

# The Riponshire Advocate

PRICE SIXPENCE

NO. 159.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

### The "Riponshire Advocate,"

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

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

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order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

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

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

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

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer, but necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors.

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

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

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

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

### "The Weekly Times"

Which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES—ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Post-office, Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN.

### The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,  
PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,  
Is a first-class  
Advertising Medium.

It circulates in Aze Creek, Axedale, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Compaque, Clunes, Creswick, Devonport, Dunolly, Emerald, Epsom, Geelong, Gey, Geelong, Kyneton, Long Gully, Lockwood, Lonsdale, Marong, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armstrong and Co., London and Gtch), Newbridge, Raywood, Rochester, Roxburgh, Rumbold, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastians, Shepparton, Smythesdale, Strathfeld, Swan Hill, Tarragon, Tarnagulla, Warrago, White Hills, Wella, Woodend.

### THE GRAPHIC,

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,  
PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EN-  
BELISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY  
FINISHED ENGRAVINGS.

Combining  
Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty,

Copies on sale by  
MR. HENNINGSEN

### EPP'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (tin for abroad), labelled—  
JAMES EPPS & CO.,  
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48 Threepenny Lane, and 170, Piccadilly,  
Works Epsom Road and Garden Town, Lon-  
don.

### W. C. STRONGE,

Land, Stock, Commission, and  
Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

## GREAT BARGAINS,

TOGETHER WITH  
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

## WINTER GOODS,

INCLUDING PORTIONS OF  
BRODIE, CONDER, & TURNER'S STOCK,

WHICH will be laid out at surprisingly low prices. The following list will give a very fair index of the detailed nature of the bargains obtainable; and the hosts of novelties which have been introduced this season from English, Continental, and American manufacturers:

### MANCHESTER & PUNISHING DE- PARTMENTS.

1 bale American Flannel, 3rd part, 11s 6d, and 6d per dozen. These fabrics are of a beautifully soft finish, and are well adapted for winter wear. No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## European Merchandise.

AN English Firm, of good standing and long ex-  
perience, exporting to all parts of the world  
English and European Merchandise, of every description  
and manufacturing in the Departments of Birmingham,  
Wolverhampton, and Leeds. Goods will be executed with  
care and despatch, at lowest English prices. Orders must  
be accompanied with all or part cash. Orders through  
London Agents exact on delivery of Goods. Illustrated  
Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, Globe  
Works, Birmingham. Responsible Agents to all  
Foreign Producers on Commission.

An illustrated book can be seen at the "Riponshire  
Advocate's" Office, Beaufort.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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

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

## A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,  
STURT STREET, BALLARAT.  
A large clearing list of about 5000 plain Sewing  
Machines, from the principal importing houses of Mel-  
bourne, available at a discount of 33 per cent, and  
will be sold at less than the colonial wholesale  
price, in order to effect a complete clearance.

## BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS  
MINING, SCRIP, CALC, RECEIPTS, DE-  
LIVERY BOOKS, &c.,  
Prepared on the shortest notice.

## ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE  
Sydney Custom-House Notice  
Of 21st August, 1876.

## NAME OF "SCHNAPPS"

To MISLEAD CONSUMERS, AND WHICH  
HAVE BEEN ANALYSED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,  
AND HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TO CONTAIN  
DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS, SWEETENED  
AND COLOURED WITH MIXED  
AND ARE THEREFORE LIABLE TO THE HIGHEST DUTY IM-  
POSED BY LAW ON SUCH COMPOUNDS.

## THE ORIGINAL GENUINE ARTICLE

Bearing the name of,  
Udolpho, Woll's Schnapss  
Has been tested and found  
"PERFECTLY PURE SPIRITS."  
Entirely Free from any Injurious Ingredients, and  
the Public should carefully Avoid all Imitations.

## M. MOSS & CO.,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW  
ZEALAND: (Agents) 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 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COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The supply on Wednesday was hardly up to average, and the grain market seems at a standstill pending a definite settlement of present rates. In other lines the prices show no change. We quote:—Wheat, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; peas, up to 4s.; barley, Cape, 3s. 6d.; English, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; mangle hay, L3 15s. to L4 5s.; sheaves, L3 to L3 5s.; oat straw, L2 10s. to L2 15s.; wheat, L2 to L2 2s. 6d.; potatoes, L2 to L2 2s. 6d.; carrots, L2; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 7d.; flour, L17 to L17 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

So far as the local markets are concerned, everything in local productions seems to be moving upwards. Notwithstanding the high price which wheat commands, it is generally regarded as having a hardening tendency. It is also considered to be almost a certainty that oats will command a considerable advance before long. Flour, of course, will take the same direction as wheat. In dairy produce, the market is not supplied so freely as might be expected, after the rains which have fallen, and in view of the healthy appearance of the feed. Butters are no lower, and eggs still fetch a top figure. It is not thought that hay will advance much. Straw is well in demand, at prices quoted. Concerning the Melbourne markets, the metropolitan papers inform us that flour is not being bought in quantity at L17, this being the price demanded by holders. Wheat is represented as weaker, 7s. 5d. being the highest quotation; but there is not much offering. Oats are firm, and likely to continue so, as there is no disposition to press the market. Trade parcels are moving off at 7s. 7d. to 4s. 4d. for common to good feeding. Sales of Tasmania are reported at 3s. 10d., and 400 bags fine New Zealand quality were taken up at 4s. 0d. A parcel of fine milling was placed at a very extreme figure. The following are local quotations:—Wheat, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; pollard, 1s. 10d.; bran, 1s. 4d.; barley, 4s.; flour, L17 10s.; potatoes, L3 5s. to L5 10s.; fresh butter, 1s. 8d.; potted do., 1s. 3d.; hams, 1s.; bacon, 10d. to 1s.; eggs, 2s.; hay, L4 5s. to L4 10s.; chaff, 5s. to 6s.; straw, L2 5s. to L2 10s.—Advertiser.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. HEBURN, LEONARD AND ROWE Report: Fat Cattle—34 head for Messrs. Jas. Maloney, Smeaton, and J. Buchanan, Dunmunt, at prices ranging to L10 10s. Fat Sheep—600 crossed ewes for Mr. F. Edwards, Ascot, at from 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; 182 crossed ewes for Mr. G. Clewley, Kingston, to 17s. 10d.; 291 merino wethers for Mr. H. C. Walker, Burra, at from 11s. 10d. to 30s. 0d.; 307 crossed ewes for Mr. A. Bucknall, Roderburgh Vale, at 11s. 3d.; 199 crossed ewes for Mr. D. Kinnery, Learmonth, at from 10s. 7d. to 12s.; 430 merino wethers for Mr. J. Boyd, Narrabool, at 10s.; 307 merino ewes for the Hon. Philip Russell, Carrington, at 9s. 4d.; 389 merino wethers for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek, at 9s. 3d.; 525 merino wethers for Mr. T. Ellis, Berambuck, at 7s. 9d.; 913 merino wethers and ewes for the executors of the late Mr. Elder, Skipton, and others to 10s. 1d. Fat Lambs—38 for Mr. W. Reed, Weatherboard, at from 5s. 6d. to 9s.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARD MELLISH AND CO. REPORT: Fat Cattle—A short supply; quality for the most part, medium to fair. The trade attendance was barely up to the average, and owing to their having stock on hand competition was somewhat slack. Prices realised were satisfactory, quality considered. We sold for Messrs. R. Fletcher and C. Sach, 25 head fair quality mixed; bullocks to L9 12s. 6d.; cows to L8. Fat Sheep—A short supply also; quality from medium to good, with a few prime. The demand fairly brisk, and best sorts realised last week's quotations. We sold a draft of light fair wethers for Mr. E. Lee, at 11s.; and outside, for Mr. Hartwick, a draft of mixed do., at 10s. 6d. Store Cattle—We sold at the Yards, for a grazier, 37 young mixed up to 58s. 6d.; and have other sales pending.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. GEORGE STENNOTT AND CO. REPORT: Sheepskins—We had a small supply to-day, when we offered about 2000. Competition was rather languid, and we had to submit to a decline in prices, in order to effect sales. We cleared nearly all out at the following rates:—Best butchers' skins, from 36d. to 60d.; each medium do., to 30d. each; lambskins, 30d.; station skins, from 34d. to 6d. per lb. Hides—We had a moderate supply, and we sold all at a slight advance on last week's prices. We sold, brought from 34d. to 44d.; good-conditioned do., 54d.; calfskins, to 54d. per lb. Tallow—Is still in good demand, and we sold on Tuesday 20 pipes, in shipping order, at L41 per ton for nutton, and L40 for beef.

We learn from the "Geelong Advertiser" that the United Fire Brigades' Demonstration ends in a loss of £100, to be borne by the local freemen, the receipts being that amount under the expenditure.

A correspondent of a provincial contemporary writes:—"People will remember the awful mystery that surrounded the murder of Mr. Baillie, the partner of Mr. Butters, at Fiji, some years ago. The murder was set down to another person who was found dead some distance from the house. It was said that this man had murdered Baillie for 200 sovereigns which he had in his house, and that he was afterwards killed by the natives. Facts have come to light recently which make it almost certain that the real murderer of Baillie is now in Victoria. I can say no more, for it would be dangerous.

It is stated that there are upwards of 300,000 barnards in Great Britain, and that their average earnings are upwards of 3s. a week each more than are obtained by the members of any other profession, except that of "companion," to which women can belong. The barnard industry has extended into Scotland, and very recently two of the employees of Messrs. Spiers and Pond in Edinburgh have been married—the one to a Dumfriesshire landed proprietor, the other to the son of one of the most popular clergymen in the Scottish metropolis.

That young Australians are able to hold their own in the schools of the old country, we have had many instances. We ("Creswick Advertiser") are glad to report another success at the Glasgow University, where Mr. Ralph Stevenson, son of Mr. Jas. Stevenson, mining surveyor, is pursuing his studies. From a letter to his father, by the last mail, we learn that the examination for "Clinical Surgery," at the end of the winter session, he stood first, carrying off two gold medals. In "Surgery," his name, out of a list of 296 students, topped the "honor list," standing next to the medalist. In the "Senior Anatomy" Class, his name was also found in the honor list, arranged alphabetically, and containing but eight names. In "Practical Anatomy" he was also adjudged second class honors, and in the "Physiology" Examination he again headed the first class honor list, in order of merit.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Adamyhaio E. Blackmore P. Beard Charley. Chapman J. P., Cameron John. Dunby J. M. Ellis L. Miss, Ellis William H. Finston Henry. Gray James. Heally James, Hogan Bros. Jones Lizzie. Killy J. Taylor J. McClash Angus, Meadows H. Mrs. Meadows H., Moffitt M. O'Callaghan Mrs. (registered letter), O'Neil Rowland H., Richards E. Stakos G., Stoddart James, Stoddart Topper G., Taylor F. D. Vance L., Venus G. Walsh W., Whalley J. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, June 1st, 1877.

At a late meeting of the Ballarat City Council, it was resolved that some of its members should interview the Minister of Railways, to induce him to run market trains on Saturdays; and the "Courier" of the 30th inst. in a leading article endeavors to show that it is not only doubtful whether a promise from him for such trains can be obtained, but also thinks them quite unnecessary, and advocates instead, that on Saturdays residents within a distance of 15 miles of a large market town (such we suppose only include Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst), should be able to get return tickets available up to Mondays at excursion fares. In regard to Ballarat, the districts proposed to be benefited by this, would be all residents at intermediate stations between Traralgon and Ballarat, Clunes and Ballarat, and Yendon and Ballarat. It would be an inducement for these residents when coming on business to bring their families with them also. It is, of course, all for the convenience of those residents; and the increased revenue to the Railway Department accruing from it; and nothing is said about the great benefit the tradespeople of Ballarat would derive by it if the whole families were able to go there at reduced fares, and stay there from Saturday till Monday; still, we can see it, and proclaim it a most selfish proposition. We must, at least, give the councillors credit for being more liberal in their views, as by their proposition of running market trains, the whole country generally would be benefited by it, and not the few principal market towns alone. Until now, these large towns receive almost all the benefit that is to be derived by the extension of railways; and tradesmen in small towns within 30 miles of them through this, are already heavily handicapped. If purchases in reality are not affected cheaper in the large towns, the general belief is that they are, certainly, we must acknowledge a greater choice is to be had and in consequence the ready cash taken there. If market trains can be run, or return tickets issued at excursion fares, we must insist on such concession being made general on all our railways, from station to station throughout, or, otherwise, every little town on all the lines must have its own circle equally as well as the large market towns—say, the same as proposed for the large market towns, viz., 15 miles on each side of such town, from which residents within such distance could go and return on equal terms as to large cities. We hope that not only our Shire Council at its next meeting will look into this, but also that every local body in up country towns will take this matter in hand to obtain our just rights. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

At a select promenade quadrille will be held at the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Tuesday evening next. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, held on Thursday evening, Mr. G. Wilson resigned his office of secretary, owing to his leaving Beaufort; it was resolved that Mr. Wilson be presented with a testimonial to the value of £10 10s. in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him during his connection with the institute. Mr. B. H. Stuart was elected secretary.

The school of Longmore visited the Beaufort State school on Thursday in company with Messrs. Barnes and Cumming, and was much surprised at the defective state of the accommodation, and being informed of the intention of the department only to enlarge the building, so as to accommodate 250 children, he promised to use his influence to have the accommodation enlarged to hold 300 children, and the erection of the building pushed forward at once.

With this week's "Australasian" is presented a map of the seat of war between Russia and Turkey, which is admirably got up, showing the fortified towns, the various railways in operation in Southern Russia, Austria, and Turkey, and the localities in which the belligerent incidents have already taken place. The now Ministers, who vacated their seats on their acceptance of office, have been all returned without opposition. At Ripon and Hampden, Avoca, Ballarat West, Castlemaine, Geelong, Stawell, and Grant only the nomination papers of the Ministers were received on Thursday, and consequently, those gentlemen are duly elected.

Mr. G. Wilson, pharmacist, intimates in our advertising columns that he is relinquishing business in Beaufort, and requests all persons indebted to him to pay their accounts to Mr. A. Andrews, his assistant; and that all claims against him be sent in for settlement. In order to avoid the trouble and expense of removing the whole of his stock of patent medicines, fancy articles, druggists' sundries, &c., will be sold at cost price; also, a self-acting galvanic battery.

We understand that the Minister of Mines, on obtaining the consent of his colleagues, contemplates to expend the money, in future voted for prospecting parties in a different manner than at present. His intention is, instead of sending prospecting parties out at the expense of the department, to assist private parties who are willing to expend their own funds in search of gold, when it may be supposed, they will show more interest in their work.

A Stockyard Hill correspondent writes:—"The weather here has been very severe for the last fortnight, and is very trying for the newly-dropped lambs; still, the early lambing has proved very successful for the large-lamb holders about here, but, warring weather is very much wished for, not only for the lambs, but it is also most necessary for the grass to grow. The young people here here more particularly wish for fine weather for the next fortnight, to be able to attend at our local chapel to witness the wedding ceremony of a well known and respected resident of this place."

The "Age" is responsible for the following:—It is stated that one polling-place in the Ripon and Hampden electorate, where twenty-one votes were polled, the return showed that only three votes had been polled for Mr. Longmore, that gentleman, however, has received a letter, signed by fourteen electors, who declare that they each recorded a vote at that place in his favour. This is a matter which probably the Elections and Qualifications Committee will investigate.

The "Ballarat Star" of Wednesday contains a repetition of the complaint as to the delay of the English-mail transmission after arrival in Melbourne, which has been so frequently mentioned, and pointed out by the Western papers. Our contemporary says:—"Once again the up-country districts have had their English letters delayed for some twenty-four hours, because there is no arrangement for forwarding the mails on Sunday. The Traveller was at the Heads at six p.m. on Saturday, yet the letters did not reach Ballarat till Monday morning. This did not affect Ballarat materially, but all the North-Western district was deprived of letters for another twenty-four hours, as the coaches had left before the mails had arrived. Surely this might be remedied, as a mail train might be despatched on a Sunday as easily as a goods train, and the extra labor to the Post Office Officials would not be quite overwhelming."

A letter carrier at Eltham named Connor has been arrested on a charge of stealing a £1 note from a letter on Saturday morning last. Money had been missing from several letters, and a trip was laid by Sergeant Hayes, who enclosed a £1 note in a letter addressed to the wife of a miner who was absent from home. This letter was singled out by Connor and opened.

The following are the bills which the Government intend to introduce on the re-assembling of Parliament:—Land tax, Revision of the Tariff, Mining on Private Property, Land Act Amendment Bill, Railway Construction Bill, Friendly Societies Bill, Fire Brigades Bill, Intercolonial Law Bill, Constitutional Reform and Civil Service Bill.

Tuesday's "Geelong Times" says:—"It may not be out of place to mention that it is just forty-two years ago to-day since Batman, in company with his few Sydney blacks, and pair of kangaroo dogs, landed upon the spur of land midway between Portarlington and St. Leonards. It has in some places been stated that Batman had to fight his way ashore in the face of hostile natives, but this was not so; according to his journals he saw no living thing till the first were some miles inland, and the first was a dingy, which his kangaroo dogs ran to earth. Then they saw a lubra carrying her picanniny on her back, and on speaking to her found that all her toes had been burnt off. Over four decades have passed since then. The lubra must have been many years ago gathered to her wild forefathers, and even the picanniny she bore on her back, were alive, would be now a grey-headed blackfellow. And Batman, too, has gone the way of all flesh. But at the instance (we think it was) of his relative, our veteran town clerk, Mr. Grant, when formerly in office ordered the old pioneer's name to be commemorated by naming the point of land where he landed, between St. Leonards and Portarlington, after him, and it is therefore called upon maps, Batman's Point."

On Tuesday evening the Rev. H. Heathcote, of Castlemaine, delivered a lecture in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, in aid of the library of the Primitive Methodist Sabbath School; the subject being "Robespierre, or the Reign of Terror." The attendance was not so well as might have been expected, considering the good object in view, as well as the interesting subject of the lecture. The rev. gentleman first gave a description of the great oppression the poorer classes in France had suffered for a long time by royalty as well as nobility, and drew comparisons of the same with the Israelites in Egypt under Pharaoh; he never promised, had been given, but was never fulfilled, and showing how such in times must and had developed into a revolution in 1789, when the Reign of Terror commenced; a description of which he gave, enumerating the numbers of wholesale slaughter of all and everyone against whom the Cluses of "Guardians" to show the danger of going to bed with a candle alight alongside the bed, and yet ardent novel readers, had sleepers, and inveterate smokers continue the dangerous practice. The latest occurrence of the kind happened the other night in a private house of this town. The mistress, prior to retiring to rest, had her attention directed to the fumes of smoke proceeding from a room in which the female servant slept. The door was speedily opened, when it was discovered that the girl had fallen asleep and the candle at the side of the bed had set fire to the blanket and counterpane, both of which were smouldering, and the room full of smoke. The girl was aroused with some difficulty, and a ever of water soon extinguished the fire. A novel one of Ouida's was found on the floor.

Accidents are constantly arising (remarks the Cluses of "Guardian") to show the danger of going to bed with a candle alight alongside the bed, and yet ardent novel readers, had sleepers, and inveterate smokers continue the dangerous practice. The latest occurrence of the kind happened the other night in a private house of this town. The mistress, prior to retiring to rest, had her attention directed to the fumes of smoke proceeding from a room in which the female servant slept. The door was speedily opened, when it was discovered that the girl had fallen asleep and the candle at the side of the bed had set fire to the blanket and counterpane, both of which were smouldering, and the room full of smoke. The girl was aroused with some difficulty, and a ever of water soon extinguished the fire. A novel one of Ouida's was found on the floor.

LOCAL LAND BOARD. BEAUFORT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877. (Before Mr. P. Channoy, District Surveyor, and Mr. Alex. Cumming, M.M.B.) Section 19. Adam Kerr, parish of Beaufort, 20a.—Recommended. Thomas Henry Brown, parish of Walla Walla, 31a. 2r. 29p.—Recommended, subject to extension of 5 acres for B. S. Taylor. William Walsh, parish of Walla Walla, 31a. 2r. 29p.; same land as Thomas Henry Brown applied for.—Refused; the application of Thomas H. Brown having been made one day previous.

Section 40. Duncan M. Innes, parish of Traralgon, 20a.—Mr. Cumming opposed the application on mining grounds. Mr. Channoy pointed out that it would go before the Mining Department. The application was recommended, subject to the concurrence of the Minister of Mines.

Miscellaneous. T. W. Jones applied for sale of his 19th section holding, situated in parish of Yalong, 100a.—Recommended; upset price, £1 per acre. To prove bona fides. Adam Kerr (applicant under section 20), parish of Beaufort, 49a. 3r. 5p.—Applicant proved that the land was enclosed by a fence, and 6 acres had been cultivated for 3 years, so that there could be no doubt about it being a bona fide selection and the lease was recommended to be issued.

STRAY NOTES.

I can rejoice with the liberals in their great victory at the late general election. I am no squatter; a bursting-up tax will not affect me. I have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Increased protection will make but little difference to me, and can be fully made up in other ways, as, for example (I see from a proposition made by a correspondent of the "Courier" in Wednesday's issue), to stop all export of corn for six months; place a tax of 2d. or 3d. on every bushel of wheat kept in stock, for the first month, to be increased by 5d. or 6d. for the second month, and a proportionate tax for any flour kept in stock. Ha! that will stop speculation, and we shall have bread cheaper than ever we had it. In time it may be profitable for the baker to give a penny with a loaf for the sake of avoiding the tax, and blessed be Providence for the glorious times in store for us! We have always had the ready excuse for our old member of Parliament for not doing anything for us, "He never had the chance," but he has been elected again, and as a Minister of the Crown, duly re-elected, we now shall see what we shall see. My friend, the woodcutter, whose favorite proverb is, "Little fishes are sweet," suggests as a prelude, the reduction of splitters licenses, and a reduction in freight of firewood. For the latter I would rather trust to Woods; he did it once, and may do it again.

The general election for M.L.A.'s being now satisfactorily settled to the victorious, gossip again reverts to local matters, and speculations are rife on the next shire elections. I hear questions asked like these:—"Will there be as many squatters in the next council as at present, and had the closed roads question not opened the eyes of the public," to all of which it teases me to answer—the public wishes to be gulled; but in regard to our own election of a member for this riding, a citizen of this town, who is not so fortunate as to have a councillor on his side of the street, declared to me the other day, that he would not vote for anyone who would not pledge himself to get a bye-law passed to the effect, that everyone should sweep before his own door. This citizen's grievance appears to be that he has to be his own scavenger, and at the same time also to pay his share to keep one up at the councillor's door, and I too must say it is but right, that if incompatible with the dignity of the office, the councillor should pay for it himself.

I do believe that the great landowners are as often blamed for the sins of their subordinates as for their own doings. A case of this kind came to my knowledge a few days ago. Three young ladies—for the sport, and certainly not for industrial gain—went into a grass paddock to gather mushrooms. The Pasha in command, who had espied them—whether being so zealous in guarding his master's property, or from offended dignity in not being asked permission—quickly sent a manial to order the trespassers off for treading down the grass intended for sheep. The owner of the estate never would have acted thus. Although he for years has not been living there, he and his wife are still often mentioned in connection with kind actions done; and, although no longer a resident here, applications to him for our public institutions are always well responded to.

My should secrets always be confided to me that I never try to get possessed of? Is it because I know so well to keep them, or show good judgment in what to tell again. In this instance my confidants are a couple of schoolboys; but to save their skin I must not name them, and will, therefore, relate as follows:—At a recent examination of the children in a State school not a hundred miles from Beaufort, a teacher caused a boy's name to be erased from his copybook, and another boy's name written on it by this boy, who was the better writer of the two, and the other boy was told to present this copybook as his own to the inspector; and under any circumstances, whatever to stick to this false assertion of ownership. The deception would have miscarried if the inspector had put the boy to write small hand in his presence; but he did not, and it succeeded. I have heard of such deceptions not being uncommon in Jesuit colleges; but believe such acts to be most incompatible with what we expect of a teacher, established under our free and secular Education Act, who, I consider, should inculcate his pupils with truth and honor, and show a good example in those virtues himself.

Appropos of schools, I see the Education Department intends to enlarge the present building of the Beaufort State school, so as to be able to accommodate 235 children; and I am told that there shortly will be—if there not already is—appointed a transient inspector. If he should succeed in bringing all the children to a regular attendance, where will the remainder of the 280 be sent who are already on the roll. Would it not be advisable when the department does enlarge the building, to make it large enough to hold a hundred more. If Beaufort does decrease in population, it is apparently not in that class.

The other evening I was one (I much regret to have to say it) of a small audience in the Societies' Hall, listening to a well delivered and instructive lecture, entitled "Robespierre, or the Reign of Terror." Although by the lecturer no direct allusion was made to the present political crisis of this colony, who, there present, should it not have struck, with the similarity of the situation of the large land-holders and the people here, and the people of France, when the lecturer dwelt upon the king's refusal of the people's petition, and that the least concession might have satisfied them, and all bloodshed been prevented; to my mind reverted those words so lately uttered in an election speech in the same hall, "What you do not now obtain peaceably, your children will have to gain at the point of the bayonet;" and well might I sincerely join the rev. lecturer in his wish that such times as the Reign of Terror never may appear again, and his hope; that it would be utterly impossible for it to occur in any community of Englishmen; they so well possessed of love of God and Christian feeling. There had just previously, by a voice well known to me, been blithely into my ear the words "I would vote for J. T. N.N."

The receipts on the Victorian railways for the week ending 24th May amounted to £17,169 as against £18,063 for the corresponding week of last year.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC SPORTS CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the above club was held at Mielche's Family hotel on Wednesday evening last. Present—Mr. W. Smith (in the chair), and Messrs. Cowans, Brooks, Nolan, Mielche, McKelch, J. Wilson, Henningsen, Adam, Campbell, Male, Ison, Jackson, Andrews, Klunder.

From G. M. Campbell, resigning the secretaryship of the club. Moved Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Cowans—That the balance sheet as read be received.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Ison, and seconded by Mr. Nolan—That the secretary's resignation be accepted, and that he be presented with a testimonial to the value of £5 5s.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Ison, and seconded by Mr. Henningsen—That Mr. J. McKelch be appointed as secretary, with Mr. J. Wilson as collector.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Klunder, and seconded by Mr. Jackson—That the club tender its thanks to the judges, handicapper, the Ballarat Sports Club, the Shire of Ripon, and the Beaufort Agricultural Society.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Male, and seconded by Mr. Mielche—That the committee receive the best thanks of the club, especially Mr. Ison, for the able manner in which he started.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Brooks, and seconded by Mr. Ison—That £30 be placed at interest for six months in the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, in the names of the mover and secretary of the club.—Carried.

BALANCE SHEET.

By balance from 1876, L27 8s. 10d.; deposit and interest, L27 14s. 9d.; subscriptions, L45 12s.; donations under 10s. 6d., L2 5s.; gates, booths, &c., L44 17s.; concert and ball, L31 8s.; nominations and acceptances, L15 12s. 6d.; cheques outstanding, Sanson second in Squatters' Stakes, L2; total, L196; 18s. 1d. To—By deposit receipt, L27; Barnes and Co., L12 18s.; H. P. Henningsen, L7 14s.; Beaufort Brass Band, L7 10s.; lunch for committee on ground, L5 5s.; Mielche, dance music, L1; J. W. Ingram, piano, L1 1s.; D. McDonald, bill posting, &c., L1; A. D. Wilson, preparing ground, &c., L6 10s.; Wotherspoon Bros., drapery, 17s. 4s. 6d.; Ha-vkes Bros., powder and whitening brush, 4s. 6d.; pistol caps, 1s. 6d.; carriage on ropes and pegs, 4s.; prize list, L70 15s.; postage, L1 7s. 6d.; telegrams, 10s. 6d.; refreshments, committee, 14s.; H. Davis, handicapping expenses, 18s. 6d.; Ballarat minstrel, L10; W. H. Sibley, dance music, L1 10s.; Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, L1 1s.; Beaufort Fire Brigade, L1 1s.; E. Whiting, lawn, 7s.; balance in Bank of Victoria, including un-presented cheques, L39 8s. 3d., total, L196 18s. 1d.

SCHOOL BOARD OF ADVICE.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Monday, 28th May, at Scharp's Beaufort hotel.

Present—Mr. J. McLeod (chairman) and Messrs. D. McDonald, W. C. Thomas, R. Barnes, and Alex. Cumming. It was resolved that Mr. Cumming be elected correspondent during Mr. McLeod's term of office as chairman. From Education Department, in reply to the communication from the Board relative to the unfitness of the Beaufort State school building for school purposes, stating that the representation would be considered and the Board further communicated with on the subject.

From same, notifying that as soon as the School District Rolls, Quarterly School Rolls, and Private School Rolls have been received they will be sent to the Board to enable it to enforce the compulsory clause, and that a summoning officer would be shortly appointed. From Thomas Brown and 13 other residents of Mount Cole Flats, asking for permission to use the State school on Sundays for religious services. From Education Department, re the enlargement of the Beaufort State school, stating that it is intended to enlarge the present building so as to accommodate 235 children.

Moved by Mr. McDonald and seconded by Mr. McLeod—That the request of the residents of Mount Cole Flats be complied with, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. An amendment was moved by Mr. Barnes and seconded by Mr. Thomas—That the consideration be postponed till next meeting. For the amendment, Messrs. Barnes and Thomas; against, Messrs. McDonald, McLeod and Cumming.

Mr. Thomas moved and seconded by Mr. Barnes—That the correspondent be instructed to point out to the Hon. the Minister of Education, that if the proposed enlargement of the Beaufort State school be carried out, the building would be still too small to meet the requirements; inasmuch as the number on the school roll returns for the month of April was 289, and during two days of the last examination on the 23rd and 24th ult. the average attendance was 235 and 242 respectively, and as the compulsory clause of the act could not be carried out with an insufficient school accommodation, the building should be enlarged so as to accommodate not less than 300 pupils.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Thomas and seconded by Mr. McLeod—That the trees promised by the department to plant around State schools Nos. 60, 1045 and 1137 be applied for.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnes and seconded by Mr. Thomas—That the department be requested to fence in and plant trees on the Traralgon State school reserve.—Carried. Mr. McDonald moved and seconded by Mr. McLeod—That the department be asked why the contract for the Teacher's residence, State school No. 1045, had not been proceeded with, and that the department be informed that the Teacher is subjected to great inconvenience in consequence.—Carried. A discussion arose concerning a paragraph that appeared in the "Advocate" of the 19th inst., stating that the letter of "One interested in our State school" could not be published, as the charges were too serious to be dealt with in a letter, but should be submitted to the Board of Advice, which must necessarily take steps in the matter. Messrs. Barnes, Thomas, and Cumming were appointed to make enquiry, and to report upon same at next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Barnes, and seconded by Mr. Thomas and the mover, be appointed to canvass the district for subscriptions to provide for the holding of a competitive examination of pupils from the several State schools in this school district about the month of November next.—Carried.

OBITER DICTUM

A shock to the nervous system is, generally speaking, no particular joke; it is not un- frequently takes a long time to thoroughly recover from it. I am just recovering from an attack of this sort. It is needless, I suppose, to add the information that the allig- tion arose from the result of the recent general election, which I see that the "South Australian Register" speaks of as "a great national calamity." The result of the election is certainly in itself a calamity quite bad enough; but to be publicly pitied for it by our colonial neighbor will make the matter to a sensitive Victorian almost intolerable. Viewed merely from the standpoint of being the cause of the downfall of Sir James Mculloch, it may be considered by politicians of many shades of opinions as positively the cause for "much congratulation"; but, un- fortunately, the results do not end here. In reference to this phase of the subject I notice that the "South Australian Register" has the following:—"We repeat that over the down- fall of such a leader, viewed without re- ference to other facts, it would be difficult to mourn. It is only when we come to consider the extent to which his overthrow illustrates the feeling of the constituencies upon ques- tions of public policy that the issue of the contest is to be looked upon with dismay and apprehension." Of the miserable results that this election may ultimately lead up to, the "Sydney Echo" has the following:—"That conviction and repentance will come some day, as certain as that the sun shines in heaven; but how the conviction will be brought about is by no means clear. Reasoning alone is evidently powerless to effect it. It may be that Victoria will have to run through the career that the United States has gone through before it. In that country the collapse has been so great that the crisis has lasted for four years, notwithstanding that America contains more energetic, active, inventive, and unspending men than any other civilised country. An immense amount of capital has been hopelessly sunk in over-protected in- dustries, while the wages of skilled labor have been reduced to 6s. and even 4s. a day, and tens of thousands are unable to find work even at that depreciated rate. It is a poor look-out for Victoria if it has to descend as low as that before rising again." And yet with the class of men that form the majority of our present Parliament, such humiliation may certainly be in store for us. The "Argus" on this subject has the following:—"What can any sensible man think of a Legislature whose ruling spirits will probably be men of exploded notions disinterested from the rubbish heap of the past, and whose sole idea of statesmanship consists in pandering to the ignorance of the masses, and playing upon the class-feelings of the reckless and ignorant? There are, of course, many who will deny the truth of the foregoing, but I am inclined to think that it would not require much argu- mentative power to successfully maintain its truth. The father of manhood suffrage in the colony, Sir John O'Shanassy, has, I see, once more obtained a seat, and he will now have an excellent opportunity of judging of the quality of legislators that this noble institution can supply a great country with. Sir John has some time since been heard to say that his advocacy of manhood suffrage was the one great political mistake of his life. It remains now to be seen whether the wisdom of the acts of the present Parliament will make him repent of having said this. "The Vagabond" tells us that on the general election:—"In company with a number of small boys, to whom the 11th May was a day of rejoicing and wild dissipation I had a free ride in one of Mr. McKean's cabs to Well- ington-street, Collingwood. This is the district in which what kid-glove politicians call "the great unwashed" live and vote. On the whole I must testify that they behaved well, and the percentage of intoxication was small. In Glasshouse-lane there were certainly many whom I did not think intellectually qualified to exercise the franchise, but they've got it, and the only thing is to educate them to use it properly. An extensive contract that I exactly a very extensive contract indeed; and it would be exceedingly satisfactory to know how to commence and successfully carry such a contract out. There is one matter in reference to the present political position that is certainly anomalous. The newspaper press, as a whole, may almost in- variably be taken as an exponent of public opinion on any great question; but in the case of the late general election the news- paper press, and the opinions of the con- stituencies, as reflected by the voting, were most certainly in direct opposition. If this is to be looked upon as a sign of the times, it argues diminishing power on the part of the colonial press. Let us hope that such is not the case.

The theme of colonial politics not being sufficiently charming at the present time to occupy the whole communication, we will now turn to another subject. I want to know if there is one single man to be found who is not heartily sick of that apparently everlasting topic the "Eastern Question"; if there is, let's have him trotted out; for most assuredly he must be something of a curiosity. It is now many years ago, as many in fact, as carries back to the time when Lord John Russell was not much more than a young man, that I heard my father relate an anecdote in which his Lordship was concerned. A party of politicians of whom Lord John was one, were discussing the "Eastern Question." His Lordship was asked if he did not con- sider it a very complicated matter. He replied, "Yes, so much so that I believe there never were but three men who thoroughly understood it. The three I allude to were two friends of mine, and the third was myself. One of these friends is dead; the other, the study to obtain his knowledge drove him into lunatic asylum; and as for myself, I have made it a point to forget all about." The answer had the effect of shutting up the topic, which was what, I suppose, his Lordship intended. It will be admitted, I imagine, that it is high time that the matter be now finally settled. I have a plan that there can be no doubt will do it effectually. Here it is—Pack up the Car and the Sultan in a sack, and dispose of them in a similar manner that the Sultan disposes of the faithless ladies of his harem; let a plunge into the Bosphorus; some dark night; and then proceed to elect a fresh Car and a fresh Sultan. When these begin to make a kick up, as most assuredly they will, bring the sack and the

river into requisition once more; and so on, and so on, until the "Eastern Question" is satisfac- torily settled. I have much faith in the above plan; and when the final settlement of the "Eastern Question" is handed over to a con- ference of delegates of the European powers, I shall communicate it, and there can be little doubt but that the merit of the sugges- tion will be fully recognised and rewarded.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

From the agricultural statistics published by the Government, we obtain the following particulars respecting the Shire of Ripon for the year ending 31st March, 1877. Number of holdings exceeding 1 acre, 497; extent of land in occupation, 327,938 acres; extent of enclosed land, 226,830 acres; extent of land under tillage, 11,804 acres. There are 657 acres under wheat, 2,907 acres under oats; 7 acres under barley; none under maize, rye and bere; 84 acres under peas and beans; 269 acres under potatoes; none under turnips; 3 acres under mangel-wurzel; 61 acres under beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages; none under onions, 1,261 acres under hay. Green forage—704 acres under cereal grasses, barley, wheat, oats, &c.; 7 acres under maize; 1,453 acres under rye grass, lucerne, clover, vetches, &c.; none under sorghum; 4,013 acres under permanent artificial grasses. None under tobacco; 12 acres under vines; 64 acres under other crops; gardens, 142 acres; orchards, 60 acres; land in fallow, 797 acres. The gross produce of each de- scription of crop cultivated in the shire is as follows:—Wheat, 9,990 bushels; oats, 40,203 bushels; barley, 110 bushels; maize, none; rye and bere, none; peas and beans, 510 bushels; potatoes, 243 tons; turnips, none; mangel-wurzel, 3 tons; beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, 81 tons; onions, none; hay, 1,185 tons; tobacco, none; 14 cwt. of grapes made into wine or brandy; 90 gallons of wine pro- duced; brandy manufactured, none.

The area under the four principal crops, and their gross and average produce during the last two seasons in the County of Ripon is as follows:—

Table with columns: Year ended, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay. Rows for 1876 and 1877. Includes sub-tables for Gross Produce and Average Produce per Acre.

GENERAL SUMMARY. The total quantity of land purchased from the Crown up to the end of March, 1877, is 9,229,533 acres. The total area now in occupation is 13,639,245 acres, of which 12,702,051 acres are enclosed. The total extent of land under tillage in the colony was 1,231,105 acres. There were 401,417 acres of wheat, being an increase of 80,016 on the preceding year; 116,209 acres were under oats, being a decrease of 8,801 acres; 25,034 acres under barley, being a decrease of 6,324 acres; 1,809 acres under maize, being a decrease of 737 acres; 1,183 acres under rye and bere, being a decrease of 139 acres; 21,235 acres under peas and beans, being an increase of 2,381 acres; 40,450 acres under potatoes, being an increase of 3,549 acres; 224 acres under turnips, being a decrease of 60 acres; 1,285 acres under mangel-wurzel, being an in- crease of 62 acres; 671 acres under beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, being a decrease of 236 acres; 720 acres under onions, being an in- crease of 168 acres; 147,408 acres under hay, being a decrease of 7,866 acres; 1,578 acres under cereal grasses, barley, wheat, oats, &c., being a decrease of 182 acres; 1,822 acres under maize, being a decrease of 497 acres; 25,498 acres under rye grass, lucerne, clover, vetches, &c., being an increase of 14,228 acres; 24 acres under sorghum, being an increase of 16 acres; 393,751 acres under permanent artificial grasses, being an increase of 40,373 acres; 1,479 acres under tobacco, being an increase of 697 acres; 4,775 acres under vines, being a decrease of 306 acres; 3,105 acres under other crops, being an increase of 128 acres; 12,239 acres in gardens, being an increase of 423 acres; 6,400 acres in orchards, being an increase of 455 acres; land in fallow, 84,153 acres, being a decrease of 12,974 acres. The gross produce of each de- scription of crop in the entire colony for the year ending 31st March, 1877, is as follows:—Wheat, 5,279,730 bushels, being an increase of 300,816 bushels; oats, 2,294,225 bushels, being a decrease of 425,870 bushels; barley, 593,323 bushels, being a decrease of 170,342 bushels; maize, 25,000 bushels, being a decrease of 11,298 bushels; rye and bere, 15,277 bushels, being a decrease of 4,079 bushels; peas and beans, 373,857 bushels, being a decrease of 77,091 bushels; potatoes, 134,082 tons, being an in- crease of 9,705 tons; turnips, 1,769 tons, being a decrease of 899 tons; mangel-wurzel, 15,386 tons, being a decrease of 1,400 tons; beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, 3,430 tons, being a decrease of 838 tons; onions, 3,079 tons, being a decrease of 1,201 tons; tobacco, 14,413 cwt., being an increase of 13,913 tons (the tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most of the districts); 15,900 cwt. of grapes not made into wine or brandy, being an increase of 5,311 cwt.; 88,111 cwt. of grapes made into wine or brandy, being a decrease of 33,639 cwt.; wine produced, 481,588 gallons, being a decrease of 273,412 gallons; brandy manufactured, 3,725 gallons, being an increase of 3,469 gallons; total quantity of grapes gathered, 101,011 cwt., being a decrease of 43,850 cwt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following lease having expired by effluxion of time, the land will not be available for selection:—Ewen McLeod, parish of Dunrobin, 220a. Application for license under section 19 approved:—Malcolm Nicholson, parish of Raglan, 130a. List of occupants of Crown lands who have not paid rent and fees received and due upon leases and licences, during the month of October, 1876. Under section 20.—William Francis, parish of Beaufort, 87a. Ot. 10p. 413 s. Under section 49.—Watson Dobie, parish of Raglan, 20a. 23; George Dobie, parish of Raglan, 20a. 23; Alexander Nicholson, parish of Trawalla, 20a. 23. The following applications for grants under section 31 have been approved:—Anna Casey, 20s Tonge, parish of Beaufort, 73r. 3p. 24; Thomas Norbury, parish of Canulup, 70a. 17p. 17. Application for lease under section 20 approved:—J. Sheehan, parish of Canulup, 39a. 3r. 24p.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY AT GEELONG.

The Hon. Graham Berry addressed a crowded meeting (fully 1200 being present) in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, at Geelong. Councillor Curves, of the Town Council, occupied the chair. There were also present on the platform, the Hon. Major Smith, the Hon. Mr. Trenach, Messrs. Kernot, Johnstone, Gausson, Mirans, Dixon, A. T. Clark, and Fincham, M's. L. A.; and a number of local gentlemen. Mr. Berry commenced by stating that when he was leader of the Opposition he had placed their policy so definitely before the country that no vagueness existed now regarding it. Usually after a dissolution the policy of a new Ministry was not known, but he had the advantage in his case of knowing it thoroughly. The country showed its approval of their policy by electing a grand majority to support it. With the number of new men elected, it required tact, judgement, moderation, and firmness, to carry the measures the Ministry would promulgate into effect. Parliament should be united, firm, and moderate. The country had unanimously determined, and he thought he could say what the people in- tended, was that they (the Ministry) should do in a moment of power what they contended for when opposed by a parliamentary majority, and would have measures enacted on which depended the future well-being of the colony. The people had to contend against two great evils—the decrease in the gold production, and consequently in employment; and the aggregation of the lands; converting the colony into sheep-walks. The Ministry would in- troduce measures to remedy these evils. When he was Chief Secretary before, he had announced a policy which he now saw no reason to alter by one word. After the necessary preliminary business of Parliament, the first measure they would bring forward would be the land-tax which he had sub- mitted to the last Parliament. That tax had been misrepresented for party purposes. He had adopted it after mature thought, and his colleagues had endorsed it at the ballot-box by the people of the colony. The tax exempted areas under 640 acres, consequently cultivated land was practically untaxed. Based on area and the natural value of the soil, it would strike a blow at the false municipal system of taxing human industry, and would induce fertility instead of inertness, value in soil substantial in character. It was proposed to raise £200,000 annually by this means. When the squatters knew that every farm added to their properties would mean additional taxation, it would tend to a direct stoppage of further aggregation of land. It did not embody a progressive principle, but included, practically, all it aimed at. The exemption of property valued at £2500, showed that the Government did not intend to tax the struggling industrial classes. The whole object of the tax was to abolish a system which threatened to make the colony one vast sheep-walk. This tax would enable them to carry out fiscal reforms. They would abolish all duties which hampered the commercial classes, without interfering with luxuries (which should be taxed), or articles which should be protected. They would place duties on manufactures not previously included, which the colony produced. They anticipated no deficit in the revenue, and therefore would be able to remit duties to nearly the full extent of the revenue derivable from the land-tax. An absolute necessity exists for practical mining legislation. The develop- ment of this industry was required for the industrial classes. As the Privy Council had decided that the gold belonging to the Crown, there should be no difficulty in passing a Mining or Private Property Bill. The Bill would be framed of a practical nature, to open up available gold resources to miners. Survey parties will be organised on a systematic basis, differing from the spasmodic attempts hitherto made. Land legislation would stop further alienation by auction. The area of country lands open for selection would be increased, because the land available now was of inferior quality; increase the period for payment to ten years; alter the law relating to non-residence, and give all a fair opportunity of acquiring land. The Government would also consider the desirability of appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the present land system, and remedy the evils the colony is suffering from now, including dunnage. They would construct no political railways, nor particularly private lines, but would retain all the lines proposed by the former Government which were necessary—such as Housham extension, the Goulburn Valley line, and one or two others. Only £1,500,000 of the loan floated was available for railways. He (Mr. Berry) thought they should borrow money, but would first ascertain definitely what amount would meet their requirements. Many needed reforms in rail- way communication would receive attention. Several minor measures would be submitted as soon as possible, including a Friendly Societies' Bill, a measure giving increased facilities and usefulness to fire brigades, a law relating to the conducting of intercolonial criminal procedure. Constitutional reform, on the basis that the will of the majority of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, should become law. The Ministry intended to legislate without undue injury, in any class. Civil Service reform was much needed, and evils of many years' growth would be grappled with and weeded out. Mr. Berry concluded with an eloquent peroration, and hoped the country could say, when Parliament had ex- pired, that the Government had done their work honestly, and without fear, or favor. The Hon. Major Smith, and Messrs. Gausson and Johnstone, delivered short speeches. 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Holloway's Ointment and Pills—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of these Pills taken in time, are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also; the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve; they also regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and thus the whole system is invigorated, and put into a condition which enables it to throw off disease or check its approach.

TO LET, three COTTAGES near the Court House, Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN, not at 21, 22, & 23, HIGHER PRICE given for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, FALLOW, &c., WAL SMITH, Butcher, Melbourne, street 220, 1877.

TO LET, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Wilby-street, Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN, stockbroker, Beaufort.

For Sale, a FOWL-ROOMED WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, 22 2/3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to H. P. HENNINGSEN, stockbroker, Beaufort.

Wanted, TWENTY-TWO DOZEN PIGEONS, no Squabbers, delivered at the Travalla Hotel; state price, per dozen will be given for PARROTS in any number. MARK BARNES, Travalla Hotel.

Notice to Owners of Dogs, POISON is laid down in all the Land Kai Kai districts after this date. Trespassers will be PROSECUTED. THOS. TINDALE, Manager, May 18th, 1877.

Poison Notice, POISON will be Laid down during the lambing season on LAND KAI KAI BANG, G. & J. CLAPPERTON, May, 1877.

Beaufort Societies' Hall, A SELECT PROMENADE QUADRILLE Will be held on TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, In the above hall.

Admission—Ladies and gentlemen, 2s. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Made will be provided by Mr. P. Mitchell. G. CARTER, M.O.

Notice, AS I am giving up business in Beaufort, I respectfully request all those indebted to me to PAY their accounts to my assistant, Mr. ALBERT ANDREWS, whose receipt will be sufficient; likewise all claims against me to be sent to him for settlement. GEO. WILSON, Pharmacist.

PS.—In order to avoid the trouble and expense of moving, my stock of Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, and Surgical Instruments, also a self-acting Electric Galvanic Battery, will be SOLD at COST PRICE, at the Dispensary, Beaufort, on THURSDAY, June 1st, 1877.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS, Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden.

ELECTION of ONE MEMBER to serve in the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden, and dated the 20th day of MAY, 1877.

The Honorable FRANCIS LONGMORE, being the only candidate nominated, I therefore declare him to be duly elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden. GEORGE BEGGS, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden.

BEAUFORT OFFICE, Beaufort, 31st June, 1877.

Country Lots, PARISH of Trawalla, county of Ripon, at the site of J. O. Gunning's improvements: Usual price, £1 6s. per acre; charge for survey, £1 10s. Lot 1—2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR, 2AS, 2AT, 2AU, 2AV, 2AW, 2AX, 2AY, 2AZ, 2BAA, 2BAB, 2BAC, 2BAD, 2BAE, 2BAF, 2BAG, 2BAH, 2BAI, 2BAJ, 2BAK, 2BAL, 2BAM, 2BAN, 2BAO, 2BAP, 2BAQ, 2BAR, 2BAS, 2BAT, 2BAU, 2BAV, 2BAW, 2BAX, 2BAY, 2BAZ, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z, 2AA, 2AB, 2AC, 2AD, 2AE, 2AF, 2AG, 2AH, 2AI, 2AJ, 2AK, 2AL, 2AM, 2AN, 2AO, 2AP, 2AQ, 2AR,

THE UNITED FIRE BRIGADES' DEMONSTRATION.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, 25th MAY. The competition in connection with the demonstration was continued. Prior to proceeding to the trying grounds a meeting of captains was held at the Geelong Fire Brigade station. It was unanimously decided that the next demonstration should be held at Melbourne. A meeting of delegates was fixed for the first Monday in February, 1878, to be held at the London Tavern, Melbourne. The competition commenced at half-past 11, the attendance on the grounds was not near so large as on the previous day. The first event was the Ladder and Hose Practice which was won by the Ballarat City in 52 1/2 sec., the Sandhurst Temperance coming second in 55 1/2 sec. The Sandhurst won the Engine Practice, with Ballarat City second. In the Alarm and Rush of Brigades, Darcy (Ballarat City) was first, Ritchie (Geelong) second, and Lilley (Richmond) third, but owing to Darcy not being properly dressed, he was disqualified, and Cutts got second place. The Representative Fire Brigades Race, 200 yards, was carried off by Sharp (Ballarat City). The Representative Firemen's Race, with reel, 100 yards, was won by the Newtown and Chilwell team, with Maryborough second, and Geelong third. The Fire Brigades Race, 440 yards, came to nothing, all the competitors with the exception of Martin, running the wrong side of a post. Sharp, Ricketts, and Davy were the first at the top, but were disqualified, and the judges declared the event "no race." The following are the events.

LADDER AND HOSE PRACTICE.—First prize, eight silver medals; second prize, two branches, the gift of Mr. John Danks. Eight men to run hose carriage 150 yards, six hydrant, run out 100 feet of hose, fix branch, raise ladder against platform, take hose up ladder, and throw water from platform.—Ballarat City, 52 1/2 sec.; Sandhurst Temperance, 55 1/2 sec.; Geelong, 59 1/2 sec.; Newtown and Chilwell, 74 1/2 sec.; Ballarat East, 57 1/2 sec.; Eaglehawk, 67 sec.; Sandhurst No. 1, 53 1/2 sec.; Maryborough, 67 sec.; Long Gully, 56 1/2 sec.; Sandhurst City (disqualified); Maldon, 69 1/2 sec.

ENGINE PRACTICE.—First prize, £16 10s, viz.—Eight gold medals and £2 2s. Each to each competitor; second prize, Silver Cup.—Sandhurst City, 48 sec.; Ballarat City, 53 1/2 sec.; Geelong, 60 1/2 sec.; Newtown and Chilwell, 65 1/2 sec.; Ballarat East, 53 1/2 sec.; Long Gully, 66 sec.; Sandhurst No. 1, 57 1/2 sec.

THE ALARM AND RUSH OF THE FIRE BRIGADES.—Prizes, £5, £3, and £1.—Firemen to run into the centre of the arena at a given signal, gather up, run with and put on the uniform, coat, cap, and key, thence to the starting point, and run a distance of 200 yards.—P. R. Ritchie, Geelong; Cutts, Collingwood Volunteer; G. Lilley, Richmond. There were fourteen other competitors.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRE BRIGADES' RACE.—200 yards, for a trophy valued at £5 5s.—R. Sharp (Ballarat City), 1. REPRESENTATIVE FIREMEN'S RACE, with reel 100 yards. Four trophies value of £8 8s. Four representative men nominated by their brigade to run 100 yards, fix hydrant and run out 100 ft. of hose, fix branch and throw water over rope. Newtown and Chilwell, 34 sec.; Geelong, 36 1/2 sec.; Luncheon, 56 1/2 sec.; Stawell, 41 1/2 sec.; Ballarat East, 53 1/2 sec.; Eaglehawk, 73 1/2 sec.; Sandhurst No. 1, 36 1/2 sec.; Ballarat City, 41 1/2 sec.; Sandhurst City, 45 1/2 sec.; Richmond, 40 sec.; Maldon, 38 1/2 sec.; Beachworth, 36 sec.; Carlton Brewery, 40 1/2 sec.; Maryborough, 36 sec.; Long Gully, 46 sec.; Alton, 48 1/2 sec.; Wangaratta, disqualified; Collingwood, City, 42 1/2 sec.; Othman, 42 sec.; Talbot, 66 sec.; Collingwood, 39 1/2 sec.; Castlemaine, 46 1/2 sec.; Collingwood jun., 39 1/2 sec.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

SYDNEY, 26th May. The City of New York arrived about daylight.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25th April. The prospect for an abundant harvest is bright throughout Northern California. Some of the farmers in the south are apprehensive of short crops.

A review of the financial operations of the United States Government for the nine months ending March shows a falling off in the aggregate receipts for the three quarters embraced in that period of 15,714,932 dollars, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A powder mill at San Cruz blew up on the 3rd April. One man was torn to pieces, and another badly wounded. The mill contained nine tons of powder, and the effects of the explosion were heard two miles away.

I need have made a complete surrender of all his effects, as well as a full confession, and will allow the prosecution against him to go by default. He is very dependent since his return from Spain, and fears the prospect of imprisonment for life. A full account of his fight and exile, compiled from his own diary, has been published. His confession involves leading politicians and office-holders in New York, and has caused a great sensation.

Both the "New York Times" and "Tribune" despatched correspondents on the 25th for the seat of war in Europe. Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the celebrated Stevens Battery for a European power.

On the night of the 30th March a son of Alfred Cox, of West Bowden, Maine, aged fourteen, killed his father as he was returning from church. The father and son were at church, and the son making a slight disturbance, the father told him to go forward and occupy another seat. The boy took his hat and left the church, going directly home. He took a gun, and meeting his father on entering the yard, shot him dead. The boy is said to be insane.

At an exhibition on the 2nd of the Telephone, a new contrivance for carrying sound to long distances, the music of a piano performed on in Philadelphia, 100 miles distance, was distinctly heard in Stunway-hall, New York.

Mr. Adamson, the U.S. consul at Melbourne, advises the State Department at Washington that no American should emigrate to Australia who does not carry the means of returning in a year, as such emigrants are likely in most instances to want to get back to the United States within that time.

Among the arrest of counterfeiters in St. Louis is the hon. Thomas W. Marion, of Green county, who formerly represented that county in the Legislature.

The brig Roscoe, from Philadelphia for Porto Cabello, became a total wreck from the effects of a heavy gale. One survivor was taken off. With this exception the crew and passengers, eight in number, had all perished. Maguire, the survivor, will be held for examination, as there is a suspicion of foul play.

The exports of fresh beef to Great Britain from New York and Philadelphia in March amounted to 6,707,855 lb., valued at \$90,000 dol. The total in nine months was 29,908,310 lb., valued at 2,677,381 dol.

The Southern hotel, at St. Louis, a six-story building, was burned on the 10th inst. Among the guests who lost their lives in the fire, was Mr. W. Felix, a minister, said to be a member of the British House of Commons, who was married in St. Louis a few months ago, was residing in the hotel with his wife. They became separated in the confusion, and he, supposing her to be dead, blew out his own brains.

Mr. Thomas Adamson, United States Consul at Melbourne, and Mr. G. Thorowax, member of the Geological Society of the same city, are enjoying the hospitality of San Francisco.

A number of Turkish officers have arrived in New York. They have to inspect the arms ordered by their Government, and to learn the American method of manufacturing them. The British steamer J. B. Walker has just arrived at New York under charter to take the cargo of arms and munitions of war to Turkey.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A case which has thrown a good deal of light upon the lively political leaven now at work throughout Russian society, and which has occupied a superior court at St. Petersburg for the last month, has just been concluded. A suit was instituted by the Government against a considerable number of persons who were accused of secret associations, the distribution of insurrectionary literature, and taking of preparatory measures towards open rebellion. The accused persons, consisting forty-seven in all, men and women, seem to have belonged to all classes. One was a prince, five were noblemen, eight peasants, two citizens, one a captain, one an artificer, one the son of a State Councillor, one an Austrian subject, fifteen were ladies, amongst whom were the wives and daughters of noblemen, and the daughters of a priest. Their association, according to the terms of the charge against it, had as its aim the abolition of all distinction between classes and the abolition of property. There was evidence of a well organized plan, on the principles of the International Social Democracy, to disturb existing civil and social conditions by the ultimate employment of force. The examinations brought out the fact that the whole enterprise was directed from abroad by Russian political exiles, who circulated their writings in Russia, and sent emissaries into all parts of the empire in order to draw over persons to their views. The accused persons, who were arrested at intervals during the last twelve months, professed to be converts to the new socialist gospel, rather than the original promulgators of it. The transition period through which Russia has been passing since the abolition of serfdom has been a peculiarly favorable season for sowing seed of this character, and the deeply stirred soil has been singularly receptive. Prince Alexander Zissouff and ten others are condemned to ten years' labor on the fortifications; the rest have escaped with milder punishments. Kowaleff, who gave himself up to the law, and whose confessions led to many important discoveries, is recommended to mercy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Four tons of valentines have been returned to the Dead Letter Office in London from all parts of the kingdom. This immense mass of amatory gush is to be worked into pulp before being sold to the paper makers.

Under the heading "A land reformer turned squatter," the "Hampster Spectator" writes:—"We observe by the 'Government Gazette' that licenses to occupy 54,000 acres of the Kentburgh and 38,000 acres of Montebegon runs, have been granted to James Macpherson Grant and William Aitkin, for grazing purposes. Unless we are mistaken, the Mr. Grant mentioned in the land reformer; there surely cannot be two James Macpherson Grants in Victoria."

The "Herald" thus reports a case in the Melbourne Police Court.—Old Billy Gilmore, a noted old thief, was charged with stealing a coat. Mr. Sturt—"Here you are again, William; glad to see you. How do you live?" Quoth Billy—"On the chameleon's dish I feed on; you can't feed coppers so, Mr. Sturt—Shakespeare." "Shake a spear," said Mr. Sturt. "I frankly believe that you would not only shake a spear, but a whole armory. You will shake a few hundred-weights of oakum for the next few months."

The Neath Board of Guardians have elected a female rate collector for the hamlet of Coal-frank; the local Government Board having stated that the fair candidate was eligible for the office. The lady, who is the daughter of the late collector, received 14 votes, 10 being given to the next best candidate. It is to be hoped the lady collector will give satisfaction; at all events, if she is half so assiduous, persevering, and resolute as some lady collectors we know, who are on the honorary staff of our local charities, the Neath Guardians will have no reason to complain of non-payment of calls from the hamlet she will be responsible for.

A sad tragedy is reported from Clermont (Ohio). The wife of an inhabitant named Gassier, aged 21 only, was dressing, when she suddenly closed the shutters, took her two children, boys, and hanged them in different rooms, and then committed suicide in the same manner in a loft. They were found shortly afterwards, but all were dead. The woman lived on good terms with her husband, and a fit of temporary insanity is the only motive that can be assigned for this act.

A Ballarat resident named James Manderson secured a verdict carrying £200 damages in the Supreme Court on Friday, for the loss of one of his legs. The defendant (states the "Telegraph") was Mr. George Guest, grocer, of Smith's street, Collingwood, and it appeared that on the 7th June last one of his vehicles was going at an unusual pace through the Moray street culvert, when a portion of the harness struck the plaintiff, who was on the pavement, and knocked him down. The wheels of the cart passed over his left leg, and caused such injuries that the limb had to be amputated.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The medical history of the Pope during the days of last week when his condition aroused such trepidation at the Vatican is, we have authority for stating, the following: Having shown manifest symptoms of weakness as long ago as March 12, when, in attempting to read the allocution, he broke down at the third paragraph and was unable to proceed, he was warned by his physicians to desist from all exertion or source of excitement whatever. He observed these injunctions, with obvious advantage, till a few days ago, when, receiving some French priests, he suddenly gave a sharp cry, and complained of severe pain in the right leg. The prolates around him, and the priests tried to induce him to withdraw to his apartments, and were sending for assistance, but he declined, and forbade anyone being sent for until he had spoken to each of the French dignitaries in turn and bade them farewell with his benediction. The effort, however, cost him much, and on regaining his apartments he had one of those epileptoid seizures which generally follow his exertions of mind and body when in pain. In bed he still complained of his right leg, but all anodyne treatment was withheld, as his pulse

was extremely low. By the 22nd the pain disappeared, but persistent insomnia and anorexia had left him so weak that his medical advisers had recourse to a restorative regimen, accompanied with the five so of Bordeaux. After keeping his bed for 60 hours consecutively, he rose with the consent of his physicians, and has transacted some business every day since, though he is said to be carried to and from his apartments in a chair. The insomnia and general languor, however, has not yet been overcome, and the closest attention is paid to every symptom, so as to obviate any sudden failure of vitality, which might be followed by irremediable collapse.—"European Mail."

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

At the Andre et Loire Assizes, in France, a woman has been condemned to penal servitude for life for getting rid of her only child, a little boy of four, in a manner so infinitely more brutal than that—Moyaux employed in throwing his daughter down the Bagnaux well; that one can only ascribe the growing repugnance there is in France to the infliction of the capital sentence. During the last six months of his life the poor child, was daily beaten with sticks, whips, bootjacks, or any weapon that presented itself, and his body by this treatment made one mass of sores, he was thrown into a tub of cold water and left there for hours. His feet were ulcerated to such an extent that the bones protruded through the skin; this suggested a new torture: the child was taken out by his mother, and made to walk for miles along the stony roads until he fainted under the infliction. A merciful death at length took pity on the infant martyr, but even the near approach to the freedom she coveted did not more to compassion the heart of his executioner. On the day of his death she shut him up in a dark closet to meet the coming struggle alone, whilst she repaired to her favorite place of amusement, the theatre. Finding no place return the dying child was still lingering on the confines of eternity, she hastened the fitting soul by a last application of the whip, which she handled with so much fury that it broke in her grasp. Surely for such atrocities as these, inflicted on the tender limbs of a mere baby of four by his own mother, death itself would have been a lenient sentence; but the jury managed as usual to find extenuating circumstances, so this monstrous mother is left to disgrace the earth.

THE MAILS, 1877.

Table with columns: Due at Melbourne, Day, Month, Year. Lists mail arrival dates from January to December.

LEAVES MELBOURNE.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year. Lists mail departure dates from January to December.

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 satisfactory than its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubs round the part affected opens the pores and purifies the system. It quickly penetrates to the source of the ailment and drives it from the system.

Relaxed and congested throats, elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficult cases 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.

This invaluable ointment has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be about it in good earnest. By using this valuable remedy according to the printed instructions affixed to each pot. All sore throats and pains are removable in the same manner.

English Mails, 1877.

Table with columns: Due at Melbourne, Day, Month, Year. Lists mail arrival dates from January to December.

LEAVES MELBOURNE.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year. Lists mail departure dates from January to December.

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Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: From Melbourne to Stawell, Day, Time. Lists train schedules.

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE.

Table with columns: Day, Time. Lists train schedules from Stawell to Melbourne.

F A R E S.

Table with columns: Beaufort to, First-class, Second-class. Lists fares for various routes.

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1877.

Table with columns: Post Town, Mails arrive at Beaufort, Mails leave at Beaufort. Lists mail schedules.

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 Sallor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

NO family should be without these Pills. Their long trial efficacy in curing the diseases of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world.

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

Our Mothers and Daughters.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably cured 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 peculiar 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 renovation in his whole system.

Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who use each day with accumulative affections, 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, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, General Ailments, Headache, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalding, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Various Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Ulcers, Wounds, 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 nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

The Gum Leaf Cure.

EUCALYPTI ESSENCE.

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

THE HISTORY OF THE OIL'S DISCOVERY. The Australian anti-fever tree—that is, the blue-gum, or "eucalyptus globulus"—has now spread its fame throughout the world; but there are many who do not properly estimate its splendid qualities. It has been estimated that the Australian blue gums, which stud the face of the colony, contain 500 million gallons of pure volatile oil, that is the moral foe of fevers and agues. 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 the fashion with the inventors or discoverers of remedial agents 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 anxious to collect 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 Scalds, 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 by persons attacked by such 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 essence of eucalypti 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 Ulcers, a piece of linen wrapped round the suffering part and moistened with a few drops of the eucalypti essence, will stop all pain 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 Cases of Toothache, 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 eyelids. 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, a few 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 sick man said; "The silent doctor shook his head." "While there is life there is hope, he cried." "Ergo, vita, animus, est, spes curi."

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.

These colonies, these crosses which have lain undug in "hot youth" till upon us with fearful interest.

Our regrets are needless, our regrets futile. The sole issue should be the chances we possess of remedying our ills we already have, or remedying the ills likely to result. Here it is no more put on as a mere exterior as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vices will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society as large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbid three or four drops in half an ounce of water. The essence effects a most surprising change of the whole constitution, correcting indigestion and creating a healthy appetite.

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

Let us examine that ordinary criterion man, a learned in health and care bankrupt in spirit, hope and money? Have I not foregone pain of out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies? Have I not a precedence, at my own expense, these very queries, and expressed the various answers they are seeking, such as Phlegm, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Baker Street and Flavoring Macaron," and the certainties I have foregone to be all forgotten. It is for this reason that I pass out of the ranks of the profession and address 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 specialty.

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH, 182 Collins street East, (Late the Residence of the Governor), MELBOURNE.

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



COMMERCIAL

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A good demand existed on Wednesday for all sorts of produce, though the supply was but small, the farmers being all engaged in preparing their ground for the next crop.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The transactions for the past week show that prices for flour, potatoes, and hay are easier, and the indication may be taken to mean that breadstuffs generally will decline.

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. Mathers and Franklin report:—Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; pollard, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; bran, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Hepburn, Leonard and Rowe report:—Fat Cattle—83 head for Mr. J. Kelly, Goolamook, and others, at from 10s. to 12s. 10s.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Richard Melmoth and Co. report:—Fat Cattle.—A medium supply to hand, quality of all descriptions. The trade were fairly represented, but competition was rather slack and prices easier.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. George Stynott and Co. report:—Sheepskins.—We had a numerous attendance of buyers at our sale on Tuesday, when we offered about 3000 skins.

The German word for life insurance company is Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft. It has the great advantage that while the agent is pronouncing it, the victim is fairly warned and has an opportunity to climb over the fence and hide under the barn.

Truth is said to be far stronger than fiction, and this incident (the "Bendigo Advertiser") goes to prove the truth of the remark. On Saturday last, at the new shaft at Fletcher's Creek, Marong, two elderly miners had a high dispute respecting a claim, one of them having jumped it on the other.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Blackmore P. Dunbey J. Funston H. Grant J., Grey J. Healy J. Inchbold Mr. Kuly J., Kilbeg Mrs. McCreash E. Mrs. McIntosh, Moffets Mr. Muir Andrew, Rowland H. Topper G., Taylor F. B. Venno G. Walsh W., Williams R., Whally Joseph.

THE Riponshire Advocate.

The English mail will be despatched from Melbourne on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The mails will close at the Beaufort post office on Monday, the 11th inst., as follows:—Registered letters, 4.30 p.m.; ordinary letters and newspapers, 4.45 p.m.

Yesterday morning the first train from Ballarat, usually arriving here at a quarter to 6 a.m., did not arrive here till half-past 6 a.m. It appears that when the train was leaving the Ballarat station, the signalman committed an error, which at any other time in the day might have resulted in very serious consequences.

The monthly general meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Monday evening last at the Camp Hotel. Sixteen members were present; Captain Humphreys in the chair. A discussion arose relative to a rumor which had gained currency in Beaufort, that two or three of the members of the brigade had misconducted themselves whilst at an hotel in Geelong during the late demonstration.

The "Australian Sketcher" for June is to hand, and contains the following illustrations:—"The humors of the elections"; "Inside a turret of the Cerberus"; "The General Elections"; "Mr. Angus Mackay, late Queensland commissioner at Philadelphia"; "The Sydney Exhibition"; "East St. Kilda Presbyterian Church"; "Garden and Clarke's Synagogue, Sydney Harbour"; "New Jewish Synagogue, Albert-street"; "The hurricane at the Laepee Islands"; "A curve on the Tasmanian railway; scene of the late accident"; "Seal hunting at Julia Percy Island"; "The Queensland Government steam dredge 'Gropser'." Copies can be obtained from Mr. Henningsen, the local agent.

Travelling in a railway carriage with a madman, more especially when the carriage door is locked, and it is impossible to communicate with the guard, is by no means an enviable position. Yet such a fate was that of a farmer named Matthew Burnly, who got into a second class carriage at Seymour on Monday last en route for Melbourne.

We would remind ratepayers that in order to be entitled to vote at the next Shire Council election, their rates must be paid on or before the 10th inst. As the 10th of June happens to fall on a Sunday, the rates must be paid to-day (Saturday, 9th inst.). Defaulters will not only have their names omitted from the ratepayers roll, but will be liable to immediate legal proceedings for the recovery of the amount due, thereby subjecting themselves not only to annoyance, but to additional expense.

The population of Victoria on the 31st March last is estimated, according to the quarterly return of the Government Statist, at 843,877. During the quarter the gain to the population by excess of births over deaths was 2,637, viz., 1,091 males and 1,546 females; that by excess of arrivals over departures was 940, viz., 628 males and 312 females. The total gain was thus 3,577, viz., 1,719 males and 1,858 females.

From Mr. M. L. Hutchison, publisher, Melbourne, we have received a copy of the new "Commercial Map of Victoria," which is remarkably well got up, and embraces the business portion of the city. All the principal public institutions, Government offices, banks, churches, newspaper offices, &c., are noted, which information will be useful to all persons visiting the metropolis. The map may be had gratis on application to any of the business places, whose cards appear upon the margin.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The issue of new licenses to the under-mentioned persons under the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—John Playto, parish of Buangor, 12a. 2r. 13p.; Henry Saville, parish of Caramballuc North, 13a. 1r. 17p.; Peter Caspari, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; Robert Hastie, parish of Caralulup, 19a. 1r. Elizabeth McCaffrey, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; John McDonald, parish of Caralulup, 20a.; Caroline Ellis, parish of Raglan, 19a. Or. 28p.; Leander O. Ellis, parish of Raglan, 19a. Or. 28p.; George Matthews, parish of Caramballuc, 20a.

The following application for grant under section 31 of the Land Act, 1869, has been approved:—Joseph Pitcher, parish of Raglan, 38a. 2r. 17p.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

Present.—The President (Mr. Adams) in the chair, and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Beggs, Oddie, Lewis, Newall, and McKenzie.

From Engineer Gordon, returning the agreement between the Council and Mr. P. Russell, re the entry on property of the latter of the outlet works at Lake Burumbuck, and stating as the grant in aid of the construction of the works was made by the hon. the Minister of Public Works on certain conditions, he did not feel at liberty to sanction any deviation from the approved plans by which the principle of the condition would be affected.—Referred to the joint committee.

From Samuel Baldwin, Trawalla, complaining of the Trawalla Creek being fenced by the proprietors of the property known as Hamblin's paddock, and the inhabitants in the vicinity are prevented from raising the only pure water to be obtained and are compelled to use that containing the drainage of the town of Beaufort and Mr. Simson's sheep-wash, and asking for all obstructions to be removed to give access.—Mr. Baldwin appeared to support the memorial. It was resolved that the matter be attended to.

From Treasurer, acknowledging receipt of returns of license fees, etc., stating that all of the publicans' licenses comprised in the statement were issued at the reduced rates of £10 per annum, and asking to be informed whether—and if so when—the whole of the Shire was proclaimed a district in which publicans' licenses are issuable at a fee of £10.—Complied with.

From John Ryan, Carnham, calling attention to the impassable state of the road between his property and the Snake Valley road, also a piece of road between C. Hall's and R. Gallagher's.—Referred to Engineer.

From Secretary and Treasurer to the Shires Conference, forwarding report of proceedings and asking for a contribution of £2 2s. to defray expenses.—Amount to be forwarded.

From R. S. Taylor, Streatham, objecting to have all the roads in the Blythvale run, Caramballuc North, closed as being unused, and being the proprietor of allotment 3a and 3b, sec. 34, and 3a, sec. 35; and would also object to any obstruction being placed on them, and stating that the whole of the following roads are fenced across:—North of 36, 25, 24 and 13 sec., and 35, 26, and 23 and 14, to the north and south side of 34, 37 and 22.—Referred to the East Riding members.

From J. H. Cameron, asking for permission to erect unlocked swing-gates at the north west corner of allotment 1, sec. 21, parish of Yangerahwill, road bearing east to Lillerio.—Deferred for consideration.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Engineer ... £29 3 4 Secretary ... 19 3 4 Collector ... 25 0 0 Dog fees ... 1 12 0 Mrs. Dolan ... 1 10 0 Interest ... 74 5 0 Barnes and Co. ... 9 0 9 Petty cash ... 7 7 6 D. McDonald ... 1 0 6 M. O'Brien ... 0 19 0 Weights and Measures Union ... 0 10 0 Mafra-shire ... 2 2 0 Dr. Lock ... 3 10 0 Geo. Whitcomb ... 0 10 0 "Star" ... 1 5 0 "Post" ... 5 2 6 "Hampton Guardian" ... 0 12 0 C. Boyd ... 4 5 0 John Daly ... 1 4 0 Rent of Beaufort Reservoir ... 1 0 0 Firewood ... 1 0 1 Surface labor ... 115 9 8 Geo. Douglass ... 30 0 0 J. H. Cameron ... 440 0 0 Fimblett and Murchison ... 130 0 0 J. F. Watnik ... 294 18 0 H. Dunn ... 20 0 0 Hugh Murphy ... 20 0 0 S. Walker ... 10 5 0 John Hehir ... 240 0 0 Wm. Thompson ... 70 0 0 Robert Gallagher ... 40 10 6 D. Crosbie ... 87 9 0

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MAIN LEAD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Saturday evening last the children attending the State school, accompanied by their parents, assembled in the school-room, On entering the room, which was well filled, Mr. McGeorge, the head teacher, with Mr. Humphreys, were seated on the platform. Mr. Humphreys stated that he was invited to perform a very pleasing duty—to distribute prizes to those children who passed in all subjects at the examination, and also to those who passed in all subjects but one. He had also to deliver certificates to those children who passed in the required standard. The prizes were the gift of the head teacher, which he trusted would stimulate the recipients to future exertion. 89 per cent. compares favorably with any school in the district, and at the next examination he trusted to see them at the top of the tree. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Humphreys then delivered the prizes, accompanying each with kind words of praise and encouragement. Mr. McGeorge addressed the parents on the regularity of attendance, discipline, and obedience of the children; and in a forcible and lucid manner explained that it was the imperative duty of the parents to carry out that principle, as by so doing it would prove beneficial to the child, a credit to the school and a blessing to the district. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McLeod moved a vote of thanks to Mr. McGeorge for giving the prizes (value £3 or £4), and also for the efficient state of the school, which was duly seconded, and carried with cheers. Mr. McGeorge returned thanks, and paid a tribute due to the assistant teacher and workmistress, for her zeal and ability in bringing on the junior classes, and also in assisting with the senior ones. Mr. McLeod moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Humphreys for assisting at the occasion, which was seconded by Mr. Kirkbride, and carried with cheers. "God save the Queen" concluded the proceedings. Through the courtesy of Mr. McGeorge, I am enabled to give a list of the prize-takers, and also the subjects of examination, which I have not the least doubt, will be valued by the parents of the children who passed, and also by the teachers of the district.

CONDITIONS TO BE FILLED BY PRIZE-TAKERS. First Prize.—To all pupils in II, and higher classes, who shall pass in all subjects of examination. Second Prize.—To all pupils in III, and higher classes, who shall not fail in more than one subject of examination.

VI. Class.—First Prize—Elizabeth McLeod. Second Prize—Margaret Powell, Ellen Morris, and Alice Lennon.

V. Class.—First Prize—Norman McLeod, Martha J. George, Alfred Morris, Mary A. Yeoman, and Samuel Newling. Second Prize—Christian Yeoman, and Caroline Condie.

IV. Class.—First Prize—Louisa Condie, and Mary Lennon. Second Prize—Richard Roberts, Mary A. Mossop, Ada Biedy, and Patrick Broadbent.

III. Class.—First Prize—Emily Avey, Harriet Becker, Wallis Newling, and Fanny Broadbent.

II. Class.—Sydney Morris, and William Halpin.

CERTIFICATED PUPILS.

Margaret Powell, Elizabeth McLeod, Ellen Morris, Christina Yeoman, Mary A. Yeoman, Caroline Condie, Martha J. George, Samuel Newling, W. H. Roberts, and Norman McLeod.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

VI. Class.—Reading.—Poem, "St. Cecilia's Day," and 6th book. Composition.—Explain, "Orpheus could lead the savage race; and trees uprooted left their place, sequacious of the lyre." Dictation.—"In those faults there is no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, of complexional despotism, or want of feeling for the distresses of mankind." Grammar.—Parse fully, "I likewise taught him to say yes, with the meaning of it," write down 1st person singular, perfect, indicative, passive of "ride"; pluperfect indicative act of "fight"; past conditional passive of "to hate." Geography.—Where is Nicolai, and for what is it famous? where are Lake Korangamite and Gasconne River? Arithmetic.—Find by practice the value of 4 acres 3 rods 4 poles of land, at £13 9s. 2d. per acre if £145 13s. 9d. buys 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs of merchandise, how much for 27½ quintals? Penmanship and sewing as usual.

V. Class.—Reading.—Prose and poetry. Composition.—Explain what you understand by "lighted by artificial twilight." Dictation.—"The most striking feature of Africa consists of the immense deserts which pervade its surface." Grammar.—Parse simply, "In other parts of the East the manner of threshing is still more simple," write down, 2nd personal pronoun, possessive plural, past participle of "drown," superlative of "ill." Geography.—Country south of United States, River Campaspe—Sale, where, and on what river? Arithmetic.—How many cwt. in 2,000,015,016 oz? how many poles in 4 acres 3 rods 4 perches? £294 13s. 11d. x 79? £12,953 5s. 8d. ÷ 79?

IV. Class.—Reading as usual. Dictation.—"When the long aisles are lighted up by candles, the scene reminds one of the enchanted palaces of some fairy tale." Grammar.—Parse, "This tree grows erect, with a single stem, to the height of from 15 to 20 feet." Geography.—Where are Cape Hatteras, Davis Straits, Vancouver Island? Other subjects as usual.

III. Class.—Grammar.—Parse, "In parts of the spacious plain stand the huts of the miners." Geography.—Ocean west of Atlantic Ocean? Other subjects as usual.

SUMMARY OF RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

VI. Class.—Passes obtainable, 44; passes obtained, 39.

V. Class.—Passes obtainable, 77; passes obtained, 70.

IV. Class.—Passes obtainable, 61; passes obtained, 51.

III. Class.—Passes obtainable, 61; passes obtained, 55.

II. Class.—Passes obtainable, 28; passes obtained, 25.

I. Class.—Passes obtainable, 27; passes obtained, 37.

Total number of passes obtainable, 298; total number of passes obtained, 267. Inspector's percentage, 89½ per cent.









COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The wet weather interferes greatly with the supply, and the market was not very lively on Wednesday. There is no attention to record in Tuesday's prices. We note—Wheat, (best) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; Oats, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; English, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; peas, 4s. 3d.; mangor hay, 13 1/2s. to 14 1/2s. 6d.; sheaves, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; oat straw, 12 1/2s. to 13s.; wheaton, 12 1/2s.; potatoes, 12 to 12 1/2s. 6d.; carrots, 12; mangolds, 11 1/2s.; flour, 11 1/2s. to 12 1/2s.; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 7d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Although the local market for breadstuffs is showing some signs of easing, it is not expected that there will be any perceptible decline. On Friday last a large parcel changed hands at 7s. 4d., and this may be regarded as the ruling figure upon which a concession would, no doubt, be made in view of quality and terms. Flour is 10s. cheaper according to our quotations than it was the week previous, but as Sydney seems anxious to buy, it is to be concluded that the demand will be before long. Of course, in the matter of both wheat and flour, the figures obtainable will always be proportionate. Dairy produce still continues scarce, and as yet shows no signs of being forwarded to the market in greater plenty, notwithstanding the vigorous appearance of the pasturage. Good qualities are well in demand, and considering the advancing season, dear. We quote—Wheat, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; pollard, 1s. 9d.; bran, 1s. 7d.; barley, 4s.; flour, 11 1/2s.; potatoes, 3s. 6d. to 3s.; Irish butter, 1s. 8d.; potato butter, 1s. 2d.; hams, 1s. 1s. bacon, 10d. to 11d.; eggs, 1s. 9d.—Advertiser.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HERBERT, LEONARD AND BOWE REPORT.—Fat Sheep—155 crossbred wethers for Mr. Peter McDougall, Wickliffe, to 17s.; 302 crossbred wethers for Messrs Anderson Brothers, Dean, at 15s. a few lower; 249 morino wethers for Mr. John Dougal, Ascot, to 14s. 6d.; being the highest price of the season for morinos; 1647 crossbred and merino wethers and ewes for Messrs John Boyd, Nambour; Alexander Clarke, Middle Creek; T. Russell, Kingston; and others, 12s. Fat Lambs—23 for Mr. W. Read, Weatherboard, at 8s. 6d.; 114 for Mr. M. Martin, Sacoaton, at 6s. 6d.; a few lower; 202 inferior, for farmers, at market rates.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARD MELLISH AND CO. REPORT.—Fat Cattle—A very poor supply, quality ranging to good. The trade attendance was up to the average, and for the best pens competition was lively, and prices fully up to last quotations. Fat Sheep.—This market also was moderately filled, the bulk being medium to fair the balance good useful; for best descriptions there was a fair demand, and last week's rates more than maintained. We sold upwards of 600 light-merino ewes, from 6s. to 7s. 6d. for Mr. E. Williams, E. Bland and others. Fat Lambs.—About 60 penned, which was fully up to local wants. We sold 46 fair quality for Messrs. Mountjoy Bros. and E. Bland, from 7s. 1d. to 8s. 3d. Store Stock.—We sold at the yards a few head of store cattle—cows to 70s.; heifers, 42s. In store sheep there was but little doing, and quotations are difficult to make.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE STENOTT AND CO. REPORT.—Sheepskins.—We had a large attendance of buyers at our sale on Thursday, with offers about 4000 skins. Competition was brisk, and we cleared all out at prices equal to last week's rates. We quote—Best butchers' skins from 36d. to 67d.; medium ditto, from 24d. to 30d.; lambskins, from 24d. to 26d.; station skins, from 4d. to 6d. Hides.—We had a large supply on Tuesday, but biddings were languid, and we had to submit to a reduction in prices, in order to effect sales. We quote—Wet salted, from 31d. to 41s.; good-conditioned ditto, to 64s.; calfskins, from 41d. to 6d. Tallow.—We offered several lots of station and country butchers' sorts, but prices did not rule so high as of late. We quote best mutton to 140; beef to 139.

It is intended to start a woollen cloth company at Sandhurst. A young man named C. B. Poole was recently killed while playing at football in South Australia. A woman named Stone was killed at Violet Town on Monday, through being knocked down by a train.

The new speaker (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy) has initiated a series of Saturday dinners, to which he intends inviting all the members of Parliament in turn.

A woman at the Macleay, N.S.W., has enticed herself to the Queen's bounty, by last week giving birth to four children. There are two boys and two girls, and the mother and the offspring are all doing well.

The "Teacher" has the following caustic remarks upon the departmental administration of the Education Act.—Nothing but the inherent excellence of the system has prevented the Education Act 1872 being numbered amongst the things of the past. With as much money as he liked to ask for, with a powerful staff of first class teachers under his direction; with palatial schools, replete with furniture, books and apparatus of the best kinds, scattered over the colony; with the press to assist him; with Parliament to support him; and with an overwhelming majority of the people jealously guarding the act against the attacks of an admirably organized and ably directed demagogue; with everything in his favor, what has the permanent head done in four years and a half? Are the people satisfied with the management? Let such of the general public as have had dealings with the office answer. Are the Boards of Advice satisfied? Ask these boards which have been snubbed out of existence, and forced through self-respect, to resign in a body. Are the teachers satisfied? Ask them. From the Murray to the sea, and from Howe to Nelson, there comes a bitter No. . . . The Minister will find that to effect the necessary reforms will require that his undivided attention be given to the Department of Education; and we regret, on that account, that the Mines Office should also be placed under his direction.

It appears that the rabbit nuisance is gradually moving westward from the Stony Rises, and that the Hon. Niel Black's Mount Norrie estate, Glenormiston, and other large tracts of country in that direction are being over-run with the pests. This being the case, it is just as well (says the "Camperdown Chronicle") to remind those interested, that the Colac Meat Preserving Company cannot at the present time obtain rabbits enough for their requirements, and that they will have to limit their operations, unless a larger number is received. We need hardly say, that for every thousand pair put into canisters by the company, the grass eating occupants of our rich pastures are so far reduced, and that it therefore behoves the landowners, suffering from the increase of rabbits, to do all they can to keep the Colac Factory open, and in full work during the winter months. Mr. Farrington, the manager, is now, we understand, giving 6d. per pair for rabbits, having raised the price from 5d., and if operations can be continued by the aid of sufficient supply, a further rise is promised next month. The Colac company are also purchasers of hares, to be converted into "Jugged Hare" and "Hare Soup," and delicacies which will, no doubt, meet with a ready sale.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Boyd, J.; Blanchfield, W.; Balthynno, P.; Baker, S.; Boyd, Alex. and M.; Buchanan, R.; Boyd, L.; Barnes, W.; Barkie, J.; Cameron, J.; Campbell, Mary; Carr John, Day, F.; Day, William; Day, Tim; Ellis, F.; Ellis, R.; Ellis, Thomas; Eberton, W.; Funston, H.; Finch, E. A.; Gray, E. Mrs.; Grant, James; Gray, James. Hogan Bros. Kully, J. Miller, J. W.; Miller, P.; Mainacker, M.; Moffitt, Mr.; McCleash, A. Miss; McIntosh, N. O'Callaghan, Mrs. (registered letter); O'Shea, John. Rowland, H. Smith, Mrs. Topper, Mr.; Taylor, F. B. Vance, W.; Venus, G. White, A. Miss; Walsh, W.; Whally, J. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, June 15th, 1877.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

A SHORT time ago one of our commoners reported the managers of our common to the Minister of Lands, accusing them of favoritism and partiality, stating they had divided the common amongst their friends and gave them permission to use such portions exclusively for sheep to graze upon. The Government immediately sent an officer to examine and report upon the complaint. We have not, so far, been able to ascertain the nature of his report, but knowing the whole particulars of the common and its management, we consider we are justified in alluding to this subject. In the first place we wish to point out that, by the rules and regulations by which the commons are controlled and the managers are bound, and which must necessarily be carried out, "all ratepayers, holders of miners' rights, business or carriers' licenses and farmers, living upon or within five miles of the common shall be entitled to depasture thereon twelve head of large cattle or thirty-six head of small," the latter means sheep or goats. It will be seen by the above regulations that the managers must register thirty-six sheep for nearly every one of the ratepayers in the north riding if required to do so, and advantage has been taken of this regulation so that at present there are 369 registered by commoners under general license, to which must be added the progeny which will amount to say in the aggregate about 600, exclusive of about 1000 which, owing to the want of a new pound and the restriction of the present Impounding Act, the managers are totally unable to prevent trespassing as they can only, if claimed, demand a 1/2d per head, which is freely paid. The above number of sheep are now running broadcast over the common and destroying all feed which heretofore commoners depended upon for their large cattle, and the consequences is that such cattle are actually starving and dying in large numbers for the want of sufficient food, whilst the applications to register sheep are increasing each half-year, and must be allowed by the managers as long as the present regulation is in force. Again, under the 14th clause the managers may issue special licenses to butchers, to run any number of sheep they may determine upon, and allot certain portions of the common, but to which such stock must be confined, and are treated as trespassing if found off such portion, to prevent them from destroying the grass on any other portion. This clause and condition has, up to the present time, worked satisfactorily; but owing to the common having been diminished so much by the selection of its best parts, and the scarcity of grass, the managers reduced the number from 500 to 200, which each butcher could register. Under these special licenses there are now 700 registered, of which, at least, one-third are breeding stock with progeny, and now amount to about another 1000, making a total of about 2600, fully equal (if we include goats, about 800) to the grazing capabilities of our common, without considering large cattle in any way. The managers about two months ago considered steps should be taken at once to prevent the common from being completely rendered useless to the majority of the commoners, who had registered large stock upon it, by its being overrun with sheep, and appointed a sub-committee to bring up a report on the subject, so as to enable them to deal with this grievance finally before the 1st of August, when their next half-year commences. That report has been handed in, which simply recommends that no sheep should be registered after the 1st of August to depasture upon the common; and we have no doubt but under the circumstances the Board of Lands will allow it—that is, confirm it. Now, we are satisfied that the managers have never acted partially, or favored anyone; but have been placed in the present position solely by the working of the rules and regulations, which have been taken advantage of to raise sheep instead of cattle, by a few of the persons entitled to depasture stock on the common, to the serious loss and inconvenience of the majority; but still we consider that the common is granted to us for providing the miners, tradesmen, and ratepayers generally with milk, butter, and meat. The large majority of the ratepayers depend upon the retail butchers for their supply of meat, and if the prevention of sheep depasturing interferes with that supply to any great extent, the managers should make some arrangement not to disturb or abolish the right to allow sheep which are solely for slaughtering purposes. It was never intended that the

common should be turned into a breeding-ground for sheep, as it is at present. In some cases persons holding slaughtering licenses are abusing their right by breeding sheep, or keeping them for other purposes than supplying meat to their customers, which we trust will be put a stop to. As we will have our pound opened soon, it will effectually deal with the number of sheep found trespassing, and owners will find they have to pay about 2s. per head instead of 1d.; and we hope before the commencement of the next half-year some decision will be come to, by which, what is now left of our old common will be put to its legitimate use, and large cattle again be able to live upon it.

A call of ten shillings per fortieth share in the New Enterprise Tribute G. M. Company is due and payable on Monday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, or to the secretary on the claim, Charlton.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, butcher, offers £1 reward for information that will lead to the recovery of two strayed bullocks with white faces and tar brand on top of shoulder.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that the goats at Beaufort, Avoca, and Inglewood are discontinued.

The tributors of the New Victoria Company, Waterloo, obtained last week 28 oz. 11dw., and for five days this week their yield was 33 oz. 12 dw. At present they are only getting gold from three faces.

We are informed that Mr. Robert Edwards, of Ararat, has been appointed trustee officer for the Ararat district, including the north riding Shire of Ripon school district, and that the Beaufort State school is to be enlarged to meet the requirements, as asked for by the local Board of Advice.

In another column the committee of the Beaufort Quadrille Assembly announces that a select quadrille assembly will be held every second week in the Societies' Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening next. Mr. J. S. Brooks will be the officiating master of ceremonies. Dancing will commence at eight o'clock. Members monthly tickets are three shillings.

A Local Land Board will be held at the Court House, Beaufort, on Thursday, July 26th, at 11 a.m., for the hearing of applications for licenses, and objections to such applications, under the Land Act of 1869, before the police magistrate, the district surveyor, and a local member of the Mining Board.

It will have been noticed in the police court report in our last issue, that Mr. Finlayson, the prosecutor in the sly-grog cases, stated that he had reason to believe undue influence had been used to prevent Wm Eastwood, the witness, from appearing; in consequence a warrant was at once issued, and the police have been scouring the district ever since, but without success, and to all appearances the informer seems to have effectually been spirited away.

On Wednesday next, at 11 a.m., Mr. R. C. Beveridge, auctioneer, Ararat, will hold a clearing-out sale on the estate of Colin Campbell, Esq., Bunangor, when the following will be submitted for public competition without reserve—720 6 and 8-tooth dry ewes, 300 wethers, 25 head of horses, a lot of dairy cattle, 1 highly-bred Durham bull, lot of pigs, 2 waggons, 2 carts, cultivator, double plough, household furniture, kitchen utensils, and a lot of sundries.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Beaufort State school Fife and Drum Band was held last night at the Beaufort hotel, at which there were present—Dr. Johnston (in the chair), and Messrs. Grenfell, Barnes, Thomas, Loft, Mielche, and Cumming. The subscription list was read, which showed £23 12s. 6d. promised. In reply to Dr. Johnston, Mr. Mielche stated that it would cost about £30 to provide instruments and drums for thirty performers. Messrs. Mielche and Cumming were appointed to wait upon Mr. Flowers, to ascertain whether certain drums belonging to the old Fife and Drum Band could not be made available for this one. In reply to Mr. Barnes, Mr. Mielche said he would instruct the pupils for a remuneration of 5s. per lesson. The meeting then adjourned until Friday next, at 8 p.m.

The R.M.S. Transvaal, with the Australian and New Zealand mails, left on Tuesday afternoon, taking with her between 30 and 40 passengers, a general cargo, in which are 1,100 casks of copper for India, 56,374 oz. of gold and 81,000 sovereigns; the Oriental and London Chartered Banks being the largest shippers.

An important sale by auction will be conducted by Messrs R. Tunbridge and Co., at Craig's Royal hotel, Ballarat, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., when two valuable blocks of land, the property of Mr. Wm. Read, will be disposed of, viz., the farm, situate north of the Weatherboard Hill, being part of the Ecclestone estate, containing 130 acres, divided into six paddocks; and 640 acres of land, divided into paddocks, situate at the Bald Hill near Beaufort, 480 acres of which are laid down with grass and clover.

An incident occurred on Tuesday on the St. Kilda road, which (says the "Geelong Advertiser") furnishes a proof that Australian ladies are not devoid of courage and presence of mind in cases of emergency. The lady was the occupant of a pair-horse carriage, which was run into by another vehicle. The suddenness of the collision unseated the coachman and the horses dashed madly on. The lady rose from her seat and clambered on the driver's box, coiled the reins round her wrists, and after an exciting interval, pulled up the runaway.

A number of deputations waited upon the Minister of Lands on Wednesday to urge the claims of various agricultural societies to have the National Show held this year in their localities. Mr. Longmore promised to give his decision in a week, stating that the question was one as between Geelong, Stawell, and Ballarat. The probabilities are that the preference will be given to Stawell.

A new daily paper is to appear at Stawell, under the title of the "Stawell Chronicle and Wimmera News," to assist in the foundation of a pure, conservative democracy in the Southern Continent, in which the rights of property and rights of labour will be maintained and upheld in the true spirit of liberty. A new morning journal is also to be started at Geelong, entitled the "Geelong Liberal."

The following applications to transfer leases, under section 20 of the Land Act 1869, have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council:—129a. 1r. 16p. parish of Euramben, from Jeremiah Ryan, deceased, to Johanna Meagher, administratrix; 95a. 3r. 12p. parish of Raglan, from Chas. White to Wm. Smith.

A list of the proposed rents of runs appears in the "Gazette" of the 8th inst., and notice is given that Monday, the 18th inst., is the day appointed for the hearing of objections to them, the hearing to take place in the Crown Lands Office, Melbourne, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

We have received from the Mining Department the fourth progress report of the Geological Survey of Victoria. In it the Secretary of Mines indicates the work done during the past twelve months. The northern sheet of the geological map of the Ararat goldfield has been completed, the lithographing of the southern sheet of the Stawell goldfield has been commenced, and the geological sketch map of South-west Gipps Land is in a forward state. Various other geological lithographs have been published. Altogether 1579 square miles of country have been geologically surveyed during the past year, and 300 miles of the survey are shown, with topographical details. A full description of the interesting work done in the distant portions of Gipps Land and in the Cape Otway district by Mr. R. A. F. Murray is given. Mr. F. M. Krause and Mr. Norman Taylor supply papers showing the geological character of the Creswick and Learmonth districts, in which they have been engaged, and two papers on the geology of Gipps Land are contributed by Mr. A. W. Howitt, F.G.S.

The Secretary of Mines calls attention to the value of the paper, "Notes on the Characteristics of Auriferous Quartz Reefs," by Mr. W. Nicholas, F.G.S. An appeal is made to mining managers to keep up the record which Mr. Nicholas has initiated, as the facts when classified afford practical guidance to the miner. Reports on fossil specimens by Professor McCoy; the "Laboratory Report," by Mr. Cosmo Newbery; and a resume of prospecting parties' operations, are included in the volume.

A writer in the "Courier" contributes the following:—A schoolmaster was pointing out on a map of Asia the various routes by which the Russians might pass through Asia Minor. In the course of his description he pointed out Mount Ararat. A father of one of the scholars happened to be present, and professed to be lost in admiration of the new methods of instruction, "so different from when he was a boy." When the class had gone to some other lesson, the man was observed to be anxiously scanning the neighboring counties. The teacher asked him what place he was looking for. He replied—"I don't see Old Fiery Creek down on this map."

A board of inquiry, consisting of Messrs. Miris, acting-locomotive inspector, and P. J. Kerwan, assistant inspector of stock and stations, sat for several hours on Wednesday afternoon at the Ballarat West Railway Station. Their purpose, the "Star" says, was to inquire into the circumstances under which an early Ararat train one morning recently ran for several miles on the Maryborough line before it was discovered that she was not on the right road. The fault lies, it is alleged, between the pointsman and the engine-driver. Several witnesses were examined, and the board forwarded their report to the Commissioner. The result will no doubt be made public in a day or two, but we have heard that the decision of the board is that the driver and pointsman will have to pay the damage done by the mistake made.

The prize-list committee appointed at the last general meeting of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society to draw up the list for the forthcoming show, to be held at Ballarat in September, met on Saturday at Craig's hotel. Last year's prize-list was gone through section by section, several additions being made, and the cross-bred sections being left out, as it was stated that in many instances some almost pure sheep were exhibited under this head. Twelve cups having been promised by different gentlemen, they were allotted as follows:—Champion merino ram (best in the yards), Hon. J. Cumming's, 25 guineas; do. ewe, Hon. Neil Black's, 15 guineas. Merino ram, four-tooth and upwards, Fiske and Gibson's, 10 guineas; do. two-tooth, Mr. W. E. Wynne's, 10 guineas. Five merino ewes, four-tooth, Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe's, 10 guineas; do. two-tooth, Mr. T. Bath's, 10 guineas. Champion Leicester ram, Sir Samuel Wilson's, 10 guineas; do. ewe, Mr. D. M'Pherson's, 10 guineas. Champion Lincoln ram, Sir Samuel Wilson's, 10 guineas; do. ewe, Sir Samuel Wilson's, 10 guineas. Five Lincoln ewes, Ballarat Stock Agents', 10 guineas. Five Leicester ewes, do. 5 guineas. A few alterations were made in the regulations, principally with reference to the sale of sheep.

A war telegram professing to give news to the 17th June appeared in the "Geelong Advertiser" of Monday. The announcement is said to have been intended for a hoax, but many persons were deceived by it, and some even went so far as to assert that the message was the first of a series which is to be received by the Government, and had been given improperly to a country newspaper. The "Advertiser" has the laugh at those of its contemporaries which copied the message, and which published indignant letters censuring Mr. Barry for supplying Government messages to his own paper exclusively. The sham message was posted dated, "17th June, via Manchuria," and the Geelong editor chuckles thus at his own smartness:—"Conceive the joke being missed when the last line of the telegram contains the amusing intimation that—Schouvaloff has no objections to the occupation of Constantinople by England."

Advice from Samos (says the "Herald") contain the information that the notorious Captain Hayes, who has enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in the South Seas for a number of years, had achieved another exploit, by false representations he succeeded in obtaining the command of the Schooner, Lotus, at San Francisco, with stores, and in the evening sailed off with the vessel, taking the owner's wife with him. He had arrived safely at Samos, where his wife and family reside. They at once refused to recognise him. He boasted very much of his exploits, and was endeavoring to get a number of sailors to make off with the schooner from there, she having been detained by the United States Consul. Failing in this, he expressed an intention to leave for the Kingsmill group.

The cause of the recent railway collision at Spencer street (an account of which appears on our fourth page) is fully explained, Snares, the pointsman, has acknowledged that he put up the signal, and failed to adjust the corresponding points, and this neglect resulted in the accident as described. The letter containing the admission was received by the Commissioner of Railways on Thursday, and referred to the Crown Law officers in order to ascertain if criminal proceedings cannot be instituted against the pointsman for neglect of duty.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Camperdown Chronicle" says that the editor and proprietor of that delectable publication, the "Clipper," is now an hon. member of the Assembly, and the proprietor of that other delectable print, the "Police Budget" hopes to get in next time. The rumour runs that one of the Melbourne organs of public opinion is in the market. The result of the elections dealt it a severe blow which, it is said, is not likely to survive.

A telegram from Sydney in the "Herald" says:—The daughter of a well-known citizen has created quite a stir in fashionable circles in this city, by her elopement immediately after her marriage to a Sydney gentleman. Additional interest is added to the affair by the fact that a relation had threatened to shoot the lady's lover. The runaway couple were united in the bonds of matrimony, by a dissenting clergyman, and cleared out for San Francisco within an hour.

A dastardly act was perpetrated the other morning on the railway line to Colac (says the "Geelong Advertiser"). When the train from Geelong to Birregurra had passed Thomson's Creek, a shock was felt by the engine-driver, the concussion breaking one of the windows on the engine through which the driver looks to see ahead. The train was brought to a standstill and the line inspected, when it was found that a piece of firewood had been stretched across the line.

As serving to indicate the present state of English feeling on the subject of the influx of Chinese into Australia, we quote the following from the "London Spectator":—"No problem is more puzzling than this Chinese immigration. It is most unjust to refuse to an overcrowded nation its share of the world, yet most unwise to let a people of lower civilisation and morality eat out a race of a higher type. One reform we think Australia might fairly insist on. If the Chinese are to come in hordes as immigrants, and not as mere visitors, they might insist on the Indian immigration law, that there must be some reasonable proportion between the sexes. We do not see either why a sharp sanitary law against the exportation of human corpses would be unjust or contrary to treaty. That would rid the colonies of the very lowest class of Chinamen, who never comes without a contract that if he dies his body shall be sent back to China."

An appointment which will excite some comment has been made by the Government (says the "Argus"). Professor Pearson has been commissioned to undertake the task of reorganising the Education Department, and intimated his willingness to accept the duty. He will be given the complete control over the department, and will be allowed full power to carry out any reforms he may deem necessary. The appointment is described of being only of a temporary character, but there can be little doubt that it will develop into a permanent one. The salary attached to the position will probably be £1200 a year, the same amount as received by the head of the Lands Department.

Another "liberal" converted. The "Warrnambool Guardian" says:—"If a land tax has to be forced upon those who have all along opposed it, it is imperative that it should be open to no objection on the score of injustice or inequality, and if the Berry Administration expect the country to back them up in any such probable struggle they must come to the front with clean hands, and submit a measure for the consideration of Parliament which shall, as nearly as may be possible, do equal justice to all. The present proposals of the Ministry do not hold out that hope, and the sooner they are replaced by something approaching equity and common justice the better for the country, and also, we would say, the better for the Berry Government."

Mr. Woods, in a rough but expressive manner (says the "Argus"), informed a gentleman on Tuesday of the present chances of any candidate for employment in the Railway Department. One of the members of a deputation, at the close of the interview, handed the Minister, in a rather confidential fashion, a large official letter. In reply to Mr. Woods, the gentleman said the letter was an application for employment by one of his friends. "Oh!" said Mr. Woods, most affably, "just give it to the secretary."—who was standing beside him.—"Mr. Labretouche will put it in" (the Minister was evidently going to say "waste paper basket," but stopped himself in time, and substituted) "box with the rest. There are only about 4000 applications for employment in the department now," he added, cheerfully, "and yours will make the 4000 and first. And the most curious thing is that every one of them is to be considered first. There are applications for positions from that of Engineer-in-Chief down to billets for as many old women as you could shake a stick at as gatekeepers. Oh! give your letter to Mr. Labretouche." The gentleman did so, but he did not appear to have much hope as to his friend's chances.

A revolution has broken out in Paraguay. The President and his brother have been assassinated. The conspirators have been routed.

LAND SALE AT BEAUFORT.

On Thursday a land sale was conducted by Mr. F. Green at the Court House, Beaufort, when the following lots were bought at upset prices:—

COUNTRY LOTS. Parish of Euramben, county of Ripon, 19th section block of Mr. R. K. Allason. Upset price, £1 per acre; charge for survey, £3 15s. Lot 2—Area, 75a.; allot, 14; valuation, £84 10s.—R. K. Allason.

19th section block of Mr. J. Prentice. Upset price, £1 per acre; charge for survey, £1. Lot 3—Area, 20a.; allot, 9d; valuation, £70.—James Prentice.

Parish of Caramballac North, county of Ripon, 19th section block of Francis Cairns. Upset price, £1 per acre; charge for survey, £1 11s. Lot 4—Area, 30a. 1r. 25p.; allot, 13s. 3s. 3d.; valuation, £112.—G. C. Mathews.

STRAY NOTES.

I see in the "S. A. G. News" a little tale, entitled "Ho will not be a man of science," which, condensed and related here, may be of some little interest. A Berlin citizen, who ten years ago was only possessed of a small draperyshop in King-street of that city, but now (I suppose through the French immigration into Germany of the five milliards of francs) is a millionaire, has got a son about 18 years of age, whose inclination for a sedate life did not at all please his parents. With a liberal allowance of pocket money from his father, together with divers amounts secretly given him by his mother, no attraction appeared. He still stuck to his rooms, where he often enough received visits from friends, but never ventured out to enjoy himself in their company. The father became much troubled when converted to his wife's belief that their son would become a great man of science, as in his opinion great learning did not pay; but this trouble was not to last long. A few days later a great noise was heard in the son's room, and, hurrying to see what might be the cause, the parents found several young men in a very angry dispute with their son, who, to his sires most pleasant surprise, had quietly established a small bank business, with the capital from accumulated pocket money, which he lent in small sums to his friends at the tolerable good interest of 50 per cent, his business books showing a favorable balance, and the whole satisfactorily convinced the father that the son would not become a man of science.

I do not think that to Her Majesty our gracious Queen such a pleasant surprise ever was bestowed; but on the contrary to herself so unpretending and of economic habits, it may at times with regard to her sons and relatives, be a secret annoyance, when in the press of other countries satirical paragraphs appear like the following from an American paper (republicans of course cannot be expected to sing the songs of praise of royalty):—"Some of the English papers are urging that the income of the Prince of Wales should be increased by an addition of £30,000, or £150,000 a year. His debts amount to £750,000 dol., and it is thought that it would be more profitable to the nation to pay them than to have him go into comparative retirement for the purpose of doing so. Sir W. Knollys, his treasurer, states that his personal expenses are very small, and that no gentleman of social position spends so little pocket money. He has not only to keep up costly establishments, but to maintain an expensive position as a leader of society. His income is not equal to that of a number of his friends. When asked lately if the report of his intending visit to Australia was true, the prince replied that he hoped so, because he greatly desired to see that region, and also because he would get a free passage there and back, and reduce his home expenditure."

From recollection, when on a former occasion a royal prince visited this country, the unpleasant words spoken at civic meetings about extravagance, etc., when squaring up the liabilities incurred, I doubt that if a general vote in regard to an invitation to be given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken, whether such would be carried. I believe a great number of persons would consider that for once in their lifetime to have seen a live prince was quite enough.

The following part of the biography of Count Emich Leiningen is from another foreign paper:—"He first entered the 5th Austrian infantry regiment, Prince Lichtenstein, as a cadet in 1863, and in 1865 was transferred as a second lieutenant to the 32nd infantry regiment, Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand de Este, which at that time was commanded by his uncle Field Marshal Count Leiningen. Although only 19 years old, but early accustomed to extravagance, his small monthly salary with an additional allowance was not sufficient for his wants, and he was soon found so greatly in the hands of money-lenders that in 1867 he was obliged to leave the army. From that time he sank lower and lower. In the following year when at Buda-Pesth, he was laying seriously ill, his uncle, the Field Marshal, once more befriended him, who, after receiving the promise of altering his ways of life, supplied him with money and sent him off to America. He did not get any further than London, where, through a little judicious blow about his relationship to the Queen, he was admitted at court, and what was for him still greater consequence, he was supplied with money. On his arrival again at Vienna he married the daughter of a common citizen, but who was in possession of a large fortune. His continued dissipated life caused this marriage to be a most unhappy one, and after a few months led to a separation. Since then his name has been amongst those on the black list of the police at Berlin, where then in consequence this relative of Her Majesty the Empress of India has been arrested, and is there imprisoned since January 23rd last.

That difference in political opinions has often rent asunder friendship, separated relatives, and even more, a loving pair engaged shortly to be married, I have in my lifetime seen separated for ever; but not until the late election did I experience how well politics also can conduce to the contrary. About a week before that great event, I, in a company, heard a voice exclaim (the younger of the two) "Good evening Mr. —" the response to which was, "Oh! is it you William?" therewith years of hatred seemed to be forgotten, and the two, William senior and William jun. (the son and jun. is not here meant for father and son—in fact, to my knowledge, no relationship at all exists) at once went deeply into election tactics, which for me as a neutral in these matters were of no interest to listen to. For years I have been a friend of both, and can vouch that for the last five years the mutual appreciation on meeting would not prompt either to give the other the time of day—still now they are all hand and glove. In attempting to guess the reason for my mention of this, perhaps the reader is not wrong in supposing, that among my numerous faults may be, that I am not superior to jealousy.

If the wishes of the lady who got bogged in passing the new road to the cemetery the other day would be granted, I have found an answer to the often asked question, who will be the first to be taken up that road, and it would sound like this, "The man that made it," but to prevent misunderstanding I better say, that irrespective of the lady's feelings, which I know would not even allow her to hurt a fly, I rather think it was meant for

him to view and feel the roughness of his work. I notice that funeral processions are still taking the old roundabout road—the new road may not yet be thrown open for traffic, and if so, I must refrain from judging work not yet finished.

So far I do not think that Railway Accident Insurance Companies have done great business in this part of the world—our trains having run for any length of time without accidents of any kind; but now from this time out their golden harvest may commence, when the proverb, misfortunes never do come single, has been verified. A woman killed at Violet Down, two ballast trains running into each other at Dunkeld, seriously injuring two firemen, and two passenger trains running into each other near the Melbourne station, whereby nine persons were more or less injured, all occurred on one day, Monday last; and what might have happened on Friday morning of last week, when a train was allowed to run seven or eight miles on a line where no one stationed had any knowledge that a train from that part was expected. Does not cause for all these blunders suggest itself to anyone? Can it be the misdirected economy of the department in not having double sets of points at the most frequented places, but overwork the poor men, and the want of sleep is the cause, or is it that our railway extensions are progressing so fast that men cannot be taught in time the art to work them.

A friend of mine who is not a regular attendant at church, and usually when he imagines that he has heard some particular part of profession expounded not in unison with his own opinion, told me that when lately attending (I presume out of mere curiosity to hear a new minister), he was much disgusted by the conduct of some boys, who did not leave their harrukinism out of church. He called them boys, although he had met some of them at the late election claiming and exercising their vote; and I think it was well for them that on this occasion he was not the minister, as no doubt their names would have been called out from the pulpit. My friend does not understand what brings these boys (he still persists in calling them boys) to church. At their age he was as diligent a church attendant, but a more attentive listener. What he heard and read he compared, thought, and lived through his misery of doubts until arriving at his own settled convictions. His is but a poor opinion of the early religious training of these youths, and I can very well agree with him when saying, that if their own inclinations for improvement do not force them to attention, they should at least have so much consideration for others, not to detract them from their's.

N.N.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE ARARAT AND HAMILTON RAILWAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. On Monday evening last a railway accident of a most dreadful character occurred on the Hamilton railway, about half or three-quarters of a mile from Dunkeld. At about half-past 6 o'clock an engine with a train of empty trucks started from Dunkeld for the ballast pit; and when somewhere about three-quarters of a mile from the station was met by a ballast train coming from Glenholmpy. How such a miserable piece of mismanagement occurred cannot at present be fully explained, the blame, as might be expected, being handed about from one to the other; but a searching enquiry will doubtless be made, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the fault wherever it may be, will be clearly shewn. The appearance of the trains after collision was fearful to look at. The ballast train, consisting of the engine and twelve heavy laden trucks, was travelling at the greatest speed of the two; and the engine literally buried itself in the tender of the engine meeting it; and then the two foremost ballast trucks seemed to have almost rumbled under the engine, and have then almost fallen into fragments; the tender of the engine being, by the rush of the ballast trucks, knocked all to atoms. The condition of the engine can only be described as a heap of shattered ruins. With respect to the empty train that had come from Dunkeld, it seems to have been travelling at a very slow pace, and consequently, the principal damage to it has been the smashing of the tender, which, as it happened, was travelling along foremost. Of course the engine is seriously damaged, but apparently not in any way to be compared to the engine of the ballast train. Travelling with the train were seven men, two drivers, two firemen, two guards, and one of the workmen on the line. Of these, wonderful to relate, the drivers and guards came off totally uninjured; the workman, who was travelling in one of the ballast trucks, got cut about the hands and head, but nothing very serious. The fireman, James McLean, has had a leg nearly torn off; and it has been stated that the surgeon has expressed an opinion that the man cannot survive the injury. The other injured man is the fireman William Thompson. His spine is in some way seriously injured, his legs being paralysed in addition to serious internal injuries. As the accident happened in the dark, it was difficult, on first going up to it, to understand the nature and extent of the mischief done, so mixed up and interlaced were the engines and the fragments of the two tenders, and the contents of what were once ballast trucks. Of course the first attention was directed to the unfortunate injured men. Stretcher were obtained from the Dunkeld station, and a Government engine from the same place was sent to the scene of the accident, and by this means the injured men were conveyed to the station, and thence to Collins' hotel. By the aid of the Government engine the line in the course of the night was sufficiently cleared to admit of Messrs. Overend and Robb's remaining engine passing through in the morning, and by this means the unfortunate firemen were conveyed to the Ararat hospital. So far as loss of life and personal injuries are concerned, the present accident is, of course, not so bad as the one that happened some months since on the same line between Maroon and Jackson's Creek; but the destruction of property is infinitely greater. It is impossible, as yet, to estimate the amount of damage; but it will run into four figures to describe it.

Since the above was in type, we learn that McLean died on Thursday from the effects of the injuries received.

ARRIVAL OF THE TORRES STRAITS MAIL.

The steamship Brisbane, with the Torres Straits mail, arrived at Brisbane on Thursday evening. Her London dates are only to the 27th April.

Cardinal Yvonnell Casani, Archbishop of Ferrara, died on 21st April. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced by the Court of Assizes, Paris, to two months' imprisonment, and to pay 300 francs, for having published articles in "Le Pays" attacking the public powers.

Permission has been obtained from the owner of the land on which Cleopatra's Needle lies to remove it on obtaining an order from the Egyptian Government.

The Japanese ambassador at Berlin has been married to Fraulein Von Bode, daughter of a German nobleman.

In the House of Commons, it is stated that Hobsart Pasha had been informed that he could not be allowed to remain in the British navy, and at the same time have command of a hostile fleet against a friendly power.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DUCHESS OF TIMOR MINE.

The "Maryborough Standard" of Thursday writes:—"A lamentable accident, with fatal consequences, occurred at the Duchess of Timor Tribute Company's mine, Timor, on Wednesday. Henry Doggrell, a pitman and one of the tributors employed in the mine, was at work in the afternoon in the pump shaft. To prevent anyone falling down the main shaft there were some division boards, and one piece was fixed considerably higher than the others. It is surmised, in order to raise himself, so as to have more scope for his operations—he was at the time driving in a cutter connecting the pump rods with the T bar—he put his hands on the uppermost bar mentioned, and leaned his head forward, thus bringing it partially into the main shaft. The cage was at the time descending in the ordinary course of work, which the deceased seems unfortunately to have forgotten, and as his face was downwards he did not see the danger. The cage caught Doggrell on the back of the head, jamming it on to the bar, and smashing the skull. This occurred about half-past 3 o'clock, when several miners were coming to take their shift. These witnessed the occurrence, and did not apprehend the deceased's danger until too late to warn him. Power and the other miners immediately ran forward and caught the deceased, releasing him from his terrible position. Doggrell's head was very badly smashed, but life was still in the body, and he continued to breathe for about half an hour. Meanwhile Drs. Beasley and Julian had been communicated with, and were promptly on the spot, only to find that their services were of no avail, life being then extinct. Dr. Laidman, who was also made acquainted with the accident, was on the road to the scene of the occurrence, when a second messenger stated that the man was dead. Deceased, as pitman, was following out his ordinary duties, which were not dangerous, the shaft being well protected. This, unfortunately, makes the seventh fatality in the mine. Doggrell, who was a young man of twenty-eight years of age, was very much respected amongst his fellow tributors and those with whom his business relations brought him into contact. He was single, and so far as we could learn last evening, has no relations hereabout."

LOCALE OF THE WAR.

It is perhaps not altogether *mal-à-propos* (says the "Age") to describe under this heading an incident of the great war of 1853-4, which seems to be repeating itself in the present political relations between Turkey and Greece. Thursday's telegrams report an insurrectionary agitation in Epirus and Thessaly, Turkish provinces adjoining the kingdom of Greece, the former on the Mediterranean, the latter washed by the waters of the Aegean Sea, both being the focus of insurrection against the Turkish Government upon the outbreak of hostilities with Russia in the last war. In Candia (in the Grecian Archipelago) the telegram further states that a general rising is expected, and thus, as nearly as possible, we have before us the local programme that was presented to the world some twenty-four years back. It will be remembered that a telegram appeared in the "Age" of the 23rd May stating that the British squadron was at the Piræus, the port of Athens. It may be inferred, therefore, that the British Government were, well informed at the time of the movements of the Greeks, and that the naval demonstration in Greek waters was intended as a warning not to repeat the futile experiment of 1853. The demonstration seems, however, to have failed in its effects, for first we have the announcement of a change of Ministry at Athens, and next that the Turkish provinces north of Greece were in revolt, encouraged, it is fairly to be presumed, by the attitude of the Athenian Cabinet. The bond of sympathy between Russia and Greece is, of course, a religious one, and now, therefore, as in 1853, every Greek throughout the Turkish Empire feels impelled to assist a cause which on the same soil has stirred Christian Europe to great deeds for a thousand years. The secret political societies in Epirus and Thessaly in 1854, it is now known, devised plans for the object of fomenting a revolt, and depriving Turkey of all authority over those professing the faith of the Greek Church. The young King Otho secretly encouraged these proceedings, and matters began to assume an alarming aspect. Representations having been made by Turkey to the British Cabinet on the subject, a small English and Turkish flotilla sailed from Constantinople to the Gulf of Volo to watch the movements in Thessaly, while Admiral Drouot sent a few ships to the Gulf of Arta to protect Prevesa and other parts of the coast of Epirus. The two gulf named respectively the east and west termini of the boundary line between the two kingdoms. Ships, however, could render little aid to the towns and villages in the interior. The insurgents obtained possession of the defile of Pente Pegadia, on the only road from Janina to Arta, and hence the Turkish Pacha of the former place experienced considerable difficulty in sending reinforcements to Arta, which was the chief centre of the insurrection. In the port of Arta itself a Greek gunboat sunk the Turkish guardship before the English vessels arrived. An action took place near Arta subsequently, in which the insurgents defeated the Turks, and hence

the latter, although retaining the citadel of Arta, lost possession of the town. Turkish remonstrances at Athens proved futile; the king refused to assent to any measure calculated to discourage the insurgents, and the Turkish *clergy & officers* withdrawn from Athens, and diplomatic relations between the two countries ceased. The immediate effect was an order for the expulsion of all Greeks from Turkey; and as there were some 25,000 or 30,000 in Constantinople alone, the suffering they sustained in their exodus was terrible. Subsequently a force was sent from Constantinople against the insurgents that utterly defeated them, and Fuad Effendi then issued a mass of correspondence which clearly proved the complicity of the Greek Government in the insurrection. The English and French Governments thereupon intimated to King Otho their intention to despatch a force to the Piræus to occupy Athens, under the French General Levy; and this threat had the important effect of quelling at once all insurrectionary movements against Turkey, and Greece remained passive throughout the whole of the subsequent war. The presence now of a German squadron in the Mediterranean, and a British fleet in the Aegean Sea, promises but short life to the rebellion, unless further complications arise to give more important work to the naval forces in those seas.

IMPOUNDINGS.

LEXTON.—Impounded at Lexton, 26th May, 1877, by H. Roycroft—Brown and white cow, top off both ears. By H. Stewart—Bay horse, W in circle near shoulder, M off shoulder, small star, saddle and collar marked; bay horse, O near shoulder, saddle marked, small star, scarred off arm; dark bay horse, B over L near shoulder, S over TL conjoined off shoulder, marked on near knee; chestnut filly, white hind fetlocks, blaze and snip, no visible brand; bay mare, white on hind coronets, JT near shoulder. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 22nd June, 1877.—T. Nicholls, pound-keeper.

SKIRROW.—Impounded at Skipton, 28th May, 1877, by Mr. J. Gillespie—Rouan horse, TO near shoulder, HG off shoulder. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 27th June, 1877.—John Daly, pound-keeper.

NOTES.—Why should I choose a PLYO or ORGAS, when I can get my choice of a splendid assortment at FAR LESS than Melbourne prices, and pay for them by monthly instalments, or, if preferring a liberal discount, for cash at R. H. SUTTON and Co's, new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. Enquire FREE PAGE.—(Advvt.) Avoid Excitement, Disipation and Late Hours.—If you are not naturally nervous they will be apt to make you so, unless you have a constitution of iron. If you are nervous, there is still greater reason to shun them. The best remedy for weakness of the nerves, as well as for its almost invariable concomitant—deficiency of constitution vigor—is Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, which multiplies the physical energies, promotes assimilation of the food, and tranquilizes the brain.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self help.—In sickness it was a momentous matter to find an easy, ready, and reliable remedy for outward discharges and inward disorders until those inestimable preparations were made known. No invalid need now be at loss in a successfully managing ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, &c. &c. Beweeping Holloway's medicines are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively studied and immediately followed by all who resort to his treatment. Suffer or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst disease. This searching Ointment dispels all those malignant humors which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the disintegration of ulcers, and every kind of inflammatory tendencies in the system.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Painful 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 these hitherto incurable 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.

HIGHEST PRICE given for SHEEPSKIN, HIDES, TALLOW, &c. W. S. SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort, March 23rd, 1877.

TO LET. A FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, with garden, in Pratt-street. Apply to W. S. SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort.

POISON NOTICE. POISON will be Laid during the lambing season on P. LANGRICK KALKAL EAST. G. & J. CLAPPERTON. May, 1877.

REWARD. STRAYED from Beaufort TWO RED BULLDOGS with white faces, ear brand on top of shoulder, any one giving such information as will lead to their recovery will receive the above reward. THOMAS WILSON, Butcher, Beaufort.

Beaufort Quadrille Assembly. THE committee have the honor to announce that a SELECT QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will be held FORTHWITH in the Societies' Hall for the season, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING next, 19th JUNE. First-class music will be provided. Dances to commence at 8 o'clock. Members monthly tickets 5s.

Beaufort Volunteer Fire Brigade. THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Camp Hotel on MONDAY, 2nd July, 1877. Business—Election of Officers, and general. B. H. STUART, Hon. Sec. Beaufort, June 14th, 1877.

New Enterprise Tribute Co. M. Company, Charlton. A CALL of TEN SHILLINGS (10s.) per 40th Share has been made due and payable on Monday, 18th June, 1877, to the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, or to the Secretary on the claim. GEO. KIDD, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1877.

Important Sale by Auction.

R. C. DEVERIDGE has received instructions from R. Colin Campbell, Esq., of Bangor, to hold a CLEARING-OUT SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1877, commencing at 11 o'clock, of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Implements, Station Requisites, and Sundries; also, a number of valuable Township Allotments, in the Township of Bangor.

The Stock, &c., are as follows:—720 6 and 8-tooth dry Ewes, in forward condition. 400 Wethers, in forward condition. 25 Head of Horses, consisting of Colts, Fillies, Road Horses, Saddle and Harness Horses, and Ponies. A lot of Dairy Cattle, 1 highly-bred Durham Bull, lot Figs, 2 Caris, Cultivator, Double Plough, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and a lot of Sundries.

No Reserve. Terms at Sale. N.B.—The Auctioneer would desire to draw the attention of the public to the above genuine sale. As the Estate is let, everything must be sold. The reputation of the Bangor Stock is so well-known that the Auctioneer desires to be held to account further upon them. Sale to be held on the Bangor Estate.

Saturday, June 23rd.

AT CRAIG'S ROYAL HOTEL, LYDIARD-STREET, BALLARAT.

R. TUNBRIDGE and Co., instructed by Mr. WILLIAM READ, in consequence of his departure to the New Zealand, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date, That splendid FARM, situated north of the Weatherboard Hill, being part of the Ecclestone estate, containing 120 acres. It is highly improved, and divided into six paddocks, all laid down with English grasses and clover, with three miles of draining, and permanent springs of pure water. Splendid House, Garden, Barn, Stables, and Outbuildings.

Also, 640 acres of LAND, divided into paddocks, situated at the Bald Hill, near Beaufort; 480 acres of which is let, with grass and clover. There is permanent water in each paddock. The improvements are both substantial and convenient. Terms, one-third cash, balance at one, two, and three years at bank interest.

R. TUNBRIDGE and Co., Auctioneers, Academy of Music, opposite Craig's Hotel, Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

Schedule A.—(Rule 4.)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR GOLD MINING LEASE.

I, THE undersigned, hereby give notice that, within six days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Raglan (Ararat District), an application for a Gold Mining Lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:—

Name in full of each applicant:—James Gibbs, 20 Talbot-street, Ballarat; New Victoria Gold Mining Company.

Extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lot:—About 25 acres, on and below the surface, alluvial.

Name of each person (if any) who is in occupation of the land:—John Frusar.

Minimum number of men to be employed:—Fifteen men.

Term required:—Fifteen years.

Time of commencing operations:—When lease is granted.

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be worked:—£5000, steam machinery and manual labor, and in conjunction with company's present lease.

Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of peat, water, spring, artificial reservoir, public roads, or subject to any public right:—Not any.

General remarks:—N.B.

Date and place—June 14th, 1877, Waterloo Flat.

WARNING TO APPLICANTS.—If at any time after the execution of the lease granted on this application a less number of men be employed, or if the ground shall not be worked to the best advantage, then and in either case the lease will be forfeited.

Notice.

AS I am giving up business in Beaufort, I respectfully request all those indebted to me to PAY their accounts to my assistant, Mr. ALBERT ANDREWS, whose receipt will be sufficient; likewise all claims against me to be sent to him forthwith. GEO. WILSON, Pharmacist.

P.S.—In order to avoid the trouble and expense of moving, my stock of Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Druggists' Sundries, &c., also a self-acting Electro-Galvanic Battery, will be SOLD at COST PRICE. G. W. Beaufort Dispensary, June 1st, 1877.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

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

W. C. STRONGE, Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY STREET, BEAUFORT.

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT.

Agents for BROADBENT BROS. & CO.

FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

On Sale AT 12 O'CLOCK.

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS.

American shoving bands, 20 lb. and 30 lb. American and British goods, all sizes. Also, all sizes of iron, steel, and copper wire.

Also, all sizes of iron, steel, and copper wire. American clear pine, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Also, all sizes of iron, steel, and copper wire. American clear pine, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Also, all sizes of iron, steel, and copper wire. American clear pine, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Also, all sizes of iron, steel, and copper wire. American clear pine, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

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EXTENSION OF PREMISES AND 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 Thompyle 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,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Groceries of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Rates.

THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH A VARIED STOCK OF SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

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

BEAUFORT HOUSE.

MRS. GUNN

begs to intimate that she is now opening WINTER GOODS

Of every kind in all the newest styles.

BLANKETS, Splendid Value.

Some very choice things in

SCARFS, FANCY WOOLLEN SHAWLS, CAPES, etc.

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

For Sale Cheap, or to Let.

To Cordial Manufacturers and others. THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also for the occupation of Joseph Bruce.

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

[A CARD.]

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER,

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

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

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

STABLE FREE.

J. S. BROOKS, BOOT & SHOEMAKER

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

SHAPE, STYLE & DURABILITY.

Country orders punctually attended to.

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 Waggonette Trimming done in first-class style.

I. & J. ROFF, TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

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

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE, £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

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

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youth's Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

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

Hats—Tweed, Oxford, Prince of Wales, West minister, &c.

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

In Melbourn, and all other Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing, we keep the right class of goods at the right price.

I. & J. ROFF,

Corner of Humphrey-street and Main Road.

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

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases of land from the Government,

M.U.L.O.O.F.

The half-yearly meeting of the Ballarat District of the M.U.L.O.O.F. was held on Thursday at the British Queen hotel...

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY

The Minister of Railways has indicated that the surveys of the Horsham and Goulburn Valley lines commenced by his predecessor will not be interfered with...

A SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

A collision between two passenger trains on the Victorian Railway line, near Spencer-street, occurred (says the "Argus") on Monday afternoon...

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The ideas enunciated by Mr. W. C. Smith in his speech at Wangaratta have taken deep root, and found great favor in the minds of the authorities at the University...

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

At the establishment of one of the largest monumental mansions in the city might have been seen the other day (says the Melbourne correspondent of the "Warrambol Guardian") a marble tombstone...

FARMERS.

There are at least two sorts of people in all trades and professions, and as far as management of affairs is concerned, they are very different. We once heard a very correct description of two classes of farmers...

It is a very sad mistake for a farmer to keep upon his farm a lot of poor cows for the production of milk, butter, or cheese, for while it costs as much time to care for and about the same to keep a poor animal as it does a good one...

Coming to a less important matter, the fuel, the same difference prevails with the two classes—one will procure for use good sound wood, which, when seasoned, will readily burn with a good heat, while the other will select every stick that is partially decayed that can be found...

JAMES HENRY AND HIS PUNISHMENT.

The schoolmistress announced one morning that, inasmuch as mild measures had failed to suppress the evil, she had determined to whip the very next boy who would be detected in the act of joggling...

concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I drove them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw...

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.

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.

In all Cases of Inflammation the essence may be applied to the part affected. In severe Cases of Toothache or rheumatic origin, the pure essence may be applied on the external part of the face.

SANDERS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, SANDHURST.

Flourine.—For 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...

English Mails, 1877.

Table of English Mails, 1877, listing departure and arrival times for various routes including Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat.

Victorian Railways.

Table of Victorian Railways, listing time tables for routes from Melbourne to Stawell, Ballarat, and other locations.

Beaufort Post Office.

Table of Beaufort Post Office, listing mail arrival and departure times for various post towns.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of the limbs. This invaluable ointment has greater power over gonorrhoea than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about in its good course...

Piles, Fistulas, and Excoriations.

The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that our effort to give an adequate description of their number or character would be vain.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

NO family should be without these Pills. Their long trial 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.

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.

Indigestion and its Cure.

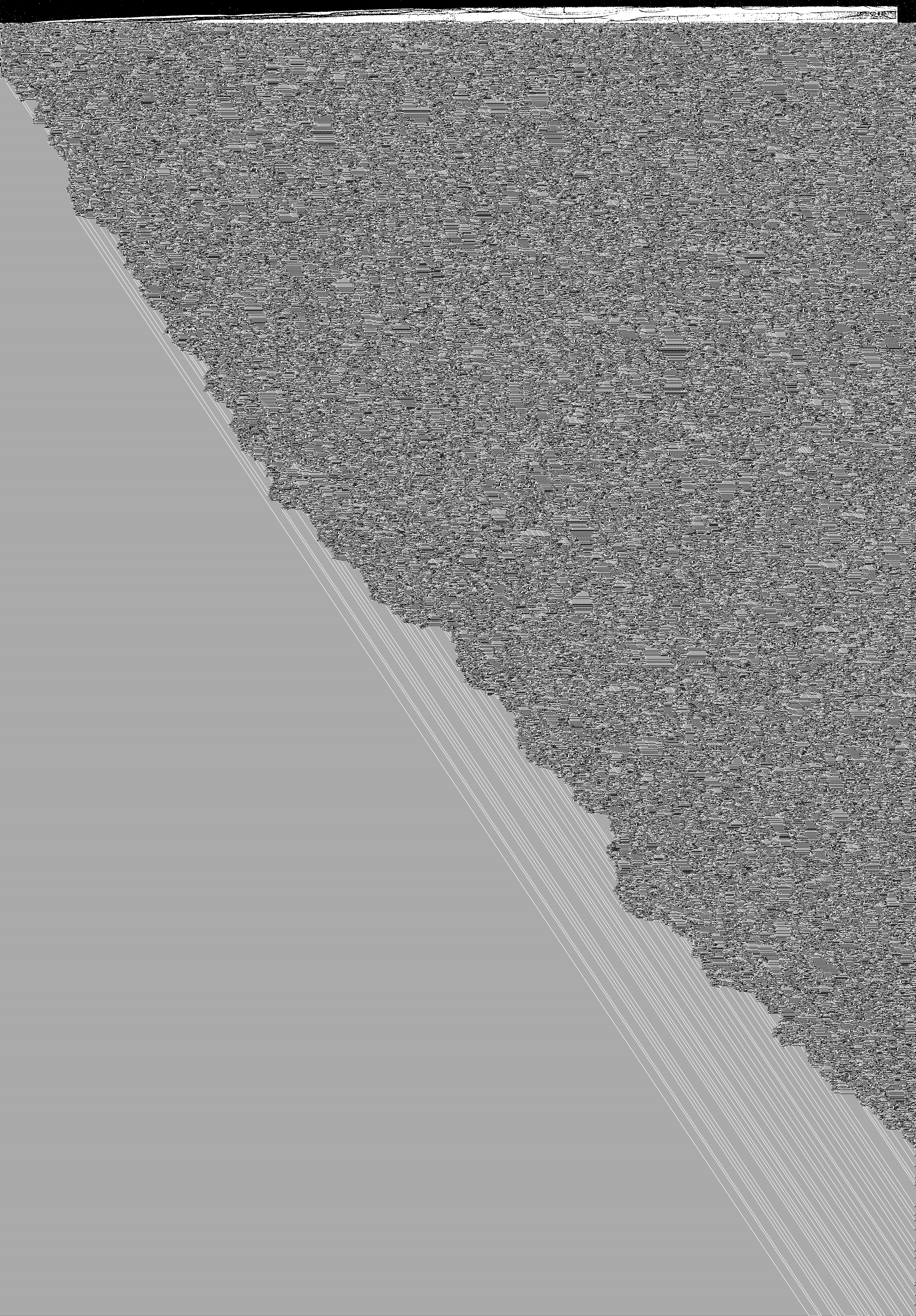
Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions.

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

- Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Debility, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalds, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, St. Vitus's Dance, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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



THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLANAT PRODUCE MARKET.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Blackmore, P.; Baker, S.; Buchanan R.;  
Parker James; Finchfield, W.

Application for lease under section 20 of the Land Act, 1869, approved—Domingos Francisco, parish of Buangor, 80a. 1r. 10p. The following applications for grants under

The following change of chairs took place at the half-yearly meeting of the Loyal Beaufort Lodge, M.U.L.O.O.F., held on Thursday evening:—N.G., Bro. R. Barnes; V.G., Bro. J. ...

A case of very great importance to members of friendly societies has been decided by his Honor Judge Wilkinson at the District Court (says the "S. M. Herald"). Young

paid for at the rate of £1200 per annum, all that he has done, or professes to do, has been met in in a spirit of approval. In reference to the appointment of Professor Pearson, the

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ADELAIDE, 20th June.

The R.M.S. Bangalore was signalled off Cape Bord at half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached Glenelg a little after 1 o'clock. The Bangalore left Galle at 10.30 a.m. on the 2nd June, and experienced favorable weather till latitude 11 deg. south, when strong S.E. winds, rising to a high head sea, prevailed till latitude 38 deg. south; and from thence to the Sound fair weather was experienced. The Bangalore reached the Sound at 1 p.m. on 16th June, leaving again at 10 o'clock the same night, and had fine weather to Glenelg.

LONDON, 11th May.

American engineers have reached St. Petersburg, to enter the Russian service. Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under German protection, and Turkish subjects in Russia under English protection. In consequence of Mr. Layard's remonstrances, Chetket Pasha was removed from a military command and sent to Bagdad, and the non punishment of the leaders in outrage continues to cause a strong feeling in England against the Turks.

Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular announcing war, created a grave sensation throughout Europe, especially as no other power has yet replied; but by the liberal press in Germany, as well as in Austria and Italy generally, it is warmly approved.

France, owing to her sympathetic tendencies towards Russia, does not agree with Lord Derby's reply. Lord Derby does not admit that Russia has acted in accordance with the sentiments of Europe, but contends that she has separated herself from the European concert, and that the presence of large Russian forces on the Turkish borders rendered disarmament on the part of Turkey impossible, and was a natural obstacle to internal pacification and reform. Lord Derby winds up by saying that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have the concurrence or approval of England.

The fact that Prince Gortschakoff's circular made no reference to Russia not seeking the accession of territory has been severely commented upon.

A Turkish manifesto throws the whole responsibility of the war upon Russia, and affirms that the rising in the provinces during the last two years were the result of Russian intrigues, and that Serbia and Montenegro went to war at her direct invitation. It says Turkey will fight to death for her independence.

General Tcherniaff has been reinstated in the Russian army.

A Polish legion is being formed in Turkey. A Russian commissary has been summarily shot at Odessa for tampering with provisions.

On the 8th the Duke of Portland drew attention to Earl Derby's despatch expressing condemnation of the declaration of war by Russia. Lord Derby defended his policy, and believed that it was approved off by the country.

Mr. Shaw's motion for a committee to enquire into the demand for Home Rule was defeated on the 24th April by 417 to 67. Thirteen English members were in the minority, and the members of the late Government voted with the majority.

On the 30th April Mr. Gladstone gave notice of five resolutions on the Eastern Question; the first condemning Turkey for disregarding Lord Derby's despatch respecting Bulgarian massacres; the second affirmed that by its conduct Turkey had forfeited all claim to the material or moral support of England; the third was in favor of British influence being used to obtain the boon of liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces; the fourth desired that England should unite with the other powers in exacting such changes as were required in Turkey; the fifth proposed the embodiment of the foregoing resolutions in an address to the Queen. With the consent of the Government the debate was arranged to come off on the 7th May. During the week meetings were held all over the country in support of the resolutions, but when the House met on the 7th Mr. Gladstone stated that he did not intend to go to a division on the last resolution, and he accepted an amendment on the second resolution. A very stormy preliminary discussion ensued for two hours. The Opposition members below the gangway gave way, being greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Gladstone's determination. The first two resolutions were finally moved, and were warmly debated, the discussion lasting over three hours.

The Queen is at Windsor in good health, and has held drawingrooms in town. Her Majesty was also present at the grand review at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales has returned to England from his visit to France and Italy. His health has greatly benefited by the trip. The Princess of Wales is still at Athens. The Duchess of Edinburgh is visiting the Queen, and will shortly proceed to Russia for a lengthened stay.

Recruiting is brisker than since the Crimean war. The news of war breaking out in the East was received with great satisfaction at Aldershot, it being hoped that it would soon lead to active service.

Five hundred Whitehead's torpedoes have been bought at £500 each.

It was stated at Woolwich, on the 5th, that within a fortnight there would be ready for issue at immediate notice a complete equipment for an army corps of 50,000 men.

The Channel squadron is being refitted and greatly enlarged, and orders have been given for the immediate completion, at the Clyde, of all vessels being constructed there.

A large number of 10 horse power boats are being built at Devonport for landing troops on shallow beaches, and are to be finished by the end of May.

At a review of the Highland rifle militia at Fort George, on the 2nd instant, upon Colonel Ross asking who would volunteer for active service, the whole regiment, 700 strong, stepped forward as one man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 18th Royal Irish, who served in New Zealand, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Her Majesty.

Baron Grant's picture Gallery was sold by auction on the 27th and 28th ult. It realised £105,000, having cost him about £150,000.

A workmen's association in Paris has presented a splendid carved pulpit worth £1400 to St. Paul's Cathedral, as a mark of international sympathy between France and England.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, statements were made showing how enormously French industry had increased under the present treaty, the prices of some French goods having gone as low as almost to prohibit a market in France for goods made in England. It was added, in view of the proposal to place still higher duties upon English goods, that unless this could be remedied the treaty should not be signed.

A seam of bright coal has been found at Billinbough, in Lincolnshire, in which county none has hitherto been found.

The Chinese Government have purchased the Shanghai and Woosong railway, and they propose establishing railways in other parts of the empire, particularly in Formosa, where there are valuable deposits of coal and petroleum.

Only 38,315 emigrants left Irish ports in 1876, a falling off of 14,082 on 1875. To the United States there went 14,887; to Scotland, 8806; England and Wales, 7980; Australia, 3635; New Zealand, 1568; and Canada, 667.

Sir John McDonald and Mr. McKenzie, of Canada, have proposed that the Queen should assume the title of Empress of Canada.

As much interest was felt for some days last week in the exertions that were being made to rescue nine miners imprisoned in the Pontyfridd Colliery through an inundation, as in the Eastern question. After several days' energetic efforts a cutting was made to where five of the men were, and they were rescued. They had no food for nine days, and were very weak. They are recovering. The other four perished. Her Majesty sent several times to know how the work was progressing, and the most intense interest was felt throughout the kingdom. Large public subscriptions are being raised for them. The Queen is conferring the Albert medal on them, it being intended henceforth to give it for acts of bravery on land instead of confining it to feats on sea. The first medals struck for the purpose will be given to the Welsh miners. Several artists requested permission to photograph the five released, but they replied that the Queen wished to have their likenesses in their miners' dress, and no one else should photograph them till this had been done.

The s.s. Left, from Savannah for Nassau, has been burnt at sea, and thirteen of the crew were rescued from a raft, whilst eight others and three passengers were supposed to be lost.

A fire at the Novelty Works, Montreal, resulted in the death of nine persons and serious injury of ten others through the falling of a wall.

A conflagration took place in the Phanar quarter, at Constantinople, on the 29th ult.; 600 houses were destroyed.

The Emperor of Germany has been visiting Alsace and Lorraine, and has been well received. During the illuminations at Metz, the Cathedral caught fire, and was seriously injured. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Von Moltke superintended the efforts to extinguish the flames.

Much excitement was caused by a speech from Count Von Moltke in Parliament on the 24th April, in which he drew attention to the masses of French troops between Paris and the frontier. The war budget was the subject of discussion, and it is now believed that the speech was a parliamentary manoeuvre to secure the passing of the vote, which was effected.

The Dnieper overflowed its banks at Kremenching on the 28th April, and 20,000 persons were left without shelter.

Many of the English and German liberal papers call attention to the cruelties and persecutions practised in Russia on the Poles and members of the United Greek Church. English consular correspondence on this subject has been laid before Parliament.

A complete amnesty has been granted to all Carlists, without exception.

The dispute in Louisiana has been settled, the Republican Legislature joining in the demonstration.

The statistical bureau of Washington states that the present grain supply is short, and the Californian crop for 1877 will be short.

The Archbishop of Quito was poisoned on Good Friday while celebrating mass, by the admixture of strychnine with the sacramental wine.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Under date of the 11th of May, the London correspondent of the "Argus" thus notices the opening of the war in the East:—

"The declaration of war has been immediately followed by hostile movements. Like the cloud of skirmishers which precedes an advancing army, a host of warlike rumors are upon us. Some few facts emerge into the clear light of certainty. We shall know more as soon as our well-trained corps of newspaper correspondents have taken the field. The Russians are pressing forward both in Asia and Europe. Everything betokens the completest preparation on their part. Heavy rains and bad roads have hindered their march, but already the Cossacks have reached the Danube, and reconnoitering parties have crossed it. The main body of their army, some say 250,000 strong, has poured into Roumania, and, it is thought, will cross the River in two great divisions, the one at Galatz, which will be employed in Dobrukscha, and the other near Rusehuk, which will take the road south-eastward upon Sophia. The Turks have ordered all Mussulman inhabitants to quit the Dobrukscha, and in spite of the remonstrances of the representatives of the powers at Constantinople, have given orders to lay waste the whole district. The Russian advance has so far being conducted with scrupulous care, both with view to prevent the exhaustion of the soldiers, before reaching the theatre of conflict, and to conciliate the inhabitants through whose country they are passing. The endeavours of the Roumanians to preserve neutrality were soon overborne. While the Porte was appealing to them to do their duty, and resist the invader, a convention had been concluded by them with Russia by which they bound themselves to allow the free passage of her troops through their territories. The precipitancy of the Turks in firing upon some of their towns drove them, however, in a few days into a declaration of open war. They could bring some 40,000 men into the field, who will probably be chiefly employed in police duties, or in keeping open the communications behind. The Turks meanwhile are doing what they can with their gunboats, and neutral property

is in danger. The Russian authorities have notified the commanders of foreign vessels that they must leave their anchorages and proceed to sea, as the navigation of the Lower Danube will be closed.

In Asia there has been severe fighting. The Russians are advancing eastward in three columns, under the command of the Grand Duke Bagrazid, on the Persian frontier. The Shah, by the way, is said to be ready to co-operate with his army. Another column is advancing on Batoum, a port on the Euxine long coveted, but is reported to have been checked with heavy losses. A third is in the neighborhood of Kars, where Mukhtar Pasha is alleged to have sustained a serious defeat, and has been compelled to take refuge in that town, leaving the road open to Erzeroum.

These movements are all but the trifling preliminaries of the great campaign now about to commence. The Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the army, passing into Roumania, has issued an order of the day to the troops, in which he said, "We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake." His words but re-echo the Imperial manifesto, by which war was formally declared on the 24th of April. The Czar has returned from Kischineff to St. Petersburg, where the feeling is calm, but intense. In Moscow there is more display of enthusiasm.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BONES IN A CARPET-BAG.

Not a little excitement was caused on Monday at Wodonga by a report that the bones of a human being had been found concealed (says the "Tuesday's Border Post") in a carpet-bag, in a room at the Wodonga hotel. Some awfully mysterious and horrible tragedy was looked upon as certain to have been perpetrated, and the residents on each side of the Murray were horrified. Dr. Duncan, of Albury, was sent for to examine the bones, he pronounced them as undoubtedly those of a man, much charred and broken. It will easily be supposed this report was not calculated to allay the public suspicions. Subsequently investigations on the part of the police, however, threw some light on the mysterious occurrence, and we give an outline of the facts of the case as we have been able to glean them. It seems that on Sunday Mr. Keighran, the landlord of the Wodonga hotel, reported to the police that a quantity of human bones had been found in one of his rooms, occupied by a Chinaman named Ah Hoek. Mr. Keighran has only recently taken possession of the hotel, the former landlord being Mr. Geo. Simpson, therefore he was unable to give any particulars as to how long the bones had remained there. A servant, however, who had been in the employ of Mr. Simpson, states that the carpet-bag has been in the Chinaman's room for about four months. Mr. Keighran's son alleges that on Saturday, at about 10 o'clock, a Chinaman called and asked for the carpet-bag, and as he was not known to the boy, his request was refused. Subsequently Mr. Keighran was made aware of the contents of the bag, when he immediately gave information to the police. Diligent search was made for the Chinaman who called for the bones, but without success. It is supposed, however, that he is hiding somewhere in Albury. The police, while prosecuting the search, were informed that the bones were those of a deceased Chinaman, the brother of Ah Hoek, the occupant of the room in which they were found. Ah Hoek, it is stated, got permission to remove them from the Beechworth Cemetery, and had carefully preserved them since the date of their removal, in December last, with a view of sending them home to China, in accordance with the customs of his countrymen. The bones were damp and half-rotten when exhumed, and he was obliged to dry them in a fire, which accounts for their semi-burnt condition. This is all that is known of the affair at present. Whether the statement of the Chinese in the matter is to be accepted or not we cannot say, but are of opinion an inquiry should be held at once, and more substantial proof adduced that no crime has been committed before the matter is allowed to drop.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I bow without a Piano or Organ, when I can get my choice of a splendid assortment at far less than Melbourne prices, and pay for them by monthly instalments, or, if preferring a liberal discount, for cash at R. H. Sutton and Co's new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. ENQUIRE THE FACT.—[Adv.]

Breathes there a man or woman afflicted with kidney disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, or debility, who would not pay liberally to be cured? Many thousands do so without receiving the least benefit. To all who are thus afflicted, we take this opportunity of communicating what to them must indeed be "glad tidings of great joy," viz., that there is an absolute specific for the various ills, to be had at a very reasonable cost. It is Udoolpho Wolke's Scliaman Aromatic Schnapps.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, must infallibly affect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve; they also regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and thus the whole system is invigorated, and put into a condition which enables it to throw off disease or check its progress.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphoryne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Tindity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphoryne (Ozone Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. CAUTION.—Phosphoryne is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphoryne are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphoryne not perfectly soluble in water.

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. Galt, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

HIGHEST PRICE given for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c. WM. SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort, March 23rd, 1877.

To Let, A FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, with garden, in Pratt-street. Apply to WM. SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort.

New Enterprise Tribute G. M. Company, Charlton. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at Mr. Loft's Railway Hotel on THURSDAY, 28th JUNE, 1877, at 8 o'clock p.m. GEO. KIDD, Secretary.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Copper Coinage.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Acting Deputy Master of the Mint is prepared to issue bronze coin in exchange for copper coin, on application at the Mint. After the 1st September proximo, however, copper coin will no longer be a legal tender in Victoria, and applications for exchange should therefore be made before that date. GRAHAM BERRY, Treasurer. Melbourne, 19th June, 1877.

Sale by Auction. PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at an early date, All that piece of Land—Crown allotment 2, section A, parish of Travalla—containing 3 roods 10 perches, with Dwelling-house and Soda Water Factory erected thereon, situated on the Stockyard Hill road, near Beaufort, now in the occupation of Mr. J. Bruce. No reserve. Terms cash.

A. T. THOMPSON, WATCHMAKER, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT, FEW DOORS FROM ROFFS' CORNER.

A. T. T. can now supply Watches (new and second-hand) at prices which will defy competition. All work sent by Mrs. Sands, as agent, or by post, will receive best attention.

Notice. AS I am giving up business in Beaufort, I respectfully request all those indebted to me to PAY their accounts to my assistant, Mr. ALBERT ANDREWS, whose receipt will be sufficient; likewise all claims against me to be sent to him for settlement. GEO. WILSON, Pharmacist.

P.S.—In order to avoid the trouble and expense of moving, my stock of Patent Medicines, Family Articles, Druggists' Sundries, &c., also a self-acting Electro-Galvanic Battery, will be SOLD at COST PRICE.—G. W. Beaufort Dispensary, June 1st, 1877.

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

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

W. C. STRONGE, Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent. Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip. Fencing Wire all sizes on sale. Auction sales attended to. WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agents for BROADBENT BROS. & CO. FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

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

American shoving boards 6x12 and 6x10 Scotch flooring 6x4 do do lining 6x3 do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do American clear pine 4in., 3in., 1 1/2in., cedar, wide and narrow board Cedar table legs, all sizes French casements, doors, sashes Mouldings, architraves, skirtings Broad palings and slings A stock of all sizes of hardware, always on hand Also, GEBRON LIME. NEXT TO POLICE STATION

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

W. E. NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, LAND, ESTATE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT, AND QUEEN-STREET, ARRAT.

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

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

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.

IRON STORE, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

B. M. while thanking his friends and customers for the liberal support hitherto accorded him, is determined not only to continue a continuance of the same, but purposes selling at such Low Prices as to ensure a speedy sale. The Stock has been thoroughly re-assorted, and in the various departments some really cheap goods will be offered.

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HOSE, &c., &c., In all of which newest Goods at Lowest Prices.

Men's Ready-Made Goods in COLONIAL TWEEDS, at Prices never before quoted in the district. TROUSERS and VESTS, Best Material.

BOOTS AND SHOES In great variety, and only the best maker's are kept in stock.

GROCERY. A Fine Flavored Mixed Tea at 2s. 3d. All other articles equally Cheap.

WINES AND SPIRITS Of the Best Brands at Lowest Prices.

CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASSWARE, OILMEN'S STORES.

THE TIMBER YARD Is replete with all kinds of Softwood, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Skirtings, and Hardwood for building and mining purposes.

BEAUFORT HOUSE.

MRS. GUNN

Begs to intimate that she is now opening WINTER GOODS Of every kind in all the newest styles.

BLANKETS, Splendid Value. Some very choice things in

SCARFS, FANCY WOOLLEN SHAWLS, CAPES, etc. A beautiful assortment of HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, and MILLINERY MATERIALS. THE NEW WOOLLEN FRINGES, FASHIONABLE BUTTONS, and all the most stylish modes for the Dressmaking Department.

For Sale Cheap, or to Let. THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce. W. E. NICKOLS, Commission Agent, &c.

[A CARD.] W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT, AND QUEEN-STREET, ARRAT.

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

STABLES FREE. J. S. BROOKS, BOOT & SHOEMAKER, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed.

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

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE, £2. 10s. OUR READY MADE GOODS are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable. Ludlow Bibo, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted not to fade. Frock, Beaufort, and Paget Coats, plain and fancy. Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests. Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety. Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials. White shirts, broad and narrow plains, all sizes and prices. Hats—Tyrols, Oxford, Prince of Wales, Westminster, &c. Crispeau Shirts, Boys' Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c. In Neckties, and all other Working Men's Clothing and Underclothing, we keep the right class of goods at the right price.

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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling. The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1875," as having secured assets in Victoria. Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest, with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in Colony.

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# The Riponshire Advocate

NO. 163.]

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

PRICE SIXPENCE

## The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
CONTAINS A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS for the week.  
Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper Lawrence-street, in order that such names may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our messengers to prove efficient, unless we are warned by them when we collect their papers.  
Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.  
Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.  
New subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper.  
Orders to discontinue subscriptions to the paper must be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current quarter.  
Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith. An observance of this rule will be the means of preventing disappointment to contributors.  
All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted for two shillings and sixpence.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 6d. for each insertion.  
Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two insertions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent insertions.  
Business and double column advertisements, if ordered or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

## "The Weekly Times"

With which is incorporated the "Economist" and "Town and Country" Newspapers.  
Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES OR ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.  
PRICE THREEPENCE.  
The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.  
Every Farmer should subscribe. It contains reliable and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.  
Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronicle, and no amateur can afford to be without it.  
Every Sportsman should subscribe. The turf pages are written by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be fully reported.  
Every Student should subscribe. The station information of the "Economist" now appears in "The Weekly Times."  
Every household should be furnished with "The Weekly Times."  
Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining, Political, Social, Sporting, Shipping, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."  
Novels by the best English authors; the Penny Magazine; Tales and Sketches; Cable Telegrams from Europe; International Telegrams; and all the Town and Country News.  
Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria per post, 6d. per quarter.  
Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.  
Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

## The "Bendigo Independent"

10s. 6d. per quarter in advance,  
PUBLISHED DAILY AT SANDHURST,  
Is a first-class Advertising Medium.  
It circulates in Ash Creek, Axtell, Ballarat, Bridgewater, California Gully, Castlemaine, Campaspe, Clunes, Creswick, Daylesford, Dennington, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elsternwick, Epsom, Echuca, Emerald Hill, England, Geelong, Geelongville, Geelongville, Hamilton, Heathcote, Huntly, Holt, Inverness, Ironbark, Inglewood, Kangaroo Flat, Kerang, Kyneon, Long Gully, Lockwood, Lomaxton, Maryborough, Melbourne (Agents—Armsong, G. G. London and Co.), Newbridge, Rhywood, Ravenswood, Rochester, Rumney, Rushworth, Sandhurst, Serpentine, Sebastiana, Shepparton, Smythesdale, Strathfield, Swan Hill, Tarnagooly, Tarnagooly, Warrago, White Hills, Wella, Woodend.

## The "Graphic,"

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,  
PRINT ON FINE TONED PAPER AND ENRICHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,  
Combining Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty.  
Copies on sale by  
MR. HENNINGSEN  
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
EPPS'S COCOA,  
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared our breakfast tablets with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in "Civil Service Gazette."  
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (fins for abroad), labelled—  
JAEMS EPPS & CO.,  
HOMOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48 Thredneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works Easton Road and Camden Town, London.

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WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

## GREAT BARGAINS,

TOGETHER WITH  
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY  
OF  
WINTER GOODS,  
INCLUDING PORTIONS OF  
BRODIE, CONDER, & TURNER'S STOCK,  
WHICH will be laid out at surprisingly low prices. The following list will give a very fair index of the decided 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, 5/4 per yard  
3 cases American Calico, 1s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 6d, and 9s 6d per dozen. These silks are of a beautifully soft finish, and renowned for their superior work. No calico works so well with the sewing machine.  
4 bales extra heavy all-wool Flannel, 1s, 1s 2d, and 1s 4d per yard.  
3 bales heavy Lancashire Flannel, extra wide, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 1s 10d, 1s 12d, 1s 14d, 1s 16d, 1s 18d, 1s 20d, 1s 22d, 1s 24d, 1s 26d, 1s 28d, 1s 30d, 1s 32d, 1s 34d, 1s 36d, 1s 38d, 1s 40d, 1s 42d, 1s 44d, 1s 46d, 1s 48d, 1s 50d, 1s 52d, 1s 54d, 1s 56d, 1s 58d, 1s 60d, 1s 62d, 1s 64d, 1s 66d, 1s 68d, 1s 70d, 1s 72d, 1s 74d, 1s 76d, 1s 78d, 1s 80d, 1s 82d, 1s 84d, 1s 86d, 1s 88d, 1s 90d, 1s 92d, 1s 94d, 1s 96d, 1s 98d, 1s 100d, 1s 102d, 1s 104d, 1s 106d, 1s 108d, 1s 110d, 1s 112d, 1s 114d, 1s 116d, 1s 118d, 1s 120d, 1s 122d, 1s 124d, 1s 126d, 1s 128d, 1s 130d, 1s 132d, 1s 134d, 1s 136d, 1s 138d, 1s 140d, 1s 142d, 1s 144d, 1s 146d, 1s 148d, 1s 150d, 1s 152d, 1s 154d, 1s 156d, 1s 158d, 1s 160d, 1s 162d, 1s 164d, 1s 166d, 1s 168d, 1s 170d, 1s 172d, 1s 174d, 1s 176d, 1s 178d, 1s 180d, 1s 182d, 1s 184d, 1s 186d, 1s 188d, 1s 190d, 1s 192d, 1s 194d, 1s 196d, 1s 198d, 1s 200d, 1s 202d, 1s 204d, 1s 206d, 1s 208d, 1s 210d, 1s 212d, 1s 214d, 1s 216d, 1s 218d, 1s 220d, 1s 222d, 1s 224d, 1s 226d, 1s 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894d, 1s 896d, 1s 898d, 1s 900d, 1s 902d, 1s 904d, 1s 906d, 1s 908d, 1s 910d, 1s 912d, 1s 914d, 1s 916d, 1s 918d, 1s 920d, 1s 922d, 1s 924d, 1s 926d, 1s 928d, 1s 930d, 1s 932d, 1s 934d, 1s 936d, 1s 938d, 1s 940d, 1s 942d, 1s 944d, 1s 946d, 1s 948d, 1s 950d, 1s 952d, 1s 954d, 1s 956d, 1s 958d, 1s 960d, 1s 962d, 1s 964d, 1s 966d, 1s 968d, 1s 970d, 1s 972d, 1s 974d, 1s 976d, 1s 978d, 1s 980d, 1s 982d, 1s 984d, 1s 986d, 1s 988d, 1s 990d, 1s 992d, 1s 994d, 1s 996d, 1s 998d, 1s 1000d, 1s 1002d, 1s 1004d, 1s 1006d, 1s 1008d, 1s 1010d, 1s 1012d, 1s 1014d, 1s 1016d, 1s 1018d, 1s 1020d, 1s 1022d, 1s 1024d, 1s 1026d, 1s 1028d, 1s 1030d, 1s 1032d, 1s 1034d, 1s 1036d, 1s 1038d, 1s 1040d, 1s 1042d, 1s 1044d, 1s 1046d, 1s 1048d, 1s 1050d, 1s 1052d, 1s 1054d, 1s 1056d, 1s 1058d, 1s 1060d, 1s 1062d, 1s 1064d, 1s 1066d, 1s 1068d, 1s 1070d, 1s 1072d, 1s 1074d, 1s 1076d, 1s 1078d, 1s 1080d, 1s 1082d, 1s 1084d, 1s 1086d, 1s 1088d, 1s 1090d, 1s 1092d, 1s 1094d, 1s 1096d, 1s 1098d, 1s 1100d, 1s 1102d, 1s 1104d, 1s 1106d, 1s 1108d, 1s 1110d, 1s 1112d, 1s 1114d, 1s 1116d, 1s 1118d, 1s 1120d, 1s 1122d, 1s 1124d, 1s 1126d, 1s 1128d, 1s 1130d, 1s 1132d, 1s 1134d, 1s 1136d, 1s 1138d, 1s 1140d, 1s 1142d, 1s 1144d, 1s 1146d, 1s 1148d, 1s 1150d, 1s 1152d, 1s 1154d, 1s 1156d, 1s 1158d, 1s 1160d, 1s 1162d, 1s 1164d, 1s 1166d, 1s 1168d, 1s 1170d, 1s 1172d, 1s 1174d, 1s 1176d, 1s 1178d, 1s 1180d, 1s 1182d, 1s 1184d, 1s 1186d, 1s 1188d, 1s 1190d, 1s 1192d, 1s 1194d, 1s 1196d, 1s 1198d, 1s 1200d, 1s 1202d, 1s 1204d, 1s 1206d, 1s 1208d, 1s 1210d, 1s 1212d, 1s 1214d, 1s 1216d, 1s 1218d, 1s 1220d, 1s 1222d, 1s 1224d, 1s 1226d, 1s 1228d, 1s 1230d, 1s 1232d, 1s 1234d, 1s 1236d, 1s 1238d, 1s 1240d, 1s 1242d, 1s 1244d, 1s 1246d, 1s 1248d, 1s 1250d, 1s 1252d, 1s 1254d, 1s 1256d, 1s 1258d, 1s 1260d, 1s 1262d, 1s 1264d, 1s 1266d, 1s 1268d, 1s 1270d, 1s 1272d, 1s 1274d, 1s 1276d, 1s 1278d, 1s 1280d, 1s 1282d, 1s 1284d, 1s 1286d, 1s 1288d, 1s 1290d, 1s 1292d, 1s 1294d, 1s 1296d, 1s 1298d, 1s 1300d, 1s 1302d, 1s 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COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

An average amount of business was transacted at the market on Wednesday but no important changes took place. We quote—Wheat, 7s. 4d.; oats, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; English, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; peas, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.; mangel hay, 13 10s. to 14s.; shovels, 13 to 13 1/2; straw, 12 1/2s. to 13 1/2s.; potatoes, 11 1/2s. to 12 1/2s.; carrots, 12s.; managolds, 30s.; flour, 17 10s. to 17 1/2s.; bran, 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 7d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

In the produce market there has been no great amount of business to record during the past week, but prices have been generally maintained. A few small parcels of wheat have changed hands at 7s. 3d., chiefly going into the miller's hands. A line of 200 bags was offered at 7s. 4d. at one month, but the offer did not lead to business. Oats have been coming in from the local and 3s. 8d. was paid for 200 bags of medium quality. Barley has changed hands in small quantities at 4s. Flour is quoted at 17 1/2s. to 17 1/4s., but nothing has been done beyond supplying the demand for immediate use. A large supply of Ballarat potatoes having come in lately chiefly for country supply, there has been less demand, and 55s. is now quoted (nominal) for Ballarat and 15 for Fort Fairy; the latter being heavy at that price. Fresh butter has again been in better supply at 1s. 6d. Eggs have come in more freely, and the price has followed to 1s. 9d. Prices may be quoted as follows:—Wheat, 7s. 3d.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; pollard, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; bran, 1s. 5d.; barley, 4s.; flour, 17 1/2s. to 17 1/4s.; potatoes, 11s. to 11 1/2s.; fresh butter, 1s. 6d.; potter butter, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; hams, 1s.; bacon, 10d.; eggs, 1s. 9d.; hay, 14s. to 14 1/2s.; chaff, 5s. to 6s.—Advertiser.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSESS. HEPBURN, LEONARD AND ROWE REPORT: Fat Cattle—116 head for Messrs. D. McWilliam and Sons, Fine View, and other owners, to 12 1/2s. Fat Calves—10 for Messrs. D. McWilliam and Sons, Fine View, to 60s., averaging 44s. Fat Sheep—181 merino wethers for Mr. John Douglas, Ascot, to 12s. 2d., averaging 12s. 6d.; 200 crossed to shire for Messrs. Anderson Bros., Dean, to 14s. 4d.; 169 crossbred wethers for Messrs. A. and J. Gillespie, Stockyard Hill, at from 11s. to 14s. 1d.; 85 crossed wethers for Mr. Thomas Cantwell, Ballan, to 14s. 1d.; 405 merino ewes for Mr. William Lewis, Stoneleigh, at 10s. 6d.;—3891 wethers and ewes for various owners, at market rates. Fat Lambs—94 for Mr. M. Martin, Smeaton, to 7s. 6d.; 114 for Mr. T. Cantwell, Ballan, to 6s. 6d.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSESS. GEORGE SYNNOTT AND CO. REPORT:—Sheepskins.—There was a large attendance of local and metropolitan buyers at our sale on Tuesday, when we offered about 6300 skins. Competition was exceedingly brisk, and we effected an entire clearance, at prices fully equal to last week's rates. We quote:—Best fullers to 42s.; medium ditto, 24d. to 36d.; station skins, from 31d. to 41d.; and to 48d. each. Hides.—We had a large supply on Tuesday, which we cleared out at the same rates ruling last week. Wet salted barks 3/4d. to 4d.; good-conditioned ditto, to 5d.; calfskins, 4d. to 5d. Tallow.—Only station sorts to hand, which we disposed of at satisfactory prices.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSESS. RICHARD MELLISH AND CO. REPORT:—Fat Cattle.—A moderate supply forward, quality ranging to good; the trade was well represented, and the best pens competition was fairly brisk; prices were, however, not equal to last week's. We sold 8 head medium quality steers at 16 1/2s. Fat Calves.—Our sales were, on account of Messrs. C. Sach, and J. Hart, 9 fair quality small, from 22s. to 35s. Fat Sheep.—In point of numbers the supply was in excess of trade requirements, but, owing to the scarcity of good sheep, prices for such were about the same as last week's. Medium sorts 6d. to 1s. Our sales, were for Messrs. C. Sach, C. Fuller, J. Hart, W. Pratt, J. Wall, J. Miller, and H. Miller, fat to good wethers, 9s. to 12s. 6d.; ditto, ewes, 6s. to 12s. 6d.; and outside, for Mr. J. Noble, a draft of useful mixed sheep, at market value. Fat Lambs.—An over supply; prices in consequence were in favor of buyers. We sold 17 good, for Mr. Pratt, at 8s. 3d.; 22 ditto, for Mr. H. Miller, at 8s.; 19 medium, for Mr. J. Miller, at 8s. 10d.; 21 for Mr. J. Wall, at 8s. 4d.; and a small draft, for Messrs. Mountjoy Bros., at 7s. 6d. Store Stock.—The yards were sold, for Messrs. McDonald, J. Hart, and G. Hartley, 23 head mixed store cattle, at satisfactory prices; also 204 full-mouthed ewes, at ditto.

Mr. Langton has commenced a second libel action against the "Age" for offensive remarks appearing in the Sydney correspondence of that paper. Damages are laid at £500.

Equal surprise and regret has been caused (says the "Argus") by the intelligence received privately by cable on Tuesday of the death of Viscount Canterbury, formerly Governor of Victoria. Lord Canterbury, who was born in 1814, was generally supposed to be in the enjoyment of good health, and up to the departure of the last mail there appears to have been nothing in his condition to cause anxiety to his family. The news of the death of the viscount will be received with wide-spread regret. He left no enemy in the colony, over which he presided for nearly six years, and he always spoke with pleasure of the time of his sojourn here. After his return to England he was a regular attendant in the House of Lords. He always took a special interest in matters having any connection with the Australian colonies, and he often spoke with enthusiasm from the local information he had acquired here. The eldest daughter of Viscount Canterbury, who is married to Mr. Charles E. Bright, resides near Melbourne, and the remainder of the family are in England.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Camperdown Chronicle" is responsible for the following:—Has the rumor reached you that Sir George Bowen has made himself one of the fiercest partisans of Mr. Berry and his land tax? Of course it has, but you do not, perhaps, know how it has arisen. It comes from the club, where His Excellency has been actively canvassing members of the Upper House, not excepting the President, if I am correctly informed, and telling them if they do not pass Mr. Berry's Land Tax Bill there will be a row. I am not sufficiently in the secret to know the kind of phraseology in which His Excellency indulges, but I give you the exact words used in this canvass as reported to me. And what do you think of this wretched advertisement appeal to a class who have nothing to fear either from His Excellency or Mr. Berry? What must any man with a grain of sense think of it? There are small-minded men, I can tell you, in high positions, just as there are in the lower, and I should be glad to think that Sir George Bowen is not one of them. But what am I to do if the reports above alluded to be true? And if not true to the very letter, there is some foundation for them.

NOTE.—Why should I without a PRANO or ORGANS, when I can get my choice of a splendid assortment at FAR LESS than Melbourne prices, and pay for them by monthly instalments, or by preferring a liberal discount, for each at R. H. Sutton and Co's, new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Short-street, Ballarat. ESQUIRE THE FACT.—[Advt.]

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Aitkins or Atkins, R.; Agnew, Mr. Boyd, A.; Blackmore, P.; Barkie, J. Chellev, W.; Campbell, M. Miss. Drew, William; Dickmore, W.; Dutton, Mr.

Ellis, H.; Eastwood, H. Funston, H. Grant, James, Gobbie, J. Hayes, C. Inehbold, J. Johnston, F. Kuly, J.

Morris, Joel; Myer, A. Mrs., Mitchell, J.; McMillan, J.; McArthur, C. Nunn, R.

Phillips, Ellen; Prentice, B.; Pincock, R.; Parsons, W.

Rowland, H. Smith, Mrs.; Smith, A. Topper, G.

Vance, Lucy. Whitfield, A. Miss; Ward, James; Welsh, William; Whally, Joseph; Westbrook, R.; West, John.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, June 29th, 1877.

Bank of Victoria.

THIS Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 2nd July, for the half-yearly balance.

W. A. JENNINGS, Manager. Beaufort, 23rd June, 1877.

THE Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

At the steward's meeting, subsequent to the last races held on January 1st, for the purpose of paying the prizes, it was suggested that steps should be taken to have trustees appointed instead of those deceased, and those who had left the district. At present it appears that there is but one of the trustees still residing in the district. When trustees had been appointed the stewards were to endeavor by their aid to get the racecourse fenced in, so that at the next meeting an amount for entrance could be charged for all horsemen and vehicles attending the races whereby a considerable amount might be obtained for defraying the expenses in getting up races, and to pay away in prizes; and this would do away with the trouble of collecting subscriptions. It was stated at the meeting that there were several farmers willing to fence in the ground for the right of grazing for a certain number of years, so that this could be accomplished without any outlay at all. There is now nearly six months gone since then, and we have not heard of any thing being done in the matter as regards to the first getting trustees appointed, which, of course, must be done before anything else; and we think it is but right that we should allude to this, and thereby possibly induce all the lovers of these sports to move in the matter. Although the inclemency of the weather for our races last season almost made a failure of them, there is no reason to believe that we may not have it better next season.—In fact, bad weather at such a time of the year is an exception. A pretty good balance of funds is left in land from last season to help us on at the next; and no doubt if once the course was fenced in, and an amount can be obtained for the sale of the right of collecting an admission fee from vehicles, &c., at the gates, a club will be formed at once, when our annual races will become an established fact.

The Bank of Victoria will be closed on Monday for the half-yearly balance.

Mr. Hutcheson, booking-clerk at the Geelong railway station, has been promoted to the office of station-master at Beaufort, in the place of Mr. McTaggart, who goes to Geelong.

At the Carrington Police Court on Tuesday, W. R. Ntoll, revenue officer of the shire of Ripon proceeded against Philip Last, for selling liquor without a license. The informer not appearing, the case was withdrawn with £2 17s. costs to the defendant. Police v. Philip Last, to show cause why liquor seized should not be forfeited. Case dismissed, liquors to be restored to defendant, with 5s. costs against the revenue officer. Mr. Humphreys was for defendant.

Mr. Levy, the great cornet player, who is on a provincial tour through the colony, has for the last three nights been charming the residents of Ballarat with his extraordinary performance on this instrument, which is described as superior to anything ever heard. The power of range, with perfect purity of tone, is something wonderful to the listener. To-night and Monday night he will perform at Stawell, and on Wednesday at Maryborough.

The half-yearly meeting of the Progress Tent I.O.R. was held in the Societies Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the following brethren were duly elected officers for the ensuing six months:—P.C.R., John Day; C.R., W. Tanner; D.R., James Thomson; Treasurer, J. W. Ingram; Secretary, Wm. Chalmers; W.S., D. Crosbie; M.S., W. G. Stevens; L., W. Phillips; Guardian, W. C. Thomas; Auditors, W. C. Thomas and D. Crosbie.

In our advertising columns the secretary of the Shire of Ripon announces that the voters' lists for the several ridings are made out, and copies are in his custody and ready for inspection at the Shire office. We may mention that any person whose name has been omitted, who is entitled to be placed upon such lists must make application before the 7th prox., and any objections to names on the lists must be made before the same day. Although a person has actually paid the rates he may not be placed on the ratepayers' roll, on account of some former occupier whose name appears on the rate book; it is, therefore, necessary for all who are interested in municipal affairs to enquire into the matter and see that they be not disfranchised.

The "Gazette" of 27th June contains the Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the matter of the Russo-Turkish war.

Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley will leave Melbourne on Sunday by special train at two p.m., and pass through Beaufort about six o'clock, en route for Stawell. They will return to Ballarat on Monday afternoon at five o'clock.

A Railway report for the last of the year 1876 has been presented to Parliament. It is found that according to the act the reports of this department must close with the calendar and not the financial year, and this document is published to restore the proper practice. The report is important as containing the ideas and suggestions of the new Minister. The last half-yearly revenue, amounted to £298,567, equal to 4.93 per cent. on borrowed capital invested. The interest payable for the half-year is £338,175, which leaves the Government £39,000 to make up, but it is important to observe that the six months under notice constitute the most lucrative portion of the year.

It is not in Victoria or the Four Courts (writes "Egles" in the "Australasian") that brilliant specimens may be found of the Irish brae. There practices in New South Wales a brot of a boy from the neighbourhood of a Connemara. He was defending lately a prisoner, the evidence against whom mainly depended upon the veracity of a Chinaman, who, averring that he was a Christian, had been sworn upon the Bible. Up rose O'Brallaghan majestically and begged the Court to permit him to test the Chinaman's faith in future rewards and punishments. He then addressed the witness in these words:—"Ah Sung.—The Court has allowed me to address a most solemn question to you, and I do so with a caution to ye of its serious diameter. It is not less than to test your beliefs in the immortality of yer soul, and to bring it aisy within the compass of yer haythen comprehension, I ask ye, Ah Sung, do ye seriously believe that ye'll be alive alter ye're dead? Ah Sung's face was a picture, and "the Court" was scarcely less staggered at the new problem in metaphysics.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the mineral statistics for 1876, which have been published. The gold raised during the year is estimated at 963,760oz., which is a decrease of 100,000oz., on the production of 1875, when the total was 1,068,428oz. The average yield of quartz declined from 11dw. 21grs. to 10dw. 13grs. the number of miners employed in alluvial and quartz mining operations is returned at 41,010, which is a decrease of 707 from last year, and their average earnings decreased from £104 4s. 4d. in 1875, to £89 19s. 6d. The report, which is dated 28th February, 1877, is signed by the ex-Minister, and in introducing it Mr. McLellan says:—"The non-discovery of new areas of auriferous drift during the past year and the want of water for sluicing operations, caused by the extreme dryness of the season, have operated prejudicially upon the yield of the alluvial gold. It is gratifying to find that the quartz obtained from the deeper levels of our vein mines continues to give satisfactory yields. This should act as an incentive to the further exploration of those neglected mines which give satisfactory returns of gold at shallow levels."

The report of the proceedings taken under the Land Act, 1869, during the year ending 31st December, 1876, was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly last Tuesday night. This shows that from the first sale up to the date of the report says the "Telegraph," 18,040,927 acres had been alienated—11,406,095 by selection and 6,635,832 by auction. Under the 19th section of the act, over a million acres were taken up during the past year, whilst only 12,000 acres were selected under the 49th section. The rate of selection in 1876, was less by about 12 per cent. than in 1875, while the latter year, when compared with 1874, showed a falling off of about 35 per cent. Deducting the land already alienated, inaccessible mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, and reserves, an available area of 12,994,820 acres is shown as open for selection. The area of country lands sold by auction during 1876 was 147,997 acres, of which 118,407 were improved and subject to valuation, and 29,490 unimproved.

NEW ENTERPRISE COMPANY, CHARITON.

A meeting of shareholders in the above company was held on Thursday evening at Lo's Railway Hotel.

Present.—Mr. Wotherspoon (in the chair), and Messrs. Watts, J. Stoddart, M. Millson, W. Bitts, G. Spirkings, James Smith, C. Connell, J. Owens, W. Smith, and G. Kidd, mining manager and secretary.

Moved by Mr. Stoddart, and seconded by Mr. J. Smith.—That the deed of association as revised be approved.—Carried.

Mr. J. Smith moved, and Mr. Millson seconded.—That the secretary be instructed to register the company as a no-liability company under the Companies' Statute, 1871. Carried.

Mr. Watts moved, and Mr. Bitts seconded.—That Messrs. Connell, Stoddart, and J. Smith be the trustees for the company with Davey Bros.—Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Watts, seconded by Mr. Owens, Messrs. Stoddart, Connell, J. Smith, Millson, and Bitts were elected directors.

The mining manager, Mr. G. Kidd, reported as follows:—I beg to lay before you my report as manager since taking charge of the mine on behalf of the company. I arrived on the claim about the 5th May after the new cylinder had been put in place of old one, and commenced pumping operations. After pumping about five days we required to draw the rods and change the bucket, which caused the water to rise to its usual level. The next bucket, which only lasted a few hours, caused the water to rise to the same level again. After pumping for about three weeks and having some slight accidents with the machinery, the rods had to be drawn to change the bucket; and the water being rather heavy for the pumps, the company offered to supply 12-inch lifts, by paying a cargo from Ballarat. The directors and a few of the shareholders thought it advisable to accept the offer, and the pumps are now on the ground; but I am sorry to say that we have had a great delay through the working barrel in getting it from Ballarat, on account of failures in casting; but I have no doubt that when the larger lifts are placed in the shaft, they will be able to take the water out in a very short time, and give a great advantage when once in working order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CLOSED ROADS.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate S.S.—Our council seems to set all law at defiance so far as the opening of closed roads are concerned. I see at a special meeting held lately to deal with this subject some three roads leading in a direct line through the public traffic, in accordance with the act, and it was, no doubt, the intention of the council to recommend that unlocked swing-gates be allowed upon all others for which applications had been sent in; but their next action will convince any one that they do not intend to do anything to enforce the law as it is at present stands. Having worked upon one of the bare majority in favor of opening any roads, they, the persons interested, then moved and carried a resolution—"That no action be taken for six months." Such resolution being illegal as they had already had the presumption, or impudence, to pass the resolution alluded to as an amendment upon an act of Parliament. I can understand men setting all law and decency aside as well as take the risk of pecuniary punishment where their own particular interests are involved to the amount of a few hundred pounds, but I fail to see the excuse of a councillor doing an illegal act where he is not the slightest interested, except we fall back upon the old favorite reason, i.e., he has not sold out yet. The "Courier" announces that a gentleman is to be brought forward for the case of riding of this shire who will command a large amount of support. I presume it means a large landed proprietor; well, if there are plenty of selectors not bought out yet he must gain. I do not think the land owners will resist this riding, as, in the first place, they would have to get a resident from outside as before, but unfortunately they have "killed the goose that laid the golden egg" by keeping their previous promises, and depriving their suppliant supporters of their votes and homes in this district; certainly there are a few near the banks of the Fiery Creek that might be turned to good account, still they are not a majority of the north riding electors, some of which who want roads and reserves opened, so that "they may drink, and their cattle also." It is to be hoped that the present Parliament will compel, if possible, the local bodies to administer the Local Government Act so far as roads and reserves are dealt with in it, or appoint some officer to enforce the penalties as prescribed for mal-administration. If so it will receive the sympathy of eight-tenths of the ratepayers and one third of all councillors in the colony, who find themselves totally unable to combat the influence brought to bear by the landed proprietors when the interests of the latter are attempted to be dealt with. No wonder one of our councillors left the table when he saw such high measures carried, after endeavoring to make a fair and just compromise. It is to be hoped in future those councillors who are not interested will understand the fallacy of attempting to compromise when administering the law as directed, but appeal direct to the Government for assistance. I see Mr. Tucker has given notice that he will bring the subject of closed roads before the House, and I trust that the Minister controlling local bodies will take such steps as will effectually prevent them from ignoring the functions they were elected to fulfil.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Beaufort, June 29th, 1877.

THE HON. F. LONGMORE AND THE LAND ACT, 1869.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—I have been a supporter of the hon. F. Longmore from the first day he put up as a member for this district, and have done all in my power to secure his return to Parliament, and when others have been declining against him, I have contended that his conduct has been honest and straightforward; but I am sorry to say that my confidence in his intentions to do the poor man's good has got a very severe shock since he became Minister of Lands. Now, the Land Act of 1869 said—or rather the Government—said to the people of the colony, "Go and take up 320 acres of land, reside on it two and a half years, fulfil the conditions of the act to our satisfaction, and then we will give you the lease, or you can pay the balance of 14s. per acre, and receive your Crown grant." Now, Mr. Editor, on the strength of this offer, or Act of Parliament, thousands of men with little money have embraced the opportunity, and are residing on their selections very anxiously waiting that they could borrow a few pounds, in order to make the homestead comfortable, and to get some stock on their ground. All former Governments have kept faith with the selectors; but as soon as this champion of the working classes—the poor selector's friend is in power—he turns round on them, and in effect says, "Former Governments made a bad bargain, and I am going to do the dirty work and back out of it." Shame on Longmore! Now, what will the consequence be? Why! hundreds of poor selectors will be ruined; they did feel a satisfaction, that at the end of three years by getting a little help they might be able to weather the storm. A selector met me the other day and said quite excitedly, "Well Tom, I am a ruined man." "How's that," said I. "Well, you know I had only a little to take up the land with; I have struggled on with it, knowing I could borrow a little as I only have six months till my three years are up, but they tell me Longmore is repudiating the Act of 1869." I did not believe it until I saw a letter in the "Ballarat Courier" this morning.

Beaufort, June 28th, 1877.

[We may here mention, that the Commissioner of Lands, in answer to a deputation of selectors the other day, stated that he would appoint inspectors to travel through the country to inquire into the bona fides of applicants for borrowing money on their selections, and left it to be inferred therefrom, that where the reports were satisfactory, the applications would be granted.—Ed. "R. A."]

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week ended 21st June were £18,026 2s. 6d., as against £16,361 6s. 5d. for the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—It is announced in the "Geelong Advertiser" that our stationmaster is to be transferred to Geelong, and a booking clerk from that place promoted to the office of stationmaster here. Rumor has it that our present stationmaster received notice a few days ago that he had been reduced, and was to hold himself in readiness to hand the office over to his successor for inability to do so; the Commissioners of Railways and Lands; the date of such misconduct not being given, or the least opportunity allowed for the officer to explain to his superiors any circumstance that might clear him of unintentional incivility or misconduct. As I understand it, the only reply he has received to his enquiries is, "Your case has been decided, accept the verdict or leave the service," meaning there are plenty in favored Geelong to take your place. I think the above is a great injustice, even to make room for friends of the present dictator, and should not be passed over without comment. As officers, who gradually through their own merit advance, and themselves for some unknown cause (invented or otherwise) suddenly reduced and disgraced, without the opportunity given them of knowing their accusers, the nature of their offence, or the time it was committed, is as near a copy of the Star Chamber of Charles the I. as can be followed, to make room for toadying tools, which proved so successful in that age. Now, I am assured that the victim here does not know the personal of either the gentlemen mentioned, and his great offence must be caused by want of attention, and might have actually asked for their tickets, which he is paid to do, or have unknowingly turned his back to the hon. gentlemen just mentioned, when retiring from their august presence. I certainly would suggest that in future all members of the Government should, when travelling, display a large card upon their breasts stating that this is the commissioner of so and so, as it would enable all the servants of the Government and some of the public to give homage and civility, which is demanded by the possessors of the required talent to rule our favored country; still I do trust that the traffic department will cause some further investigation in the case to be made, and record the same, so that if we should pass from under the rule of the present dictator justice might be done, as was when the person mentioned above lost his head.

Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

Beaufort, June 29th, 1877. [We may state that during the time Mr. McTaggart has been located here, we have not heard of any complaints made by the public of his want of attention, courtesy, or incivility, but has always appeared to perform his duties consistently and obligingly.—Ed. "R. A."]

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

List of occupants of Crown lands who have not paid rent and fees reserved and due upon leases and licenses during the month of November, 1876:—Under section 19.—Thos. McFarlane, parish of Baungr, 239a. 3r. 33p., £12; M. J. Liley, parish of Raglan, 92a., £4 12s. Under section 20.—Mathew Crudden, parish of Beaufort, 82a. 1r. 15p., £4 3s.

The issue of new licenses to the undermentioned persons under section 49 of the Land Act, 1869, have been approved:—Thomas Downie, parish of Raglan, 20a.; Joseph Driver, parish of Eurambeen, 20a.; John Fox, parish of Raglan, 15a. 0r. 19p.; Thomas Hutton, parish of Raglan, 4a. 3r. 4p.; Henry Stephens, parish of Raglan, 20a.; J. Wotherspoon, parish of Eurambeen, 20a.; Emanuel Campiano, parish of Raglan, 18a. 3r. 29p.; Robert Ellis, parish of Travalla, 20a.; Martin Keating, parish of Langi Kal Kal, 20a.; P. C. Morris, parish of Beaufort, 10a.; Edwin Rodgers, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; Richard Roycroft, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; William Steed, parish of Travalla, 20a.; W. H. Chibnall, parish of Carrngham, 20a.; Nathaniel Eason, parish of Skipton, 20a.; Peter Millet, parish of Carrumbulla, 4a. 3r.; Morgan Rees, parish of Carrngham, 14a. 3r.; John Boyd, parish of Carrulup, 7a. 3r. 5p.; Jesse Hill, parish of Carrulup, 7a. 0r. 27p.; Joseph Hermiston, parish of Carrulup, 19a. 0r. 8p.; Mary McCaffery, parish of Carrulup, 20a.; Martin Ryan, parish of Carrulup, 16a. 3r. 6p.; Thomas Tyrrell, parish of Carrulup, 11a. 3r. 23p.; Joseph Tyrrell, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; William Conway, parish of Beaufort, 20a.; E. M. Rickard, parish of Langi Kal Kal, 20a.

The following applications for leases under section 20 approved:—Alex. McGuiness, parish of Mount Cole, 117a. 3r. 36p.; Wm. Thomas, parish of Carrngham, 80a. 3r. 30p.

The following applications for grants have been approved:—Under section 20.—Samuel Chave, parish of Lillivie, 22a. 3r. 26p.; R. McCabe, parish of Eurambeen, 79a. 0r. 15p.

The following contracts for rations for prisoners have been accepted:—Edward Waugh, Baungr; Wilhelm Scharp, Beaufort.

The application of W. Conway and others for a water right license, 112 acres, near Beaufort, has been abandoned.

The sergeants or constables in charge of a large number of police stations throughout the country have been appointed to summon parents under the 14th, or compulsory section of the Education Act.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following has been received from the agent-general by the Government:—

LONDON, 25th June, 4.45 p.m. The Russians crossed the Danube at Galatz to possess Matchin, with slight loss, and were well received by the Christian inhabitants.

Kars still holds out. The Russians were repulsed in their last attack with great loss. The Emperor of Russia is with his troops at Ploiesti.

The Montenegrins are resisting although defeated, after killing 7000 Turks. Prince Gortschakoff assures Lord Derby that the Suez Canal is to be respected as an international work. Constantinople is not to be occupied by Russia or any other European power. If conquered she is to be a free city, her future occupation by any European power to be subsequently arranged.

JUSTICE.

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week ended 21st June were £18,026 2s. 6d., as against £16,361 6s. 5d. for the corresponding week last year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ARARAT.

One of the most alarming fires that has threatened the township for many a day burst forth suddenly, and with great force (says the "Ararat Advertiser") on Wednesday morning, at half-past 1 o'clock. The Western fire-bell rung out an alarm, and not before it was necessary, for it was at once seen by those who rushed into the street that the Court House hotel was in flames, and that the whole of the buildings in the same block were in danger. Not a minute was lost by the Fire Brigade in bringing out their hose and appliances, in depositing them along the fire, and in getting them into use. Of course, in the hurry of the alarm, time was not taken, but certainly the minutes did not amount to more than five from the first toll of the bell to the discharge of the first stream on the rapidly growing conflagration. From the moment the alarm was given, it was seen that the old Court House hotel, in which the scenes of so many acts connected with the "ancient" history of the town were rehearsed, was doomed. At first there was but the red glare as of a glowing bonfire visible at the south-eastern corner near Mr. Cannon's new building; but ten minutes later the whole place was ablaze with a vengeance, and the residents along the street to the eastward were piling up their household goods on the other side of the wide roadway. Children in large numbers were hurried in their night-dresses and shoes to places of safety; and a large crowd had assembled. In the meantime the flames gained entire possession of the hotel, and were rapidly making for Mr. Cannon's shop and dwelling, and here they were met by the determined resistance of the Fire Brigade. Some portions of the stock and furniture were hurriedly removed, but the great effort was to get the building well steeped with water. All the members of the Fire Brigade were found to be present, except three who did not hear the alarm-bell. The first two sections of the hose were brought into play on the hotel from the lane by the side, the fire-plug being not more than twenty feet away from the corner of the building at that spot. After getting these two jets well to work, two more jets were got into play from the roofs of Cannon's house and Hadland's old store, and a section of hose was taken right through Cannon's shop and house, and played at the back, while another 500 feet section was also brought round the lane to the rear. By this arrangement, the water being at the highest possible pressure, the brigade were enabled to deluge the premises and to check the flames, the water running from off the roof between the two buildings doing excellent service. It was fully three-quarters of an hour, however, before Captain Basham and his men were cheered with the hope of victory, for they had to fear an outbreak in Hadland's store at every minute. The mastery, however, once obtained, the work of extinguishing proceeded rapidly, and in half an hour more Cannon's premises looked like a coal-black ruin, while all that remained of the Court House hotel was to be found in a few drying embers strewn over the ground, and three chimney stacks. If the last 500 feet of hose, procured with some difficulty had been wanting, the flames would not have been stayed until Dr. Galbraith's brick wall was reached. By half-past 2 the fire might be said to be out although fully an hour after that time a blaze had to be dealt with by the members of the brigade left in charge. Even after daylight a smouldering spark in Hadland's store was blown into a flame. The origin of the fire is a mystery to Mr. Giehrst, who says there has been no fire lighted in the chimney near where the flames were first discovered during his occupancy of the house. Two of his children were the first to give the alarm, when he rushed out to awaken the other inmates, and before he could get back to his room, his clothes, his watch, and a cash box with £32 in notes were destroyed. Mr. Giehrst's furniture and stock were insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe office for £400; the hotel was insured in the Victorian Insurance Company for £500. Mr. Cannon had a policy for £800 on his stock and the building, but his loss amounts to nearly double that sum, the stock saved being very much damaged by water. It would be unjust to the Fire Brigade not to make special mention of the excellence and order of all the arrangements made by them, as well as of their gallantry separately, and as a body during their conflict with the flames. A great deal of useful work was done by some of the onlookers. A great deal of Mr. Cannon's stock and furniture was removed to a shop belonging to Mr. James Chadwick, but it was all more or less damaged.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 26TH JUNE.

Parliament was opened at 2 o'clock by his Excellency, Sir G. F. Bowen, with the ordinary formalities. His Excellency Sir W. Jervois, Governor of South Australia, and Colonel Scratchley were present. A vast number of ladies occupied seats in the Chamber. His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen read the opening speech as follows:—"MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—"MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—"I recur to your advice and assistance at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent on the retirement of the late Administration.

The responsibility assumed by the State in the matter of public instruction necessitates, in the opinion of my advisers, a thorough enquiry into the order and condition of our educational machinery, with the view of perfecting in organisation and administration the original intentions of Parliament, and further to ascertain the best and most economic mode of extending State education, and including therein the University of Melbourne. For this purpose a commission has been issued to a gentleman exceptionally well suited to conduct efficiently such an enquiry, with instructions to report from time to time.

The report of the Board of Enquiry into the Kew Asylum has disclosed a state of affairs that calls for fundamental alteration in the management of that and kindred institutions.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The Estimates for 1877-78 will be laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

My advisers are impressed with the importance of establishing a line of mail steamers via the Cape of Good Hope, and trust to be in a position, at an early date, to submit a definite proposal for your approval.

A revised tariff, imposing some new duties and repealing others, which it is anticipated will aid and assist manufacturers and relieve commerce, is ready for your consideration.

A Land Tax Bill has been prepared, which, whilst fair and equitable in principle as a measure of taxation, has been framed in accordance with the policy approved by the country at the late general election.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The brief period of time at the disposal of my advisers has been fully utilised in the preparation of measures of paramount importance.

A Railway Construction Bill will be submitted to you, which will appropriate that portion of the late loan available for that purpose. My advisers regret that the amount is insufficient to meet the wants and requirements of the country. Immediate steps, however, will be taken to ascertain what is requisite in this respect, in order to place the producing interests in all portions of the colony on an equal footing.

The state of the gold mining interest, no less than the repeated decisions of the country, renders legislation on the question of mining on private property urgent and imperative. A bill will be submitted to you which, it is anticipated, will give reasonable facilities for the search for the precious metals without unnecessarily infringing private rights.

The Regulation of Mines Statute has in many respects proved satisfactory, but defects have been discovered in its operation, a bill to remedy these, and to amend the act, will be introduced.

Time and experience have proved the necessity for fresh land legislation, and an Amending Land Bill will be laid before you, increasing the area of selection, and extending the probationary period of occupation. These and other provisions, it is anticipated, will meet the more urgent requirements on this important subject.

The final report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the position and working of Friendly Societies will soon be placed before you, and a bill containing the recommendations of that commission will likewise be presented to you.

Bills embodying important law reforms are ready for your consideration, as also for regulating Fire Brigades, for continuing Tolls for a brief period, for amending the Extradition of Criminals Statute, and the Harbor Trust Act of 1876.

My advisers regret that the important subjects of Constitutional and Civil Service Reform cannot be dealt with satisfactorily at present. It is anticipated, however, that the business of the session may be concluded sufficiently early to afford time for the preparation of measures on these important subjects without trenching on the period it is essential Parliament should be afforded previous to the commencement of a new financial year.

The recent decisive and definite opinion of the country, it is hoped, will aid you in your labors, which I trust will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Victoria.

Melbourne, 26th June, 1877. After the Governor and the members of the Legislative Assembly had retired, Mr. W. Wilson, by leave, introduced a Bill to Amend the Law Relating to County Courts. The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for that day fortnight. Mr. Wilson then intimated that until the Government made other arrangements he would take charge of the Government business in that Chamber.

Mr. Outhbert moved the appointment of a committee to draw up an address in reply to that of the Government, to consist of Messrs. Buchanan, Read, Black, Robertson, Cumming, Sir C. Sladen, Sir S. Wilson, and the mover.

After a few remarks from Sir C. Sladen and Mr. Campbell, the motion was agreed to, and the committee retired to prepare the address, the House in the meantime adjourning.

After an absence of an hour and a half the committee returned, when the clerk read the address to his Excellency in reply to the Governor's speech. The address was, as in most cases, an echo of the speech.

Mr. Outhbert moved the adoption of the address. The Imperial Government deserved the thanks of the colony for the promptitude with which it had sent out Sir W. Jervois and Colonel Scratchley to report upon the defenses of the colony. He hoped the appointment of Professor Pearson was only temporary. If there was a deficiency in the revenue it ought to be met by an income tax rather than a land tax. He intended to give the present Government an independent support. The committee were in favor of a just and fair bill to legalize mining on private property. He hoped that the tolls would continue indefinitely till a good and useful measure on the subject was introduced.

Mr. Buchanan seconded the motion. Mr. Campbell strongly condemned the proposed land tax, and denied that the country, as a whole, was in favor of it.

Mr. Fitzgerald believed that the appointment of Professor Pearson would by some pretext be made permanent. The present Government had not had time to discover the condition of the Education Department. The costliness of the Education Act was only beginning to be felt. He expressed his surprise at the Governor's speech making no allusion to payment of members, the principle of which he strongly condemned. The address was adopted.

It was agreed that during the session the House should meet at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Mr. C. J. Jenner was re-elected Chairman of Committees.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, 26TH JUNE. The Clerk of the Assembly read the Governor's authority to the Speaker to administer the oath to the hon. members of the Assembly.

The Speaker announced having received writs of the late elections as far as the Ministers are concerned. The respective members of the Government then took the usual oaths and their seats.

The Speaker read the list of the hon. members whose elections have been protested against. Mr. Berry asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for the more convenient administration of the Extradition Act, 1872.

Leave was given, and the bill was read a first time. The Speaker laid upon the table of the House his Excellency's warrant in connection with his (the Speaker's) appointment of the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

The Speaker then read the Governor's speech. Mr. Dow moved the address in reply to the Governor's speech, which was a mere reiteration of the speech. He moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to draw up and present the address in reply to his Excellency. He personally was gratified at the large amount of work cut out for the new Parliament, and he thought that if they got through all their work they would do well.

Work had been delayed during last Parliament. He was glad to see that the Government intended to give greater railway facilities for the carriage of wheat to the seaboard. He believed that if this were done they would not only be able to supply the colony, but would also be able to export to Europe.

With regard to the proposed new Mining Bill, he felt assured that now they had a good working Ministry, the vexed question would be settled for good. With respect to the Land Bill proposed, he thought that the best system would be pursued if leases were adopted. He thought that a Land Tax Bill should be introduced. It had been stated that such a tax would unduly interfere with a section, and a small section of the community. There were ten owners of about 73 millions who objected to such a tax. He certainly thought that such a tax would only be felt by a section of the community who hitherto had never been taxed. He firmly believed in a progressive tax which would yield a quarter of a million to the revenue. He regretted that the Government did not intend bringing in a reform of the Upper House. Sir James McCulloch had last session said, "Keep your eye on your father, and he will pull you through." But he had not pulled them through. He (Mr. Dow) would give the present Ministry his most cordial support, provided that they did their duty to the country.

Mr. Macgregor, in seconding the motion, characterized the education system as being weak and deficient. He thought that they had too many inspectors. He considered that teachers should be examined at the University. The payment of teachers was quite defective and unfair, depending as it did on results and option of inspectors. The training of teachers should be done at the University. The street Ambs, for whose benefit the system was adopted, did not attend the schools, and he considered that the compulsory clause should be enforced. The University should be free, as also the technological schools and the schools of mines. The hon. member intimated his intention to support the Ministry, providing the Government were content with a tax from the land of £25,000 per annum.

Sir John O'Shanassy, alluding to the paragraph with respect to the war between Russia and Turkey, asked if the Chief Secretary had received any intimation of a proclamation of neutrality by her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Berry said that he had received the proclamation of neutrality by the last mail, and it would be published in the next "Government Gazette."

Mr. Ramsay would like to call the attention of the House to the unfair attack made by the present Minister of Education on a recent occasion at Wangaratta. It was unfair, because the officers by the rules of the Civil Service were unable to reply to the attacks. No more competent officer than the Inspector-General existed in the public service of the colony. The work was perfectly wonderful which had been done by the department since the present act came into force, considering the miserable accommodation and the small staff employed.

Major Smith thought that the hon. member for East Bourke had answered all that he (Major Smith) had preferred against the department. The accommodation was insufficient and the officers were too few. With regard to his speech at Wangaratta, he thought he was perfectly justified in saying what he did. He might state that he had received a letter which had been lying in the office for a week. The appointment of Professor Pearson was one which would redound to the benefit of the colony. He regretted that the Professor had not a seat in the House; but, at any rate, the Professor would reform the department.

After a few remarks from Mr. Levien, Mr. Gaunson, alluding to some of the members of the late Ministry, said they had lived, politically lived, by corruption.

Mr. Kerford and several other hon. members called the hon. member for Ararat to order.

The Speaker ruled that the hon. member was in order, having merely spoken generally. However, he trusted that the hon. member for Ararat would restrain himself.

Mr. Dow's motion for a committee to draw up the address in reply to the Governor's speech, was agreed to without further opposition.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE. The bill for extending tolls was received from the Legislative Assembly, and passed through all its stages without opposition.

His Excellency the Governor attended and gave his assent to the bill. Mr. Wilson intimated that his Excellency the Governor would on Tuesday next at 3 p.m., at the Treasury, receive the reply of the Council to his Excellency's speech.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE. Mr. Gaunson desired to ask the Speaker's ruling to permit him to bring forward his motion calling in question the Speaker's warrant to appoint the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

The Speaker thought that there was no urgency in the matter. He thought that Tuesday next would be time enough. If the Chief Secretary and the House did not object he (the Speaker) would place the hon. member for Ararat's motion to take precedence of any other business.

Mr. Berry would not object to this course being adopted. Dr. Macartney called the attention of the hon. the Minister of Lands to the operation of the 49th section of the Land Act 1859; and asked whether he would provide in the proposed amending bill that the rent paid under that clause shall go towards the purchase money.

Mr. Longmore said that there were several objections in the way, as the lands spoken of were reserved for mining purposes. He would consider the matter and would give an answer on a future day.

In reply to Mr. Levien, Mr. Smith said that all school requisites were supplied to the children of parents who were unable to pay for them, upon teachers sending in a requisition to that effect.

Mr. Bosisto, in the absence of Mr. L. L. Smith, asked the hon. the Postmaster-General whether it was his intention to reduce the postage to the uniform system of one penny, and to pass newspapers printed in Victoria through the post free.

Mr. Lator, in reply, said that the estimates for the postal service having been made up, he could not promise to deal with the question this year. Mr. Bent moved that Mr. B. G. Davies be elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Bosisto seconded the nomination. After some discussion the House divided with the following result:—Ayes, 27; noes, 56.

Mr. Munro proposed Mr. J. James as Chairman of Committees. Mr. Richardson seconded the proposition, which was carried without further opposition. Mr. Woods moved for leave to introduce a bill to further continue the collection of tolls. It was absolutely necessary to introduce the present bill, condemned as the system of tolls was on all hands, in order to enable the Government to bring forward a scheme more consonant with the spirit of the times. Some provision must be made at once. The Bill provided for the collection of tolls for the ensuing six months. He thought that within a month the Government will bring in a measure to obviate the collection of tolls. Leave was given to introduce the bill, which was read a first time. Mr. Woods moved the second reading of the bill. Messrs. Kerford and Purves pointed out that the standing orders provided that no bill could be read a first and second time on the same night unless by the leave of the House. Mr. Service decreed that the motion adopted by the members of the Opposition. He did not believe in the system of tolls, but no other system had been introduced, and he would call the attention of the House to the fact that something must be done at once. Mr. Berry said that if the bill was passed, it must be passed at once. All the Government asked was that an expiring law might be renewed. After some further discussion the House divided on the second reading, Messrs. Bent, Purves, Gaunson, S. Fraser, and J. Cameron voting against it. The bill was then committed, and passed through all its stages and was sent to the Upper House.

The House went into Committee of Supply and agreed to passing the sum of £175,000 for the purpose of surveying permanent lines of proposed railways. The Governor will receive the address in reply to the speech on Tuesday next, at 2.30 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE. Mr. Gaunson gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to move that the speaker's warrant for the appointment of the Elections and Qualifications Committee be null and void.

Mr. Gaunson gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to move that this House disapprove of the nomination of the present Elections and Qualifications Committee.

Mr. Berry announced with deep regret the demise of the Right Hon. John Manners-Sutton, Viscount Canterbury. As was usual on such melancholy occasions, he would propose that the House follow the usual custom, which, he remarked, had been adopted on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the late Sir Charles Darling, and that the House, as a mark of respect to the late Governor of the colony, do adjourn at once. With the view of expediting public business he would move that the House do adjourn till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The House accordingly adjourned till 2 o'clock next day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE. The bill for extending tolls was received from the Legislative Assembly, and passed through all its stages without opposition.

His Excellency the Governor attended and gave his assent to the bill. Mr. Wilson intimated that his Excellency the Governor would on Tuesday next at 3 p.m., at the Treasury, receive the reply of the Council to his Excellency's speech.

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Mr. Munro proposed Mr. J. James as Chairman of Committees. Mr. Richardson seconded the proposition, which was carried without further opposition. Mr. Woods moved for leave to introduce a bill to further continue the collection of tolls. It was absolutely necessary to introduce the present bill, condemned as the system of tolls was on all hands, in order to enable the Government to bring forward a scheme more consonant with the spirit of the times. Some provision must be made at once. The Bill provided for the collection of tolls for the ensuing six months. He thought that within a month the Government will bring in a measure to obviate the collection of tolls. Leave was given to introduce the bill, which was read a first time. Mr. Woods moved the second reading of the bill. Messrs. Kerford and Purves pointed out that the standing orders provided that no bill could be read a first and second time on the same night unless by the leave of the House. Mr. Service decreed that the motion adopted by the members of the Opposition. He did not believe in the system of tolls, but no other system had been introduced, and he would call the attention of the House to the fact that something must be done at once. Mr. Berry said that if the bill was passed, it must be passed at once. All the Government asked was that an expiring law might be renewed. After some further discussion the House divided on the second reading, Messrs. Bent, Purves, Gaunson, S. Fraser, and J. Cameron voting against it. The bill was then committed, and passed through all its stages and was sent to the Upper House.

The House went into Committee of Supply and agreed to passing the sum of £175,000 for the purpose of surveying permanent lines of proposed railways. The Governor will receive the address in reply to the speech on Tuesday next, at 2.30 p.m.

There is no virtue of a remedial kind in the so-called medicinal importations which are announced to contain the same curative ingredients as Udoolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps or to possess its peculiar properties. The public would do well to avoid such humbugs, as well as beware of counterfeits of the real article. Both are adulterated and hurtful. Inquire for the genuine article.

For Sale, A QUIET GOOD HORSE, warranted for saddle or harness. Apply to DR. LOCK, Beaufort.

Shire of Ripon. NOTICE is hereby given, that the VOTERS' LISTS for the several ridings of this shire are made out, and copies thereof in my custody, and are ready for inspection at this office between the first and seventh days of July, 1877.

Claims and objections may be delivered to the undersigned on or before the seventh day of July proximo. A copy of the said list for the East Riding may be seen at the premises of Mr. Forrest, merchant, Sunko Valley, Carlingham, and that for the West Riding at the Stockyard Hill Hotel, Stockyard Hill.

D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary.

Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 30th June, 1877.

Shire of Ripon. TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received on or before the seventh day of JULY, 1877, for the following works:—

Contract No. 255—For supplying 120 yards of quartz Specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, June 29th, 1877.

HIGHEST PRICE given for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c. W. SMITH, Butcher, Beaufort, March 23rd, 1877.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of the names of persons claiming to be entitled to vote in the Raglan Division of the Electoral District of Ripon and Hamplon for a member of Parliament for the Assembly is printed and in my possession, and can be inspected by any one interested therein at my office.

C. W. MINCHIN, Electoral Registrar. Beaufort, 25th June, 1877.

Mining Lease Declared Void. ATTENTION is directed to the "Government Gazette" of the 22nd June, 1877, page 1183, in which it is notified that the undermentioned lease has been declared void:—

ARARAT DISTRICT—RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 630; dated 2nd October, 1873; T. Downie; 17a. St. 7p., Charlton.

THOS. COUCHMAN, Secretary for Mines. Office of Mines, Melbourne, 25th June, 1877.

Copper Coinage. NOTICE is hereby given that the Acting Deputy Master of the Mint is prepared to issue bronze coin in exchange for copper coin on application at the Mint. After the 1st September proximo, however, copper coin will no longer be a legal tender in Victoria, and applications for exchange should therefore be made before that date.

GRAHAM BERRY, Treasurer. Melbourne, 18th June, 1877.

Sale by Auction. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. EDWARD NICKOLS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at an early date, All that piece of Land—Crown allotment 2, section A, parish of Travalla—containing 3 roods 10 perches, with Dwelling-house and Soda Water Factory erected thereon, situated on the Stockyard Hill road, near Beaufort, now in the occupation of Mr. J. Bruce. No reserve. Terms cash.

A. T. THOMPSON, WATCHMAKER, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT, FEW DOORS FROM ROLLER'S CORNER. A. T. T. can now supply Watches (new and second-hand) at prices which will defy competition. All work sent by Mrs. Scaus, as agent, or by post, will receive best attention.

Notice. AS I am giving up business in Beaufort, I respectfully request all those indebted to me to PAY their accounts to my assistant, Mr. ALBERT ANDREWS, whose receipt will be sufficient; likewise all claims against me to be sent to him for settlement.

GEO. WILSON, Pharmacist. P.S.—In order to avoid the trouble and expense of moving, my stock of Patent Medicines, Family Articles, Druggists' Sundries, &c.; also a self-acting Electric Galvanic Battery, will be SOLD at COST PRICE, &c. W. W. Beaufort Dispensary, June 1st, 1877.

SLATES. BEST RANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

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

W. C. STRONGE, Land, Stock, Commission, and Insurance Agent.

Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip. Fencing Wire all sizes on sale. Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT. HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT.

Agents for BROADBENT BROS. & CO. FORWARDING AGENTS AND GENERAL CARRIERS.

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

American shelling boards 12 x 12 do 10 do 8 x 12 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x 6 do do lining 6 x 4 do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do American clear pine 4 in, 5 in, 1 1/2 in, cedar, wide and narrow board Color table legs, all sizes French encaustic, doors, sashes Mouldings, architraves, skirtings Broad palines and shingles A stock of all sizes of hardware always on hand Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION. Beaufort Saddlery Warehouse. GEORGE GREENWOOD, SADDLER, AND HARNESS MAKER, BEAUFORT.

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.

W. E. NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, LAND, ESTATE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

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

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

EXTENSION OF PREMISES AND GREAT CLEARING SALE AT 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.

IRON STORE, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT. BENJAMIN MOORE, B. M. while thanking his friends and customers for the liberal support hitherto accorded him, is determined not only to merit a continuance of the same, but purposes selling at such Low Prices as to ensure a speedy sale. The Stock has been thoroughly re-assorted, and in the various departments some really cheap goods will be offered.

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, In all of which newest Goods at Lowest Prices. Men's Ready-Made Goods in COLONIAL TWEEDS, at Prices never before quoted in the district. TROUSERS and VESTS, Best Material.

BOOTS AND SHOES In great variety, and only the best maker's are kept in stock.

GROCERY. A Fine Flavored Mixed Tea at 2s. 3d. All other articles equally Cheap. WINES AND SPIRITS Of the Best Brands at Lowest Prices.

CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASSWARE, OILMEN'S STORES. THE TIMBER YARD Is replete with all kinds of Softwood, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Skirtings, and Hardwood for building and mining purposes.

BEAUFORT HOUSE. MRS. GUNN Begs to intimate that she is now opening WINTER GOODS Of every kind in all the newest styles.

BLANKETS, Splendid Value. Some very choice things in SCARFS, FANCY WOOLLEN SHAWLS, CAPES, etc.

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

For Sale Cheap, or to Let. To Cordial Manufacturers and others. THE Plant and Machinery for manufacturing Cordials, Soda Water, &c., together with Horses and Waggon. Premises also to let. The whole of which was lately in the occupation of Joseph Bruce. W. E. NICKOLS, Commission Agent, &c.

[A CARD.] W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

To Meet the Times. J. P. GILLOCH BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and its surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Leith streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d. Board, per week, 15s.; board and residence, 13s. 6d.

STABLING FREE. J. S. BROOKS, BOOT & SHOEMAKER, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed.

SHAPE, STYLE & DURABILITY. Country orders punctually attended to. I. & J. ROFF, TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS, MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT EAST.

OUR NEW GOODS for the WINTER SEASON are now open, and contain a carefully selected stock of all the latest patterns in Colonial, Belgian, Bannockburn, and West of England Tweeds and Clothings, made to our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in the trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE, £2 10s. OUR READY MADE GOODS Are now nearly equal to bespoke and comprise every description of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, made by ourselves, especially for this district. A good fit and style always obtainable. Indigo Blue, Grosvenor, and Diagonal Coats, warranted to fade. Blue, Beaufort, and Paget Coats, plain and fancy. Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests. Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety. Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials. White shirts, broad and narrow plaits, all sizes and prices. Hats—Tyrotese, Oxford, Prince of Wales, West minister, &c. Crimean Shirts, Boys' Hats and Caps, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c. In Moleskins, and all other Working Men's Clothing and Underclothings, we keep the right class of goods at the right prices.

I. & J. ROFF, Corner of Hamfray-street and Main Road.

SELLING-OFF. FURNITURE, &c., &c., AT W. BAKER'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, Opposite the State School, and 4 doors from Gunn's corner, Beaufort.

PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING. Estimates for General Repairs. Experienced Workmen Sent to all parts of the Colony. VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, And Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute.

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN. United Capital, £2,500,000. FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCES accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Head Office—Market-street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary. Agent—W. E. NICKOLS.

BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Statute, 1875. CAPITAL, £300,000 STERLING. Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation's Premises.—Lydiard Street.

DIRECTORS: R. F. Hudson, Esq., M.D., Chairman; R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P. William Cameron, Esq., J.P. A. Anderson, Esq., J.P. J. P. Fenning, Esq. MANAGER I. J. Jones. AUDITORS: George Perry, Esq.—J. B. McQuin, Esq. VALUER FOR BEAUFORT DISTRICT: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, HAVELOCK STREET.

THE BALLARAT BANKING COMPANY (Limited) transacts every description of banking business suited to the requirements of local constituents, including that of CURRENT ACCOUNTS. The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property, or to complete purchases of land from the Government or private parties either temporarily or for a term of years. Principal and interest can be made payable at dates convenient to the borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Cash Credits opened on the security of freehold property or personal security; a system presents great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be had on application to the local valuer, or at the head office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling. The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1873," as having secured assets in Victoria. Fire Risks at reduced rates. Life Rates, the lowest with safety. All Colonial Funds are invested in Colony. DIRECTORS: W. F. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman. H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P. W. W. Conche, Esq., J.P. G. H. F. Webb, Esq. JOHN ROBERTS, Resident Secretary. Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from JOSEPH BRUCE, Agent for Beaufort. Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street Melbourne.

