





COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Business at the market on Wednesday was fairly brisk, but prices remained unchanged as follows:—Wheat, 6s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; peas, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; Cape barley, 5s. 4d.; English, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. for good samples; mangel hay, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; shoes, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 10s.; straw, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; potatoes L1 17s. 6d. to L2 5s.; carrots, L2; flour, L15 to L16 5s.; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Although it cannot be said the Ararat markets are excited, there is an evident tendency towards an advance especially in breadstuffs. The prospects are decidedly in favor of higher figures for wheat and flour. In Adelaide considerable advances have been negotiated, and no doubt the influence will before long reach this market. Dairy produce, in good class products, such as butter, ham, and cheese, command a good price. We quote:—Wheat, 6s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; peas, 5s. 6d.; barley, 5s. 4d.; flour L14 10s. to L14 15s.; potatoes, L4 to L5; fresh butter, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; mutton, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; hams, 10d. to 1s.; bacon, 10d. eggs, 1s. 9d.—“Advertiser.”

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN, LEONARD AND ROWE REPORT: Fat Cattle—70 head for J. G. Moore, Koort-Koort-Nong, light-weight shags bullocks from L7 2s. 6d. to L8 17s. 6d., station-bred cows from L6 2s. 6d. to L12; 4 head for farmers, at market rates. Fat Calves—10 for Mr. Wm. Bain, Learmonth, to 46s. Fat Sheep—705 weathers for Messrs Robertson Bros., Colac, cross-breeds to 25s., averaging to 19s. 9d.; merinos to 14s., averaging 13s. 8d.; 401 merino ewes for Mr. P. McIntyre, Mawralok, at 9s. 3d.; 279 merino ewes for Mr. Wm. Smith, Beaufort, at 7s. 3d.; 544 cross-bred ewes for Mr. John Egan, Egans town at 7s. 1d.—1371 shags and ewes for various owners at 10s. 6d. Fat Lambs—100 for Mr. G. King, Seven Hills Estate, to 5s.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE STYNOT AND CO. REPORT:—Sheepskins—We had a large attendance of buyers at our sales on Tuesday, when we offered about 3000 skins. Competition was very spirited and we cleared all out at prices 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Best wools—1000 lbs. of 1st quality merino brought—merino, 30d. to 36d.; cross-breeds, 30d. to 48d.; extra large, to 50d.; full-wooled skins, to 60d.; medium skins, from 24d. to 30d.; lambskins, to 30d.; dry skins, to 6d. per lb. Hides—A small supply, and prices the same as last week. Wet salted brought 3d. to 3d.; good conditioned do., to 4d.; calskins, to 4d. Tallow—is in better demand. We offered station sorts, and quote—medium tallow, to L33; rough fat, to 24d.; rendered, to 34d.; and will offer, during the week, a large parcel in shipping order.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY AT HAMILTON.

Mr. Macpherson addressed about 500 electors in the Town Hall on Wednesday night; Mr. Laidlaw, J.P., in the chair. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Macpherson said that at Dunkeld he had stated that it afforded him great pleasure to approach so near his own constituency by railway and he hoped soon to reach Hamilton by the iron horse. He could scarcely have believed that this little remark would have been taken up by a gentleman of intellectual culture and refinement like Professor Pearson, who, in a speech at Burra-burra the other evening, stated that he (the Chief Secretary) had said in his speech that “he was glad he should soon have a railway to his own door.” Now, he (Mr. Macpherson) thought it ill became a gentleman in the position of Professor Pearson to twist the observations of a political opponent in a way that was apt to create ill-feeling. As a matter of fact, he (Mr. Macpherson) had never allowed personal interest to interfere with his public duty, and so far from advocating a line for his own benefit, it would have suited him better personally to have brought the railway by way of Colac. If Professor Pearson stood out from the party to which he had allied himself, he might be an acquisition to political life, but as it was, it would be good for him to be excluded from Parliament until he could learn to consider before he spoke. With this as a feature of Mr. Service's address he heartily concurred, but the one thing that struck him as being very peculiar was the irreconcilable antagonism he expressed towards Sir James McCulloch, whilst he himself occupied the same position in relation to the McCulloch Government, which he condemned Sir James McCulloch for occupying in relation to the Kerferd Government.

The Hon. Francis Longmore addressed the electors at Burra-burra on Tuesday. The meeting was of very small one, not quite a score of persons being present. The hon. gentleman's views on the question of Upper House reform are as decided, and quite as belittling, as ever. Judging from the very scanty reception afforded Mr. Longmore at this meeting (the “Stat” says) that particular portion of the electorate of Ripon and Hampden is rather apathetic with regard to the return of its old member. Mr. Morton's views seem much more in accord with the feelings of the lake people, and if all be true that forms village talk at Burra-burra, the local candidates cause is daily increasing in strength and popularity even up to Beaufort, the supposed stronghold of his opponent.

It is reported (says the “Hamilton Spectator”) that one seam over five feet thick, and another at a greater depth, about ten feet thick, consisting of coal or a mineral very much resembling it, has been struck in the shaft at Coleraine. These deposits being less than 200 feet from the surface, are believed to be workable at a profit, and should it turn out that the true coal has been hit upon this time, we need scarcely say that a prosperous future is in store for the district.

The woollen factory works at Castlemeane are progressing. “In order to keep the looms at work the scribbles and spinning mules are kept at work” (the “M. A. Mail” says) from six in the morning to eight in the evening. By this means twenty-one looms are kept constantly at work, two of them in the manufacture of blankets, and the remainder in flannel.

According to the theory (writes the “Bondigo Independent”) all names on the ratepayers' rolls are entitled to be put on the general electoral rolls for the Assembly, and to vote at elections. Many Chinamen are ratepayers. We notice that a good few of their names appear on the electoral rolls. Now, not one out of a hundred have been naturalised, consequently the act relating to aliens steps in and prevents their voting. It is certainly an anomaly. Two acts of Parliament therefore, clash together, one allowing the Chinese to vote if ratepayers, and the other forbidding them to do so if not naturalised.

It appears that the railway from Ararat, although only open for traffic as far as the roadside station at the little town of Dunkeld, is (writes the “Hamilton Spectator”) carrying considerably more traffic than had been anticipated by Mr. Woods, of far-brush notoriety. The two-and-a-half passengers per diem, observed to be passing along the route by the parties Mr. Woods sent to collect his memorable statistics have been exceeded, and we learn that during the past week the number of passengers booked at Dunkeld was 160, and the number of sheep sent along the line from Glen Thompson during the same period was 2400.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Adamthwaite E. Blackmore P., Butler R., Boyd A., Callaghan M., Cumming T., Chapman J. P. Dunn Jas. Funston H., Fisher C. Gray E. Mrs., Gray James. Humphries W., Hayes E., Healy Jas., Hogan Bros. Inchbold John. Kuly J., Kilbeg W. Magee Mary Miss, McCreagh Agnes Miss, Miller H., McLean Chas., McCabe Wm., Meadows Mrs., Manners G. Northage J. O'Shea John, O'Callahan M. Rowland H., Roberts John. Stokes G., Smith E. Mrs., Stuart, Wm. Topper G., Thompson T. (Registered letter). Venus Geo. Walsh Wm., Whally Joseph, Wall John. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, May 5th, 1877.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

The New Victoria Company, Waterloo obtained last week 53oz. 17dwit; making a total for the fortnight, 107oz. 4dwit.

By an addition to Mr. W. E. Nickol's advertisement, we notice that in connection with his commission agency and the agency for the Ballarat Banking Company, he has now combined the business of general auctioneer.

The nomination papers of Messrs Francis Longmore and George Glenwilliam Morton have been lodged with the returning officer for Ripon and Hampden. It is perhaps as well to remind our readers early, that according to the new Electoral Act the hours for polling on election days have been altered, the time fixed being now from eight o'clock a.m., to five o'clock p.m.

Mr. H. I. White will hold a sale by auction on Friday next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of Mr. J. Guy, Market Square, of household furniture and effects.

An important sale by auction will be conducted by Messrs. Hepburn, Leonard and Rowe on Thursday the 10th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, when a large quantity of farming implements, household furniture, milch cows and horses will be submitted without reserve.

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week ended 26th April were £18,371. 1s. 6d., as against £18,009 for the corresponding week last year.

When Mr. Morton arrived on Wednesday at Waterloo to hold his meeting there, he was met by several of his friends from Learmonth including Messrs Bath, Baird, Urm, and Quinlivan. We are informed that Mr. Bath is now accompanying him on his election tour right through to Camperdown. At Mr. Morton's meeting held at Skipton on Thursday evening about 60 electors were present and a vote of confidence in his favor was passed unanimously.

The Board of Advice election on Monday resulted in the return of Messrs. Cumming and McDonald. The following are the numbers polled by each candidate:—Cumming—Beaufort, 47; Sailors' Gully, 20; Waterloo, 4; Charlton, 10; Trawalla, 6; Eurambeen, 4; Raglan, 10; Main Lead, 12; total, 113. McDonald—Beaufort, 36; Sailors' Gully, 2; Waterloo, 5; Charlton, 3; Trawalla, 6; Eurambeen, 14; Raglan, 14; Main Lead, 15; total, 95. Riedy—Beaufort, 11; Sailors' Gully, 0; Waterloo, 0; Charlton, 0; Trawalla, 0; Eurambeen, 2; Raglan, 3; Main Lead, 0; total, 16.

The Hon. Francis Longmore addressed the electors at Burra-burra on Tuesday. The meeting was of very small one, not quite a score of persons being present. The hon. gentleman's views on the question of Upper House reform are as decided, and quite as belittling, as ever. Judging from the very scanty reception afforded Mr. Longmore at this meeting (the “Stat” says) that particular portion of the electorate of Ripon and Hampden is rather apathetic with regard to the return of its old member. Mr. Morton's views seem much more in accord with the feelings of the lake people, and if all be true that forms village talk at Burra-burra, the local candidates cause is daily increasing in strength and popularity even up to Beaufort, the supposed stronghold of his opponent.

It is reported (says the “Hamilton Spectator”) that one seam over five feet thick, and another at a greater depth, about ten feet thick, consisting of coal or a mineral very much resembling it, has been struck in the shaft at Coleraine. These deposits being less than 200 feet from the surface, are believed to be workable at a profit, and should it turn out that the true coal has been hit upon this time, we need scarcely say that a prosperous future is in store for the district.

The woollen factory works at Castlemeane are progressing. “In order to keep the looms at work the scribbles and spinning mules are kept at work” (the “M. A. Mail” says) from six in the morning to eight in the evening. By this means twenty-one looms are kept constantly at work, two of them in the manufacture of blankets, and the remainder in flannel.

According to the theory (writes the “Bondigo Independent”) all names on the ratepayers' rolls are entitled to be put on the general electoral rolls for the Assembly, and to vote at elections. Many Chinamen are ratepayers. We notice that a good few of their names appear on the electoral rolls. Now, not one out of a hundred have been naturalised, consequently the act relating to aliens steps in and prevents their voting. It is certainly an anomaly. Two acts of Parliament therefore, clash together, one allowing the Chinese to vote if ratepayers, and the other forbidding them to do so if not naturalised.

It appears that the railway from Ararat, although only open for traffic as far as the roadside station at the little town of Dunkeld, is (writes the “Hamilton Spectator”) carrying considerably more traffic than had been anticipated by Mr. Woods, of far-brush notoriety. The two-and-a-half passengers per diem, observed to be passing along the route by the parties Mr. Woods sent to collect his memorable statistics have been exceeded, and we learn that during the past week the number of passengers booked at Dunkeld was 160, and the number of sheep sent along the line from Glen Thompson during the same period was 2400.

RIPON AND HAMPDEN ELECTION.

MR. G. G. MORTON AT BEAUFORT.

At the meeting held on Wednesday evening in the Societies' Hall, about 500 persons were present; Mr. Wotherspoon was voted to the chair. The chairman in introducing the candidate remarked that Mr. Morton was no stranger to the people of this district, he might say that he was a near neighbor of theirs; and had been for a number of years; he had represented us in Parliament about 13 years ago, during the time he had occupied that position he had done some good work for us, and had rendered all the assistance in his power to aid and assist our local and public affairs, in fact he (the chairman) might say that Mr. Morton rendered us the only political assistance we received whilst establishing Beaufort the head quarters of the Shire, which had previously been at Carngham; he knew of, and could mention, many other cases where Mr. Morton had succeeded in getting our just wants recognised. From past experience he knew it was not necessary for him to ask the meeting to give Mr. Morton a fair hearing, as they always had done so on previous occasions when any gentleman addressed them upon this or any other subject. He considered Mr. Morton deserved the thanks of the electors for giving them the opportunity of hearing the views of our late representative, who had been twice returned during the last six years unopposed (he spoke under correction) and did not consider it necessary to explain his views to us on either occasion, and no doubt he would have adopted the same course this time under similar circumstances. With these remarks he had much pleasure in introducing the candidate. (Applause.)

Mr. Morton, on coming before the audience, was received with cheers, accompanied by a few boo-hoos. He remarked that he was exceedingly obliged to the chairman for the flattering introduction, and assured the meeting that whilst he was their representative he always considered it was one of his principal duties, to attend to the just wants of the various parts of the electorate; it was a co-equal duty with that of legislating for the public benefit, and he had no hesitation in saying that a representative should be a delegate from the people, to represent their interests singly as well as a whole. As he (Mr. Morton) had no immediate past political actions to account for, he would proceed to give his views upon the present issues now placed before the people; he did not wish to allude to our late representative's actions in any way, except so far as he was obliged to describe the actions of the party of which Mr. Longmore was a prominent leader; he would endeavor to show how that party had dealt with our most vital interests in the past, he alluded to a tax on the landed proprietors of this colony. He would inform them that he was in favor of a just and equitable land tax being collected from our wealthy large land holders, who had succeeded up to the present time to escape all taxation, (Applause, and boo-hoos from a few boys in the back of the hall), and who had compelled the working people to contribute the necessary revenue to meet the necessities of the State. In 1870 the Treasurer, Sir James McCulloch found, there was a deficiency between the estimated revenue and expenditure, and proposed a land tax to make up the amount required. Messrs. Duffy, Berry and Longmore allied themselves with the squinting party then in the House, and succeeded in turning out that Government for daring to introduce such an iniquitous policy into the halls of our Legislative Assembly. These gentlemen immediately formed a Ministry, and were promised the support of that party if they would devise some other mode or means to raise a revenue without resorting to a land tax. It was then the cry for protection to native industry was raised throughout the colony, and in the following year they succeeded to add to the burden of the people over L400,000, which was equal to 10s. per head upon every man, woman and child in this colony. If they were so anxious for a land tax, why did they not propose it then? The answer is simply, they would have been turned out of office, and lost their place and pay. (Applause.)

These extra duties added to those already in existence, brought the amount collected through the Customs up to about L720,000. Now, what Government dare to demand L1 per head upon every person in the colony as a direct tax; in such a case the country would demand their immediate expulsion from office; this, he said, is what we are now paying, although in small sums, at the time not felt, but in the aggregate did amount to more than the sum he had named. In 1875 the Kerferd Ministry was in power, and Mr. Service, the Treasurer, introduced another land tax, which he estimated would return L150,000, including a proposition to relieve the Customs from collecting the amount received from such a land tax, which meant the working population of this colony should have that much less to pay, and that land should bear its fair proportion of our burdens. Now, what do we find? Why, the present Opposition joining with Mr. McBain and other leading members of the squinting party in the House, including Sir James McCulloch, who ousted that Ministry as they did the previous one, when Berry and Longmore then went into power and introduced in their budget an increase of protection duties and their famous bursting up land tax, we have heard so much about; which never can be heard, except through acts of violence which this country will never tolerate. This land tax did not suit the party who had been the means of placing them in this unenviable position and they were immediately compelled to again retire to the opposition benches. Sir James McCulloch then took office and copied closely the very proposition and land tax upon which he had aided Berry and Co. to throw out the Kerferd Administration, whether he (McCulloch) had stolen it in toto as he is accused of, or by whatever means he became possessed of it, it is in his (Mr. Morton's) opinion the best that has up to this time had been offered to the country. Here again could be found Mr. MacBain as the leader of the said party, joining the present opposition and defeating this; the third land tax introduced for the benefit of the country, and the adjustment of taxation; it should be patent to everyone of the electors, that so long as they are compelled to contribute sufficient revenue through the customs, no land tax will be required for the exigencies of the State. (Applause.)

Now, Sir James McCulloch has proposed an amended form of taxation by excluding from its operation all houses and other improvements taxing only all lands in towns and country on its fair annual value, that is, what it would let at per year, deducting L80 from such annual values, and the balance above that shall pay a land tax of 5 per cent up to an annual value of £200 per year, and all above that to pay 7½ per cent per year. Mr. Morton considered that this commences too low and it should exempt at least say from L200 to L300 and then progress from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent above the latter sums. He hoped to see Mr. Berry still occupy the Opposition benches and Sir James McCulloch on the other side of the house watching him, while some independent and liberal party will conduct the affairs of our country, without resorting to the disgraceful tactics or causing such disreputable scenes as disgraced our house of Assembly during the last session; such conduct would not be tolerated for one moment by any of our local bodies or be permitted in the bar of the lowest publichouse in the colony. (Applause.) He (Mr. Morton) would support any party who attempted to carry measures he considered were best in accordance with his views for the welfare of this colony; although he wished to assure them that he would not support the present opposition in their views, he would not join any party in opposition, which would have a tendency to delay the passing of any acts required for the benefit of the country, irrespective whether such came from Sir James or any other independent party in the house. The present proposed land tax is supposed to contribute about L150,000, during the last year the amount collected from deceased persons amounted to L90,000, the tax on bank notes amounted to about L20,000, the proposed stamp duty will give about L30,000, altogether about L300,000 which the wealthy classes will be obliged to contribute to the State, and he thought in all fairness that was sufficient for them to pay. (Applause.)

LAND BILL. He would next explain what he considered should be the principles embodied in the next Land Bill brought before the country, which will be necessary at an early date, as in 1880 the present tenure of the pastoral licenses, expire by which we will say about 20,000,000 acres of land now held by the crown tenants must be dealt with; he would advocate that no more land in future should be sold by the crown, but should be leased at a moderate rental in such sized blocks as may be determined upon and most suited to establish a middle class of graziers and agriculturists, combined on the lands at our future disposal; he would be willing to extend those leases to a period of 20 years, after which time the lessee might be allowed to acquire the fee simple of 640 acres on which his permanent improvements might be, this system would insure a continuous income from our lands and we would be enabled to meet in a great measure a portion of our present expenditure, and hand our land down to our children untrammelled by any rights possessed by individuals for which actions future generations would bless our legislation. (Applause.) He did not, nor would he advocate a repudiation of any just rights that had already been acquired under any previous or existing law. We have now about 5,000,000 acres of land in this colony that has been already selected and not yet conveyed to the holders and he would insist upon their rights being fully recognised by granting them titles to their land as soon as they had complied with what he considered very stringent and unnecessary conditions; those men should be justly treated by any future legislation on this subject, and any Government must fulfil the conditions upon which they have secured their present occupancy.

TARIFF. In dealing with the adjustment of our tariff, which must be done if we succeed in establishing a tax upon the lands of this country, care must be exercised that we do not ruin or prostrate the industries which have been introduced and stimulated by protection from the State; and he wished them to understand that he would never be a party to repudiate any of our past actions, but would gradually diminish the duties now collected upon all articles manufactured by our industries, until we had a fair opportunity of judging whether they could exist after a certain period without State aid. If, after a fair trial, they cannot exist, they should cease. Sir James McCulloch informs us that £170,000 worth of our manufactures were exported to other colonies, competing with Great Britain, and were sold at a profit in those places for less than we can purchase the same articles here. Now, it is evident that capitalists would not do so if it did not pay and, consequently, we, the consumers in this colony, are charged an extra profit simply because any persons competing from abroad would have to pay for selling, a duty of from 15 to 30 per cent, which comes directly from our pockets. He (Mr. Morton) did not think this should continue; but, as soon as we could successfully compete against other producers in an open market, our State aid should be withdrawn.

REFORM OF THE UPPER HOUSE. He considered the reform of the Upper House was one of the most necessary alterations that should be made in our constitution; and should be one of the first subjects dealt with by our new Parliament. He believed this subject should be dealt with in a calm, peaceful, and deliberate manner, and not by threats of violence, or insulting propositions, such as we have heard of, to sweep them out of existence, or lock them in or out of their chambers, as proposed by some of the Opposition candidates now before the country. (Cheers.) He felt assured that no threats of violence or insults to the Upper House would ever compel that body to pass any measure to nullify their influence, or prevent them in taking part in the politics of this colony; but we should endeavor to pass some measure to bring them more in harmony with our Legislative Assembly and the people generally. He would advocate a reduction of the qualification of members of the Upper House, and also of the electors of that body to one-half of the present amount; also, increase the number of districts one-third, and shorten the tenure to six years; compelling one-third of the members to retire every two years in each district, which would have the effect of bringing the candidates often before us; when they would have an opportunity of learning our views and wants, whilst we could then return such men as would fully represent us in that important body.

MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The subject of mining on private property is so far settled by the Privy Council, that all the gold below the surface belongs to the Crown. We have now only to deal with the mode of determining the amount of surface damages which will be caused by its removal, which should be finally settled by simple laws of arbitration; the miner appointing one, the owner the other, and a police magistrate or some other officer acting as arbitrators, whose decision should be final, without the interference of our law courts in any way. He was in favor of a grant for prospecting purposes, to assist the miner in prospecting for lost leads or new goldfields, as he considered the working miner could not afford the time necessary to do so, and every ounce of gold got from the ground added to the wealth of the colony. If the prospecting was successful, it would give employment to a large number of our surplus population.

ROADS. Tolls should be totally abolished in the colony, and a sum of money granted to our local bodies sufficient to maintain our main roads, whilst all parish roads should be provided for by local taxation.

RAILWAYS. Mr. Morton considered that the extension of our railways would be beneficial to the State, if care is used in selecting the lines that promise to be the best adopted to accommodate the future settlement of the country; as railways increase, so will the population, whilst giving greater facility for us to reach the markets. We can borrow money for their construction at 4 per cent, and they no doubt will return a profit to the State, which will be increased as they are extended.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. Mr. Morton said that when he appeared before them on a previous occasion (a farmer owning only 160 acres of land), he was against the payment of members. At the present time he was still against it. We have had a fair trial of it; and he did not believe there was any man in this country, who had read the debate or an account of the scenes in our late Assembly, who can say payment of members has contributed any one thing to the intelligence or benefit of our law makers; but he would be willing to allow members to draw sufficient to reimburse them for any loss they may sustain whilst attending to their duties in the Assembly; but not to draw a salary when superintending their private affairs in other colonies and other places. (Applause.)

QUESTIONS. Mr. Morton answered them as follows:—The question of closed roads has been dealt with by Parliament, and it is now in the hands of the Shire Councils. Their duty it is to see it carried out; and if they do not do it they should be compelled to do so. I am in favor of all roads being opened, which are required for traffic.

I did not introduce the Dog Act, but I assisted Mr. Woods to do so; and I now regret that each person was not allowed to register one dog free, and if returned would support an amendment to that effect.

I would not put an extra duty on sporting dogs. If any damage is done by them their owners are liable to be sued for compensation.

I shall never give my vote or assist in any way to alter or amend the present Education Act in favor of any denomination, by giving them any right to participate separately in any grant, as I firmly believe in free, secular, and compulsory education, and shall use my best endeavors to uphold the present law in its entirety.

I am not in favor of assisted immigration, as labor is cheaper than it was several years ago, and more population means building poor-houses.

In reducing railway charges, I would have to consider what effect it would have on the revenue of the colony; and I am not at present in a position to give an answer to the question; but in dealing with it, it should be made applicable to all persons interested in our railway traffic.

I certainly should be in favor of the reduction of the freight on firewood, so as to enable you to compete with other districts producing it. I also consider the present license fees for cutting and carting firewood should be greatly reduced, say to 5s. or 10s. per year; and in cases where dead wood is removed, it should be taken free—in any case no more money should be collected from this source than is required for paying an inspector for looking after our forests, which should be protected from the wilful destruction to young trees.—(applause)—for no doubt the time would arrive when we will be obliged to plant trees in the vicinity of our townships and upon our plains. (Applause.)

I would prefer a freetrade policy for the country; but we must not destroy industries already established, but reduce the duties on such articles gradually as they are producing. Lands in towns have increased in value equal to country lands, if not more; and I would tax all such unearned increments excepting house property, and let the land alone be taxed.

I am in favor of opening public-houses on Sunday from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.; and not for the sake of gaining a few votes would I disguise my feelings in this matter. (Applause.)

I will certainly vote with the present Government if no middle party comes to the front, whose views I can agree with; if otherwise, I would certainly support such a party.

After thanking the audience for the patient hearing they had accorded him, Mr. Morton moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation; and thus ended one of the largest and most orderly meetings ever held here.

RAGLAN. Mr. G. G. Morton held a meeting at Prince's hotel on Wednesday at 11 a.m., about twenty electors being present. Mr. G. T. Burbridge was voted to the chair, who, in introducing the candidate, expressed his regret for the small attendance, and ascribed the reason to the inopportunity time for the electors to attend. He stated he had known Mr. Morton for over fifteen years, and that in the short time in which he formerly represented this constituency, Mr. Morton had taken great interest in local wants, and had considerably benefited the district. As to his political views, the chairman could say nothing, but would leave him to explain them to the meeting; but he had no doubt that whatever the candidate professed or promised, he would do. Mr. Morton then made a speech similar to the one above reported, made in the

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, IN THE EVENING.

Among other questions put to Mr. Morton, which do not appear elsewhere, were the following:—Was it true that Sir Samuel Wilson and Mr. Clark were paying his election expenses to which the reply was an emphatic denial, and the candidate would consider it a great insult if such an offer was made. He also, in answer to questions, stated that he was against Government officers receiving pensions, as they were well paid, and they might secure their old age by having a fund similar as that in existence in the police force; and that he would be in favor of coroners' juries being paid for their waste of time. A vote of confidence in Mr. Morton was moved and seconded, to which an amendment to the effect that Mr. Longmore was the better man of the two was proposed, which latter, when put to the meeting by the chairman, was only supported by the mover and second, and the original motion was carried unanimously.

WATERLOO. At Frusher's Hotel, Waterloo, Mr. G. G. Morton held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, about forty electors being present. Mr. Simons in the chair. The candidate was well received, and a patient hearing accorded him throughout. A vote of confidence in Mr. Morton, as the probable future representative of this constituency, was carried.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] £50 REWARD.

MR. ROGER BARNES, of Beaufort, having stated that a letter of mine can be produced, wherein I have promised to assist in amending the present Education Act, so as to allow one denomination the right to partially or totally educate their children without the interference of the State. On production of proofs of such a promise, I will pay the above reward, and will also at once retire from this contest, and I will prosecute any person spreading the above report after this date.

G. G. MORTON. May 4th, 1877.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

RIPON AND HAMPDEN ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—A letter signed “Liberal” appeared in your column of last week commenting on Mr. Longmore's speech at the Societies' Hall; and after reading it carefully over it is plain to be seen that the effusion is written for party purposes, with the view to influence voters at the election on Friday next, and is similar in tone to the “screed” which appeared in the “Stat” of last Saturday, written by a correspondent from here; no doubt from the same party or clique. “Places ‘Liberal’ speaks partly the truth, but, as usual, not the whole truth. A comparison of the letter with the report of the speech, which appeared side by side, is the best answer to a number of his statements. He concludes with a hope that the electors will see the object Berry and party have in view, &c., and this hope I cordially endorse. Did not Mr. Longmore tell us plain and unmistakable that their object was and has been to shift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the poor on to the rich land-owners and squatters, who were able to afford it? and that it was on account of their proposed progressive tax on land, which they submitted to Parliament when in office, that they were ousted; that it is their intention in the new Parliament to again introduce their measure; (why, any newspaper readers know this) and that the object of the McCulloch Ministry in keeping office has been to prevent any liberal measure passing, that the burden of taxation was still to be borne by the working classes, who are barely able to make both ends meet, while the squatters were to be allowed to pile up their dollars for the purpose of buying out the small farmers, and adding on to their already massive estates. Mr. Longmore cannot be accused of inconsistency since he represented us. He has possessed the same liberal views which he now holds. I have never heard this disputed by his opponents; and the political capital attempted to be made by Mr. Morton in getting Mr. Baird and a few more to sign his requisition, who were formerly supporters of Mr. Longmore, will not amount to much on the election day—because he (Mr. Longmore) belongs to the stonewall is the reason given for this large body of electors withdrawing their support. A perusal of Mr. Service's speech at Maldon on Monday last will satisfy any reasonable person that the stonewall was necessary, and perhaps would never have been erected only for Sir J. McCulloch's “nagging.” Mr. Baird may be a very good judge at a ploughing match; but surely does not expect his decision in matters political to be received and acted upon, as if he were deciding on the merits of respective ploughmen. Would it not be far better for the people of this country or any other if the lands were owned by a greater number than they are at present; and that the area held by each would compel them to combine agriculture with sheep farming to yield the same profits. If we are to believe history, it was alone due to the numerous owners of land, that France was enabled to pay the enormous indemnity demanded by the Prussians; and it is alone on this account that she is now in as solvent a position as she was before the war; and should such laws be made here they will be the means of producing the greatest good for the greatest number. My own opinion is, we have had too much of McCulloch and his followers, and it is quite time we had a change. Any party who is willing to attempt to bring about a change for the better, by all means give them a chance to try it; and I contend that Berry and party are making a step in the right direction in their proposed land tax, for this is the question to be solved on election day. Mr. Morton, who is opposed to Mr. Longmore, what does he promise? When carefully listening to his speech on Wednesday night, I could not make out to what side he belonged; but he appeared generally to lean to Sir J. McCulloch, whose measures the country is tired of. He was neither a freetrader nor a protectionist, but thought freetrade would be the best. The absence from his speech of a land tax pure and simple must be noticed; but this is not to be wondered at, when you consider his connexion with the large landed proprietors in the Learmonth district. This is a matter which I think the electors know how to deal with, and the answer to his omission will be carefully recorded next Friday at the ballot box. It cannot be said he gave satisfactory answers to the questions asked, and his explanations when speaking to them, certainly















COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A fair amount of business was transacted at the market on Wednesday, wheat and flour still maintaining their high rates. We quote:—Wheat, 7s.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; peas, 3s. 6d.; Cape barley, 3s. 6d.; English do., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mangor hay, 13 1/2s. to 14 1/2s.; sheaves, 13 6s. to 13 10s.; with signs of advancing; wheaton straw, 40s. to 45s.; oatens do., 55s. to 60s.; potatoes, 35s. to 40s.; carrots, 12s. flour, 110 to 116 10s.; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

It will be seen by our quotations that the market is hardening in every direction. Breadstuffs are still fast hold. The quotations which we give in reference to wheat, flour, &c., are from the merchants, the millers having refused to supply figures.—Wheat, 7s.; oats, feed 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; seed 4s. 3d. to 5s.; pollard, 1s. 8d.; bran, 1s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d.; flour, 110; potatoes, Ballarat, 13 5s.; Port Fairy, 15s.; fresh butter 1s 6d to 1s 8d.; spotted butter 1s 1d to 1s 3d.; hams 1s.; bacon 10d.; eggs, 2s. 6d.; hay, 15s.; chaff, 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Advertiser.

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSES MATHERS AND FRANKLIN REPORT:—Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 6d.; pollard, 1s. 8d.; bran, 1s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d.; flour, 110; potatoes, 14 to 15; fresh butter, 1s 6d.; spotted do., 1s 7d.; hams, 1s 3d.; bacon 11d.; eggs, 1s. 6d.; hay, 14 1/2s.; to 15s.; chaff, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; straw, 3s. 6d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSES HEBBURN, LEONARD AND ROWE REPORT:—Fat Sheep.—103 cross-bred wethers and ones for Mr. A. Broadbent, Newlyn, the former at 24s., the latter to 21s., topping the market; 105 crossbred wethers and ones for Mr. J. Richardson, Newlyn, at 17s. 6d. and 16s. 6d., respectively; 219 crossbred wethers for Messrs. Anderson Bros., Dean, to 15s. 3d., averaging 14s. 3d.; 562 wethers for Mr. John Wilson, Travalla, crossbreds at 14s. 6d., merinos at 8s. 3d.; 366 crossbred wethers for Mr. J. G. Ware, Koort-Koort-Nong, to 14s.; 201 crossbred ones for Mr. J. Leishman, Forest Hill, to 15s., averaging 12s. 9d.—2905 others and ones for various owners to 15s. 3d. Fat Lambs.—21 for Mr. W. McKay, Newlyn, to 11s.; 101 for Mr. M. Martin, Sneaton, at 6s. 6d., a few lower; 31 for Mr. G. King, Seven Hills Estate, at 5s. 6d. Store Stock.—We have placed one or two lots of sheep under offer and anticipate reporting business in due course.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSES GEORGE SYMOND AND CO. REPORT:—Sheepskins.—We had a large attendance of buyers at our sales on Tuesday, when we offered 6000 skins. Owing to the undecided aspect of the home wool market, which opened on Tuesday medium and inferior skins were neglected, but first-class skins met with ready sale, at undermentioned prices, viz.:—Best butchers skins brought—merino, to 48d.; crossbred, from 50d. to 54d.; one lot, Leachin, Forest Hill, to 15s., to 36d.; hamskins, to 36d. each; station skins, from 34d. to 6d. per lb. Hides.—A medium supply; prices slightly in advance of last week's. Wet salted, from 44d.; good conditioned do., to 5d.; calfskins, 44d. to 5d. Tallow.—In shipping order, advanced in price during past fortnight, and continues firm. We sold during the week, about 100 pipes for shipping. Best union, to 135 1/2s. f.o.b., &c.; beef, 129 to 132; station sorts, to 130; rough fat, 24d. to 3d.; rendered do., to 34d.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSES RICHARD MELLISH AND CO. REPORT:—Fat Cattle.—A fair supply to hand, quality medium to good, with an odd prime beast. The attendance was large and competition was brisk, best prime making up to 14 1/2s. for bullocks; do. cows, in proportion. We quote sales at up to 35s. per 100 lb. Fat Cows.—We sold 5 small fair quality for Messrs. J. Braid and another at from 17s. 6d. to 2s. and report good real demand. Fat Sheep.—This market was moderately supplied, quality for the most part useful to good; best in were the Dreotide crossbreds, which made 21s. the wethers, and 16s. the ewes. We sold for Messrs. T. and W. Honey and another, 57 good mixed sheep, at 12s. 6d.; and 137 fair light wethers at 10s.; and a few culls at 6s. 6d. Fat Lambs.—A full supply opened; the bulk being in store condition, however, commanded but little attention from the trade. For good quality prices were satisfactory to the seller. We sold outside, for Messrs. Honey Bros., a small draft of good at 10s. Store Cattle.—We sold, at the yards, for Messrs. J. Braid, W. Henry, and another, 19 head mixed at from 40s. to 75s. 6d. for steers; heifers, 50s. to 72s. 6d.

Post offices have been opened at St. Helens, near Yamuloch, and Terriek Terriek East, Terriek Terriek; and a savings bank at Durham Ox. During the quarter ended March last there was exported from New Zealand 82,241 oz. of gold of the value of £321,167, and from the first discovery of gold in New Zealand up to the end of December, 1876, 6,277,311 oz., making the total amount entered for exportation from New Zealand to 31st March, 1877, 6,359,552 oz.; value, £132,599,281. Otago heads the list, the total amount entered for exportation there up to the 31st March being 3,617,159 oz.; value, £14,209,605. In the last quarter Auckland exported 10,067 oz.; Nelson, 18,125 oz.; Westland, 20,978 oz.; and Otago, 32,980 oz.

The Chinese of the Palmer, says the "Golden Age," have been getting large quantities of gold in the neighborhood of Stony, McAnn's and Fine-gold Creeks lately. Over 600 oz. were received by the Queensland National Bank on Wednesday last from these localities. There is a great rush of Chinamen to Fish Creek, which is situated close to the Conglomerate, where they are getting good gold; and now, since the rain has ceased, we hear of some very rich quartz specimens being found by the Chinamen in the different gullies in which they are working, an evident indication that there must be some valuable quartz reefs in the neighborhood from which the specimens have been found.

The "Newcastle Morning Herald" of the 26th ult. furnishes the newest snake story, as follows:—On Sunday last, Mr. J. Thompson, of the Comynage, was, with several companions at the Lake fishing, and having indulged in a good dinner, stretched out for a "bang" on the grass. During "sweet slumber's" reign, John Thompson's hat fell off, and rolled some distance from him. When he awoke he put his hat on, and was about to resume fishing when he felt something unusual moving in his hat. He at once took off the head covering, and to his surprise and alarm found that a snake had taken possession. His snakeship was dislodged and quickly dispatched. What a pity it did not crawl down John's back and out the leg of his trousers; the story would have been much better.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Agnew, Mr., Adamthwaite E. Chelwell W., Callagan M., Chapman J. P. Grey James. Really James, Hogan B. Inehbold H. Kiely J. Miller Mrs., Meddows H., Mullane B. Miss, M'Case A. Miss. O'Callaghan M. Rowland H. Stewart-William, Smith E. Miss. Topper G., Thompson Thomas (registered letter), Taylor F. B. Vance Mrs., Verus George. Winsall Mrs., Whally J., Walsh W. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, May 11th, 1877.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

The English mail will be despatched from Melbourne on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The mails will close at the Beaufort post office on Tuesday, the 14th inst., as follows:—Registered letters, 4.30 p.m.; ordinary letters and newspapers, 4.45 p.m. Money orders will be issued up till 4 p.m. 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 next sitting of the Local Land Board will be held at Beaufort, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. A rush has broken out at Waterloo, and the sinking is from forty to sixty feet; a number of shafts have been pegged out, but we have been unable to learn what the value of the finds are, as the information to hand is very meagre.

The tributors of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, obtained this week 36oz., which is considered a very good yield, as they had to suspend operations during the week on account of the foulness of the air and pumps getting out of order. The tender of Mr. Charles Ogilvy, of Mount Clear, near Ballarat, has been accepted by the Education Department for the collection of the statistics under the Education Act Amendment Act in the Shire of Ripon. The work will be proceeded with immediately. Messrs. Gronfell, Byrne, Barnes, Cumming, and Mitchell met at the Societies' Hall on Tuesday last for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Fife and Drum Band within the North Riding school district. Mr. Mitchell was appointed to canvass for subscriptions, and it was agreed to call a meeting of the subscribers as soon as a sufficient sum of money is raised to carry out the project.

An old resident of the Main Lead, Mr. John Gobbie, was brought into Beaufort from Waterloo on Friday morning, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Johnston attended immediately to the sufferer, and did all that lay in his power to alleviate the condition of the patient. He was afterwards removed to Browne's George Hotel, and is doing as well as can be expected.

During the present week a Chinaman has been so fortunate as to unearth a 30lb. nugget in an abandoned claim at Close's Gully, behind the late residence of Mr. Cathy. John, it appears, was driven to his last resources, not being able to procure a shillings worth of rice, when he unearthed the welcome stranger, valued at £1440. John said, "welly large one, welly nice, me whell 'im home in a barrow." Several nuggets have since been found in the same gully.

The members of the Beaufort Fire Brigade turned out for practice on Tuesday evening, and acquitted themselves creditably. During the evening a contest took place between Messrs. Trompf and Klunder, for a place in the competing team for Geelong. Each of the competitors had to run with the reel 100 yards, and also attend to the break and un-couple the second joint in a 200 yards run with the team. In the 100 yards spin Klunder beat his opponent by 4 seconds, and the breaking and uncoupling was decided in favor of Trompf, who was declared the winner. The decision of the judges was received with great dissatisfaction by the other members of the team, who considered that Klunder was the victor, as he had proved himself to be by running the 100 yards with the reel in 4 seconds less than his opponent.

The Rev. Mr. Geer, late officiating clergyman at St. Paul's church, Carisbrook, has been appointed by the Bishop to the care of Beaufort. He preached two eloquent sermons on Sunday, at Main Lead in the afternoon, and at St. John's church, Beaufort, in the evening. The attendance at both services was very good notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. At the close of the sermon at the latter place, the rev. gentleman informed the congregation that as he could not arrange his affairs under two or three weeks, he would not be able to visit the members of the church during that time; but in case of any emergency, a telegram could be forwarded to him at Carisbrook and he would at once attend to anything required of him; and he trusted that they would not think any the less of him for his temporary absence. He will preach again at St. John's church, tomorrow (Sunday), after which the services in the church will be held as heretofore, and we have no doubt that Mr. Geer will be much liked by the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Onyas, formerly incumbent of St. John's church, is Mr. Geer's successor at Carisbrook, and on Sunday last commenced his labors in that town.

The Hope of Beaufort Lodge, No. 121, I.O.G.T., held its quarterly meeting in the Societies' Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were installed:—W.C.T., Bro. J. McGrane; W.V.T., Sr. M. Cochran; W.S., Bro. Alex. Cumming; W.E.S., Bro. W. R. Nicoll; W.P. St. M. Farley; W.G./Bro. J. Hosking; W.M., Bro. H. Trompf; W.C.G., Bro. E. Trompf; W.O.G., Bro. F. Krueger; W.D.M., Bro. C. Dwyer; W.A.S., Bro. J. Talloch; R.H.S., Bro. W. Driver; L.H.S., Sr. M. Tanner.

The following application for grant has been approved:—Wm. Dutton, parish of Beaufort, 79a, 2a, 34a.

A select promenade quadrille will be held at the Societies' Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Dancing will commence at eight o'clock.

The following applications for licenses under section 19 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—William M'Farlane, parish of Raglan, 20a; Thomas Hutton, parish of Raglan, 37a; William Free, parish of Raglan, 60a; William Free, parish of Raglan, 10a; William H. Welsh, parish of Eurambeen; 31a; Mary Brown, parish of Raglan, 30a; Hugh Brady, parish of Lexington, 97a; Edward Brophy, parish of Skipton, 14a; James Grant, parish of Raglan, 100a.

We are in receipt of the "Illustrated Australian News" for the current month. The illustrations comprise "The Journey of the Australian Blonduin, crossing Middle Harbor, Port Jackson, N.S.W.," "Jenny Dunbar and his tribe—the last of the Mordialloc tribe," "Scenes of the late fatal accident at Echuca," "Sketches in New Caledonia," showing workshop and residence of Communists, etc.; "Hurricane at the L'Esperade Islands," "Capture of a shark at Brighton, 15 feet long;" "A day's gull shooting;" "Native huts at Trinity Bay, Queensland;" "The New Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution, South Australia;" "The Bank of South Australia, Adelaide;" "Lake George, N.S.W.," Mr. Henningson is the local agent from whom copies may be had.

The following entries in addition to those previously made (which appear on our fourth page) were received by the committee of the United Fire Brigades Demonstration at Geelong on Thursday evening:—No. 1, Miscellaneous Event—Alarm and rush of the fire brigade: time extended to Wednesday, the 17th. No. 2, Representative Race of 200 yards, one member representing each brigade, 11 entries: Wm. Harder, Talbot; P. Smith, Collingwood; J. Martin, Geelong; P. Cox, Launceston; R. Sharp, Ballarat City; H. Gower, Chilton; J. Arabash, Eaglehawk; W. Douglas, Ararat; W. Sanson, Ballarat East; A. Ricketts, Newtown/Olivelwell; T. Gunn, Kangaroo-flat; prize, 25 5s. No. 3, Representative Firemen's Race with reel, 100 yards, four trophies, value 25 5s.: Eaglehawk, Chilton, Collingwood City, Talbot, Sandhurst City, Newtown and Chilwell, Geelong, Collingwood Volunteer, Kangaroo flat, Wangaratta, Albion (Carlton), Long Gully, Stawell, Launceston, Maryborough, Eaglehawk, Collingwood Juvenile, Ararat, North Clunes, Beaufort, Carlton Brewery, Maldon, Richmond, Ballarat East, Sandhurst No. 1, Clunes. Race for 440 yards; 14 entries: Messrs. Thos. Collins and James Trevelan, Launceston; R. Sharp, Ballarat City; J. Corbister, Eaglehawk; Wm. Douglas, Ararat; J. Darcey, Ballarat East; A. Ricketts, Roberts, Beuce, Oke, Newtown; Swindells, Martin, Richard, Geelong brigade; another nomination, name not sent in. Nine hundred and ninety firemen are now expected to be present at the demonstration on the 24th and 25th inst.

The "City Lantern," a humorous and satirical journal published in Manchester, on February 23rd, states that Mr. Sias Reeves, who is about to pay a visit to Victoria, had been compelled, owing to a cold, to decline £70000. The "Lantern" humorously adds:—"He must have had more cold than usual."

When a vocalist can obtain as much as £70 for singing one song in England, how much will he expect to get for asking "My Pretty Jane" not to look so shy, or "Maud" to come into the garden, after having travelled 16,000 miles to prefer so simple a request!

The "Australian Sketcher" for the present month is to hand, and contains the following illustrations:—"Miss Ada Ward," "The late Edward Cohen," "The last of the Mordialloc tribe of aborigines," "The Victoria Arcade, Academy of Music," "The Australian Blondin crossing Middle Harbor, Sydney," "A New Zealand wood-working factory," "The Volunteer encampment," "The Warrambold Steam Packet Company's new steamer, the Nelson," "Works at the Murray bridge, Echuca, scene of the late accident," "Ba Vatn, island of Vanua Balavu, Fiji," "The landing of Sir Arthur, Kennedy at Brisbane," "Hydraulic vine-press, Mr. J. Davies' vineyard, Moonie Ponds." Copies can be obtained from Mr. Henningson, the local agent.

The new pattern railway carriage (writes the "Star") built by the Phoenix Foundry Company for the Government, on the American saloon principle is now almost completely fitted at the railway workshops here; and whatever may be the defects in design, the way in which that design has been put into a material shape cannot be found fault with. The fittings are elegant and comfortable, and the whole affair is such a wonderful improvement on the old carriages that it is to be hoped the Government will see its way to have a good many cars of similar construction soon running upon the lines.

Eight men were charged at the Adelaide City Police Court on Monday morning, May 7th, the "South Australian Register" reports with assaulting Police Constable William H. Fairlie whilst in the execution of his duty. The evidence disclosed an assault of a most brutal character, and furnishes an idea of the constant dangers to which policemen are exposed whilst fulfilling their official duties. It appears that Fairlie was in the act of conveying a youth named M'Laehlan to the police station for fighting with another person in the Shamrock Hotel, Currie-street, when the eight men alluded to rushed to the rescue and M'Laehlan succeeded in making his escape. He was, however, shortly afterwards recaptured, and whilst the constable was again taking him to the station the roughs attacked him in a most brutal manner. They first of all hustled him into an anteroom of the hotel, and after "putting down" the lights battered him till he was completely exhausted. The landlord of the hotel came to the assistance of the constable immediately he was aware of the attack, and as soon as the roughs discovered that there was a likelihood of the tables being turned they cleared off. Three of the men were discharged, there being no evidence to show they had taken an active part in the affair; but the remaining five were each fined £10, or in default of payment three months imprisonment.

In proof of the commercial importance of the township of Rochester, and the large amount of agricultural produce raised in the district, the "Rochester Express" states that during the present season there has been despatched from the railway station, 41,052 bags of wheat, 3459 bags of barley, 3348 bags of oats, 8385 bags of flour, and 4812 bags of

pollard and bran. This represents a money value of over £60,000, the product of the grain-growing farmers of the district, without taking into account the considerable quantities of grain still in store, and the flour used in local consumption.

Offers of 7s. 7d. have been made in Adelaide for wheat, and refused. The "Wimmera Star" states that an extensive fire at Horsham on the evening of the 3rd inst. destroyed property to the value of £3,000. The insurances on the buildings and furniture destroyed only amount to £600. The Victorian Permanent Investment and Building Society are said to lose about £800.

An interesting event, states the "Ballarat Star," "occurred during the journey of the last train on Tuesday evening from Ararat to Ballarat. One of the female passengers became very ill soon after the train started, and before its arrival at Ballarat a very fine baby had been born. Some ladies travelling with the mother attended to her, and on the arrival of the train here the stationmaster despatched the invalid and her baby, both of whom were doing remarkably well, home in a cab, a porter and a policeman being told off to take care of them. The little stranger a traveller from birth, will have some difficulty at a future date in naming its exact birthplace."

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator" contributes the following interesting item:—"It appears that the colonies which import labour do not always retain it. An instance has come under my notice which is curious, though there may be but 'little in it.' Sir Julius Vogel, when in England lately, exhibited a desire to encourage an emigration to New Zealand of foreign as well as English talent. He had an unlimited faith in the resources of the colony he represented, possessing a faith in it that could absorb all and every kind of labour that could be introduced to it. Among the best of the emigrants who went out under the auspices of the New Zealand Government were two Italian civil engineers, of high qualifications, and commanding several of the continental languages. They arrived in New Zealand, but not finding any justification of the representations made to them, they soon left the Moori land, and made their way to Melbourne. Introduced to the authorities of the Lands Department as candidates for employment as surveyors, they were 'put through their facings' rigidly, and were found to be gentlemen of very superior attainments in their profession. They were appointed to office, but—and here comes the sting of the thing—at salaries that would scarcely be offered to boys aspiring for the first time to occupy a three-legged stool in a Government office."

A Dublin correspondent of "The Times," writing under date of February 21, remarks:—"A romantic case is a subject of inquiry before a commission held at the suit of the Attorney-General of Victoria and nine claimants, one resident in this country and the rest in America. The case is one of intestacy, and the question substantially raised is the legitimacy of the claimants. The amount of property involved is estimated at £50,000 to £90,000. It was realised by one Patrick Cody, who, it is stated, was born in the old goal of Newgate in this city on St. Patrick's Day, 1816, and died in Australia on the 16th of June, 1872. The mother of the deceased was a servant, who was convicted of stealing plate, which belonged to her master, Mr. R. Sweetman, who lived in Mountjoy-square. She was sentenced by the then recorder of the city to seven years' transportation, and while awaiting the arrival of a convict ship at Cork to take her to New South Wales, she gave birth to the deceased who was baptised Patrick in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Michan, which has an entrance directly opposite that leading to Old Newgate in Halston-street. At the termination of her sentence his mother got 'the run' of the country, and married a freed convict named Buckley. Whether this second marriage was bigamous or not does not appear, but the Buckley's prospered. The woman died at an advanced age, and her memory is honoured in poetry and prose, in monumental marble in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Sydney. Her son, having been one of the earliest squatters in Gipps Land, amassed a very large fortune, and bore a high character for benevolence and rectitude. After her death, search was made for a will, but none could be found. Whether any existed or not there are no means of ascertaining, as the authorities had all the records relating to the arrival of convicts and other circumstances in their penal life destroyed, lest they should bring disgrace on families which had grown rich and respectable. Two suits were instituted in Australia, one in Chancery and the other in Probate. In the latter a forged will was set up by a man named Maher, but the fraud was detected, and Maher sent to goal to await his trial for the offence. Inquiries were instituted by Mr. Octavius O'Brien, J.P., of this city, and the result is that the present set of claimants have come forward. In order to establish these rights, evidence has been taken by commission in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Kilkenny, and now finally in Dublin, before the trial which is to decide the question at issue is held in Australia. A number of old records relating to Newgate, also to registrations of marriage and baptism, and of the sailing of the convict ship, where given in evidence, and the examination of witnesses was closed on February 20th."

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB.

The first meet for the season of the above club, which, according to advertisement, was to be held on Wednesday, 9th May, was commenced at the appointed hour and place. For several days before the weather was very unsettled—in fact, for the last three days it was a continuation of fine showers of rain, the sun being hardly even visible, and on Tuesday evening the appearance of the sky did not promise any better for Wednesday; but, on the morning of that day, a great change was perceptible, so that when the lovers of the sport at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning started for the She Oak Hill, the place to meet, the sun shone beautiful, and it was just warm enough for anyone to enjoy an hour's drive. At half-past 9 o'clock a good number of vehicles with crushing loads of lovers of the sport, as well as a number of horsemen, had arrived, and still more coming, so that by 10 o'clock there could not have been less than 300 persons

ON THE GROUND, AMONG WHOM WE NOTICED VISITORS FROM BALLARAT, AS WELL AS FROM THE ARARAT DISTRICT.

The judge, Mr. John Campbell, was one of the latest to arrive, and soon after the first pair of dogs (Mr. W. Smith's Speed and Mr. M'Intyre's Jet) were put in the slips, and a start made; beating up from the hill along the fence on the road to Stockyard Hill. It did not take long to start a hare; but the first got away without the dogs seeing it. However, another hare was soon started, and the dogs were let go after it. Mr. M'Intyre's Jet seemed to loom sight of the hare, it going through a hedge; but seeing Speed go after it, went after her, and although too late for scoring winning points, was in at the death. The next two dogs put in the slips were Mr. M'Leod's Maggie Lauder and Mr. Chapman's Young Steam. These two when going after the first hare, which had a long start, a cross flew up in the same direction, and no doubt, they mistook that for the hare, and were taken back and put in the slips again, and when a short time after another hare got up, starting up the hill, a good course was run; and what gave the most satisfaction to the spectators was, when the hare going through the fences and crossing the corner of a paddock, both dogs simultaneously jumped both fences in a beautiful style. Maggie Lauder proved too good for Young Steam, who is rather too young for the work, being only twelve months old, and not having had any practice. Mr. J. Smith's Pablo Fank and Mr. L. Henderson's Castaway went in next. This course was very short; the lure did not get very far away, although Castaway had to do a good deal of work before killing. Mr. J. Cowan's Sally and Mr. J. Smith's Witchcraft also had a very short course, which resulted in a victory for Witchcraft. Mr. B. Heppburn's Young Hen and Mr. W. Anderson's Baffler were next put in the slips, and a hare soon got up near an old hedge, through which it went, and at once turned, running down along it; and no doubt, like most of the hares previously killed, was a young one. It did not get far before the dogs went up to it, and it was beautifully caught by Baffler. The next course, which was between Mr. F. Bagg's Boris and Mr. W. Anderson's Lucy, was a very long one, and afforded a good sight for the spectators, although so far that it could hardly be seen with the naked eye. Boris killed the hare on the other side of a large swamp. Lucy was lost sight of for some time in the rocky country round the swamp; but eventually got in at the death. At this time a good many beats up and down had been gone through, and it being near 1 o'clock a turn back was made for the place where the vehicles had been left, and every-one appeared to have acquired appetite for luncheon, which had been well provided for by several members of the club, and small groups here and there could be seen in nice selected places under some fine lightwood trees about the camp, busily engaged for the next hour to fortify themselves for the afternoon's work. At half-past 2 o'clock a fresh start was made, and Mr. B. Heppburn's Balance Sheet and Mr. J. Rodgers' Nell were put in the slips. A hare was soon rose on the brow of the hill, and making for the Stockyard Hill road, went through the fence, crossed the road, and went inside the fence in Mr. J. Wilson's paddock, Nelly following it up. Balance Sheet on coming to the fence made no attempt to get through. Before this course every hare had been killed; but whether this was killed we could not ascertain. Mr. J. Cowan's Rose and Mr. W. Loft's Maid of Kent came next; but both the hare and the dogs in this instance ran away over the hill out of sight before the judge could get up, and he declared it no course, although the dogs were away for a considerable time; and when brought back showed signs of having had a long run. To afford the dogs time for breathing, and at the same time not to lose time in running off the courses, the first two winners, Speed and Maggie Lauder, were put into the slips, and a beat made over the She Oak Hill, and along the road where the deep cutting is, and turning to the left for some distance along the dividing fence no hares were met with, until Mr. T. James' voice was heard from the top of the hill calling Mr. F. Andrews, the slipper, to be quick and come with the dogs to a place near him, where he could see a hare hiding in some brushwood. The slipper with the dogs came within a couple of yards of the brush before the hare started out, taking its course back over the hill; and when the dogs were slipped it gave a splendid sight for the spectators on the hill, it being a long course, and nearly up to the farm formerly occupied by Mr. Lawson before the hare was killed. Another pair of dogs were put in the slips; but no hares got up immediately, and the time already being so far advanced that, to get home before dark, it would be high time to start, they were taken out again and a general break up of the dogs' sport took place. Everyone there seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves; there being but one complaint, which seemed to be a general one, namely, that the drivers of vehicles and horsemen following the coursing, in the excitement when a hare had been got up, had no consideration about where they rode or drove, and in most cases went over unbeaten ground, driving any hares away that might be there, which in a great measure might be counted as a reason that only eight courses were decided that day. On the following day, Thursday, the match was continued; but our reporter on getting up in the morning found his legs too stiff for another day's work like the previous, positively refused another day's outing; and we can, therefore, only give the results without any further description, which herewith follows in full:—

Table with columns: Name, Length, Weight. Results include: Speed beat Jet, Maggie Lauder beat Young Steam, Castaway beat Pablo Fank, Witchcraft beat Sally, Baffler beat Young Hen, Boris beat Lucy, Nell beat Balance Sheet, Roso beat Maid of Kent. FIRST TIES: Speed beat Maggie Lauder, Castaway beat Witchcraft, Boris beat Baffler, Nell beat Roso. SECOND TIES: Castaway beat Speed, Nell beat Boris. FINAL COURSE: Castaway beat Nell.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

RIPON AND HAMPDEN.

Yesterday, the day for this great event, for which so much work in travelling and speechifying by the two candidates, and canvassing by their friends, that had been done during the last fortnight, was, in regard to the weather, very favourable for those electors who had to travel a distance to record their votes; still, we noticed that not so many votes were recorded as was expected, and, as regards to our town, we do not remember ever to have seen so quiet an election. The following are the numbers to hand that each candidate polled:—

Table with columns: Candidate Name, Length, Weight. Candidates include: Besouff, Stockyard Hill, Bunger, Skipton, Streatham, Miners' Rest, Learmonth, Weatherboard, Campertown, Danlington, Llanon, Carucham. Total: 730/515.

Majority for Longmore, 221.

The following are the returns to hand of the various electorates:—

- Lynceon Borough (1)—Young, 663; Sands, 413. East Melbourne (2)—Zox, 1449; A. K. Smith, 1133; Coppin, 956; Knipe, 953; Levi, 492. Booramdarra (1)—G. P. Smith, 720; Pearson, 650. Williamstown (1)—Clarke, 925; Ingles, 295. Footscray (1)—King, 596; Newell, 366. Geelong (3)—Johnstone, 1821; Berry, 1767; Kernott, 1544; Garratt, 1214; Shaw, 929; Rutherford, 560. Mornington (1)—Purves, 149; Doward, 48. Emerald Hill (2)—Munro, 1447; Lyell, 1087; Whiteman, 955; Danks, 836; Hennelly, 613; Fisher, 528. Belfast (1)—O'Shanassy, 502; Hennessy, 281. Evelyn (1)—Sabelberg, 185; Cameron, 130. North Melbourne (2)—Storay, 1196; Lamrens, 1486; O'Loughlin, 1479; Wisewood, 743; Levers, 675; Walsh, 205; Bird, 190. South Bourke (1)—Fergusson, 368; Crews, 231; Keys, 267; Stevens, 94; Higgins, 82; Davies, 21. East Bourke (1)—Cook, 834; Melville, 565. Richmond (2)—L. L. Smith, 2046; Bosisto, 1774; Winter, 1638; Inglis, 1412. Collingwood (2)—Lauridge, 1521; Mirans, 1396; Reeves, 1195; M'Keen, 1044. Creswick (2)—Richardson, 2223; Sainsbury, 2188; Cooper, 2086; Phillips, 1863; Kiddell, 1182; Wheeler, 1803; Wilker, 701. Grenville (2)—Davies, 1270; Bird, 1154; Clarke, 939; Lock, 837. Two returns to come in, but cannot affect the results. St. Kilda (2)—Dixon, 2116; Carter, 2044; Murray Smith, 2043; A'Beckett, 137. Stawell (1)—Woods, 1175; Grainger, 314. Two small returns to come in. Ararat (1)—Gausson, 540; McCallan, 535. Brighton (1)—Bent, 815; Campbell, 259. Barwon (1)—Levien, 698; Ince, 561; Conran, 207. Sandridge (1)—Madden, 747; Gausson, 554. Castlemaine (2)—Patterson, 1402; Farrell, 988; Chapman, 945; Daignon, 893; Greenhill, 279; M'Donald, 127. West Melbourne (2)—Sir Charles M'Mahon, 1654; Andrews, 1557; Langton, 1261; Stevenson, 741. Carlton—Munro, 941; Curtain, 915. Fitzroy—Tucker, 1362; M'Gregor, 1136; Heam, 987; Bates, 407; Evans, 268; Arnold 152; Smith, 73. Maryborough and Talbot (2)—Bowman, 1705; Barr, 1315; Stewart, 992; Fraser, 662; Simson, 480. One more return to come in, but cannot affect the result. Portland (1)—M'Coll, 158; Cope, 149. Five returns to come. Avoca (2)—Grant, 706; Davies, 645; Daly, 534. Several returns to come in. Sandhurst (2)—Clark, 2662; M'Intyre, 2520; Blackham, 2215; Mackay, 2128; Burrows, 1812; Gray, 1572. Gippsland North (2)—Duffy, 1644; Smyth, 1196; King, 854. East Bourke (1)—The returns are not in, but Mr. Ramsay is considered safe. Moira (2)—Orr, 219; Bolton, 138; Hanna, 129; Sharpe, 89. Rest nowhere. South Gippsland (1)—Macartney, 368; Mason, 327; Lloyd, 115; Sykes, 14. Kilmore and Anglesey—Hunt, 656; Goffey, 163; Whitelaw, 117. More to come. Ovens (2)—Kerfervil, 1400; Smith, 1111; Bilsdon, 1137. Polwarth and South Grenville (1)—O'Hea 310; Connor, 280; Ower, 162. A few more returns to come in, but cannot affect the result. Villiers and Heytesbury (2)—Jones, 897; Bayles, 880; Dwyer, 874. A few returns to come in. Grant (2)—Lalor, 900; Rees, 815; Cunningham, 398; Hopkins, 331. Three returns to come in. West Bourke (2)—Cameron, 678; J. T. Smith, 511; Riddell, 445; T. Smith, 348. All the returns not yet in. Rodney (2)—Ehucu—Shackell, 1401; Fraser, 1583; Gillies, 1303; Spencer, 1276. Other returns to come. Nonamby (1)—Tytherleigh, 309; Shiels, 195; Macpherson, 108; Hughs, 95; Walker, 22. Karra Karra (1)—Dow, 633; Wenty, 392. Delatite (1)—Graves, 763; O'Leary, 389; Donald, 218; Ely, 32. Three returns to come in. Murray Boroughs (2)—Orr, 755; Sharp, 719; Hanna, 701; Bolton, 541; Tone, 312; Turner, 194; With, 133; Rawlins, 34. Other returns to come in. The following candidates have been returned unopposed:—Warrambold, Sir James M'Callloch; Dundas, Mr M'Pherson; Dalhousie, Mr. J. G. Duffy; Maldon, Mr. Service.



CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

THE LOCAL FIRE BRIGADES TEAM.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—Whilst taking a stroll along Nail-street on Tuesday evening last, my attention was directed to one of our firemen drawing the hose carriage by himself, and upon making inquiries why this was being done, I learned that he was contesting with another brigadier for a position in the hose team which is to represent Beaufort at the United Fire Brigades' Demonstration to be held at Geelong on the 24th of the present month.

Yours, &c., AN EYE WITNESS. Beaufort, May 11th, 1877.

LOCALE OF THE WAR.

To-day's Australian Associated Press telegrams show that hostilities are now in full force along the whole line of the Danube from Kalafat and Widdin, the western frontier line of Roumania, to Galatz, one of the most important fortified positions on the Danube to the west, and that so far the Turks are acting on the offensive with more or less success.

THE "ARGUS" "VAGABOND."

Mr. William James Thomas the gentleman who has become famous as the author of the "Vagabond" papers, appeared at the Drunsick Police-Court on Thursday in answer to a summons charging him with "that he did, endeavour and attempt, to introduce into pentridge goal a cake of tobacco, contrary to the Statute of goals, 1864."

COLONIAL DEFENCE AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

In an article which appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on the 6th the opinion was expressed that "time has now arrived for a wider discussion of that subject, and that so good an opportunity for obtaining a general agreement between the different portions of the empire may not occur again."

Wanted.

TEN or TWELVE DOZEN PIGEONS, noSpeakers, delivered at the Travalla Hotel, state price. 4s per dozen will be given for PARROTS in any number. MARK BARNES, Travalla Hotel.

New Enterprise Company, Charlton.

A GALE OF TEN SHILLINGS per 40th share has been made payable on or before TUESDAY, 10th inst, on the claim, or at the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort.

Poison Notice.

POISON will be LAID during the lambing season on LANGI KAL KAL EAST. G. & J. CLAPPENTON. May, 1877.

Board of Advice Election.

To the Electors of the School District of the North Riding, Shire of Ripon.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for returning me as a member of the Board of Advice, especially as your votes were entirely unolicited on my part.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, DONALD McDONALD. Middle Creek, 8th May, 1877.

Shire of Ripon. CLOSED ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Council of the Shire of Ripon will be held at 11 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, for the purpose of dealing with the CLOSED ROADS in the shire, and the applications made for the RESECTION OF UNLOCKED SWING-GATES on such roads.

All persons interested in the opening or closing of any road are invited to attend the said meeting, when they will be heard in support of or against the closing of any road within the shire.

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

Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 10th May, 1877.

Societies' Hall, Beaufort.

A SELECT PROMENADE QUADRILLE Will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY, in the above hall.

Admission—Ladies and gentlemen, 2s. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. J. S. BROOKS, M.C.

[A CARD.]

W. EDWARD NICKOLS AUCTIONEER.

Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others.

THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Messrs. C. and W. G. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Brown.

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

VAGABOND PAPERS.

VOLUME II JUST ARRIVED.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

TOGETHER WITH A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF WINTER GOODS.

REMARKABLE PORTIONS OF BRODIE, CONDEL, & TURNER'S STOCK, WHICH will be held out at surprisingly low prices.

The following list will give a very fair index of the excellent nature of the bargains obtainable, and the hosts of novelties which have been introduced this season from English, Continental, and American manufacturers.

MANCHESTER & FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

1 bale American Flannel, 84d per yard

3 cases American Calico, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, & 8s 6d, per 60 yds.

50s and 60s, these calicoes are of a beautifully soft finish, and removed for the superior wear. No calico is so well adapted for the sewing machine.

14 bales extra heavy all-wool Flannel, 1s 1s 3/4, and 1s 4 3/4 per yard

EXTENSION OF PREMISES

GREAT CLEARING SALE

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

IN consequence of the extension of premises, rendered necessary by the importation of DRAPERY GOODS direct from the leading English and Scotch manufacturers, the Stock, must be reduced to facilitate the alterations. W. B. and Co., therefore, now offer the whole of their

DRAPERY, BOOTS, &c., &c.,

INCLUDING 25 BALES & CASES OF NEW GOODS,

Just received, ex 'Loch Tay,' from Glasgow; and also a further consignment now due ex Thermopylae from London; at such reduced prices as must at once effect a clearance.

Note.—Sale now on, and will continue during the alterations. Beaufort, March, 1877.

BENJAMIN MOORE, WINE & 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.

BEAUFORT HOUSE.

MRS. GUNN WINTER GOODS

Of every kind in all the newest styles.

BLANKETS, Splendid Value.

Some very choice things in SCARFS, FANCY WOOLEN SHAWLS, CAPES, etc.

A beautiful assortment of HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, and MILLINERY MATERIALS. THE NEW WOOLEN FRINGES, FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, and all the most stylish modes for the Dressmaking Department.

Beaufort Saddlery Warehouse.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

BEGS to return thanks to his patrons for past favors and also to inform them that he has engaged a first-class workman, so that, for the future, customers can rely upon having their work well and promptly executed.

N.B.—All kinds of Carriage, Buggy, and Wagonette Trimming done in first-class style.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT, HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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 Neil and Lawrence-streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d. Board, per week, 10s.; board and residence, 10s. 6d.

STABLES FREE.

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

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

SHARPNESS & DURABILITY. Country orders punctually attended to.

GEORGE WILSON, Pharmacist, BEAUFORT DISPENSARY, 109 KING STREET, BEAUFORT.

PREPARES in stock Patent Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Elastic Bands, Bandages, Rectifying Bottles, Homeopathic and Botanic specifics, Invalids Feeding Cups, Disinfecting Fluids, Breast Feeders, India Rubber Water-proofing and Jaconet, &c., &c.

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

GEO. DOUGLASS' RAILWAY FAMILY HOTEL.

109 KING STREET, CORNER OF LITTLE COLLINS STREET, Opposite the Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo Railway Station.

MELBOURNE.

Visitors from the country will find this hotel one of the most comfortable in Melbourne. Private bedrooms and sitting-rooms for families. Shower and feather beds. Two minutes walk from the Railway Station.

G. DOUGLASS, Proprietor.

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOUGHBY STREETS.

American shoving boards

Do lumber do

6 x 12 and 8 Scotch flooring

6 x 8 do do lining

6 x 8 do do flooring

American and Baltic deals, all sizes

4 out pine weatherboards

Plank, essential, doors, sashes

Mouldings, architraves, skirtings

Broad palings and shingles

A stock of all sizes of heavy always on hand

Also GIBSON'S LIME

SENT TO POLICE STATION

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

The well-established prestige which this establishment has fairly gained, will this season be more than maintained.

Black Glace Silk, superior value, 1s 11/4, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, and 3s 11d

Black Gros Loyal, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, and 6s 11d. These silks are the best and most durable in the colony, and now sold retail at less than wholesale prices, having been purchased prior to the advance on silks.

French Merinos, 1s 11d, 1s 11d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d, in all the newest shades, superior value.

French Rops, 2s 11d per yard. This is a most superior dress material.

Wool News, 1s 11d per yard, worth 2s 6d. Silk Rops, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d. Black Satin Cloths (the most durable and fashionable dress worn), 1s 6d, 2s, and 2s 6d per yard, all very superior value.

Black Laces, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 10s, and 1s. Several cases of the above just opened; the best value ever had on a counter in the colony, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, and 3s.

Scoured Whites, 4s, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 1s; very superior to any ever previously shown.

Japanese Silks, 4s and 6d. A perfect marvel of cheapness.

Scotch Satin Cloths, 1s and 1s 6d. French Satin Cloth, 2s per yard. Black Barathons, 1s, and 1s 6d. Balmoral Crapes, 1s 6d. A magnificent and bewildering assortment of Fancy Dress Stuffs, 4s, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 1s per yard, all remarkably cheap.

Waterproof Tweeds, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, and upwards to 7s 6d.

Newest Sealings, beautiful goods

New Machine Mangle Cloths, 6s 11d to 10s 6d per yard

Uster Coatings for Ladies, fine assortment, 6s 11d per yard

Twisted Wires, extra heavy and excellent wear. 8s and 10s per 100 yds.

Heavy Checked, Striped, and Plain Wines, at 8s, superior wear and excellent appearance. Wool Skirtings in great variety.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Wool Crossovers, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d each

Ladies' Chest Protectors, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s, and 5s 6d

Ladies' Wool Clouds, 1s to 5s 6d

Promenade Scarves, from 1s 3d to 10s 6d. Ladies' Woolen Parks from 6s 6d upwards. Ladies' Silk Scarves, 6s, 8s, 10s, and 1s

Fancy Ribbons, all of the new shades, 6d per yard; the cheapest line ever shown on Ballarat

Fancy Dress Trimmings, all sizes, all shades, all colors. Ribbon Veillets, from 6d per piece

Matalasse Dress Trimmings, in Navy, Brown, Cardinal, Prune, Myrtle, and other new shades

Fancy Dress Buttons, in every shade, all sizes

Black Silk and Black and Colored Woolen Fringes; Ladies' Blank Collets, plain and worked, for each Ladies' Dress Preservers

Ladies' Cashmere, 6s, 8s, and 1s 3d per pair

Ladies' Kid Gloves, superior quality, 1s 6d per pair

Ladies' Kid Gloves, manufactured by Fouss, Calvat, Josephine, Dubois, and Lubin, all sizes

Ladies' Shirts, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 10s 6d, and 11s, all very superior value

Ladies' Zambella Umbrellas, chain handles, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d

Muslin Bedding, 4s and 6d per yard. A splendid lot, very cheap, purchased expressly as a clearing line for the counter.

A magnificent assortment of Millinery, Bonnets, Felt and Straw Hats, of every style, and all the latest novelties in Trimmings, Plush, and Plushettes, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

A job line in Straw Hats, six for 4s

300 Girls and Ladies' Trimmings Hats, from 1s 11d upwards to 2s

1400 pairs Ladies' Stays, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d per pair; purchased as a clearing line at less than English prices

Ladies' Costumes, from 15s 6d

Ladies' Ulster Coats, from 18s 6d

New shapes and styles in Seal and other Mantles, from 20s; Felt Skirts, very superior, from 2s 11d; large quantity of Fur and Gilt Trimmings, Ermine and Seal Dogskin Jackets, very cheap; Elder-down Skirts, 6s 11d each; all-wool Shawls, from 8s 11d upwards

Children's and Ladies' Muffs and Bags, very cheap, in imitation of all the latest styles

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

For Winter wear, all all Brodie, Canton, and Turner's Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Trowsers, and Vests

Black, Brown, and Ties, &c., at about half the regular price

A splendid assortment of Geelong, Ballarat, and West of England Tweeds, at 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d per yard

A very superior lot of Tweeds, at 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, 5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s, 6s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s, 7s 6d, 7s 9d, 8s, 8s 6d, 8s 9d, 9s, 9s 6d, 9s 9d, 10s, 10s 6d, 10s 9d, 11s, 11s 6d, 11s 9d, 12s, 12s 6d, 12s 9d, 13s, 13s 6d, 13s 9d, 14s, 14s 6d, 14s 9d, 15s, 15s 6d, 15s 9d, 16s, 16s 6d, 16s 9d, 17s, 17s 6d, 17s 9d, 18s, 18s 6d, 18s 9d, 19s, 19s 6d, 19s 9d, 20s, 20s 6d, 20s 9d, 21s, 21s 6d, 21s 9d, 22s, 22s 6d, 22s 9d, 23s, 23s 6d, 23s 9d, 24s, 24s 6d, 24s 9d, 25s, 25s 6d, 25s 9d, 26s, 26s 6d, 26s 9d, 27s, 27s 6d, 27s 9d, 28s, 28s 6d, 28s 9d, 29s, 29s 6d, 29s 9d, 30s, 30s 6d, 30s 9d, 31s, 31s 6d, 31s 9d, 32s, 32s 6d, 32s 9d, 33s, 33s 6d, 33s 9d, 34s, 34s 6d, 34s 9d, 35s, 35s 6d, 35s 9d, 36s, 36s 6d, 36s 9d, 37s, 37s 6d, 37s 9d, 38s, 38s 6d, 38s 9d, 39s, 39s 6d, 39s 9d, 40s, 40s 6d, 40s 9d, 41s, 41s 6d, 41s 9d, 42s, 42s 6d, 42s 9d, 43s, 43s 6d, 43s 9d, 44s, 44s 6d, 44s 9d, 45s, 45s 6d, 45s 9d, 46s, 46s 6d, 46s 9d, 47s, 47s 6d, 47s 9d, 48s, 48s 6d, 48s 9d, 49s, 49s 6d, 49s 9d, 50s, 50s 6d, 50s 9d, 51s, 51s 6d, 51s 9d, 52s, 52s 6d, 52s 9d, 53s, 53s 6d, 53s 9d, 54s, 54s 6d, 54s 9d, 55s, 55s 6d, 55s 9d, 56s, 56s 6d, 56s 9d, 57s, 57s 6d, 57s 9d, 58s, 58s 6d, 58s 9d, 59s, 59s 6d, 59s 9d, 60s, 60s 6d, 60s 9d, 61s, 61s 6d, 61s 9d, 62s, 62s 6d, 62s 9d, 63s, 63s 6d, 63s 9d, 64s, 64s 6d, 64s 9d, 65s, 65s 6d, 65s 9d, 66s, 66s 6d, 66s 9d, 67s, 67s 6d, 67s 9d, 68s, 68s 6d, 68s 9d, 69s, 69s 6d, 69s 9d, 70s, 70s 6d, 70s 9d, 71s, 71s 6d, 71s 9d, 72s, 72s 6d, 72s 9d, 73s, 73s 6d, 73s 9d, 74s, 74s 6d, 74s 9d, 75s, 75s 6d, 75s 9d, 76s, 76s 6d, 76s 9d, 77s, 77s 6d, 77s 9d, 78s, 78s 6d, 78s 9d, 79s, 79s 6d, 79s 9d, 80s, 80s 6d, 80s 9d, 81s, 81s 6d, 81s 9d, 82s, 82s 6d, 82s 9d, 83s, 83s 6d, 83s 9d, 84s, 84s 6d, 84s 9d, 85s, 85s 6d, 85s 9d, 86s, 86s 6d, 86s 9d, 87s, 87s 6d, 87s 9d, 88s, 88s 6d, 88s 9d, 89s, 89s 6d, 89s 9d, 90s, 90s 6d, 90s 9d, 91s, 91s 6d, 91s 9d, 92s, 92s 6d, 92s 9d, 93s, 93s 6d, 93s 9d, 94s, 94s 6d, 94s 9d, 95s, 95s 6d, 95s 9d, 96s, 96s 6d, 96s 9d, 97s, 97s 6d, 97s 9d, 98s, 98s 6d, 98s 9d, 99s, 99s 6d, 99s 9d, 100s, 100s 6d, 100s 9d, 101s, 101s 6d, 101s 9d, 102s, 102s 6d, 102s 9d, 103s, 103s 6d, 103s 9d, 104s, 104s 6d, 104s 9d, 105s, 105s 6d, 105s 9d, 106s, 106s 6d, 106s 9d, 107s, 107s 6d, 107s 9d, 108s, 108s 6d, 108s 9d, 109s, 109s 6d, 109s 9d, 110s, 110s 6d, 110s 9d, 111s, 111s 6d, 111s 9d, 112s, 112s 6d, 112s 9d, 113s, 113s 6d, 113s 9d, 114s, 114s 6d, 114s 9d, 115s, 115s 6d, 115s 9d, 116s, 116s 6d, 116s 9d, 117s, 117s 6d, 117s 9d, 118s, 118s 6d, 118s 9d, 119s, 119s 6d, 119s 9d, 120s, 120s 6d, 120s 9d, 121s, 121s 6d, 121s 9d, 122s, 122s 6d, 122s 9d, 123s, 123s 6d, 123s 9d, 124s, 124s 6d, 124s 9d, 125s, 125s 6d, 125s 9d, 126s, 126s 6d, 126s 9d, 127s, 127s 6d, 127s 9d, 128s, 128s 6d, 128s 9d, 129s, 129s 6d, 129s 9d, 130s, 130s 6d, 130s 9d, 131s, 131s 6d, 131s 9d, 132s, 132s 6d, 132s 9d, 133s, 133s 6d, 133s 9d, 134s, 134s 6d, 134s 9d, 135s, 135s 6d, 135s 9d, 136s, 136s 6d, 136s 9d, 137s, 137s 6d, 137s 9d, 138s, 138s 6d, 138s 9d, 139s, 139s 6d, 139s 9d, 140s, 140s 6d, 140s 9d, 141s, 141s 6d, 141s 9d, 142s, 142s 6d, 142s 9d, 143s, 143s 6d, 143s 9d, 144s, 144s 6d, 144s 9d, 145s, 145s 6d, 145s 9d, 146s, 146s 6d, 146s 9d, 147s, 147s 6d, 147s 9d, 148s, 148s 6d, 148s 9d, 149s, 149s 6d, 149s 9d, 150s, 150s 6d, 150s 9d, 151s, 151s 6d, 151s 9d, 152s, 152s 6d, 152s 9d, 153s, 153s 6d, 153s 9d, 154s, 154s 6d, 154s 9d, 155s, 155s 6d, 155s 9d, 156s, 156s 6d, 156s 9d, 157s, 157s 6d, 157s 9d, 158s, 158s 6d, 158s 9d, 159s, 159s 6d, 159s 9d, 160s, 160s 6d, 160s 9d, 161s, 161s 6d, 161s 9d, 162s, 162s 6d, 162s 9d, 16



THE FIRE BRIGADES DEMONSTRATION AT GEELONG.

The following are the entries for the above demonstration. We quote from the "Geelong Advertiser":—

Hose Practice.—1st prize, £50, viz., eight trophies of £5 each, one to each competitor of the team and a testimonial of the value of £10 to the brigade; 2nd prize, 100-foot canvas hose, the gift of Mr. Thomas Evans; Geelong, Newtown and Chilwell, Launceston, Stawell, Eaglehawk, Sandhurst No. 1, Talbot, North Chines, Ararat, Ballarat City, Ballarat Castlemaine, Daylesford, Carlton Brewery, Kangaroo Flat, Long Gully, Sandhurst Temperance, Maldon, Beaufort, Chiltern, Wanganatta, Albion (Carlton), Juvenile Collingwood, and Sandhurst Volunteer.

Ladder and Hose Practice.—1st prize, eight silver medals; 2nd prize, two branches.—Ballarat City, Ballarat, Eaglehawk, Castlemaine, Sandhurst City, Sandhurst No. 1, Launceston, Sandhurst Temperance, North Chines, Newtown and Chilwell, Geelong, Long Gully, Maldon, and Ararat Fire Brigades; and the Collingwood, Fitzroy, and Richmond Salvage Corps.

Engine Practice.—1st prize, £16, viz., eight silver medals of £2 each; 2nd prize, silver cup.—Ballarat City, Sandhurst City, Newtown and Chilwell, Geelong, Long Gully, Maldon, and Ballarat.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of 30th March observes:—The returns of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal during 1876 show that England keeps its lead, while the trade of other nations with the East is on the whole decreasing. The tonnage of merchant ships of all nations using the canal last year was 1,986,698, against 1,908,970 in 1875. Of the 1,986,698 tons, 1,510,198 belonged to British ships, leaving only 476,500 to be credited to the mercantile marine of every other country. Thus the British shipping which paid toll to M. de Lesseps was more than three times the total tonnage comprised under every other flag. In 1875 the foreign tonnage was 494,549, so that there was a falling off last year to the extent of 18,049 tons. This falling off, however, was more than compensated by an increased British tonnage of 95,777. But for this increase in British trade the traffic of the Canal would have contracted unfavorably with 1875. The total number of merchant ships which passed through the Canal last year was 1395, against 1411 in the previous year; but British ships increased from 1061 to 1092, or, as nearly as possible, three a day. After the British *longo intervallo*, comes the French mercantile marine, which sent a tonnage of 135,345 in 1876, against 129,466 in 1875. The Dutch, with their Eastern possessions and long established trade, naturally rank next, sending through the canal a tonnage of 101,031 against 88,110 in 1875. Then comes Italy, with a diminished trade of 60,998 tons last year against 65,325 in 1875. Austria sent 56,280 in 1876, and 65,223 the year before; Spain, 37,233 and 31,878; Germany, 27,281 and 31,049 rather a serious percentage of reduction; and Russia in the same position with 16,627 tons last year to show against 18,222 in 1875. It must be remembered that 1876 was a year of exceptionally bad trade, but 1877 promises to be no better, and with war may be worse. The Government vessels and yachts of all nations passing through the Canal represented in 1876 a total tonnage of 109,172 towards which England contributed 68,035.

English Mails, 1877.

Table with columns: Due at Melbourne, Leaves Melbourne, and dates from January 9 to December 11.

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 "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 93 Oxford-street, London.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy 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 those 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. Callup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rear by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, 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. 1/4d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street London.

There is a German viager residing at Bethanga, (says the "Geelong Advertiser") who is the terror of the women and children of that flourishing township. It seems she imagines that so long as there is no witness to her violence she can beat any woman within an inch of her life, and escape with impunity. Acting upon this supposition, and burning under some fancied wrong, she on Tuesday went to the house of an elderly and evidently respectable married woman—a Mrs Sullivan—whose husband is absent in New Caledonia, or one or other of the islands and accused her of having said something to her disparagement. This was no sooner denied than the angry visitor shut the door, and attacked the elder woman like a tiger. She knocked her down, dragged her about the place by the hair of the head, kicked her, and when she tried to rise and call for assistance, seized her again, struck her and even bit her hands. This amiable creature then left her victim lying upon the floor half insensible, and closed the door carefully after her. Mrs Sullivan was so badly injured that she had to proceed on Wednesday to Wodonga for medical advice.

"The Sydney banks, with one exception," remarks the "Australasian Insurance and Banking Record" for May, "are again in agreement. The rates arranged are:—For deposits fixed for three months, 3 per cent; six months, 4 per cent; twelve months, 5 per cent. The rates of discount are:—For two months paper, 6 per cent; three months, 7 per cent; four months, 8 per cent; overdrafts, 8 to 9 per cent. The agreement was entered into provisionally for a week on 16th April, and was confirmed for continued maintenance on 26th April. The banks thus associated are the following:—Australasia, Australian Joint Stock, City, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered; London Chartered of Australia, Mercantile, New Zealand Oriental, Union of Australia. The only banking institution which holds aloof is the Bank of New South Wales.

There is a German viager residing at Bethanga, (says the "Geelong Advertiser") who is the terror of the women and children of that flourishing township. It seems she imagines that so long as there is no witness to her violence she can beat any woman within an inch of her life, and escape with impunity. Acting upon this supposition, and burning under some fancied wrong, she on Tuesday went to the house of an elderly and evidently respectable married woman—a Mrs Sullivan—whose husband is absent in New Caledonia, or one or other of the islands and accused her of having said something to her disparagement. This was no sooner denied than the angry visitor shut the door, and attacked the elder woman like a tiger. She knocked her down, dragged her about the place by the hair of the head, kicked her, and when she tried to rise and call for assistance, seized her again, struck her and even bit her hands. This amiable creature then left her victim lying upon the floor half insensible, and closed the door carefully after her. Mrs Sullivan was so badly injured that she had to proceed on Wednesday to Wodonga for medical advice.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

POPULAR, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS.















THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "M. and D. Advertiser" says—"There is at present every indication that the International Exhibition of 1878, at Paris, will throw the recent American Centennial show completely into the shade by its vastness and completeness. According to reports which have appeared in various European and English papers, there will be many remarkable and novel features about the coming Paris Exposition; every nation in the world, with but two exceptions, will be represented at it, and many of them with much more magnificence than at any previous exhibition. Some interesting details, regarding some of the more conspicuous of the new features which will be noticeable at the Exposition of 1878, have been published lately. One of the most noteworthy items of information on this subject which I have seen is contained in a paragraph from a French paper, the "Reve Industriel." It gives particulars respecting a wonderful "mammoth aquarium" to be erected at the Exhibition, and which is to be constructed, apparently, on the most excellent system. The idea of building the aquarium is to be carried out by Mr. Toselli, who has invented various kinds of marine apparatus for divers purposes; and he has devised the novel and ingenious plan of exhibiting his invention in actual use, by erecting this mammoth aquarium at the French International Exhibition. This enterprising inventor proposes, it is reported, to erect a circular edifice, eighty-two feet in height by sixty feet in diameter, to contain a huge tank, which will be furnished with rocks and marine vegetation, and also with fish of all kinds. At the sides of the tank will be placed powerful lenses, while the circular space between the tank and the building is to be divided into four galleries, so that visitors may look through the different lenses at the submarine life characteristic of the various depths of the ocean. The aquarium will also contain, and serve to draw attention to one of M. Toselli's inventions, the "submarine mole," which is described as a curious invention somewhat analogous to the diving-bell, but which carries its own air-supply, and is capable of locomotion, and also of illuminating the water in its vicinity by means of the electric light. From the uppermost gallery of the building visitors are to see the descent of this apparatus. Ten feet below the surface there is to be a second floor, and twenty-two feet lower another gallery will be reached, from which will be seen the summits of the rocks on the bottom; and all the movements of the many fish in the tanks will be plainly observable from there. Finally "on the lowest floor," we are told, "the visitors will be able to see the interior of the 'submarine mole,' as it rests on the bottom, and at the same time will view the sponges, corals, and other inhabitants of the ocean bed illuminated by the electric light." It is stated also that "M. Toselli will occasionally wreck a small vessel loaded with ten tons or so of stone, allow her to sink, and then will raise her again by a new automatic apparatus which he calls the air-hydroic chain. Visitors will also be carried down to the 'submarine mole,' which is large enough to accommodate four people." And all the great trouble and expense which will be necessitated by the erection of the proposed mammoth aquarium is to be incurred simply as a mode of advertising! The enterprising inventor of the "submarine mole," and other marine apparatus, is equalled only by his ingenuity, and both are uncommonly great. As will be seen by the abbreviated description which I have given of his proposed erection, it will be not only one of the most prominent features of the Paris Exposition of 1878, but will be one of the most complete, interesting and instructive aquariums which it would be possible to look at, as it will be especially arranged so as to give as accurate an idea as possible of submarine life at different depths of the ocean. A few more such aquariums, established permanently in various parts of the world, might do much to give people some little idea of the wonders to be met with in the "vast deep."

RUSSIAN ENVOYMENTS IN THE EAST.

Writing from Armenia in the year 1853, the hon. Robert Curzon said—"If things are permitted by the Western powers to continue as they have done for some years, the Czar will most certainly be enthroned on the capital of the Byzantine emperors, principally by the assistance of England and France. It is a question only of time, for that the patriarch of Constantinople will give his blessing to the Christian emperor under the dome of St. Sophia sooner or later, and before many years have passed, I have no doubt; and when once fairly seated on that throne, the powers of Europe will not shake him in his seat." Soon after these words were written the Crimean war broke out, and checked the territorial aggrandisement of Russia in Asia Minor for nearly a quarter of a century; but recent events indicate that the traditional policy of the Czar has been actively resumed, and there can be no doubt whatever that if the present war should terminate favorably to the Russians, a considerable portion of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey will pass into the hands of the northern autocrat. At such a time it is interesting to trace the progress of Russian encroachments in the neighborhood of the Black Sea, and to note the ominous fact that in little more than a century, Russia has robbed Turkey of an area of territory equal in extent to the whole empire of Austria, irrespective of the immense districts wrung from Persia. The dates and localities of these acquisitions are here subjoined:—

Table with columns for 'Country to the north of the Crimea', 'The Crimea', 'Country between the Sea of Azov and the Caspian', 'Country round Odessa', 'Bessarabia', 'From Turkey', 'From Persia', and various geographical locations like Mingrelia, Georgia, etc.

The one invariable line of conduct pursued by Russia in all these countries prior to their annexation, was to sow the seeds of internal dissensions by means of political agents specially trained for the purpose, and liberally supplied with funds to purchase the connivance of the vernal and support of the

traitorous, and then to intervene with the ostensibly benevolent purpose of putting down anarchy, of protecting Christian believers from injury by "infidels" (secretly stirred to action by Russian intrigue), and of bestowing on the suffering people the unspeakable blessings of a despotic government administered through the instrumentality of the most corrupt and cruel officials on the face of the earth. This was how Russia went to work in the regions of the Caucasus at the commencement of the present century; when a quarrel arose between Heraclid, King of Georgia, and Solomon, King of Immeritia, about a strip of territory. The Immeritian potentate, having allied with Khosia, King of Mingrelia, a war broke out, which was artfully stimulated by Russia, who acted the part of a lively spectator at the dog fight. When the combatants had exhausted themselves, and half the inhabitants of the region had been swept away by the sword, pestilence, and famine, the Czar, actuated by his co-religionists, feelings of compassion for his co-religionists, stepped in, annexed the territories to the Russian empire, and pensioned of the bell-crowns sovereigns.

The same trick was next played in Circassia, where Russian agents set the native princes by the ears; and while they were busily engaged in mutual bloodshed, the Czar "found means by bribery, promises, and flattery, to procure a sufficient number of allies among the petty chieftains to enable him to make a road, the Wladikavkaz, through the centre of the Caucasus, everywhere well defended by forts with their garrisons, and which connected the Russian empire with Immeritia, Georgia, and Mingrelia." When the people of Circassia discovered what had been done, they arose in insurrection, killed the princes who they regarded as having betrayed them, and entered into one of the most heroic wars on record. Immense masses of Russian troops were poured into Circassia, under the command of Generals Krudner, Hermon, and Medem, all of them Germans, and the ferocious cruelties they perpetrated were so appalling that the recent atrocities in Bulgaria were mere child's play in comparison with them. The country of the Tchechenes and Daghestan became one vast funeral pyre. Medem's conduct more particularly was so infamous, that his name is used as an imprecation in the Caucasus to this very day. There arose, however, a warrior-prophet, named Elijah Mansour, and after him Schamy-Bey, the Saladin of the 19th century, who gathered together an army of 60,000 men, including many thousands of deserters from the Russian standard, and for 20 years this wonderful man—at once soldier, statesman, and eloquent orator and preacher, held the whole power of Russia at bay, and wore out every general sent against him from Paskievitch down to Prince Woronzon. Schamy proclaimed eternal war against the great enemy of the East, and his ascendancy over the minds of the native chiefs was so great that the Czar thought it incumbent upon him to try and frighten them by the issue of this tumult proclamation:—"Are you not aware that if the heavens should fall Russia could prop them up with her bayonets? The English may be good mechanics and artisans, but power dwells only with Russia. No country ever waged successful war against her. Russia is the most powerful of all nations. If you desire peace, you must be convinced that there are but two powers in existence—God in heaven, and the Emperor upon earth."

But the Circassians were not to be intimidated by paper pellets, and continued to maintain one of the noblest struggles for the defence of their independence that has been witnessed since the days of Miltiades and Themistocles. It was so formidable that Prince Woronzou told Captain Spencer, who was with him in the Caucasus, that "it would require half a million of men to subdue this warlike people, one half to occupy the passes that everywhere intersect the country, in order to cut off the communication between the different chieftains, and the other half, divided in strong columns, to pursue the various bands of guerillas." But as the Caucasian Isthmus, with the Black Sea on the one side and the Caspian on the other, is the key to all the carefully-matured and pertinaciously-cherished designs of Russia on Persia and India, its possession was regarded as worth securing at any sacrifice. What force failed to effect, fraud, falsehood, and treachery sometimes succeeds in accomplishing. The Czar adopted the maxim which Richelieu borrowed from Lyander:—"Where the lion's skin fall short, he asked it out with the fox's."

And if he could not conquer with the sword, he could sometimes corrupt by gold. But a yet more subtle agency was employed, wherever the Greek church had penetrated, and that was the priesthood of that communion. Sometimes, as was formerly the case in Bulgaria, the priests were elected by their congregations, and the bishops by their priests. In that case they were identified with the people, animated by their sentiments, and actuated by feelings of patriotism. But it has been the steady aim of Russia to impose an alien priesthood upon all communities professing the Greek faith under foreign rule; and thus, as the late Viscount Strangford pointed out in 1863, the real causes of Bulgarian dissatisfaction have always been religious and not political. What the Slavs wanted was, to use his own words, "not to turn the Turks, but the Greeks, out of their country." Speaking of the Bulgarian, the same well-informed writer, whose information was derived from personal acquaintance with the country and the people, says—"It is antipathy to the Greek spiritual administration which has called his sense of nationality into existence, and which is as the very breath of his life. He insists on having bishops and clergy of his own race and speech. He will not tolerate an alien priesthood, who are too often both the originators and the instruments of oppression and tyranny."

Now, wherever this "alien priesthood" exists, there is a Russian propaganda; and a propaganda of the most insidious and dangerous character. The priest or papa is the counsellor and confessor of his flock; and, supposing him to have received ordination from a Russian bishop, let us look at his obligations to the Imperial head of the church. The following forms part of the oath which every priest takes at his consecration, and which is published in the "Abridged Catechism"—"I, the undersigned, promise and swear before Almighty God, and upon His Holy Bible, to be, as I ought in all things, obedient and submissive, to serve loyally and faithfully to

the last drop of my blood, and without regard to my life, Alexander the Second, Emperor of all the Russias, my gracious sovereign, as well as my very gracious master, Alexander Alexandrovitch, his dear son, Grand Duke, and legitimate heir of the throne of all the Russias. I promise to watch over and defend all the rights and prerogatives attached to the sovereignty, to the power and authority of His Imperial Majesty, as much as those already established, as those to be established hereafter, in all the extent and force of their literal wording, in each case to use them as far as lies in my power in the service of His Majesty, and to the advantage of his country; to give not only timely notice as soon as informed of anything likely to be prejudicial to his interests, or menace its integrity, but also to employ every means to anticipate and prevent them; to keep the secrets confided to me; to fulfil the functions of my charge, determined by this public oath, and by another separate one; to fulfil conscientiously and faithfully all the rules, instructions, and ordinances which may be successfully given by my superiors in the name of His Imperial Majesty; to allow nothing whatever to turn me from my duties and my oath, either private interest, the ties of blood, of hatred, or of friendship, but, on the contrary, to act in all things as a good and faithful subject of His Majesty. And thus may God bless my soul and body according as I shall answer for my actions before His terrible judgment seat."

The oath taken by a bishop resembles the foregoing in general tenor, and contains a clause wherein the prelate pledges himself to "contribute in all cases and according to circumstances, everything likely to be of service or advantage to Russia." Thus, it will be seen, that wherever priests, educated in Russia, could insinuate themselves into, or be forced upon, the Greek Church in neighboring countries, there was a centre of disaffection established, and a crafty emissary of Slavonic propaganda at work, in the interests of the Chancery at St. Petersburg. Nor should it be forgotten that the promoters of the philo-Russian agitation in England are men who, like Mr. Gladstone and Canon Liddon, are aiming at a fusion of the English and Greek Churches, in the belief that, if this were accomplished, the ecclesiastical amalgam would be able to make indisputable pretensions to the authority and power which are supposed to be derivable from what is called "Apostolical Succession."

With the facts above narrated in their possession our readers will be able better to understand the *modus operandi* of Russian encroachments upon those countries in Asia and Europe, in which the Greek religion prevails; as also why the Turks, finding—as in their Asiatic provinces—that the Christians, as represented by their priests, are so often playing into the hands of Russia, should feel so bitter and resentful towards the Gleaner; while, as Mr. Dunn Gardner, M.P., remarked in his pamphlet on the Ionian question, which Viscount Strangford praised, as the work of "the only English traveller who had ever really gone over the whole of Turkey in Europe, and who alone, therefore, was in a condition to generalise from observation of all parts of that country alike"—"Much of the Turkish news, in its passage to Europe, passes through the falsifying filter of Greece, and the great bulk of European newspapers being ignorant of affairs, and without skill to distinguish between straw and chaff, swallow all, and their readers are misinformed."—"Argus."

GENERAL NEWS.

It is said that a new morning paper is to be started in Sydney on the 1st July next. It is to be brought out by a company with a capital of £100,000, and is to be published in a new building now going up in Barrack-street next to the Savings Bank.

A notable sign of the times occurred on Friday, 11th inst., says the "Araut Advertiser," which we record for the benefit of the owners of small areas of land, as an indication of the future. A sale of 1100 acres had been almost completed on Saturday last, but the buyer, principally influenced by the result of the elections, decided to withdraw from his part of the contract. Both the gentlemen referred to are well-known in Ararat. The fruits of the bursting-up policy are beginning to take perceptible shape.

Our Learmonth correspondent writes—"A considerable amount of enthusiasm and excitement prevailed amongst the supporters of Mr. G. G. Morton on Friday evening, after the declaration of the poll for the various divisions of the electorate round here. His committee were always of the opinion that he would poll at least two-thirds of the entire number who voted, which proved nearly correct, it being only a fraction under that number, and consequently gave his supporters increased confidence in his return. This short dream, however, was rudely dispelled by a telegram from Camperdown, containing news of the crushing defeat sustained there, followed hard up by the Skipton returns, a place his committee were always led to believe would have a large majority for him, but here too he had fallen greatly short. It then became patent to everyone that the day was lost so far as Morton was concerned. "It is a day," came into my mind, as the supporters of Longmore, who hitherto had been keeping pretty well in the background, assumed a more jaunty demeanor, while the Mortonites looked a very little chaffed. The proverb that 'Success begets admiration' was well exemplified, one or two individuals waxing really eloquent on the virtues and patriotism of the stonewall candidate who hitherto had kept a discreet silence; while one old man, noted for his knowledge of human nature, boldly and manfully declared his vote to have been recorded on the winning side, to the inexpressible disgust of some of Morton's supporters who had led all along a safe march against his name. At the Stag Hotel, Morton's committee-room, a considerable amount of sympathy was expressed for Mr. Morton on account of his defeat, and for the manly and plucky way he had fought every inch of ground almost unaided. And it was resolved there and then that a banquet be got up for him here, as an expression of undiminished confidence in him; Messrs. McIntosh, Quinlivan, Feeley, and a few others, being the leading spirits in the matter were elected a committee to carry out the project."—"Star."

English Mails, 1877.

Table showing English Mails for 1877, including dates and destinations like Melbourne, London, and various international routes.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. This 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 evil, and drives it from the system.

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

Relaxed and congested, clogged uvula enlarged or turged tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficult types of respiration, also palpitation, stitches and shortness of breath, may, with certainty, be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day, assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Diseases of the Skin. This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good season, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions attached to each pot. All settled 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, and has again been eagerly sought for as the most and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

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

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Duisions, Chubbains, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swell, Ings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Sore Nipples, Scalds, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Ulcers, Wounds.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538, Oxford-street, London; also, by every respectable Vendor of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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 every country at 1s. per box. People troubled with a "heaving cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 93 Oxford-street, London.

Dr. J. J. L. SMITH'S Phosphorus.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility of the Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphorus (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 chronic and curable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Flourine.—Put the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Flourine" 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 odors arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Flourine," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest 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 colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Victorian Railways.

Table showing Victorian Railways Time Table, including routes from Melbourne to Stawell, Melbourne to Geelong, and Melbourne to Ballarat.

Beaufort Post Office.

Table showing Beaufort Post Office Time Table, 1877, with columns for Post Town, Mails arrive at Beaufort, and Mails also at Beaufort.

THE MAILS FOR ARARAT, MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, GEELONG, BUANGOR, AND TRAWALLA ARE DESPATCHED TWICE DAILY.

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

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

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

No family 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 name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this restful and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life. It is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of evading 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. These 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 depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient capable of a total and most delightful re-education in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

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

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Itches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 538, Oxford-street, London; also, by every respectable Vendor of Medicines throughout the Civilized World in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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 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 stand 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 breeze, and a health giving essence to our people. This fact is now recognised 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 yet. There 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 will, 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 linen is kept, a few drops of the pure essential essence. It produces 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 essential 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 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 Inflammation the essence may be applied to the part affected. In Severe Cases of Toothache of 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 Sore Throats 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. "Is there no hope? The lek man said; The silent doctor shook his head." "While there is life there is hope, he cried." "Eucalypti, dum, animum, est, spes est." DR. L. L. SMITH, (The only legally-qualified medical man advertising) CONSULTS.

On all affections of the Nervous System, no matter how what causes them. On all broken-down constitutions. On all diseases arising from early indiscretions. On Gout. On Rheumatism.

IN these colonies, these excesses which we have indulged in "hot water" tell upon us with fearful interest. Our nerves are useless, our repulses futile. The sole idea should be the element we possess of remedying ills we already have, or combating the effects likely to result. Hitherto it has been, not as good an exterior as to be, still is a victim of the disease. It is a living life, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbid us to remain, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions.

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

It is astonishing that so many ardent men, so merited in health, and so bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not forewarned pointed out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies? I do not also proceed at any price to press, these various truths, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling, such as Phosphorus, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Brown's Sugar and flavoring matter." And the certificate I have proved to be all fictions. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally-qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made his special study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 in full practice on Nervous Diseases, Loss of Power and Debility, Syphilitic Diseases, Want of Condition, Gout and Rheumatism.

Dr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—21, Medicine removed to the colonies. DR. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins Street East, (Late the Residence of the Governor), MELBOURNE.

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















ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

BUCKLAND, May 18th. The war news only dates from the Russians crossing the Pruthi. Austria will occupy Bosnia if Serbia is disturbed. Ninety thousand Austrians are preparing for mobilization. A hundred thousand Russians advanced on Galatz, and 10,000 Turks proceeded from Widdin to defend the Danube between Siliatria and Ismail. The Turkish troops are in good spirits, but suffer from dysentery. The Porte has made a demand on Servia to prevent the passage to Russian troops. The Sultan has sent a requisition to the Khedive for troops. A fire, which originated in the Greek quarter of Stamboul, destroyed 500 houses. Twelve hundred Cossacks passed near Bucharest on the way to Kalafat. Mr. Layard, the English Minister, states that England only guaranteed the independence of the Ottoman Empire on the condition of the exercise of control by the powers, and that the Porte having contested the right has forfeited its claim to protection. Count Von Molke, in the German Parliament, stated that France was far ahead of Germany in her preparations for war. A motion in the House of Commons to inquire into Ireland's demand for the restitution of her Parliament has been negatived. German conscripts have been ordered home. The Carz will not be present during the campaign. The Turks have destroyed the Russian consulate in Greece. To prevent any misunderstanding about Bagdad the Persian army on the frontier has been removed. The Russian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific have been ordered to concentrate in the Mediterranean. The condition of the Turkish navy under Hohart Pacha is now splendid. He has fifteen ironclads in the Black Sea. An international outbreak in Poland is imminent. It is said that the Porte offers to cede part of Herzegovina to Austria. On entering Roumania at the head of his troops, the Grand Duke Nicholas issued a proclamation declaring the Russians were friends, and desirous only of furthering the welfare of the principality. In an address to the army the Carz wound up by giving his blessing, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The Carzowitch remains with the army. Russia promises the Prince of Roumania independence and a royal title. Russian representatives abroad have been instructed to state that Russia, although compelled by the course of events to take energetic measures, only intends to obtain guarantees for the improvement of the condition of the Christians, and not territorial aggrandisement. The Grand Hotel at St. Louis has been destroyed by fire, and 120 inmates were burned. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke. The scene was one of the most terrible description, frantic women, men, and children ran through the halls shrieking in a most heartrending manner, in a wild and desperate effort to escape. The smoke was so dense in some places that the gas jets were extinguished, rendering access to those most familiar with the building a matter of great difficulty. The density of the smoke in the hall drove many back into their rooms; they rushed to the windows as a means of escape, ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children in their night dresses were taken from the burning building. All at the windows were rescued, and frightful scenes occurred while the fire raged.

TORRES STRAITS MAIL.

TOWNSVILLE, May 19th. The following additional items of interest have been received:— England and the United States contemplate another Arctic expedition. The Emperor Alexander will grant a divorce between the Marquis and Marquise de Caux, conditional upon the lady becoming a Russian subject. The health of the Pope is unsatisfactory. He has had an attack of syncope, and symptoms of paralysis in the extremities are manifesting themselves. It is reported in Belgrade that there has been a collision between the Servians and the Bashi-Bazouks. A shocking conspiracy to work upon the superstitious feelings has been brought to light in the North of Spain. A parish sexton, at the instigation of the priests, personated the devil, but was shot dead by a man servant.

POPE PIUS IX.

A correspondent in Rome writes thus to the London "Daily Telegraph" of Pope Pius the Ninth's personal appearance:—"He leans rather heavily on his stick, and has lost to a great extent the noble erect carriage which distinguished him but a very few years ago. In fact, he stoops now. His voice, too, is weaker, and his articulation less strikingly distinct. It is now five years since I saw him. He was then 80 years old, but at 80 the Pope was strong, vigorous, and hale as the most men at 65. Even now his eye is wonderfully bright and keen; his noble features change with every variation of thought; and his memory is as tenacious as ever. He remembered on what subject we talked five years ago. He glides from Italian into French, and from French into Italian, now as he did then, and his whole face brightened when his lips framed as of old the ready mot, in which he never, in his forest trials, has been known to fail. The acuteness of his questions as to affairs in the East proved how strong is the interest he takes in questions of the day, and his jokes about the Conference, and especially about the Sultan, showed that beneath the jocular surface there lurked a substratum of shrewd observation." Referring to the same subject the San Francisco correspondent of the "Argus," writing on March 28th, says:—"The Pope has lost the use of his legs, and has to be carried about in a chair. Cardinal Simeoni and Vallotti are ready preparing for the Conclave. The Archbishops of Naples and Ferrugia and the Vicar of Rome are confidently mentioned as candidates for the Papacy. The Pope's expected death throws into strong relief the discord among the prelates.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE STAMPEE FORESTS ACT.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Governor-in-Council:— 1. Every local forest board shall, at the first meeting thereof, and in the same month in every year afterwards, appoint one of their number as chairman for the year following such appointment. 2. Every local forest board shall hold such periodical meetings as shall from time to time be appointed by them, and such special meetings as may be necessary. At such meetings three members shall form a quorum, and all questions at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present; and in the case of an equal division of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. 3. Every board may from time to time appoint or remove a secretary, at such salary as the Minister may approve, who shall conduct the correspondence, keep the accounts and the minutes of the proceedings, receive all moneys, and generally conduct the business of the board, subject to the control of the board. The secretary shall provide such security for the faithful discharge of his office as the board may deem sufficient. 4. All moneys received or collected by any board shall be forthwith paid to the credit of an account to be kept in such bank as the Minister may approve in writing, and to be styled the Local Forest Board account. 5. The moneys to the credit of such account may be applied by any board as follows:—(a.) For surveying, fencing, planting, and construction of roads and bridges within any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care. (b.) In payment of the salaries and allowances of duly appointed officers of the board. (c.) In payment of stationary accounts and other necessary office expenditure. Every account shall be certified by the secretary and approved by the chairman of the board, and shall, except in the case of accounts for incidental expenses, be paid by cheque signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary. 6. Immediately after confirmation of a duplicate copy of the minutes of each board's proceedings, signed by the chairman, shall be forwarded to the Secretary for Agriculture, Melbourne. 7. In respect of any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to the care of any board, every such board may issue licenses for the undermentioned purposes, subject to the prepayment of fees, according to a scale to be approved by a separate regulation for each board, and to these regulations generally:— I. To cut and take away eucalyptus timber other than red gum, blue gum, and ironbark:— a. For the supply of a sawmill or factory, L1 5s. minimum; L5 maximum per quarter. b. For splitting, L1 min.; L4 max. per qr. II. To cut and take away red gum, blue gum, and ironbark:— a. For the supply of a sawmill or factory, L1 5s. min.; L8 max. per qr. b. For splitting, L1 min.; L6 max. per qr. III. To cut and take away blackwood, beech, pine, or sassafras:— a. For the supply of a sawmill or factory, L5 min.; L15 max. per qr. b. For splitting, L3 min.; L9 max. per qr. IV. To cut and take away dead timber for firewood, 10s. min.; L1 5s. max. per qr. V. To cut and take away water table trees for bark, L1 5s. min.; L7 10s. max. per qr. VI. To cut and take away offshoots and suckers from the stumps of felled trees, L1 min.; L2 10s. max. per qr. VII. To cut and take away piles and telegraph posts, L5 min.; L15 max. per qr. VIII. To cut or take up and take away any description of undergrowth, L1 5s. min.; L2 max. per qr. IX. To occupy sites for sawmills or factories, L3 min.; L12 max. per qr. X. To make temporary clearings for pasture or any other description of cultivation (sawmill and factory licenses only are legible to obtain licenses under this division), L1 min.; L3 max. per qr. XI. To form tramways:— a. Not exceeding two miles in length, L5 min.; L12 10s. max. per qr. b. For every mile or portion of a mile in excess of two miles, L1 5s. min.; L5 max. per qr. XII. To take away timber on log carriages, L3 min.; L7 10s. max. per quarter. XIII. To depasture cattle, viz.:— a. Large cattle, 1s. 6d. min.; 3s. max. per qr. b. Small do., 3d. min.; 6d. max. per qr. In no case shall any fee so prescribed by regulation for a license for any purpose above mentioned exceed the maximum or be less than the minimum set opposite to such purpose. 8. Every license shall be in the form of Schedule 1, and subject to such of the conditions specified in Schedules 2 and 3 respectively, and to such other conditions prescribed in regulations made under the Act No. 563 as may be applicable thereto. 9. No license shall be issued for a period exceeding 12 months. 10. Every applicant for a license to occupy a site for a sawmill or factory shall place a conspicuous post, not less than 3 inches square, and standing at least 3 feet out of the ground, at each corner of the land for which he applies, and shall affix thereto a notice in the form of Schedule 4; and within seven days of marking out the site shall post at the office of the secretary, and at the nearest post-office, a notice in the form of Schedule 5. Within 28 days of the said date the applicant shall forward to the secretary his application, accompanied by a plan of the site prepared by an authorised surveyor. The area of each such site shall not exceed 100 acres. 11. Every applicant for a license to make a temporary clearing for pasture, or any other description of cultivation, shall mark out the proposed site by placing a conspicuous post, not less than 3 inches square, and standing at least 3 feet out of the ground, at each corner thereof, and shall, within twenty-eight days from the date of marking out the site, forward to the secretary his application, accompanied by a plan of the site prepared by an authorised surveyor. The area of each such site shall not exceed 100 acres. 12. Every applicant for a license to form a tramway shall mark out the proposed line of tramway by placing at intervals not exceeding five chains a post, not less than 3 inches square, and standing at least 3 feet out of the ground, and shall affix a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule 7 on the post at the commencing point of the proposed tramway, and a similar notice on the post at the end thereof, and shall, within 7 days of such

marking-out, post at the office of the secretary, and at the nearest post-office, a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule 7. Within twenty-eight days of the said date the applicant shall forward to the secretary his application, accompanied by plans and sections prepared by an authorised surveyor. The plans shall show the lands proposed to be licensed, and every proposed projection of licensed roads. Where a projected line of tramway would cross an existing surveyed road, transverses and longitudinal sections drawn to scale shall be given, whether such crossing be level or otherwise, showing the manner in which it is proposed to obviate obstruction or interruption of traffic on the said road, and the provision for the prevention of accident at such crossing. 13. Any board may allot to a sawmill or factory proprietor, subject to the prepayment of a minimum fee at the rate of £25 per quarter and a maximum fee at the rate of £75 per quarter, an area, in no case exceeding 50 acres, of forest to supply his mill, for any period not exceeding six months. Every such area shall be allotted in the bed of timber that may be nearest to the sawmill or factory of the applicant. When, however, timber of the requisite size and description for the supply of a special order cannot be obtained within said area, the board may grant the owner of the mill or factory authority, in writing, to obtain outside his area, but within limits to be prescribed by such board, not being within the area of any other sawmill or factory proprietor, any timber that he may require for the supply of such special order. 14. Any board, where it shall appear to better enable them to manage, control, or improve any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care, may, with the Minister's sanction in writing, dispose of standing or felled timber at auction or by tender, or may impose a fixed rate upon timber rates not to exceed £3 per 100 cubic feet in the log, or 5s. per 100 feet superficial converted; but no timber shall be taken away unless by the holder of a special license under this clause or a permit under these regulations. The fee payable in respect of any such special license shall be the amount so fixed at auction or by tender, or the amount payable at the fixed rate imposed as hereinbefore mentioned on the whole of the timber to be removed thereunder. 15. Any board may let at auction or by tender the right to graze cattle upon any area of any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care; but no person shall depasture cattle within any such reserve, or other portion of Crown lands, unless he be a licensee under these regulations. The fee payable by such licensee shall be the amount so fixed at auction or by tender. 16. Every board may from time to time issue or revoke passes or permits to persons to enter upon or work in any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care; and no person shall be employed in any such reserve or portion of Crown lands unless duly authorised under license, permit, or pass. 17. All licenses, permits, or passes must be returned to the board issuing the same immediately after the expiry of the term for which the same shall have been issued. 18. Every board shall have a brand for marking timber and property; and no person, unless authorised by the board, shall be permitted to use such brand. 19. Every person having timber or other produce in any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to the care of any board shall register a brand with some duly appointed officer of such board, and shall mark his timber or other produce with such brand. 20. Any board may direct the collection of timber found unbranded in any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care, and the branding thereof with the brand of such board; and all timber so branded may in default of any claim being established thereto be sold by tender or at auction, but shall not be removed except by the holder of a license or permit under these regulations. 21. No timber that bears the brand of any board shall be felled or removed, except by an officer of such board or other duly authorised person. 22. No timber or other forest produce shall be removed from any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to the care of any board except in a vehicle registered by some duly appointed officer of the board. No charge shall be made for such registration. 23. Any board may, with the Minister's approval, in writing, close any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care. Notice of any such closing shall be published in the "Government Gazette" and posted in the locality. Every person trespassing in such reserves or lands after such publication shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these regulations. 24. Any board may from time to time prohibit ingress or egress to or from any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to their care, except by authorised roads, and may regulate the use of such roads. Any person acting contrary to such prohibition shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these regulations. Notice of the opening or closing of any forest road shall be published in the "Government Gazette," and posted in the locality. 25. No person, unless an officer of a board, shall light fires in any portion of any reserve, except under the supervision of a forester, or at times and in places to be appointed by the board. 26. No person shall girdle, burn, or bark, or in any way injure any trees, shrubs, or other plants within any reserve or other portion of Crown lands assigned to the care of any board. 27. No surface soil shall be removed except where necessary for the prosecution of quarrying operations. 28. Any board may revoke, forfeit, or cancel any license, permit, or pass issued by such board for infraction of any of the conditions thereof. 29. Any board may appoint depots for the collection of any fees or other charges due upon timber. Notice of all such appointments to be published in the "Government Gazette" and posted in the locality. 30. In these regulations, except where the context is inconsistent therewith, the word "Minister" shall mean the responsible Minister of the Crown administering the Act No. 563; the word "board" shall mean any local forest board, the word "secretary" shall mean the secretary for the time being to any local forest board; the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular.

GENERAL NEWS.

"A new and praiseworthy regulation," the "South Australian Register" reports, "which will afford facilities to those desirous of travelling by railway, has been made by the Government. It is said that on and after 1st June next tickets to all stations on the Port and North lines will be issued in the stamp and telegraph offices of the General Post Office." A telegram from Cape Borda says that the brig Emily Smith, from King George's Sound to Adelaide, was wrecked last Tuesday near West Bay, and twenty-one people drowned. Four Chinamen and a woman were saved. Three of the men have arrived at a station. The other men and the woman are endeavoring to make their way to Cape Borda, but are in an exhausted condition. The vessel went to pieces five minutes after it struck. There were also on board five children belonging to passengers, with the captain, his wife, and four children. The cargo consisted of sheepskins and timber. The vessel had been out fifteen days when she struck. "Age." The body of a man has been found in the neighborhood of Darlington. It is supposed to be that of a man named Head, who was employed on Mr. Pimblett's farm at Kolora, and which place he left on the 13th of last month for Darlington, to procure some provisions. It was ascertained that he left Darlington for home on the same day at about five o'clock in the evening, considerably the worse for liquor, and also taking with him a bottle of brandy. He was never seen alive after this, and it was generally supposed that he had fallen into the Emu Creek, and had been drowned. The mystery connected with the disappearance of the deceased was, however, cleared up on Sunday by the finding of his body.

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 generally, with certainty. It is cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day, assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Diseases of the Skin. This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good season, by using this infallible remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All swollen glands and pains are removable in the same unguent. Gout and Rheumatism. There is no preparation for salutary efforts comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fumigation 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. Cuts, Fists, and Excoriations. The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistulas is so rapid, that it has been used in other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficient. In Disor of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is sovereignly 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 used it has established its own name as a powerful and energetic remedy for all the most distressing and painful affections of the kidneys. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:— Bad Legs, Gout, Stiff Joints, Bad Breasts, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Burns, Glandular Swell, Swellings, Rheumatism, Dropsies, Gravel, Stiff Joints, Chapped Hands, Piles, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scalds, Sores, and Wounds.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL. LEAVE-Melbourne, 6.30 a.m., 3.10 p.m. ARRIVE-At Stawell, 8.17 a.m., 5.20 p.m. LEAVE-Geelong, 8.32 a.m., 5.35 p.m. ARRIVE-At Ballarat, 10.40 a.m., 8.14 p.m. LEAVE-Ballarat, 4.30 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m. Burra, 5.15 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 9.10 p.m. Beaufort, 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 9.50 p.m. Bunger, 6.42 a.m., 12.40 a.m., 10.30 p.m. ARRIVE-At Ararat, 7.20 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 11.10 p.m. LEAVE-Ararat, 7.45 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 11.20 p.m. ARRIVE-At Stawell, 8.50 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 12.20 p.m.

F A R E S. Beaufort to First-class Second-class Travalla 1s 0d 0s 0d Burra 2s 6d 1s 9d Wimmera 3s 6d 2s 0d Ballarat 5s 0d 3s 0d Geelong 14s 0d 9s 0d Melbourne 21s 0d 13s 6d

Beaufort Post Office. TIME TABLE, 1877. Post Town. Mails arrive at Beaufort. Mails close at Beaufort. Melbourne... 6 a.m. 12.10 p.m. 8.45 a.m. 4.45 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 Lead... Ditto Ditto Sailor's Gully... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Stockyard Hill... Ditto Ditto Ararat... 9.31 a.m. 5.30 p.m. 11.45 a.m. 9.20 p.m. Bunger... Ditto Ditto Eurambone... 4.30 p.m. 1 p.m. Shirley... Ditto Ditto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Bunger, and Travalla are despatched twice daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambone are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, and Waterloo are despatched three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

No family should be without these Pills. Their long and tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards the recovery and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life.

Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young men, 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 depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revivification in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:— Ague, Piles, Asthma, Rheumatism, Bilious Complaints, Retention of Urine, Itch of the Skin, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Bowel Complaints, Stomach and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary Symptoms, Female Irregularities, Tic-Dolorous, Gout, Ulcers, Favors of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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 ORIGIN OF THE GUM LEAF. 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 fever 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 recognised by all scientists in the world. ITS CLAIM AS A CURATIVE. It has now become a fact 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 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 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. For Children attending Schools the same mode of application is recommended. In Cases of Sickness, a few drops poured in a saucer, and put in the room will, 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 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 pure essential essence. It produces 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 essential 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 ridance of the heat. 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 Inflammation the essence may be applied to the part affected. In Severe Cases of Toothache of 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 as well to the inside. 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.

SANDERS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, SANDHURST.

"Is there no hope? the sick man said; The silent doctor shook his head." "Eucalypti, dum, animus, est, spes est." 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. In these colonies, those excesses which we have inherited in "hot youth" tell upon us with keen interest. Our regrets are useless, our repentings futile. The sole idea should be the chances we possess of remedying too late we should have, or continuing the effects likely to result. Hide it as he may, put on as sacred exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is living life, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our confidence, our duty, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbids procrastination, and points out to us, not to wait till the ravages break out in our constitutions. Before negotiating with a merchant, before engaging with a confidential clerk; before employing a barrister, a criminal man, make enquiries as to his standing, their length of occupancy or residence; and in the case of a legal adviser, make as to his legal qualifications, and as to his capabilities of transacting the individual business he consents him upon. Strangers to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the same precautions are these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction. It is astonishing that many who are driven mad, are treated in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money! Have I not for years pointed out to them that Dr. L. L. Smith, on the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colony? Have I not also presented, at my own expense, these very queries, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling—such as Phosphoryne, Essence of Life, &c.—and they analysed and found them to consist of "Barrel Sugar and favoring matter," and the confidence I have received to be all genuine. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his special study. Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 full practice on Nervous Diseases, Loss of Power and Debility, Syphilitic Diseases, Want of Condition, Gout and Rheumatism. DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—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.