







THE BALLARAT FIREMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.

From the "Otago Guardian" of 27th December, we ("Star") give briefly some account of the doings of the team sent by the Ballarat Fire Brigade to the late New Zealand demonstration. There were about 5000 persons present to witness the competition. The day is described as having been very fine, and the excitement intense. Our contemporary states that "the teams from Auckland, Hokitika, and Timaru, and especially the Ballarat team received all the encouragement which hearty applause could bestow. When through a simple accident coupled with a turn of luck in tossing up, the Ballarat men lost their chance of securing first honors in the principal event expressions of regret could be heard on every side. This event, however, was contested fairly according to the rules laid down, and Ballarat lost through one of those unlucky slips which prove that "the race is not always to the swift."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

The Australia and City of Sydney arrived at Auckland on Saturday. The Australia left San Francisco on the 8th December, but put back for a day through collision with a ferry boat. Sir Julius Vogel, on his arrival from New Zealand, was interviewed by a San Francisco reporter. He said that if colonial governments negotiated for the American subsidy it would probably have been secured, but the contractor insisted on receiving it. He thought that the colonies has not been well treated by the American government. Extravagant promises of subsidy were made at the outset, which were never fulfilled. If the Australian trade was leaving America should assist. If the present contractors broke down, he did not think that the colonies would take any further action. Twenty-one battalions of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and eight guns have been told off by the British Government for service in the East, if necessary for the protection of British interests.

Prince Bismarck, in a speech at Berlin, said that thanks to Germany, England would probably allow an inevitable Turkish war to be localized. The Roumanian Government have notified to the prefects the early arrival of 150,000 Russian troops. A Russian officer goes to Roumania to direct the army of that country in the event of a Russian invasion of Turkey. Austria has ordered the occupation of the Transylvanian and Moldavian passes, and has placed torpedo boats at the entrance to the ports. The trade of Russia is in a state of collapse and bankruptcy. Owing to a threatened insurrection, Poland is declared in a state of siege.

Three large islands of 1500 square miles, with a population of 240,000, with a large extent of coast at the mouth of the Chegna in India, were completely submerged by a storm wave. The people were in their beds, but many escaped by ascending trees. It is believed that not one-third of the population have survived. A hundred and twenty thousand persons perished in a cyclone in Eastern Bengal. By an inundation at Adrianople 1000 houses were washed away. Reports from the continental wine-growing districts show the vintage to be far below the average.

The floor of Moore's Opera House, Sacramento, fell into some livery stables below. Seven hundred people were precipitated. Seven were killed and a hundred wounded. The ship Manchester has been lost off Akab, and all hands, except the captain and steward, were drowned.

THE WRONG WOMAN.

Judge Pitman is one of the directors of the Blanknug public schools. Last spring the board advertised for a female teacher, with instructions for applicants to call upon the judge. A day or two afterwards Mrs. Pitman advertised for a cook, and on that afternoon a Jewish girl called at the house to obtain the place. The judge was at the porch at the time, and when she entered he mistook her for a schoolmistress, and said to her: "Did you come about that place?" "Yes, sir," she answered. "Oh, very well, then; take a seat and I'll run over a few things in order to ascertain what your qualifications are. Bound Africa!" "If you please, sir, I don't know what you mean."

"This is the most extraordinary woman I ever encountered," murmured the judge. How she ever associated Herodotus with the idea of eggs is simply incomprehensible. "Well, can you name the hemisphere in which China and Japan are situated?" "Don't bother me with your fun now. I can wash the china and the pans as well as anybody, and that's enough, now isn't it?" "Dumb! awful dumb!" Don't know the country from the crockery. Name the limits of the tropic of Capricorn, and tell me where Asia Minor is located. "I have a brother that's one sir; that's all I know about it." "One? One what?" "Di'n't you ask me after the mine's, sir? My brother Teddy works wid 'em." "And this, said the judge, is the kind of person to whom we are asked to entrust the education of youth. Woman, what do you know? What kind of a school have you been teaching?" "None, sir; what should I teach a school for?" "Totally without experience, as I supposed," said the judge.

THE CAPITAL OF SERBIA.

Belgrade is one of the most picturesque cities on the Danube. Its cathedral stands on a high hill, at the confluence of the two mighty rivers—the Save and the Danube. Near the cathedral is the fortress; and the city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, is built round these centres. Few cities are so favored by nature for commerce as the capital of Serbia, which, however, is not so active at present as may be hoped for in the future, for the Servians are not a commercial people. The streets and houses in Belgrade but a few years ago resembled exactly those of all cities in Turkey in Europe. The former were narrow and ill-paved, the latter little better than huts, and the shops were closed by a single falling shutter, and consisted of a board on which were spread some miserable wares, and a corner on which squatted the shop-keeper. Much of this state of things is entirely changed; the streets are spacious, many of the houses tall and stuccoed, and the shops as handsome as those of most small German towns. Strange to say, the pavement is strictly Oriental, and formed of unevenly laid stones, with break-neck holes for unvarying travellers. Formerly there were no hotels worthy of the name in Belgrade. The traveller, with his saddle-bags, carpet, and padded quilt, was fain to seek hospitality, as in other Eastern cities, in the bare rooms of a khan or at the house of a friend. Now, there are several large and pretentious hotels; but they are very inferior to those of Pesth or Vienna in comfort or cookery. After seeing the fortress and taking a glance at the cathedral, there is little else to look at in Belgrade. It is in fact a new city, though doubtless other towns have been built upon the site and perished. There is no native art of any consequence, for the Servians are agriculturists and cattle dealers, not famous or in any way clever as tillers of the earth, but raising enough maize for their own simple wants, with something to spare for their pigs, which latter they export largely, but with every drawback possible, owing to bad roads and the absence of railways. There are no manufactures in Belgrade. It is a town grown to its present importance from being the seat of Government, most of the handsome houses being occupied by senators, superior officers, lawyers, and the foreign representatives of the great Powers who are political agents and consul-generals. The palace of the Prince is a modest house at the end of the handsomest street, exactly resembling the house of a French Prefect.

THE HAMILTON PAPER.

"We believe we are correct in stating that there is every probability of a team of bona fide gentlemen cricketers coming out from England next season. At any rate, a letter was received by a gentleman in Hamilton by the last mail, from Mr. Hornby, stating that steps were being taken to induce an eleven to pay us a visit, and we need hardly state, we trust these steps will be crowned with success. The 'Age' gives the names of persons who travelled on the Victorian Railways and Hobson's Bay Railway lines on New Year's Day as follows.—Sandhurst line, 1101; Ballarat line, 1473; North-Eastern line, 4207; Williamsstown, 2228; Castlemaine and Dunolly, 59; Ballarat and Maryborough, 1520; and to the moccourse, 9086; total, 20,580. On the Hobson's Bay United line, 10,078 travelled to Brighton, 7100 to Sandridge 6356 to St. Kilda, and 2409 to Hawthorn, making a total of 25,943 passengers. The return of passenger traffic at the Melbourne station, on the Victorian Railways, on Saturday, 30th December, was as follows:—Main line, 911; Geelong and Ballarat line, 1026; North-Eastern line, 6941; Williamsstown line, 683; Castlemaine and Dunolly line, 1044; Ballarat and Maryborough line, 110. Total, 3537.

Cremation is to be suspended; and instead of destroying a corpse by fire, as the ancients did, or making gass of the same, as had been suggested, an inventor of Grenoble, France, proposes the opposite method, and preserves them for ever. "At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into liquid invented by him, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build a house with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors." Another application of this process has been suggested, namely, to have the petrified corpse nickel-plated, or electroplated with bronze, and, if a statue of an individual is desired, to place the corpse on a proper pedestal, so as to fulfil the function of being the statue of the party deceased.

The Gum Leaf Cure. EUCALYPTI ESSENCE.

LET THE PUBLIC take notice of a few facts put forward for their information in this intimation. They may be worth their study, and repay persons in enlightening them upon a subject of practical utility. THE HISTORY OF THE OIL'S DISCOVERY. The Australian anti-fever tree—that is, the blue-gum, or "Eucalyptus globulus"—has now spread its fame throughout the world; but there are many who do not properly estimate its splendid qualities. It has been estimated that the Australian blue gums, which stud the face of the colony, contain about 500 million gallons of pure volatile oil, that is the mortal foe of fevers and ague. Every day in the year, the forests of the colony are giving out and exhaling in the form of vapor an aromatic fragrance to our breezes, and a health giving essence to our people. The fact is now recognized by all scientists in the world. ITS CLAIM AS A CURATIVE. It has now become the fashion with the inventors or discoverers of remedial agent to claim something little short of infallibility and universality of cure for their respective agents. Messrs. Sander and Son do nothing of the sort. They have confidence that their essence possesses many virtues; but the full extent of these they do not know. They are now collecting data, and they are most careful and searching in performing this. It is quite sure, then, that their eucalypti essence can fairly assert itself to be a grand panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to. In Scarlet, Typhoid, or any case of Fever, nothing will protect better against contagion than a few drops of the essence, poured in the palm of the hand (and rubbed in, in order to liberate the vapor), or sprinkled over the clothes. The perfume will be noticed for a great length of time. For Children attending Schools the same mode may be adopted. In cases of Sickness, a few drops poured in a saucer, and put in the room, being an ethereal essence, evaporate and fill the room with purifying vapor. Are you obliged to travel? A few drops occasionally rubbed on the body, will protect against any contagion you may be exposed to, in coming in direct contact with sick persons, or in sleeping in the same room with, or in beds occupied previously by sick persons. All Hotelkeepers will do well to sprinkle, from time to time in drawers, where linens are kept, a few drops of the pure essential essence. It induces no spots whatever, as every particle of it evaporates, and nothing remains. In short, where a Disinfectant is needed, the pure essential eucalypti essence ought to be the one you have recourse to, and no family ought to be without it. For all Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scaldings, Ulcers, and Cancerous Wounds, a piece of linen wrapped round the suffering part, and moistened with a few drops of the eucalypti essence, will stop all pains, and effect a speedy cure. In cases where a piece of linen cannot be applied to the moistening of the suffering part with the pure essence will do as well. In Cases of Colds, moisten the nostrils with a few drops and inhale the vapor, and you will find immediate relief, and entire riddance of the ailment. In all Cases where the Lungs may be affected, the above mentioned process continually repeated will be the best that can be advised. In Cases of Rheumatism, a mixture of one part of the pure essential eucalypti essence with three parts of spirits of wine, well rubbed into the suffering part, has acted better than any other remedy.

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SAUNDERS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, SANDHURST.

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 remedial Phosphodyne (Ozone 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.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning gray 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 color, 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.

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 the taste, and 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, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

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, Bronchitis, 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 mottels, 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 strengthening 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 tranquillizing 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, 1877.

Table showing departure and arrival times for English Mails in 1877. Includes columns for 'Due at Melbourne' and 'Leaves Melbourne' with specific dates and times.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS. TIME TABLE.

Table showing Victorian Railway time tables for routes between Melbourne and Stawell, Melbourne and Ararat, and Melbourne and Geelong, listing departure and arrival times.

SEAFORTH POST OFFICE. TIME TABLE, 1877.

Table showing Seaforth Post Office time tables for various destinations including Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Traralgon, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Main Lead, Sailer's Gully, Stockyard Hill, Ararat, Bunaber, Eurambeen, and Shirley.

Debilited Constitutions—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 tonic to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means had proved unsuccessful.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:— Ague, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Swelling of the Face, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary Symptoms, Female Irregularities, The Jaundice, Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Indigestion, Wounds from whatever cause, &c. &c. Liver Complaints, Lunacy, 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 and penetrates to the source hevil, and drives it from the system.

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutory 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, thereby speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

The Ointment is as sure a remedy for the 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. Where the Ointment has been 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.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, (The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

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.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

Dr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—P.O. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies. Dr. L. L. SMITH, 183 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.



COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was not much forward on Wednesday, and the market was not altered to any appreciable extent.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

No transactions of any importance took place last week. Enquiries for flour are very limited, and this market is growing weaker.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSESS. HERBURN AND LEONARD REPORT.—Fat Cattle.—22 head for Messrs J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's, bullocks to £15 15s.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSESS. HUCKLAND AND BURNETT REPORT.—Fat Cattle.—There was a full supply (218 head), ranging in quality from inferior to prime.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSESS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT.—Sheepskins.—We held our first sale after the holidays on Wednesday, when we offered 10,000 skins.

GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

MESSESS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT.—We held our ninth sale of the season and the first of the New Year on Tuesday, when we submitted a catalogue of 937 bales.

The gold returns from the various mining districts of the colony of Victoria for the year 1876, have just been compiled by the officers of the Mining Department, and the result, it is to be regretted, shows a very serious diminution in the yield, mainly from the alluvial workings.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

- Agnew A., Allison Miss.
Boyle Miss, Brown E. G., Bell Mrs., Boyd L., Blackmore P.
Chippendale Mr.
Fox J., Fisher C.
Gately W.

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

A meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Monday evening at the Camp Hotel. Present—Captain Humphreys (in the chair), and Lieutenant Tompkins, Hose Officer Prentice, Apparatus Officer Minto, Secretary Stuart, and five members of the brigade.

We wish to point out to those desirous of becoming members of the Art Union of Victoria, that they can do so by applying to Mr. H. P. Henningens, the agent for Beaufort.

The experiment of running carriages on the Victorian railways with unlocked doors (says the "Telegraph") will be commenced on Monday morning on the Williamstown line, when it will be necessary for passengers to exercise some caution in order to avoid accident.

News received by the Californian mail confirms the statement made some weeks ago in the columns of the "Age," to the effect that Mr. C. E. Jones, whom Ministers of Railways in Victoria, is still alive, and to all appearances, flourishing.

Parliament will be dissolved about the end of March, and the general election will take place in April. All the elections will take place on the same day.

Five of the eight representatives of the Ballarat Fire Brigade at the Dunedin Fire brigade demonstration, held on Boxing Day, returned to Ballarat on Wednesday night by the last train.

Major Couchman has, we understand (says the "Age"), been appointed to the position of Secretary of the Mining Department, the duties of which he has been discharging since the resignation of his predecessor, Mr. R. Brough Smyth.

A very serious accident occurred to Mr. Robert Walker, M.L.A., at his residence, near Amphitheatre, on Monday evening. The "Avoca Mail" states that Mr. Walker had put a saddle for the first time on a powerful young horse and Miss Walker mounted.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute will be held on Wednesday evening next in the reading-room, at eight o'clock p.m., for the election of president and committee.

The following inventory has filed his schedule at Ballarat—Thomas Kennly, Beaufort contractor. Causes of insolvency—Losses in business, in mining, and in contracts with Riponshire Council. Liabilities, £292 13s. 4d.; assets, £84 14s.; deficiency, £208 4s. 4d.—H. Levinson, assignee.

A telegraph office has been opened for general business at Forrester. William Henry Williams, printer, pleaded guilty at the District Court, Melbourne, on Tuesday, to four charges of publishing a weekly sheet called the "Melbourne Clipper" (its name being slightly altered on each occasion) without having first entered into such recognizance, with two sureties, as is required by the Printers and Newspaper Registration Statute, 1874.

A curious case was heard at the Waikato Police Court, in which the plaintiff sought to recover £20 for services performed. The services so performed (says the local journal) amounted to the successful negotiation of a rise in the price of beef between two butchers who were not on the best of terms, and who through a too great preponderance of pride prevented either from proposing that which both were longing for, were simply robbing themselves by selling beef at 3d. and 3 1/2d. per lb.

The extent of the holding of the following person has been amended—Charles White, parish of Raglan, 100a; amended extent, 95a. 3r. 12p.

The following reports and correspondence were read and received.—From the Secretary, reporting that for the current half-year the registration book shows a revenue of £148 7s. 4d., of which only £28 15s. 2d. had as yet been received.

From the Herdsman, reporting the number of stock assessed to date; also, that during the past month he had been busy cutting chistles, and further, that 49,478 sheep had travelled over the common during the month.

From the Office of Lands and Survey, forwarding, as promised, an amended form of application for an extension of the common.

From Mrs. Maibecker applying for remission of commutation fees on the ground of inability to pay same.

It was decided that the Thistle Inspector's notice be handed to the Herdsman with instructions to attend thereto.

It was resolved that the notice be given that depasture fees must be paid by the end of the current month, or proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

The following accounts were passed for payment—Herdsman's salary, £12 10s.; Secretary's salary, £2; Harris and Troy, £1 13s. 7d.; J. Owen, 13s. 6d.; W. Johnston, 10s.

OBITER DICTUM.

"What the eye does not see the heart does not grieve for," is an old aphorism that must be singularly true of those who, just now, are lubricating their eight o'clock roll with the oleaginous rubbish collected from the Thames mud, under the impression of its being genuine butter.

A correspondent of the "Ballarat Courier" writes—"The people of Buninyong are not in love with ritualism. On Tuesday a reverend gentleman from a neighboring town, as announced on the previous Sunday, attempted to officiate at the communion service at Trinity Church, previous to the consecration of the Buninyong Cemetery by Bishop Thornton. The trustees and church warden, however, not being in favor of the reverend gentleman's alleged high churchism, locked the church door and refused the reverend gentleman admission." The latter gentleman, having obtained a loaf of bread from a baker, formed himself into a picnic party, and made the ascent of Mount Buninyong.

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one who has not read "The Vagabond Papers" from the columns of the "Argus," but who wishes to be informed on the subject of the abuses that we live surrounded by, should purchase this last edition of this celebrated writer's works.

The "Ballarat Courier" informs us that, before the last session of Parliament closed, an order was given at the Government work shops in Williamstown to get ready forges and all machinery required for establishing a fitting and repairing shop at Ballarat; but that since then the order has been countermanded, and the instructions now are that the establishment shall be opened at Ararat. This, it may be expected, will be received as good news by the people of Ararat, and, further it seems a step in the right direction, as, when the line to Hamilton is finished, and likewise the line to Avoca, which will connect that portion of the colony with the sea board, via the Hamilton line to Portland; and which line, sooner or later, must certainly be constructed, Ararat will then become a great railway centre; and such workshops will become a necessity.

That religion has been the source of more quarreling and bad feeling than all other sources put together, is an aphorism, the oft-repeating of which, has caused it to be received as a well established fact. The columns of the "Argus" for some time past, have borne testimony to the truth of this. First we have the long spun out Ewing scandal, in which it may be seen that gentleman's up-go, good reverend brethren have been doing their best, by raking up the events of his life of some twelve or fourteen years ago, to deprive him of his bread and butter; apparently unmindful of the fact that if they were "furred with the same brush" they would, perhaps, make a worse show than their victim himself. And now we have the Hospital row; commencing with Archbishop Goold charging the matron of the institution with discharging attendants wholly on the score of their being Roman Catholics. This charge a committee of inquiry has declared to be totally unfounded. The row is then continued by a Protestant lady, who declares that Catholic patients are ordered by the priests not to receive her bouquets of flowers. This charge is denied, showing, evidently, that there is gross lying somewhere; and so the matter stands up to the time of writing. For myself, I am happy to say I care not for any one established creed or another.

I have a creed of my own that perfectly satisfies me, more especially as this hospital kick-up amongst many others of a similar sort, so completely satisfies me that these Protestants, Catholics, and other so-called religious sects, do hate each other most contumeliously, and I don't care about being mixed up in the crowd.

The "Ararat Advertiser," through a correspondent, relates how a picnic party in the neighborhood of the Grampian Range was disturbed in their enjoyment by the unwelcome presence of a black snake. The correspondent goes on to state—"Around the place the birds known as laughing jacks were answering each other, and adding in no small degree to the merriment of the party, but as soon as the reptile made its appearance, silence at once reigned amongst the feathered observers. The gentlemen, in the confusion which ensued had given the snake a very considerable start, and the chances were that it would have escaped altogether had not the birds 'taken up the running.' There was a confused flutter amongst the branches of one of the trees, the cries and calls of the jacks were completely changing, and it was not long till three or four were seen swooping to the ground at a spot, where a confusion and flapping of wings were noticed for a short space. Immediately afterwards one of the birds soared aloft with the snake in its beak, followed by a number of others. When they got away a considerable distance the snake was seen to fall, with all the birds swooping after it. Towards evening, and before the party left the spot, the trees were again busy with the birds, evidently making merry over the episode." The foregoing is simply one more instance corroborating the oft repeated assertion that the laughing jack is the most inveterate and determined destroyer of snakes the colony possesses; and goes to show that the shooting of this bird should be made penal by legal enactment. Under a proper system this bird in years to come might be brought to be regarded even as carrion birds are regarded in the East.

Before closing this paper I have another rather interesting item in reference to song birds, that may prove welcome to those who regard their acclimatization as something desirable. Last week the delightful notes of the skylark were heard about a mile from the Kiara post office. The little feathered beauty kept up his song for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; during which time he was hovering about overhead in a manner peculiar to the bird. Doubts have often been expressed as to whether any of the skylarks that have been liberated in this colony are yet breeding, or even alive. In the present case an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, all unite in bearing testimony of the reality of his presence amongst us. Is more evidence than that needed? Of course not. By the way, that puts me in mind of an anecdote in reference to skylarks in this country. I was very intimate some few years since with a gentleman who edited one of the up-country journals. On one occasion he was called upon by an individual who informed him, as an item of news, that he had heard a skylark singing. The welcome news was inserted in the next issue of the journal; but a correspondent immediately wrote expressing grave doubts of the good news being true. This I suppose rather filled my friend's first informant, as he called at the office the following day with a dead skylark in his hand; remarking with the utmost coolness, that he had shot the bird, as he had thought that the editor of the journal would like to have the matter cleared up. My friend was a man who sometimes gave way to strong language; nay, he was "shaped" in such a fashion as to give forcible effect to his words. His language and gestures in the present instance, were such as induced the shooter of skylarks to vanish from his office at a pace infinitely swifter than he entered it.

LEXTON.—Impounded at Lexton by J. Robertson, 21st December, 1876.—Brown cow, quarter out of calf, HC off rump, LT off back; yellow and white heifer, like W off back and rump. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 19th January, 1876.—John Daly, poundkeeper.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

RAGLAN RACES.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—In respect to the Raglan races your Main Lead correspondent omitted to mention that they were got up solely by Mr. George Prince, of the Raglan hotel, and that they were the eleventh annual races successfully carried out by him. By inserting this you will greatly oblige.

AN OLD RAGLANITE. Raglan, 10th January, 1877.

NEW YEAR, 1877.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

Sir,—At the beginning of a new year it seems almost natural not only to think over the events that have occurred during the past, but also to contemplate the prospects of the future; and I think that in every point of view—both socially and politically—all who have made Australia their home have great reason to be thankful—the ruler as well as the ruled. Every parent in this great southern land may be happy in congratulating themselves on the important fact that their adopted country is governed by a class of men who have raised it to the proud position of being foremost in the advanced van of modern literature. To this cause is mainly due the mutual confidence which binds Australian society in the bonds of peace. Here I cannot help drawing a comparison between the aspect of social life presented to a stranger in Melbourne and any large Continental city in Europe. In the former you are struck with the absence of any martial music, accompanying a large armed force to church, or in aid of the latter stern necessity of a regular army is apparent. It remains to see whether the dark gloomy clouds which loom in the Eastern horizon will ever have the effect of altering this peaceful condition of our sunny clime. We cannot, of course, close our eyes to the fact that even here in our golden cities crime and wretchedness go hand in hand; but we have not on record, since the creation of the world, the account of any large city free from evil, and at no time were the poor little outcasts of society more cared for. They are now being sought out by a parent's tender care. If it was considered an inestimable blessing—nearly two thousand years ago—that to the poor of Palestine the gospel was preached, it is surely no less a blessing to-day that to the poor of Australia education is freely given; and since this is a great national blessing, in which all may partake, it may not be deemed amiss to say a few words on this all important subject.

It has been said that knowledge is power. Deprived of knowledge man becomes simply savage; while its possession is calculated not only to enoble his moral being, but also to improve and elevate his social position. Among all the great forces of Nature, none can be compared with the power of knowledge. Men and angels bow before its sway. All created intellect acknowledge the insupportable nature of that power, which bends and binds all Nature to its will. Every intelligent mind must feel that in some way when contemplating the character of that wonderful knowledge which has combined the forces of elementary properties, as we find them even on our own globe. Here also we find dangerous destructive fluids securely guarded by being contained in solidified bodies, from which they cannot escape under ordinary conditions. All Nature is thus subdued; were it otherwise, organised life could not dwell in the presence of elementary destruction; for no one can close their eyes to the fact that the beauties of Nature are marred by its terrible deformities. The lion preys on the lamb, the vulture on the dove, and man too often on his fellows. These facts are no mere suggestions of the existence of dualistic forces in Nature. There is an apparent antagonism presented to the mind wherever it turns. We behold in the whole mechanism of Nature an elaborate design in the means which have been employed for the purpose of counteracting the destructive tendencies of natural forces. The poisonous properties existing in the atmosphere in a fluid condition, are only prevented from causing universal death by the counteracting forces on properties which subdues them. Plants and animals alike are endowed with a peculiar organism which enables them to reject and receive, and to receive that only which is beneficial to their existence in a healthy condition. Geological research shows plainly that a very low and terrible state of existence has been subdued through many changing eras. The present generation of our earth is resting on the wreck of a pre-existence; after that former existence was broken up mountains were tumbled about like playthings; the whole face of the earth was torn and rent asunder; man and beast fled for refuge into one common cave. Man feared not the lion then, and the wolf forget his prey; but when this elementary strife had ceased, knowledge, the knowledge of the Most High God once more clothed the earth with peace and verdure, and raised man also to a high moral and social position; and in order to enable him not only to enjoy, but also to perform the duties of his exalted position, it was necessary that his immortal mind should be instructed in knowledge, and just as necessary as was the knowledge of good, equally necessary was the knowledge of evil, as evil still retained its influence in this new creation; but the possibility of overcoming moral evil with good was clearly pointed out. This knowledge man in himself did not, and does not now possess. It must, therefore, have been imparted, and if imparted, it must have been acquired. Ignorance is due to this very fact—to the fact that man is naturally ignorant. He possesses natural instincts in common with all other animals, and as these natural instincts are just as aggressive and offensive in man as in beasts, hence the necessity of acquiring that knowledge which can alone subdue the natural tendency of his inherent instincts. The child will not inherit the parent's literature. It matters not how highly educated the father may be, the son will not inherit the learning which the parent has acquired, but must himself be equally instructed, even in the language which the father speaks. The facts of our existence are not abstract theories, but stern realities, from which we cannot free ourselves, and with these realities we have to contend. These realities are composed of many distinct

materials; both man's moral and social position are regulated by a knowledge of them, and by a proper use of this knowledge, which has been placed at his disposal...

middle path alone is safe. In this path we should see that if one man abused his food and killed himself with gluttony, that is no argument; that other men should run into the opposite extreme, and eat nothing at all...

EDUCATION.

Compounding a Felony. Rarely has a judge laid down the law applicable to the case before him with observation the "Law Times" more confidence and positiveness than did the chief judge...

persons charged with Fenianism at Hokitika it was marked five hundred guineas. He was always looked upon as the "father of the bar" of this colony...

THE ITALIAN 100-TON GUN.

Referring to the successful experiments at Spezia, with the above gun, the "Engineer" observes: "It appears that while with steel plates the absolute penetration of the shot is prevented, a large section of the side of such a ship as the Duilio would be broken up; whereas, with iron plates the shot would get in board with a very considerable remaining velocity..."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Disorder of the Liver.—No fact in medical knowledge is better established than that the chief source of all morbid states, whether of body or mind, is a deranged state of digestion, usually originating in the liver.

Beaufort State School.

THE PUPILS of this school will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 16th JANUARY 1877.

Beaufort, &c., United Common.

NOTICE.—All FRES-dine for the deplastering of STOCK on the common, must be PAID by the 31st inst, or legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery.

Wanted.

TENDERS for 80 chains of POST and THREE RAIL FENCE. Apply sharp at the Victoria Hotel, Beaufort, where specifications can be seen.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of subscribers will be held in the Reading Room, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17th, at 8 p.m., for the election of President and Committee.

To Fencers.

TENDERS are invited on JANUARY 16th, for 200 chains of POST, RAIL, and WIRE FENCE, and providing portion of the material.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others. THE Plant and Machines for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Prices also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph BARRER.

Government Advertisements.

Victorian Railways.

TR E S P A S S I N G. NOTICE is hereby given, that officers have been specially appointed to PROSECUTE all PERSONS TR E S P A S S I N G on the Victorian Railways...

Forage.

TENDERS will be received at the Pay Office, Treasury, Melbourne, until Ten O'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th February next, for the SUPPLY of FORAGE, at Police Stations, from 1st March, 1877, to 31st February, 1878.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Copy of the "GENERAL LIST of Names Objected to upon the GENERAL LIST A.D. 1877..."

Schedule II.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON and HAMPDEN. List of Names Objected to upon the GENERAL LIST A.D. 1877.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Occupation, and Qualification. Lists names like THOMSON, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS, THOMAS.

To Meet the Times.

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

Messrs. GRAY & GRITTON.

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS, 14, BALMAIN STREET, BEAUFORT.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT, HAVLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

SELLING-OFF.

FURNITURE, &c., &c. FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, Opposite the State School, and 4 doors from Gunn's corner, Beaufort.

PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING.

Estimates for General Repairs. Experienced Workmen Sent to all parts of the Colony.

European Merchandise.

An English Firm of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world and entering in consignments of every description of Goods, in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods, will execute Orders with care and dispatch...

SECOND CONSIGNMENT THIS SUMMER OF FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS. WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have just opened—and have now ready for inspection—a magnificent assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, bought expressly for the present season.

Their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT never was so well represented; all the new shapes in Hats will be found from 9d. each, up to the best qualities.

A large and varied collection of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas presents, have just been opened.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO., NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

BENJAMIN MOORE, 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.

BEAUFORT HOUSE. DRAPERY, BOOTS, GROCERIES WINES, SPIRITS, CROCKERY, &c. CHRISTMAS GOODS.

MRS. GUNN BEGS to call special attention to the beautiful assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas presents, which she is now showing.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

J. S. BROOKS, BOOT & SHOEMAKER, HAVLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

W. E. NICKOLS, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agent, HAVLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed.

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

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

OFFICE DAY AT BEAUFORT—MONDAYS & TUESDAYS only by appointment. Agents in all the principal towns in the Colonies.

BROADBENT BROS. & CO FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

SLATES. BEST LANGOR SLATES ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN. United Capital, £2,200,000. FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCES accepted at Lowest Current Rates.

J. & J. McDONALD, SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS, Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

Head Office—Market-street, Melbourne. Agent—W. E. NICKOLS, Secretary.

MARK BARNES, BUILDER, BEAUFORT.

THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limited) incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875. Capital £300,000 Sterling.

X. GASSER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation's Premises.—Lyford Street, BEAUFORT. R. F. HULSON, Esq., M.D., Chairman. R. B. GIBBS, Esq., J.P. William Cameron, Esq., J.P. Anderson, Esq., J.P. J. P. Fenning, Esq. MANAGER J. J. JONES. ASSISTANT MANAGER GEORGE PERRY, Esq.—J. B. McQuate, Esq. VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, HAVLOCK STREET.

Wool & Grain Season 1876 & 77.

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

Everingham, Greenfield & Co. WOOL & GRAIN BROKERS, STOCK & ESTATE AGENTS, AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

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 had on application to the local valuer, or at the head office.

MADE ADVANCES on Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce consigned to them for SALE, or for Shipment to their London Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling.

Wools re-packed and classified, if desired. Woolpacks, Fencing Wire, and Station Supplies on Sale, at lowest current rates.

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1875," as having secured assets in Victoria.

Regular Sales of Wool and Produce will be held at our Warehouses during the season. Williams, McCulloch and Co., Penmanship, Hunt, and Co., and Broadbent and Co. will consign Wool, Grain, &c., to our firm from all stations on the lines of railway.

Directors: W. K. Thomson, Esq., J. P., Chairman. H. J. Langdon, Esq., J. P. W. W. Condie, 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, Melbourne.

Grateful—Comforting. EPPS'S COCOA, BREAKFAST.

On Sale AT JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD, CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOEY STREETS.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

American shelling boards. Do lumber do. Cedar table legs, all sizes. 6 x 4 do do lining. 6 x 2 do do flooring. American and Hatfield deals, all sizes. 4 cut pine weatherboards. 6 do do. American clear pine. 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., cedar, wide and narrow boards. Cedar table legs, all sizes. French casements, doors, sashes. Mouldings, architraves, skirting. Broad palings and shingles. A stock of all sizes of hardware always on hand also. GEE LONG LINE. NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

Experience 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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

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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.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (tins for abroad), labelled: JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48 Threemile street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works: Easton Road and Coopers Town, London.

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DISCOVERY OF COAL AT SKIPTON.

A few days ago we alluded to a discovery of coal (the "Courier") that had been made in the bed of the Emu Creek, about a mile from Skipton. Further explorations have shown the discovery to be apparently of great value.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

The Bishop of Melbourne, the Right Rev. Dr. Moorhouse, arrived by the mail steamer Bangalore on Sunday (says the "Argus"), but in consequence of the early hour at which she reached the bay, there was no formal reception by the clergy and laity of the diocese, as was originally proposed.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

On the 22nd, Mr. John Bright, at the close of a lecture on international arbitration, given at Llandudno, addressed the audience at great length on the disastrous effects produced upon this country by war.

Speaking at the Mansion-house dinner on the 9th, the Earl of Beaconsfield, said that in the event of war, England was not a country that would have to consider whether she could enter upon a second or third campaign.

Great activity prevails in the Royal Arsenal, and several powerful men-of-war, in addition to those already commissioned, are being got ready for sea.

In consequence of the successful trial of the 100-ton gun at Spezia, made by Sir William Armstrong for the Italian Government, the Admiralty purpose having a 200-ton gun constructed. It will be fifty feet in length, with a bore of forty-four feet, and diameter of twenty-one inches.

Speaking at the annual dinner at the Portsmouth Sailors Home, this week, Admiral Elliot said that if England were brought into antagonism with any foreign nation to-morrow, he was convinced that the superiority of our seamen and officers over those of other nations would be proved to be as great as ever it was in the days of yore.

In the event of a British force being sent to occupy Constantinople and the lines across the Peninsula between Yedikoi and Bajuk Tchekonedche, about sixteen miles from the capital, and extending from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, it is understood that Lord Napier, of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, will have the chief command, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and General Lyons have divisions.

When distributing at Manchester on the 22nd the prizes to the successful students in Oxford and Cambridge examinations, the Archbishop of York commented strongly upon the resistance made at every attempt to introduce physical science into public schools, and deprecated Greek and Latin being made the staple of education.

Some excitement has been caused by a statement that a young English lady under age, entitled to considerable property, is detained against her will in a Parisian convent by direction of her stepmother. Lord Lyons has taken up the matter.

A horrible murder of a young woman has occurred in Paris, the body being found floating in the Seine. It has created great sensation. Thousands visited the morgue, and the police had to form the people in a line. The body has not been identified.

Stringent measures are about to be adopted by General Chanzy, Governor of Algeria, to check the incendiarism of the forests, which is very prevalent lately.

A lawsuit at Turnhout, in Flanders, has caused great scandal among the Ultramarine party. During the trial it was discovered that certain documents produced to defeat the claim of a Mr. Dam to certain property in the hands of the Capucian monks were forged concocted by some of the superiors of the latter.

Cardinal Simoani is appointed successor to Cardinal Antonelli. The latter is said to have left property worth 30,000,000 francs.

A terrible crime has been committed at Vienna. A postman was murdered by a man to whom he had just delivered a registered letter. He was then robbed of money contained in the letter, to the amount of 13,000 florins. The registered letter was a plant. The murderer, an Italian, has been arrested.

The Russian police profess to have discovered a political plot in Poland. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Lyttoniense, in Volynin, has been arrested, and several priests.

The Chinese troops are advancing in the west, in the direction of Yakob Beg's forces. Mr. Goshon has successfully negotiated with the Khedive respecting the financial condition of Egypt.

Commander Cheyne, R.N., an old Arctic sailor, has stated in a lecture at Tunbridge Wells that he is prepared to proceed to the farthest extremity north possible by vessel, and then by ballooning he would surmount the ice difficulty.

The Durham Miners' Association and the district coal mine owners have jointly appointed a judge, with a salary of £300 a year, to sit as an independent person to hear evidence upon disputes between employers and employed.

Mr. Read, M.P., speaking at the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture on the 11th, said crop-growing in England did not pay, and that the cultivation of wheat this year had been a dead loss to farmers. He recommended paying for harvesting by the acre, and commencing earlier, so as to utilize favorable weather to prepare for autumn.

A further extension of the Metropolitan Railway from Bishopsgate to Aldgate has been opened for traffic.

Foot and mouth disease, which had nearly been stamped out from the herds of cattle in Surrey, has again broken out within the last few days amongst dairy stock.

A charge of murder, which has caused much excitement, is being heard at Bow-street before Mr. Vaughan. The accused, a M. Henri de Tourville, a Frenchman naturalized in England a barrister by profession, is charged with murdering his wife, an English lady, in Tyrol, by throwing her over a precipice near the Stelvio Pass. The Austrian authorities have demanded his extradition. By his wife's death, the accused became entitled to property worth about £30,000.

He had been previously married to another English lady, who died five years ago, leaving one boy and property worth £40,000, of M. de Tourville receives the interest. His first wife's mother was shot under circumstances that caused suspicion to attach him, but a coroner's inquest decided the death was accidental, though de Tourville was blamed for incautious use of firearms. In the defence it is being argued that apart from the question of guilt he being an English subject cannot be surrendered to a foreign power.

A soldier named Jerrold has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for stealing a watch from the Rev. John Walter Robinson, an Irish clergyman. The soldier preferred a criminal charge against the clergyman, who was tried and acquitted. A similar charge by another person against Mr. Robinson also resulted in his acquittal, but on his being discharged he was reapprehended under a Nottingham warrant for an illegal similar offence there.

Dr. Slade, the medium, has been sentenced at Bow-street to three months' imprisonment but has appealed. Dr. Monk, another medium, has been similarly dealt with by the Huddersfield Bench, and has also appealed. A third medium is under remand.

The following we extract from the "Ararat Advertiser," it was reported in Ararat on Saturday evening that a rail was found placed on the railway line, between Ararat and Hamilton and near the points at Maroona. The circumstance was spoken of in a way that led to the suspicion that the obstruction had been placed there wilfully.—It is not often that travellers in this neighborhood are favored with a sight of desert mirage, but this phenomenon was witnessed on two occasions on Sunday last, on the plains in the neighborhood of Tatayoon, and to the south of Mr. Sutherland's residence.

On cricket, the "Hamilton Spectator" says:—"It may be mentioned that Shaw, the great bowler, says Allan would do well in England, as they have not a bowler there with his peculiar puzzling delivery. The Englishmen also assert that Morey, of Ballarat, is as good a bowler as any in the colony; a statement we can fully believe, for even when a lad at the Geelong Grammar School, Morey used to 'stick up' the best batsmen who either resided in Geelong or came down there to play. With respect to Midwinter, they would like to see him 'shape' in England, and it is on the cards that the gigantic butcher boy of Sandhurst may yet be converted into a full-blown English professional.

The Gum Leaf Cure.

EUCALYPTI ESSENCE.

LET THE PUBLIC take notice of a few facts put forward for their information in this limitation. They may be worth their study; and repay persons in enlightening them upon a subject of practical utility.

THE HISTORY OF THE OIL'S DISCOVERY. The Australian anti-fever tree—that is, the blue-gum, or Eucalyptus globulus—has now spread its name throughout the world; but there are many who do not properly estimate its splendid qualities. It has been estimated that the Australian blue gums, which 'stud' the face of the colony, contain about 500 million gallons of pure volatile oil, that is the mortal foe of fevers and ague.

In Scarlet, Typhoid, or any case of Fever, nothing will protect better against contagion than a few drops of the essence, poured in the palm of the hand (and rubbed in, in order to liberate the vapors), or sprinkled over the clothes. The perfume will be noticed for a great length of time.

In cases of Sickness, a few drops poured in a saucer, and put in the room will bring an ethereal essence evaporate and fill the room with purifying vapor.

For Children attending Schools the same mode may be adopted. The essence possesses many virtues; but the full extent of these they do not know yet. They are now collecting data, and they are most careful and searching in performing this. It is quite sure, then, that their eucalypti essence can fairly assert itself to be a grand panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

In short, where a Disinfectant is needed, the pure essential eucalypti essence ought to be the one you have recourse to, and no family ought to be without it.

For all Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scaldings, Ulcers, and Cancerous Wounds, a piece of linen wrapped round the suffering part, and moistened with a few drops of the eucalypti essence, will stop all pains, and effect a speedy cure.

In Cases of Rheumatism, a mixture of one part of the pure essential eucalypti essence with three parts of spirits of wine, well rubbed into the suffering part, has acted better than any other remedy.

In all Cases of Inflammation of the eye, apply the pure essence to the outside of the eye-lids. Headache and Rheumatic Pains in the Head are positively removed and cured by rubbing the essence on the affected parts.

For many Cases of Severe Bruises the essence has proved the best remedy.

Inwardly Used, take three or four drops in half a tumbler of water. The essence effects a most surprising change of the whole constitution, correcting indigestion, and creating a healthy appetite.

No other essence is genuine, except that in the vials, bearing on the labels our signature and trade mark.

SANDERS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, SANDHURST. Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility of Spirit and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Brains, Indigestion, Pains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Want of Power, &c., whose cause admit of a permanent cure, by the new remedy Phosphodyne (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.

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES. English Mails, 1877. Due at Melbourne— January 9, February 6, March 6, April 3, May 1, May 29, June 26, July 24, August 21, September 18, October 16, November 13, December 11.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, 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.

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.

Wholesale Agent: W F O R D AND CO 67 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1877.

Table with columns for 'Due at Melbourne' and 'Leaves Melbourne' with dates from January to December.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS. TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for 'FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL' and 'FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE' listing stations and times.

Table with columns for 'FARES' listing fares for various classes of service between Melbourne and Stawell.

Beaufort Post Office. TIME TABLE, 1877.

Table with columns for 'Post Town', 'Mails arrive at Beaufort', and 'Mails leave at Beaufort' listing local routes.

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Bunyip, and Traralgon are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Shirley, and Eurumbidgee are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

COLONIAL LITERATURE. The "AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL" PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TALPES 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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, there is no medicine which operates so liberally as these famous Pills. They soothe the irritable nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system.

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

- List of ailments cured by Holloway's Pills: Ague, Rheumatism, Bilious Complaints, Bleaches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Debility, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, etc.

Holloway's Ointment.

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.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colony, has written in the following terms:

"Is there no hope? The sick man said; The silent doctor shook his head." "Egrote, dum, animus, est, spes est."

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 columns, those excesses which we have indulged in ("hot youth") tell upon us with fearful interest.

Dr. L. L. SMITH is the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colony. He writes in the following terms: "I have tried many remedies, but have found no relief."

Dr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—Dr. L. L. SMITH, 122 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.





COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The market still remains quiet. The prices quoted are:—Wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.1d.; barley, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 0d.; ...

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat is not coming in in any quantity, most of the business in the market for the ...

DALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—103 bullocks for Mr. J. G. Ware Koorf-Koorf-Nong, at from 16s. to 17s. 6d., ...

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Suckland and Burnett report:—Fat Cattle.—There was a very large supply of inferior and medium quality cattle, with a ...

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. George Symon and Co. report:—Sheepskins.—There was a numerous attendance of buyers at our sale on Wednesday, ...

Mr. George Lansell, of Sandhurst, will give £1000 to the first mining company, public or private, ...

Mr. G. Basal, formerly a resident of Beaufort, died very suddenly at Ararat on Monday last, ...

It was enacted by the Juries Act that municipal rate rolls should be in the hands of the sheriffs by the 1st January, ...

An accident happened at Mount Cole, near Mr. Tunbridge's Saw Mill, by which a young man named Richard Pierce had his leg broken. ...

Our Main Lead Correspondent writes:—The freewheel trade being at a stand still, a number of centers are out prospecting. ...

The Board of Land and Works have made the following by-law for fixing charges for the carriage of animals and goods on the Victorian railways, to take effect from the 1st February, 1877:—

For a mare, gelding or filly 20s. for a distance not exceeding 40 miles, and 6d. per mile over that distance. Dogs.—One half-penny per mile, chains to be provided.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

- Agnew Mr., Adanthwaite E. Blackmore P., Bygraves J., Brown E. G. Chippendale Wm. Fox John, Fitzpatrick R. Hosking R., Hunter Rev. Irwin Miss. Johnston W. L. Kelly J., Kennedy Mrs. Lang Mrs., Lines P. McLean W., Miller J. Mrs., Miller E. Mrs., M-Leod Mary Mrs. Smith H. Mrs., Saker T., Sutherland W. Topper G. Vance Mrs. Westbrook R. Mrs., White Wm THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, January 19th, 1877.

St. John's Church, Beaufort.

A MEETING of the Trustees, Committee, and Members of St. John's Church, Beaufort, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23rd, at 8 o'clock, in the church, to consider a letter from the Rev. J. E. Herring, as to obtaining the services of a clergyman.

THE Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

We notice that the majority of licensed victuallers throughout the colony have unaccountably combined to strictly comply with the provision of the Licensing Act 1876 in regard to Sunday trading. The licensed victuallers of the Beaufort district have also, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, announced their intention to refuse to supply any person not entitled to receive refreshment by the act. This combined action, no doubt, is taken with the view of causing the public to assist in removing some of the restrictions of the trade.

The aspirants for Mining Board honors are already busy canvassing the district. Messrs. Alex. Cumming and G. Manners, the retiring members, will, we understand, offer themselves for re-election, and Mr. J. W. Browne, formerly a member of the board, will also contest the election, which will take place on Saturday, the 24th proximo.

A meeting of the trustees, committee, and members of St. John's Church will be held in the church, on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., to consider a letter from the Rev. J. E. Herring, in reference to obtaining a clergyman. We would impress upon the minds of all those interested in the church, that this will be the last opportunity that will be afforded for the selection of a minister, and therefore as many as possible should endeavor to attend.

A treat is in store for the inhabitants of Beaufort and the surrounding districts, as the agent for Howarth's original Hibernica, Mr. "Alphabeticum" Williams, announces in our advertising columns that this Irish character and comedy company will give a performance on Saturday, the 27th inst. at the Golden Age Hall. We notice that this company has played five of the most successful seasons ever played by any other company in Australia.

The tributaries of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, are pushing ahead the three eastern drives, and from the present indications anticipate getting wash from two of them in a few days. The main north drive is now in about 530 feet from the shaft, in good working reef. The drive bearing west—the main drive—is in 45 feet, and yielding good cones of gold. From the dirt washed last week they obtained 10 oz. 7 dwt. On Wednesday they again struck a rich wash, and for the two days, Wednesday and Thursday, obtained 20 oz. of gold.

The Got-him-by-the-Wool Company, obtained 8 oz. of gold last week, making, with the previous week's yield, 15 oz. for the fortnight.

The R.M.S. Bangalore will be despatched with the English mails from Melbourne on Thursday the 26th inst. The times appointed for closing at the Beaufort post office are as follows:—Registered letters, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 24th inst., ordinary letters and newspapers at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 24th. Money orders will be issued until 4 p.m. on Wednesday, January 24th. Attention is drawn to the regulations that letters and newspapers for transmission via Brindisi must be so endorsed, and must bear the full rates of postage, viz.—Letters, per half ounce, 8d.; newspapers, not exceeding four ounces, 1d.

The Legislative Assembly electoral list for the Raglan division of the district of Ripon and Hampden were revised and certified by Mr. Graham Webster at the Court House, Beaufort, on Thursday.

Mr. G. Basal, formerly a resident of Beaufort, died very suddenly at Ararat on Monday last, when he was employed as sexton of the cathedral. In the morning he was engaged in felling a tree when he was observed to fall suddenly to the ground in a fit. Medical assistance was at once procured, but proved of no avail, as he shortly afterwards expired. On Wednesday his remains were conveyed by train to Beaufort, when they were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery, a number of the deceased's friends paying the last tribute of respect by following his remains to the grave.

An accident happened at Mount Cole, near Mr. Tunbridge's Saw Mill, by which a young man named Richard Pierce had his leg broken. He was riding on horseback along a cutting through a part of the Mount where Mr. Tunbridge has a tramway in course of construction, when the animal took fright at a black team, which was conveying timber for the making of the tramway, and suddenly started, running against the embankment of the cutting, and causing the injury. A conveyance was at once placed at the disposal of the sufferer by Mr. Tunbridge, who had him conveyed into Beaufort, whence he was removed to the Ararat Hospital. About twelve months since Pierce was under treatment in the same institution for erysipelas in the same leg, when a portion of the bone decayed and had to be removed. He was again admitted into the hospital a few months ago with the same leg broken by a kick from a horse and a portion of the bone was again extracted. When he sustained the breakage on Saturday the leg was bound up in splints, it not having got thoroughly well from the previous accident.

Our Main Lead Correspondent writes:—The freewheel trade being at a stand still, a number of centers are out prospecting. A Chinaman picked up a 5 oz. nugget on the Red Hill Gully on Thursday. The weather still continues dry and sultry, the grass on the ranges is all dried up, and should we not have a change in the weather and a good down pour of rain the cattle depasturing on the common will suffer.

The Geelong and Colac line of Railway will be completed to Birregurra in about six weeks.

The Education Department has taken the preliminary steps for the compilation of school rolls in the various districts, with the view of carrying into effect the compulsory clause of the act. As soon as these rolls, which will give an alphabetical list of the children resident in the school districts between the ages of three and fifteen years, have been prepared, trust officers will be appointed to see that the children attend the schools.

We have received a copy of "The Democrat," a new weekly pictorial sheet, published at Melbourne, put forward to supply the place of the "Melbourne Clipper" which was brought to a climax owing to one of the articles having been drawn. The "Democrat" is a slight improvement on the late "Police Budget," the cuts being more distinct. The literary portion of the Journal is well supplied with sensational matter. The scenes depicted on its frontispiece are:—"A man struck by lightning," "The fall of the boy Holden from the mast-head of the ship Antiope," "The Sandhurst murder," "Throwing a wife down stairs," "A dust storm in Elizabeth street," "Shooting a mad dog," "A Larrikin battle."

A large estate of over 18,000 acres, situated between Ararat and Wickliffe, was sold on Tuesday by Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co., Melbourne, at the rate of £3 11s. 6d. per acre, cash down, or a total of £56,000. Mr. Miller was the purchaser. At the same sale another estate of 2348-acres was sold for £2 18s. 6d. It is known as the Audley Estate, about six miles from Hamilton. Mr. Josiah Austin was the purchaser.

Mr. Charles Torrance, brother of the minister of that name, was drowned in the Yarra on Saturday. It is not known how the accident occurred, as the boat, of which he was the only occupant, was not capsized. The water level at Lake Barrambet is now lower than has been the case for some years at this particular season. The inlet creek feeding it is but a chain of waterholes from near the Creswick road to the "Stone Bridge" at Bo-peep Hill. For some distance below the bridge the bot of the creek can be crossed dryshod, a most unusual circumstance at this time of the year.

A statement of the number of mining accidents during the year 1876, as compared with the two previous years, shows a satisfactory diminution in the number of fatal accidents. Last year there were 55 miners killed and 170 injured, as compared with 83 killed and 217 injured in 1875, and 90 killed and 245 injured in 1874.

The dividends from all mining districts for the week ending the 18th inst. were only £28725, but as £6000 were paid from the Long Tunnel mine, Gippsland, the balance was £22725, better than the previous week, which only amounted to £1801; the total for the year being £105,526.

The "Australian Sketcher" for the current month contains the following engravings:—"The wrecked steamer Otage," "Sydney Heads, from near 'Manly Beach,'" "The new grand stand, Melbourne cricket ground," "The New Year's Day meeting at Randwick," "The Right Rev. James McArthur, Bishop of Melbourne," "Pride of the Hills, the winner of the Champion Stakes," "The Eagle's Nest, Mount Richmond, New Zealand," "Sketches at a watering place," "The pantomimes," "The new lion-house, Royal Park," "Brisbane botanical gardens and government-house." Mr. Henningsen is the local agent, from whom copies may be obtained.

The cricket match at Sydney between fifteen of New South Wales and the All England Eleven terminated on Saturday, after two days' play, in the ignominious defeat of the Englishmen by thirteen wickets. The fifteen made 124 in their first innings, to the 35 of their opponents, and the latter could make but 104 in their second. Sydney led only sixteen to get to win the match, and this they did with the loss of one wicket. None of the best bats of the eleven came off in the second innings, the runs being made most unexpectedly by Shaw and Arncliffe, who got 30 and thirty eight respectively, these being the only two who got into double figures. Shaw's bowling appears to have been remarkably good, as he delivered 81 overs, 57 of which were maidens, for 23 runs and 7 wickets. On Monday a match was commenced between an eleven selected from the fifteen and the English eleven. The Englishmen went in first and scored 271; the Sydney men then went in and were disposed of for 82 runs. After an adjournment the Sydney eleven were again sent to the wickets for their second innings, and when the stumps were drawn six men had been put out for 140. The match therefore resulted in a drawn game. Had the game been played out the Sydney men would have had to score 49 runs in order to save a one innings defeat.

A traffic return on the Victorian railways for the week ending 11th January are £19,004 10s. 9d., as against £20,714 10s. for the corresponding week of last year.

The "Australian News" for January is to hand, and contains the following illustrations:—"Installation of Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne," "St. James's Cathedral," "A box at the pantomime," "His Excellency Mr. Wm. Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., Governor of South Australia," "Irakuni bridge, Japan," "The Otage on shore at Chastland's Mistake, N.Z.," "Pararama river, N.S.W.," "Rescuing crew and passengers of the steamship Georgetown," "Victorian cricketers," "New bridge over the Yarra, at Johnston-street, Collingwood," "The Melbourne bowling club's green." Copies can be obtained from Mr. Henningsen, the local agent.

During the past six months the following numbers of letters, newspapers, and packets were received and posted at the Beaufort post-office:—Letters received:—July, 5031; August, 5475; September, 5565; October, 5309; November, 4945; December, 5341. Papers received:—July, 1790; August, 1785; September, 1886; October, 1793; November, 1823; December, 1621. Packets received:—July, 706; August, 447; September, 477; October, 424; November, 493; December, 497. Letters posted:—July, 6139; August, 5736; September, 6623; October, 5995; November, 5518; December, 5792. Papers posted:—July, 2240; August, 2268; September, 1888; October, 2125; November, 1989; December, 1621. Packets posted:—July, 898; August, 352; September, 333; October, 631; November, 341; December, 497.

An idea of the profits to be made on farming this year (says the "Ararat Advertiser") may be gathered from the fact that some of the farmers in the neighborhood of Warracknabeal paid as high as 15s. per day food included. The custom of getting up "hees" to harvest neighbors' fields is there becoming popular and no wonder when such an exorbitant price is demanded and paid. Chinamen in this district were engaged in the fields at 7s. per day food included. A traveller who arrived in Ararat on Tuesday, on his return from Riverina, says that the average of the crops there which he assisted in getting in, was not more than eleven or twelve bushels to the acre although as much as twenty to twenty-five bushels were expected. He obtained 14s. per day and food, during the whole time of his stay. Without doubt, prices such as these are most probably ruinous to the farming interest. A strange state of things must be obtaining

when a colony in one part is crowded with loafers, and in another the agricultural interest goes to the wall, as much from the excessive wages paid, as from the unfavorable season experienced. It is no wonder we cannot compare with South Australia as a grain producing colony.

The "Ararat Advertiser" says:—A letter from the more northern district, which has been received by a resident in Ararat, states that the scarcity of water is beginning to tell on wild animals of all sorts. Kangaroos, emus, native companions, untamed horses, and small mobs of cattle that seem never to have seen man before, come down from their retreats in the morning and evening to drink at any place where water can be procured. A kangaroo shooter, living in the neighborhood, is making a large pack of kangaroo and wallaby skins, and the few settlers in the neighborhood can have cheap meat if they choose to lie in wait. The squatters have no objection to the wild cattle being shot, as they are useless for station purposes, and eat the grass which should go to the sustenance of sheep. One beast was cleverly shot a couple of days before the writer posted his letter, which weighed 4 cwt., and was what might be called good station beef. Several others also fell to the guns in waiting, but most of them were young, thin and almost wholly devoid of fat. The wild horses are described as being worthless weeds.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Star" says:—"There is no doubt Bishop Moorhouse pressed hard on a very soft place in this pretentious city of Melbourne when he pointed out that the parish church of St. James was an unfitted and misnamed place for the cathedral; and there is a very responsive feeling stirred up among churchmen that contributions will not be lacking. Many however, are anxious that the design and proportions of the edifice should not be started on a parsimonious scale, believing that the difficulty of raising funds for a cathedral suitable for this metropolis of handsome buildings will be less than for a makeshift dwarfed structure; the argument being that hundreds, even thousands, will be forthcoming for a building of architectural beauty and benefiting magnificence. I have a vivid recollection of the beautiful building Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, has restored in St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral of that city; and his first donation being £180,000, and subsequent contributions bringing the amount up to a quarter of a million. That was only one man's gift. Here we have many to aid in the work."

An hortimoago a paragraph appeared in the Hamilton paper, intimating that some deer had been seen in the district, and we ("Ararat Advertiser") stated at the time that they were the axis deer long lost from Longerenon, near Horsham, some years ago. On Wednesday a gentleman informed us that an acquaintance of his, living at Blucher's Plains, related to him having seen a herd of twenty to thirty axis deer near Victoria Valley last week. They were very wild, and there were two or three beautifully antlered animals. A large specimen of coal from Skipton, weighing 9 or 10 pounds, was exhibited at the Collingwood Council on Thursday, 18th inst. It was a fine-looking piece, but seemed very brittle and friable, and is at present being carried on at the scene of the discovery, and they are down about 10 feet on the seam. The Government inspector visited the place on Wednesday.—"Star."

Replying to the Portland correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator," who had informed that paper that only free-trade and abolition of payment of members would do down in Portland, the "Guardian" says:—"Now, from a more accurate knowledge of the constitution, we affirm that, other things being equal, there is a decided majority in this constituency in favor of protection, as against what is falsely denominated free-trade; and, if polled, there would be at least an equal number in this electorate to say that a politician who honestly follows his duty of legislation is cheap at £300 a year."

Although the late Q.C. was not invariably exact in his business transactions (writes "Egles" in the "Australasian") he was generous to a fault. During assize time at Ballarat, many years ago, at the bar dinner, the governor of the gaol sat by Mr. Ireland.

The party had not long been seated when a message came for the former (Mr. F.) A respectable storekeeper had been brought in for incarceration of debt under an order of the then district court. Mr. F., finding no flaw in the warrant of commitment, directed the official to place the prisoner (whom he knew favorably) in the debtor's ward, and to make him as comfortable as circumstances permitted. Upon returning to his place at the dinner table, Mr. Ireland enquired as to what had caused Mr. F.'s temporary absence. Informed of the general facts, he asked, "Is he a decent fellow?" and "How much does he owe?" To the first the reply was "yes," and the second inquiry "£28." "Do you think if I paid for him he would pay me the money back at £1 a week?" "Very probably," said Mr. F. "Then," said Mr. Ireland, "here is the money. Just send one of the waiters over with a note to say the debt is paid, and let the poor fellow get home to his wife and family." And this for a man whom Mr. Ireland had never seen, nor whom he had ever previously heard of.

Sullivan, of New Zealand murders notoriety (says the "Maryborough Standard") is again in the neighborhood of Wedderburn. He follows the occupation of a barber, and rejoices in the cognomen of Tom Jennings.

Thursday's Argus says:—"The statement contained in a recent cable telegram that the Russian Mediterranean squadron had arrived at America, has in the minds of some persons, wanted explanation. For the information of those who reprint from our Californian mail news the following telegram, dated London, 29th November:—An authenticated rumor recently appeared in some of the continental papers that the Russian Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to America. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," under date of 22nd November, says that on Monday, 20th November, Mr. Boker, American Minister to Russia, was suddenly informed that the Czar desired to see him in Tsarskoselo. As it is unusual for diplomatic status below the rank of ambassadors to be admitted to such audience, every imaginable rumor was circulated as to what passed between the Czar and the American Minister. Although the truth has not officially transpired, I believe the Czar's object was simply

to beg Mr. Boker to communicate to President Grant the fact of the departure of the Russian Mediterranean squadron. The squadron has sailed, and although the position of the commander of a naval force ordered to take refuge in foreign ports on the eve of war cannot be enviable, it is difficult to see what else Russia could do, as even the Turkish navy alone is sufficient to dispose of any ships that Russia could bring into action."

At Yarrawonga, on Saturday, the owner of a threshing-machine, named Archibald Brown, who resides at South Wangarratta, had a narrow escape of his life. He had been pitching sheaves from the top of a stack to the machine, and was in the act of sliding down off the stack (says the "North Eastern Ensign"), when he came into contact with a long fork that had been carelessly left standing by the side, and point-upwards. One of the sharp prongs entered his chest, and penetrated completely through his body, the point projecting under his right shoulder blade. The wound was speedily dressed, and we are glad to say that the man seemed shortly afterwards to be doing well.

The "Tarrangower Times" states that Edward Giltrap, the rate collector for Makhonshire, has been committed to take his trial at Castlemaine General Sessions, on 9th February, for embezzling the shire funds to the extent of £372 1s. 4d. The prisoner was admitted to bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

Four master bakers were fined at the Collingwood Police Court on the 12th inst., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. costs each for neglecting to carry the necessary weights in their delivery carts to weigh "plain" loaves, should any customer desire it to be done. The Inspector of Weights and Measures prosecuted, and the bench, whilst inflicting a small fine, recommended the bakers to be careful in future.

The "Guardian" of November 22nd says:—"A very competent authority, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of the French "Economist," reviewing the state of the Russian finances—remarks that almost the entire Imperial revenue of 80 millions sterling in that country is derived from indirect taxation. "The tax on spirituous liquors alone produces one-third of the receipts." Personal taxation scarcely produces one-fourth. A primitive country where production is not elastic, three-fourths nearly of whose budget is represented by indirect taxes and a whole third by a single tax on consumption, must need suffer sensibly by long war. As a "peace budget," that of Russia, he thinks may do well enough, even with its small deficit. But in case of war, what he asks, is to become of its inflated paper circulation. This, which in 1850 was only 45 millions sterling, had increased, since the Crimean war, to more than 120 millions sterling at the end of 1873. With the certainty of a far larger depreciation, in case of war, of this currency than what exists at present, how can Russia pay the interest of debt of which so large a portion is held abroad? The proposal to "levy duties in gold," M. Leroy-Beaulieu pronounces to be a "mere cheat." Such duties are paid by the importers, who would therefore simply have to find the gold in the country and remit it to the Government; but not a particle more gold would find its way into Russia by such an expedient. The simple result would be a diminution of imports.

Correspondence. [We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.] THE LICENSING ACT, 1876. To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—As the licensed victuallers are now compelled to obey the existing law, which came into force on the 1st inst.—and I have no doubt but that they will do so—I think it a great hardship that there should exist in this township three or four parties known to vend spirituous liquors without being authorized to do so at all hours and times when they can secure customers. I enclose my name, which you are at liberty to give to any person interested in the suppression of the above grievance.

Yours, &c., LICENSED VICTUALLER. Beaufort, January 18th, 1877. THE NEW SHIRE POUND. To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—I noticed by a recent issue of your journal that, at the last meeting of the Riponshire Council, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Wotherspoon, to erect a shire pound at the southern boundary of the North Riding, in the vicinity of Jock's Gully. A whole fortnight has now elapsed, and no movement whatever has been made by that body in calling for tenders for its erection, or either deciding on any particular spot in the neighborhood indicated. Can you inform me, as well as other ratepayers, when it is their intention of doing so. The erection of this pound should be delayed as little as possible, as nearly all the stock impounded on the Beaufort common is taken to the Lextonshire pound, thereby depriving us of the revenue derived from such impoundings, which should be collected by this shire, and not allow a neighboring shire to reap the benefits. Apologizing for trespassing on your space, I trust that immediate steps will be taken to erect the yards, &c.

Yours, &c., RATEPAYER. Beaufort, January 19th, 1877. BUSH FIRES. Bush fires have been raging in every direction around Beaufort during the past and present week. It mattered not where the eye was directed, the ascension of large volumes of smoke could be seen. On Saturday a large fire raged at Wingfield's Gully, near the residence of Mr. Adanthwaite, which necessitated the procuring of assistance from Beaufort, as there appeared every probability of the flames reaching the properties of Messrs. Adanthwaite, Rogers, and Phillips. Constables Meagher and Donnelly were, in company with Mr. R. Barnes, despatched to the scene, where they found the fire spreading rapidly towards the places mentioned, and a number of persons were using every effort to check its career. The new arrivals at once set to work, and after a great deal of hard work on the part of all present, the fire was partly extinguished, sufficiently, however, to

put all fears at rest that there was no danger of it making further progress. At one time it was thought that the services of the local firemen would have to be obtained.

Our Main Lead correspondent says:—"The bush fires that have been raging around the ranges are happily put out without doing any serious damage. One near Box's cutting crossed the Ararat road, and ran along the range for about a mile towards Beaufort; the strong south wind of Tuesday evening drove it back, and finally put it out."

Our Sailor's Gully correspondent writes:—"An extensive bush fire has been raging for the last few days in the ranges between this locality and Trawalla. On Monday and Tuesday the energies of nearly the whole adult population were taxed in saving from destruction several homesteads, and preventing the fire from crossing the Trawalla road; fortunately, towards evening the wind changed, and this was happily effected. Had the fire been allowed to cross the road the damage to Mr. Wilson's property would have been very serious—under the circumstances, the fact that no assistance was sent from the station has been very freely commented on. Great credit is due to the two local bonifacers for the liberal manner in which they dispensed refreshments to the fire-stayers. It is to be hoped that so much disinterested consideration may not go unrewarded."

POLICE COURT. BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY.

(Before Mr. Graham Webster, P.M., and Mr. G. Beggs, J.P.) An inebriate was brought up and discharged, as the bench thought he had received quite sufficient punishment for his offence, by having been confined in the lock-up since the previous morning.

W. R. Nicoll, thistle inspector, v. Rupert Smith.—Not effectually destroying thistles; adjudged on the 4th inst. Complainant depicted by having left the usual notice on the 8th ult. at defendant's residence, and called again on the 27th of the same month, and found the thistles had not been cut. Defendant complained of the hardship of having to cut them two or three times; he had done so all in his power to put them down. The bench admitted that the act was rather severe, but could not help it, and considered that defendant had not made sufficient effort to destroy them.—Fined £5 and 5s. costs.

Same v. James Cowans.—Similar offence.—Adjudged on the 4th inst. to allow defendant to prove that he had had half of the thistles cut by the 27th ult. Richard Thomas, a lad, stated that he had been employed by Mr. Cowans for two months to cut thistles, and that some of them had been cut during Christmas. The evidence given by the boy did not satisfy the bench that defendant had taken the necessary steps to eradicate the thistles.—Fined £5.

Same v. Charlotte McQueen.—Similar offence.—No appearance of defendant. Complainant stated that he visited the property yesterday, and found six men employed cutting the thistles, which would be effectually destroyed in a few days.—Fined £5 and £2 costs. Fine suspended until the thistles are cut.

Same v. Denman Mason.—Similar offence.—Dismissed on payment of 5s. costs. Same v. Matthew Kelly.—Similar offence.—Dismissed on payment of 5s. costs. Sergeant Woods v. W. C. Pimblett.—Allowing pigs to wander.—Dismissed with 5s. costs.

Walter Baker v. Thos. Kenny.—Wages.—Dismissed, as defendant had filed his schedule. William Smith v. same.—Goods.—Dismissed.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1877.

The following applications for leases under section 20 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—John McRae, parish of Bangor, 115a; John Phillips, parish of Enrambeen, 60a; Chas. Simper, parish of Chepstowe, 24a. The extent of the holding of the under-mentioned lease under the Land Act, 1869, has been amended:—Donald McKenzie, parish of Chepstowe, 40a.; amended extent, 40a. Or. 16p.

The following applications for grants under section 31 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—Elizth. Smith, administratrix of Hy. Smith, parish of Enrambeen, 60a. Or. 26p.; John Phillipps, parish of Trawalla, 75a. Or. 36p.; Thomas Welsh, parish of Enrambeen, 80a. Or. 31p.

The following contract has been accepted:—Addition to contract No. 567 of 1876-77; for the conveyance of additional mails from the railway station to the post office, Beaufort, daily, from the 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at the rate of £12 per annum.—Geo. Taylor.

The following new bye-laws for the information of passengers on the Victorian railways are gazetted:—1. No passenger by any Victorian Government railway shall get into or alight from, or open the door of any railway carriage while the train of which such carriage forms a part is in motion; and any person committing a breach of this bye-law shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds. 2. Any passenger by any Victorian Government railway who shall, while the train is stationary, get in or out of any railway carriage forming part of such train except from or on to the proper platform at any railway station, shall do so at his or her own risk; and any person so getting in or out as aforesaid, without reasonable or probable cause for so doing, will be liable to a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds. Persons making remittances by post to Collectors of imposts, or to Sub-Treasurers, are requested to register their letters. Remittances should be by money orders when practicable or by bank drafts; the transmission of cheques, bank notes, coin, or stamps should be avoided.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Graham Webster to be returning officer for the Mining District of Ararat, vice Mr. A. Wyatt, transferred.

SKIPTON.—Impounded at Skipton on the 4th January, 1877, by Mr. A. McKenzie.—Trespass, 4d. each.—273 sheep, principally ewes, different ear marks, P in red on back. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 7th February, 1877.—John Daly, pound-keeper.

DR. MACARTNEY AT THE SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

A temperance lecture was delivered at the Beaufort Societies' Hall on Thursday evening, by Dr. G. D. Macartney, L.L.D., grand lodge lecturer to L.O.G.T., to a fair attendance. All present listened very attentively to the lecturer, who was repeatedly applauded. The Rev. J. Smith was voted to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who came forward and said that if an announcement had gone abroad that an election meeting would have been held there that evening, there would have been present most of the male population of Beaufort, and that was natural; but instead of a political meeting and its excitement, it was announced that a temperance lecture would be given, the result being shown in the smallness of the attendance. This was also natural, because, in the first place, it was a fact, and why was it so? The answer was simple. People had not learned to appreciate the question of temperance as a social science as they ought to do, but as soon as society realised the importance of temperance, no other subject would create so much earnestness in the public mind. Some one may say do you mean to tell us that temperance is of as much importance as the question of the next policy adopted by Parliament, as, for example, free-trade or protection? Is there any comparison between these subjects as to the effect to be produced in society? Yes; all the political questions of the day put together would not have so good an effect on society as would the temperance platform if carried into law. The parties in politics may be divided into three, Free-trade, Protection, and the National Reform League. He would not discuss the merits of these rival questions, but regard them simply as existing things. Here were three leagues competing against each other for the favor of the people. Take the Free-trade League first; what does it propose to do? The members say "we have formed a political platform, our policy is wise and sound, and if you assist us to pass it into law, society will become prosperous and rich." The protectionists say "the free-traders are wrong. They tell you they will bestow benefits on the people. We say they will not, but if you follow us you will obtain blessings innumerable." Here two of the parties tell you that each is the better one, but before all the benefits promised are obtained, their schemes must be carried into law. They of the National Reform League say, "Our platform will confer blessings untold on society." If any of these politicians had attended at the hall that night, the house would have been crushed, and yet people could not get out to that meeting. Their (the temperance platform) must recommend itself as superior to any. He proposed to examine it, and asked the audience as jurors to give it a fair verdict. The upholders of temperance say that if total abstinence be carried into law, it will convey more blessings than all the political schemes put together. He would show how it would do so. What was aimed at? The prohibition of the liquor traffic was its final aim. They could not measure the good which would accrue by the removal of strong drink. They must first consider what evils the liquor traffic was inflicting upon them. He would give evidence on the point in the shape of statistics taken of all British communities, in connection with the use of strong drink. It was found that seventy-five per cent. of the crime, seventy-five per cent. of the lunacy, seventy-five per cent. of the pauperism, and all the collateral distress of the country was to be attributed to that cause. This was the lowest estimate, these being the returns furnished to the House of Lords when the question of the causes of distress in England was being considered. Evidences such as this should evoke the interest and sympathy of society. Their platform, therefore, was founded on an indisputable basis, and as the cause of the crime, the lunacy, the poverty, and the collateral distress, was removed, so of course would be the evils named. Compare, then, this result with that sought to be achieved by the leagues mentioned. He would ask if they would confer so great a benefit as to remove three-fourths of the poverty and distress of the country. And yet there were but a small audience assembled, because society did not understand the question; but the day was coming when temperance would be the leading question throughout the whole of the British empire. Another superiority of the temperance platform over the others was that the three leagues promised the blessing only when their programme was carried into law. It was not so with the advocates of temperance. Even if they never succeeded in doing that, those who joined them by their precept and example scattered blessings far and wide throughout the land; they would still make the hearts of many wives happy, they would make homes happy, and set examples that would bear fruit to their growing-up children. How superior, then, when rightly viewed, was the temperance cause to that of any political object or organization of the day. Prohibition! It was the duty of the State to prohibit what did harm and caused widespread distress. Some might go away and say that they did not agree with the lecturer; the abuse of strong drink ought to be condemned, but they believed in the use not the abuse of it. They believed in temperance not in total abstinence. He had heard the two spoken of as separate and distinct things. He had even heard ministers say that temperance was better than total abstinence; but this had neither sense nor meaning. There were many fallacies as to the use and abuse of alcohol, some of which he would explain. He did not desire one convert to total abstinence to join him without being able to give a reason of the hope that is in him, and, therefore, he would consider this question of use and abuse. What was the use of alcohol? He would ask any one to point out what they meant by that term. The "use" is the application of a thing to the end for which it is good. To what good end does drinking alcohol conduce? Until its conducing to a good end be shown, it is impossible to show its use. It is good, some will say, for medicine or food; but if it cannot be shown to possess these qualities, where is its use? He had no desire to bolster up a cause, or make out a case that did not exist. He would tell them what science said. He would not ask the audience to take his opinion, but would give the testimony of Baron Liebig, the greatest chemist of the day, as well as that of English, Irish, and Scotchmen of eminence. Baron Liebig said that there was more nutrition in as much flour as would lay on the point of a table knife, than

could be obtained from eight quarts of the best Bavarian beer—thus it would require one year's drinking of eight pints a day to get as much nutrition as is contained in a five-pound loaf. Baron Liebig was not the only one. Professor Lee says there is more real nourishment to be had in a threepenny brown loaf, than in three barrels of Allsopp's beer, containing 355 gallons, and costing £35. An Irish surgeon, Dr. O'Sullivan, says—"It is a mistaken notion that ale, wine, or spirits produce strength, and it is disgraceful to see medical men propagate the error." He did not believe they would find medical men who had any respect for themselves or their profession saying that alcohol was good under any circumstances whatever. He could tell them of evils introduced with the introduction of alcohol as medicine, which ended in the destruction of many homes. Dr. Beaumont, of Edinburgh, said that beside inducing and implanting dangerous conditions of the system, alcohol perverted the system and diseased it, and many cases were made worse by administering alcohol as medicine. "I am the sufferer by refusing to administer alcohol to my patients; they get well much sooner, and of course my fees are less." Alcoholic liquors were bad in every way; they were not nutritious and not tonic; they caused disease of body, mind, and morals, and ought to be banished by every household, and placed under stringent legal prohibition. Thus it has been described by science. To what good account could it be turned then? If to none, then away with the use of it. "True," one might say, "I do not doubt the above evidence, but evidence could be brought on the other side, and medical men could be procured to uphold the use of alcohol." He would challenge any body of men to get witnesses of the same weight to speak in favor of alcohol as could be procured to speak against it. If all distillers and spirit vendors could have bribed an eminent man or men to speak in favor of alcohol, it would have been done long ago; but they would not risk their reputations to do such a thing on a public platform. Some would say that alcohol was the creature of God; he gave it to them and therefore designed it for their use. Their use and the creature of God? Were they in earnest when they called for a bottle of P.B. or of beer a creature of God? He had heard ministers sitting at a table with the brandy bottle and wine decanter before them call for a blessing of God and a good creature. If they had only listened they would have heard amongst their own flocks the sob of the broken-hearted widow or wife for the husband or child murdered through this creature of God. The term was given when applied to strong drink, as being a part of creation, and therefore a creature in that ordinary sense of the word as is a tree, or a beast, or a fish, that live and move and have their being. A creature means any direct and primary production in nature. Temperance was praised by the publicans. They said, when selling drink, you should be temperate, that was as long as you could drink without falling down, or as long as you were able to ask for another glass. The speaker referred to his own experience, and the life he had gone through during four years hard drinking; and also dealt upon the reasons why strong drink held its position in society in the face of scientific condemnation. He would not scorn the unfortunate drunkard or the intemperate man, for they were once as upright and had as much self-respect as anyone in the hall. The lecturer concluded with an earnest condemnation of strong drink, and an appeal to those present to join the temperance cause. A heavy vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Macartney for his interesting lecture. A vote of thanks was also accorded to the chairman, and the assemblage withdrew deeply impressed with what they had heard.

OBITER DICUM.

A recent issue of the leading Melbourne journal administers the following homily:—"The (the people of Victoria) may rest assured that there never was a time when intelligence, activity, and vigilance on behalf of all good citizens was more imperatively necessary than at present. The events of the next few months will decide the fate of the colony for years—it may be, determine whether it shall retain its place as head of the Australian provinces, or sink to the second rank." The foregoing will, doubtless, be felt to be a momentous truth by all classes of men who ever give a moment's thought to the political condition of the land in which they live, no matter what may be the shade of their political opinions. The truth of the "Argus" delverance may be traced to the many great and important matters that, of necessity, will have to be handled by the next Parliament—the incidence of taxation, determining whether we are to push forward side by side with other great countries on level terms; by means of a free and unrestricted commerce; or drag our slow length along impeded, checked and choked by what has been facetiously called a protective policy. Then comes the important question of mining on private property, which, at the present time, seems about as far from a satisfactory settlement as it was ten years ago. Unless we intend that gold mining as a national industry shall sink into utter insignificance, this matter must be energetically faced; and this may be accepted as a truth from the fact that the gold yield for the past year has dwindled down to 937,260 oz. In 1866 the yield was 5,536,581 oz., which shows a decrease of 599,321 oz. for the year, compared with what it was ten years ago; the decrease having been a steady downward course during the whole period. Then comes a scheme of railway construction, and likewise railway management; for it may be supposed that no one at all conversant with the matter will feel inclined to assert that our railway management is anything approaching what it should be. Another matter that the next Parliament will be called upon to decide is whether our representatives are to hold their office as gentlemen purely for the honor it confers, or whether we are to continue to be cursed with the presence of that eminently disgusting class of loofer known as the professional politician. These are a few of the questions, amongst many others of importance, that the Victorian constituencies will have to remember are to be dealt with by the men whom they send to Parliament at the next general election; and the electors of Ripon and Hamden will have to answer the question as to whether the past has proved that a proper representative to deal with such important issues is to be found in a miserable old woman of the Longmore type.

In reference to the subject of payment of members of the "Anglo-Australian in London," writing in the columns of the "European Mail," remarks in speaking of the last division in the Assembly on the question—"We now know that out of fifty-four members there are twenty-four patriotic enough to give their services to the colony at their own cost, and that the remaining twenty-nine are so far bound up in self and self that they will see the colony further before they devote an hour of their time to its services without a compensating equivalent. The hard-fisted Democrat should remember this against his hero when next he presents himself for re-election, and those who complain of the incidence of taxation should not forget that there are twenty-four men in the House who would relieve them of that heavy charge which attaches to their parliamentary institutions." The whole of the article from which the foregoing is culled is worthy, especially at the present time, of a reprint. Want of space, however, forbids; but I must make one more quotation from it. After detailing many of the evils that have been experienced from the system of payment of members, the writer adds—"What is the remedy for all this? Clearly patriotism—a willingness to serve the colony for the honor of the thing, and the credit which attaches to every honest man who does his duty faithfully and consistently. With a Parliament composed of men who could afford to give their time to the management of your affairs, without being paid, there would be no need of 'stone walls' or 'iron hands,' and it would be less prone to waste the time of a session in those idle fallacies and personal disputes which now have a charm for needy adventurers who have an itching palm, and who are hungry for the sweets of office." Our experience of the proceedings of the last Parliament goes to prove that the foregoing is true, and beyond the possibility of contradiction. In the article in the "Argus" alluded to at the commencement of this paper, the writer says—"If the constituencies desire to see their affairs properly attended to, and fair progress made in the work of necessary legislation, they must return men on broad public grounds, and not because they are favorable to this job or that." Here again the finger is laid upon another blot in respect of the reasons that Victorian constituencies almost invariably shirk for returning their representatives. Only last week Mr. H. I. Wrixon announced to his constituents at Belfast that it was not his intention to seek re-election at their hands. In the course of his letter to them on the subject he says—"A careful analysis of the rolls shows that a party or combination, whose determined opposition I must expect, can command a decided majority of votes." It has been broadly stated that this opposition to Mr. Wrixon has arisen in consequence of his action in reference to the Government railway scheme. The "Belfast Gazette" remarks—"Whether Mr. Wrixon has done wisely or not in seeking to be returned elsewhere is not for us to say, but this much we are sure of, that he has represented us honestly and with ability." But all this goes for nothing, Mr. Wrixon has offered in acting independently, and in accordance with the best of his judgment in railway matters; and so he has to budge, and take his "honour," and "ability" to another market. But Mr. Wrixon is not the first, and will most certainly not be the last man in this country who will thus lack their just reward for honest and conscientious political services. Mr. Wrixon, it may be remarked, is, unfortunately for himself, deficient of that froth and bunkum which just at the present time is most decidedly at a high premium in the political market. But enough of politics for this one occasion. Let us turn by way of change to another subject of interest, but of a different character. The "European Mail" informs us that—"Sir Thomas Sutton Western has offered to purchase Temple Bar from the City Corporation, as he wishes to have it as an entrance lodge to his estate at Kivedon, Essex." This venerable structure has for some years past stood like a criminal before his judges for sentence. As it stands it has been long felt to be a nuisance; but, at the same time, no Londoner liked the idea of seeing it consigned to demolition; and the proposal to do this was unwillingly made, and unwillingly heard. The next idea was to mount it on a handsome arch capable of spanning the whole width of the road, footpaths included, and of sufficient height not to impede traffic in any way. This project does not, however, seem to have been favorably entertained; and Sir Thomas Sutton Western has certainly earned the gratitude of all thoroughbred Cockneys (by the way, I number myself amongst that crowd) for thus offering to come to the rescue to save this ancient London landmark from the hand of the destroyer. Of all the ancient monuments remaining in London, Temple Bar is as rich, if not richer, in historical reminiscences than any of them, and its demolition would most certainly be regarded with the greatest possible regret. Its removal to the estate of Sir Thomas Sutton Western would answer every purpose, for although that gentleman may purchase it, that would not prevent it still being regarded as an interesting national relic; and if the purchaser causes something like a history of the structure to be written and published, his duty in reference to it will be worthily completed.

**LONDON.**—Impounded at Lenton by J. Robertson.—Grey mare, like CC near rump; lay mare, blotch over 3, and blotch off shoulder; three calves, slit near ear, JK conjoined near rump.—If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 2nd February 1877.—T. Nicholls, poundkeeper.

**Holloway's Pills.**—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from derangement of the liver, stomach, or organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known which acts on these distressing complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse the sluggish liver. In bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations should be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver; by flatulency and heartburn they are specific. In deed no ailment of digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

**TO LET,** three COTTAGES near the Court House. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.

**WANTED,** TWENTY STONE-BREAKERS. Apply to JOHN HEHR, road contractor, Beaufort.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to Mr. ROBERT THORNSBY, of Buncoor, stockbroker, are requested to PAY their several accounts to the undersigned, who has purchased the same, or to Mr. THORNSBY, at Buncoor, whose receipt will be sufficient.  
JAMES CATHIE.

**Beaufort, &c., United Common.**  
NOTICE.—ALL FEES due for the deposture of STOCK on the common, must be PAID by the 31st inst, or legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery.

By order,  
J. W. BROWNE,  
Secretary.

Beaufort, 12th January, 1877.

**Government Advertisements.**  
**Forage.**

**TENDERS** will be received at the Pay Office, Treasury, Melbourne, until Ten o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th February next, for the SUPPLY of FORAGE, at Police Stations, from 1st March, 1877, to 28th February, 1878.

Forms of Tender and Lists of Stations may be obtained at each Police Station.  
JAMES McCULLOCH,  
Treasurer.

Treasury,  
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1876.

**Shire of Ripon.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the FEES for the REGISTRATION of DOGS now due. Owners neglecting to REGISTER their DOGS will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Mr. F. H. STURTEVANT, stockmaster of Snake Valley, Carleton, is authorized to REGISTER DOGS for the Carleton district.

By order,  
D. G. STEWART,  
Shire Secretary.

Riponshire Offices,  
Beaufort, 10th July, 1877.

**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 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1877, for the following works:—

**NORTH RIDING.**  
Contract No. 243.—Clearing and forming 70 chains of the road between the main road and the shoot at Mount Cole, near Gledits.

Contract No. 244.—Clearing, forming, and graveling 23 chains of the Ramble and Sneathan roads on the hill at Erambeen, and building one stone culvert.

Contract No. 245.—Forming and graveling 10 chains of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill road in the ranges, and building one stone culvert.

**EAST RIDING.**  
Contract No. 183.—Clearing and forming 60 chains of the Lake Goldsmith and Caranlung road, and building one stone culvert.

Contract No. 184.—Building a large stone and timber bridge, about 250 feet long, over the Dam Creek road near the police station, and building one stone culvert, &c.

Contract No. 185.—Clearing, forming, and graveling 55 chains of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill road near the police station, and building one stone culvert, &c.

Contract No. 186.—Clearing, forming, and graveling 45 chains of the Skipton and Strathmore roads, and building one stone culvert, &c.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort; and also for the East Riding at the Grand Hotel, Snake Valley.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON,  
Shire Eng. cor.,  
Beaufort, January 10th, 1877.

**Notice.**  
WE, the undersigned LICENSED VICTUALLERS, residing within the Beaufort district, do hereby strictly conform with the provisions contained in the Licensing Act, 1876, in regard to Sunday trading, by refusing to open the bar of our houses except at the request of lodgers, and travellers of 10 miles from where they lodge:—

JOEL TOMPKINS,  
WILLIAM MOSS,  
PHILIP MIECHEL,  
W. SCHLICHT,  
J. W. BROWNE,  
H. NETTLETON,  
W. SCHARP,  
JEREMIAH SMITH,  
WILLIAM WEST,  
M. KELLY,  
JOSEPH FLUSHER,  
THOS. WITHERDEN,  
CHARLES COLEMAN,  
ALEXANDER HUTTON,  
J. F. WATKIN,  
JAMES McLEOD.

GOLDEN AGE HALL, BEAUFORT.

**ONE NIGHT ONLY.**

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1877.**

**AFTER** five of the most successful seasons ever played by any other company in Australia, to wit:—48 consecutive representations in Sydney, 70 in Melbourne, 18 in Adelaide, 20 in Hobartown, and 21 in Brisbane, positively first appearance in Beaufort.

**HOWORTH'S ORIGINAL HIBERNICA,**

**Irish Character and Comedy Company.**

**IRISH SCENERY,**  
SONGS,  
DANCES,  
WIT,  
AND  
HUMOR.

Admission—3s., 2s., and 1s. Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8.

M. E. HOWORTH, Proprietor and Treasurer.

MR. JOHN HOWORTH, Manager and Lecturer.

"ALPHABETICAL" WILLIAMS,  
General Agent.

**Victorian Almanacs for 1877,**

**ON SALE AT**

H. P. HENNINGSEN'S,  
Hardrock-street, Beaufort.

**European Merchandise.**

**An** English Firm, of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world English and European Merchandise, of every description and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods, will execute Orders with care and despatch, at lowest English prices. Direct Orders must be accompanied with all our cash. Orders through London Agents cash, or delivery of goods. Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, Globe Works, Birmingham. Responsible Agents treated with Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

An Illustrated book can be seen at the "Riponshire Advocate."

**SECOND CONSIGNMENT THIS SUMMER**

**FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS.**

**WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.**

**BEG** to intimate that they have just opened—and have now ready for inspection—a magnificent assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, bought expressly for the present season. In each department will be found a choice selection of goods, including all the latest novelties in vogue in London and Paris during the Summer of 1876.

Their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT never was so well represented; all the new shapes in Hats will be found from 9d. each, up to the best qualities. New Flowers; new shades in Feathers; the new Eran Laces, and Lace Scarfs in great variety.

A large and varied collection of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas presents, have just been opened.

**Special.**—350 Black Grenadines and Colored Muslin Dresses, 4s. 6d. the full dress of 12 yards.

**WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.,**  
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

**BENJAMIN MOORE,**

**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.

**Messrs. GRAY & GRETTON,**  
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS,  
OF BALLARAT.

May be consulted at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on the 25th of every month. Letters promptly attended to. No extra charges for attending patients at their private residences.

**To Meet the Times.**

**J. P. GILLOCH.**  
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding districts, 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, 1lb.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

**STABLING FREE.**

**J. S. BROOKS,**  
**BOOT & SHOEMAKER**  
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed.

**SHAPE, STYLE & DURABILITY.**

Country orders punctually attended to.

**HARRIS & TROY,**

**PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT**

Agents for

**BROADBENT BROS. & CO**

**FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL**

**CARRIERS.**

**SLATES.**

**BEST BANGOR SLATES ALL SIZES, ON SALE.**

**J. & J. McDONALD,**

**SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,**

Slatt Street, near "Star" Office.

**MARK BARNES,**

**BUILDER,**

**BEAUFORT.**

**K. GASER,**

**Watchmaker and Jeweller**

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

**CLONAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.**

**WOOL & GRAIN SEASON 1876 & 77.**

**Everingham, Greenfield & Co.**

**WOOL & GRAIN BROKERS,**

**STOCK & ESTATE AGENTS,**

**AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,**

**MAKE ADVANCES** on Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce consigned to them for SALE, or for Shipment to their London Agents.

The Woolen Mills and Tallowworks of Ballarat will require fully 20,000 bales of wool during the ensuing season, this affording an excellent market for small clips.

Wools re-paired and classified, if desired. Woollucks, Fencing, Wire, and Station Supplies on Sale, at lowest current rates.

**N.B.**—Regular Sales of Wool and Produce will be held at our Warehouses during the season.

Wm. McCulloch and Co., Tarananwan, Hunt, and Co., and Broadbent and Co. will consign Wool, Grain, &c., to our firm from all stations on the lines of railway.

**Everingham, Greenfield, and Co.,**

**BALLARAT.**

**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 (fins for abroad), labelled:—JAMES EPPS & CO., HOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works Easton Road and Carleton Town, London.

**SELLING-OFF.**

**FURNITURE, &c., &c.,**

**W. RAKER'S**

**FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,**  
Opposite the State School, and 4 doors from Gunn's corner, Beaufort.

**PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING.**

**Estimates for General Repairs.**

Experienced Workmen Sent to all parts of the Colony

**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**

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.—Lyford 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. Jennings, Esq.

MOSLEM MARRIAGES.

In his new book "Backsheesh," Col. T. W. Knox gives us an insight into the social customs of the Mohammedans...

The day before the bride is to be brought home she goes to the bath; her feminine friends and relations accompany her in procession...

The Gum Leaf Cure. EUCALYPTI ESSENCE. LET THE PUBLIC take notice of a few facts put forward for their information in this intimation...

POPULAR, SAFE, EFFICACIOUS. DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pleurisy...

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...

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...

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...

W F O R D A N D C O 67 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1877. Due at Melbourne— January 9, Tuesday; February 6, Tuesday; March 6, Tuesday; April 3, Tuesday; May 1, Tuesday; May 29, Tuesday; June 26, Tuesday; July 24, Tuesday; August 21, Tuesday; September 18, Tuesday; October 16, Tuesday; November 13, Tuesday; December 11, Tuesday.

Leaves Melbourne— January 25, Thursday; February 22, Thursday; March 22, Thursday; April 17, Tuesday; May 15, Tuesday; June 12, Tuesday; July 10, Tuesday; August 7, Tuesday; September 4, Tuesday; October 4, Thursday; November 1, Thursday; December 27, Thursday.

Victorian Railways. TIME TABLE. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL. LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.30 a.m., 8.10 p.m.; Arrive at Stawell, 10.40 a.m., 8.15 p.m.

Beaufort Post Office. TIME TABLE, 1877. Post Town, Mails arrive at Beaufort, Mails leave at Beaufort.

COLONIAL LITERATURE. The "Australian Journal" PUBLISHED MONTHLY. TALKS and ESSAYS by COLONIAL WRITERS.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS. No FAMILY or person should be without these Pills for their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach...

HOLLOWAYS PILLS. Dr. L. L. SMITH is the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies. He is also a member of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians...

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs. In general debility, mental depression, and nervous debility, there is no medicine which operates so fully...

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

Holloway's Ointment. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. There is no medicinal preparation which may be so advantageously relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointment.

Dr. L. L. SMITH. (The only legally-qualified medical man advertising.) 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.

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

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

NO. 142

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

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 effect of this paper...

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded...

"The Weekly Times" With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.

EVERY Farmer should subscribe. It contains Royal and Parliamentary Intelligence, 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."

"The Bendigo Independent" Published Daily at Sandhurst. Is a first-class Advertising Medium.

IT circulates in Azo Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Creswick, Clunes, Cresco, Daylesford, Dennington, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elysian Flat, Epsom, Geelong, Emerald Hill, England, Golden-square, Greytown, Healesville, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Huntly, Inverleigh, Invermay, Inverurie, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneton, Lyndell, Loddon, Lockwood, Luncheon, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gough), Newcastlebridge, Haywards, Riddell, Rochester, Romsey, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Stratfieldside, Swan Hill, Thoraburra, Taradale, Warana, White Hills, Wella, Woodend.

THE GRAPHIC, The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper, PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND BELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS.

KEEPS in Stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Fleets Brushes, Enemas, Feedings, Bouteilles, Compresses, and Botanic Remedies, Irrigators, Pessaries, Cones, Dissecting Fluids, Breast Pumps, India Rubber Water-proofing and Jaconet, &c., &c.

Wool Sales held each Tuesday during the coming season. Charges—The Lowest Ruling in the Colony.

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.

POTTIE'S SCOTTISH HIGHLAND OIL. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION. Hitherto introduced to the Victorian public for the Cure of 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, 10,700 bottles; three months ending 31st March, 1876, 12,400 bottles.

Subscribed to by 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.

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...

Mr. 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 torturing of a periodical attack of Gout which, unfortunately, I am subject to.

Mr. Dorgan, Dear Sir,—Having suffered the last three months with a Burn on my leg, I tried a bottle of your Highland Oil, and I must admit after using the same, I was cured in ten days.

Mr. 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 she is now quite free from pain.

Mr. Dorgan, Dear Sir,—I have, as you know, been a complete traid to rheumatism for the last six years, and I have tried all the so-called remedies for this distressing complaint, but without getting any permanent relief.

Mr. J. C. Lamb, Chemist, &c., Emerald Hill, 6th Collins-street west, June 26th, 1876. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the curative powers of the Scottish Highland Oil for Rheumatism. I have been a sufferer of it for the last five years from this point of view, and one bottle was sufficient to make a speedy and effectual cure.

Mr. 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.

Carbazotate of Ammonia. WAS first introduced to the notice of the profession and the public about two years ago, and had for its sponsor the elite of the profession in both London and Paris.

Dr. Beaumont draws the following conclusion from his long use of the drug:—"It is very efficacious in intermittent fever, much superior to quinine, and that by giving a teaspoonful thrice daily, the pyrexia is instantly relieved, and no bad effects follow."

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.

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THE GREAT ANNUAL SALE. ANTICIPATED. ECLIPSED IN MAGNITUDE, AND WITH GREATER BARGAINS.

A. CRAWFORD, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

The goods in this Department have all been carefully gone over and reduced to a price which no other firm has attempted, and which could only be done by a successful business man, who, without a temporary sacrifice in trade necessitates the step, and it is taken with heavy grace and with pure business motives, which the public cannot fail to appreciate.

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Holland Suits almost given away. Boys Molekin Trousers 3s 6d per pair. Tweeds—A great selection of patterns, and all at cost price; English, Scotch, German, Geelong, Ballarat, Tasmanian and Sydney, Come and inspect the stock, and judge as to the relative character of the manufacturers.

Boys' Cotton Shirts 1s 1d; Men's Cotton Shirts 1s 1d; Men's Cotton Shirts, lined backs, 2s 6d; Men's White Shirts 3s 11d each, formerly 6s 6d; Men's White Shirts, manifold platts, 6s 11d; thousands of Boys' Straw hats 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, and 1s 11d, worth double the money; Boys' Felt Hats 2s 6d and 3s 11d, usual price 4s 6d and 5s 6d; Men's Felt Hats 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d; Men's Leather Hats from 1s 6d; Common Tweeds, slightly damaged, 6d per yard, about half the cost of weaving; Gentlemen's Ties 4d and 6d each; a great variety of Gentlemen's Fancy Silk Scarves, Braces, Collars, and Ties; Dust Coats at all prices, in each case now offering at half price; Pink and White Hats; White Covers for Hats and Caps; Gentlemen's Net Flats for the flies; and the New Cuff, the latest out, just the thing wanted. All at Selling-off Prices.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT. "It is an ill wind that does not blow somebody good" is a very ancient proverb, and having a more forcible illustration than in our country a clearing sale of Boots and Shoes before Christmas; yet circumstances have pointed to the course as being necessary. The stock has never been in better trim for business, or so well supplied with cheap goods.

Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes 5s 6d; Ladies' Patent Period Shoes 7s 11d. Women's Colonial-made T. P. Heals Casement Boots 4s 6d; Women's Leather Lace Boots, best make, 7s 11d; 2 trunks Sewn Lasting Boots 6s 11d per pair; 2 trunk Ladies Lasting Boots 5s 6d; 2 trunk Infants Boots, red kids, 1s 6d per pair; 5 trunks Infants' Lasting, brown, 5s 6d per pair; Infants' Colored and Black Patent Leather Boots 1s per pair; 300 pairs Boys' Bull Goshawk Boots 7s to 8s 11d per pair; 200 pairs Ladies' Casement Boots, all at 2s and 2s 6d per pair; 100 pairs Fancy Kid Boots, Havana, 7s 11d; 3 trunks Bostock's Glove Kid Boots 9s 11d per pair; Copper-toes, in different range of sizes, will be sold at 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 11d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d, and 7s 11d; all Shippers reduced to cost price.

The above sale is no ordinary one. It is made out of the season for the express purpose of showing that this establishment can at any time underdo any other on Ballarat, and it will be done in this instance.

The SALE will be continued until Further Notice.

A. CRAWFORD, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, either acute or chronic, and excruciating Gleet or Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by a Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export agents. Burgoyne, Burbidge and Co., Coleman-street London. Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London.

Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sauger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses. Melbourne agents. FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

E. & M. KEOGH, Wholesale Druggists. HENMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

FITCH & FRENCH. Sydney agents. ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

Ed. Row & Co. Adelaide agents. FAULDING & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

Brisbane agents. BARKLEY & 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 scurvy, septic, skin diseases, an sore of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures all sores.

Cures Ulcers and sores on the No. Cures Ulcers on Legs. Cures blackheads, or Pimples on the Face. Cures surly sores. Cures Cancers Ulcers. Cures Itch and skin Diseases. Cures Glandular swellings. Clears the blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

As his 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.

Sold in bottles 2s 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the greatest majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export Agents. Burgoyne, Burbidge and Co., Coleman-street, London. Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sauger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

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The "Riponshire Advocate," Circulated in the following districts—Beaufort, Carnglham, Stockyard Hill, Main Lead, Charlton, Waterloo, Bunngor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Skipton, Lake Goldsmith, Thravalla, Sillars' Gully, Lillirie, Burruumbet, and Streatham.

Plain and Ornamental Printing. Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT, and Tribune Office, High street East, Charlton.

BOOKBINDING. ON REASONABLE TERMS. MINING, SCRAP, 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 order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this 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 stand 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. White's Trousers and Vests, in great variety. Hats, in all sizes and patterns. White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices. Hats—Trotter, Oxford, Prince of Wales, Westminster, &c. In Molekins, and all other Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing. We keep the Night 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 Licit Complaints.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of expelling 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, whilst it maintains all its esoteric properties; most a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Frequent Debility, Trembling of the hands and Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Nutrition, Noises in the Head and Ears, Mental and Physical Depletion, Enervancy, and Consumption (in its first stages only) Hypochondria, Timidity, Female Complaints, General Debility, Impaired Sight and Memory, Flatulence, Nervous Pains, Incapacity for Study or Impoverished Health, Nervous Debility in all Sick Headaches, Stomachic Depletion, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—the one tending to increase the vitality of the system, and on the other the most powerful 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 where for years emaciated, anxious, enervated and semi-invalid condition has existed, the patient 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, membranous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting cold or thought upon the individual to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet unobtrusive parallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating principle of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, 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 important effect 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. It enables all debilitated organs to return to their usual state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms of this distressing disease, may rest assured of an efficient and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE IS SOLD ONLY by all Chemists and Patent Medicines 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.

P. De HAERE, W A T C H M A K E R, Sole Agent for Beaufort.

MELBOURNE AGENTS. FOR THE "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH 85 COLLINS STREET WEST.

# THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The new season's produce is beginning to come in now a little more freely. We quote:—Wheat, 5s. 11d. to 6s. 2d.; oats, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. for new, and 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. for old; barley, 2s. 9d. for Cape; peas, 3s. 2d., hay, 12 10s. to 13 chaff, 13s. to 15s. for mung; straw, 35s. to 45s.; potatoes, 14s. to 14 10s.; new flour, 13 10s. to 14s.; bran, 1s. 3d.; pollard, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.—“Star.”

#### ARARAT PRUJODE MARKET.

Flour is very steady in price, and shows no evidence of falling. Of wheat the same may be said; there is but little offered, and the price remains the same. Oats are coming forward rather more plentifully, owing to a good portion of the crop being already threshed, and therefore this grain may be expected to be somewhat lower than the figures given here. There is but little bran or pollard in the market; these keep firm, owing to the scarcity of grass which is just now prevailing. Potatoes are stationary at 15s; the Port Fairy kinds wholly monopolising this market. Butter is barely supplied, and eggs are more plentiful. There is no change to report in hay or chaff. We quote:—Wheat, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 7d.; bran, 1s. 5d.; barley, 3s. 4d.; flour (new), 12 10s.; new flour, 13s.; fresh butter, 1s. 2d.; pot. do, 11d. to 1s.; hams, 1s.; bacon, 10d.; cheese, 8d. to 10d.; eggs, 1s.; hay L5 5s. to L3 10s.; chaff, L4 10s.—“Advertiser.”

#### BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEBURN AND LEONARD REPORT:—Fat Cattle.—85 bullocks for Mr. John Calvert, Irrewarra, at from L8 to L13; 50 head for Mr. J. A. Jackson, Sandford, bullocks from L6 to L10 12s. 6d.; cows from L5 2s. 6d. to L6 11s. head, principally stores, for various owners, at market rates. Fat Calves.—50 for several owners at market rates. Fat Sheep.—400 wethers and ewes for Messrs. J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's, crossbred wethers to 9s. 6d.; crossed ewes at 8s. 3d.; merino wethers at 6s. 11d.; 671 merino wethers for executors late Mr. H. De Little, Caranui, to 7s. 11d., averaging 7s. 6d.; 82 merino wethers for Messrs. J. and V. Beveridge, Middle Creek, at 7s.; 602 merino wethers and ewes for Sir Samuel Wilson, Mount Bute, at 8s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. respectively; 945 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. James Robertson, Mount Mitchell, at 4s. 10d. and 3s. 10d. respectively; 6730 merino wethers and ewes for various owners at market rates. Fat Lambs.—75, shorn, for Mr. H. Glenonking, Kingston, at 6s. 6d.; 88 for Mr. Wm. Cook, Campdown, at 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Store Stock.—Since our last report we have sold about 3000 sheep of different ages at market rates.

#### GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND BURNETT REPORT:—Fat Cattle.—Short supply (100 head), but quite enough for requirements, the trade being full. Prices, except for prime quality, were low, and some were turned out unsold. Fat Sheep.—A very large number yarded, greatly in excess of demand, and prices lower than last week. A good many sheep were turned out unsold. Fat Calves.—The few fat calves in brought up to 50s. for medium and inferior. There is not much demand. Fat Lambs.—Sales moderately brisk at about late rates for any good quality lambs, inferior almost unsaleable. Store Stock.—We have not any improvement in demand to report, but rather greater depression. Transactions are very difficult to effect.

#### GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYMOND AND CO. REPORT:—Sheepskins.—We had a fair supply, over 4000, and quite a steady demand of buyers, and spirited competition. We effected a clearance of all in, at an advance on last quotations. There was a decided improvement in the price of pelts. Best pelts brought 14 10s. to 17d.; medium do, 10d. to 13d.; inferior, 4d. to 8d.; station skins, 4d. to 7d. per lb.; lambskins, 12d. to 22d. each. Hides.—Were decidedly firmer. We cleared all we had, at an advance of 4d. to 3d. on last week's prices. Wet salted brought 30s. to 41s.; good-conditioned do, 43s. to 47d. per lb.; dry do, 5d. to 5 1/2d. per lb.; calskins, 4d. to 3 1/2d. per lb. Tallow.—There is a slightly easier feeling in this market, owing to news having been received of a decline at the last sales in London. We have, however, managed to dispose of 152 pipes, by auction and privately, at prices which, we think, cannot but be satisfactory to owners. Our sales are:—Mutton, L84 to L95 per ton; beef, L121 10s. to L133 per ton; mixed, L30 to L34 5s. per ton; station tans, L27 to L32 per ton; rough fat, 2d. to 2 1/2d. per lb.; rendered fat, 3d. to 3 1/2d. per lb.

#### GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYMOND AND CO. REPORT:—We held our tenth sale on Tuesday, when we offered a catalogue of 410 bales. There was smaller attendance of buyers than usual, and prices were very irregular, the tendency being downward. We sold the bulk as follows:—Greasy fleeces, 7 1/2d. to 11 1/2d. per lb.; do. lambs, 6 1/2d. to 11 1/2d.; do. pieces, 4d. to 6 1/2d.; do. locks, 3s. to 4 1/2d.; washed fleeces, 27d. to 18 1/2d.; do. lambs, 14d. to 17 1/2d.; do. pieces, 9d. to 16 1/2d.; do. locks, 7 1/2d. to 10 1/2d.; scoured fleeces, 17d. to 20 1/2d.; do. lambs, 14d. to 17 1/2d.; do. pieces, 13 1/2d. to 16d.; do. locks, 6 1/2d. to 9 1/2d.

The “Geelong Advertiser” states that on Tuesday a farmer named Moss was engaged cutting hay at Clifton, and was asked for the loan of his hay knife. He replied that he would be finished with it in a few minutes, and immediately afterwards fell to the ground. He stretched himself out two or three times, and on his removal to Mr. Brown's house it was discovered that life was extinct. Old colonists have a notion that they can give a new chum a wrinkle or two. I have just heard (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the “Emilton Spectator”) of an instance, however, in which a new arrival has taught an old colonist a rather expensive wrinkle. Among the passengers by the last Suez mail steamer were an old resident of Queensland, returning from a visit to England, and a tall, lanky, raw-looking youth from one of the inland counties. As the young fellow gave out that he was visiting the colonies for the purpose of buying a station, the old squatter became communicative, and spoke of his possessions in Queensland, his lands, his herds, his flocks, his horses, and his copper-mining interests. Some bitch occurred in the young fellow's affairs financial. He was disappointed at the non-receipt of money, but was able to show letters which appeared to be from respectable solicitors in London. His first move was to borrow £1500 from his colonial friend. Within a few days he had succeeded in obtaining £5000 from the old gentleman, who became suspicious, obtained proof that the letters were not genuine, and put the matter in the hands of the detective police. A hint for the young Englishman is going on by the smartest officers in the force, but though it is known he is somewhere about town, he has contrived to keep out of the way of arrest.

### UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Allison Mrs., Allison Miss, Agnew A. Bygraves James, Blackmore P. Cameron John, Chippendale William. Ellis Miss, Eastwood E. M. Forbes R., Box John. Gateny W. J. Hosking R., Hunter Rev. Irwin Miss. Johnston W. F. Kuly J., Kinross Mr., Kean G. Lewis W. P., Lang Mr., Little E. Mrs. Miller H., McMillan E., McIntosh G., McLean W. Newall G. Roach Patrick, Ross W. Roycroft R. Topper Mr., Taylor Mr., Taylor F. B. Vance W. F. White William. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, January 26th, 1877.

THE  
*Riponshire Advocate.*  
Published every Saturday Morning.  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

No constituency need apparently be under any fear of a scarcity of candidates at the coming election to select from. Whether allured by the success of those who in the present now fast dying Parliament have been professional politicians, and have managed apparently to make a fair living by their profession, while those keeping their names—not always creditably it must be confessed—before the public; whether fascinated by this partial success of others, and anxious to try their wings in like Parliamentary flights, or burning to serve their country in its Legislative Halls, there will be, from present appearances, a greater number of candidates for the eighty-five seats in the next Parliament than there has been at any previous election. In some constituencies, as many as six and eight gentlemen are named, even where there is only one member required; this is more than one instance of the case. Present members, ex-members, and would be members are all hurrying to present themselves, each apparently afraid that the other should have any start of him in exhibiting his claims for consideration to any constituency. In this plethora of candidates it is just possible that there may be good for the colony at large, for electors while supporting men with whom their views are in accord, may now be enabled to discriminate between those who advocate those views merely for place and pay, and those who also agree with their views and bring equal if not greater mental power and vigor to their service as men of unblemished character, and would be zealous energetic laborers for the weal of the people. That there are men who belong to the former class no one need look further than Messrs. CAUNSON, W. C. SMITH, and LONGMORE, to be assured of. These examples are taken from the Opposition side of the House, but no one can doubt that there are those on the Ministerial side who are equally anxious to belong to the “ins,” and dread the idea of being with the “outs” so much, that any change of opinion is acceptable, if it is only offered with the bait of a Ministerial place dangling to it. Taking one high up in office, one of perhaps the most able politicians of the day, we find that the Hon. D. GILLIES has, either as he says influenced by the alteration of the boundaries of his present constituency, or as a great many other people say for him, afraid to face an electorate where his administration of the Lands Department would not find favor, the Minister of Lands has determined upon severing his connection with Maryborough extending over nine years, and will woo the suffrages of Rodney in company with a thick and thin supporter of the present Ministry, Mr. SIMON FRASER, the latter a squatter, and therefore some people might think a peculiar selection for the Minister of Lands to make for a colleague. Our Maryborough contemporary in noticing Mr. GILLIES' valedictory address, thus refers to his career:—“The hon. Duncan GILLIES retires from the representation of Maryborough. He has for years occupied that position. His constituents have never expected much from him, and their expectations have certainly not been disappointed. His friends make excuses for him. They say he was too honest to bow to Dick, Tom, and Harry, wanting favors, and consequently those who have been disappointed, reproach him. It is not so. Mr. GILLIES was taken in the early days from honest labor, and trusted to be a representative. The atmosphere of Parliament has effected him, and made him—simply a politician. He has risen by force of ability to be a Minister, and his voice counts for something, and so as in time gone by, he despises the ladder on which he rose to position—the help of the Maryborough electors. Although many good men still believe in his political career, it must be confessed there is a deep and wide-spread feeling of disappointment; not that our representative has been flagrantly wrong in political doings; not that he has failed to represent the constituency on large questions; but because he has been far other than a representative in matters closely affecting us. To some it may appear narrow-minded to complain that a member of Parliament does not closely represent his constituents. Yet there is reason why a member should be a local representative. Centralisation is daily killing the provinces; draining them of wealth, robbing them of labor for the benefit of the metropolis. Every country member who ignores his constituency—as the hon. Duncan GILLIES has done—and becomes a Melbourne politician with Melbourne sympathies and leanings, helps to destroy the true source of the colony's prosperity—the advancement of the country districts. Mr. GILLIES has never been a country member. He has never helped the constituency one jot; he has, in fact, been a politician, and all the ends he has aimed at have been his own.” This seems to be an awakening on the part of Maryborough to the fact that professional politicians are not the best representatives; such even now as a Minister, Mr. GILLIES is; such he has been since the old days when he represented Ballarat West, before that constituency went mad over the Loyal Liberal craze, and would have VALEAND JONES whatever the price might be. His is an isolated case of a professional politician, who with high natural ability has pressed to the front, and still remains there; a power in the land, although his admirers

will admit that his power has been considerably shaken by his administration of the Lands Department. The want of confidence in a constituency which has ever shown the most perfect confidence in him, which still remains substantially unaltered in its political character by its amended boundaries, and which even in the alterations made, it is only fair to suppose he had a large voice in the making of, looks very much as if Mr. GILLIES was afraid to challenge the approval of his constituents on his administration of the Lands Department. While not prepared to go to the length of our Maryborough contemporary, yet electors of all creeds will agree with us in saying, that in choosing representatives at the forthcoming election a great step will be made towards a much needed reform, if gentlemen are chosen to represent this and every other constituency who unite with integrity and respectability and acquaintance with the requirements and capabilities of the district which they wish to represent, and to whom the progress of the electorate means their own advancement. In our own case, we believe there is a strong probability of such a candidate offering, and should this prove to be the case the electors will have only themselves to blame, if when the contest comes, under the excitement of election times they allow themselves to be carried away by the fulsome flattery of the professional politician, and reject sterling ability and knowledge of district wants, for the hollow adulation and blatant oratory of the man, who, when their own purposes were served, would despise the means by which they attained the end, and ignore the constituency and their duties as its representatives.

A general meeting of the members of the Beaufort Athletic Club is convened for Tuesday evening next at the Beaufort hotel, at 8 o'clock p.m. It will be necessary for as many of the members to attend as possible, as the business of the meeting is to elect a committee and arrange preliminaries for the forthcoming Easter sports. On Sunday last the hotelkeepers of Beaufort strictly observed the provisions of the new act. A number of toppers and others could be seen going to several of the hotels, but were greatly disappointed on being informed that they could not be supplied with any drinks. Some pleading ignorance of the law and apologising for trespassing, whilst others denounced it and its makers in the strongest terms imaginable.

The Shire of Ripon invites tenders for a number of works in the North, East and West Ridings, amongst which is the erection of a large stone and timber bridge, about 900 feet long, over the Emu Creek at Skipton, and making 11 chains 50 links of approaches. Tenders for all the works are to be addressed to the President, enclosing 5 per cent deposit, and must be sent to the Shire office not later than 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 1st February.

The Beaufort Fire Brigade is about losing one of its most active members, namely, Mr. R. A. Paull, who has been connected with the brigade since its organisation, and for the past two years has held the office of treasurer, and proved himself to be one of the most energetic and efficient firemen the brigade was possessed of. It was owing principally to the skill displayed by Mr. Paull as hydrant-man, that the Beaufort team made the stand it did against its opponents at the late Ballarat fire brigades' demonstration. As a token of the estimation in which he is held by his brother brigadiers, it is their intention to entertain him at a banquet on Tuesday evening next at the Camp hotel, prior to his departure for the metropolis. For the past four or five years Mr. Paull has been manager of the drapery establishment known as the Manchester House, for Messrs. L. S. Christie and Co., of Ballarat, who recently sold the whole of the stock to Messrs. Wotherspoon Bros. and Co. All who have been brought in contact with Mr. Paull in business dealings or otherwise no doubt always found him to be of a straightforward and upright disposition. In the cricket field he has also distinguished himself, being one of Beaufort's best bats and bowlers; he held the office of secretary to the club, which, we are sorry to say, is now defunct, notwithstanding the efforts made by him to keep it in existence.

From the Minister of Lands and Agriculture we have received “Lists of Government towns and villages, parishes, counties, cities, towns, etc. (under Local Government Act), runs; etc., in the colony of Victoria”, compiled under the direction of Mr. H. Byron Moore, Assistant Surveyor-General, by Mr. H. W. Meakin. In an accompanying circular it is stated that the list has been prepared for the use of officers in Government departments, but it is thought it will also prove of service to the public, and be the means of obtaining uniformity in the spelling of native words used in the nomenclature of the colony.

The Returning Officer of the Ararat Mining District, Mr. Graham Webster, announces that an election of four members for the Ararat Mining Board will take place on Saturday, the 24th proximo, to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Messrs. George Manners and Alexander Cumming, the representatives of the Raglan division, and Messrs. Joseph Reading and Charles Needham for the Pleasant Creek division. Intending candidates must lodge their nomination papers with the Returning Officer, at his office, Ararat, not later than four p.m. on Friday, the 9th February. Nomination papers must be signed by not less than ten persons qualified to vote; and candidates must announce themselves as such twenty-one days prior to the day of election in some paper circulating in the district.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Woortwright, Campdown, who is a candidate for the representation of Ripon and Hampden at the next general election, publishes his address to the electors in our advertising columns.

The tributors of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, have broken through to wash in two of the eastward drives, the ground taken out has averaged upwards of an ounce to the set of timber. The yield for five days last week was 22oz. 18dw. 13oz. 6dw. of which was from two days' work. Not much progress will be made with these drives for a week until the ground is drained.

The report of Mr. F. M. Krauss, the geological surveyor who was sent by the Mining Department to enquire concerning the alleged discovery of coal near Skipton, shows that lignite was mistaken for coal. The material, so far as present workings have disclosed, is of little value as a fuel. The report appears on our fourth page.

The Got-him-by-the-Wool Company's yield for last week was 8oz. 10dw. The great mining suit of Learmonth v. Bailey and others has ended in a settlement, each party paying their own costs.

Parliament, which was prorogued to February, has been further prorogued for another month, and will be dissolved about the end of March.

Mr. H. I. White, auctioneer, of Ballarat, has received instructions from Mr. R. A. Paull to sell by public auction on the premises, Manchester House, on Friday, the 2nd February, a large quantity of household furniture and effects without reserve.

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week ending 18th January were £20,734 16s. 6d., as against £19,998 3s. 1d. for the corresponding week of last year. The R.M.S. Bangalore, with her mails for Europe, took her departure on Thursday afternoon. The passenger-list being very well filled, amongst those leaving were Mr. S. L. Learmonth, Mr. G. O. Duncan, inspector-general of penal departments; Mr. E. Young, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company. In addition to the treasure from Sydney, comprising £51,081 in gold coin and £2,142 in gold boxes, specie of the value of £231,078 3s. The latter included £213 3s. of silver coin, mostly rupees. She had also on board some 80 tons of copper.

The individual at present confined in the Gundagai goal for one month, for having swallowed a ring lent to him during a legless man's performance, has (says the “Times”) been seriously ill, requiring medical assistance of a very prompt nature. The cause of his illness was the shifting of a steel chain by his gut, and inflammation was feared. Dr. McKillop, however, procured him relief, but the chain still remains in him. We learn that the prisoner has, on various occasions, extracted the poisonous fangs of live snakes, and then swallowed the live reptiles, and after allowing them to wriggle about in his inner man for awhile, has brought them up again alive and kicking.

The Kewell correspondent of the “Horsham Times” says that Mr. McMillan's sheep having eaten all the feed about there, they are now dying off in such numbers that in many places the smell from the dead bodies is positively unbearable. Not only this, many of the sheep will die about the creek, and the selectors will have to drink the water with all the putrid matter it may contain. The residents are beginning to feel the most serious alarm lest some epidemic should break out in some malignant fever. Two children, named George Leahy and Mary Fox, were drowned at Hamilton on Saturday last, while cray-fishing in a deserted quarry hole. A chemist named R. H. Cowl, carrying on business in Napier-street Footscray, was on Wednesday (says the Melbourne correspondent of the “Star”) committed to trial for having, from carelessness in making up a prescription, caused the death of a woman of thirty years of age named Harriet Hannah Thompson, the wife of a brickmaker residing in Cooper-street. The deceased was under treatment for rheumatism, and her medical attendant (Dr. Cobb) ordered the administration of salicine in the form of powders. The evidence of the analysis showed that atropine had been introduced into the powders improperly, and at a previous coronial enquiry the jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of atropine given in mistake, owing to the culpable carelessness and incapacity of the chemist. The police took the matter in hand, and at the police investigation on Wednesday Cowl was committed.

A physiological phenomena of an unprecedented character has (says an Auckland journal) attracted the Rotorua country. At the outlet of a small warm stream flowing from Lake Rotomahana into Karamea, there are several hot water springs. In a bath which receives the overflow from one of these springs, a Maori boy, about thirteen years of age, lived uninterruptedly for eleven months, his live body up to the neck being immersed. He was suffering from disease of the knee, attended with acute pain. He was brought to the wharve by his parents, in the hope of effecting a cure. He found almost instant relief, but upon leaving the bath the pains returned with greater intensity. He then exhibited the greatest reluctance to get out of the water, and was permitted to remain in it continuously, sitting on the bottom, with a support of fern for his head. After a month or two his removal became impossible. When the lad was taken out of the bath he suffered the most excruciating agony, and became rigid. Upon returning to the bath the pain ceased, and he was able to move about in the water with freedom and ease. He has now remained in this position for eleven months, under a roof of thatch. His parents supply him with food. He speaks a few disjointed words of English, and asks visitors for bread. He has wasted away until the body is reduced to a living skeleton, the face still presenting a youthful appearance. The skin on the boy's hands and other parts of his body has turned to a whitish water-worn hue, resembling that produced by soda in warm water.

The “Bathurst Independent” was, on the 19th inst., shown a letter from a gentleman at Warren, of which the following is a copy:—“The country between here and Dubbo is in a wretched state, scarcely any grass, and none, not a vestige on the frontage. The river has almost stopped running, and on two or three stations the sheep are turned loose to take their chance; it is indeed a cry for bread, and none to give. I saw a gentleman travelling with store cattle Bourkewards here to-day trying to buy a bag of flour, but he had to go away without it; there was none to sell. Milk and butter are things of the past down here, and so shall we all be within two months if rain don't fall. Our chief vegetable is cabbage, and that as tough as stringy-bark. Who will say after that is a jolly life in the squatter's! The heat is unbearable, and it is a common occurrence to see the thermometer standing 102 in the shade and 126 in the sun.”

A remarkable recognition of a long lost parent is reported by the “Western Morning News”. Five and twenty years ago a gentleman left Devonshire for Australia, accompanied by his eldest son, and commenced farming near Melbourne. Subsequently two younger sons emigrated, but the wife with three other children continued to live at Bishopsmyton, receiving the rental of an estate in which her husband had a life interest. Three years after reaching Australia the father left the home and did not return, and as nothing respecting him could be learned, it was concluded that he had been murdered.

Three years since the wife died, the estate was sold to the husband of a daughter, and the purchase-money distributed among the children. A few weeks ago one of the emigrant's sons was reading some placards when he entered into conversation with an elderly stranger similarly engaged, and shortly afterwards they recognised each other as father and child. They proceeded to Adelaide together to see another son, but learned that he had been crushed to death by a waggon a few days previously. The dispersed estate has now a claimant, and a curious difficulty has been created.

A somewhat sensational snake story, says the “Pleasant Creek Chronicle”, reaches us from Kewell. A few days since a young man, working for a farmer in that district, on awaking in the early morn was horrified to find that he had one of those hideous reptiles for a bedfellow. At the time of the young man's awaking his snakeskin was leisurely crawling across his right arm. Trembling with fear that at each moment he should feel the venomous fangs enter his flesh, he yet had sufficient presence of mind to lie still, watching the convolutions of the reptile, knowing that the slightest movement might cause his death. In a short time, which to the horrified man appeared hours, the snake glided from his arm, when he immediately, blanched with fear, sprang from the bed, and with fearful accents called out, “Master, there's a snake in my bed.” The mistress hearing the cry, at once seized a spade that was lying near, and despatched the snake, which had, however, left behind it a proof of its venomous nature, as a puppy was found lying dead by the bedside, which had evidently been bitten by the poison-laden fangs of the snake thus happily killed.

#### BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of members of the above institute was held on Wednesday last in the reading room, fifteen members being present. Mr. H. H. Jackson (president) in the chair.

Mr. J. Watson moved and Mr. R. Barnes seconded.—That for the future the quorum necessary for a general meeting be fixed at one-fifth of the subscribing members entitled to vote.—Carried. Mr. Tompkins moved and Mr. Henningsen seconded.—That the following committee act for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. D. G. Stewart, vice-president, Mr. H. H. Jackson, treasurer, Mr. W. A. Jennings, hon. sec., Mr. G. Wilson, committee, Messrs. J. Byrne, Geo. Ison, H. P. Henningsen, J. Tompkins, D. Crossbie, G. Manners, and W. W. Hill.—Carried. Some discussion took place on the advisability of partitioning off a member's room, but it was left for the committee to deal with. It was also proposed to reduce the subscription, but this was found to be impracticable. The following balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1876, was read and received:—Cr.—January 1st, to cash balance, £30 8s. 7d.; July 5th, donation, Shire Council, £20; July 5th, donation grant, £101 6s. 2d.; September 2nd, donation, Beaufort Common, £2; December 31st, members' subscription, £44 17s. 6d.; donation box, 4s. 9d.; total, £237 17s. 3d. Dr.—By library account, £79 11s. 6d.; printing and advertising, £2 10s. 6d.; building account, £3 3s. 6d.; expenses, £53 6s. 8d.; magazines, £9 12s.; newspapers, £23 2s. 6d.; balance, £57 10s. 6d.; total, £237 17s. 3d.

#### BURRUMBEET OUTLET WORKS.

The joint committees of the Ballaratshire and Riponshire Councils met at Dotson's Hotel, Burrumbeet, yesterday, in connection with the proposed outlet works at Lake Burrumbeet. The Ballaratshire Council was represented by Crs. Baird, Montcrief, and Hall, and the Riponshire Council by Crs. Tompkins and Forrest, and the engineer and secretary. It was resolved that the president for the time being of the Ballaratshire Council should be chairman of the committee, and that Mr. D. G. Stewart, secretary of the Riponshire Council, act as secretary. Mr. H. H. Jackson, engineer of the Riponshire Council, produced the plans and specifications which he had prepared for the works, and he was appointed to see them carried out. Contingent upon satisfactory arrangements being made with the neighboring land owners and the Government, it was resolved that tenders should be invited for the work for the 20th of next month. The contemplated works to be executed at the present outlet will consist of a bluestone weir 100 feet long, constructed with heavy rough stones, hedged in a coat of bluestone metal, forming a series of steps on the side furthest from the water 16 feet deep, over which the water will run into a pit, which will form a water cushion, and will prevent any danger accruing to the works at the time of flood. A large channel, with banks on either side, is to be cut from the weir for a distance of 32 chains, which will confine the water to one course. A concrete wall, 6 feet deep, will be sunk in the ground across the back of the weir, and a roadway will be constructed across the channel for the convenience of passengers. The bank of the lake on both sides of the work, which is now being cut away by the action of the water, will be protected for about half a mile by a stone pitching. Low banks of earth, sown down with grass, will be made for the length of about half a mile along the edge of the lake to keep back the flood-waters and confine them to the channel. A pipe will be fixed so as to draw off two feet of water from the lake to supply the creek in times of drought.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, jaundice, scrofula or king's evils, sore heads, the most inveterate outward diseases to which the humane frame is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and certain remedy than Holloway's Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution and so purify the blood, that those diseases are at once eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumors, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcers, wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cures effected by them are not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

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

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—Having been legally appointed by myself as a private detective to detect the licensed victuallers of the district in any infringement of the present Publicans' Act in regard to Sunday trading, I made a tour through the district on Sunday last. The first hostelry I pulled up at I found the bonifaces enjoying all the pleasure of a publican's life on Sunday; four men were standing around him who had walked four miles for a pint of beer each—after informing them that he would not supply it as it was illegal to do so, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, they reminded me of a motherless colt who had been refused the common necessities which nature required. At their solicitations he advised them to the next election to vote for Mr. Longmore, who would insist on every publican in the district serving drinks on Sunday without remuneration. After traveling to the next public-house, I very humbly knocked at the door, when I heard a voice which sounded to me between sleeping and waking, enquiring what I wanted. I quickly asked how far it was to Beaufort, and was answered eight miles, being two miles short of the prescribed distance. I then asked him, if he could oblige me with a glass of water, and his answer certainly surprised me, which was: go where you got drunk and get your water. I was still dry, and travelled further till I arrived at a well-known public-house at the head of the Lead, the keeper of which I hoped would sympathise with a thirsty traveller. The first salutation I got on arriving was, “Oh! you came here as a spy on our actions,” and on looking around I saw about a dozen persons regaling themselves on fruit and cold water, and the bar hermetically sealed. I then concluded, as I could not do without a drink much longer, I would go home, where I imagined I could get it legally. Just fancy my disappointment on hearing that the key of the bar was taking a sail on the reservoir, and one of my immediate friends invited the said key to tea just to prolong the agony, and I did not succeed in getting my door open till after 8 o'clock at night. Now, as I had driven twenty miles, and was refused a drink in all cases for the reason that I was not at any time ten miles from home, I helped myself to a drink after a total abstention of nine hours, which, I assure you, is a long time for me to be deprived of. I. One of my immediate friends, being a licensed victualler, considers that he was slighted at not being invited to join the combination to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, and through envy he constituted himself a committee of one, and positively refused to allow his oldest and best friends (who discovered him doing the Cerberus business with a variation), who had travelled a distance of five miles, the slightest refreshments, and his greatest wish was that some of the law-makers would come along and require a drink of water for their horses, which the Publicans' Act does not compel him to supply. I understand that the sly-grog shops in Beaufort did an extra trade on Sunday, and were patronised by some of those I should least expect it from.  
Yours, &c.,  
A LICENSED VICTUALLER.  
Beaufort, January 26th, 1877.

THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—On the eve of a general election I consider it my duty through your columns to call the attention of the electors of the Shire of Ripon to look to their interests in selecting and returning a fit and proper person to represent us in parliament. I hear there are likely to be two squatters coming forward for parliamentary honors. By all means select one of them if you wish your township to be turned into a sheep-walk, and that you should bear more than your share of taxation, while they and their broad acres go free from taxation. Who allowed the Mining on Private Property Bill to be shelved?—the squating representatives. Miners! will you vote for the men who keep the riches that belongs to you locked up by their wire fences? Voters! will you send to parliament men that will tax the common necessities of life while they luxuriate on the fat of the land? Voters! will you send to parliament men that will not protect our native industries? Will you send to parliament a representative whose fair face you never see, only when you see him canvassing for your votes? Will you be represented by a man who will not take an interest in our locality? Men of Ripon, you have a solemn duty to perform in selecting a fit and proper person to represent you, who will not only look after the locality and have our reefs prospect, but in a general way do good for the colony. We want none of those who go by the cognomen of “iron-hand,” or “stone-waller,” or “free-trade,” or “protectionists.” They are only names got up for party influence. We want a true and independent member, that will stand aloof from all party cliques, and who will do his utmost to assist in passing wise and good laws, that will uphold the miner, the working man, and the settler, take the duty of the common necessities of life, and tax the rich with their broad acres. If Mr. Longmore has been faithful to his trust—and gives a good account of his stewardship—by all means should heoffer himself for re-election, return him, but if his acts should be weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting, reject him. Let your leading men call a meeting, select a local man who has an interest in the place—a man who will be faithful to his trust, not “office-seeker” or “place-hunter,” form committees, pledge yourselves to return him, and by doing so you will achieve a great victory for yourselves and your families. Your example will be followed, and the colony will return good and true men who will prove a blessing to the country.  
Yours, &c.,  
A VOTER.  
Beaufort, January 26th, 1877.

SKIPTON.—Impounded at Skipton on the 4th January, 1877, by Mr. A. McKenzie.—Trespass, 4d. each.—272 sheep, principally ewes, different ear marks, P in red on neck. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 7th February, 1877.—John Daly, pound-keeper.

OBITER DICTUM.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," so runs an old proverb, and which is very true just now in reference to the forthcoming general election, the colonial journals giving us from day to day the names of fresh aspirants for legislative honors, and with changes that will take place where old and well-known names are concerned. The desertion of Maryborough by Mr. Gillies came as a surprise to many; but Mr. Gillies seems to have given good reasons for the course he has adopted. Rodney is his new love, and a requisition signed by 740 electors which has been presented to him, goes far to show that his chances of election are certainly good. Dr. L. L. Smith is going to make one more attempt upon Richmond; but if the old member enters for the race, I think that the sporting doctor will be distanced. Messrs. Grant and Davies are not to have a walk-over for Avoca this time. Mr. John Beynon having declared his intention of contesting for one of the seats. I recollect this aspirant for legislative honors some few years ago when a quartz miner at Tarnagulla. At this time he was a worthy sort of a fellow, with a rather incoherent mode of articulating his H's, and known as plain Jack Beynon. But Jack got a "rise," if I recollect rightly, on the Poverty Reef, and he suddenly found himself pitchedforked up to John Beynon, Esq., J.P., doubtless quite as much to his own astonishment as that of all decent people who heard of it. But it seems he is not satisfied with Esq. and J.P. at the end of his name. He is like "Oliver Twist," he wants "more," in the shape of M.P., and if he succeeds in obtaining the object of his ambition he will doubtless make as good a show as most others of his political class in the last parliament, for I see he stands in what is curiously called the Liberal interest. I see that that wonderful man, Mr. D. Gannon, has received a requisition by deputation from West Bourke; but Mr. Gannon, taking a lesson from "Mrs. Micawber," declared to the deputation that he would "never desert" Ararat. This is very affecting, and I have no doubt that the electors of Ararat will feel it to be so. Mr. Gannon has already held his first meeting in the cot of the "Dove," and, I am informed, was very well received. The most telling part of his address was the part, not where he spoke of his own valuable services, but in which he detailed the delinquencies of the old member. This is not to be surprised at, as the "Japan blacking" style of oratory is that in which Gannon decidedly shines in. The Avoca railway business, and the voting against retaining two members for Ararat were brought down with merciless force on to the head of the devoted McLeenan; and I am told that "the apostle of free-trade" on Ararat, much as he has formerly admired the "Dove," stamped his foot, and ground his teeth with rage, when in all their naked deformity— that is, according to the Gannon view of the matter. But the "Dove" has a "con" yet on the subject; and I have no doubt that Ararat will not so far disgrace itself as insultingly forget nearly twenty years faithful service. I learnt with considerable satisfaction a few days since that Mr. McLeenan and Mr. Beveridge have both pledged themselves not to enter for the next election, and to leave the free-trade votes, at least so far as they are concerned, unsplit. This, I am sure, will be learnt with much satisfaction by all lovers of free-trade. In looking over the names of the gentlemen who intend to offer themselves for the next parliament, but who were absent from the last, some desirable acquisitions present themselves. Among them may be found Mr. F. J. Stephens, Mr. Hughes, barrister, of Bright, Dr. Hearn, Mr. J. Shackell, of Echuca, and other gentlemen of equally good standing. Amongst the names of those who intend to withdraw from political life may be found the well-known one of Mr. Cohen. This, in all probability, arises from the fact that his late long illness makes it desirable to keep clear from the excitement of the political arena. Mr. Cohen's absence from the next parliament may certainly be numbered amongst the losses.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

Messrs. James McLeod and William Roberts have been appointed trustees of the land temporarily reserved on the 3rd September, 1867, as a site for a Primitive Methodist Church at Beaufort. List of occupants of Crown lands who have not paid rent and fees due and reserved upon leases and licenses during the month of June, 1876.—Under section 19.—Wm. France, parish of Beaufort, 14a., 14s. Under section 49.—William Smith, parish of Beaufort, 6a. Or. 34p., 1s. The issue of new licenses to the under-mentioned persons under section 49 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved.—J. B. Humphreys, parish of Erambeen, 20a.; Charles Symes, parish of Raglan, 20a.; George Symes, parish of Raglan, 10a.; John Bell, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Henry Wheeler, parish of Raglan, 20a.; Thomas Ellis, jun., parish of Travalla, 20a.; Joseph Frusher, jun., parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Alfred Finch, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Gerald Halpin, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Henry Kruse, parish of Travalla, 20a.; Jane Lumling, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; James Patterson, jun., parish of Travalla, 20a.; Jno. Spring-thorpe, parish of Travalla, 20a.; Zacharias Williams, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Daniel Conroy, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; Michael Cullinan, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; Robert Giles, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; David Gordon, parish of Caralulup, 4a. 2r. 38p.; Patrick McNamara, parish of Caralulup, 19a. 3r. 28p.; E. Adamthwaite, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Alexander Lees, parish of Caralulup, 3r. 32p. The following application for license has been approved.—William Lewis, parish of Skipton, 61a. The following new regulation is published:—Whenever it may be deemed necessary to issue a re-license under section 19, part II, of the Land Act, 1869, the original license may be deemed declared void from and after a day to be named in the order in council, and the re-license issued dating from the day named in such order, and if the Governor shall think fit the fees paid subsequent to the date of the re-license may be credited to the licensee with respect to the re-license.

A TRIP TO MOUNT COLE.

We had heard much about the new venture of Mr. Charles Tunbridge, of Mount Cole, viz. the erection of a tramway on one of the steepest parts of the Mount, and, therefore, accepting an invitation to join a party bound for that place, started from Beaufort on Wednesday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, anticipating to arrive there at 1 o'clock, the distance to travel being twelve miles, which would have been got over with great ease, but for one of our party having to make calls on the road, determined to combine business with pleasure, and another who could better appreciate a sound sleep than all the beautiful scenery, persisting in loosing his hat, the dogs so frequently causing our arrival at Mr. Tunbridge's saw mills to be a few minutes later than was intended. Nothing of any interest occurred in our ride, not even an encounter with snakes, for which we were particularly prepared, having heard so much about the great number of them to be found in the vicinity of the Mount, but, although a warm day, not one was seen by any of our party during the day. Regarding the scenery of the road we travelled, there is not much to say; most of the distance traversed is through old diggings with ranges on both sides, on which, at this season of the year, the grass is completely dried up, and the cattle appear to be suffering from starvation. Not until we were a couple of miles past the Raglan township did a change of country occur to us. The road from here, which at the present time of the year is in a fair state, but no doubt in winter must be bad, runs continually at the foot of the Mount. Here and there small streams of water cross the way, which, although the soil appears poor and sandy, keeps everything green, and any cattle and stock that may be seen are in a better condition. From here the Mount also appeared to our view to its best advantage—a sight we can appreciate, of which to give a description we will not attempt; regretting that not one of our party was an artist, as favored by weather, the sight we had would no doubt to him have been a splendid opportunity for study—subjects well as colour. Arrived at the saw mill we were fortunate enough to find Mr. Tunbridge at home, by whom we were very kindly received, expressing himself willing to take us up his newly erected tramway, promising us a ride up and down without the least danger to life or limb, but not without our party first partaking of luncheon, which, after our previous journey, was very acceptable, and justice done by all. This over, a start was made, and we found that we had not exactly reckoned on, that we had a very good up-hill walk before us, which, though Mr. Tunbridge himself declared was not more than a mile, to us appeared to be more than double that distance, and our party had to sit down and rest several times before reaching the landing stage of the tramway. We just arrived there when a signal was given from the top that a log would be coming down. On the recommendation of the proprietor of the works we took our seats on the trolly, but we must acknowledge, not without awe on looking up the distance, and the height we had to travel—another trolly coming to meet us loaded with a log 18 feet long and 4 feet through, the supposed weight of which was from 3 to 4 tons; but the gentle start made, and perfect control shown by slackening the speed and stopping at will, soon convinced us of our safety, so much so, that on our arrival at the top and another log had been loaded, five of us went and rode on the top of the log to the landing stage again, repeating our ascent as before. The tramway does not go to the top of the Mount, it still leaves for pedestrians who wish to find the highest point a fatiguing walk, which we found by making an attempt and relinquished, for fear of getting lost in the wilderness, and not thinking it advisable to go out of the sound of the bullock drivers' persuasive voices and crack of the whip; but we were high enough to be able to look over all the other ranges about there, and for miles and miles out to the plains. The whole length of the tramway from the top to the landing stage is 1200 feet. There are three rails of thick sawn timber, except for a short distance in the middle, where there are four miles, making two distinct roads, where the loaded trucks or trollies come down and the empty going up, pass each other. All through it is very steep, but particularly at the top and bottom, where it is as much as 1 in 2. The logs on arrival below are simply rolled off the trolly over the stage, where a piece of ground has been levelled so as to have room for a number of logs together, and also for turning teams with jinkers employed to drag the logs to the mill. At the top a greater amount of work has had to be done to obtain storage room for the logs, as also for the platform from where the logs are rolled on to the trollies. One of the roads is so much shorter than the other that both trollies can be loaded direct from the platform, a work under other circumstances seeming formidable, but here reduced so much that it can be done by one man altogether. At the end of the rails is a capstan with a large drum, 6 feet in diameter, round which is a wire rope, which is attached at each end to a trolly; around this drum is also constructed the two brakes, one at the top and the other at the bottom with 15 feet of leverage, where one man with great ease can control the heaviest load sent down. The whole of the works, have been constructed by Mr. J. Hill, according to plans prepared by Mr. H. H. Jackson, our Shire Engineer, with great credit to both, at a cost to the proprietor of over £500. The 3 inch wire rope lifting strength of which is up to 15 tons, being strong enough to carry three times the weight that will ever be required, we were informed represented the amount of £70 in cash. As a private venture no doubt it can be considered a great undertaking, and deserves to meet with success, but from what we could see there can be no doubt that as the tramway works to Mr. Tunbridge an easy access to all the best timber on the Mount—well-known to be superior for building—purposes to any other timber in the colony, and the great saving in labor in bringing down the logs without risk of splitting, as formerly by sending them down the shoots—we should think will soon repay the outlay. When we had satisfied our curiosity and in every way shown the whole of the working, evening was drawing near, and we were told that the last log for the day was to be sent down, so we again mounted on the top of a heavy log

and were safely sent on to the landing stage, from where we again walked to Mr. Tunbridge's house in considerable less time than when coming up—still fatigued enough to accept of a little rest and a cooling drink, the latter we should think no where to be had equal to Mount Cole, which, while enjoying, another enjoyment presented itself to us in music and song, rendered by the young ladies of the house. We then went to see the mill working—reducing to boards those heavy logs we had just seen coming down the tramway. Before leaving we also had a glance at Mr. Tunbridge's orchard and clover paddocks, where we saw what can in that line be done by continual irrigation. All the trees were loaded to excess with fruit, the branches bending down to the ground with the weight, and we were shown clover which had been cut out for the sixth time this season. No doubt we might have spent a few hours more, and still found plenty of interesting subjects to be seen, but evening drawing near our party all collected and we made a start for Beaufort again, which we safely reached before dark, highly pleased with our day's excursion.

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. 1/4d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "croup," 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's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot 493 Oxford Street, London.

TO LET, three COTTAGES near the Court House. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.



Government Advertisements.

Notice.

ARARAT MINING BOARD ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS of the Mining Board for the District of Ararat, in the places of the following gentlemen:—Mr. JOSEPH READING, representing the Pleasant Creek Division, Mr. CHARLES NEEDHAM, representing the Pleasant Creek Division, Mr. GEORGE MANNERS, representing the Raglan Division, and Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMING, representing the Raglan Division of the said district, who retire by rotation, will be held on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of FEBRUARY, 1877. Any person desirous of nominating a candidate for any of such divisions, shall lodge with me at my office at Ararat, not later than four o'clock p.m. on FRIDAY, the ninth day of FEBRUARY, 1877, a paper stating in writing the Christian and surname of such candidate, and the division for which he is proposed; and such nomination shall be signed by not less than ten persons who are entitled to vote at such election; and no person shall be capable of being elected at such election unless his name shall have been placed in the manner aforesaid, and his name as a candidate shall have been published twenty-one days before such election in some newspaper circulating in such district. Given under my hand at Ararat in the Colony of Victoria this twenty-fourth day of January, 1877. GRAHAM WEBSTER, Returning Officer.

Mining Board Election.

To the Electors of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District.

GENTLEMEN.—I do myself the honor of again placing myself in your hands for re-election at the ensuing election of members for the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District, which takes place on the 24th of February, and shall feel most happy if my conduct in attending to your interests has been such as to merit your continued support.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, GEORGE MANNERS.

Beaufort, January 24th, 1877.

To the Electors of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District.

GENTLEMEN.—My term of office being about to expire, I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for re-election. Trusting that my conduct in office has been such as to merit your continued support at the forthcoming election, I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, ALEX. CUMMING.

Beaufort, January 26th, 1877.

To the Electors of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to announce that I am a CANDIDATE for the representation of this division at the Mining Board Election, to be held on SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1877. I am, gentlemen, Yours respectfully, J. W. BROWNE.

Beaufort, 26th January, 1877.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above club will be held at the Beaufort Hotel on TUESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business.—To elect committee, &c., for the forthcoming Easter Sports.

Beaufort, January 26th, 1877. H. M. CAMPBELL, Hon. Sec.

Beaufort, &c., United Common.

NOTICE.—ALL FEES due for the depuration of STOCK on the common, must be PAID by the 31st inst, or legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery. By order, J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

Beaufort, 12th January, 1877.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. ROBERT HORNSBY, of Bunce, stockkeeper, are requested to PAY their several accounts to the undersigned, who has purchased the same, or to Mr. HORNSBY, at Bunce, whose receipt will be sufficient. JAMES CATHIE, Beaufort, 1st January, 1877.

To Dr. Johnston.

SIR.—Mrs. PETER, of Wilcannia, Darling River, R.S.W., returns my sincere thanks to you for your care and skilful treatment to me while in Beaufort. My God's blessing I am now able to return home to my family in good health after so many years of suffering. Yours respectfully, ELIZABETH PETER, Beaufort, June 26th, 1877.

FEBRUARY 14th.

VALENTINES! COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL. H. P. HENNINGSEN'S Harlock-street, Beaufort.

To the Electors of the Counties of Ripon and Hampden.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of many electors, I have resolved to place my services at your disposal in the election soon to take place. For upwards of twenty-five years I have been a resident in the southern part of your district, and have filled many offices of public trust.

Of the various subjects at the present time before the public mind my opinions are as follows:—

The present Education Act has my hearty support. A firm believer in liberty I object to State interference in the when and where a man shall sell his labor or his goods, and in order to remove obstacles to progress I advocate the levying of Customs duties for revenue alone. Where practicable I would support retrenchment in the public expenditure, and further taxation should be necessary would place it direct on land, property, and incomes.

The present land laws I would support, but would like to see a proper classification made of unsoiled lands, so that of the inferior larger areas could be granted to selectors to enable them to establish sheep and cattle farms, or combine grazing with agriculture. I would insist that the State should treat very liberally those selectors who conquer country previously unoccupied.

I believe that a good system of assisted immigration would advance every interest among us. The railway policy of the colony should be to make lines where they will pay the State, either by direct money payment or by opening up country.

The payment of members has been tried, and in my opinion has proved a failure. Before the elections I shall hold meetings in the various localities of this electorate to more fully express my opinions; but I may now say that I will support all liberal and progressive measures I deem good for our country irrespective of party or clique. I must also avoid that spirit of obstruction to necessary Government measures which has of late been so painfully exhibited.

I place myself before you as a candidate not requiring either place, power, position, or pay, but as one wishing to be of use to my fellow countrymen. In offering myself I feel I am doing a public duty. It is for you in the same spirit to reject or accept me—the former, I am content; if the latter, I will endeavor to discharge the honorable trust reposed in me to the best of my ability in an independent manner, and for the greatest good of all the interests in this constituency, and of our common country.

I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, THOMAS SHAW, Wootyvirry, Campedown.

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 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1877, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 243.—Clearing and forming 70 chains of the road between the main road and the Shoot at Mount Cole, near Gindars.

Contract No. 244.—Clearing, forming, and graveling 23 chains of the Erambeen and Streamhead road on the hill at Erambeen, and building one stone culvert.

Contract No. 245.—Forming and graveling 19 chains of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill road in the ranges, and building one stone culvert.

EAST RIDING. Contract No. 185.—Clearing and forming 80 chains of the Lake Goldsmith and Camingham road, and building one small culvert.

Contract No. 186.—Building a large stone and timber bridge, about 200 feet long, over the Eau Creek at Skipton, and making 11 chains 30 links of approaches, &c. Plans and specifications for this work can be seen at the Riponshire Office, Beaufort, and at the Hampshire Office, Campedown.

WEST RIDING. Contract No. 124.—Clearing, forming, and metalling 55 chains of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill road near the police station, and building one stone culvert, &c.

Contract No. 125.—Clearing, forming, metalling, and graveling 80 chains of the Skipton and Streamhead road at Chirnside's large swamp, and building one stone culvert, &c.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, January 19th, 1877.

Sale by Auction.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1877, At 12 o'clock sharp.

Household Furniture and effects.

H. WHITE has received instructions from Mr. R. A. PAULL, who is leaving the district, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mansion House, Beaufort, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, comprising—

- Carpets, Hearthrugs, Tables, Pictures, Frames, Ornaments, Curtains, Chandeliers, Bookcases, Kerosene Lamps, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Quilted Sheets, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Looking Glasses, Horsehair Couch and Chairs, Gent's Easy Chair, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, and a lot of sundries. No Reserve. Terms Cash.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned LICENSED VICTUALLERS, residing within the Beaufort district, do agree to strictly conform with the provisions contained in the "Licensing Act, 1875," in regard to Sunday trading, by refusing to open the bar of our houses except at the request of lodgers, and travellers of 10 miles from whom they lodge.

JOEL TOMPKINS, WILLIAM MOSS, PHILIP MITCHELL, W. SCHLICHT, J. W. BROWNE, W. NETTLETON, W. SCLARP, G. GERRARD SMITH, WILLIAM LOFT, M. KELLY, JOSEPH FRUSHER, PHOS. WYTHEBREN, CHARLES CONNELL, ALEXANDER HUTTON, J. F. WATKIN, JAMES McLEOD.

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.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

European Merchandise.

An English Firm, of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world English and European Merchandise, of every description and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods, will execute Orders with care and despatch, at lowest English prices. Direct Orders must be accompanied with an order cash. Orders through London Agents cash, on delivery of Goods. Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, Globe Works, Birmingham. Responsible Agents treated with Foreign Produce sold on Commission. An Illustrated book can be seen at the "Riponshire Advocate."

SECOND CONSIGNMENT THIS SUMMER OF

FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS. WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have just opened—and have now ready for inspection—a magnificent assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, bought expressly for the present season. In each department will be found a choice selection of goods, including all the latest novelties in vogue in London and Paris during the Summer of 1876.

THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT never was so well represented; all the new shapes in Hats will be found from 9d. each, up to the best qualities. New Flowers; new shades in Feathers; the new Eton Laces, and Lace Scarfs in great variety.

A large and varied collection of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas presents, have just been opened.

Special.—350 Black Grenadines and Colored Muslin Dresses, 4s. 6d. the full dress of 12 yards.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO., NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

BENJAMIN MOORE, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLET 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.

Messrs. GRAY & GREYTON,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS, OF BALLARAT.

MAY be consulted at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on the 20th of every month. Letters promptly attended to. No extra charges for attending patients at their private residences.

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, 15s.; and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE.

J. S. BROOKS, BOOT & SHOEMAKER, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed.

SHAPE, STYLE & DURABILITY.

Country orders punctually attended to.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agents for BROADBENT BROS. & CO

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. McDONALD, SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS, Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

MARK BARNES,

BUILDER,

BEAUFORT.

X. GASSER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

CLONAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

WOOL & GRAIN SEASON 1876 & 77

Everingham, Greenfield Co.

WOOL & GRAIN BROKERS,

STOCK & ESTATE AGENTS,

AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

MAKE ADVANCES on Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce on signed to them for SALE, or for shipment to their London Agents.

The Woolen Mills and Fellmongers of Ballarat will receive 20,000 bales of wool during the ensuing season, thus affording an excellent market for small consignments.

Wools re-packed and classified, if desired. Woolen Combs, Fencing Wire, and Station Supplies on Sale, at regular current rates.

N.B.—Regular Sales of Wool and Produce will be held at our Warehouses during the season. William McCulloch and Co., Fernman, Hunt, and Co., and Broadbent and Co. will consign Wool, Grain, &c., to our firm from all stations on the lines of railway.

Everingham, Greenfield, and Co., BALLARAT.

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 a heavy doctor's bill. 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 Threeneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works Easton Road and Capetown Town, London.

do.

SELLING-OFF.

FURNITURE, &c., &c., AT W. BAKER'S

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the State School, and 4 doors from Gun's corner, Beaufort.

PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING.

Estimates for General Repairs.

Experienced Workmen Sent to all parts of the Colony.

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

THE SKIPTON COAL DISCOVERY.

The following report in reference to the above discovery has been drawn up by Mr. Ferdinand M. Krause, Government geological surveyor. The country around Skipton is occupied by upper volcanic lava resting probably upon older palaeozoic rocks, an outcrop of which occurs within a few hundred yards from the township reserve. About 3 1/2 miles further east and thence to the Flagstaff Hill near Linton there is granite, which, no doubt, underlies the basalt uninterruptedly to Nannia and Mount Emu. The patch of silurian near the eastern boundary of the township (of Skipton) is traversed by a quartz vein which was tested in a shallow shaft and abandoned some years ago. Recently search was again made for this vein some 60 chains northerly along its supposed strike in the valley of the Emu Creek. A few shallow pits were sunk under the talus of the basaltic cliff, striking a black bituminous clay. This led to the statement that the coal-bearing rocks of the Otway district were represented in this locality. I may at once say that all indications of the presence of the mesozoic, or older carbonaceous series, are absolutely wanting. The section of the shaft, and the specimens of rocks and materials already forwarded to the Secretary of Mines, illustrate the strata so far gone through. We have here evidently a narrow piocene river-channel, filled with clay sand, and gravel, and containing an abundance of drift-wood, partly unaltered and partly in a sub-fossil state, and converted into a peat or lignite. The term 'seam' is not, of course, applicable under these conditions, and the thickness of the deposit is equivalent, in Victorian mining parlance, 'to the depth of sinking into the gutter bed.' This depth is not likely to be very great, and could, in my opinion, be ascertained by a few days' labor if boring were resorted to, instead of the slow and troublesome process of shaft sinking in loose and water-charged ground; moreover, in a site which is subject to being flooded by every freshet that descends the Emu Creek. The lignite is of a bright jet-black color, laminæ and extremely brittle, although showing conchoidal fracture. It ignites only on a very high temperature, owing no doubt to the small percentage of fixed carbon, compared to the large amount of hygroscopic water. The material, as far as present workings have disclosed, is of little value as a fuel. The specimens of lignite which I have forwarded are taken from the bottom of the shaft, at a depth of 6 feet below the top of the deposit, or 11 feet from the surface. FERDINAND M. KRAUSE, geological surveyor. 19th January, 1877. A geological sketch map of the locality, with a section and specimens of rocks and minerals from the shaft are in the Office of Mines.

EXPLORATION IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.

The "Brisbane Courier" of the 8th inst. contains the following modified account of the adventures of four bushmen who had travelled overland from Port Essington. "Four men named W. M. Thompson, D. Lynch, A. Callaghan, and L. Perrett, arrived in Cooktown on 24th December, and relate a tale of wonderful adventures. They say that, in company with others, they were engaged in shooting buffaloes on the shores of the Gulf, near Port Essington. These animals, which, as most people know, were landed on the shores of the Gulf many years ago, they say have now increased to very large numbers, and their companions and themselves found profitable occupation in shooting them for their skins. The buffaloes, however, haunt the swamps, and can only be followed there in dry weather, and last October some heavy rains fell, precluding, as the travellers believed, the commencement of the rainy season. Having heard of the Hodgkinson diggings, and knowing that they were situated on one of the heads of the Mitchell, the four adventurers, in company with two others, left for that river in a boat. On arriving at the mouth of the Mitchell, two of the party returned with the boat, leaving the other four above named to carry out their perilous enterprise of reaching the Hodgkinson by running up the river. They reckoned that they would have to walk from 280 to 300 miles, and to provide them on that journey they had only sixty pounds of flour, depending on their guns and ammunition, with which they were plentifully stocked, for the rest. For some distance they carried out their original plan, till they arrived at a tributary coming in from the north. Here a difference of opinion took place, the majority of the party fancying they had been going too far south, and that the tributary was the main river. They followed it accordingly going a course almost due north, and sticking close to the watercourse, for they had previously experienced much privation by leaving it, in the attempt to make short cuts, and finding themselves without water. At last they found out that they had taken the wrong river, and then made up their minds to push eastward to strike the coast. This they accomplished, after much fatigue and privation, coming out about thirty miles to the north of Cooktown. Before doing so, however, they struck a river with a large estuary which they took for the Endeavor, till they followed it down to the sea and found their mistake. Coming along the coast they discovered to their great joy that they were near a settlement, and on arriving at the mouth of the Endeavor followed the

north bank till they reached the residence of Dr. Hamilton. During their long journey through the interior of the peninsula they found much difficulty in getting food; game of any kind was extremely scarce, and one of their number, an old man, stated that they could find no yams. One species of grass called by the blacks nelga, afforded them many meals. Attached to the roots of this grass are numerous small tubers, not larger than ordinary peas, and these roasted are nutritious and palatable. The rivers swarmed with fish, but they had no hooks and line. Throughout their journey across the peninsula the wild blacks, although numerous in places, never molested them. They heard their yells and cries, and saw their fires, but none came near them. On arriving at the coast they were attacked by the blacks while in camp. The aboriginals sent a shower of spears, and they positively assure us, fired a gun at them. They heard the report, and they say that the weapon must either have been loaded with shot or small pebbles, for some such substance rattled among them, and struck one of their number on the back. The shot was not repeated, although it was fully an hour before the blacks desisted from their attack, and they had replied to their spears with revolver bullets. They describe the coast to the northward as being strewn with wreckage, some old and some of comparatively recent date, mentioning particularly the companion of a craft of probably twelve or fourteen tons. Most of the copper had been stripped off the wrecks as they suppose, by the aboriginals. The journey they took would probably be about 500 miles, but from the time they were walking—nearly two months—and the manner in which they have turned and twisted, they reckon they must have walked at least a thousand miles. At present they are in a very destitute condition. They repudiate entirely the wild yarn which has been disseminated about town of their having walked from Port Essington, pointing out that they must, in such a case, have crossed two well-defined roads and a telegraph line, and accomplished a very much greater distance."

As evidencing the rapid increase in the value of property in the towns on the Wimmera, the "Wimmera Star" mentions that about two years ago Mr. T. Davey, J.P., of Longerenong, bought two acres of land at Murtoa for £32. Last week he sold half an acre of this land for £125. The land in question was purchased by the Commercial Bank, the directors of which intend to establish a branch in Longerenong shortly.

A few days ago some Lincoln sheep were shorn at Edendale, in Southland, belonging to the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, which yielded fleeces worthy of notice. They were three hoggets exhibited by the company at the late Invercargill show. Three rams averaged 25 lb. 5 oz., the heaviest being 28 lb.; and three ewes (the first prize pen) averaged 21 1/2 lb., the heaviest being 22 1/2 lb.—all skirred fleeces. Two hundred and seventeen rams from the same flock, shorn on 8th November, clipped an average of 10 lb. 7 oz. of washed and skirred wool. It was from this flock that the twelve fleeces were obtained which gained the gold medal in Sydney three years ago, as the most valuable twelve fleeces in the exhibition.

On Friday afternoon, 19th inst., a little girl named Ellen White, aged eleven years, living at Bunanger, was brought to Dr. Law, (says the "Ararat Advertiser") suffering great pain in her arm, which was so swollen about the elbow joint that it was impossible to ascertain what injury, if any, had been sustained. The doctor obtained the following history of the case, which is rather a curious one. On Wednesday the child went to school as usual and came out at four o'clock in the afternoon, intending to go to a friend's house at some little distance; on her road thither she came to a tree which she clambered up for the purpose of having a swing, but in trying to get down again over balanced herself, and her arm caught in a fork, where she remained suspended, only the toe of one foot occasionally barely touching on the ground, until nine o'clock the next evening—seventeen hours. In this position she was discovered by a youth called Frank Holdsworth, who at once procured assistance, and the sufferer was liberated from her painful but novel position. Her arm was completely black, and she was greatly exhausted from crying, cooing, and her efforts to extricate herself on the previous night, all of which were unavailing till her deliverance.

The election campaign for Kara Kara is being proceeded with. Mr. Warton (says the "St. Arnaud Times") is canvassing in person, and by proxy; Mr. Dow has some energetic friends at work on the plains, and so has Mr. Walker. The veteran Mr. Colin Campbell will probably take his part in the van in person in the course of a few days, and will be sure to give a good reception. Mr. Campbell's calmly-written and statesman-like political articles in this journal have procured him many friends amongst the latest accessions to our population, and from the ability and sound sense displayed, we are inclined to think he will add yet more to the number of his adherents, from the ranks of those who think for themselves, and regard independence, honesty, and capacity for efficient public service as of greater importance than the repetition of stump watchwords. In addition to the "Times" already published, Mr. Thomas Mawson, otherwise "Bolivar," ex-town-crier of Pleasant Creek, is to be added, he having formerly announced his intention of offering himself.

The Gum Leaf Cure. EUCALYPTI ESSENCE.

LET THE PUBLIC take notice of a few facts I put forward for their information in this intimation. They may be worth their study, and repay persons in enlightening their upon a subject of practical utility.

THE HISTORY OF THE GUM LEAF CURE. The Australian anti-fever tree—that is, the blue-gum, or Eucalyptus globulus—has now spread its fame throughout the world, but there are many who do not properly estimate its splendid qualities. It has been estimated that the Australian blue gums, which still grow on the face of the colony, contain about 600 million gallons of pure volatile oil, that is the mortal foe of fevers and ague. Every day in the year, the forests of the colony are giving out and exhaling in the form of vapor an aromatic fragrance to our breezes, and a health giving essence to our people. This fact is now recognized by all scientists in the world.

ITS CLAIM AS A CURATIVE. It has now become the fashion with the inventors or discoverers of remedial agent to claim something little short of infallibility and universality of cure for their respective agents. Messrs. Sander and Son do nothing of the sort. They have confidence that their essence possesses many virtues; but the full extent of these they do not know. They are now cooking date, and they are most careful and searching in purifying this. It is quite sure, then, that their eucalypti essence can fairly assert itself to be a grand panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

In Scarlet, Typhoid, or any case of Fever, nothing will protect better against contagion than a few drops of the essence, poured in the palm of the hand (and rubbed in, in order to breathe the vapors), or sprinkled over the clothes. The perfume will be noticed for a great length of time. For Children attending Schools the same mode may be adopted. In cases of Sickness, a few drops poured in a saucer, and put in the room will bring an ethereal essence, evaporate and fill the room with purifying vapor. All you children to travel? A few drops occasionally rubbed on the body, will protect against any contagion you may be exposed to, in coming in direct contact with sick persons, or in sleeping in the same room with, or in beds occupied previously by sick persons. All Hotelkeepers will do well to sprinkle, from time to time in drawers, where linen is kept, a few drops of the eucalypti essence. It renders no spots whatever, as every particle of it evaporates, and nothing remains.

In short, where a Disinfectant is needed, the pure essential eucalypti essence ought to be the one you have recourse to, and no family ought to be without it.

For all Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scaldings, Ulcers, and Cancerous Wounds, a piece of linen wrapped round the suffering part, and moistened with a few drops of the eucalypti essence, will stop all pains, and effect a speedy cure. In cases where a piece of linen cannot be applied to the moistening of the suffering part with the pure essence will do as well. In Cases of Colds, moisten the nostrils with a few drops and inhale the vapor, and you will get immediate relief, and entire riddance of the head.

In all Cases where the Lungs may be affected, the above mentioned process continually repeated will be the best that can be advised. In Cases of Rheumatism, a mixture of one part of the pure essential eucalypti essence with three parts of spirits of wine, well rubbed into the suffering part, has acted better than any other remedy.

In all Cases of Intoxication the essence may be applied to the part affected.

In Severe Cases of Toothache or rheumatic origin, the pure essence may be applied on the external part of the face. In Cases of Inflammation of the Eyes, apply the pure essence to the outside of the eye-lids. Headache and Rheumatic Pains in the Head are positively removed and cured by rubbing the essence on the affected parts.

For many Cases of Severe Bruises the essence has proved the best remedy. Inwardly Used, take three or four drops in half a tumbler of water. The essence effects a most surprising change of the whole constitution, correcting indigestion, and creating a healthy appetite.

No other essence is genuine, except that in the vials, bearing on the labels our signature and trade mark.

SANDERS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, SANDHURST.

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 cause admits of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once always 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.

Flourish—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Flourish" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gum, 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 Flourish," 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.

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 color, without any loss of 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 2s. 6d. per bottle. 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 bowels, and all pain, relieves the most distressing eruptions of the face, as well as being a most valuable remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

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, Bronchitis, 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 strengthening the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquillizing effect on the nerves, and has 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.

WATFORD AND CO

67 SWANSTON STREET

MELBOURNE.

English Mails, 1877.

Due at Melbourne—	
Tuesday	January 9
Tuesday	February 6
Tuesday	March 6
Tuesday	April 3
Tuesday	May 1
Tuesday	May 29
Tuesday	June 26
Tuesday	July 24
Tuesday	August 21
Tuesday	September 18
Tuesday	October 16
Tuesday	November 13
Tuesday	December 11

  

Leaves Melbourne—	
Thursday	January 25
Thursday	February 22
Thursday	March 22
Thursday	April 17
Thursday	May 15
Thursday	June 12
Thursday	July 10
Thursday	August 7
Thursday	September 4
Thursday	October 4
Thursday	November 29
Thursday	December 27

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL.

LEAVE—Melbourne, 6.30 a.m., 3.10 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Stawell, 10.40 a.m., 8.15 p.m.	
LEAVE—Ballarat, 5.30 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 5.30 p.m.	
Burrae, 5.48 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 5.6 p.m.	
Bunanger, 6.25 a.m., 12.8 p.m., 9.44 p.m.	
Ararat, 7.10 a.m., 12.48 p.m., 10.24 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.31 p.m., 11.54 p.m.	
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.25 a.m., 1.41 p.m., 11.24 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Stawell, 9.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 12.15 a.m.	

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

LEAVE—Stawell, 6.45 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3.45 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.45 p.m.	
LEAVE—Ararat, 8.5 a.m., 1.50 a.m., 3.55 p.m.	
Bunanger, 8.43 a.m., 1.48 a.m., 4.32 p.m.	
Burrae, 9.21 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.0 p.m.	
Burrae, 10.1 a.m., 2.25 p.m., 5.47 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Ballarat, 10.45 a.m., 3.5 p.m., 6.30 p.m.	
LEAVE—Ballarat, 11.30 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7 p.m.	
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 3.41 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 11.6 p.m.	

F.A.R.E.S.

Ballarat	First-class.	Second-class
Burrae	2s 6d	1s 6d
Travalla	4s 0d	2s 6d
Bunanger	5s 0d	3s 6d
Burrae	8s 0d	5s 0d
Ararat	9s 6d	6s 0d
Second-class		
Burrae	2s 6d	1s 6d
Travalla	5s 0d	3s 6d
Bunanger	5s 0d	4s 0d
Burrae	7s 6d	5s 0d
Ballarat	9s 6d	6s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1877.

Post Town.	Mails arrive at Beaufort.	Mails leave at Beaufort.
Melbourne...	11.8 a.m.	9 a.m.
	9.44 p.m.	5 p.m.
Geelong...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat...	Ditto	Ditto
Travalla...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan...	4.15 p.m.	8 a.m.
Charlton...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Land...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully...	4.15 p.m.	Ditto
Stockyard Hill...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat...	9.31 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
	5.20 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
Bunanger...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambine...	4.30 p.m.	1 p.m.
Shirley...	Ditto	Ditto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Bunanger, and Travalla are despatched twice daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambine are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Mails for Main Land, 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.

COLONIAL LITERATURE.

The "Australian Journal"

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TALF and ESSAY BY COLONIAL WRITERS. Select Poetry. The Doctress. 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 ILLUSTRATIONS, and by COLONIAL LABOR. SIXTY QUARTO PAGES. Price Sixpence. H. P. Henningsen, agent, Beaufort.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

NO FAMILY or person should be without these Pills their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable fame throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look towards this rectifying and vivifying 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 beneficial effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids. Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions—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 a weakened stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified, that by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means had proved unsuccessful. Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these pills according to the accompanying directions. By strengthening and invigorating every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vitality principle by a complete purification of the blood.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known

word for the following diseases:—	
Ague	Phlegm
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throat
Debility	Stomach and Gravel
Dropsy	Second-Stage Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloureux
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Veneral Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcers 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 its evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Cough, Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficult cases of respiration, are also relieved by a short course of breath, with certainty, be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day, assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

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

This invaluable ointment has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. Nones 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 swelling aches and pains are removable 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, thereby speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

Piles, Fistulas, and Erorrations.

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 it is scarcely necessary to give a more fully 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 avowedly remedial 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 Swell	Scrofula
Bunions	ings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Stomach Complaints
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 383, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Dealer in Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot 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,"  
"Dr. L. L. SMITH,  
Dipl. L. M. A., M. D., F. R. S. E., &c., &c., &c."

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSUMPTION.

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 columns, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest. Our regrets are useless, our repentings futile. The sole idea should be the chances of success 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 he will be sending 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, forbid procrastination, and point 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 accepting a barister, 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 treating with individuals business he consults him upon. Strangers to say, however, the selection of a medical man, the sufferer frequently omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, or ability, he purchases the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lie in quite an opposite direction.

It is astonishing that so many driven mad, and ruined in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not 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 succeeded, at my own expense, these very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Sarsaparilla, &c. I have analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoured 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 to 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 special 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,

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