloths and Wet-wove Calicoes, full widths, (including Horrock's, Crewdson's, &c.), will be sold during the sale at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d; worth more by the case

5 bales 72-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 1s per yard, worth 1s 6d; the very best value ever offered in the colony

6 bales All-wool Flannel 1s, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6½d, formerly 1s 6d, 1s 10d, and 2s

510 dozen Huck Towels, now 4½d, 6d, and 9d, formerly 9d, 1s, and 1s 3d

230 pieces Rough Brown Hollands, splendid makes, 4½d, 5½d, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s, worth in the summer time from 2d to 6d more per yard.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock will be indiscriminately reduced to, or under, cost price, for one month. It contains Job Lines purchased at immense discounts off English cost, and the balance of T. Pope's Dress Goods, which could not be brought forward earlier through their unseasonable character

2300 yards All Wool Plaid, 1s 6d, formerly 2s 9d per yard

Newly to hand, purchased at an enormous discount, 4 cases double-warp Black Lustres, 1s 0½d per yard, would be cheap at 2s

4150 yards Homespuns, 4½d per yard, usual price, 10d

2743 yards Winceys, 6½d, formerly 11½d

1936 yards magnificent Irish Poplins, beautiful shades, 2s 11d and 3s 11d per yard, worth 5s 9d and 7s 6d per yard

3 cases Black Russell Cord, 1s, worth 1s 9d per yard

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11d and 4s 6d, formerly 3s 6d and 7s 6d

Japanese Silks, beautiful patterns, all colors and shades, 1s 6d, cheap at 3s 6d

47,920 yards Fancy Dress Goods will be cleared out at 4½d, 6½d, 8½d, 9½d, 10½d, and 1s; worth from 1s to 2s 6d per yard. The above enormous line of dresses was an importer's clearing line, purchased at an immense discount.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

An enormous accumulation of all kinds, which the extreme briskness of trade has prevented until now their being got together, measured up, and marked off, they will be sold at less than one-fourth the regular prices. All kinds of Dress Remnants, Black Lustres, Silks, Ribbons, Tweeds, Carpets, Calicoes, Flannels, Laces, Muslins, Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Damasks, &c., &c.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d, worth 2s 11d and 3s 11d per pair

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves, 3s 6d, usual price 4s 9d

Children's Black and Colored Kid Gloves, 1s 6d, would be cheap at 2s 9d per pair

7519 yards Sewed Muslin Edging, 2½d, 3½d, and 6d per yard, worth 6d, 9d, and 1s

412 dozen Ladies' Silk Ties, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, worth 1s, 1s 3d, 19d, 2s, and 2s 6d

165 dozen Ladies' Linen and Muslin Sets, 6d, 9d, and 1s, usual price 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d

The whole of the Plain and Beaded Yak Laces will be jobbed off at 4½d and upwards per yard; less than the cost of manufacture

1927 pieces of Ribbons will all be sold at about one-third of their former price

36 dozen Ladies' Leather Bags will be cleared out at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE DEPARMENT.

It is only by making sacrifices, such as the following list indicates, that a clearance can be effected.

3000 Children's Straw Hats, 1d each

6900 Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, 6d and 1s each, worth from 2s 6d to 7s 6d each

Children's Felt Hats, 2s 11d, formerly 5s 11d

20 boxes Colored Flowers, 1d, 3d, and 6d per spray, worth 1s to 2s 6d

Infants' Wool Hats and Hoods, 6d, worth 1s 6d

Infants' Colored and White Silk Bonnets, 2s 6d, usual price 7s 6d

Infants' Long Cloaks and Squares, 7s 11d, worth 15s

1473 pairs Colored and White Stays, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d, worth in every instance twice the money

Black Cloth and Astracan Jackets and Mantles, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Fashionable Waterproofs, 9s 11d, worth 15s 11d

Children's Waterproofs, 5s 11d, worth 10s 6d

Ladies' Felt Skirts, 5s 11d, formerly 9s 6d

All-wool Shawls, imitation of Ballarat, 10s 6d

Ballarat Shawls, 21s, formerly 27s 6d

Mock Sable and Ermine Boas and Muffs, half price.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's and Boys' Sommerville Shirts, 1s 11d, formerly 2s 11d

Men's All-wool Crape Crimeans, 5s 11d, formerly 10s 6d

Men's White Dress Shirts, 3s 11d, formerly 6s 6d

Best quality Ballarat Tweed, 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d per yard

2100 Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d

Men's Tweed Coats, 9s 11, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 15s, 17s, 20s, 25s, 27s 6d and 30s

Black and Blue Cloth Sac Coats, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 30s, formerly 29s 6d, 32s 6d, 35s, 37s 6d and 42s

Tweed Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s, formerly 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, 32s 6d, and 35s

Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, and 20s, formerly 17s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, and 25s

Boys' Tweed Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 11d, formerly 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, and 12s 6d

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and 16s 6d, formerly 17s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d

Boys' Velveteen and Blue Diagonal Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s formerly 22s 6d, 27s 6d, 30s, and 32s 6d

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

A. Crawford has purchased from T. P. Beaumont, Esq., trustee, the entire stock-in-trade of the trust estate of George Thomas, of Ararat, Boot Dealer, and will offer the same at this present sale.

6 trunks Men's Strong Watertights, 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d

120 pairs Men's best pegged Laceups, nailed, at 11s 6d, worth 15s

4000 pairs Ladies' Kid Elastic Boots, 4s 11d to 10s 6d, worth one-third more

960 pairs Ladies' Levant Elastic Sides, superior quality, 7s 6d to 10s 6d, all at less than the price by the trunk

The balance of our best Hessian Balmorals, brass heels, at 13s 6d, worth 17s 6d to 20s

A clearing lot of Strong Levant Balmorals, 7s 6d to 11s 6d

500 pairs 7 to 9 Copper-toe Laceups, 2s 11d per pair

Best quality Copper-toe Laceups, 3s, 4s, and 5s per pair

Ladies' all Leather Elastic Side Boots, 8s 6d to 11s

Women's Leather Laceups, colonial made, 7s 6d and 8s 6d

1000 pairs Infants' Boots, from 1s per pair; worth more to manufacture

Girl's Kid Boots, 7 to 10, Elastic Sides, from 4s 6d per pair.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

X. GASSER,

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by a Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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

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TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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

For scrofula, scurvy, skin diseases, an sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old sores
Cures Ulcerated sores on the Ne
Cures Ulcerated sore Legs
Cures blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures survy sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures blood and skin Diseases
Cures Glandular swellings
Clears the blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

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BEWARE OF THE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

Of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs. Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are going all over the country vending Spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus — whilst on other labels of this trash it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street, London..

The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company, which is utterly false.

I must earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from my kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villanous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured.

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY

London, February 15th, 1876.

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TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is overstocked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

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Is far superior to the "Singer."

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.
The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair.
The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.
The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order.
The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer.
The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer.
The W. and W. is more simple in action.
The W. and W. has less wear and tear.
The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly tested.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

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Tailors and Manufacturers,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

OUR NEW GOODS for the SPRING SEASON are *Now Open*, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the *Latest Patterns* in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Coatings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable.

Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted not to fade.

Frock, Beaufort, and Paget Coats, plain and fancy.

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices.

Hats—Tyrolese, Oxford, Prince of Wales, Westminster, &c.

Crimean Shirts, Boys' Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c.

In Moleskins, and all other

Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing

We keep the

☞ *Right Class of Goods at the Rights price.*

I. & J. ROFF,

Corner of Humffray-street and Main Road.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its actions while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agent, of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Palpitation of the Heart	Impaired Nutrition
Dizziness	Mental and Physical Depression
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Timidity
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the Skin
Female Complaints	Impaired Sight and Memory
General Debility	Nervous Fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished Blood
Flatulence	Nervous Debility in all stages
Incapacity for Study or Business	Premature Decline
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful flesh and blood generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons' experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous systems its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents—

NORTON, WATNEY, & CO.

167 Southwark-street London, S.E.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was altogether a quiet market on Wednesday, hay being well forward and beyond the demand. The following are the prices:—Wheat, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; oats, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; English barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Cape do., 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; peas, 3s. 1d.; potatoes, L3 2s. 6d. to L3 7s. 6d.; manger hay, L4 10s. to L5; sheaves, L3 10s.; oaten straw, 40s.; wheaten, 30s.; ryegrass, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; clover, 1s. 3d.; bran, 1s. 5d.; flour, L12 10s. to L13.—"Star."

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Since last week the markets evince a very decided firmnes. Breadstuffs are the hardest. The difference in the figures for potatoes shows the preference given for Port Fairy stocks above those from Ballarat. We quote—Wheat, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel; oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 7d. per bushel; bran, 1s. 6d. per bushel; barley 3s. 6d. per bushel, nominal; flour, L12 10s. to L13 per ton; potatoes, L4 10s. to L6 per ton; fresh butter, 1s 6d. per lb.; potted do., 1s to 1s. 2d. per lb.; hams, 10½d. per lb.; bacon, 9d. per lb.; eggs, 10d. per dozen; cheese, 8½d. per lb.; hay, L4 10s per ton; chaff, 5s. per cwt.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN AND LEONARD REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—81 head for Messrs. Robertson Bros., Colac, (FF brand), station-bred bullocks, from L14 5s. to L17 2s. 6d.; store bullocks, from L13 7s. 6d. to L15; station-bred cows, from L10 10s. to L14 15s.; averaging as above. Fat Sheep.—195 wethers for Messrs J. Fry and Co., Sutton Park, crossbreds, to 15s. 9d., averaging 14s. 7d.; merinoes, 12s. 6d.; 112 cross-bred wethers for Mr. Jas. Malone, Smeaton, to 15s. 6d.; 313 wethers and ewes for Messrs. S. and M. H. Baird, Glengower, crossbred wethers, 13s. to 14s. 9d.; merino do., 9s. 9d.; ewes, 10s.; 400 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. Wm. Lewis, Stoneleigh, the former from 13s. 6d. to 13s. 8d., the latter at 11s.; 390 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. Albert Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, at 10s. and 9s. respectively, a few cull ewes at 7s. 6d., and a few cross-breds to 13s. 9d.; 103 merino ewes for Mr. H. Bucknall, Kilgobbin, at 8s. 9d.; 922 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. G. King, at 9s. 1d. Also, at the Ballarat Ram Sale on the 14th inst.—5 very prime heavy-weight wethers (first prize takers) for Mr. R. Simson, Langi-kal-kal, at 30s. Fat Lambs.—31 for Mr. J. Coles, Windermere, at 7s. 6d.; 70 for Mr. A. Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, at from 5s. 6d. to 7s. At Ballarat Ram Sale.—80 pure merino rams, 4-tooth, for Mr. G. W. Thomson, Challicum, at from L4 to L97; 5 pure Lincoln rams (3 hoggets and 2 full-mouthed) for Mr. John Richardson, Newlyn, at from L12 to L21; 2 pure Lincoln ram hoggets for Mr. C. T. Sutherland, The Grange, Tatyoon, at from L15 5s. to L20; 10 pure Lincoln ram hoggets for Messrs. Jas. Fry and Co., Sutton Park, at L10 10s.; 1 pure Southdown ram, and 1 do. ewe, for Messrs. J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's, at L3.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

RICHARD MELLISH AND CO., REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—A very short supply; quality, medium to fair. The attendance was good, and competition was brisk, last week's rates being more than maintained, quality of cattle considered. We quote:—Best sorts upwards of 35s. per 100 lbs. Fat Sheep.—The supply to hand consisted chiefly of good heavy cross-breds, for which the demand in this market was somewhat limited; the trade, however, had no choice, and prices were in favor of seller generally speaking; we sold a draft of medium ewes and wethers from 8s. to 9s. 6d. Fat Lambs.—The number penned was small, including a few of this season's; for anything like quality there was a fair demand, and prices for such were satfsfactory. We sold for Messrs. G. Peal and S. Keam 18 medium at 5s. 7d., and 19 fair from 6s. to 7s. Store Cattle.—We sold at the yards for Messrs. J. Hart and another a draft of young mixed cattle; and outside, 27 three-year-old steers for Mr. R. Fletcher, at market rates.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT:—

Sheepskins.—The news by the mail had a depressing effect on our market here, and skins fell from 3d. to 6d. on last week's prices. We offered about 6090, and sold all but three lots. Best skins brought from 36d. to 43d. each, cross-breds from 42d. to 51d. each; medium skins from 24d. to 30d. each; station skins from 2d. to 5d. per lb.; lambskins from 12d. to 24d. each. Hides.—Were a trifle firmer. Wet salted brought from 3d. to 3¼d. per lb.; good-conditioned do. 3¾d. to 4d. per lb.; calfskins 5d. to 5½d. per lb. Tallow.—is in good demand, both for local use and shipment. We have sold 112 pipes since last report. Mutton brought L35 to L36 per ton; mixed L33 to L35 per ton; beef L33 to L34; station sorts L32 to L33 10s.; rough fat 2d. to 2¾d. per lb.; rendered fat 3d. to 3¼d. per lb.

Three policemen were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Birmingham Quarter Sessions, on 8th July, for robbing with violence a man named Bate, of Manchester, on the 13th of April.

The "Hamilton Spectator" tells a story of a Camperdown squatter who, when in Melbourne, took his family to church to hear Miss Turner at the Unitarian Church, but neither he nor his family could understand what was going on. They had turned into the Lutherian Church close by, and did not find out their mistake till too late, but they stood, or rather sat their ground bravely all through the service.

An amusing occurrence recently took place at a village not a hundred miles from St. Arnaud, (says the "Mercury") which in a very striking manner pourtrays a case of the biter being bit. It happened as follows:—A sheep drover had occasion to pass the neghbor hood referred to, having under his care a large flock of fat sheep, which were being taken to the metropolis for sale. As is usual in cases where long journeys are undertaken with such animals, numbers become footsore, and it was with difficulty that they could be got along, as the locality was covered with bushwood. A bachelor living on the spot, thinking the opportunity a rare one for increasing his scanty stock of provisions, seized the chance offered him, and quietly catching one of the stray ones, quickly hurried into the thickest part of the bush, and then and there commenced to kill and skin it, taking care to carefully dispose of all fragments likely to lead to discovery, at the same time leaving the carcase hanging with the intention of returning at dusk and carefully securing his prize. In the meantime, an old man, who had been searching for firewood in the neighborhood, accidently came to the spot, but not being possesed of the best visionary power, did not make the discovery until his nose almost toched it, when he hastily threw down his wood, and carried off the unexpected trophy. Imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the would-be-thief, on returning at dusk, to find after all his precautions that he had only been put to all his trouble to enrich the worldly goods of an other—one perhaps who was less in want of it than himself.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Alderton Jas., Ayres Mrs., Allan A., Armstrong W.
Bathurst W., Beaufort John, Boyd Jno.
Collins John.
Ellis Thos.
Finch R.
Hosking R. Mr.
Johnston F. W., Johnson J., Jones Lizzie.
King Wm.
Lytle S., Lytle J.
M'Millan E. Mrs., Murray P., Marshall or Webster S.
Read W., Robinson James.
Stewart J., Smith T., Smith S., Skinner C. B., Smith F. R.
Topper George.
Williams R.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Postmaster.

Beaufort, September 22nd, 1876.

THE
Riponshire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

The Got-him-by-the-Wool Company's yield last week did not come up to the previous week's, but nevertheless it may be considered an excellent yield, viz., 56 oz., and giving the handsome dividend of about £30 per man. On Tuesday they obtained 26oz. 12dwt, and to-day they will wash off one or two machines which they anticipate will yield between 30 and 40oz.

The tributors of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, obtained last week 31 oz. 18 dwt. The main drive has been extended 35 feet, showing wash just above the laths in the face. On Saturday they struck more water in the eastern drive.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. W. C. Thomas, a vacancy has occurred in the Board of Advice for the school district of the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon. An election will be held on Thursday, 12th October. The nomination papers must be delivered at the office of Mr. John Wotherspoon, returning officer, before 4 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 2nd October.

A large black shag was shot a few days ago by Mr. P. De Baere at Main Lead, it being of an unusual size he determined to open it, and to his astonishment he found that it contained an English perch measuring about 9 inches long, and several other small fish. Some few years ago a great number of fish were brought from Ballarat and placed in the Beaufort reservoir, but by all appearances they have disappeared, as none have been seen lately, and there is no doubt but that the majority of them have been destroyed by the shags that have taken up their quarters at the reservoir. It would confer a great boon on intending anglers if a few more of our knights of the trigger would turn their attention to these birds, which are at present so numerous.

The miners that are working in Carpenters' Gully are averaging good wages. One party washed several tubs of dirt off the bottom of their shaft, which realised on an average ¾ of a dwt. to the tub, and it is considered a very fair yield; the gold is coarse, and the sinking is shallow.

We see by the "East Charlton Tribune" that the first ploughing match held at East Charlton took place on Wednesday, 13th inst. The second prize in class A was awarded to Mr. J. Exell, son of Mr. G. Exell, Stockyard Hill. Owing to want of rain the ground was not in a first-rate condition. A very fair attendance of farmers was noticeable; about 150 persons were present.

We have received by the mail a copy of Powell's "Printers Register," a very interesting and useful publication, which has attained its sixteenth volume. It contains a view of the new Register office, which is a very large and handsome building in St. Bride-street, London.

Henry Quock Ping, vendor of Chinese herbs, will pay Beaufort his professional visit on Tuesday next, and may be consulted at the Golden Age Hotel.

It has already been mentioned that at the next general election there is a probability of Mr. G. G. Morton, of Labona, being a candidate for Parliamentary honors at the hands of the electors of Ripon and Hampden, at present represented by the Hon. F. Longmore. We have good authority for stating that Mr. T. Shaw, of Camperdown, will also contest the field.—"Star."

The Inglewood railway was opened on Tuesday as far as Bridgewater, but the proceedings were quite void of anything like a demonstration.

The receipts on the Victorian railways for the week ending 14th September amounted to £19,655 12s. The amount received in the corresponding week of last year was £18,651 6s. 1d.

At about a quarter to 6 o'clock on Monday morning the partial eclipse of the sun was visible in Beaufort, the weather being fine, with an unclouded sky.

Mr. Crawford, of Mitchell's Buildings, Ballarat, announces his first display of spring goods.

The following cattle were impounded at the Lexton pound by the herdsman of the Beaufort Common:—Red steer, white face and belly, hole near ear, WR near rump; red steer, hole near ear, WR near rump; red steer, white face and belly, hole near ear, WR near rump; light strawberry poley heifer, hole near ear, WR near rump; red and white steer, hole near ear, WR near rump; red heifer, star, white belly, N off rump; light strawberry steer, no visible brand.

The election for the North-Western Province resulted in the return of Mr. Abbott by a small majority over his opponent, Mr. Fraser. It is reported that Mr. Abbott's return will be petitioned against by Mr. Fraser on the ground that he does not possess the necessary qualification, and of certain irregularities in the polling.

The celebrated draught stallion, Glenloth, will stand during the season at the Victoria hotel, Beaufort, every Monday afternoon, and leave for Waterloo, Charlton, and Raglan, the following morning at 9 o'clock. He will stand on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at the farm of Mr. G. Pearson, Spring Creek, two miles from Buangor.

Tenders will be received till Saturday, the 30th inst, for making a tramway 970 feet long at Mount Cole. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, after Wednesday.

A fatal accident happened on the Ballarat and Geelong railway on Tuesday evening. As the 7 p.m. train from Ballarat was approaching within a mile of the Lal Lal station, the driver of the engine noticed that it passed over some obstruction, and reported the circumstance upon his arrival at the station. Several men were despatched along the line to ascertain what it was, and the first thing they came across was a man's leg severed from the body, and a short distance further on they found the body on the rails, mutilated beyond recognition, the head being split into two. A man named Dawson has been missed from Bungaree, who was subject to epileptic fits, and it is feared that he is the unfortunate man that was killed. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday at Lal Lal by the district coroner, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"A human body, name unknown, was found dead and mutilated, lying across the rails of the Ballarat and Geelong road, on the evening of the 19th inst., but how or by what means the said body came there, there is no evidence to show."

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Courier" writes:—It seems that a very serious hitch has occurred in reference to the completion of the long-talked-of works at Lake Burrumbeet, in which the local bodies in and around Ballarat have for so long past taken an active interest. I understand that Sir James M'Culloch is of opinion that undertakings of this character ought to be regarded as purely local; while on the other hand, the local bodies hold that the improvements of the lake ought to be regarded, to a considerable extent, as a national work. In any case, it is tolerably certain that the latter view was entertained up to a comparatively recent date, for if previous Governments had not so regarded it, they would not have made the repeated promises to deputations that have waited upon them on the subject, which they are reported to have done. The matter is now once more occupying the attention of the local bodies interested, and Mr. Lock has given notice of his intention to bring it under the notice of the Government at the earliest possible opportunity.

A return was laid before the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday night, showing the number of electors in the proposed electoral districts, taken from the ratepayers' rolls and general lists of 1876. We make the following extracts:—Ripon and Hampden, 1450 on the ratepayers' roll, and 240 on the general lists—total, 1690. Grenville, 3522 on the ratepayers' roll, and 485 on the general lists—total, 4007. Ballarat West, 4710 on the ratepayers' roll, and 1185 on the general lists—total, 5895. Ballarat East, 4418 on the ratepayers' roll, and 792 on the general lists—total 5212. Creswick, 5706 on the ratepayers' roll, and 707 on the general lists—total, 6413. Stawell, 1843 on the ratepayers' roll, and 500 on the general lists—total, 2343. West Bourke, 3455 on the ratepayers' roll, and 798 on the general lists total, 4253.

The "Hamilton Spectator" says:—Mr. M'Kellar recently returned to the colony, and the local public, whose esteem for that gentleman in his private capacity had in no way diminshed, were glad to welcome him home. Mr. M'Kellar informs us that he has never drawn the arrears of pay from the Treasury for the period of his absence, nor does he intend to do so; and he also denies the imputation of going away with his seat in his pocket, as he says he left his resignation in the hands of a friend to be given up if required. The friend, it appears, was rather a long time in producing it—that is all. We are glad to publish this explanation of the circumstances, which has been only just now communicated to us, and is due to Mr. M'Kellar that we should do so, although it does not alter the fact that the Province was left without the services of one of its members for a period of nine or ten months.

One of those outrages which evince the brutal and animal side of man's nature was perpetrated at Warun Ponds, near Geelong, on Monday night. A wood-carter, named Lilley, with a Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt, and a German named Renisen, who were proceeding home in a bullock dray, called at a publichouse, where they had drink, and, as it appears, quarrelled with two men named Todd and Bartrop. On proceeding from the hotel, and when some further distance on their journey, Todd and Bartrop overtoook them in the dray, and assaulted them brutally. Mrs. Hyatt was struck with a whip and rendered insensible. Lilley was pulled out and thrown under the wheel, after being beaten about the head. The men tried to commit a capital offence on Mrs. Hyatt, when she became insensible. All of the attacked were more or less dangerously beaten by the assailants. Subsequently Mrs. Hyatt's cries brought relief, when assistance was rendered. Next day the news was conveyed to the police, and the two assailants were arrested. The depositions of the worst sufferers have been taken.

A very remarkable fact (says "Atticus" in the "Leader") in connection with the cemetery in one of the Australian capitals has just been communicated to me. For a long time past it has been remarked that the burials from public institutions of Wesleyans, Independents, and the smaller denominations was out of all proportions to the numbers of those denominations as returned in the census. Enquiries were made, and the reason soon became apparent. The Government allows a minister's fee for each pauper's funeral; but as the only churches that have a clergyman on the ground to read the funeral services are the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, it follows that the contracting undertaker is able to pocket the fees himself when the deceased does not belong to the persuasions of these gentlemen. The undertaker had the naming of the denominations of his clients, and naturally made them of the faith that would be most beneficial to himself. The discovery, I believe, was brought about by a person named Patrick O'Toole being entered in the cemetery books as a Jew, while as a matter of fact he was a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Tallerman has notified a libel action against Mr. Michie for his references to the Texan meat business. Mr. Michie has instructed his solicitors to defend.

The "Coleraine Albion" is sanguine that coal will soon be struck by the Coleraine Coal Association, and mentions that boring operations are going on in another part of the flat, and several leases were applied for last week.

Mr. Longmore on Thursday asked the Premier in the Legislative Assembly if Mr. Sturt, P.M., and Mr. F. T. Ford, medical officer of the police, force, had the sanction of the Government in adjoining the council of the Free Trade League Sir James M'Culloch said it was undesirable for officers to connect themselves with political movements, and the Government had given no authority to any public servant to connect themselves with any league, Mr. Sturt and Mr. Ford had both written to him to say that their names were added to the council of the Free Trade League without their knowledge or consent. Since this notice had been put on the paper, he (Sir James M'Culloch) had received a communication respecting a telegraph master, who was acting in a country district as secretary to a branch of the National Reform League, and he intended to deal with him.

The rush to Deniliquin has had the effect of increasing (says "Atticus" in the "Leader") the value of house property to a very great extent; and landlords can make what terms they like with tenants. A man who owns several nice houses had set his face against letting them to families in which there are any children. A lady and gentleman lately arrived in the town and took lodgings for a few days in the house of the caretaker of the cemetry, till they could get a place to suit them. She saw a house that she liked from which the people were just moving interviewed the landlord, found the terms satisfactory, and said she'd take it for six months. "But one word first," said the landlord, "have you any children?" "Six," replied the lady. "In that case," he said, "I am sorry I cannot let you have it. I never let houses to people with families." "But" said the lady, with a sad face, "all mine are in the cemetry!" The bargain was at once struck, the agreement signed, and the next day the landlord was horrified to see the six children from the cemetry move into his house.

How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry may be seen in the following sentence:—"The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, impannelled a jury, put them in a box, bailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter.

In future rates of postage upon correspondence for transmission to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension, and St. Helena, through the United Kingdom, will be reduced from 1s. 5d. the half-ounce to 11d. the half-ounce, via Southampton; and from 1s. 7d. the half-ounce to 1s. 1d. the half-ounce, via Brindisi.

The news from the Agricultural areas in South Australia is distressing. At one place it is said that the farmers are turning cattle into the crops, while at another place 200 acres of growing crops have been offered for £25, and refused.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The following applications for licenses under the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—Under section 2—Thomas Williamson, jun., parish of Carngham, 20a. Under section 19—John M'Naughton, parish of Langi-kal-kal, 58a.; David Kinnersly, parish of Lexton, 320a.

The issue of new licenses to the undermentioned persons under section 49 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—George Dobie, parish of Raglan, 20a.; James Prentice, parish of Eurambeen, 20a.; John Andrews, parish of Trawalla, 20a.; James Mitchell, parish of Trawalla, 20a.; Alex. Nicholson, parish of Trawalla, 20a.; Edward Ellis, parish of Carngham, 20a.; Samuel L. Goodshaw, parish of Lexton, 20a.; William Steed, parish of Trawalla, 20a.

The following applications for grants under section 31 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—William Pitcher, parish of Raglan, 80a.; Thomas Stevenson, parish of Raglan, 39a. 1r. 22p.; William Drew, parish of Raglan, 75a. 3r. 33p.; Richard Fox, parish of Raglan, 39a. 2r. 15p.; John Armstrong, parish of Chepstowe, 61a. 1r. 15p.; Adam Slater, parish of Skipton, 40a. 3r. 21p.; John W. Gray, parish of Mortchup, 80a.; James Ryan, parish of Chepstowe, 37a. 1r. 19p.

The following applications for leases under section 20 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—John Lamprey, parish of Buangor, 151a. 2r. 14p.; Robert M'Cabe, parish of Eurambeen, 80a. 0r. 38p.; Michael Costello, parish of Skipton, 70a. 3r. 24p.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Lexton.—Impounded at Lexton, by K. Adkins.—33 sheep, wethers, like W on near side, and like n on back, slit off ear, and ruddled. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 6th October, 1876.—T. Nicholls, poundkeeper.

Lexton.—Impounded at Lexton, by T. Prisley.—Trespass 6s.—Bay draught mare, black points, star and small blaze, no visible brand. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 2nd October, 1876.—T. Nicholls, poundkeeper.

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

The board met on Tuesday, 19th September, at Stawell, in the town hall. All the members were present; Mr. J. F. Hunter in the chair.

The correspondence was read and received, of which the following is the most important relating to this district:—

From Secretary for Mines, asking for report upon the Messrs. Adamthwaite's application for land, parish of Beaufort.

From the members of the Raglan Division, stating that the twenty acres of land, parish of Beaufort, had been sold to Henry Davis.

From the members of the Raglan Division, asking that the land of H. Davis, parish of Beaufort, may be withdrawn from sale.

From Mr. Colin Campbell, acknowledging receipt of letter, urging the withdrawal from sale of twenty acres of land applied for by Henry Davis, parish of Beaufort.

From the Acting Secretary for Mines with tracing *re* James Craswallers and Henry Donell's application for sale of land, parish of Raglan.

From the Acting Secretary for Mines, with tracing *re* John Cosgrove's application for sale of land, parish of Beaufort; also with tracing *re* William Booths and William M'Farlane's application for sale of land, parish of Raglan.

From same, stating that the Lands Department had been asked to cancel the sale of land bought by Henry Davis, parish of Beaufort.

From same, with tracing *re* George Gillingham's application for sale of land, parish of Raglan.

From members of the Raglan Division, with report upon Messrs. Adamthwaites' application for land, parish of Beaufort.

Proposed by Mr. Andrews, seconded by Mr. Reading—"That the clerk be empowered to telegraph immediately to the Hon. the Minister of Mines, asking for the cancellation of the sale of allotment 10, parish of Beaufort, sold at Ballarat on the 22nd ultimo, as the land in question is now under occupation by miners, who are prospecting for a quartz reef." Carried.—Abridged from the "Ararat Advertiser."

OBITER DICTUM.

It seems to be a generally received opinion that as a politician Sir John O'Shannassy is defunct; and if this is so the fact may be quoted as an instance of the result that may follow in a public man allowing his self interest to outrun his discretion, as his persecution (I believe that is considered the proper phrase in the matter) of the Joiakims as selectors on his Moira run is the sole cause of his present unpopularity. But Sir John O'Shannassy in bygone times has done some good work for the colony; and I believe it will be pretty generally admitted that he is entitled to be remembered as one who held a respectable place amongst the best politicians this country has had. The student of the past political history of Victoria will learn that Sir John when Mr. O'Shannassy was the great champion of manhood suffrage; but strange to say, of all his acts when in parliament this is the one of which he is the least proud, for he has been heard repeatedly to declare that when he came to consider the sort of parliaments that had been elected under manhood suffrage, his efforts to establish it had been the one great mistake of his political career. It is not my intention here to discuss the correctness or otherwise of this opinion of Sir John's; but what would he have thought, and what would all other people unfit for a mad house have thought if Major Smith's proposition during the debate on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill had been carried, of conferring the franchise on youths of eighteen years of age. Only fancy the larrikins of Collingwood and Ballarat East being included in the franchise! It sounds like a grim joke; but Major Smith seems to have been in earnest; and the fact that he possesses sufficient impudence to propose such a measure in a house of legislature argues strongly for the necessity of his friends carefully watching and taking care of him. In the course of the short debate that tollowed the Major's proposition Mr. Fincham gave it as his opinion that the precocity of colonial youths admirably fitted them for the franchise. Ah, ah, said I to myself, on reading this, here is a man who has a little humor in him; but then imagine how taken in I felt when a little lower down in the column I found his name in the division list amongst the ayes. And when one comes to read over the short list of ayes, how completely is found the very names that might be expected. Gaunson, as a matter of course, then the proposer of the measure, Major Smith; then Geelong's great oracle, Graham Berry; then may be noticed Fincham, Mirams, Mason, and the man of Ripon and Hampden's choice, Francis Longmore, and a few others of the same class, numbering altogether eighteen. It may be as well to bear in mind that the little bit of business above alluded to was transacted after the refreshment hour; it is therefore only fair to offer as an excuse for the hon. members who voted with the ayes that the coffee or something had been a trifle too strong, and that they were just a little—well, "Up in a balloon, boys, up in a balloon."

Another proposed alteration in the electoral law proposed in the course of the debate on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill by Mr. Casey may be noticed, namely, the proposal to do away with the power of dual voting at elections. This the "Argus" calls a bid for popularity on the part of the hon. member for Mandurang; but unlike many other bids for popularity, its success or failure was in all probability a matter of indifference to its author; its purpose being served by keeping his name before the people in connection with a popular proposal. In the course of the debate on the question Mr. Macdermott observed that—"He believed the system of dual voting, so far from being considered a grievance, was in many cases regarded as an advantage. The question was one which had been manufactured into a grievance by the political mountebanks and trade politicians, the Jack Cades of our day, who lived on the credulity of the people. He denied that there was any feeling against the exercise of dual voting by men of property, by representative men, such as Mr. W. J. Clarke or Sir Samuel Wilson. He was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his own views on this point, and he cared not whether they were unpopular or no. It was not right or just that men possessing a stake in the country, who were the employers of labour, and who had given guarantees that they were decent, reputable citizens, well qualified to exercise the franchise should be placed on the same level politically as any lazy loafer who was graduating for Pentridge. He believed this view was much more general than hon. members imagined and that the outcry against dual voting was raised only by that trading class of politicians he had referred to." I think that the opinions here expressed will be endorsed by the majority of fair and candidly thinking men. The "Argus" on this subject winds up a leading article as follows:—"According to Mr. Casey, the ratepayer is not to have a voice at all except in one district in which he resides. The man may own half a municipality, but the latest arrival, who cares not whether the district stands or falls, is to possess a privilege which is to be denied to the property holder. The injustice is striking, and we would submit that so long as manhood is represented, so long as every man obtains a vote by one qualification or another, the wildest democracy has little to complain of. The true test of voting is not whether a man is resident in a district, but whether he is interested in it, and that is the simple principle which the Legislative Assembly has declined to disturb." The division list on the question showed a majority of only seven against the proposed measure.

Most men in this country who are old enough to have felt an interest in the politics of England for the last thirty or forty years, will doubtless learn with satisfaction that Mr. Disraeli has been elevated to the rank and title of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and enters the House of Lords in a green old age with political honors thick about him. The comparative rest and honor of a seat in the Upper House of the English legislature has been well and honorably earned in this instance; for I suppose it will be admitted that for many years Mr. Disraeli has been a hard and valuable worker in the arena of politics. It is doubtless the case that the career of this politician will be quoted in times to come as one of the greatest successes ever achieved. From being the the butt and derision of the House of Commons, he rose to be the able and universally acknowledged leader of his party when in opposition; then twice Premier of England, and finally the House of Lords, with the title of an earl. I was but a mere lad when Mr. Disraeli entered the House of Commons, but I can well remember the talk in reference to the "presumptuous young man" who attempted to address the House almost immediately on taking his seat. The style and tone adopted were such as to raise a complete uproar. He was most absolutely refused a hearing; but he kept to his feet, and when from shear exhaustion quiet was somewhat restored, he treated the House to something like a prophesy respecting himself. As far as my memory will servo, from hearing it talked of at the time, his words were to this effect:—"You will not listen to me now; but mark my words, the time will come when you will be glad to do so." There is at least some probability that these words were used in a spirit of bravado or impertinence; but they have been verified with singular exactness, to an extent, in fact, that in all probability the speaker himself little imagined at the time they ever would be. In the case of a politician proving himself to be a really great man even his opponents respect him. This has been the case with Mr. Disraeli; and the English journals have recorded many little circumstances that prove beyond a doubt that even Mr. Gladstone at the time of his hottest opposition to Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, always maintained in private life a close and warm intimacy with him. Such a circumstance reflects the highest honor on both of them.

ARARAT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the above society was held in the show-yards, Ararat, on Tuesday last. The weather was exceedingly fine, and consequently there was a large attendance of visitors present from different parts of the district. The exhibition of sheep and horses was excellent. In cattle there was a very poor show. The exhibition of swine was very good. Poultry and machinery were not so well represented as on former occasions, but the show of dairy produce was exceedingly good. The show altogether was an unqualified success. The following is the prize list:—

Class A.—Draught Horse Stock.—Draught entire, of any age—1st prize, J. Ware, Lord of the Manor; 2nd, Alex. Robbie. Draught entire, under three years old—J. Potter. Brood mare, of any age—H. Gordon, Tatyoon; 2nd, A. Robbie. Draught filly or gelding, under three years old—J. and L. Mooney, The Gap. Pair of plough horses—1st prize, R. Elliott, 2nd, J. Crouch. Best cart mare or gelding—1st prize, L. Henderson, Kiora; 2nd, J. Kiether, Ararat.

Class B.—Blood Horse Stock.—Thoroughbred entire horse, of any age—1st prize, T. R. Oddie, Leo; 2nd, Alex. Robbie, Kingston. Thoroughbred mare, of any age—W. W. Hood, Barton. Thoroughbred colt, three years and under—W. W. Hood. Thoroughbred filly, three years and under—1st prize, W. W. Hood; 2nd, A. M'Niel Ararat. Mr. Oddie received hon. mention for his Arab Serang.

Class C.—Hackneys, &c.—Weight carrying hackney—1st prize, F. Beggs, Eurambeen; 2nd, T. Walker, Ararat. Best weight carrying hunter—1st prize, W. D. Clarke, Lexington; 2nd, Chirnside Bros. Pony, under 14 hands—1st prize, J. Crouch; 2nd, J. H. Campbell, Buangor; R. Allen, hon. mention. Best pair of buggy horses—W. W. Hood. Best single buggy horse—R. Elliott, Mount Elliott.

Class D.—Cattle.—Bull of any age—J. and L. Mooney. Cow, of any age—1st prize, H. Kennedy, Tatyoon; 2nd, Aeschiman and Co. Cow, for dairy purposes—1st prize, H. Kennedy; 2nd, S. Young, Ararat. Pair of fat cattle—Aeschiman and Co.

Class E.—Sheep.—Merino ram, of any age—1st prize, J. H. Campbell, Buangor; 2nd, J. Richardson, Gorrin. Merino ram, 2-tooth—J. Richardson; 2nd, W. R. Scott, Gledefield. Merino ewe, of any age—J. Richardson. Merino ewe, 2-tooth—1st prize, S. William son, Stawell; 2nd, W. R. Scott. Best Leicester ram, of any age—J. Fitzgerald, Meneira. Long-woolled ram, of any age—1st prize, R. Hood, Marrang; 2nd, J. Fry, Ballarat. Long-woolled ram, 4-tooth—1st prize, C. T. Sutherland, Tatyoon; 2nd, J. M'Lean, Watgania. Long-woolled ram, 2-tooth—1st prize, L. Henderson, Kiora; 2nd, J. Fry, Ballarat. Long-woolled ewe, of any age—1st prize, R. Hood; 2nd, C. T. Sutherland. Long-woolled ewe, 4-tooth—1st prize—J. Fry, Ballarat; 2nd, W. W. Hood, Barton. Long-woolled ewe, 2-tooth—1st prize, W. W. Hood; 2nd, C. T. Sutherland. Best long-woolled ram in the yard—R. Hood. Best long-woolled ewe in the yard—R. Hood. Best pen of five fat crossbred sheep—1st prize, Chirnside Bros.; 2nd, W. W. Hood hon. mention, W. R. Scott.

Class F.—Swine.—Boar, above 12 months old—J. P. Evans. Boar, under 12 months old—1st prize, J. Crouch; 2nd, J. and L. Mooney. Sow, above 12 months old—1st prize, J. Crouch; 2nd, Simpson Bros. Sow under 12 months old—1st prize, J. and L. Mooney; 2nd, Ocean Anderson.

Class G.—Poultry.—Bramapootra cock and hen—J. Crouch. Hamburg cock and hen—1st prize, S. Young; hon. mention, C. Everest. Game cock and hen—1st prize, J. Lowham; 2nd, A. Baird. Bantam cock and hen—1st prize, S. Young; 2nd, J. Campbell. Pair of turkeys—1st prize, Miss Cook; 2nd, J. Crouch. Pair of geese—J. Crouch. Pair of ducks—1st prize, C. Everest; 2nd, J. Crouch. Pair of fancy pigeons—1st prize, J. Leopold; 2nd, H. Gaunson; hon. mention, E. Lyme.

Class H.—Dairy Produce.—Fresh butter—1st prize, Mrs. Exell, Stockyard Hill; 2nd, Mrs. Crouch, Ararat. Potted butter—1st prize, Mrs. Exell; 2nd, Mrs. Crothers, Tatyoon. Cheese—1st prize, J. Brimmer, Ararat; 2nd, J. D. Smith, Ararat. Bacon—1st prize, W. H. Dawson, Ararat; 2nd, T. Tobin, Ararat. Ham—1st prize, T. Flattely, Ararat; 2nd, T. Tobin.

Class I.—Agricultural Implements and Machinery.—Four-wheeled reaper and mower—1st prize, Munro, Ballarat; 2nd, H. Lennon, Melbourne. Two or three-wheeled reaper and mower—1st prize, H. Lennon; 2nd, J. Nicholson, Melbourne. Chaffcutter—F. Buncle, Melbourne. Cultivator—H. Lennon. Double-furrow plough—H. Lennon. Single plough—H. Lennon. Pair of harrows—H. Lennon. Waggon for farm purposes—S. Young, Ararat. Family carriage—W. W. Hood. Buggy—T. Aldred and Co., Stawell (hooded); S. Young, Ararat (without hood); hon. mention, L. E. Cutter, Ballarat.

Extras.—Prizes were awarded as follows:—Brown and Co., Stawell, collection of dairy utensils; Norman Campbell, guinea pigs; Mrs. Crouch and Mrs. Loutit, bread; T. Wilmett, toy terrier; Balment and Aitken, leather.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

A bill to apply out of consolidated revenue the sum of £573,850 for the year 1876-7, was brought up and passed through all its stages.

The Education Act Amendment Bill was brought up and read a first time, the second reading being made an order of the day for next Tuesday.

Dr Dobson called attention to the present mode of appointing judges to the Supreme Court bench; and asked the Commissioner o Trade and Customs if the Government would consider whether it was desirable to make any, and, if so, what provisions with respect to this subject in the bill at present before this House to improve the jurisdiction and procedure of the Supreme Court, or otherwise? The hon. gentleman called attention to the present state of things with regard to the appointment of Chief Justices. He considered that one of the two courses should be adopted, either that the Attorney-General should be a non political office, or that the bar as represented by the attorneys should have say six gentlemen submitted from whom to select, and that their selection should be endorsed by a body like the Law Institute. The salary was a large one, and what he desired to prevent by his motion was a gentleman not worth £500 a year at the bar elevated to the position.

The Commissioner of Public Works said that the Government did not see their way to move in the matter. There was no reason to believe that the endeavour always used in the past to secure the best Attorney-General would be discontinued under any circumstances in the future.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday,

Mr Longmore called the attention of the Commissioner of Railways and Roads to statements made with reference to the proposed purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway by the Government, and asked him whether he had any objection to fully inform the House in what state or position the negotiations by the Government with the Hobson's Bay Company for the purchase of their Railway now stood.

Mr Jones in answer to the hon. member, said that as soon as the Government had any news which they could give to the House, no delay would occur.

Mr. Connor asked the Commissioner of Railways when the Geelong and Colac Railway is likely to be completed, and when it will be opened for traffic to Winchelsea and Birregurra.

Mr. Jones, in answer, said the Engineer-in-chief informed him that the entire line would be opened for traffic in March 1877. He could not say at present if it would be advisable to open any completed portion of the line till the date he had mentioned till he had received certain returns.

Mr. Bent called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the fact that persons employed at the Government workshops, Williamstown are permitted to travel on the railway at 7s. 6d. per month, while persons employed by private persons are charged 15s. per month, and asked whether he would in future make a uniform charge. He was informed that persons employed at the Government workhouses earning over 9s. per day were permitted to travel on Saturday free of charge. He intended ventilating the whole question of freepasses at an early date.

Mr. Jones, in reply, said that it had been the practice of the Government lines for the last eight years to grant certain concessions to their employees. The same practice was in vogue in the M.H.B.U.R. Company at present.

The House went into committee upon the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. MacBain moved the following clause as an amendment:—"In the 4th section of the principal act, the words 'at least three years preceding that day,' shall be and the same are hereby repealed. In the 3rd subsection of the 242nd section of the principal act, the words 'and were you naturalised or made denizen for three years at least next preceding that day,' shall be and the same are hereby repealed." The amendment was, he remarked, intended to meet the cases of our fellow-colonists the Germans, who, although they bore a great affection for their native land, settled here as a far better country than their own native land.

On the second reading of the clause,

Mr. M'Dermott pointed out the difficulty of applying the cause to Germans alone. Danes, Swedes, and Frenchmen were entitled to the same consideration as were Germans and so also in all equity were Chinese; but he contended that these Asiatics were scarcely the class of persons who should be entrusted with the privilege of franchise. If the clause were withdrawn, he should be happy to draft a short bill dealing with the subject.

The committee divided upon the second reading of the clause with the following result:—Ayes 28; noes 25; majority for the mover, 3.

The House then considered the schedule defining the boundaries in the Electoral Bill. On Ararat boundary being called on, Mr. Gaunson being absent, Major Smith moved that progress be reported. The question was lost, the division being—Ayes, 26; noes, 36. After a long discussion, during which several divisions ensued, the Opposition, seeing the Government was firm, then adopted their old stonewall tactics.

Mr. Lalor defied the Government to proceed during Mr. Gaunson's absence. The Opposition would fight the question inch by inch. The Government might proceed with the next item, but should not go further with the Ararat boundaries

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday,

Mr. Munro moved the second reading of the Workman's Lien Bill. It was, he remarked, a well known fact that mechanics lost sometimes a great deal of money as wages through contractors becoming insolvent. He was aware that the Attorney-General stated recently that there was a bill at present in vogue by which workmen could recover after suing in a police-court, and the hon. member for Emerald Hill some three years since sought to introduce a bill to enable workmen to recover. He proposed the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Kerferd considered the bill as rather an amusing one. The proposed measure sought to have a lien upon the lands upon which a building was to be erected. The man who put the roof of a house on, by this bill would have a prior claim to the workmen who put in the foundations. Not only this, but it was sought to give the workmen a lien upon the money which was in the pocket of the owner of the land, and which money was due to the contractor. The whole bill was surrounded by difficulties which, as far as he could see, were insuperable.

Mr. Dixon moved the adjournment of the debate till Wednesday next. The motion was agreed to.

The Pharmacy Bill was further considered in committee.

Mr. Longmore proposed the insertion of the word "herbalist," as an amendment.

Mr. Langton would like to hear the definition of he word "herbalist." He remembered being present at a trial at the Supreme Court, in which a herbalist was charged with the death of a woman who had taken some of his compounds. The only defence offered on that occasion was that this was a free country, and if any person desired to be killed by a herbalist, he or she had perfect liberty.

Mr. Longmore hoped the botanical chemists would not be stamped out. He recollected the case alluded to by the hon. member for West Melbourne, and the lady referred to died in consequence of being attended by an allopathic chemist.

Mr. MacDermott hoped the committee would not adopt the amendment of the hon. member for Ripon and Hampden. There were mineral quacks and botanical quacks. Quacks were those who compounded medicines without possessing any education. He thought the hon. member entertained a sympathy for quacks.

The amentment was lost without going to a division.

The debate on the Electoral Bill was resumed in committee.

Mr. Gaunson moved an amendment to give Ararat two members, and alter the proposed district for the purpose. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gaunson attacked the Government severely, and Mr. M'Lellan personally. He was called to order by Mr. M'Lellan, and warmly replied to the Minister of Mines.

On a division the amendment was lost—Ayes, 40; noes, 24.

The electoral district of Ballarat West was next considered.

Major Smith moved that the existing boundaries be substituted for those proposed by the Government.

The clauses were amendment so as to give Ballarat West three members, add Smythesdale to Grenville, and continue Winter's division in Ballarat West.

On the new district of Barwon being proposed, with one member, Messrs. Johnstone and Berry strongly urged that Geelong should have three members.

Mr. Levien spoke briefly in favor of the amendment as to the Barwon electorate.

The amendment was put, and a division demanded which resulted in its being negatived by forty-nine as against twenty-nine.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday,

Mr. Longmore called the attention of the Treasurer to certain names that had been reported as having been added to the council of the Free-Trade League.

Sir Jas. M'Culloch, in reply, said that the Government would not permit any Government official to take any part in political affairs. He (Sir Jas. M'Culloch) would set his face against any Government officer becoming connected with any political society. He had been informed that a certain telegraph-master was occupying the position of secretary to the National Reform League. He intended enquiring into the truth of this statement.

The House went into committe upon the Electoral Bill.

The Chief Secretary explained to the committee that the new boundaries of the electoral district of Belfast included the shire and borough of Belfast.

Sir C. G. Duffy said that he had received a telegram from his old constituency, Villiers and Heytsbury, the inhabitants of which complained of being cut up, subdivided, and and added to the new electorate of Belfast, as proposed by the Chief Secretary. The Koroit people had particular reason of complaint, as they were taken from their old love, Villiers and Heytsbury, and were added to the new electorate of Belfast.

Mr. Berry thought that Geelong would suffer if the electorate of Belfast was agreed to by the committee. The inequalities of the bill were apparent. The present bill sought to give Belfast double the representation in proportion to its inhabitants to that given to Geelong. The electoral returns for Geelong gave a return of 4673, or rather more than four times the number of electors in the Belfast electorate. Geelong West would be completely blotted out according to the proposed new boundaries of the Chief Secretary. He should like to hear what the local member for Belfast had to say.

Mr. Wrixon, the member for Belfast, stated it as his opinion that the proposed bill was marked by grave inequalities. He objected o the country being mapped out as a chess-board. The plan had been tried in England and had failed. He believed in small as well as large constituencies. A diversity of opinion would be advantageous to the country.

Mr. Fincham was in favor of Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast being placed under one electorate, with three members.—Ballarat papers.

Hundreds of disreputable speculators have sought to palm off upon the public, fiery and adulterated drams for a benign cordial, to which the weak, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the sleepless, the despondent, owe more than to any other restorative of a century most prolific in remedies. But these vile imitations can never deceive those who have once used the great original Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, which is at once a donor and preservative of health.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated pills and ointment, which embody the principal naturally designed for the relief and cure of all disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest tolet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it so ftens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulate the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown" Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamparound each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all rritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the world. Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown on the bottle.

Wanted,

AN AGENT for Beaufort for the SALE of the PURE ESSENTIAL EUCALYPTI OIL. Apply to Messrs. SANDER and SON, Sandhurst.

To Owners of Horses.

WANTED to Purchase a Quiet Sound HORSE for riding. Must have been used to a stable, and able to do plenty of work. Apply to

DR. LOCK, Beaufort.

Tenders.

TENDERS are invited till Saturday, the 30th inst., for making a TRAMWAY 970 feet long, on the side of Mount Cole, for Mr. CHAS TUNBRIDGE. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, after Wednesday next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FARM of the late F. R. Scharp, containing 74 acres of land, Cleared and Fenced, with Dwelling-house and Stables erected thereon, situated in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. Terms, CASH.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, } Executors.
WM. WATTS, }
Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

Woolpacks.

A QUANTITY (only once used) full weight, 2s each.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS.
Woolbroker,
Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

School District of North Riding, Shire of Ripon.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Board of Advice for the above School District by the resignation of W. C. THOMAS, Esq., notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held on the 12th OCTOBER, and that the 3rd OCTOBER has been fixed as the day of nomination.

Nomination papers must be delivered to me at my office before 4 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd OCTOBER.

JOHN WOTHERSPOON,
Returning Officer.
Beaufort, 22nd September, 1876.

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, the 5th day of OCTOBER, 1876, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 232—Clearing and making 14 chains 37 links of road, and building one timber culvert on the Main Lead road, near Smythe's.

Contract No. 233—Building a timber bridge over the Yam Hole Creek at Beaufort, and making approaches.

Contract No. 234—Clearing about 3½ miles of the road between Waterloo and Charlton.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON,
Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 22nd September, 1876.

HENRY QUOCK PING,

VENDOR OF CHINESE HERBS,

Will visit Beaufort on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1876,

And may be consulted at the Golden Age Hotel.

Messrs. GRAY & GRETTON,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
OF BALLARAT.

MAY be consulted at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on the 26th of every month. Letters promptly attended to. No extra charges for attending patients at their private residences.

TO stand this season at G. PEARSON'S farm, Spring Creek, two miles from Buangor, the celebrated draught stallion

GLENLOTH,

By Wallace (imported); his dam by old Dumbleton' Esq. (imported); grand dam by Neapolitan (imported) great grand dam by Sir William Wallace (imported). It will be seen by the above that GLENLOTH is one of the best bred horses in Victoria. He is of a dark brown color with black points, is rising four years old, stands 16½ hands high, and possesses great bone and muscle. GLENLOTH has carried off four first prizes; also the first prize at the Ararat Agricultural Society's Show, 16th September, 1875, against all aged horses. He was awarded third prize at the Wimmera District Pastoral and Agricultural Show, held at Stawell, 31st August, 1876; and second prize, against imported horses at the Ararat Agricultural Society's Show, held 19th September, 1876.

GLENLOTH will stand at the Victoria Hotel, Beaufort, every Monday afternoon, and leave for Waterloo, Charlton, and Raglan on Tuesday mornings at 9 o'clock. He will stand the remainder of the week at GEORGE PEARSON'S farm, Spring Creek, near Buangor.

Terms—£3 10s. each mare.

Good secure grass paddock provided, and every care taken, but no responsibility. Mares to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice will be given); after which 1s. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

GEORGE PEARSON,
Spring Creek, two miles from Buangor.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1873," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in this Colony.

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THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

W. E. NICKOLS,
Commission Agent, &c,

TREFAS,

By Ace of Clubs, dam Miss Fisher, by Fisherman.

THIS thoroughbred horse will run out with a limited number of mares in a well-grassed paddock at St. Enoch's.

Terms—£4; fees to be paid upon removal of mares. Apply to

GEO. ROBERTSON,
St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill.

THE THOROUGHBRED SIRE LEO

WILL stand this season at CHEPSTOWE, Mount Emu, 20 miles west of Ballarat, 10 miles from Skipton, and 35 from Ararat.

LEO is a Bay Horse, Black Points, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscular power, with undeniable good blood and staying quality, as his racing performances will denote. (See "Turf Registrar,")

LEO is by Leonidas (imported), dam Ranee, by Ringer (imported), by Pyrrhus the First, dam Belfry, by Surplice, g d Vibration, by Sir Hercules; Ranee's dam by Croupier (imported), by old Touchstone; Leonidas by Banton, dam Industry, by Old Harkaway; grand-dam Bagatelle, out of Tartar, by Tramp, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—£10 10s. sterling.

THE PURE IMPORTED ENTIRE ARAB HORSE SERANG.

SERANG is a beautiful Bay Arab, 4 years old, a pure Kulhillan Ajooz of the Anezi tribe, and is exceedingly handsome and well shaped.

Terms—Six Guineas. One mare in five given in to *bona fide* owners.

Good grass paddocks with plenty of water. Every care taken, but no responsibility.

Notice will be given when stinted, after which if not removed 2s. 6d. per week will be charged for grass.

All mares to be paid for on removal.

Mares left at Ettershank, Eaglestone's, and Co's., Ballarat, on any Saturday will be received free of charge.

THOS. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.
Chepstowe, 25th August, 1876.

YOUNG WALLACE.

THE pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion YOUNG WALLACE, bred on Mr. Chalk's stud farm, will Walk the District, including Amphitheatre, Beaufort, Avoca, Elmhurst, Glenpatrick, &c., for the season.

YOUNG WALLACE is a fine dapple bay colt, rising five years old, by Young Wallace, dam Nugget by Brilliant, dam Gipsy by Mr. Peters' Black Champion out of an imported mare from Tasmania. The sire of Young Wallace (bearing the same name) is by Sir William Wallace, bred by Colonel Learmonth, and imported from Scotland by Mr. George Bookless. Sir William Wallace gained first prize as a yearling, first prize as a two-year old, and first prize as a three-year old in Scotland, and won all prizes in Victoria wherever he was exhibited.

Young Wallace (the sire of Mr. Vanderstoel's colt) gained first prize as a yearling at Carisbrook in 1866; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook, beating six others; in 1867, first at Eddington and Carisbrook; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook. His dam, Kate, took prizes at Bendigo in 1865 and 1866; Baringhup, 1865, 1867, and 1868; Newstead, 1866; Carisbrook and Eddington, 1868; Carisbrook, Eddington, Newstead, and Baringhup, 1869; Kate by Cromwell (imported), is dam to Blossom, by Prince Charlie, the winner of 12 first prizes, and also dam to several fillies which gained first prizes.

YOUNG WALLACE has a fine temper, has strong flat bone and splendid action, and has proved himself a sure foal getter.

TERMS:—£2 15s. each Mare. Groom's fee, 5s.

One mare given in five, and mares not proving in foal will be served free next season. Paddocking at the farm, Vanderstoel's Hotel, near the Jolly Waggoners', till stinted, after which 2s. per week will be charged No responsibility.

T. VANDERSTOEL, Amphitheatre.

Wool Season 1876-77.

BUCKLAND & BURNETT,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
AND
Wool Brokers,
MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on most reasonable terms, without charge for Commission, on the ensuing CLIP of WOOL, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment.

They are also prepared to Ship Woo to other than their own Agents at the direction o the owner, at a charge of ONE SHILLING PER BALE, covering the same by Insurance while in Store, and effecting Insurance for Shipment at the lowest current rates.

As a facility to Woolgrowers who may not have the convenience, they are prepared to Class Wool at their Warehouse at a very nominal charge.

WEEKLY SALES
OF
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,
HIDES, AND TALLOW,

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and other Station requisites supplied at lowest current rates.

SALES OF FAT STOCK

At the Corporation Yards, Geelong, every Monday; and of all kinds of Stock, Station, and other properties held in any part of the colony.

DENNYS, LASCELLES & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES, free of Commission, on the ensuing CLIP, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment to their London Agents.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming Season.

☞ Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

ON SALE.—Finest Lucerne Seed; Woolpacks, 10d., 10½d., and 10½d. per lb.; best makes; Calcutta and Dundee Corn Sacks; Rylund's Wire, Rock Salt, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic, Hood's Specific, Tea, Sugar, and all Station necessaries.

Wool Season, 1876-77.

RICHARD MELLISH & Co.,

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW BROKERS,

Sheep and Cattle Salesmen,

ARE prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL and other Produce consigned to them for sale.

FENCING WIRE, WOOLPACKS &c.
At Lowest Current Rates.

DAYS OF SALE DURING THE WOOL SEASON:—

SHEEP and CATTLE, at the Corporation Yards, every Monday.

WOOL SALES held on Tuesday.

HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW on Wednesday.

☞ Sales conducted in any part of the Colony, either privately or by Auction.

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

WOOL.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO.,

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SHIPPING AGENTS.
(Established 1851.)

OUR wool Warehouses for STORAGE and SAMPLE rooms are complete and extensive, and last season we submitted for sale, besides shipping, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool. We act purely as SELLING or SHIPPING Brokers only, and consignments either for Sale or Shipment have our prompt personal attention.

Wool sales every TUESDAY during the season.

Hides, Skins, and Tallow every WEDNESDAY.

Charges the lowest ruling in the colony. William M'Culloch and Co., Pernewan, Hunt and Co., and Broadbent Bros. will receive and forward consignments from any Railway Station in the colony.

On sale, Wool Packs, Fencing Wire, and all kinds of station requirements.

Geelong, 20th August, 1876.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

HASTINGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

MELBOURNE,

Are prepared to receive Wool and Sheepskins for Sale. Cash advances made when required.

Wool Packs, full weight, 3s. 6d. each. Seed Potatoes for Sale.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

The **TIMBER YARD** is under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore, and an extensive stock is always kept on hand to select from.

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

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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

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IS now showing a Large and Varied Stock of Seasonable Goods, in

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HAS REMOVED his stock to his manufactory, opposite the State school, were he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

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Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared with the purest Drugs.

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GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled:—

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Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent.

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And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

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THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limito transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases 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 possess great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be ad on application to the local valuer, or at the head Office.

FIRST DISPLAY

OF

SPRING GOODS.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET,

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IS now showing a Magnificent Assortment of Choice Novelties and New Goods, purchased expressly for the Spring Trade; together with several JOB LINES, which will be sold at less than English cost.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

Now contains a magnifient assortment of New Dress Materials in the newest textures, designs, and shades, in Nattes, Matelasses, Serges, Silk Warps, French Poplins, Lustres, Cashmeres, Delaines, Balernos, Muslins, &c., &c., in Checks, Stripes, and Brocades, &c., &c.

A beautiful lot of new Fancy Silks, purchased at clearing prices, will be sold very cheap.

3 cases Gros Grain and Black Glace Silks. 1s 11½d and upwards.

5 cases Black Figured Lustres, 9½d, 1s, and 1s 3d, worth in each case double the price.

An importer's clearing line of Black and Grey Lustres, at extremely cheap rates.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with an immense stock of all the newest styles of the season in Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Birds' Plumages, and Ornaments, &c., &c. The styles this season are quite new, neat, attractive, and cheap.

Thousands of Girls' School Hats, from 6d each and upwards.

New Fashionable Ribbons, Laces, Ladies' Ties, Feru Bows, Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, and Gloves, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Just opened, a magnificent stock of New Prints, all choice patterns. The styles are prettier this season than ever, the qualities better, and the prices lower. Piques, Marcellas, Cretones, Satin Stripes, Satin Checks, new shades in Tartatans, Spotted Muslins, Muslinettes, Batistes, &c., &c.

Every description of Plain Calicos and Shirtings at lower prices than have ruled hitherto.

Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linnen, Flannels, &c., &c., at very low prices.

A first-class assortment of new Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Felt, Dutch, and Dundee.

Felt Squares, very cheap.

Floorcloths, all widths, from 18 inches to 15 feet wide, a splendid variety of patterns.

Blankets at 25 per cent. less than during the winter season.

Quilts, Counterpanes, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Window Poles, Curtains, &c., &c., at very low prices, and in great variety.

New Tweeds—A beautiful variety of Ballarat, Geelong, Scotch, English, and Continental; all new patterns.

Suits made to measure, and patterns sent by post.

Shirts of every description.

Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Belts, Hats, Caps, Carpet Bags, and Leather Trunks, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of every kind; a magnificent choice for summer wear.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions just arrived for the season's trade.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
STURT STREET,
BALLARAT.

THE SEAT OF HOSTILITIES.

Some account of the chief physical features of the country which is likely to be the seat of a more fierce and savage war that has been known in Europe for many years will interest our readers. The operations are at present confined to the southern basin of the lower Danube, but should the Servians prove victorious we may soon see it extend to the Balkan Mountains, and thence into the watershed of the Grecian Archipelego. This southern portion of the Danube basin is divided politically into three portions—Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria; the lip of the basin is represented by the Balkan Mountains and the Dinaric Alps. The latter range almost bisect Bosnia, which extends over the lip or water parting and down the Adriatic slope in a part known as Herzegovina, touching the sea at two points, the Klek and Sutornia. Herzegovina is a part of Bosnia, and occupies the Adriatic slope of the Dinaric Alps. The slope from the Danube River to the top of the Balkan mountains is gentle, but the descent towards the south is rugged and steep. The slope from the Danube to the top of the Dinaric Alps is easier than the descent to the Adriatic, but it is broken up by secondary ridges into innumerable glens and valleys, very picturesque, but very difficult to traverse. The whole of this watershed is covered by magnificent forests, which clothe the mountains to their summits, and form in many places an impenetrable wilderness. Bosnia is somewhat of a bottle shape; the outlet at the neck, lying between Montenegro on the one side and Servia on the other, is held by two small towns, Sienitza and Novi Bazar. A large portion lies at an elevation of more than 5000 feet above the sea. Its chief town is Bosna Serai or Serajevo, built on the slopes of the hills; it is not fortified, but is defended by a citadel, is built almost entirely of wood, and is commanded by the neighboring wooded heights. Servia is bounded on the west, the side next to Bosnia, by the river Drina. It has five forts, viz., Belgrade. Shabatz, Usbitza. Semendria. and Sokol. Belgrade is the only one of any importance. There are six fortresses, or fortified camps, held by the Turks on the borders of Servia. They are Bjelina, Svornik, Sienitza, Novi Bazar, Nissa, and Widdin. Bjelina is an open town; the houses are almost all built of wood. It lies in a small plain, with wooded hills immediately west of it; an entrenched camp appears to be the only defence. Svornik is built on high ground; is but a small town, but is defended by a wall and by a fortress, which dominates the town. Sienitza is a very small place, but its position renders it of some importance. It is at the head of the Uvaz, a feeder of the Drina, and, with Novi Bazar, commands the roads which connect Servia and Montenegro. It is in the neck of the Bosnian bottle, and the only road leading out of Bosnia in the possession of the Turks, except the difficult routes by Klek or Sutorina. Novi Bazar is the chief town of a Sanjak; is situated in a plain on a tributary of the Ibar, which, in its turn, is a feeder of the Morava. It is defended by a castle, but is commanded by the hills on the north that form the southern boundary of Servia. Nissa (Nish) is built in a beautifully fertile open plain, on a feeder of the Morava. The Mohammedan quarter is surrounded by a wall and ditch. It is the gate of Servia in this direction. Widdin is a strongly fortified town on the right bank of the Danube. The Mohammedan quarter is inside, and the Christian quarter outside the fortifications. The places where the fighting has taken place are small and totally insignificant in themselves. Suppovitza and Topolnitza lies between Alexinita and Nissa, the former on the Servian and the latter on the Turkish side of the frontier. Montenegro is wholly mountanious. A good notion of this may be gleaned from the fact that wheeled vehicles are unknown in the country.—"European Mail."

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

A week has now passed since the presentation of the monster petition to the House of Commons by Messrs. Burt and Macdonald, praying that no further grants may be made to the Royal Family until an account has been rendered showing how existing grants had been disposed of. Nothing more has been heard of it, and it is clear that, so far as the object of the petitioners is concerned, it has missed fire. It was presented apropos of nothing, and when no question of a Royal grant was before the House. Yet it cost months of labor to procure those 102,000 signatures; there were no paid canvassers, and the work was purely voluntary. The principal agencies were those of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, the wife of a clergyman, and who takes a deep interest in social matters affecting the welfare of the people. As to the grants already made by Parliament, there can be little difficulty in supplying the petitioners with the information they desire. The civil list is settled by Parliament at £385,000 a year. At the marriage of her Majesty, Lord Melbourne's Government proposed a vote of £50,000 per annum for Prince Albert, but the Tories succeeded in reducing it to £30,000, and this continued until the Prince's death in 1861. It would have been a graceful act to compromise the matter by making the amount £40,000, but this was not done, and with the smallest of the three sums the Prince had to be content. In 1857 a dowry of £40,000 and an annuity of £8000 were granted to the Princess Royal; in 1862 a dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6000 to the Princess Alice; in 1863 an annuity of £40,000 to the Prince of Wales and one of £10,000 to the Princess; in 1866 an annuity of £15,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh, with a dowry of £30,000, and an annuity of £6000 to the Princess Helena; in 1871 an annuity of £15,000 to the Duke of Connaught, with a dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6000 to the Princess Louise; in 1873 an additional £10,000 a year to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage; in 1874 an annuity of £15,000 to Prince Leopold. The grants to be made, supposing existing precedents to be acted upon, will be an extra £10,000 each to the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold when they get married, and a dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6000 to Princess Beatrice upon Her Royal Highness making a matrimonial alliance. Any of your readers who are good at figures may see for themselves what all this money amounts to, and it stands out in striking contrast to the small number of grants asked for in the two previous reigns. I am finding no fault with these grants; I am merely stating facts which can be verified by a reference to "Hansard," and leave the people to draw their own conclusions from them. But it is fairly open to remark that in the face of such figures Royalty has its duties to perform, as well as its privileges to enjoy, and that a costly institution like this ought not to hide its head under a bushel.—London correspondent of "Northern Whig."

EXTRAORDINARY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

No little excitement was created in the colliery districts of Pendlebury and Clifton, about four miles from Manchester, on July 22st, 22nd, and 23rd, by an extraordinary accident which happened at the Clifton Hall Colliery. The cause of the accident was the collision of two cages meeting midway down the shaft, which cut off all communications with the head workings, and 330 men and boys were in consequence imprisoned for nearly 40 hours. It appears that the men and boys went down the mine on the day shift on July 21st, at 6 a.m., and continued working until three o'clock in the afternoon. At that time, by a mistake of an engineman, who began winding up without obtaining proper signal from below, a cage, which was improperly loaded, was dragged up the pit, and one of the waggons, which was only partially placed upon it, ripped up the arch of the pit, and broke the wooden guide rods. The ascending cage proceeded, ripping the uprights, until in the centre of the shaft it met the empty cage returning down, and a collision ensued, the result being that they became entangled, and the rope from the engine snapped with the tension and was thrown with great violence over the head work of the pit. Active measures were at once taken to clear the shaft, and eventually one of the cages fell into the dibhole at the bottom of the pit and it was not until 9 a.m. on July 22nd that communication with the men below could be opened. The men had, by this time been suffering terribly from hunger, and when food was sent down to them the cabin out of which it was intended to distribute it was broken open, and the poor hungry fellows helped themselves. The shaft was not completely cleared until shortly before midnight, and then the men were brought to the surface as rapidly as possible.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO TWO WOMEN.

The district coroner held an inquest on Saturday, at the Man of Kent Hotel, Carngham, on the bodies of Catherine Dow and Anne Dickson. From the evidence brought forward it appeared that the two women, one a farmer's wife with a family of seven children, and the other single, went in a spring-cart to Snake Valley. Before leaving they called at two stores, where drinks are sold, and at one had some brandy, and at the other had some whiskey. One of the jury stated that he saw the women on the way home, and he believed that they were no worse for what they had taken; but the last witness who saw them alive threw some doubts on this statement. All this took place about five o'clock in the afternoon; but as it got to be dark the husband, Mr. Robert Dow, became anxious and left his home to meet them. After travelling some distance he discovered the cart wheels up, and the horse on its back on a bush track, which, though a near cut, is seldom used. He attempted to raise the cart, and found that his wife was lying jammed under it, but being unable to extricate her or the horse, he went for the assistance of George Dickson, a brother of the deceased, when they succeeded in righting the cart, and found both women dead. An external examination showed that Mrs. Dow's neck and side of the face had been severely pressed by the cart, and that the other unfortunate women had all the appearance of her neck having been broken. The verdict given was "that death resulted from the accidental upsetting of a spring-cart." It should be mentioned that the track was a very dangerous one, and that in all probability the driving over a stump caused the accident.—"Courier."

It is pleasant to become a parent; twice as pleasant, perhaps, to be blessed with twins; but when it comes to triplets, we are a little dubious. Now there dwells in Jefferson country, Wisconsin, a worthy German, who a few years ago was presented by his wife with a son. Hans said to her, "Katrine, dat ish goot." A year later the good woman placed before his astonished gaze a bouncing pair of twins. "Vel," said Hans, "dat vash better ash der oder dime; I trinks more ash ten glass peer on dat." But the good woman next time gave birth to triplets, and that made him "spoke mid his mout' shust a liddle." "Mein Gott, Katrine! vat ish de matter on you? Petter you shtop dis pizness 'fore der come more as a village full. I gots nuff mit such foolishness!" No later returns have been received.

Michael Gately the common hangman, does not appear (says the "Age") to lead a very happy life in the bonds of matrimony, in which he has recently been united. On Sunday evening his new abode in Hotham, off Bedford street, was surrounded by a large mob of larrikins, armed with road metal, with which they stormed the exterior of the dwelling. On coming out to remonstrate with the assailants they made him the butt for their missiles, and pelted him warmly as he ran from Hotham to the Melbourne Gaol, where he ultimately found refuge. After a time the crowd dispersed, and Gately, after making a report of the attack at Russell-street barracks, returned to his wife, whom he had left in the house at the mercy of the mob had they wished to do her any harm.

A member of the Established Kirk in a small Scotch village put a shilling in the plate, and coolly helped himself to eleven-halfpenny, remarking to the attending elder, "I forgot tae get change, ye'streen, Maister Broon; sae I'll just put in a shullin an' tak' out the elevenpence-ha'penny. Ye'll be gayen gled tae get rid o' the coppers, nae doot."

The repairs to the stem of the R.M.S.S. Assam are progressing (says the "Argus"), and it is expected that she will be ready for undocking in the course of another week. The new iron stem is in position, and the entrance plates will be put on and rivetted forthwith. On Sunday there was a large number of visitors to the graving dock to have a look at the steamer.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

Letters—For every half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce	2d
Packets (book or sample)—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1d
Newspapers—For every newspaper	½d

Intercolonial Letters.

Overland or by sea to South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand:—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	2d

(Intercolonial packets and newspapers are charged as foreign packets and newspapers.)

Foreign Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

The following are the postage rates, except to places where higher amounts are specially fixed:—

Letters—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce	6d
Packets—Not exceeding one ounce	1d
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces	2d
For every additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces after the first two ounces	2d
Newspapers—Of any weight, for every newspaper	1d

For the United Kingdom.
Via Southampton.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce	6d
For every additional half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce	6d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce in weight	1d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	2d
And for every additional two ounces or portion of two ounces	2d
Newspapers—One penny each.	

Via Brindisi.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce	9d
For every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce	9d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce	2d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces	4d
Exceeding two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces	7d
And for every additional four ounces	7d
Newspapers—Not exceeding four ounces	3d
Every additional four ounces or fraction thereof	2d

Prepayment of Postage.

The postage upon all letters, packets, and newspapers must be prepaid by stamps, except it may happen that any postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case the postage may be prepaid in coin, and shall be acknowledged by such postmaster on the face or cover of such letter, packet, or newspaper.

Any inland letter, packet, or newspaper, posted with an unobliterated Victorian postage stamp of any value, is to be transmitted and delivered, although the stamp be insufficient; but in cases where the postage shall not be fully prepaid, the letter, packet, or newspaper shall be stamped "More to Pay" with double the deficient postage, which must be collected before delivery.

Intercolonial and foreign letters, packets, and newspapers posted without any stamp being thereon, and unpaid, and intercolonial and foreign letters and packets stamped or paid less than a single rate of postage, are to be sent without delay to the Dead Letter office, to be dealt with according to law.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to the United Kingdom will be forwarded if a single rate (sixpence) be prepaid, and the deficient postage, together with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), will be charged on delivery.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales will be forwarded if they bear twopence postage, the deficiency, together with an additional twopence as a fine, being charged on delivery.

Registration of Letters.

For the registration of letters, stamps to the value of sixpence must be affixed in addition to the postage.

Any letter or packet not registered and believed to contain money or other valuable enclosure, will be registered and the fee for registration be charged on delivery; but if the person to whom the letter or packet is addressed open it in the presence of a postmaster or officer of the post office, and it be found not to contain money or other valuable enclosure, the fee will in that case be remitted.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom or received from the United Kingdom addressed to Victoria, containing coin, or having the word "registered" written upon them, but upon which the fee for registration has not been paid, will be compulsory registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Victorian Rates.

From any Electric Telegraph Station in Victoria to any other station in the colony, a uniform charge of One Shilling for a message of ten words, and a penny for each additional word.

Intercolonial Rates.

From Melbourne to any Telegraph Station in South Australia, Two Shillings for a message of ten words, and twopence for each additional word, to or from any station in Victoria.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Note.—At all towns from which Money Orders are issued, and with which the Electric Telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a Post Office Order per telegraph, on paying; in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of One Shilling for transmission of the message. This is a matter well worth knowing, as it is a great convenience in any case of emergency, such as missing a train or coach, to be able to forward cash promptly. All that it is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, when the receiver will apply at the Post Office, and get the money.

Telegraph Money Orders are issued and paid at all Telegraph Offices in Victoria, and may also be forwarded to all Telegraph Offices in South Australia, upon payment of the following rates, including commission and charge for transmisson:—For any sum not exceeding £5, Victoria 1s. 6d.; South Australia, 3s. Exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10, Victoria 2s.; South Australia, 4s.

POPULAR, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in actica 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 children, 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 strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. 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 tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills known all the world over as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, 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 AGENT:

W. FORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1876.

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	January 27
Thursday	February 24
Thursday	March 23
Tuesday	April 18
Tuesday	May 16
Tuesday	June 13
Tuesday	July 11
Tuesday	August 8
Tuesday	September 5
Thursday	October 5
Thursday	November 2
Thursday	November 30
Thursday	December 28

Arrives at Melbourne—

Tuesday	January 11
Tuesday	February 8
Tuesday	March 7
Tuesday	April 4
Tuesday	May 2
Tuesday	May 30
Tuesday	June 27
Tuesday	July 25
Tuesday	August 22
Tuesday	September 19
Tuesday	October 17
Tuesday	November 14
Tuesday	December 12

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.15 a.m., 3.10. p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.25 a.m., 8.15 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.10 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.6 p.m.
Beaufort, 6.26 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.
Buangor, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m. 10.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.33 p.m., 11.9 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1,48 p.m., 11.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.43 p.m., 12.15 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 4 p.m.
Buangor, 8.50 a.m., 12.48 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Beaufort, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 10.20 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 11 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 11.6 p.m.

FARES.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 6d
Trawalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Buangor	8s 0d	5s 6d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Ararat to	First-class.	Second-class
Buangor	2s 6d	1s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Trawalla	5s 6d	4s 0d
Burrumbeet	7s 6d	5s 0d
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1876.

Post Town.	Mails arrive at Beaufort.	Mails close at Beaufort.
Melbourne	11.8 a.m. 9.44 p.m.	9 a.m. 5 p.m.
Geelong	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m.
Buangor	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen	4 3 p.m	1 .m.
Shirley	Ditto	Ditto

A mail for Main Lead is made up at Beaufort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.—returning from Main Lead on same days, at 6.30p.m.

The mails for Ararat, Shirley, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, Trawalla, and Eurambeen are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE SINGER MACHINE.

SPURIOUS SINGERS' made of inferior metal, are in the market; but they can easily be detected by the absence of the Singer trade-mark, with the name of our firm written underneath. Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine as a genuine Singer will be prosecuted without further notice. Illustrated price lists sent post free.

Sewing Machine sales for 1872. The returns just published show the Singer Manufacturing Company victorious, as usual.—*The Singer Manufacturing Company*, 210,758. Being 4,567 machines in the excess of any other company.

Stanford and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Corner of Bourke and Russell Streets, Melbourne

MACHINES REPAIRED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the 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. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivfying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

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. 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 secret of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Dbilitated Consttutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and systemgenerally, give tone to the stomach elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensibly of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that be 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 purification the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Venereal Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

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 Civilised 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 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 he evil, and drives it from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucous, 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 Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation 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 ensures a cure.

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 ineffacious.

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 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	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions		Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	
	Scalds	

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 Civilised 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.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head."
"While there is life there's hope, he cried."
Ægroto, dum, animus, est, spes est."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter from what cause arising).
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscretions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not for years pointed out to them that *I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies?* Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases,
Want of Condition,
Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—£1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies

DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East,
(Late the Residence of the Governor),
MELBOURNE.

Printed and published by HENRY BARNES for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

NO. 125.] BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876. 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 Lawrence-street, 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, 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 the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.

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

"The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.)

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronicle, and no amateur can afford to be without it.

Every Sportsman should subscribe. The turf pages are written by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be fully reported.

Every Squatter should subscribe, The station information of the "Economist" now appears in "The Weekly Times."

Every household should be furnished with "The Weekly Times."

Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining, Political, Social, Sporting, Shipping, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."

Novels by the best English authors; the Perrybingle Papers; Tales and Sketches, Cable Telegrams from Europe; Intercolonial Telegrams; and all the Town and Country News.

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Per post, 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,

Is a first-class

Advertising Medium.

IT circulates in Axe Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Campaspe, Clunes, Crusoe, Daylesford, Deniliquin, Dunolly, Earlehawk, Elysian Flat, Epsom, Echuca, Emerald Hill, England, Golden-square, Graytown, Geelong, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Huntly, Hobart Town, Ironbark, Inglewood, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneton, Long Gully, Lockwood, Launceston, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gotch), Newbridge, Raywood, Ravenswood, Rochester, Runnymede, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastian, Shelbourne, Smythesdale, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, Tarrangower, Tarnagulla, Waranga, White Hills, Wehla, Woodend

THE GRAPHIC,

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EMBELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

Combining

Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN

STOCKYARD HILL.

A. M'COLLIM,

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stockyard Hill and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as above, at his farm, and trusts by Good Workmanship and Moderate Charges to merit the patronage of the farmers and others.

A. M'COLLIM.

Stoeyard Hill, September 17th, 1875.

DENNYS, LASCELLES & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES, free of Commission, on the ensuing CLIP, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment to their London Agents.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming Season.

☞ Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

ON SALE.—Finest Lucerne Seed; Woolpacks, 10d., 10½d., and 10¾d. per lb.; best makes; Calcutta and Dundee Corn Sacks; Ryland's Wire, Rock Salt, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic, Hood's Specific, Tea, Sugar, and all Station necessaries.

W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

POTTIE'S

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL,

THE MOST

SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION

Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of

GOUT,

RHEUMATISM,

LUMBAGO,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTHACHE, &c.,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

IT far surpasses all other specifics now before the public for the certain cure of the above diseases, as the immense sale it had in Sydney will show, viz.:—Six months ending 31st December, 1875, 19,709 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,460 bottles.

Subjoined are a few of the many testimonials from well-known colonists, who have been restored to health by the use of the SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL.

Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, 21st Jan., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have tried the Scottish Highland Oil for Lumbago, and feel completely cured after two dressings. You are at liberty to use my name.

Yours truly,

JAMES STANDISH.

Collingwood, 2nd Feb., 1876.

Mr. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I received your note on 27th January, but did not like to answer it, until I could say definitely whether it, the Oil, would cure me or not. I now beg to inform you, that this letter is the first I have written with my right hand for ten months. I got a touch of Rheumatism through sleeping out in New Zealand in my arm, making my right hand almost useless. I was compelled to do everything with my left hand, such as writing, shaving, &c. I have tried all the advertised cures, but without effect. I thank God for such a discovery as the Highland Oil, and shall not fail to recommend it to every one I know. Accept my hearty thanks, &c.

H. BUSTON.

December 27th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that owing to the timely application of your excellent Oil I have been spared the torture of a periodical attack of Gout to which, unfortunately, I am subject.

I am, &c.,

D. SLOMAN.

December 14th, 1875.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg, I tried 1 bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days. Hoping that my experience may be the means of others benefitting by the use of your Oil,

I remain yours, &c.,

W. H. HENRY.

Carlton, February 11th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan

Dear Sir,—My wife has been very bad with the Rheumatism in her shoulder, for the last four or five years, she tried the Highland Oil, as you directed, and is now quite free from pain. I may add that it is fine stuff for a Sore Throat, it cured mine in two nights. I recommend it now, to everybody. I wish you every success and prosperity with it.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly.

GEORGE ADAMS.

York-street, Emerald Hill, June 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete martyr to rheumatic gout for the last six years. I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief. I was at last advised to try Pottie's Scottish Highland Oil, which I purchased from you, and I must say that its effects in my case were marvellous. I could scarcely walk with the aid of two sticks, and in 24 hours after the use of the oil (about half a bottle) I could walk well, comfortably, and free from pain. I consider it only just that I should add my testimony to the wonderful effects of his oil upon me.

I beg to thank him for the benefit I have received from them, and shall take every opportunity to recommend them whenever I can.

As my case is so well-known on the Hill, you can make what use you think proper of this.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT ATKINSON.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill.

99½ Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876.

Mr. T. Dorgan,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Neuralgia. I have been a sufferer off and on for the last 20 years from this painful complaint. Half a bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Price 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

The cheapest is the family bottle which contains nearly three times as much as the 3s. bottle.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Colories.

Wholesale Agent for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand,

T. DORGAN,

20 FLINDERS LANE WEST

MELBOURNE,

To whom all communications are to be addressed.

Agent for Pottie's celebrated Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Medicines.

Pamphlets post free on application.

Agents wanted in every town.

Carbazotate of Ammonia

WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsors the *elite* of the profession in both London and Paris, including Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Bracconnot, Thureaux, and Manopa, of Paris; Bell, Calvert, Aspland, and Williams, of London. It is manufactured only by F. C. Calvert and Co., of Manchester, for whom the undersigned act as agents in the distribution of this invaluable medicine. Its power over many diseases is truly marvellous, one dose gives relief, and one bottle usually cures Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Low Fever, Ague, &c. It is given in all cases where the use of quinine is indicated, and has this advantage over that drug, that headache never follows its use.

Dr. Beaumetz supplies the following cases:—No 1.—Ague with fever. Sulphate of quinine had no effect; cured in four days. Case 2.—Same disease; cured in five days; quinine had been given for seventeen days with no good effect. Case 3.—Tertian Ague; completely cured in eight days. Case 4.—Facial Neuralgia; instant relief, and a cure in two days.

Dr. Beaumetz draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug. He says "it is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the paroxysms are instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow." It seems to be much better tolerated by the stomach than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it much resembles.

Sold in bottles containing 32 doses at 5s. per bottle. A liberal allowance to the trade.

HOOD & CO., 147 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

HOOD & CO.'S

CORN SOLVENT

Is a safe and certain Cure for Corns.

In Bottles 2s. 6d. each.

The above preparations are on sale at the office of this paper.

FIRST DISPLAY

OF

SPRING GOODS.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET

BALLARAT,

IS now showing a Magnificent Assortment of Choice Novelties and New Goods, purchased expressly for the Spring Trade; together with several JOB LINES, which will be sold at less than English cost.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

Now contains a magnificent assortment of New Dress Materials in the newest textures, designs, and shades, in Nattes, Matelasses, Serges, Silk Warps, French Poplins, Lustres, Cashmeres, Delaines, Balernos, Muslins, &c., &c., in Checks, Stripes, and Brocades, &c., &c.

A beautiful lot of new Fancy Silks, purchased at clearing prices, will be sold very cheap.

3 cases Gros Grain and Black Glace Silks. 1s 11½d and upwards.

5 cases Black Figured Lustres, 9½d, 1s, and 1s 3d, worth in each case double the price.

An importer's clearing line of Black and Grey Lustres, at extremely cheap rates.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is supplied with an immense stock of all the newest tyles of the season in Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Birds' Plumages, and Ornaments, &c., &c. The styles this season are quite new, neat, attractive, and cheap.

Thousands of Girls' School Hats, from 6d each and upwards.

New Fashionable Ribbons, Laces, Ladies' Ties, Ecru Bows, Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, and Gloves, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Just opened, a magnificent stock of New Prints, all choice patterns. The styles are prettier this season than ever, the qualities better, and the prices lower. Piques, Marcellas, Cretones, Satin Stripes, Satin Checks, new shades in Tarlatans, Spotted Muslins, Muslinettes, Batistes, &c., &c.

Every description of Plain Calicos and Shirtings at lower prices than have ruled hitherto.

Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linnen, Flannels, &c., &c., at very low prices.

A first-class assortment of new Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Felt, Dutch, and Dundee.

Felt Squares, very cheap.

Floorcloths, all widths, from 18 inches to 15 feet wide, a splendid variety of patterns.

Blankets at 25 per cent. less than during the winter season.

Quilts, Counterpanes, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Window Poles, Curtains, &c., &c., at very low prices, and in great variety.

New Tweeds—A beautiful variety of Ballarat, Geelong, Scotch, English, and Continental; all new patterns.

Suits made to measure, and patterns sent by post.

Shirts of every description.

Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Belts, Hats, Caps, Carpet Bags, and Leather Trunks, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of every kind; a magnificent choice for summer wear.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all descriptions just arrived for the season's trade.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET,

BALLARAT.

Wool Season 1876-77.

BUCKLAND & BURNETT,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

AND

Wool Brokers,

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG,

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on most reasonable terms, without charge for Commission, on the ensuing CLIP of WOOL, intended either for Sale in the Colony or Shipment.

They are also prepared to Ship Woo to other than their own Agents at the direction o the owner, at a charge of ONE SHILLING PER BALE, covering the same by Insurance while in Store, and effecting Insurance for Shipment at the lowest current rates.

As a facility to Woolgrowers who may not have the convenience, they are prepared to Class Wool at their Warehouse at a very nominal charge.

WEEKLY SALES

OF

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

HIDES, AND TALLOW,

Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and other Station requisites supplied at lowest current rates.

SALES OF FAT STOCK

At the Corporation Yards, Geelong, every Monday; and of all kinds of Stock, Station, and other properties held in any part of the colony.

Wool Season, 1876-77.

RICHARD MELLISH & Co.,

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW

BROKERS,

Sheep and Cattle Salesmen,

ARE prepared to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on WOOL and other Produce consigned to them for sale.

FENCING WIRE, WOOLPACKS &c.

At Lowest Current Rates.

DAYS OF SALE DURING THE WOOL SEASON:—

SHEEP and CATTLE, at the Corporation Yards, every Monday.

WOOL SALES held on Tuesday.

HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW on Wednesday.

☞ Sales conducted in any part of the Colony, either privately or by Auction.

MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

WOOL.

GEORGE SYNNOT & CO.,

GEELONG,

WOOLBROKERS,

HIDES, SKIN, AND TALLOW SALESMEN,

SHIPPING AGENTS.

(Established 1854.)

OUR wool Warehouses for STORAGE and SAMPLE rooms are complete and extensive, and last season we submitted for sale, besides shipping, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool. We act purely as SELLING or SHIPPING Brokers only, and consignments either for Sale or Shipment have our prompt personal attention.

Wool sales every TUESDAY during the season.

Hides, Skins, and Tallow every WEDNESDAY.

Charges the lowest ruling in the colony. William M'Culloch and Co., Permewan, Hunt and Co.; and Broadbent Bros. will receive and forward consignments from any Railway Station in the colony.

On sale, Wool Packs, Fencing Wire, and all kinds of station requirements.

Geelong, 20th August, 1876.

X. GASSER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, of every Description, on Sale.

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

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ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by a Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London.

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KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Druggists DUNEDIN.

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

CLARKE'S

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 scrofula, scurvy, skin diseases, an sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old sores

Cures Ulcerated sores on the Ne

Cures Ulcerated sore Legs

Cures blackheads, or Pimples on the Face

Cures survy sores

Cures Cancerous Ulcers

Cures blood and skin Diseases

Cures Glandular swellings

Clears the blood from all Impure Matter,

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARK, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BEWARE OF VILE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

Of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Australasia to the fact that Messrs. Henry, Curran and Co., Wholesale Druggists, of New York, have Agencies in various parts, and that their Travellers are going all over the country vending Spurious Imitations of my Pills and Ointment, which they make in New York, and which bear in some instances their trade mark thus — whilst on other labels of this trash it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words 'New York' are retained. Much of this fictitious stuff is sold in the Auction Rooms of Sydney and elsewhere, and readily finds its way into the back settlements. These are vile frauds, as I do not allow my Medicines even to be sold in any part of the United States; they are only made by me at 533, Oxford-street. London..

The same people are circulating a report that my business is about to be formed into a Company, which is utterly false.

I must earnestly appeal to that sense of British justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from my kind countrymen and countrywomen in their distant homes, to assist me, as far as may lay in their power, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villanous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any New York label thereon.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured.

Signed

THOMAS HOLLOWAY

London, February 15th, 1876.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

The number of Sewing Machines imported (like other goods) is no criterion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov stocked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer."

The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.

The W. and W. is much more durable. It will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair.

The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer.

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The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away and break, as a Singer.

The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer.

The W. and W. is more simple in action.

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The W. and W. is better finished.

The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the fact that Singer's agent has never accepted our challenge to have the machines publicly tested.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De HAERE,

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I. & J. ROFF,

Tailors and Manufacturers,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

OUR NEW GOODS for the SPRING SEASON are *Now Open*, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the *Latest Patterns* in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Coatings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable.

Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted not to fade.

Frock, Beaufort, and Paget Coats, plain and fancy.

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices.

Hats—Tyrolese, Oxford, Prince of Wales, Westminster, &c.

Crimean Shirts, Boys' Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c.

In Moleskins, and all other

Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing

We keep the

☞ *Right Class of Goods at the Rights price.*

I. & J. ROFF,

Corner of Humffray-street and Main Road.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Palpitation of the Heart	Impaired Nutrition
Dizziness	Mental and Physical Depression
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Timidity
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the Skin
Female Complaints	Impaired Sight and Memory
General Debility	Nervous Fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished Blood
Flatulence	Nervous Debility in all Stages
Incapacity for Study or Business	Premature Decline
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful flesh and blood generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous systems its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicin Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for Use, in the English, French German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Export Agents—

NORTON, WATNEY, & CO.,

107 Southwark-street London, S.E.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Very little business was done on Wednesday, and the only thing worthy of note was a slight fall in potatoes. The quotations were: Wheat, best northern, 6s.; local, 5s. 10d.; fowls' feed, 4s. to 5s.; oats, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; peas, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; English barley, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Cape do., 2s. 8d.; potatoes, L2 15s. to L2 17s. 6d.; manger hay, L5; chaff do., L3 5s. to L4 15s.; oaten straw, 40s. to 45s.; wheaten, 30s.; flour, L12 10s. to L13; bran, 1s. 5d.; rye grass, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; clover, 1s. 2d.; potted butter, 10d. to 1s.—"Star."

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour has risen to L13 per ton, and if the dry weather continues it is likely to go higher. There is very little of either wheat or oats coming to the market. Potatoes, either from the Ballarat district or from Port Fairy, are a little easier, and though the Ballarat potatoes are dearer, they are in some instances preferred, as being of better quality than the Port Fairy cosignment. Butter and eggs have a downward tendency, though the supply is only moderate. Chaff of pure hay fetches freely 5s. 6d. per cwt. The following are the quotations:—Wheat, 6s. per bushel; oats, 3s. pear bushel; pollard, 1s. 7d. per bushel; bran, 1s. 5d. per bushel; barley, 3s. per bushel; flour, L13 per ton; potatoes, L4 10s. to L5 15s. per ton; fresh butter, 1s. 4d. per lb.; potted do., 1s. 2d. per lb.; hams, 1s. per lb.; bacon, 10d. per lb.; eggs, 11d. to 1s. per doz.; hay, L4 5s. per ton, chaff, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESRSS. HEPBURN AND LEONARD REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—85 bullocks, light weights, for Mr. John Calvert, Irrewarra, Colac, station-breds, from L12 2s. 6d. to L14 12s. 6d., stores from L11 2s. 6d. to L13 5s., averaging as above; 7 head for farmers, at market rates. Fat Sheep. 452 wethers and ewes for Mr. A. Bucknall, Rodborough Vale, the former from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., the latter from 8s. 1d. to 9s. 9d.; 247 merino wethers for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek, at 12s. 3d.; 315 wethers and ewes for Messrs. S. and M. H. Baird, Glengower, the former at from 9s. 11d. to 12s. 6d., the latter at from 9s. 1d. to 11s. 9d., 976 wethers and ewes for Messrs. R. Jamieson, Bolac Plains, H. Bucknall, Kilgobbin, G. King, Seven Hills, and others, at market rates. Fat Lambs.—77 for Mr. George King, Seven Hills, at from 8s. to 9s. 6d.; 77 for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek, at 9s.; 71 for Mr. D. Williamson, Avon Plains, at 6s.; 22 for farmers, at 7s. 6d.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—Only medium and inferior quality came to hand; prices were extremely high, fully up to 45s. per 100 lb. Our sales were—for Messrs. Stout, Galletly, and others, 20 head at up to L10 for cows of inferior quality. Fat Sheep. A full supply.—All of good and prime quality; prices were a trifle easier and sales difficult to effect. We sold for Messrs. Galletly, Delhunty, M'Donald, and others, 100 ewes at 12s. 6d.; 120 do. at 9s. 6d.; 179 wethers at 12s.; 30 various lots to 20s. 6d. Fat Lambs.—A full supply; the majority of last years; prices were high for good quality, but inferior were dull of sale. We sold 80 up to 9s. 3d. Store Stock.—Cattle are in good demand and enquired for, and have sold in the yards, 30 head steers at L3 17s. 6d.; cows to L4.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

RICHARD MELLISH AND CO., REPORT:—

Sheepskins.—There wasan average attendance of buyers (local only) at the different sales, the market opening dull, at a decided reduction on last week's quotations. We submitted a fair quantity, and not anticipating any improvement in prices, we thought it advisable to sell, which we did as follows:—Cross-breds, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 4d.; best merino, 3s. to 3s. 9d.; medium and inferior, from 6d. to 1s. 9d.; dry skins to 4½d. Hides were easier, and but little disposition on the part of the trade to operate. We sold green, 3d. to 3¾d.; kip, 4½d.; calf, 4d. to 5d. Tallow.—In excellent demand, both for shipping and local use, and prices realised are most satisfactory to the seller. We sold during the week a few casks of mixed at L32 10s.

The Inglewood correspondent of the "Bendigo Advertiser" writes:—"A resident of this town has received a letter from an old mate in New Zealand inviting him to go over there at once to a new rush, which the writer says promises to be the best ever started on the West Coast."

The "Age" says:—"The close of the session may be looked for at an early date. In fact, it is believed that as soon as the Electoral Bill has passed, the few innocents to give birth to during the session will be mercilessly slaughtered. It is not improbable that for the remainder of the session an effort will be made to meet on Fridays."

On or about Friday last (says the "Hamilton Spectator") two youngsters named Brody, aged nine and twelve years respectively, were arrested at Coleraine and lodged in the lock-up on a charge of sheep-stealing. Their father appears to be singularly callous respecting them. He rode into town, asked how his sons were, and being informed they were safe in the lock-up, rode away again, although bail would have been accepted for their appearance.

The full and complete enquiry into the causes of the loss of the favorite and well-equipped steamer Dandenong culminated (says the Melbourne correspondent of the "Star") on Wednesday in the Navigation Board's review of the evidence and decision of the board. The chairman stated that the loss of the Dandenong was attributable to the shaft snapping, and from the place where it broke a fracture of the bulkhead, through which the stern-pipe ran, necessarily followed; through this aperture a rush of water followed, and all possible efforts failed to keep the water under, for in less than seven hours the fires were extinguished and all efforts to pump the ship dry were of no avail. The board considered the accident was of an unprecedented character, and said that no action on the part of the captain, officers, and crew was left undone in the interests of the ship and for the saving of life; and that Captain Irwin displayed great judgment and foresight, behaving in the hour of peril and great responsibility with heroic calmness and courage. Great bravery was attributed to the crew generally; and to the courageous conduct of M. A. Petersen, the boatswain (John Dykes), second engineer (James Anderson), and John Ekland (able seaman), the board specially drew attention. The master of the Albert William (Captain Walker) was deserving, the board thought, of the highest praise, stating that he rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstance. The board further stated that after a thorough investigation they were satisfied that the Dandenong was staunch and thoroughly equipped, even over and above the requirements of the act, and the board was satisfied that all on board had done their duty, and that in such a gale it had not been possible to do more than had been performed to save lives and keep the steamer afloat.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Allason Miss, Armstrong W., Ayres Mrs. Agnew A.
Blackmore P., Boyd L., Bathurst William, Blackmore Mrs., Boyd M.
Callahan Mrs., registered letter.
Dutton Mr.
Ellis L. Miss.
Flowers Thomas.
Harper T., Hosking R.
Johnston F. W.
King W.
Mulens Bridget, Murray P., M'Millen M.
Smith S. Mr., Smith F. R., Skinner E. B., Smith Thomas.
Topper George.
Vance Mrs.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Postmaster.

Beaufort, September 29th, 1876.

THE
Ripon shire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

The New Victoria Company, Waterloo, yield for last week was 26 oz. 12 dwt. There is still a good stream of water in face of east drive, and water over-head in the main reef drive. This week the yield for four days was 27 oz.

We would remind intending candidates for the Board of Advice that Monday next is the last day upon which nominations will be received by the returning officer, Mr. John Wotherspoon. The returning officer was in error in notifying in the advertisement last week that Mr. Thomas had resigned his seat in the board. Such is not the case, as he retires by effluxion of time, and will, no doubt, offer himself for re-election.

Woodcarters and splitters who are not possessed of the necessary licenses to enable them to carry on their avocation, should lose no time in procuring them. On Thursday last several offenders were summoned at the Police Court by Crown lands bailiff Meagher, and had the satisfaction of contributing a trifle towards the maintenance of the State.

At the Beaufort Licensing Court on Thursday, a publican's license was granted to David Dunn for a house situate at Middle Creek.

The Got-him-by-the-Wool Company obtained last week 63 oz. 5 dwt. of gold, giving to the shareholders a divided of £41 4s. 6d. each. On Wednesday they obtained 14 oz. The company have been engaged most of their time during the present week in blocking out.

Tenders will be received by the Shire of Ripon until 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th October, for the following works in the North Riding:—Clearing and making 14 chains 37 links of road, and building one timber culvert on the Main Lead road, near Smythe's; building a timber bridge over the Yam Hole Creek at Beaufort, and making approaches; clearing about 3¼ miles of road between Waterloo and Charlton.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, the new-elected member for the North-Western Province, took his seat in the Legislative Council on Tuesday. There appears to be nothing in the rumor of Mr. Fraser's disputing the return of Mr. Abbott.

The R.M.S. Assam will be despatched from Melbourne with the English mail on Thursday, October 5th. The mail will close at the Beaufort post-office as follows:—Registered letters, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th October; ordinary letters and newspapers at 4.45 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th October. Money orders will be issued up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, October 4th.

On Saturday last the passenger train from Ararat, which leaves Beaufort at 9.21 a.m., ran off the line at Windermere, owing to the imperfect closing of a pair of facing points. A message was immediately sent to the Ballarat West station-master, who at once sent a special train to the scene, and the passengers and mails were brought into Ballarat about an hour behind time. The engine, which had got off the line, was lifted on again with screw jacks, and it arrived in Ballarat about 10 p.m., when it was ascertained that it had sustained but very little damage through the accident.

At the Beaufort Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Crespigny, P.M., and Mr. G. Beggs, J.P., the following cases were disposed of:—Crown Lands Bailiff v. Robert Bone, cutting wood on Crown lands without a license; fined 1s. and 5s. costs, allowed fourteen days to pay.—Same v. Charles M'Cormach, similar offence; summons not served, postponed for fourteen days.—Same v. Sylvester Bryden, similar offence; fined 5s. and 5s. costs, to be paid at the expiration of three weeks.—Same v. Thos. Buchanan, similar offence; fined 1s. and 5s. costs.—Same v. Charles Allen, similar offence; fined 5s. and 5s. costs, fourteen days allowed to pay.—Same v. Samuel Hollyhawk, similar offence; fined 5s. and 5s. costs, to be paid at the expiration of fourteen days.—Same v. William Hollyhawk, similar offence; fined 5s. and 5s. costs, to be paid at the expiration of fourteen days.—Same v. John Robertson, carting wood without a license; fined 1s. and 5s. costs.—P. De Baere v. Robert Mills, goods sold; no appearance of either party; struck out.—R. Buchanan v. Joseph Bruce, postponed from the 14th inst, to recover the sum of L13 10s. for work and labor done by his son; order for the amount and 2s. 6d. costs.—John Gobbie v. Charles Broadbent, for the sum of L1 3s.; order for the amount and 7s. 6d. costs.—Thomas. Kenny v. F. G. Edwards, firewood supplied, L5 9s.; no appearance of defendant; order for the amount and L1 8s. costs.

The receipts on the Government lines of railway for the week ending the 21st instant, amounted to £18,902 8s. 3d., as against £18,505 10s. 8d. for the corresponding week in 1875.

We have received the "Illustrated Australian News," and it contains the following illustrations:—"Loss of racehorses on board the steamship City of Melbourne," "The birthday ball at Government-house," "Wreck of the steamship Dandenong," "The hot springs country," "The Eight Hours Demonstration at Adelaide," "Dugong fishing at Queensland," "The Melbourne Church of England Grammar School," "The Virginia Tobacco Company's Manufactory, Melbourne," "In the Auckland district, New Zealand," "Bridge over the Waikato, near Lake Taupo, New Zealand." Copies can be obtained from Mr. Hemingsen, the local agent.

The "Hamilton Spectator" will shortly appear three times a week instead of twice.

The following applications for grants under the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—Under section 31—James Gorrie, parish of Buangor, 80a.; James Star, parish of Eurambeen, 59a. 3r. 17p. Under section 40—William Smith, parish of Beaufort, 6a. 0r. 34p.

The following occupants of Crown lands have not paid rent and fees due upon leases and licenses during the month of February, 1876:—Under section 20—John Cosgrove, parish of Beaufort, 43a. 0r. 17p., L4 8s.; Edward Ryan, parish of Carnghan, 309a. 0r. 15p., L15 10s. Under section 19—Thos. Dournein, parish of Lexton, 86a. 1r. 19p., L4 7s. Under section 49—Eneas Call, parish of Raglan, 15a. 2r. 12p., L1; John O'Shea, parish of Beaufort, 14a. 2r. 39p., L1 10s.; Thos. Thomson, parish of Trawalla, 20a., L2; Alice Thompson, parish of Trawalla, 20a. —; Harriet Thompson, parish Trawalla, 20a., L2.

The four men belonging to the s.s Dandenong, viz., John Dykes, second engineer; Martin Alfred Peterson, boatswain; and John Ekland and James Anderson, seamen, who so bravely made two trips in a boat between the barque Albert William and the Dandenong, when the latter was wrecked off Jervis Bay, and saved the lives of many persons, were each, on Thursday, presented with a valuable testimonial by his Excellency the Governor, at the Treasury, on behalf of the Government of Victoria. The testimonial in each case was of the value of £50, Dykes, Peterson, and Anderson each receiving a gold watch and chain and 25 sovereigns; and Ekland a larger sum of money and a silver medal. His Excellency in making the presentation, spoke in high terms of the courage and skill displayed by the men, and also announced that it was the intention of the Government to present Captain Walker, of the Albert William, with a valuable ship's chronometer in recognition of the generous aid he extended to the Dandenong.

The "Australasian Sketcher" for September is to hand. It contains the following illustrations:—"The steamship City of Melbourne in a gale," "The birthday ball at Government-house," "Transhipment of passengers from the sinking steamship Dandenong and loss of life," "Port Esperance, Tasmania, with the three islands, Faith, Hope, and Charity," "New premises for the Young Men's Christian Association," "The Victoria Club House, Collins-street," "Dead in the Queensland bush," "A Ladies' Coursing Meeting," "Junction of the Rivers Clyde and Derwent, near Hamilton, Tasmania," "The Right Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, Bishop of Brisbane," "Sketches at the Davenports' performances." Mr. Henningsen is the local agent, from whom copies can be obtained.

MAIN LEAD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The rush at Carpenters' has not turned out as well as was anticipated; three or four claims in the deep sinking—25 ft. to 40 ft.—are getting payable gold; a dozen claims higher up turned out duffers. There are two or three prospecting parties out; it is to be hoped they will be successful.

The Sunday school anniversary will be held on 30th October, and in order to keep up their usual credit the children are practising singing and recitations; the former under the tuition of Mr. R. Gibson, jun., and the latter under the management of Mr. M'George, teacher.

The ranges about here have been well cleared of firewood, but there is plenty farther back to last for years.

I see the Crown Lands Bailiff, Mr. Meagher, is pulling up a good many splitters for cutting wood without licenses. I happened to hear a conversation some of them had last week. No. 1 said, "I never saw him until he was a top of me; I believe his horse is barefoot, as I could not hear him." No. 2, "I was fined and took it out, but I was treated well—ham and eggs are not to be had every day." The Crown Lands Bailiff when employed apprizing improvements under the Land Act, is ably represented by Sergeant Woods, who also has summoned a good many splitters. Sergeant Woods is a most zealous officer of the Crown, and deserves a wider range for his abilities than this small district, and it is to be hoped he will get his deserts and promotion in due course.

LOCAL BOARD OF ADVICE.

A meeting of the above board was held at the Beaufort Hotel, on Monday, 25th inst.

Present—Mr. M'Leod (chairman) and Messrs. Humphreys, M'Donald, and Barnes.

The term of office of the correspondent having expired, Mr. M'Leod moved, and seconded by Mr. M'Donald—That Mr. Humphreys be re-elected correspondent for the ensuing year—Carried.

From Education Department, stating that a State school had been established at Mount Cole Flats under roll No. 1760, and that Mr. J. F. Slattery had been appointed head teacher.

From same, stating that the funds at the disposal of the department would not enable them to make provision for teaching singing throughout the district, but as regards Beaufort the department would at once take steps to appoint a master if there was a suitable candidate for the position.

From same, informing the Board, that District Inspectors, on their annual examination of the schools, are authorized to allow articles of clothing made by the children to be presented for inspection.

From the Hon. R. Simson, stating that he had waited on the Minister of Public Instruction with respect to the enlargement of the Beaufort State school, and learned that school No. 60, Beaufort, was not in the first batch of school buildings, but the second would be proceeded with as soon as the first was disposed of, those in the first batch included many cases where there was not school accommodation of any kind, which must first be attended to. It was the intention of the department to enlarge the Beaufort school to the extent of accommodation for 100 pupils.

From Head Teacher State school No. 1045, asking to be furnished with a copy of the petition forwarded to the Board by the work mistress.

From P. Micchel, asking the recommendation of the Board on his application for the appointment of singing master to the State school, Beaufort.

From Mary Carmichael, asking the recommendation of the Board on her application for the position of pupil teacher at the State school, No. 1045, Middle Creek.

From Work-mistress of school, No. 1045, Middle Creek, informing the Board that she had again been suspended by the head teacher.

Moved by Mr. Barnes, and seconded by Mr. M'Leod—That the correspondence be received—Carried.

Moved by Mr. M'Leod, and seconded by Mr. M'Donald—That the Board recommend the appointment of Mr. Miechel as singing master to the State school, Beaufort—Carried.

Moved by Mr. M'Donald, and seconded by Mr. M'Leod—That the Board recommend Mary Carmichael for the position of pupil teacher for State school No. 1045, Middle Creek—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnes, and seconded by Mr. Humphreys—That in order to obtain a better supply of water to the Beaufort State school, the correspondent write to the secretary of the Water Commission, requesting to be informed if the Commission would supply the above school with water free of charge—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnes, and seconded by Mr. Mr. Leod—That the correspondent write to the Education Department, recommending the planting of trees around the Beaufort school—Carried.

Mr. M'Donald at this state of the meeting claimed the attention of the Board, he regretted to have to bring under the notice of the Board the misconduct of the head teacher of the State school No. 1045, Middle Creek, especially so, as it related to himsef. He visited the school on the 18th in his official capacity as a member of the Board of Advice, and whilst there was grossly assulted by the head teacher. Having detailed the circumstances of the case, he expressed a desire to withdraw, leaving the matter to be considered and dealt with by the remaining members of the Board.

Moved by Mr. Barnes, and seconded by Mr. Humphreys—That for the unprovoked assault committed by the head teacher of the State school No. 1045, Middle Creek, on Mr. M'Donald whilst visiting the school in his official capacity, he (the head teacher) be suspended from duty; the correspondent to notify the cause of such suspension to the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction—Carried.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

The Davenport Brothers treated the public of Beaufort to one of their mysterious performances at the Golden Age Hall on Thursday evening last, and notwithstanding the short publicity given and the damp and threatening aspect of the evening, the building was well filled. The cabinet in which the brothers sit is a very simple structure composed of wood, and there is no possibility of it having concealed springs or other appliances by which the feats could be performed. Prior to the commencement of the entertainment, Professor Fay requested the audience to choose two well-known gentleman to act as a committee to examine and report on what they termed the manifestations. The audience thereupon called on Messrs. H. H. Jackson and C. Summers; on going on the stage they were requested by Professor Fay to tie each of the brothers to a chair at each extremity of the cabinet, and facing each other; Mr. Jackson tying one and Mr. Summers the other. After they had accomplished their task they announced to the audience that they had securely tied the brothers by the hands and feet to the chairs. One of the doors was then closed by Mr. Jackson, and when closing the second a hand instantaneously appeared at the aperture of the cabinet. On the cabinet being immediately opened the brothers were found to be bound in the same manner as left by Messrs. Jackson and Summers. Again the doors were closed, and the ringing of bells, playing of instruments, and a hammering noise inside the cabinet was heard. The doors were opened, and the performers were secure as before. A hat was then procured from one of the audience, which was placed upon the head of one of the brothers, and the doors being closed by Mr. Summers; when nearly closed the hat was placed upon his head. The sound of ropes being handled was then heard, and shortly afterwards the doors were opened and the brothers emerged released from their bonds. The ropes were found to be lying on the floor of the cabinet. By all appearances it seems impossible for the brothers to exhibit their hands at the aperture without rising up from the chairs. Again the brothers entered, and shortly afterwards the doors were opened and they were found to be bound by the "invisible agency." Messrs. Jackson and Summers pronounced the tying to be perfectly secure. Professor Fay then invited Mr. Summers to enter the cabinet, and taking his seat on a chair between the brothers he was bound with one hand on the shoulder of one brother and the other on the knee of the other brother. The doors were then closed—hands appearing at the aperture; one of them showing a bare arm, which seemed to be that of a female. The doors were opened and Mr. Summers had a tambourine around his neck, and seemed to be greatly astonished as to how it came there. He said, so far as he could tell, the brothers did not move in any way, but felt something pulling his whiskers, and hands appeared to come upon him and travel all over his face. A spoonful of flour was placed in each of the brothers hands, and the doors were again closed. A few minutes afterwards they came forth released with the flour still in their hands, and none appeared to be spilt on the floor of the cabinet. They again entered and were secured to the chairs by the "invisible agency." Mr. Jackson was then invited to take a seat between the brothers, and he also entered, when a great number of instruments were placed on his lap. Immediately on the doors being closed the hands appeared at the aperture. One of the Davenport's said to Mr. Jackson, "Ask one of the guitars to rise and play at the roof of the cabinet." He complied with the request, when it rose and the sound of the strumming was heard at the roof. The doors were then opened, showing him with a tamborine round his neck, and the instruments scattered about his feet. This concluded the first part of the programme. The second part consisted in Professor Fay and one of the Davenport's being each tied in a chair, with their hands behind their backs, resting against the rails. The ropes were sealed and the lights extinguished. No sooner was there darkness than Professor Fay called "light," which request was complied with, and he was found to be sitting with his coat off, it having fallen at the feet of Mr. W. Smith, who was in the front seat. Mr. Jackson was then requested to take off his coat and lay it on the table close to the Professor, who again ordered darkness, and instantly "light;" Mr. Jackson's coat being found on Professor Fay. A quantity of phosphorised oil was rubbed on some banjoes, and darkness again ordered, when they appeared to rise from the table and float over the stage. One struck a gentleman in the front seat. At about half-past 9 o'clock the entertainment came to a conclusion, and crowds could be seen standing outside of the hall occupied in discussing how it was all done.

OBITER DICTUM.

Mr. Woods, M.L.A., has been asking a series of questions in the House relating to the management of our jails; the work done by the prisoners, and the cost per head in all the jails, &c. The last of these questions is as follows:—"The total number of able bodied prisoners in the colony fit for navvy work." It is doubtless the case that the aim and object of this question will be pretty well canvassed by the class of men whose interests seem to be threatened by it. Of course it is a very well-known fact that there is a very large number of men confined in the jails who are fit for this class of labor; and it is equally well-known that the railways are the one great outlet for it. If Mr. Woods entertains the idea that it might be desirable for the sake of economy to introduce convict labor on to the railway lines, he is meditating over attempting a great mistake. So far as railway construction is concerned, of course the class of labor employed is at the option of the contractors, and it is not at all likely that they would employ convicts; as of course free men could not be found to work on the same lines with them; but the railway repairs remains in the hands of the railway department; and it is quite on the cards that Mr. Woods may ere long be himself again the head of that department; and if it is his notion that the railway repairs may be done by convict labor, I think it would be a friendly caution to tell him that the probability is, that man who attempts such a thing would raise such a storm about his ears as he would like to have quickly quelled.

All who have read Dickens' immortal "Patrick" (and, by the way, who is there who ever reads books who has not read it?) will ever forget that wonderfully humorous sketch "The Eatanswille election." No one who has once read that sketch requires reminding of that portion of it where the skilful old coachman safely and without injury to anyone, upsets the whole coachload of electors when on their way to the polling booth, and so keeps them from voting; the old fellow of course being bribed by the opposite interest to that of the unfortunate passengers. The hon. member for Brighton is, however, determined that scenes of this sort shall never occur in this country, for by a majority of five he has managed to add a clause to the Electoral Act Amendment Bill making it bribery for a candidate to convey an elector to the polling booth by carriage of any sort. The portion of Mr. Bent's new clause in reference to this, reads as follows, that it shall be deemed an act of bribery "the supplying any elector with meat, drink, lodging or horse or carriage hire or conveyance, by steam or otherwise, whilst at any election, or whilst engaged in coming to or going from such election." Economy is not by any means a bad sort of thing to a certain extent; but this looks too much like a desperate effort on the part of the impecunious section of members at present in the House. And, by the way, that prodigy of a man Gaunson seeing the economical humor of the House, as evinced by the voting for Mr. Bent's clause, thought, it may be supposed, he would give them a sample of his stern virtue, and so proposed as another new clause to the effect, that, no person should be allowed to intoxicating liquors on any day of general election. The House, however, had a little fellow feeling left, and displayed their humanity by sending Gaunson's clause to the limbo of the waste paper basket. Why even the hon. member for Ripon and Hampden knows well enough that all electors *long-more* to have their fingers lovingly clasping a pewter (at the candidate's expense of course) on the day of general election than at any other time; and even Gaunson himself knows that it is universally esteemed the electors privilege to have his nose on such occasions neatly encircled with a crystal ring; of course as in the case of the pewter, at the candidate's expense. Gaunson, I think, begins to fancy his seat for Ararat rather shaky, and that such being the case it will not do to spend too much on the forthcoming election.

Fanaticism and bigotry have scored one more victory. The ballot taken at the Melbourne Athenæum to ascertain the feeling in reference to opening the reading room on Sundays has resulted in 534 voting against it, and 492 for opening the room; leaving nearly 500 members who did not vote at all. The "Argus" says:—"It may fairly be assumed that the majority of those who abstained from voting are favorable to opening the room; and had the anti-Sabbatarians worked as hard as their opponents the victory would no doubt have been on their side." It is stated that the clerical members of the Athenæum hung round the doors of the building during the time of voting and touted for votes like any common election canvasser. A week or two since the "Argus" had the following:—"The members of the clergy and laity who formed the deputation which had an interview with the Attorney-General the other day, for the purpose of urging that the law relating to the closing of public-houses on Sunday should be more strictly enforced, will shortly have an excellent opportunity afforded them of mitigating the evil complained of, without having recourse to the police. A ballot is to be taken on the question of opening the reading room of the Athenæum on a Sunday afternoon and evening; and we have too much confidence in the sincerity of the gentlemen referred to, to doubt for a single instant that they will give their hearty support to a proposition which, if carried into effect, will draw away from the public-houses a certain per centage at least of the persons who frequent them on that day. In the interests of religion and morality, every clergyman who is a member of the Athenæum should vote for the opening of the institution on Sundays, were it only in order to counteract the attractions of the drinking-shop. If we cannot force people to abstain from frequenting questionable places of entertainment on the day of rest, the next best thing to be done is to coax them away from them; and to this end we should offer them every facility for harmless or beneficial recreation;" but in defiance of this sensible reasoning the clergy took the course as above narrated. Some time since in the course of a sermon the late Rev. W. F. Robertson, of Brighton, Sussex, delivered the following in reference to opening places of harmless recreation on Sundays:—"We dare not refuse a public concession of that kind of recreation to the poor man which the rich have long not hesitated to take in their sumptuous mansions and pleasure grounds, unrebuked by the ministers of Christ, who seem touched to the quick only when the desecration of the Sabbath is loud and vulgar. We cannot substitute a statute law for a repealed law of God." At the time these words were uttered they were supposed to display much daring, as coming from a clergyman; but the time is not far distant when it will be wondered how educated and common sense men could ever have thought otherwise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

The Normanby arrived at Cooktown on Thursday, bringing advices from London to 11th August.

In the House of Lords, the Education Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee. The amendments made by the Commons in the measure for establishing a new court of appeal was agreed to. The bill to prevent pollution of rivers has passed its second reading.

A bill approving of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the Government was passed through committee after considerable discussion. The Vivisection Prevention Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hamilton, Under Secretary for India, delivered his annual budget, which showed that Indian finances were in a satisfactory condition, and that the affairs of the empire were sound.

An alarming outbreak of small-pox occurred at Blackburn.

Fifteen persons were killed and a hundred wounded by a railway accident near Bath.

Rear-Admiral De Horsey has been appointed to the command of the Pacific squadron.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, has been promoted to the rank of commander.

Captain Roberts, of the 94th, has been sentenced by a court martial to be dismissed from the service, but is allowed the value of his commission.

A debate in the House of Commons took place place on the 7th respecting the atrocities in Bulgaria. Messrs. Anderson and Read read long extracts from the papers about alleged atrocities, and the indifference of the English Minister at Constantinople. He charged the Earl of Beaconsfield with treating the subject with levity and apathy, and exhibting a desire to palliate the conduct of the Turks. Mr. Mundella supported Mr. Anderson strongly. Mr. Cochrane deprecated the exaggerated tone of the speakers, and urged the House to support the Government in its endeavor to suppress the outrages. Mr. Hayter contended that England was bound to bring all her diplomatic pressure to bear to suppress the outrages. Mr. Taylor denounced the practices of the Turks as disgraceful. Mr. Bourke defended the Premier and the Turkish ambassador against the charge of apathy, and assured the House that Earl Beaconsfield took more interest than might be supposed from the allegations which had been made. There was not any man in England who more strongly vindicated the cause of humanity than Earl Beaconsfield. He denied that Government had shown indifference, and read extracts to show that the statements in the "Daily News" respecting the affair were wild fables and colored by partisanship. With regard to the mission of Mr. Baring. he was satisfied he was conducting the mission in an efficient manner, and had done nothing to justify the reflections cast upon him by the "Daily News" correspondent. The Marquis of Hartington contended that the Government ought to have placed themselves in a better position for obtaining reliable information, and suggested further debate before prorogation. Mr. Bourke said the English Government had appointed a consular agent at Philipos, to place himself directly in communication with the consul for Bulgaria.

In the debate on the Suez Canal purchase, Earl Beaconsfield said it was made for high political considerations.

A duel has been fought near Dublin between a retired Major and a gentleman of high commercial standing, about a young lady. At the last moment the latter offered to apologise, but the major declined, and fired. His first ball grazed the commercial man, who fired in the air. A reconciliation followed.

Several agrarian outrages are reported in Ireland.

The Rev. Arthur Watson, a Protestant clergyman of Killournoun, on his return from Kenmore, found his wife drunk and shot her.

A fearful disclosure has been made in the Bravo case. Mrs. Bravo in undergoing a severe cross-examination by Mr. Lewis in regard to the affection of her husband towards her, broke out in hysterical sobs, and exclaimed loudly that she had been degraded and humiliated enough, and appealed to the coroner and jury and gentlemen of Great Britain to protect her. She refused to answer any more questions. Great excitement followed. Dr. Gully admitted his intimacy with Mrs. Bravo, but denied ever having administerd tartar emetic.

Marvellous results have been achieved by the great gun at Woolwich.

The Turkish forces achievied important successes on the south-eastern frontier of Servia and captured the towns of Guranzovatz and Saitchar. putting to flight the Servian army which was defending the frontier.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made at Berne by a young Russian to assassinate Prince Gortschakoff.

The Turkish Government paid £40,000 as an indemnity to the families of the German and French Consuls who were murdered at Salonica.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting Germany.

Three streets at Blackburn have been placed in qurantine in consequence of small-pox.

Desperate struggles are expected between the Servians and the Turks.

In the Mordaunt divorce case it has been decided that Lady Mordaunt shall have L300 a year. Sir — Moncrieff to have charge of the child.—"Star."

OUR AUSTRALIAN YOUTH.

A correspondent from Caloela, under date 18th September, writes to the "Bathurst Free Press" of the 20th inst.:—"During the very severe snowstorm and icy gale of Saturday night, one of our village youngsters, son of Mr. George Cooke, having gone out some time before dark to lock up the cows, found himself overtaken by night, and too bewildered by the unwonted storm to find his way home again. Without admitting that he had lost himself as well as the cows, and like a true bush boy, too cute to go wandering away through the blinding drift and snow to where he might lose himself indeed, the hardy boy crept up under such shelter as a few gum bushes could afford, and there camped for the night in his calico shirt and trousers, with a wet bag for bed-clothes. There calm and fearlessly he slept through the long and terrible night, while the afflicted father with the help of many sympathising friends and neighbors, searched and cooeyed through the bush for him. On Sunday morning, when all hope of finding him alive was nearly abandoned, the hardy little fellow, having gathered himself up and steered homeward, coolly and quietly walked in at the garden gate, looking nothing very particular, cold and hungry a little certainly, but rather disposed to be hurt than otherwise at any over-exhuberant demonstratsons of joy as if something unusual had occurred. I rather think he was ashamed of himself, and would certainly much rather you would not mention it. Such instances of juvenile hardihood frequently occurring under my own observation, during ten years' residence in this part of the world, enlighten me not a little about the theory of English degeneracy in the Australian colonies. If British blood, bone, and muscle deteriorate by hereditary transmission in other parts of Australia, it will certainly never be among the mountains of New South Wales. The severe test of endurance of which this young mountaineer thought so little, is only one which perhaps five out of every six of his compeers would think equally little of provided you did not chaff them about it."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday,

The Marine Store Bill was brought up from the Assembly, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Tuesday.

A report of the standing orders committee was submitted recommending that, in the case of bills designed for charitable purposes, half of the usual fees should be remitted.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia Continuation of Powers Bill was read a first time, upon the motion of Mr. Balfour, and the second reading ordered for Tuesday.

The Juries Law Amendment Act was recommitted.

Mr. Cuthbert opposed Mr. Balfour's amendment providing for a three-fourths verdict in criminal cases where the jury are unable to agree. The hon. member contended, at considerable length, in favor of the unanimity of juries.

Sir Charles Sladen followed, and agreed with Mr. Cuthbert that unanimity of juries was desirable, and that no case had been made out for departing from the present practice.

After further discussion, the amedment was negatived without a division.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday,

Mr. Longmore called the attention of the hon. the Chief Secretary to the fact that a three-chain road in the area of Francisford, alongside the selection of Patrick Walsh, has been closed; and asked what he intends to do under the circumstances. The hon. member explained that the road in question had been closed through the instrumentality of Mr. Chirnside, who had fenced it in and planted trees upon it, although the selector had made every effect to keep it open.

Mr. Macpherson stated in reply, that he had received a communication from the secretary of the shire of Ripon, to the effect that the allegation in the hon. member's question was not true. He (Mr. Macpherson) had not yet had an opportunity of enquiring into the matter himself.

Mr MacBain called the attention of the hon. the Premier to a recent London telegram respecting the placing of a line of fast steamers on the Australian line, *via* the Cape.

Sir J. M'Culloch replied to the effect that he had received a telegram from the Agent-General on the subject and which he proceeded to read. The Hon. member then went on to state he had replied to the effect that the colony was very well served by the P. and O. Company, and that the government had no present intention to subsidie steamers *via* the Cape.

Mr. Berry, who moved the adjournment of the House, trusted that the statement of the Premier would not go forward as the opinion of the House. The colony had had no such practical offer of an additional mail service ever before and he (Mr. Berry) considered that the offer was so advantageous that it ought to have been accented. The proposed cost was only £30,000 a year, instead of the £90,000 paid to the P. and O. Company.

Sir James M'Culloch said that circumstances had much altered since he expressed himself in favor of the Cape route. He was quite sure that as a postal service that route could never compete in that *via* Galle. Although the nominal subsidy to the P. and O. Company was £90,000, the actual cost to the colony was only £15,000 a year. The Cape route must, however, be useful in connection with immigration.

The motion for adjournment was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Campbell called the attention of the hon. the Chief Secretary to the fact that the sheep in this colony have been clean for the last two years, and asked if he will be prepared to claim from the New South Wales Government the right of free passage for sheep from this colony into New South Wales at the end of this year, subject only to inspection.

Mr. Macpherson said he had made the claim some time ago, but that the Government of New South Wales had refused to recognise it. It was proposed to bring in a bill to deal with the matter.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

The discussion of the schedule was continued.

The Chief Secretary proposed the electoral district of Castlemaine—two members.

After some discussion, the Castlemaine electorate was agreeed to, with the understanding that the parish boundaries should be adopted if the boundaries of Maldon and Mandurang were not distributed.

Collingwood, with two members; Creswick with three; Dalhousie with one. Delatite with one, Dundas with one, Emerald Hill with two, Evelyn with one, and Fitzroy with two members were agreed to.

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday,

The House went into committee on the Education Amendment Act, which was passed through without amendment.

Sir C. Sladen moved the following new clause:—That the board of advice may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations under which religious instruction may be given to children attending State-schools on days and hours other than those reserved for secular instruction.

Mr. Anderson trusted the hon. member would not press the clause, but would allow the bill to proceed without further delay. He should regret very much to see a clause of the kind negatived by a vote of the House, because such a proceeding might convey a false impression namely, that a majority of the members of the House did not wish to have schools availed of in the direction indicated. The subject had been fully debated elsewhere, and the probable effect of passing such an amendment would be to endanger the bill; besides, he might mention that the law as it at present stood enabled that to be done which the hon. member desired.

Sir Charles Sladen said he would consider what had been said but declined to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Anderson moved that progress be reported, which was agreed to.

The Australian Dramatic and Musical Association Bill was passed through committee and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Rights and Easements Blll was recommitted.

Mr. Anderson moved that the following new clause, inserted upon the motion of Mr. Wallace be withdrawn:—When any watercourse or creek shall have been used for the purpose of conveying to or carrying off sludge mullock, and water from any mining tenement for a period of fifteen years, it shall be lawful to use such watercourse or creek for such purpose, notwithstanding any alienation of Crown lands made, or which hereafter may be made abutting on or adjoining to such watercourse or creek.

Mr. Cuthbert gave notice of the following new clause:—"When any river creek, or watercourse has been used for the purpose of carrying off sludge, detritus or debris from any Crown lands occupied by virtue of a miner's right, or of a lease under any act authorising the granting of leases for mining for gold, then any Crown lands thereafter alienated shall be subject to the right of all such occupiers to have sludge, deritus, or debris carried off by such river, creek or watercourse as aforesaid."

Mr. Coppin called the attention of the hon. the Minister of Public Instruction to the replies given on the subject of military drill in the public schools of the colony; and asked if Colonel Anderson had made any suggestions with a view to the adoption of a system of drill capable of general application; if so, what action had been taken.

The Cemetery Bill lapsed.

The consideration of the Electoral Bill was resumed. Grant and Grenville passed.

On Kara Kara being proposed,

Mr. Campbell moved that two members be given to this district instead of one.

Mr. Woods suggested that the Wimmera district, consisting of Kara Kara, Stawell, and Crowlands should constitute one electorate with six members.

Mr. Gaunson supported the motion.

Mr. Campbell's amendment was lost, and the schedule was carried—Ayes, 33; noes, 22.

Kyneton Boroughs and Maldon were passed.

On Mandurang, with three members, being submitted,

Mr. Casey proposed an additional member.

The Chief Secretary pointed out that the former bill was rejected in another place, owing to an increase in the number of members. He said that by giving an additional member each to Sandhurst and Mandurang, full justice had been done to the district.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday,

Major W. C. Smith called the attention of the Treasurer to the urgent necessity of a larger supply of rifles in the colony, and asked if he would call for tenders from manufacturers in the colony for 20,000 rifles of the most approved design. He remarked that in the event of invasion we should be perfectly helpless. The greatest safeguard would be that it would be known that the colony possessed a sufficient stand of arms. He thought the colony should possess the machinery for making rifles.

Sir James M'Culloch, in answer, said that there were 2200 Martini-Henri rifles already in the colony, and 2100 were now on the way out. It would be ridiculous to import 20,000 stand of arms when we have not that number in whose hands to place them. He said that the Imperial Government would object to this colony obtaining machinery for the purpose of manufacturing rifles in this colony. Besides, the Government would have to obtain the services of skilled operatives from Europe to work the machinery.

Mr. Mackay called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the refusal of the Railway Department to provide an excursion train from Sandhurst to Bridgewater, for the members of the Total Abstinence Society, on the 9th November next, and a subsequent refusal to provide a train for Boxing Day; and asked whether he had any objection to state what difficulties there are in the way. He was informed the other day that at Echuca upwards of 200 trucks were lying idle, when the country was actually crying out for trucks. He advised the Commissioner to look into the working of the department for himself. If he told the traffic manager that the carriages must be furnished, the means would be forthcoming.

Mr. Jones, in reply, said that it was not a mere matter of carriage accommodation, but rather of insufficient locomotives. In another year he hoped that matters would be placed upon a more satisfactory standing. The existing arrangements with other Sandhurst societies on Boxing Day and Christmas Day were of long standing, and could not be interfered with.

Mr. Woods, without notice, asked the Premier when the matter of water-supply would be brought before the House. The subject was one of the utmost importance to Stawell, and as all legal disabilities had been removed, he should like the matter to be dealt with as early as possible.

The Premier, in reply, said that he regretted he had been unable to bring down the subject of watersupply to the country districts before this. The fault was none of the Government's. If the Stawell people did not object to being taxed in order to pay the interest, the matter could be easily arranged. The Government intended bringing the Estimates down on an early date.

Mr. Whiteman called the attention of the Minister of Lands to the recent action of the Lands Department in relation to the sites occupied by tenants of the Crown on the banks of the Yarra, and to the consequences resulting therefrom, and asked whether he would appoint a board to take evidence as to the value of such sites, and as to the action and promises of former Ministers and permanent heads of the department with reference to the said sites and Crown tennants.

Sir James M'Culloch, in reply, said that the Government intended, after dealing with the Electoral Bill, to bring down the Water-supply Bill, Mining upon Private Property Bill, Harbor Trust Bill; the Railway Contruction Bill, and then the estimates. These were all practical measures. If business went on as it had progressed it would take six months. The Government proposed that at least one more day be set apart for business in the week; and he intended moving on next Tuesday that Monday be fixed as an extra day. He would move the suspension of the standing orders on Tuesday next. If the motion were agreed to, he hoped to be in a position to bring the session to a close by the end of November next.—Ballarat papers.

What everybody says must be true. And what does everybody say? Why, that, as a strengthener of the weak, an invigorant of the organs of digestion and execretion, a solace for the aged and decrepit, as a season medicine, a remedy for uterine, kidney, and bladder complaints, a protection against changes of air, water, and diet, and an antidote to the consequences of dissipation, the late hours and overwork, that Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is absolutely matchless,

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Loxton.—Impounded at Lexton, by T. Prisley.—Trespass 6s.—Bay draught mare, black points, star and small blaze, no visible brand. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 2nd October, 1876.—T. Nicholls, poundkeeper.

Holloway's Pills.—Weak and Debilitated Constitutions.—The present weather is trying to the robust; to the weak and debilitated it is overpowering. Holloway's Pills have long been noted for their corrective and purifying powers, and are the readiest restoratives of health and vigour. They remove all impurities from the blood, improve the digestion, and rouse the liver, without interrupting pleasure, business, or study. Holloway's Pills cool the system, regulate the circulation, moderate excessive perspiration, guard the constitution in critical moments, and save it from destruction; in fact, so build up and renovate failing health as to make them the most desirable medicine. They neither gripe or act violently or inconveniently on the most delicate bowels, and may, therefore, be taken by the aged or infirm, and safely administered in the nursery.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown" Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the world. Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown on the bottle.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulate the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

V R

Government Advertisements.

Notice.

THE GENERAL LIST for the Raglan Division of the district of Ripon and Hampden of persons claiming to be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria is now in my possession, and can be inspected by any one interested therein.

C. W. MINCHIN,
Electoral Registrar.

Beaufort, 26th September, 1876.

Beaufort Cemetery.

TENDERS (labor only) will be received up till THURSDAY, 5th OCTOBER, for NAILING on 1300 PICKETS. For particulars apply to

J. W. BROWNE,
Secretary.

Beaufort, September 29th, 1876.

Trawalla.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1876,
At Eleven o'clock.

Hotel, Freehold Property, Household Furniture, Waggons, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, &c., &c.

R. C. BEVERIDGE has received instructions from Mr. S. PARKER to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon on the premises, Trawalla Hotel, near Beaufort,

The well-known Trawalla Hotel with Garden, well stocked with choice Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c., and 5 acres of cultivation paddock, the whole containing 8 acres or thereabouts; together with 20 acres of freehold land situate on the opposite side of the Ballarat road, on which is erected large and convenient Stables, Granuery, Stock, and Stock Yards, securely fenced, &c., &c. Also, all the superior Household Furniture and effects, comprising—Mahogany Drawing-room Suite's in Hair, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons, Pictures, Oil Cloths (room and passage), Ornaments, Curtains, Poles and Rings, Chiffonier, Book Case, Kerosene Lamps, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses, Palliasses, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Looking Glasses, Bedroom Carpets, &c.; Bar Fittings and Furniture, Decanters, Tumblers, Water Jugs, Clock, Lamps, Desk, Chairs, Tables, &c., Cooking Utensils, Dinner and Tea Services, Crockery, Pots, Pans, Laundry requisites, &c.; Farm Waggon, Dray, Waggonette, Saddle and Bridle, Horses, Pigs, Harness, and a lot of sundries.

No reserve. Terms at sale.
Luncheon provided.

For further particulars apply to

W. EDWARD NICKOLS,
Estate Agent,
Beaufort and Ararat.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others.

THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

W. E. NICKOLS,
Commission Agent, &c,

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FARM of the late F. R. Scharp, containing 74 acres of land, Cleared and Fenced, with Dwelling-house and Stables erected thereon, situated in the parish of Trawalla. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. Terms, CASH.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, } Executors.
WM. WATTS,

Beaufort, September 1st, 1876.

Woolpacks.

A QUANTITY (only once used) full weight, 2s. each.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS,
Woolbroker,
Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

School District of North Riding, Shire of Ripon.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Board of Advice for the above School District, notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held on the 12th OCTOBER, and that the 3rd OCTOBER has been fixed as the day of nomination.

Nomination papers must be delivered to me at my office before 4 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd OCTOBER.

JOHN WOTHERSPOON,
Returning Officer.

Beaufort, 22nd September, 1876.

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, the 5th day of OCTOBER, 1876, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 232—Clearing and making 14 chains 37 links of road, and building one timber culvert on the Main Lead road, near Smythe's.

Contract No. 233—Building a timber bridge over the Nam Hole Creek at Beaufort, and making approaches.

Contract No. 234—Clearing about 3½ miles of the road between Waterloo and Charlton.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON,
Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 22nd September, 1876.

Messrs. GRAY & GRETTON,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
OF BALLARAT,

MAY be consulted at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on the 26th of every month. Letters promptly attended to. No extra charges for attending patients at their private residences.

TREFAS,

By Ace of Clubs, dam Miss Fisher, by Fisherman.

THIS thoroughbred horse will run out with a limited number of mares in a well-grassed paddock at St. Enoch's.

Terms—£4; fees to be paid upon removal of mares. Apply to

GEO. ROBERTSON,
St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill.

THE THOROUGHBRED SIRE LEO

WILL stand this season at CHEPSTOWE, Mount Emu, 20 miles west of Ballarat, 10 miles from Skipton, and 35 from Ararat.

LEO is a Bay Horse, Black Points, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscular power, with undeniable good blood and staying quality, as his racing performances will denote. (See "Turf Registrar.")

LEO is by Leonidas (imported), dam Ranee, by Ringer (imported), by Pyrrhus the First, dam Belfry, by Surplice, 2d Vibration, by Sir Hercules; Ranee's dam by Croupier (imported), by old Touchstone; Leonidas by Bantom, dam Industry, by Old Harkaway; grand-dam Bagatelle, out of Tartar, by Tramp, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—£10 10s. sterling.

THE PURE IMPORTED ENTIRE ARAB HORSE SERANG.

SERANG is a beautiful Bay Arab, 4 years old, a pure Kulhillan Ajooz of the Anezi tribe, and is exceedingly handsome and well shaped.

Terms—Six Guineas. One mare in five given in to *bona fide* owners.

Good grass paddocks with plenty of water. Every care taken, but no responsibility.

Notice will be given when stinted, after which if not removed 2s. 6d. per week will be charged for grass.

All mares to be paid for on removal.

Mares left at Ettershank, Englestone's, and Co's., Ballarat, on any Saturday will be received free of charge.

THOS. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

Chepstowe, 25th August, 1876.

YOUNG WALLACE.

THE pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion YOUNG WALLACE, bred on Mr. Chalk's stud farm, will Walk the District, including Amphitheatre, Beaufort, Avoca, Elmhurst, Glenpatrick, &c., for the season.

YOUNG WALLACE is a fine dapple bay colt, rising five years old, by Young Wallace, dam Nugget by Brilliant, dam Gipsy by Mr. Peters' Black Champion out of an imported mare from Tasmania. The sire of Young Wallace (bearing the same name) is by Sir William Wallace, bred by Colonel Learmouth, and imported from Scotland by Mr. George Bookless. Sir William Wallace gained first prize as a yearling, first prize as a two-year old, and first prize as a three-year old in Scotland, and won all prizes in Victoria wherever he was exhibited.

Young Wallace (the sire of Mr. Vanderstoel's colt) gained first prize as a yearling at Carisbrook in 1866; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook, beating six others; in 1867, first at Eddington and Carisbrook; the same year, second at Smeaton and Bullarook. His dam, Kate, took prizes at Bendigo in 1865 and 1866; Baringhup, 1865, 1867, and 1868; Newstead, 1866; Carisbrook and Eddington, 1868; Carisbrook, Eddington, Newstead, and Baringhup, 1869; Kate by Cromwell (imported), is dam to Blossom, by Prince Charlie, the winner of 12 first prizes, and also dam to several fillies which gained first prizes.

YOUNG WALLACE has a fine temper, has strong flat bone and splendid action, and has proved himself a sure foal getter.

TERMS:—£2 15s. each Mare. Groom's fee, 5s.

One mare given in five, and mares not proving in foal will be served free next season. Paddocking at the farm, Vanderstoel's Hotel, near the Jolly Waggoners', till stinted, after which 2s. per week will be charged No responsibility.

T. VANDERSTOEL, Amphitheatre.

TO stand this season at G. PEARSON'S farm, Spring Creek, two miles from Buangor, the celebrated draught stallion

GLENLOTH,

By Wallace (imported); his dam by old Dumbleton Esq. (imported); grand dam by Neapolian (imported), great grand dam by Sir William Wallace (imported). It will be seen by the above that GLENLOTH is one of the best bred horses in Victoria. He is of a dark brown color with black points, is rising four years old, stands 16½ hands high, and possesses great bone and muscle. GLENLOTH has carried off four first prizes; also the first prize at the Ararat Agricultural Society's Show, 16th September, 1875, against all aged horses. He was awarded third prize at the Wimmera District Pastoral and Agricultural Show, held at Stawell, 31st August, 1876; and second prize, against imported horses at the Ararat Agricultural Society's Show, held 19th September, 1876.

GLENLOTH will stand at the Victoria Hotel, Beaufort, every Monday afternoon, and leave for Waterloo, Charlton, and Raglan on Tuesday mornings at 9 o'clock. He will stand the remainder of the week at GEORGE PEARSON'S farm, Spring Creek, near Buangor.

Terms—£3 10s. each mare.

Good secure grass paddock provided, and every care taken, but no responsibility. Mares to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice will be given); after which 1s. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

GEORGE PEARSON,
Spring Creek, two miles from Buangor.

THE TWO MILLIONTH

SEWING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE SINGER COMPANY,

NOW exhibited at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, is a simple numerical fact, which will better illustrate the enormous business done, and the world-wide popularity attained by this company, than any additional words of ours.—"Sunday Mercury," N.Y., 21st May, 1876.

The OFFICIAL RETURNS for 1875, made to the owners of the principal Sewing Machine Patents, prove the SINGER still triumphant.

The SINGER sales for that year reached the enormous number of	249,852
The WHEELER and WILSON'S	103,740
All other returns amount to	175,163

The CHICAGO FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE distributed amongst the female applicants for relief 2863 sewing machines, each being allowed to select the machine she preferred.

NOTE THE RESULT:—Of those ordered, the Singer Company supplied 2427; Wheeler and Wilson, 235; Howe, 127; Grover and Baker, 44; Wilcox and Gibbs, 30.—"New York Despatch."

These statistics incontestably prove the superior excellence of the SINGER MACHINE.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY having increased their automatic machinery, offer their SEWING MACHINES at REDUCED PRICES. The New Family Machine reduced to £7 15s.; the Medium to £9; the No. 2 Manufacturing to £10; Hand Machines to £5 5s.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—They are good in appearance only; a few months' wear and tear bring to light their many imperfections, both as regards quality of metal, and accuracy of adjustment. Every genuine Singer machine bears the Singer trade mark stamped on a brass plate, and fitted to the arm with STANFORD and CO. written underneath.

CAUTION.—Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine, either with or without a trade mark plate, as a Singer, will be prosecuted without further notice by

STANFORD and CO., Melbourne.,
COLONIAL AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.,

AGENTS, BEAUFORT.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

The **TIMBER YARD** is under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore, and an extensive stock is always kept on hand to select from.

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

J. S. BROOKS,

BOOTMAKER,

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

---

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

HAVELOCK STEEET,

R. A. PAULL

IS now showing a Large and Varied Stock of Seasonable Goods, in

Drapery, Clothing

Boots and Shoes.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED

BEAUFORT

Furnishing Warehouse

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

WM. BAKER, Proprietor,

CABINET MAKER, TURNER, UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

HAS REMOVED his stock to his manufactory, opposite the State school, were he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

MARK BARNES

BUILDER,

BEAUFORT.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agent for

BROADBENT BROS. & CO

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

GEORGE WILSON,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria).

Pharmacist,

BEAUFORT DISPENSARY,

NEILL-STEET, BEAUFORT.

KEEPS in stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Flesh Brushes, Enemas, Feeding Bottles, Homœpathic, and Botanic Remedies, Invalids Feeding Cups, Disinfecting Fluids, Breast Relievers, India Rubber Waterproofing and Jaconet, &c, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared with the purest Drugs.

Agent for the National Mutual Life Association and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS,

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅜in., 1 in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

W. E. NICKOLS,

Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent.

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,
and Queen Street, Ararat.

Wool, Grain, and Money Broker,

Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Co. (Limited)

Agent for the Victoria Fire, Life, and Guarantee Insurance Company.

OFFICE DAY AT BEAUFORT—MONDAYS
Or any other day by appointment.
Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN.
United Capital, £2,200,000.

FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCES accept at Lowest Current Rates.

Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.

Agent—W. E, NICKOLS.

BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY
(Limited.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875.

Capital £300,000 Sterling.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation Premises.—Lydiard Street.

DIRECTORS:
R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman
R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P
William Cameron, Esq., J.P.
A. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
J. P. Fennings, Esq.

MANAGER:
I. J. Jones.

AUDITORS:
George Perry, Esq.—J. B. M'Quie, Esq.

VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT:
W. EDWARD NICKOLS.
HAVELOCK STREET.

THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limite transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases 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 passes great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be ad on application to the local valuer, or at the head Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1873," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in this Colony.

DIRECTORS:
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary.

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48 Threadneedle street, and 170. Piccadilly.
Works Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

LOST IN THE MALLEE.

The "East Charlton Tribune" of the 20th inst. says:—"This treacherous part of our Australian bush which has formed a last resting place for many wanderers well nigh added to its list of victims another name this week. On Wednesday morning about half-past 6, a widow lady, Mrs. Tolmie, sister to Mr. M'Crae, farmer, Lake Marmal, with whom she resided, and also of Mr. M'Crae, schoolmaster, Whychitella, left her brother's house to go down to a cultivated paddock of his and see if there were any sheep in the crop. No notice was taken of her being absent longer than necessary, until some two hours had elapsed, when on a search being instituted no trace of the missing woman could be discovered, and the conviction forced itself upon the mind of her brother that she had strayed away into the mallee, a short distance from his land, and had been lost in its labyrinths. Mr. M'Crae gave the alarm to his neighbors, and by twelve o'clock 15 or 20 horsemen were scouring the mallee on every side, but without success. As night fell fires were lighted at short intervals along the belt of the mallee for a distance of 5 or 6 miles, and it was 1 o'clock on Thursday morning before the searchers had all returned home. Mr. M'Innes, who only returned late in the afternoon from East Charlton, had been out during the earlier part of the evening, when finding the search fruitless he wrote a note to Senior-constable Nolan acquainting him with the facts, and asking him to bring out a search party. The Senior-constable on receiving information at once set to work to organise a party to go out, and in little more than an hour had enlisted 12 volunteers, who went at a good pace for some 11 or 12 miles when Mr. M'Kinnon was met returning home with the good news of the lost woman having been found. Two of the East Charlton party returned, but the remainder pressed on to get full particulars of Mrs. Tolmie's discovery. On arriving at Mr. M'Innes' residence, about a mile from Mr. M'Crae's house, we learned that the woman had not yet been brought home, and that it would be useless to proceed to her brothers with the expectation of seeing her. Mr. M'Innes informed us that the woman had been found the previous afternoon by a young man named Cox, son of a selector at Bay Point, 13 miles from the place of starting. Mrs. Tolmie had travelled right through the mallee, and on a hot day like Wednesday without anything to assuage her thirst must have suffered considerably. When found she was in a very exhausted state and swooned away, but soon recovered consciousness and informed Mr. Cox who she was. Mr. Cox treated her with great kindness, and at once despatched his son to acquaint Mrs. Tolmie's friends of her safety, but night coming on Mr. Cox, jun., did not reach Lake Marmal until Friday morning. Mr. M'Crae at once started for Bay Point, but had not returned up to 2 o'clock yesterday. After partaking of Mr. M'Innes' hospitality the East Charlton party returned home, which, travelling smartly across country, was reached about 5 o'clock without mishap more serious than a good wetting.

OPIUM SMOKING.

Dr. George Shearer, M.D., writing on the subject of opium trade with China, describes the effects of the use of the drug in the following words:—"A more pitiable object than the confirmed opium smoker does not exist; he becomes a pallid, enfeebled, emaciated dyspeptic, walking cadaver, whose very life may be said to hang upon the opium pipe. Bone ache and diarrhœ are two of the immediate results of stopping the supply, and the agony undergone by some during the process of cure is of the most intense description, such as I fear, very few have the courage to go through. No habit is more enslaving; none more difficult to break off—more easy to resume. We know from the biographies of such men as Coleridge and De Quincy what the opium mania is; to what meanness and trickery otherwise high-minded men will resort in order to get the drug; with what almost superhuman effort it is broken off. It paralyses the will, and here it is the Chinaman is more especially weak. It is an expensive habit, wasteful of time, of the health, the active energies; it involves sooner or later, a loss of self-respect and self-control, of truthfulness, common honor and honesty, integrity and all sense of duty. It is a fruitful source of family quarrels, and of innumerable suicides. It produces premature decay and childishness, and has been the means of reducing many of the most respectable families from affluence to beggary. It is impoverishing and depopulating the country. A drunkard is a less hopeless subject than an opium smoker. No one can estimate the amount of moral damage a man receives from this evil habit; his will is paralysed; the morbid craving and prostration overcome the force of every good resolution and every sentiment of duty."

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

The "Standard" correspondent at Madrid writes as follows:—"On 26th June the news began to spread in Madrid of a fearful railway accident in Catalonia. The mail train left Barcelona in the morning, as usual, to meet the express which takes all the letters from Aragon and Catalonia to Madrid, starting from Saragossa at nine in the evening. All went on until they entered the province of Lerida, and they were dashing through its lovely scenery of mountains and beautiful glens, with streams and torrents, which they just caught a glimpse of, as they passed, many a place renowned for the daring raids of Saballs and other freebooters. At last the train approached Tarrega, a pretty little town not far from Cervira. The line here takes a sharp curve of 709 metres on an embankment seventeen metres above the valley, at the very foot of an eminence upon which stands the old castle of Aufegat. Down this curve and incline came the mail-train at its full speed, when suddenly a violent shock told the passengers in the first-class carriages that something had happened behind. The third-class carriage, which was sixth from the engine, had snapped its break and chains simultaneously, thereby running off the line, and dragging after it five others. Alone the mail-van and luggage car remained on the line. The first carriages, with the engine, went on rapidly, and reached Tarrega, where an alarm was raised, and the whole of the inhabitants answered the call of the authorities. Every one rushed to the scene of the accident, and a fearful sight it was, according to all the eye-witnesses. In one shapeless heap lay the carriages, partly embedded in the embankment, and from under the wreck came groans and cries of the poor sufferers. Others had managed to escape from the smashed carriages, and the unhurt were actively engaged in rescuing their fellow-travellers. Every one worked with much good will, and, at first, those who had escaped had to be prevented from ill-using the railway officials, who were, however, perfectly innocent of this catastrophe. Many passengers remained sitting on the ground as if stupefied, and some women were almost distracted. The authorities displayed much activity, and very soon fourteen dead bodies were taken from the scene of the accident. The wounded, nineteen in number, many of them hopelessly injured, were taken to Tarrega. Thirty-five more passengers were more or less hurt, but were able to continue their journey on the next day."

A CLEVER INVENTION.

The faculty of remaining in the water for a greater or less period of time, which has been enjoyed by mankind ever since the existence of the element itself, seems likely to be extended to fire in the event of a fire-proof dress, the invention of a Swedish officer, Captain Ahlstrom, and which has come triumphant out of every trial, proving ultimately successful. At a recent experiment in Silesia, four heaps, consisting of logs of wood, were arranged in the form of a square well covered with shavings and saturated with petroleum. They were set light to and speedily became a mass of flames. Into this fiery furnace, the glowing heap of which kept the spectators at a respectable distance, stepped Captain Ahlstrom clad in his fire-proof dress. He moved freely about in the restricted space—some four feet square, formed by the heaps leaning from time to time quite unconcernedly against the blazing piles and finally taking his seat upon one of the heaps, glowing with intense heat, he reclined there with as much nonchalance as though it had been a sofa. He remained thirty minutes in the flames without suffering in the smallest degree from heat. Next day an experiment was made in the Hohenzollern mine, with a view of seeing whether the apparatus would avail in the event of an explosion of firedamp or any analogous accident. The principal of the gymnasium, who volunteered to test it personally, descended into a space which had been shut off from the rest of the mine and filled with gas, and remained there for twenty minutes without experiencing the slightest inconvenience from the poisonous atmosphere. Captain Ahlstrom has sold his invention to Prussia for 50,000 marks.

A NICE COUPLE.

They lived at Fayetteville, out West, and they are lovers. A local penman thus describes them in a Nashville paper. He is a rising genius, and deserves encouragement. We encourage him accordingly:—"He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. But aside from his vice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he tread on the tale of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in the store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache, which he learned to adopt and to cherish; for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, that it would kill her to see the thing perish. On Sunday he'd search the straight way to church unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the far amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his voice was fairly heard tugging away at long metre, and we speak but the truth when we say that this youth could out-sing a hungry mosquiter." "She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be old, that the way she chewed wax was a pity. But aside from his vice she was everything nice, and the world much applauded her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being charmed by the noise, walked miles to hear the thing rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and the men flocked in armies to meet her, but she gave them a skirk, for she loved the young clerk who sang like a hungry mosquiter. She hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she chawed, until her heart and her jaws were both broken; then she walked by his store while he stood at the door awaiting some amative taken. She raised up her eyes with a pretty surprise, and tried to enact the proud scorner, but to tell the plain truth, she just grinned at the youth, who loved the devout amen corner."

It is rumored in well-informed circles (says the "Herald") that Mr. Higinbotham will offer himself for the second seat for Emerald Hill in the Assembly at the next election; and that Dr. Madden will woo St. Kilda. Mr. Riddell is likely to retire into private life, and Mr. M. L. King will follow Footscray. Mr. Fearn, a local resident, intends to stand for Avoca.

Two thousand five hundred pounds seems a large sum for a single bull, but this has been given by the Canadian Company through Mr. Ashburner, for the Fourth Duke of Clarence, by Eighteenth Duke of Oxford, from Duchess 109. This animal, which is a rich roan, was sold last year to Mr. Lodge by Colonel Gunter, from the Wetherby herd, and the price it has realised is, we believe, the largest ever obtained for a bull for exportation—"Leeds Mercury."

The following important clause (says the "Star") is to be inserted in the Rights and Easements Bill now before Parliament has been drafted by Mr. Finlayson, barrister, at the request of the Ballarat Mining Board:—"When any river, creek, or watercourse has been used for the purpose of carrying off sludge, detritus, or debris from any Crown lands occupied by virtue of a miner's right or of a lease under any act authorising the granting of leases for mining for gold, then any Crown lands thereafter alienated shall be subject to the right of all such occupiers to have sludge, detritus, or debris carried off by such river, creek, or watercourse as aforesaid." The hon. H. Cuthbert has expressed his approval of the clause, and has promised if opprtunity offers to notify his intention of moving in the Legislative Council that it be added to the bill.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

Letters—For every half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce 2d
Packets (book or sample)—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces 1d
Newspapers—For every newspaper ... ½d

Intercolonial Letters.

Overland or by sea to South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand:—
For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce 2d
(Intercolonial packets and newspapers are charged as foreign packets and newspapers.)

Foreign Letters, Packets, and Newspapers.

The following are the postage rates, except to places where higher amounts are specially fixed:—
Letters—For every half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce 6d
Packets—Not exceeding one ounce ... 1d
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces 2d
For every additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces after the first two ounces... ... ... 2d
Newspapers—Of any weight, for every newspaper 1d

For the United Kingdom.
Via Southampton.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce... 6d
For every additional half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce 6d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce in weight ... 1d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces 2d
And for every additional two ounces or portion of two ounces 2d
Newspapers—One penny each.

Via Brindisi.

Letters—Not exceeding half an ounce... 9d
For every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce 9d
Packets (book or sample)—Not exceeding one ounce 2d
Exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces 4d
Exceeding two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces 7d
And for every additional four ounces 7d
Newspapers—Not exceeding four ounces 3d
Every additional four ounces or fraction thereof 2d

Prepayment of Postage.

The postage upon all letters, packets, and newspapers must be prepaid by stamps, except it may happen that any postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case the postage may be prepaid in coin, and shall be acknowledged by such postmaster on the face or cover of such letter, packet, or newspaper.

Any inland letter, packet, or newspaper, posted with an unobliterated Victorian postage stamp of any value, is to be transmitted and delivered, although the stamp be insufficient; but in cases where the postage shall not be fully prepaid, the letter, packet, or newspaper shall be stamped "More to Pay" with double the deficient postage, which must be collected before delivery.

Intercolonial and foreign letters, packets, and newspapers posted without any stamp being theron, and unpaid, and intercolonial and foreign letters and packets stamped or paid less than a single rate of postage, are to be sent without delay to the Dead Letter office, to be dealt with according to law.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to the United Kingdom will be forwarded if a single rate (sixpence) be prepaid, and the deficient postage, together with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), will be charged on delivery.

Letters weighing over half an ounce addressed to South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales will be forwarded if they bear twopence postage, the deficiency, together with an additional twopence as a fine, being charged on delivery.

Registration of Letters.

For the registration of letters, stamps to the value of sixpence must be affixed in addition to the postage.

Any letter or packet not registered and believed to contain money or other valuable enclosure, will be registered and the fee for registration be charged on delivery; but if the person to whom the letter or packet is addressed open it in the presence of a postmaster or officer of the post office, and it be found not to contain money or other valuable enclosure, the fee will in that case be remitted.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom or received from the United Kingdom addressed to Victoria, containing coin, or having the word "registered" written upon them, but upon which the fee for registration has not been paid, will be compulsory registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Victorian Rates.

From any Electric Telegraph Station in Victoria to any other station in the colony, a uniform charge of One Shilling for a message of ten words, and a penny for each additional word.

Intercolonial Rates.

From Melbourne to any Telegraph Station in South Australia, Two Shillings for a message of ten words, and twopence for each additional word, to or from any station in Victoria.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Note.—At all towns from which Money Orders are issued, and with which the Electric Telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a Post Office Order per telegraph, on paying; in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of One Shilling for transmission of the message. This is a matter well worth knowing, as it is a great convenience in any case of emergency, such as missing a train or coach, to be able to forward cash promptly. All that it is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, when the receiver will apply at the Post Office, and get the money.

Telegraph Money Orders are issued and paid at all Telegraph Offices in Victoria, and may also be forwarded to all Telegraph Offices in South Australia, upon payment of the following rates, including commission and charge for transmisson:—For any sum not exceeding £5, Victoria 1s. 6d.; South Australia, 3s. Exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10, Victoria 2s.; South Australia, 4s.

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchiis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in 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 children, 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 strengthning the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. 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 tranquillising effect on the nerves, and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills known all the world over as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, 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 through out the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENT:

W FORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1876.

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	January 27
Thursday	February 24
Thursday	March 23
Tuesday	April 18
Tuesday	May 16
Tuesday	June 13
Tuesday	July 11
Tuesday	August 8
Tuesday	September 5
Thursday	October 5
Thursday	November 2
Thursday	November 30
Thursday	December 28

Arrives at Melbourne—

Tuesday	January 11
Tuesday	February 8
Tuesday	March 7
Tuesday	April 4
Tuesday	May 2
Tuesday	May 30
Tuesday	June 27
Tuesday	July 25
Tuesday	August 22
Tuesday	September 19
Tuesday	October 17
Tuesday	November 14
Tuesday	December 12

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.15 a.m., 3.10. p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.25 a.m., 8.15 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.10 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.6 p.m.
Beaufort, 6.26 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.
Buangor, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m. 10.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.33 p.m., 11.9 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1.48 p.m., 11.24 p.m.
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.43 p.m., 12.15 a.m.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 4 p.m.
Buangor, 8.50 a.m., 12.48 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Beaufort, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.20 p.m.
Burrumbeet, 10.20 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 6 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 11 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.45 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.55 p.m., 11.6 p.m

FARES.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 6d
Trawalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Buangor	8s 0d	5s 6d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Ararat to	**First-class.**	**Second-class**
Buangor	2s 6d	1s 6d
Beaufort	5s 0d	3s 6d
Trawalla	5s 6d	4s 0d
Burrumbeet	7s 6d	5s d0
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1876.

Post Town.	Mails arrive at Beaufort.	Mails close at Beaufort.
Melbourne... ...	11.8 a.m. 9.44 p.m.	9 a m. 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m.	11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m.
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 3 p.m	1 .m.
Shirley ...	Ditto	Dittto

A mail for Main Lead is made up at Beaufort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.—returning from Main Lead on same days, at 6.30p.m.

The mails for Ararat, Shirley, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Buangor, Trawalla, and Eurambeen are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF THE SINGER MACHINE.

SPURIOUS SINGERS' made of inferior metal, are in the market; but they can easily be detected by the absence of the Singer trade-mark, with the name of our firm written underneath. Any person caught selling a counterfeit machine as a genuine Singer will be prosecuted without further notice. Illustrated price lists sent post free.

Sewing Machine sales for 1872. The returns just published show the Singer Manufacturing Company victorious, as usual.—*The Singer Manufacturing Company*, 219,758. Being 4,507 machines in the excess of any other company.

Stanford and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Corner of Bourke and Russell Streets, Melbourne

MACHINES REPAIRED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the 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. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

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. 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 secret of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Dbilitated Consttutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soother nd strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensibly of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that be 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 purification the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Veneral Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

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 Civilised 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 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 Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucous, 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 Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation 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 ensures a cure.

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 inefficacious.

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 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	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Sore Nipples	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Scalds	

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 Civilised 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.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said;
The silent doctor shook his head."
"While there is life there's hope, he cried,"
Ægroto, dum, animas, est, spes est."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter from what cause arising).
On all broken-down constitutions.
On all diseases arising from early indiscretions.
On Gout.
On Rheumatism

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are useless, our repinings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as good an exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a careful man makes enquiries as to their standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and, in the case of a legal adviser, both as to his legal qualifications and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consults him upon. Strange to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

Is it astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not for years pointed out to them that *I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies!* Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 years in full practice on

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases,
Want of Condition,
Gout and Rheumatism.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—£1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies

DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East,
(Late the Residence of the Governor,)
MELBOURNE.

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