The Riponshire Advocate.

NO. 192.] BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878. PRICE SIXPENCE.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

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

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

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order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Weekly Times"

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

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. and 1lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

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

X. GASSER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

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.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

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

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN.

United Capital, £2,200,000.

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

Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.

Agent—W. E. NICKOLS

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

CAPITAL, £300,000 STERLING.

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

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

MANAGER
I. J. Jones.

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

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

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advances 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 possessing great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be had on application to the local valuer, or 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. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street Melbourne

Notice,

To Selectors in Gippsland.

J. F. G. MOONEY,

LATE SURVEYORS' ASSISTANT,

Is now prepared to

SHOW INTENDING SELECTORS
Really
Good Agricutural or Grazing Land

FROM 2 to 10 miles from Morwell and Hazelwood Railway Station, being opened up by a late survey. Good frontage block open to first applicants.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to

J. F. G. MOONEY, Selectors Agent,
Morwell River, Gippsland.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE

Sydney Custom-House Notice

Of 21st August, 1876.

CAUTIONING THE PUBLIC THAT CERTAIN COMPOUNDS
(Not being the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps),
RECENTLY IMPORTED AND
ADVERTISED
UNDER THE
NAME OF "SCHNAPPS"
To MISLEAD CONSUMERS, and which have been ANALYSED by the GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TO CONSIST OF
"Different kinds of Spirits sweetened and otherwise mixed,"
And are therefore liable to the highest duty imposed by law on such compounds.

THE ORIGINAL GENUINE ARTICLE
Bearing the name of
Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps
Has been tested and found a
"PERFECTLY PURE SPIRIT."
Entirely Free from any Injurious Ingredients, and the Public should carefully Avoid all Imitations

Sole Wholesale agents for Australia and New Zealand:

M. MOSS & CO.,
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

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

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON,

AND

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF STOCK

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT-STREET.

EVERY LINE has been RE-MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES at the Reduced price, which will be found, on comparison, to be much cheaper than any goods of a like class in the colony of Victoria.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock, without excepting one single item, will be offered at equally reduced rates, as the following:—Lot 1—40,000 yds Dress Stuff, 3½d; former price, 6¾d. Lot 2—30,000 yds Dress Stuff, 4¾d, former price, 8½d. Lot 3—18,000 yds Dress Stuff, 6½d; former price, 1s. Lot 4—22,000 yds Dress Stuff, 8½d; former price, 1s 3d. Lot 5—19,000 yds Dress Stuff, 10½d; former price, 1s 6d. Lot 6—21,000 yds Dress Stuff, 1s; former price, 1s 9d and 2s. Lot 7—14,300 yds Dress Stuff, 1s 3½d; former price, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d; a truly magnificent lot, and the finest value ever offered over a retail counter in the colony. 4 cases Black Lustres, lately opened, 4¾d, 6¾d, 8¾d, 1s; worth in each case double the amount. 3 cases Black Russell Cords, 8½d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. These are very superior, and much under the regular Melbourne cost. Muslin Dresses, new styles, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 6s 11d; reduced from 8s, 10s, 12s 6d, and 18s 6d. Best quality French Muslins, 8½d; reduced from 2s 6d. Black Figured Lustres, 6½d; worth 1s. Grey Lustres, 6¾d and 9½d; worth 1s and 1s 6d.

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d; the best value ever offered in Ballarat. Black Gros Grains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, and 7s 11d per yard; worth 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s 6d. Colored Silks, new designs, by the best manufacturers, only 39s 6d, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, and 70s. A good useful Japanese Silk, 5s 11d per dress, cheap at 15s. Very superior Japanese Silks, 1s and 1s 3d, worth 2s and 2s 6d.

MILLINERY AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

An opportunity such as the present gives the humblest a chance of procuring something really first-class and suitable, at less than one-third the regular price. There are thousands to select from. A thoroughly good useful School or Garden Hat, at 6d or nearly trimmed, at a slight cost over that.

2100 Leghorn and Whole Straw Hats, 6d; reduced from 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 4300 Leghorn, Whole Straw, Rice Straw, and Fancy Straw Hats, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; regular price, 7s 6d and 9s 6d. Millinery Bonnets, 5s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d; reduced from 12s 6d, 17s 6d, and 25s. The whole of the Paris Models now reduced to one-fifth the original cost. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, 2s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d. Infants' Pelisses, 5s 11d each; regular price, 12s 6d. 4000 pairs Ladies' White and Colored Stays, 1s 6d; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 1s 11d, and trimmed 2s 11d. Ladies' Chemises, 2s 6d; Ladies' Night Dresses, 4s 6d. Ladies' White Skirts, handsomely frilled, 2s 11d. Baby-linen reduced to half-price. The cheapest line of hats, at 1s, ever seen in the colony will be offered at this sale.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

During the past season this department has risen into great favour. The stock is large, and the styles are magnificent—direct copies of the grand toilets so much admired in the great centres of population in Europe, where costume-making has become a work of art, and the genius of the artist becomes exhibited by the elegance and finish of the design. A complete clearance must be effected.

200 Children's Costumes, 2s 11d to 5s 6d; worth 7s 6d to 15s. Ladies' Princess Robes, 7s 11d to 8s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Batiste Costumes, from 10s 6d; reduced from 17s 6d. Ecru Lace Fichus, from 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. Black Lace Fichus, 10s 6d; reduced from 20s. Colored Cashmere Fichus, 6s 11d and 8s 11d; worth 12s 6d and 15s. New handsome Tissue Shawls, 4s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Summer Skirts, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d; not half former price. White Muslin and Pique Costumes, braided, from 13s 6d.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gossamers, all shades, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; reduced from 5s 6d and 5s 6d per yard. Muslin Edgings and Insertions, 2½d, 4½d, and 6½d; reduced from 4¾d, 6¾d, 9½d, and 1s. Large lot damaged Kid Gloves, 1s per pair, all qualities. Lace, Muslin, and Net Ties, in ecru, blue, scarlet, and black; at 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. Ribbons, all shades, 4½d, 6d, and 9d; less than the English cost. Zanilla Umbrellas, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d. These are very superior, and quite equal in appearance and finish to expensive silk ones at 22s 6d. Job line Twilled and Plain Silk, all at 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. French Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; reduced from 3s and 3s 11d per pair. Ladies' and Childrens' Colored and White Lisle Gloves, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Job Line Ladies' Buff Lisle Gloves, 6d per pair, worth 1s 6d. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2d, 2½d, and 3d; former price, 4d, 5d, and 6d. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s. Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 4½d; worth 9d.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Customers can depend upon getting the very best goods imported, of every description, at much less than the ordinary sale prices.

Several trunks of Colonial and English Lasting Boots, 5s 11d. The entire stock of French Lastings will be sold during the sale at 7s 11d. Sixteen trunks Single sole, Fancy-stitched Kid Boots, 6s 6d; worth 10s 6d. 300 pairs Infants' Colored Shoes, 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 600 pairs Infants' Plain Elastic-side Kid Boots, 3's to 5's, 2s 6d. Six trunks Maids' and Girls' Lasting Boots, from 5s 6d and 6s 6d per pair; less than the regular cost price. 500 pairs Men's Kangaroo Oxford Shoes, from 5s 6d per pair.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen's Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d. All first-class goods, warranted well made, and include the best make of tweed. Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, and 17s 6d. These are grand value. They are all well-known makes of tweed, celebrated for wear, and only reduced in consequence of a determination to make a complete clearance. Men's Black Cloth Coats, from 18s 9d. Men's Blue Cloth Coats, from 20s. Men's Tweed Coats, from 14s 6d. Men's Miller's Mole Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d per pair. Men's Printed Mole Trousers, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d. Boys' Tweed Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s; formerly 25s, 30s, and 35s. Boys' Velveteen Suits, at greatly reduced prices. They are cheaper than tweed, look better, and wear double the time. Clearing line Black Cloth Vests, 5s 11d; formerly 10s 6d and 12s 6d. Clearing line Boys' Drill Suits, 4s 11d; formerly 7s 11d and 9s 11d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Heads of families, hotelkeepers, country storekeepers, and others will find this an opportunity which will give them extensive advantages; the selection being very large, and the cost in every case unprecedentedly low.

Grey calico, 1s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen, not the Melbourne wholesale price. 72-inch sheetings, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6¾d; reduced from 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 9d, 1s 10½, and 2s. A splendid lot of Prints, 3½d and 4½d; worth 7½d and 8½d. Good Cotton Tick, 4½d, 5½d, and 6½d per yard; worth 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d. Wet Waves and Long Cloths, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen. Brown Hollands, 6½d, 8½, and 10½d; formerly 9½, 1s, and 1s 3d. Striped Drills, 8½d and 10½d; reduced from 1s and 1s 3d. All-wool Flannels, 10½d and 1s 2½d; reduced from 1s 2½d and 1s 6½d per yard. Table Damask, all linen, 1s 2½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 3d per yard; all reduced to English price. 72-inch Hessians, 5½d per yard; worth 8½d. A famous line for contractors. The Ballarat Flannels will be cleared out at 1s 6½d; ordinary price, 2s.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

They are now prepared for sale, and will be laid out on the centre tables at a third of their regular price, so as to command an absolute clearance.

CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The reduced rates are as follows:—

Tapestry carpets, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, and 3s 9d per yard; reduced from 3s 6d, 4s, and 4s 9d. Brussels Carpets, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, and 6s 6d; reduced from 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 6d. Felt Carpets, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, and 2s 11d; reduced from 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d. Cloth Table-covers, 4s 11d, 6s 11d, and 8s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 12s 6d. 530 pairs Window Curtains, from 3s 11d per pair, formerly 7s 6d, upwards to some of the best goods manufactured, all at correspondingly reduced rates. The stock of Blankets, Quilts, and Rugs now on hand are reduced in price to effect a complete clearance before the 1st day of March.

SHIRT AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The room being required for other goods, the present stock will be sold at prices which must command a perfect clearance.

Boys' and Men's Sommerville Striped Shirts, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d; formerly 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d. Boys' and Men's White Shirts, linen fronts, 3s 6d and 3s 11d; formerly 5s 6d and 6s 6d. 1190 Men's Straw Hats, 1s; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Excellent Tweeds, for boys' wear, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d; worth 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s 6d. A grand clearing line of Ballarat Tweeds, 3s 11d per yard; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 6d. Over 100 pieces to select from.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN
ON
SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1878,
And will be continued until further notice.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ½ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all size
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅓in., 1 in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

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 our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

£2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

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

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

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

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

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

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

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

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

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

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

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

Reasons why the
"WHEELER AND WILSON"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to the "Singer.'

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE,
WATCHMAKER,
Sole Agent for Beaufort.

The Art Union of Victoria.

SIXTH SEASON, 1878.

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS may be had on application to
H. P. HENNINGSEN, Stationer, Beaufort.

COLONIAL LITERATURE.

The "Australian Journal"

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TALES and ESSAY by COLONIAL WRITERS
Select Poetry
The Doctor
Gardening
The Essayist
Men of the day—with illustrations
The Ladies' Page
Scientific Notes and Comments
Chess
Answers to Correspondents &c &c.

Printed on COLONIAL PAPER
with COLONIAL INK
and by COLONIAL LABOR.

SIXTY QUARTO PAGES.

Price Sixpence.

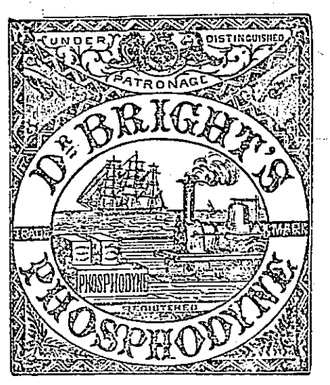
H P Henningsen agent Beaufort.

Oxygen is Life.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

☞ 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.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

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

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SORE LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:—Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

27th February, 1875.

I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness—W. J. parrow.
To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A fair amount of busines was transacted on Wednesday, but prices varied little :—Wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. ; oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. ; Cape barley, 4s. ; peas, 4s. 6d ; potatoes, L6 to L7 10s. ; manger hay, L4 ; sheaves, L2 17s. 6d. to L3 10s. ; oaten straw, 45s. to 50s. ; wheaten, 40s. to 45s. ; flour, L12 10s. ; bran, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. ; pollard, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN, LEONARD and ROWE report the following sales :—Fat Cattle—214 head for Messrs. Allan Jenkins, Warrnambool ; P. Danaher, Colac ; and others, at prices ranging to L15. Fat Sheep—50 merino wethers for Mr. F. Bucknall, Cotswold, at 9s 4d ; 1055 merino wethers for Mr. James Robertson, Mount Mitchell, at 6s. 9d. :—4114 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. John Ware, Yalla-y-poora ; Mr. P. M'Intyre, Mawallok ; Messrs. C. and J. Degraves, Mount Koroit ; Mr. C. T. Sutherland, The Grange ; and others at market rates. Fat Lambs—126 shorn, for Mr. Hutchins, Newlyn, and others, to 6s. 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Threshing in this district is proceeding slowly consequently wheat is not arriving in anything like large quantities; notwithstanding this a decline has taken place in price, and 5s is now the figure quoted. Small parcels of flour of from five to ten tons have realised our quotations, namely, L11 15s. to L12. Oats are in abundance at 3s 9d, and this price is likely to recede. Of the Melbourne markets the "Argus" of yesterday says :—"Breadstuffs are quiet, but sales of flour are making at L12 10s to L12 12s 6d ; at the latter figure a line of twenty tons changed hands. At these quotations, however, business now, appears to be settling down very steadily. Wheat is moving off at 5s 6½d, and at the price a good trade is to be done. Close on 50,000 bushels have been taken for export. Oats are firm, and holders are much less anxious than they were to push sales." In dairy produce prices are advancing, and fresh butter is hardly obtainable. Cheese is more plentiful and of better quality, but still too new. Potatoes have declined 1s, and both Ballarat and Warrnambool are quoted at 9s. The following are the prices now ruling :—Wheat, 5s ; oats, 3s 9d ; pollard, 1s 6d to 1s 8d ; bran, 1s 2d to 1s 4d ; barley, none ; maize, none ; flour, L11 15s to L12 ; potatoes, 9s ; fresh butter, 1s 4d ; potted, 1s 1d ; hams, 1s to 1s 1d ; bacon, 9d to 10d ; cheese, 7½d to 8½d ; eggs, 1s ; hay, sheaves, 60s ; do, trussed, 65s ; straw, 40s ; chaff, 4s 6d ; onions, 10s.—"Advertiser."

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET

MESSRS. MATHERS AND FRANKLIN REPORT.

The market still remains very quiet, and business is limited. Ballarat potatoes have fallen considerably since last quotation, and are selling at about L7 per ton, while those for Warrnambool both fetch L9. Wheat is considerably easier, because of the quantity coming in, and is likely to ease more yet. Good cheese is hard to be got, and a first class article would fetch from 1s to 1s 3d per lb. Wheat, 5s ; oats, 4s to 4s 3d ; pollard, 1s 3d ; bran, 1s 2d ; barley, 4s ; maize, none ; flour, L12 ; potatoes (Warrnambool), 9s ; Ballarat, about L7 ; fresh butter, 1s 3d ; potted butter, 1s ; hams, 1s ; bacon, 10d ; cheese, 8d ; eggs, 1s 3d ; hay, sheaves, L3 10s ; trussed, L4 ; straw, L2 10s ; chaff, 5s.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident occurred at the New Lothair mine, Clunes, on Sunday afternoon. Two little girls, the children of a line repairer named M'Combe, were playing about the mine, and were told by the engine-driver to go away. They, however, only went round the works, and returned unseen to the capstan in motion, The children (says the "Clunes Guardian") appear to have got upon the arms of the capstan, the revolution of which resembles that of a merry-go-round, and, doubtless, formed the attraction for the children. The engine-driver, whose name is Thomas Parslow, during a pause in his occupation heard the children laughing, and going to the engine-room window saw the capstan revolving, the elder child lying on the ground where she had just been thrown off, as the velocity increased, and the younger on the circular platform or flooring surrounding the base of the capstan, the speed of which was, through the weight of the rope in its descent of the shaft, momently being added to. Parslow grasped the situation in an instant, and running out, made frantic efforts to stop the capstan, which at length he succeeded in doing, but not before the little girl, in her struggle to get out, had fallen between the edge of the platform and the stones forming the sides of the hollow in which the capstan is sunk. By the time it was stopped the child had got firmly jammed, her legs being doubled under the boarding, and her back and loins against the stone wall. Parslow having managed to fix the arm of the capstan with the first thing he could lay hand on—a piece of quartering—endeavored to pull the child out, but in vain, and running to a neighboring dwelling, secured the assistance of a miner named Peter Lawson, and then went for a saw, with which Lawson cut away the woodwork beneath which the child's extremities were jammed. Several minutes were thus occupied before the poor little thing could be rescued, and on getting her out, Parslow at once went to the gate-house for her friends, but on their return with him she was dead. The elder child is much bruised and shaken, and suffering from concussion of the brain."

A Sydney telegram says that "Kennedy, notorious bushranger who belonged to Hall's gang, and who was serving a sentence of fifteen years, has been reformed and discharged." Let us hope it will not be the "sticking-up" business again.

Many curious names have been made public through the Press, but an English paper recently recorded the death of a man who bore a name the like of which perhaps has never been heard of. It was Zephnath Paaneah Isaiah Obed Edom Nicodemus Francis Edward Clarke.

Wednesday's "Telegraph" states :—"Some of the departments which have been disorganised are in such confusion already that more than one of the dismissed officers have been solicited to attend and help to set things straight. Two or three of the ablest of the gentleman discharged, having resolved that under no circumstances will they return to the public service of Victoria, have applied for their compensation money. With the logic characteristic of the Ministerial Press, this fact is said to be a proof that the scores of men who are wanting to get back to the service, and do not wish to destroy their chance by accepting what they are entitled to, are not suffering any inconvenience or injury. This is on a par with the statement that the discharge of all the County Court judges and police magistrates would not in the slightest degree interfere with the administration of justice, and yet within a fortnight the administration of justice was so perverted as to compel the re-appointment of three judges and three magistrates. It is certainly very unkind of Ministers to the two or three newspapers that are so willing to tumble, themselves in the popular cause, they are daily permitted to give information which is incorrect. Yesterday the public was assured that no more dismissals would be made this week. Yet, the same day, seven inspectors of public works got their *conge*, as well as subordinates in the Education Department."

The German telegraph department are organising telephonic communication for distances not exceeding fifty miles.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Agnew, A. ; Axtill, W. Mrs.
Boyd, M. Mrs. ; Baird, J. ; Baker, John, jun. ; Baker, M. Mrs. ; Bygraves, James.
Crossley, Mr.
Dimeloror, O. —
Ellis, W. H. ; Etherton, W.
Fitzgerald, M.
Hutton, Thos.
Johnston, A.
Milne, A. Mrs. ; Miller, John ; M'Collins, A. Mrs.
Phillips, C. ; Phillips, M. Mr. ; Pryke, C. ; Roycroft, J.
Stuart, J. E. Mrs.
Topper, Geo.
Vance, L.
Wilson, R. ; Wilson, C. ; Ward, Jas ; Webster, G.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster.
Beaufort, February 2nd, 1878.

Roman Catholic Church.

THE REV. FATHER HOGAN will CELEBRATE MASS at the Beaufort Roman Catholic Church on Sunday, the 10th February, at 11 o'clock.

THE
Ripponshire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

DURING the past few weeks the BERRY company of strolling comedians have visited the principal centres in the colony, and rehearsed their parts to their respective constituents as to the causes of the present political crisis. It is almost needless on our part to tell our readers that during these rehearsals, owing to the inflammatory and intemperate language used by the speakers, scenes have been enacted which are regarded in anything but a favorable light by the law-abiding residents of this colony, and which must recoil on the promoters. The members who have made themselves most conspicuous in this particular line are Messrs. MUNRO and WOODS, the chosen ones of Carlton and Stawell respectively. The language employed by these gentlemen when speaking of the members of the Legislative Council, was of the coarsest description, not what is expected from men of their class. The BERRY party were returned to Parliament with a sufficient majority to carry on the business of the country in a constitutional manner, but they shirked this way of transacting their business, having, it appears, determined to annihilate the Legislative Council before doing anything else. How they are attempting this is well known to all. The Government being tolerably certain that the country was against the payment of members, and without which the majority of their supporters would have to sink into obscurity, had the Payment of Members Bill tacked on the Appropriation Bill, which course the Council refused to countenance. This action brought the "People's Ministry" out in their true colors, by developing a retrenchment scheme which carried ruin into many households, and threw the colony into confusion, simply to allow members to pocket the £300. During the electioneering campaign the payment of members question has not been broached by any of the Ministers. The question that will have to be decided before we get any legislation, is whether or not we will submit to be governed by a Ministry, who will stick at nothing to secure the £300 a-year for their supernumaries.

On Tuesday night a fire occurred at Mr. Matthew Kelly's Eurambeen hotel, by which the building and its contents were totally destroyed. It appears that Mrs. Kelly, while engaged in her household duties at the rear of the building, left the back door open, and it is supposed the wind caused the window-blinds to come in contact with a lighted candle which was standing on the table. However, on her return into the house, Mrs. Kelly was horrified to find that the room was all ablaze. The building was built entirely of wood, and in a very short space of time nothing was left of it but a few smouldering ashes. Fortunately there were a good number of men on the premises, threshing having been commenced on the farm adjoining, and, although nothing was saved out of the burning building, the fire was prevented from spreading to the out-buildings. We are requested to state that Mr. William Brierley did good service in preventing the spread of the flames, and to his praiseworthy efforts, backed up by the able assistance of a number of men engaged in threshing in the vicinity, is due the saving of the barn and other adjoining buildings. The building was insured in the Queen Insurance Company for £130, but outside of this Mr. Kelly estimates his loss at about £200.

The Hon. Francis Longmore is announced to address the electors on the "dead-lock and crisis" on Monday evening next, in the Societies' hall. We have no doubt there will be a crowded meeting to hear the views of "our member," more especially when we consider the present state of political affairs.

The weather still continues excessively hot, and there is no likelihood of a change. On Thursday the thermometer registered as high as 107deg. in the shade. During the night heavy thunderclouds rolled up from the south-west, but, with the exception of a few heavy drops, they passed over without emptying their contents on the parched earth. The grass has nearly all disappeared, and the cattle, in the majority of cases, are mere walking skeletons. Several large bush fires are also raging in the district, notably one on the Mount Cole ranges, and at Waterloo.

A soiree and public meeting in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Beaufort, will be held in the Societies' hall on Wednesday evening, 20th inst. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. W. Henderson and J. Inglis of Ballarat, T. Hastie of Buninyong, and the local clergy.

A meeting of the members of the Beaufort Coursing Club is convened by advertisement in another column for Tuesday next, the 5th inst., at the Golden Age hall. The coursing season is now at hand, hares are plentiful, and we may predict that the coursing meeting of the Beaufort club of '78, should a good programme be submitted, will be the means of affording some excellent sport.

On reference to our special column it will be seen that the Rev. Father Hogan will celebrate mass at the Roman Catholic Church, Beaufort, on Sunday, the 10th February, at 11 o'clock.

The New Victoria Gold-mining Company, Waterloo Flat, obtained 55oz. 5dwt. of gold last week, and for the first five days of this week the yield was 37oz. 8dwt. From the quarterly balance sheet of the above company, which is to hand, we learn that the financial state of the mine is in a very satisfactory condition, the assets exceeding the liabilities by £4183 1s. 1d. The total yield for the quarter was 767oz. 8dwt. 12gr., and three dividends have been paid during the quarter, and the sixth, of 2s., which is now payable, will bring the total amount of dividends paid up to 8s. per share.

Mr. D. Mason sends us the following exciting snake-story, and lays a deal of importance on the sagacity of a cat, but we are of opinion that the animal's instinct had a deal to do with it :—"Whilst myself, wife, and child were sitting on the doorstep of our dwelling, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, I noticed the cat alarmed at something, and rushing about in front of where we were sitting. This going on for some time, and wondering what could be the matter, I obtained a light, and discovered a large tiger snake, over 4ft. in length, under the step, and within 9in. or 10in. of where I had been sitting. Luckily a garden spade was at hand, with which I quickly despatched the reptile. On making a *post-mortem* I found it to contain twenty-eight young ones, which, from all appearances, would have been running about in the course of a few days, as they were 5in. long. Had it escaped, as I have no doubt it would have done but for the cat, what a fine prospect for us, with such a family under the house! Hence a line in favour of poor puss."

There were only two cases on the charge-sheet at the local police court, on Thursday. T. Adams and Jas. Miller were charged with creating a breach of the peace, and were bound over to keep the peace for six months. James Rogers and Patrick Roach were charged with an infringement of the Game Act, but, owing to insufficient evidence, the case was dismissed. Sergeant Woods is to be complimented on the manner in which he conducted the above-mentioned cases, and law-breakers would do well to keep clear of this argus-eyed officer.

The balance-sheet of the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society appears in our advertising columns.

The evening mails for Ballarat, etc., will close at the Beaufort Post Office at 5.5 p.m., in lieu of 4.55 p.m. as heretofore, until further notice.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society wish us to state that they have received the sum of 10s. from Mrs. Frances Ball, of Nerring, for which they return their thanks.

In our advertising columns tenders are invited for works in the various ridings of the Shire of Ripon, and those interested would do well to peruse them.

Mr. Gaunt raised a very important point in the Warden's Courts at Ballarat and Buninyong on Thursday. This was that as Mr. Bartrop and other gentlemen had been merely gazetted as "wardens of the goldfields," and not of the goldfields of any specified district, or even country, they were not wardens under the act, and had no jurisdiction. Mr. Bartrop had to adjourn both courts, that he might have the point settled by the Crown law officials.—"Star."

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ballarat Star" telegraphed the following on Thursday evening—A political meeting was held to-night on the vacant piece of ground opposite the Athenæum Club, at which Sir Bryan Loghlen, and Messrs. Mirams, Munro, D. Gaunson, and other liberals spoke. Resolutions were passed unanimously, approving of the action and pledging the meeting to the support of the Government and Governor. Cheers were given for the Ministry, the Governor, and the "Age," and groans for Messrs. Balfour, Service, and Francis, and the "Argus." Mr. Purves, while the "liberal" meeting was in progress, attempted to address the crowd from the window of the Athenæum Club, but was hooted down, and after an hour's perseverance had to retire, what he said being quite inaudible. A number of free fights took place, several windows being smashed, and other damage done."

Mr. Graham Berry, the heaven-born Premier of this much-blessed colony, passed through Kyneton by the up-train to Melbourne on Saturday night last. No sooner had the revolutionary Minister landed on the platform than (says the "Kyneton Guardian,") groaning and hooting commenced, many of those in the train, as well as those on the platform, showing their dislike in this expressive manner. The hooting was continued during Mr. Berry's stay, and among the faithless only one faithful voice was found to give a cheer. The signs of disapprobation grew apace, until the stationmaster rang the bell ; the Premier took his seat, and doubtless was glad to escape from the distasteful though honest voices of the people of Kyneton. Rumour will have it that we may expect a batch of Kyneton dismissals next "Gazette," but this can't be true, as there are not half a dozen officials left to "sack."

A girl named Anna Batwell cut her wrist, says the "Geelong Advertiser," in a peculiar manner. A companion, older than herself struck her, and Batwell retaliated by hitting out at her assailant. The latter had a tumbler in her hand, which she held up to ward off the blow. Batwell's hand came into contact with it, and the result was that the glass broke, and a wound was inflicted on her wrist.

An Attempt to Rob the Sick of a means of cure is nothing less than a crime. Many such attempts have been made by clothing inflammatory nostrums with immitations of the labels, style of bottle, etc., of the most genial tonic and active remedy for derangement of the stomach, liver, bowels, and breathing organs ever prescribed by the faculty and used by the public. But neither trickery nor competition has been able to affect the reputation of the medicine referred to—Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST.
(Before Messrs. G. Beggs and W. A. Jennings J's.P.)

James Rogers and Patrick Roach were charged with committing a breach of the Game Act, by killing a hare on the 13th inst. The defendants pleaded not guilty. Percy Jackson deposed—Remember the 13th inst. Was out riding on that day near Trawalla. Saw two men there with dogs. Will not swear that the defendants were the men. Did not tell anyone that defendant was one of them. Saw the dogs coursing some animal. Could not say whether it was a rabbit or a hare. Did not tell any one that he saw the kill, and that he knew the parties. Constable Love stated that on information supplied by Jackson, he went to Trawalla on the Sunday following. Saw Rogers, who said the children started a hare, and the dogs killed it. H. A. Glyde stated that he saw the kill about a quarter of a mile from where he was, but could not identify the parties. The Bench were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, and dismissed the case.

James Miller and Thomas Adams were charged with committing a breach of the peace. Donald Murchison, before being sworn, asked for his expenses, but, as he had not travelled a sufficient distance in order to attend the court to entitle him to such fees, his claim was disallowed. He then deposed : Reside near the Southern Cross. Knew defendant. Remembered the 14th January. Was at his own place, in bed. Saw defendants on the 16th, about 7 o'clock, about 84 yards from his place. Saw them coming up with others. Thought they were going to race. Heard some one say there was to be a fight. A Mrs. Smith said, "Go for the police, or they will kill one another." I sent for the police. Saw them fight about forty minutes. Saw Mr. Ingram about fifty yards away. Saw Jemmy Miller afterwards with blood on his face. Could not say whether or not they were drunk. Edward Ingram deposed : Remembered the 16th January. Was at the Southern Cross. Saw the fight from a distance. They fought about half an hour. There may have been eighteen people present. Both men were sober. The Bench ordered both defendants to be bound over to keep the peace for six months in their own recognizances of £10 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BATHING IN THE BEAUFORT RESERVOIR.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—There is a class of people who have a happy knack of interfering with and dabbling in things which don't concern them, and there are also public officers who go outside the bounds of their office to interfere in matters with which they are not connected at all, and who go about, giving advice (?) where it could be very well done without, making mountains out of mole-hills, and finding fault with everybody and everything. Now, Sir, perhaps, you'll wonder what all this has to do with bathing in the Beaufort Reservoir. The placards posted for the information of bathers set forth that "bathing in the Beaufort Reservoir is restricted to the eastern side only, midway between the dwellings of Messrs. Kilbeg and Holden." One day during the past week a number of youths were bathing in the usual place, as near *midway* between the above-named dwellings as could be arrived at without measuring the distance, when they were attacked in a very pompous and ill-mannered way by one of our shire officials, who swelled himself out, and in a few measured and ill-chosen words accused them of intringing on the edict set forth in the placards. I am not aware that this over-officious individual has been appointed inspector-in-chief of the above-named pond, but if he has, of course you can put it down to my ignorance. If bathers are to be restricted to a few feet of water, they might as well be stopped altogether. Let me, in conclusion, remind this busybody that there is such a thing as going too far, and that he may burn his fingers should he continue to presume on his office.

I remain, yours, etc.,
BATHER.

Beaufort, 30th January, 1878.

WATER TAPS.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—I wish to call the attention of the shire councillors to what I consider nothing short of an injustice. The man deputed to have an eye on those persons who allow their water-taps to run continually seems to have his pets, as he comes down very heavily on a few, whilst their next door neighbours are passed over. Some of these "pets," too, have three and four taps running at once, while their poor unfortunate neighbour, with one tap, is pounced upon if he allows the water to run sufficiently long to fill a small barrel. Hoping, Sir, some more equitable system will be arrived at without delay,

I remain, Yours, etc.,
FAIR PLAY.

Beaufort, 31st January, 1878.

CLOSED ROADS.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—The letter in your last issue on the above subject created a good deal of discussion in this place, the opinion prevailing that the shire council should be requested by the ratepayers to open every road in the district. Perhaps a question to Mr. Longmore on Monday night would expedite matters. I hear on good authority that if the roads were opened, some auriferous ground would be tested, and there is no doubt but that gold would be found in payable quantities, which would be invaluable to this district at the present time.

Yours, etc.,
A WORKING MINER.

Sailor's Gully, Jan. 30th, 1878.

No wonder that egotists find the world so ugly. They only see themselves in it.

"What's honor?" asks Flagstaff. That's easy. Any woman who sits behind another woman in church can tell what's on her in two minutes.—"New York Commercial Advocate."

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday, 31st January.

The West Melbourne election is now in full swing, and the importance of the result is admitted on both sides. The absorbing interest felt in the contest may perhaps be somewhat understood when it is stated that at Sir Bryan O'Loghlens first meeting several thousand attentive listeners were present. The meeting was advertised to be held in the Victoria Rolling Mills, in Dudley-street ; but it was soon found that there was not nearly sufficient room, and it was ultimately resolved that the candidate should deliver his address in the open air. The number present I have heard variously estimated up to five thousand. The treatment accorded to the pet of "the people" was a strong contrast to that shown to Mr. Francis. The utmost respect and enthusiasm were displayed for the candidate, and every opportunity was seized upon to cheer and applaud him ; Mr. W. Gaunson instructing the mob when the cheers were to come in by an energetic, nay, almost frantic, wave of his hat ; which, by the way, was a most brilliantly brushed article ; in fact, the young man was altogether got up totally regardless of expense, and in a manner that doubtless, in his own estimation, deeply impressed "the people" who were looking on. In the present instance I am not quite certain that the jackall did not regard himself as a greater animal than the lion of the occasion. The result of this election is not by any means certain, and the general opinion seems to be that it will be a close contest.

The deadlock is acting most disastrously on the value of property, and it is almost impossible to effect sales in the public auction rooms of the city. Only a few days since a valuable piece of land was offered for sale ; but not a bid could be obtained for it. "Where is the land?" enquired an onlooker, "is it in Victoria?" "Yes," replied an interested party who happened to be present, "*unfortunately* it is." The following on the same subject is from Thursday's "Argus" :—

Messrs. Commell, Tuckett and Co. yesterday submitted for sale by auction some valuable city, suburban, and country freehold properties. There was a fair attendance of property-holders and capitalists, but it is a significant fact that of properties that would have sold readily a couple of months ago not a single lot changed hands. In every case the offers made were greatly below the reserve price. To show that extreme rates were not expected it may be mentioned that in the case of the late Mr. John Mackenzie the offers made were 25 per cent. below the probate value.

Precisely the same state of stagnation exists in reference to mortgages and other similar business transactions. This is a bad state of things, and the longer our political difficulties last the worse this sort of things will become.

A few days since the Town hall was obtained from the Mayor to hold a meeting to consider the present aspect of political affairs ; but the style of advertising the meeting was such that the Mayor, very much to the satisfaction of the lovers of law and order, withdrew his permission, and so the whole affair fell to the ground. The advertisement calling the meeting requested "the people"—meaning, of course, Boo-hoo and Co.—to "roll up" and do their duty ; and there is no doubt that Boo-hoo and Co. felt horribly bamboozled and disgusted when, by the withdrawal of the Mayor's permission to use the hall, the whole little game was burst up.

The Improvements of the city are, however, not by any means at a standstill. At the last meeting of the City Council £2500 was voted for tree planting. This, I am given to understand, is only a commencement; other votes are to follow in due course ; and it only remains to express regret that the work was not systematically inaugurated twenty years ago ; the streets of Melbourne by this time would have presented a much more beautiful appearance than they do at present.

Old theatregoers last Saturday evening had an opportunity of welcoming back an old favorite. On the evening in question Mr. Ireland once more made his bow to a Melbourne audience after an absence of four years in England. Mr. Ireland's reception was of the warmest, and the general opinion seemed to be that his visit to England had a marked and improving effect on him. The piece played was "The man with the iron mask," Mr. Ireland appearing in the title *role*.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY.

Mr. Balfour presented a petition from the borough of Hawthorn, in favor of tolls. The petition was read and received.

Mr. Balfour moved, in the absence of Sir C. Sladen, that, contingent upon Sir C. Sladen's motion being carried, his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward the following message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—"Legislative Council prays nothing be done with the memorandum from Chief Secretary to his Excellency the Governor on subject of legal payments, forwarded last month *via* California, until opportunitd of comment afforded them. Copies asked for by Council, but refused by Governor."

In the absence of Sir Charles Sladen, the motion standing in his name, with respect to transmission of the foregoing motion, was postponed.

Mr. Jenner moved that the House do adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.—"Star"

The following telegram from the Northern Territory appeared in the "Argus" :—"A party of police and volunteers have returned from the search after Ellis' murderers. They surrounded the natives, who refused to surrender, and offered strenuous resistance. Seventeen natives were shot, and one volunteer wounded, not dangerously. One notorious character, is supposed to have, murdered James May some time since. A large number of natives are hovering about the roads, evidently intent on mischief. There is a strong feeling as to the necessity of giving them a severe lesson. A white man was severly bitten by a native in both arms."

A young lady, in conversation with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" asked the gentleman. "Well, yes, part of the time," responded the lady.

Five vessels are stated to have sailed for Australia and New Zealand ports during the last two months with quantities of gunpowder, varying from 10 to 100 tons, on board.

The Russo-Turkish War.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 25th January.

The government have given notice of their intention to ask Parliament for a supplementary vote for war contingencies. Two of the morning papers announce that Lords Derby and Carnarvon have placed their resignations in Earl Beaconsfield's hands. The report is believed to be true.

It is said that terms of peace have been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The National Liberal Federation in England has invited all associated bodies to bestir themselves for the preservation of peace.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON. DEC. 21.

The anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, 14th December, was commemorated by a visit of the members of the Royal family to the mausoleum at Frogmore.

The Northampton, one of the most powerful war ships afloat, had a most successful trial at Plymouth on the 18th.

Since the commencement of the week great activity has prevailed in the dockyards, etc. Orders were received on Wednesday to forward as rapidly as possible the refitting and repair of vessels in hand, and several under construction were directed to be completed forthwith. Instructions have been given that the four 40-ton guns for the Inflexible should be at once chambered, without waiting for further rifling experiments. The manufacture of 16-pounder field-guns, suspended lately, is resumed. The Himalaya sailed for the Mediterranean on Tuesday with new crews for the Raleigh and Devastation, and supernumeraries for other vessels of the fleet.

At the distribution of prizes to several volunteer corps at St. Jame's Hall, on Wednesday, it was stated that there were now enrolled in the force 241,712 men, of whom 42,305 are artillery, and that at least half a million more men in England have passed through the ranks.

Speaking at Edinburgh on the 20th, the Secretary for War thought great danger to peace arose from the large reserves, numbering many millions of men, collected on the Continent. He hoped a time had come, through the fall of Plevna, when a pause might be made in the war, and a satisfactory arrangement effected, but no such arrangement could be effected without England being a party to it.

At Oldham, on the 12th, the Solicitor-General said we were in the midst of a momentous crisis, and in discussing who was responsible for the war, it must be remembered what advice had been given to the combatants by irresponsible persons. Those who said English influence had failed to prevent the quarrel should recollect what action had been taken by one who took a leading part in politics, and was much looked up to abroad.

A proposal has been made for enlarging the canal between Sheffield and Hull, so as to render it available for sea-going vessels.

Mr. Macalister, the Queensland agent-genera, read a paper at the Colonial Institute on the 11th inst., the subject being "Queensland and Chinese immigration." Mr. Childers, Sir Francis Murphy, Mr. J. D. Wood, and several others took part in the discussion, which was generally favorable to the Chinese.

The importation of American food continues. One vessel from San Fransisco landed 1,350 tons of salmon at Liverpool.

The City of Berlin, which brought the Australian outer mails *via* San Fransisco, was 23 days crossing the Atlantic, having broke her propeller. She was met and taken in tow by the City of New York. Twenty guineas premium was paid on her.

The mason's strike continues, both masters and men declining to give way. Foreign masons still arrive. Several fights have occurred between the English and foreign workmen. The latter are represented to be fully equal in ability to the English masons, and they work much longer hours. Foreigners are employed upon many other buildings than the law courts.

Eight thousand Northumberland miners were locked out on the 18th inst., refusing to accept 12½ per cent. reduction.

The new fortifications in Germany are being rapidly completed.

The commercial treaty between England and Austria is to be prolonged.

The Sultan received on the 18th the Russian officers captured at Elena, and welcomed them cordially, and gave each two months pay. Private soldiers also received a liberal donation.

One hundred and four cannons have been found buried at Plevna.

Since the fall of Plevna the Turks have abandoned all the positions they previously held.

Prince Milan left for Alexantoz on the 16th.

The conduct of Servia is condemned throughout Europe, and Turkey blames England for having advised her to treat Servia so leniently last year, when completely conquered. At Kragujivatz just before war was declared an insurrection broke out, but it was suppressed.

A suspension of hostilities took place at Antivari on the 18th, and the besieged purchased provisions from the Montenegrins.

In an engagement on the Lom on the 13th, the Czarewitch was so much exposed to the Turkish fire that a ball grazed his head.

Queen Isabella and the wife of Don Carlos having exchanged visits in Paris, and there is a prospect of the 40 years' Carlist feud being healed.

The news of the fall of Plevna was received with the greatest rejoicing in Russia, Roumania, and Servia. The Russian loss officially stated were 10 officers and 132 men killed, 45 officers and 1,207 men wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and there were captured 10 pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 77 field-guns. The siege of Plevna from first to last has cost the Russians 70,000 men. The Emperor conferred orders of the highest class on the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Roumania, and General Todleben. Many other officers have been decorated.

The Czar, in leaving the army is said to have promised to return at the end of January.—"Argus" telegram.

WAR RIOT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A tremendous fight occurred at Trafalgar square on the 29th, between two meetings, one in favor of and the other opposed to the Turks, of which the following are the particulars:—Each of the crowds possessed all the elements of a mob, and the display of three Turkish flags in the first assemblage precipitated an attack by the second. More than 6000 people were present. The confusion was so great at the Turkish meeting that the speakers could not be heard. The Russian flag suddenly appeared in the crowd, and a free fight, lasting one hour and five minutes, ensued, led by a sooty-faced man, who howled like a Bashi-Bazouk. The Anglo Turks charged *en masse* upon the Russian party, the standard-bearer was taken and soundly thrashed, and the Muscovite flag destroyed. The forces of the horny-handed friends of the Czar soon rallied, and they carried by assault the position held by the Turkish color-bearers, behind one of Sir Edward Landseer's lions. The reserves pressed so closely upon the assaulting party that a retreat was impossible. It was a serious business, however, for the men in front. The victors glared for a few moments at the seething crowd before them, apparently anxious to know if there were any of the obnoxious flags near at hand. The wounded were not butchered, they were only jumped upon playfully, and kicked about the face and head. The assemblage soon became so overwhelmingly Turkish that the Russophiles were compelled to withdraw. As the minority slowly disengaged itself from the majority, renewed cheers burst forth from the triumphant Turkish party, and the cheering became tumultous, and thousands joined in the cries hurrying to the scene out of St. Martin's lane, the Strand, Cockspur-street, and Whitehall. Red flags, a foot square, were hoisted upon sticks, or held aloft upon canes. New flags were purchased from some unknown locality, and the British and Turkish ensigns floated over the meeting upon tall staves side by side. It was a strange spectacle, and recalled the stormy scenes immediately preceding and during the Crimean war. The police interfered three hours after the meeting had been first organised, and two arrests were made. Nobody of any prominence was present, and the meeting had no political significance.—"Argus" telegram.

THE MURDER OF SELBY AND BENNETT.

(FROM THE PLEASANT CREEK NEWS, 29th JANUARY).

There must be many residents of Stawell, settled here during the last 10 years, who are unacquainted with the particulars of one of the darkest undiscovered crimes that was ever committed in the colony of Victoria. There are many who were in the district at the time of the occurrence who, perhaps, but dimly remember the horror created when the foul murder was made known. It was long before selection on the land was possible on anything like the scale which it assumed after the passing of "The Amending Land Act 1865," more familiarly known as "Grant's Act." Settlements in the shape of stations, villages, and stray public-houses were few and far between; this state of things offering a heavy premium to the highwaymen and the lawless of every degree. The extract referred to, and taken from the "Argus," does not represent correctly the locale of the tragedy referred to "the Carr's Plains Murder" was perpetrated at about 35 miles from Pleasant Creek; distance almost equal to that between Melbourne and Geelong, or between Geelong and Ballarat. But let that pass. It is perhaps excusable to give a short account of the dreadful affair, so far as circumstances have enabled anything like an accurate information to be known. Speaking from memory, then, the following are the facts, as elicited by many magisterial inquiries on the subject conducted at the Stawell West Police Court.

Selby and Bennet were hawkers of jewellery from station to station and from bush township to bush township, in the Wimmera district.

They were well known and respected by several persons at Stawell, with whom they had dealt. In November, 1863, they started on a customary tour up-country with their jewellery wares, and after a few days' absence from Stawell were not heard of again alive. Certain rumours about their prolonged absence caused anxiety in the minds of some friends in the locality, and this, added to the fact that a considerable amount of jewellery and trinkets—of the kind in which they were known to deal—being found scattered along the ground for a considerable distance in the neighborhood of the Carr's Plains station caused a close search to be made. No one was more diligent in this effort than Mr. W. Dennis, who was then the resident owner of the station named, and for his energetic and disinterested efforts he merits to this day the warmest thanks of the community. He was ably assisted by his station hands, and also by many business men at Stawell, who gave assistance in their power. After a search extending over some days the bodies of the two missing men were found bound to trees, with traces of such wounds upon them as indicated plainly that after robbery, or attempted robbery, their sculls had been beaten in by some blunt instrument—probably a tomahawk. The remains were slightly covered up with the branches of the trees, and this possibly prevented their discovery for some time. The police were severly criticised at the failure in the discovery of the murderers, as it was thought they took matters much too easily, and satisfied themselves with indolent theories rather than in such active search as the force would be compelled to exercise in these days. Two notable instances of this characteristic could be given. It was rumored that two horses were stolen from the neighborhood about the same time, and because shortly afterwards two horsemen swam the Murray at an unfrequented point, and one was drowned in crossing, and the other shot himself shortly afterwards, the conclusion was comfortably arrived at that these men were the murderers, and the pursuit was consequently relaxed to a very great extent. Then, again, a young man, who it is believed is still in this district, declared to many credible persons that he met with the murdered men a few days previous to their being missed, and that two others were on horseback, and that he heard a serious altercation between the two parties of men. It has been surmised several times that the murderers were interrupted in their intent at robbery only by a stray passer by, who heard a "coey"—and to save themselves from detection slaughtered their victims summarily. This explantation is partly borne out by the fact of the property being subsequently discovered scattered along the ground, but the covering up of the bodies contradicts the assumption, unless the murderers had an accomplice in the neighborhood. However, by whoever the horrible business was perpetrated, there seems but little hope of its being unravelled now. There have been many arrests made in different parts of the colony, and tedious inquiries at the locale police court, but all without avail, and it will not surprise most people—notwithstanding the recent event- if the terrible affair should ever remain one of the lost secrets of history.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

A boat accident occured on the Upper Yarra on Saturday night, (says the "Argus") by which two sisters, the elder of whom was about twenty years of age, lost their lives. It appears that a pleasure party, consisting of three young ladies, named Margaret, Jessie, and Jane M'Williams, accompanied by two young men named W. G. Coleman and W. Elder started from the sheds at Prince's Bridge in one of Mr. J. Edward's boats for a row up the river. The young men rowed the boat as far as Gardiner's Ferry, Punt road, where the party landed and remained for some time, partaking of refreshment. A fresh start was then made, Coleman and Elder still rowing. When near Church street bridge, Miss Jessie M'Williams expressed a wish to take an oar for a while. She rose from her seat, and while in the act of crossing the other side of the boat for the purpose of rowing, she overbalanced the boat, which turned completely over. Coleman, Elder, and Miss Jane M'Williams succeeded in catching hold of the boat, but the sisters Margaret and Jessie were thrown out of reach, and after a few ineffectual struggles to reach the boat they sank, and were seen no more. The boat was floating slowly down the stream, with the three survivors clinging to it, and but little hope of getting on shore, when a young man named James Griffin, of John street, Prahran, who was walking on the river with two companions, hearing the cries for assistance, stripped off his clothes, and plunging into the river succeeded in pushing the boat to the bank, and thus saved the lives of the three persons who were clinging in an exhausted state to the overturned boat.

The "Star" correspondent sends the following in connection with the above sad catastrophe:—"The funeral of the two young ladies, the Misses M'Williams, who were accidentally drowned on Saturday night, took place this afternoon from their late residence in North Carlton. A tremendous crowd of sympathisers in the untimely fate of two such promising young women were in attendance near their late home, and accompanied the hearse over the intervening ground to the cemetery. No such concourse of people have been seen at that place since poor Hattie Sheppard was buried. The eldest young lady was to have been married shortly, and her bridal dress was in process of being made. At the inquest which was held on the bodies yesterday, it was proved that the upsetting of the boat was purely accidental, and was the result of the youngest Miss M'Williams stumbling over a seat, and the weight of all those in the boat being thus suddenly taken to one side, which caused the capsize, Mr. Coleman nearly lost his life by the two sisters who were drowned seizing him in their death struggles and pulling him under water twice."

THE SULTAN'S SPEECH.

In his speech from the throne on the 13th December the Sultan declared that Russia began the war; that Turkey, compelled to defend herself against aggression, had offered the utmost resistance. The Ottoman had displayed the most patriotic spirit, as evinced by the self-denial of all classes, and their courage. The Turkish soldiers had excited the admiration of the world. His Majesty, with special approbation for the national civic guards, said his non-Mussulman subjects had shown a conscientious desire to share in the defence of the country. The constitution granted to non-Mussulman subjects perfect equality in the eye of the law; therefore, as they had acquired corresponding duties at home, it was only natural that they should share in the military service, and the Government had decided to enlist non-Mussulman subjects in the ranks of the army. The only safeguard for the empire was to completely carry out the constitution. The Sultan's dearest wishes were to see all classes of his subjects enjoy the blessings of complete equality, and the country profit by the acceptance of modern ideas, financial reforms, the fulfilment of national engagements, the adjustment of taxation in accordance with the rule of sound political economy, the collection of revenue on an equitable system, the revision of the judicial system, reform to facilitate tenure and sale of landed property, the bestowal of municipal privileges as the basis of an administrative system, and finally, by a reorganisation of the gendarmerie. Unfortunately, the calamities of war had retarded the accomplishment of these reforms. Nevertheless, the Sultan hoped for the future progress of reform. Various measures had been prepared by the Council of State, and would be submitted for consideration in Parliament, concerning civil procedure, the general elections, ministerial functions, the high court of justice, the public press, taxation, and the state of seige. He concluded:—"Gentlemen and Deputies,—Truth can be elicited on questions of political and civil rights only by perfect liberty of discussion. That liberty having been conferred by the constitution, you require from me no further instructions. Our relations with friendly powers are of the most cordial kinds. May the Most High bless our common efforts."

A startling adventure (says the "Telegraph") occurred during the excursion of the steamer Williams down the bay on Monday. A little boy of seven years old was missing, and no news being heard of him, his parents got out at Dromana for the purpose of seeking him. The Williams promised to send news to Dromana if anything was heard of the boy at Schnapper Point. When under Mount Martha it was noticed on board the Williams that a small vessel was waving a flag furiously, as in distress, and, when spoken, reported a boy on the rock. The Williams boats were immediately sent to take the boy off, who, if he went ashore at Dromana, must have walked seven miles. It is really wonderful how he got into the position he did, and no doubt he would have been lost had he not been seen. The Williams, after a detention of half an hour, rescued the boy and proceeded on her passage.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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.—[Advt.]

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

SYDNEY, 31st January.

A terrible railway accident occurred at midnight last night, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, the result being the complete wreck and destruction of two large goods trains with valuable freight, the loss of three lives, and the injury of several other people, of whom some others are likely to die. From the particulars to hand it appears that an outward bound train from Sydney, drawn by a powerful mountain engine, had been driven along Penrith Plain at top speed, in order by the impetus to gain something in climbing the incline. Just at the moment of turning a curve leading to the incline up the mountain, an inward bound train came down with fearful velocity, the brakes having just been taken off as the train neared the bottom of the mountain. They were both on the same line, and each travelling at a tremendous pace, so that it was impossible for the engine-drivers to even shut off steam or take any steps with a view to averting a collision before a fearful crash occurred as the two trains met full butt, and the next moment the engines and trucks were all mixedup in one ghastly chaotic mass. The crash was so great that the noise it created resounded far and wide, being heard a long way off. The inward train was loaded with coal kerosene, and shale and immediately caught fire and commenced to burn fiercely, destroying nearly all the trucks. The outward train had a valuable cargo of general merchandise, and that very soon commenced to burn also, and a scene of the most harrowing description was soon to be witnessed. The noise of the collision gave the alarm, and there was soon assistance on the spot. It was then found that all the drivers and stokers were more or less seriously injured, and that the guards also had been hurt. They were mixed up in the *debris* in a fearful manner, and on being cleared away it was found that two were literally cut to pieces, and were beyond the reach of human aid, while some others were so much mutilated that all hope of their recovery was at an end. One of them, in fact, died immediately after being taken out from the mass of wreckage, but before expiring was able to say that he thought that the light of the other train was the light of the Penrith station. The force of the shock, he said, was so tremendous that it appeared to him as if his heart was literally torn away and thrown up into his mouth. One of the fireman was crushed and smashed into a shapeless mass, not bearing the remotest resemblance to the remains of a human being. Others who were rescued from the burning mass were in a most precarious condition, and one will most certainly die. The name of those who are killed are Brady, Egan, Wiggins; and engine-driver Larkins is the man who is so severely injured as to place his recovery beyond all hope. All these men were married, and leave families. Two other men are less severely injured, but are in a critical condition. The property destroyed was of great value. The engines alone were two of the best in the possession of government, valued at £9000, and they are completely destroyed, the force with which they collided being so great that they were fairly telescoped, and the trucks then came tumbling over them. In fact, it is matter for wonder that everyone on the train was not at once smashed to pieces. There is great excitement over the accident, and the railway management is indignantly denounced. It is expected that this accident will lead to some sweeping reforms being demanded, and promptly carried out. A searching enquiry is now proceeded at Penrith, but up to the present moment all that can be said is that the people at the Wascoe station had no right to permit the inward bound train to pass there until the arrival of the outward train, as by so doing a collision was rendered almost inevitable. Both engine-drivers were experienced men, and it does not seem that they were in any way to blame. The occurrence has created a profound sensation, and the inauguration of a new railway management is regarded as imperative.—"Herald" telegram.

Our "Courier" Smythesdale correspondent writes:—"Water is now as scarce all over the district as it was at the end of summer, and people are anxiously enquiring as to what will be done if the drought continues for another two or three months. The dams constructed by the Grenvilleshire Council at Haddon, Linton, Happy Valley, and Piggoreet were not filled, although they were constructed as quickly as possible, to take advantage of the late winter rains (which never came)—and are, for this season, useless. There is a little water in the Happy Valley Reservoir, but, as the bottom of the dam was covered with a layer of quartz tailings from an adjoining claim, the water has become too much mineralised for use; and, by this oversight, the residents have lost what would now have been a very acceptable supply, and have to fetch the water for drinking purposes from the springs near Flagstaff Hill or the reservoir at Newtown—a distance of six or seven miles."

The excursion train to Ballarat on Monday night proved (says the "Geelong Advertiser") particularly remunerative to the Railway Department. After deducting the charge for a special train, the department will realise a net profit of about £25.

Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and rigorous; and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which had assailed persons previously healthy and in the prime of life.

IMPOUNDING.

BEAUFORT.—Impounded at Beaufort.—One light bay cob horse, dark mane and tail, branded JS near shoulder. If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold on the 2nd February, 1878.—W. G. Stevens, pound-keeper.

[A CARD.]

W. EDWARD NICHOLS,
AUCTIONEER,
Havelock-street, Beaufort, and Queen-street, Ararat.

Beaufort Benevolent Society.

BALANCE SHEET for the half-year ending 31st December, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1876.			
To Cash balance in bank	£33	6	4
Subscriptions	31	14	6
Donations..	17	15	0
	£82	15	10

EXPENDITURE.

By Sustenance	£58	19	8
Clothing	4	11	10
Printing	1	0	0
Medicines	3	7	0
Dec. 31—Balance	14	17	4
	£82	15	10

For the Year ending 31st December, 1877.
Jan. 1st, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

To Cash balance in bank	£14	17	4
Subscriptions	86	8	0
Donations	30	16	6
Grant-in-aid from Government ...	30	0	0
	£162	1	10

EXPENDITURE.

By Sustenance	£119	7	4
Clothing	15	13	9
Medicines...	7	4	0
Repairs to chimney and house ...	3	17	0
Dec. 31st—Balance in bank	15	19	9
	£162	1	10

Audited and found correct,
W. R. ADAM, Auditor.
E. STEWART, Secretary.

Presbyterian Church, Beaufort.

A SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING
In connection with the above Church
Will be held on
WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1877,
In the
SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. W. HENDERSON, J. INGLIS, and T. HASTIE (Buninyong), and the Local Clergymen.

Tickets to admit to soiree and public meeting, 2s.; children, half-price; to public meeting, 1s.

Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock. No collection.

Hon. FRANCIS LONGMORE

Will address the
ELECTORS
On the
DEADLOCK and CRISIS,
In the
SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT,
On
MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1878,
At Eight o'clock p.m.

Found,

A CHEQUE, drawn in favour of Mr. Long. Apply at the office of this journal.

Wanted,

A MAN, to make himself generally useful. One accustomed to a slaughter-yard preferred.
S. CHAPMAN, Beaufort.

Beaufort, Etc., United Common.

NOTICE is hereby given that all ARREARS of Commonage Fees must be PAID forthwith, or legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery without further notice.

By order.
J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.
January 30th, 1878.

Shire of Ripon.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent deposit, will be received at the Shire office until 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 7th February, 1878, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 266.—Filling in earthwork and making watercourse in Havelock street, Beaufort, opposite the Golden Age Hotel; also, making a wooden culvert opposite the George Hotel.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 203.—Forming and gravelling 25 chains on the Carngham and Beaufort road at Lilliric, and building one stone and timber culvert.

Contract No. 204.—Forming 61 chains 50 links, and forming and metalling 10 chains of the Skipton and Stockyard Hill road, by Mount Mon Mot

WEST RIDING

Contract No. 136.—Forming and metalling 25 chains 40 links of the Streatham and Mount Emu road, at Black's Creek.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON,
Shire Engineer.

Ripon Shire Offices,
Beaufort, January 26th, 1877

Beaufort Coursing Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Beaufort Coursing Club will be held at the Golden Age on TUESDAY, 5th February, at 8 p.m.
W. R. ADAM, Hon. Sec.

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

To Meet the Times.

J. P. GILLOCH

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

STABLING FREE.

Beaufort Dispensary.

H. A. GLYDE,

(Successor to G. Wilson),
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
NEIL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

AGENT for Rosetter's, Baker's, Wilson's, Barry's, Ayer's, Chastiller's, and the Mexican Hair Restorers; Pitt's Poisoned Wheat for destroying Sparrows &c., Toothache Pencils; Corn and Wart Solvent; Dyes, all colors; Charcoal Biscuits; Podophylin Lozenges &c.; Best English Lime Juice; Citrate Magnesia; Freshly prepared Seidlitz Powders; Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood; Moulton's Pain Paint; Fly Papers; Perfumery; Turkey and Bath Sponges &c.

Horse, Cattle, and Dog Medicines.
Lay's Distemper Powders.
Carbolic Acid Soap for washing dogs.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes dispensed in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

H. A. GLYDE,

Chemist and Druggist,
(By Examination, London)
BEAUFORT.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & Co.,
GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
IRONMONGERY AND EATHENWARE

BUYERS OF GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

A Large Stock of
GROCERY.

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 orf building and mining purposes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. H. STUART,
PLUMBER, GALVANISED IRON AND ZINC WORKER,

IN returning thanks to the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for the patronage hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them that he has removed his place of business in Havelock-street, to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Bube, furniture dealer, in Leichardt-street, where he trusts to merit the support formerly bestowed on him.

Every description of work executed on the shortest notice.

HARRIS & TROY,
PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT
Agents for
Broadbent Bros. and Co.,
Wm. M'Culloch and Co.,
Permewan, Wright and Co.
FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

DR. PINNOCK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district, that he has Succeeded to the PRACTICE of DR. LOCK.

Qualifications:—Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, Honourman in Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Formerly Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glagow; and House Surgeon to the Glasgow Maternity Hospital.

Present Address—
GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

CONSULTATION ROOMS,
LAWRENCE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Hours—From 10 to 12 a.m. and 7.30 to 9 p.m.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

E. THOMAS
SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has Purchased the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. David Evans, and
Commenced Business
in the premises lately occupied by him, next to the Bank of Victoria, where he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERY
of the best description kept in stock

HARNESS
For single or pair-horse, neat, strong, and Buggy, Gig, Carriage, Spring Cart, Dray, and Waggonette supplied at the lowest remunerative prices.

COLLARS
Made to order to suit any horse faced with Curled hair at 20s.

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS,
and every requisite in the trade kept in stock.

All articles made on the premises by experienced workmen.

ORDERS & REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Carriages & other Vehicles.

AT 181 KING-STREET.
CARRIAGE-BUILDERS
By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Also to
His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.
STEVENSON & ELLIOT
Invite inspection of
THE LARGEST STOCK
of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGGONS
IN THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTURY & SHOWROOMS,
177, 179, and 181 King-street,
MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

EDWARD INGRAM

IN intimating to the public of the Beaufort district that he has taken the above Hotel, so well and favorably known while in the possession of Mr. JAMES NETTLETON, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage accorded to his predecessor, and which it will be his endeavor by civility and attention to business to merit.

Best Wines and Spirits only kept in stock.

Meals at all reasonable hours. First-class Accommodation. Free Stabling.

Vehicles and Horses on Hire.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

THE AVOCA
CORDIAL MANUFACTORY
AND LIQUEUR EMPORIUM,
(ESTABLISHED 1857.)
J. B. SMITH & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

J. B. SMITH, in returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the large amount of support accorded him during the last twenty-five years, respectfully begs to inform them that he has taken his son into partnership in the above business, and that they are now prepared to supply the very best Cordials of every description, and trust, by strict attention to business, and vending a really first-class article, to merit a continuance of that support formerly accorded to him.

Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail.
Ales and Porter of the Best Brands.

All goods delivered in any part of the district.

SELLING-OFF.

FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
AT
W. BARNES'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 Colon

A TALE OF THE BLACK FOREST IN 1853.

A Sequel to "A Recollection of Olden Times.

On arriving I found, as I expected, that the man had taken to his bed; and to judge by the fearful change that had taken place since I last saw him, he would, in all probability, never again rise from it. He looked towards me with a painfully pitiable look, and said:—

"Here you are at last; I thought you were never coming. Where have been all this time?"

I explained that I had been many miles away on my business connected with the railway, and that it was impossible for me to have come sooner. There was another man in the hut, that I recognised as the boundary rider. The sick man looked towards him and said:—

"Joe, come here a moment;" and on the man approaching the bunk, added, "Look here mate, I want you to leave us by ourselves for about an hour. You don't mind, old fellow, do you?"

"All right, my boy," said the man, "I'll come and give you a look in again before I go to bed," and he immediately took his departure, and the sick man and myself were alone together.

On the door closing, the man immediately commenced.

Now, that we are alone, mate, I'll tell what I have to say without losing any more time. But I tell you plainly, before I start, that before I have finished it's likely you will look upon me just about as you would look upon some horrible wild beast, or venemous reptile. But I've made up my mind to tell all; and I'm quite prepared for you to think just what you like. The fact is, what I am about to tell you may be called, I suppose, a death-bed confession; and as you must be perfectly sure that I *am* dying, you cannot help, I should think, believing every word I tell you to be true. Now, do you remember the evening when I was reading that yarn of yours at your table at the boarding house, I stopped all at once, and asked you to let me take the book home? Well here's what I pulled up at."

Here the man stretched out his hand towards a shelf close to his bunk, and took from it a sheet of paper, at the same time saying, "I have copied it out of your book," and by the aid of a candle that he asked me hold for him, he read the following:—

"There is little doubt but that we had escaped being murdered. It is a well-known fact that, in the year 1853 particularly, many men were known to have left the diggings with large amounts of gold on their persons, and were never again heard of; and it has been often supposed, and in all probability with perfect correctness, that they had been murdered for the sake of what they carried with them. I have ever since been perfectly convinced that it was the settled intention of that man to have given us each a bullet through our heads, possessed himself of everything of value that was on us, and then to have hidden our bodies, or to have quietly buried them in some shallow hole; in which case nothing more would ever have been heard of us. All this was easy of accomplishment, and the whole programme has, doubtless been gone through scores of times; and many of a man, whose relations are perhaps even now wondering what has become of him, lies quietly buried by the hand of a night-murderer in some secluded spot in the Black Forest, or other spot equally well suited for such a purpose."

Having read the foregoing quotation from "A Recollection of Olden Times" the man continued—

"That's in the part of the yarn, if you remember, where you have got rid of my mate by firing at him. Well, I can tell you this, that you never wrote anything more true than that in all your life; and what makes my last days now such a complete hell, that never leaves me by day or by night, and haunts me like a devil when asleep or awake, is the fact that I KNOW IT TO BE TRUE."

Before uttering the last words the man had, by a great effort, raised himself in his bed on his elbow. The words were given almost in the tone of a shriek, and the expression of the face, with staring eyes, and pallid, wasted, emaciated cheeks, with quivering mouth, was a sight awful in the extreme, and I must confess I sat gazing at him in speechless horror. There would have been no necessity for him to have told me another word. Here, lying before me in the last pangs of physical and mental suffering, was one of the "night murderers" spoken of in the quotation he had been reading. But it was far from his intention to leave his confession at this point. He dropped back on to his pillow, apparently utterly exhausted with the effort he had made, but pointed to a heap of flour-bags lying in the corner of the hut, and said—

"Bring two or three of those bags here, and put them at my back, to raise me up a bit. I shall be able to talk easier."

"This little operation for his convenience having been accomplished, the man closed his eyes, and for some time said nothing. For myself, I simply sat gazing at him, feeling totally unable to utter a single word. At last he opened his eyes, and in a low weak voice, that I could only just hear, he continued—

"Yes, I see by your look you guess something about what I am going to tell you. But you must not go away only *guessing* at anything; you must listen patiently to what I have to say, right up to the end."

Another stoppage here took place. The eyes were once more closed, the mind being, doubtless, occupied with the events he was about to describe. On opening his eyes the wretched man continued—

"Perhaps you may remember it was just after you left M'Ivor that the gold escort was stuck up. Well, that, as of course you know, made the diggers, for some time, afraid to trust their gold with it. This my mate and myself, and plenty more too of our kidney, thought opened up our chance for some good paying work, and the one affair that I am now going to tell you about, which was (except your affair, which was a failure) the only one of the sort *I* ever joined in—yes, by G——, that's the truth—is about, I dare say, a pattern of all the rest. The first work was to spot a party of not more than two men who were known to be getting good gold. This, at the time I speak of, and as you well know, was easily done in the neighborhood of Golden Gully. We accordingly picked out our men, and the next step was to become acquainted with them. This took much more time, as it was necessary to do it gradually. However, we managed to get upon pretty intimate terms in the space of about a week. Our next step was, in the course of conversation to ask their advice as to the safest method of getting a few hundred ounces of gold to Melbourne; at the same time stating that *of course* we could not think of trusting the escort.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TO THE WORKING MEN OF VICTORIA.

(FROM THE EAST CHARLTON TRIBUNE.)

FRIENDS,—The present crisis in the affairs of the colony is of great importance to the industrial classes, and should be carefully studied in a calm and thoughtful manner. When confusion and bad government is at work in any country, as a rule the working classes are the greatest sufferers, for almost immediately after misrule commences, men with money, instead of spending it in various productive ways beneficial to the working classes, and giving them work, become alarmed and hold their money until settled government is again established. It stands to reason that if works are stopped, the working classes are thrown out of employment, and suffer accordingly. It must be obvious to workingmen that the more rich there are in the country, the more employment will there be for the workman. I will illustrate this in a simple manner, and I will suppose I am a rich man (which is a fact), and show what a benefit I am to the working class. Having lots of money I propose to build a large house. I employ an architect to plan the house, and with my money he employs draughtsmen to assist him in the work. He goes to a builder, who must employ stonemasons, plasterers, carpenters, painters, and other workmen. Carters are employed to cart the stone, bricks, timber, lime, etc., and all these are paid out my money. Timber is required, and iron, and men are employed at the sawmill, iron workshop, etc., and are paid with my money. Limestone must be dug out of the ground at Geelong and Point Nepean, and burnt into lime, and sailors employed to ship it to Melbourne, and all these are paid out of my money. The vessels that carry the lime are built and the wages of the men are paid out of my money. It will be seen that a large number of people are benefitted by my being rich. But my money is not done yet. My house must have a garden about it, and I must employ men to make the garden. Then, feeling myself to be a "bloated aristocrat," I must have a carriage and horses, and as I don't intend to look after my own horses I must employ a coachman and groom, and my wife insists that I must have a boy in buttons. All these must be fed and paid with my money. Then, as my house is large, I cannot get on without many servants; and as I am fond of a good dinner, I must have a good cook, and pay her well. Now all these must be paid out of my money. My horses, strange to say, are fond of oats, maize, and hay, and the hay and corn dealer and his men have a taste of my money; and so does the farmer and his men. I could tell you of many other ways in which I illtreat the working classes by giving them employment; but badly as I treat them, I would ask the working man, in confidence, whether I treat them any worse than the M.P.'s at the big house at the top of Bourke street, who spout rubbish at £300 a-year, at the cost of the people, and, in plain English, which is the most useful—my hard cash or their spouting with £300 on the wrong side. Really good members of Parliament are, no doubt, of use; but it is not every berry that grows on a bush that is good eating, neither are good members of Parliament as plentiful as blackberries, and I would have you be careful in making a selection. There is a pretty berry called deadly night-shade; it is rank poison, and children have died from eating them. Let us not be children in selecting our members of Parliament, or, like children, we may get too much of the wrong sort of political Berry, and our Constitution be done to death. When there is much cry by them of "The people;" and about the down-trodden, horny-handed sons of toil, beware! They want your votes to hoist themselves into power and £300 a-year. They run down the rich, by whom you earn bread for yourselves and children, and were it not for your votes, they would not give you a brass farthing to jingle on a tombstone. I think the best sort of M. P. is a moderate man, who will look to the interests of both poor and rich, for he well knows that both are dependent on each. Put into power men who will make friends of all classes; men who will teach the rich to be liberal, and not grudge giving good wages, and who will teach the working classes to deal fairly, and do an honest eight hours' work for their employers. The blessing of God would then be with employer and employed, and the country would prosper; but if you elect men whose only talent is to spout noise, froth, and rubbish, farewell to the hopes of Victoria. A good Press is a great good to a country, but unfortunately some of them are bad advisers, and are not well up in political economy. Such I consider to be the state of the Melbourne "Age." I have no doubt their writers fancy they are giving good advice to their readers; but I fear Victoria, if entirely ruled by the "Age," would go to a place called the dogs. It is well that we have the "Argus" and "The Daily Telegraph" and many good up-country papers to counteract the bad logic of the "Age." A great fuss is made about freetrade and protection. Now, both are good, according as it is viewed, and it is a difficult subject to handle. Two knights came up to a pillar from different sides; one said it was made of gold, and the other said it was silver. They had a fight about it, and after nearly killing one another they found out that one side was gold and the other side silver. Now there is much to be said in favor of protection, and there is much to be said in favor of free trade, and I am rather of the opinion that protection is the silver side of the pillar, and free trade the gold side. It would be too long a yarn, just now, to give you my reasons, and there is no reason why we should be like the knights and quarrel over it, and you are quite right not to be bullied into free trade if you cannot see its true advantage. With regard to our land laws, I believe a fearful mess has been made of them by all parties concerned. I would have made them more liberal, both to the rich man and to the poor man. I believe the land laws could have been framed in such a manner that, or many years, a few taxes would have been necessary from customs or other sources, and yet both squatter and people in general be satisfied; but a separate circular on the land question would be necessary. In conclusion, were it not that we are a patient people, and fond of law and order, some of our rulers would have got the country into a fearful mess with their Darling grants, their gags, kill-time speeches, lock jaws, deadlocks, iron-hands, double deadlocks, and Civil Service chaos discharge. The only chance I see to square the circle is to kick them out, and get better rulers.—I am, etc.,

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Melbourne, 15th January.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The police have arrested a man at Graytown, named Ferguson on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of two hawkers which took place at Pleasant Creek in 1863. Mr. Ferguson (says the "Age") has resided some years at Grayton, and is well-known in that district. The names of the murdered men were William Selby and John Bennett, and the circumstances of the crime were described in the "Police Gazette" of 12th November, 1863, as follows:—"William Selby and John Bennett, hawkers, having left Stawell on 16th October with a large amount of jewellery and general goods for sale in the bush, were discovered on the 6th instant, near Mr. Denis's station, on the Richardson River, tied up to a tree, and brutally murdered with some blunt instrument, probably a hammer. Selby's horse was subsequently seen in possession of two men, who were tracked from the scene of the murder towards Navarre or St. Arnaud, avoiding all frequented routes, and having with them two light horses." Subsequently the stolen jewellery was recovered, and a man named Charles Plant, who had been originally transported to Van Diemen's Land, was arrested on suspicion, but was discharged. After that the suspected murderers were seen about seventy miles from Kulkyne, making towards the Darling and Adelaide. Ferguson has been arrested on account of some remarks made by his wife relative to the murders.

The necessity for having roads proclaimed and private lands fenced off was illustrated (says the "Pleasant Creek News") on Monday by a *fracas* which occurred between a settler near Glenorchy and the boundary rider of a local landed proprietor. The selector was travelling along a road in the vicinity named, the course of which led through Mr. Fry's run at Burrum Burrum. As the road is not fenced off the selector lost his bearings, and travelled over part of the run. Whilst so doing he was accosted by a boundary rider, who requested him to return. He refused, stating that he had come some two or three miles, and, as the road was only 300 yards a-head he would return for nobody. Words led to blows, and a hand-to-hand scuffle took place, the wrestling powers of each being taxed to the utmost, the boundary-rider being ultimately bested, and the selector proceeding on his way rejoicing. One of the combatants, according to his opponent, has had his skull laid bare for two or three inches. As cross-summonses have been issued, the bench at Glenorchy are likely to have an interesting case brought before them shortly for adjudication.

A serious accident and probable loss of life was averted on Saturday evening by the presence of mind, coolness, and courage of the railway gate in Burnbank street. When the luggage train was in sight, and the gates were closed from traffic, the gate-keeper holding the light at his post, a traveller with a grey horse and waggonette (who refused, when asked, to give his real name), insisted on the gates being opened. Although warned of the train being quite near the gates, he forced his horse and waggonette against the gates with such violence as to break the iron chain fastening them. This conduct burst the gate open on to the line, where it stuck tight and fast, and could not be put back without assistance. The collision also knocked the lamp out of the hands of the gatekeeper, who narrowly escaped being ridden over by the horse and waggonette. The lamp was afterwards smashed to pieces. The train was now close to the gate, and the light being extinguished, the gatekeeper seized hold of a burning stick out of the fire, and rushed to meet the train, and by shouting out to the engine-driver warned him of something amiss. The driver slackened speed, and stopped the train just in time. He then got off the engine, and assisted to put the gate back from where it was tightly jammed, the catches having to be removed before the gate could be placed in its former position. The driver of the waggonette, after giving the name of "Barney," galloped away before the gatekeeper could catch the rein, and detain him till he could send for a policeman.

The Bishop of Ballarat has issued a circular to the clergymen in his diocese, which contains the following—"To the clergy of the Church of England in the diocese of Ballarat. My reverend and dear brethren,—The prevailing political excitement involves a danger to ministers of religion against which it is my duty to offer you a brotherly caution. I mean the temptation to use the pulpit as a vehicle for the inculcation of your own opinions as to the character and motives of persons in authority. To take advantages of our opportunities and privileges as preachers to attack individuals during the heat of the present political agitation is a course which, however likely to justify itself on lofty grounds to an excited judgment, is really unworthy of our high and holy office, and certain to weaken, upon the whole, the spiritual influence we desire to exert over all classes in our flocks. I am passing no judgment whatever on the questions which are distracting the public, or on the claims of the clergy to take part, as citizens, in their discussion and settlement, on the platform, in the press, and at the ballot-box. But I entreat you to remember that in the pulpit you speak in the character of messengers of God; and to ponder beforehand, with much deliberation and prayer, the utterances you there make (if any) bearing upon current political events, confining them within the strictest limits of charity and forbearance in the statements advanced, and of moderation and self-control in the language employed—I am, my reverend and dear brethren, your faithful servant in Jesus Christ, S. BALLARAT. Bishop's house, Ballarat, 21st January, 1878.

A telegram from Sydney states that on Wednesday, at Coonabarabran, the thermometer registered 100 degrees at midnight. The pasture is entirely gone, and the stock are subsisting upon the foliage of the shcoak, myall, and other trees. The stock may stay in such a place; they cannot very well help it; but how white men can live there we don't quite understand.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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 prefering a liberal discount, for cash at R. H. Sutton and Co's. new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. ENQUIRE THE FACT.—[Advt.]

English Mails, 1878.

Due at Melbourne—

Tuesday	February	5
Tuesday	March	5
Tuesday	April	2
Tuesday	April	30
Tuesday	May	28
Tuesday	June	25
Tuesday	July	23
Tuesday	August	20
Tuesday	September	17
Tuesday	October	15
Tuesday	November	12
Tuesday	December	10

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	February	21
Thursday	March	21
Tuesday	April	16
Tuesday	May	14
Tuesday	June	11
Tuesday	July	9
Tuesday	August	6
Tuesday	September	3
Thursday	October	3
Thursday	October	31
Thursday	November	28
Tuesday	December	26

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.15 p.m. 7 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.8 a.m. 12.57 a.m 6.25 p.m 8.35 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.23 a.m, 11.2 a.m, 6.45 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9.30 p.m 10 25 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 4 40 a.m 10.45 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.40 p.m
Burrumbeet 5.20 a.m 1.115 a.m, 4.25 p.m
Beaufort 6.10 a.m 11.55 a.m 5.15 p.m 11.48 p.m
Buangor, 7 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.5 pm
ARRIVE At Ararat 7 45 am 1.25 pm, 6.50 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 8 a.m, 1.35 a.m, 7 p.m, 11 a.m
ARRIVE At Stawell 9 a.m, 2.30 p.m, 8 p.m, 1.46 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.30 a.m, 3 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.40 a.m 11.30 a.m 3.50 p.m 9.50 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.50 a.m, 11.50 a.m, 4 p.m, 10 p.m
Buangor 8.30 am 12.40 a.m 4.40 pm 10.48 pm
Beaufort 9.10 a.m 1.20 p.m 5.20 p.m 11.35 p.m
Burrumbeet 9.50 a.m 2.5 p.m 6 p.m 12.38 a.m
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10 30 am, 2.45 pm 64.5 pm 12.3 a.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.25 a.m, 11.30 a.m, 3.25 p.m. 7 p.m
ARRIVE At Geelong 8.25 a.m 1.33 p.m 6.10 p.m 9.4 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong, 7.15 a.m, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.35 a.m 9.19 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9.20 a.m, 10.25 a m, 3.41 am, 8.48 a.m, 11.6 p.m.

FROM ARARAT TO HAMILTON

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.25 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE Ararat, 1.55 p.m, 1.11 a.m
ARRIVE At Maroona, 2.40 p.m, 1.56 a m
Wickliffe Road, 3.6 p m, 2.16 a m
Glen Thompson, 3.32 p.m, 2 42 a.m
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.37 p.m, 2.47 a.m
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4.1 p.m, 3.11 a.m
Hamilton. 4.51 p.m. 4.1 a.m

FROM HAMILTON TO ARARAT

LEAVE Hamilton, 8 30 a.m, 12.40 p.m
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 9.20 a.m, 1.30 p.m
Glen Thompson, 9.45 a.m, 1.55 p.m
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 9.50 a m. 2 p.m
ARRIVE At Wickliffe Road. 10.16 a.m, 2.26 p.m
Maroona, 10 36 a.m, 2.46 p.m
Ararat, 11 20 a.m, 3.30 p.m
LEAVE Ararat, 11.50 a.m, 4 p.m
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 8.40 a.m, 11.6 p.m

FARES.

Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawalla	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s 0d	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s 0d
Melbourne	21s 6d	13s 6d
Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class.
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat	5s 0d	3s 6d
Armstrongs	6s 0d	4s 0d
Great Western	6s 6d	4s 6d
Stawell	8s 0d	5s 6d

Vualable 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 Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

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

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

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 Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the 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 Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorous not perfectly soluble in water.

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

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1878.

Post Town	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne...	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a m 5 p.m.
Geelong	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	4.15 p.m	8 a.m
Charlton	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat...	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley	Ditto	Dittto

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

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

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

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

European Merchandise.

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

An illustrated book can be seen at the "Ripon shire Advocate" Office.

The "Ripon shire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Buninyong, Burrumbeet, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS,
POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c.,

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

The "Graphic,"

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

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

Combining Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

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

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

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Exhortations

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

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

How to Enjoy Life

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

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

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

Indigestion and its Cure.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also, by nearly every respectable vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—Fee £1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

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

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

NO. 193.] BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. 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 by immediately forwarding their names to the office of the paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Weekly Times"

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

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. and 1lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

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

X. GASSER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

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.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

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

HON. HENRY MILLER, CHAIRMAN.

United Capital, £2,200,000.

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

Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.

Agent—W. E. NICKOLS.

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

CAPITAL, £300,000 STERLING.

Registered Offices.—Late the Oriental Bank Corporation'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. Fennings, Esq.

MANAGER
I. J. Jones.

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

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

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

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property or to complete purchases of land from the Government or private parties either temporarily or for a term of years. Principal and interest can be made payable at dates convenient to the borrowers, as may be agreed upon.

Cash Credits opened on the security of freehold property or personal security; a system possess great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be had on application to the local valuer, or at the head Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—£2,000,000 sterling,

The only English Assurance Company registered under the "Life Assurance Companies' Act, 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. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
H. J. Langdon, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Couche, Esq., J.P.
G. H. F. Webb, Esq.
John Roberts, Resident Secretary

Forms of proposal and all information may be obtained from

JOSEPH BRUCE,
Agent for Beaufort.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Queen-street Melbourne

Notice,

To Selectors in Gippsland.

J. F. G. MOONEY,

LATE SURVEYORS' ASSISTANT,

Is now prepared to

SHOW INTENDING SELECTORS

Really

Good Agricutural or Grazing Land

FROM 2 to 10 miles from Morwell and Hazelwood Railway Station, being opened up by a late survey. Good frontage block open to first applicants.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to

J. F. G. MOONEY, Selectors Agent,
Morwell River, Gippsland.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE

Sydney Custom-House Notice

Of 21st August, 1876.

CAUTIONING THE PUBLIC THAT CERTAIN COMPOUNDS

(Not being the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps),

RECENTLY IMPORTED AND ADVERTISED

UNDER THE

NAME OF "SCHNAPPS"

To MISLEAD CONSUMERS, and which have been ANALYSED by the GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TO CONSIST OF

"Different kinds of Spirits sweetened and otherwise mixed."

And are therefore liable to the highest duty imposed by law on such compounds.

THE ORIGINAL GENUINE ARTICLE

Bearing the name of

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps

Has been tested and found a

"PERFECTLY PURE SPIRIT."

Entirely Free from any Injurious Ingredients, and the Public should carefully Avoid all Imitations

Sole Wholesale agents for Australia and New Zealand:

M. MOSS & CO.,

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

85 COLLINS STREET WEST.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON,

AND

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF STOCK

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT-STREET.

EVERY LINE has been RE-MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES at the Reduced price, which will be found, on comparison, to be much cheaper than any goods of a like class in the colony of Victoria.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock, without excepting one single item, will be offered at equally reduced rates, as the following:—

Lot 1—10,000 yds Dress Stuff, 3½d; former price, 6½d. Lot 2—30,000 yds Dress Stuff, 4½d, former price, 8½d. Lot 3—18,000 yds Dress Stuff, 6½d; former price, 1s. Lot 4—22,000 yds Dress Stuff, 8½d; former price, 1s 3d. Lot 5—19,000 yds Dress Stuff, 10½d; former price, 1s 6d. Lot 6—21,000 yds Dress Stuff, 1s; former price, 1s 9d and 2s. Lot 7—14,300 yds Dress Stuff, 1s 3½d; former price, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d; a truly magnificent lot, and the finest value ever offered over a retail counter in the colony. 4 cases Black Lustres, lately opened, 4½d, 6½d, 8½d, 1s; worth in each case double the amount. 3 cases Black Russell Cords, 8½d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. These are very superior, and much under the regular Melbourne cost. Muslin Dresses, new styles, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 6s 11d; reduced from 8s, 10s, 12s 6d, and 18s 6d. Best quality French Muslins, 8½d; reduced from 2s 6d. Black Figured Lustres, 6½d; worth 1s. Grey Lustres, 6½d and 9½d; worth 1s and 1s 6d.

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d; the best value ever offered in Ballarat. Black Gros Grains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, and 7s 11d per yard; worth 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s 6d. Colored Silks, new designs, by the best manufacturers, only 30s 6d, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, and 70s. A good useful Japanese Silk, 5s 11d per dress, cheap at 15s. Very superior Japanese Silks, 1s and 1s 3d, worth 2s and 2s 6d.

MILLINERY AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

An opportunity such as the present gives the humblest a chance of procuring something really first-class and suitable, at less than one-third the regular price. There are thousands to select from. A thoroughly good useful School or Garden Hat, at 6d or neatly trimmed, at a slight cost over that.

2100 Leghorn and Whole Straw Hats, 6d; reduced from 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 4300 Leghorn, Whole Straw, Rice Straw, and Fancy Straw Hats, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; regular price, 7s 6d and 9s 6d. Millinery Bonnets, 5s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d; reduced from 12s 6d, 17s 6d, and 25s. The whole of the Paris Models now reduced to one-fifth the original cost. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, 2s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d. Infants' Pelisses, 5s 11d each; regular price, 12s 6d. 4000 pairs Ladies' White and Colored Stays, 1s 6d; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 1s 11d, and trimmed 2s 11d. Ladies' Chemises, 2s 6d; Ladies' Night Dresses, 4s 6d. Ladies' White Skirts, handsomely frilled, 2s 11d. Baby-linen reduced to half-price. The cheapest line of hats, at 1s, ever seen in the colony will be offered at this sale.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

During the past season this department has risen into great favour. The stock is large, and the styles are magnificent—direct copies of the grand toilets so much admired in the great centres of population in Europe, where costume-making has become a work of art, and the genius of the artist becomes exhibited by the elegance and finish of the design. A complete clearance must be effected.

200 Children's Costumes, 2s 11d to 5s 6d; worth 7s 6d to 15s. Ladies' Princess Robes, 7s 11d to 8s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Batiste Costumes, from 10s 6d; reduced from 17s 6d. Ecru Lace Fichus, from 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. Black Lace Fichus, 10s 6d; reduced from 20s. Colored Cashmere Fichus, 6s 11d and 8s 11d; worth 12s 6d and 15s. New handsome Tissue Shawls, 4s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Summer Skirts, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d; not half former price. White Muslin and Pique Costumes, braided, from 13s 6d.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gossamers, all shades, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; reduced from 3s 6d and 5s 6d per yard. Muslin Edgings and Insertions, 2½d, 4½d, and 6½d; reduced from 4½d, 6½d, 9½d, and 1s. Large lot damaged Kid Gloves, 1s per pair, all qualities. Lace, Muslin, and Net Ties, in ecru, blue, scarlet, and black; at 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. Ribbons, all shades, 4½d, 6d, and 9d; less than the English cost. Zanilla Umbrellas, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d. These are very superior, and quite equal in appearance and finish to expensive silk ones at 22s 6d. Job line Twilled and Plain Silk, all at 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. French Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; reduced from 3s and 3s 11d per pair. Ladies' and Childrens' Colored and White Lisle Gloves, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Job Line Ladies' Buff Lisle Gloves, 6d per pair, worth 1s 6d. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2d, 2½d, and 3d; former price, 4d, 5d, and 6d. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s. Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 4½d; worth 9d.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Customers can depend upon getting the very best goods imported, of every description, at much less than the ordinary sale prices.

Several trunks of Colonial and English Lasting Boots, 5s 11d. The entire stock of French Lastings will be sold during the sale at 7s 11d. Sixteen trunks Single sole, Fancy-stitched Kid Boots, 6s 6d; worth 10s 6d. 300 pairs Infants' Coloured Shoes, 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 600 pairs Infants' Plain Elastic-side Kid Boots, 3's to 5's, 2s 6d. Six trunks Maids' and Girls' Lacing Boots, from 5s 6d and 6s 6d per pair; less than the regular cost price. 300 pairs Men's Kangaroo Oxford Shoes, from 5s 6d per pair.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen's Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d. All first-class goods, warranted well made, and include the best make of tweed. Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, and 17s 6d. These are grand value. They are all well-known makes of tweed, celebrated for wear, and only reduced in consequence of a determination to make a complete clearance Men's Black Cloth Coats, from 18s 9d. Men's Blue Cloth Coats, from 20s. Men's Tweed Coats, from 14s 6d. Men's Miller's Mole Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d per pair. Men's Printed Mole Trousers, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d. Boys' Tweed Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s; formerly 25s, 30s, and 35s. Boys' Velveteen suits, at greatly reduced prices. They are cheaper than tweed, look better, and wear double the time. Clearing line Black Cloth Vests, 5s 11d; formerly 10s 6d and 12s 6d. Clearing line Boys' Drill Suits, 4s 11d; formerly 7s 11d and 9s 11d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Hands of families, hotelkeepers, country storekeepers, and others will find this an opportunity which will give them extensive advantages; the selection being very large, and the cost in every case unprecedentedly low.

Grey calico, 4s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen, not the Melbourne wholesale price. 72-inch Sheetings, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6½d; reduced from 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 10½, and 2s. A splendid lot of Prints, 3½d and 4½d; worth 7½d and 8½d. Good Cotton Tick, 4½d, 5½d, and 6½d per yard; worth 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d. Wet Waves and Long Cloths, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen. Brown Hollands, 6½d, 8½, and 10½d; formerly 9½, 1s, and 1s 3d. Striped Drills, 8½d and 10½d; reduced from 1s and 1s 3d. All-wool Flannels, 10½d and 1s 2½d; reduced from 1s 2½d and 1s 6½d per yard. Table Damask, all linen, 1s 2½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 3d per yard; all reduced to English price. 72-inch Hessians, 5½d per yard; worth 8½d. A famous line for contractors. The Ballarat Flannels will be cleared out at 1s 6½d; ordinary price, 2s.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

They are now prepared for sale, and will be laid out on the centre tables at a third of their regular price, so as to command an absolute clearance.

CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The reduced rates are as follows:—

Tapestry carpets, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, and 3s 9d per yard; reduced from 3s 6d, 4s, and 4s 9d. Brussels Carpets, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, and 6s 6d; reduced from 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 6d. Felt Carpets, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, and 2s 11d; reduced from 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d. Cloth Table-covers, 4s 11d, 6s 11d, and 8s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 12s 6d. 530 pairs Window Curtains, from 3s 11d per pair, formerly 7s 6d, upwards to some of the best goods manufactured, all at correspondingly reduced rates. The stock of Blankets, Quilts, and Rugs now on hand are reduced in price to effect a complete clearance before the 1st day of March.

SHIRT AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The room being required for other goods, the present stock will be sold at prices which must command a perfect clearance.

Boys' and Men's Sommerville Striped Shirts, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d; formerly 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d. Boys' and Men's White Shirts, linen fronts, 3s 6d and 3s 11d; formerly 5s 6d and 6s 6d. 1190 Men's Straw Hats, 1s; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Excellent Tweeds, for boys' wear, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d; worth 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s 6d. A grand clearing line of Ballarat Tweeds, 3s 11d per yard; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 6d. Over 100 pieces to select from.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN

ON

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1878,

And will be continued until further notice.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅜in., 1 in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

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 our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

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

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

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

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

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

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

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

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

I. & J. ROFF,

Corner of Humffray-street and Main Road

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

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

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

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer.'

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE,

WATCHMAKER,

Sole Agent for Beaufort.

The Art Union of Victoria.

SIXTH SEASON, 1878.

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H P Henningsen agent Beaufort.

Oxygen is Life.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

☞ 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.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanee, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—

Victoria.....Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide.
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Queensland.....Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.
New Zealand.....Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Dunedin and Auckland.

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Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

"For the Blood is the Life."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Survy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

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

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SORE LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:—Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

27th February, 1875.

I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness—W. J. parrow.
To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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MINING, SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There is little change to notice in the market since our last report. Wheat is coming in very slowly, indeed there is hardly any offering of local growth, farmers holding for an advance and millers getting their supplies mostly from Stawell, to which the wheat grown in the Wimmera district finds its way. Owing to the great falling off in the mining prospects of Stawell, sharebrokers find dealing in scrip to be no longer a profitable occupation, and they have become speculators in wheat. There is no alteration in price, 5s. being the figure quoted. Flour has advanced, and L12 to L12 10s. is now asked; bran is scarce at 1s. 3d., and of maize the market is bare. Oats are still quoted at 3s. 9d. Potatoes, both Ballarat and Warrnambool have been purchased at L8, but dealers say that at the present price paid at Warrnambool, potatoes cannot be delivered at Ararat at the quotations. There is no alteration to notice in dairy produce; butter, both fresh and potted, is still very scarce. The following are our quotations:—Wheat, scarce, 5s.; oats, 3s. 9d.; pollard, 1s. 7d.; bran, scarce, 1s. 3d.; barley, none; maize, none; flour, L12 to L12 10s.; potatoes, L8; fresh butter, 1s. 4d.; potted butter, 1s. 1d.; bacon, 9d. to 10d.; cheese, 7½d. to 9d.; eggs, 1s.; hay, sheaves, L3 10s.; hay, trussed, L4; straw, 50s.; chaff, 4s. 6d.; onions, 12s.—"Advertiser."

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET

MESSRS. MATHERS AND FRANKLIN REPORT.

Since last quotations produce of all kinds has been coming in pretty freely, and things have eased somewhat. Barley is, however, rather scarce, and so are eggs, and really good cheese, the general quality of this latter article being rather inferior. Wheat, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; pollard, 1s 4d.; bran, 1s. 1d.; barley, 4s.; maize, none; flour, L11 10s.; potatoes, Warrnambool, L9; Ballarat, L7 10s.; fresh butter, 1s. 6d.; potted butter. 1s. 3d.; hams, 1s.; bacon, 11d.; cheese, 8d. to 10d.; eggs, 1s. 3d.; hay, sheaves, L3 10s.; trussed, L4; straw, L2; chaff, 5s.; onions, 14s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN, LEONARD AND ROWE report the following sales:—Fat Cattle 93 head for Mr. E. Youl, St. Kitts, to L9 12s. 6d.; 63 head for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek; Mr. John Boyd, Narmbool; Mr. J. A. Meyer, Donald; and others, to L8 total sales, 156. Fat Calves—10 for Mr. John Boyd, Narmbool, at market rates. Fat Sheep—276 crossbred ewes for Mr, W. Thistlewaite, Smeaton, to 11s. 6d. —averaging 10s. 2d.; 551 merino wethers for Messrs. J. A. and T. Hutton, Cheviot Hills, at 7s. 6d.; 554 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. Geo. W. Thomson, Challicum, to 7s.; 208 merino ewes for Mr. D. Kinnersley, Learmonth, at 6s. 6d.; 469 wethers and ewes for Mr. D. Buchanan, Lord Clyde, at market rates. Fat Lambs—A small lot for Mr. D. Kinnersley, Learmonth, at 7s. 6d. Store stock—1500 full-mouthed wethers at market rates.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. report the following sales:—Wool.—We offered a few oddments of clips previously sold, disposed of at late rates. Sheepskins.—Our supply was smaller than usual, owing, no doubt, to the wet weather which prevented several large consignments to hand. The attendance was numerous, and we cleared out all to hand at prices fully equal to last week's. Best merino pelts brought from 12d. to 20d. each; medium ditto, to 14d.; crossbreds, from 10d. to 17d., others in proportion; full-woolled skins, medium quality, to 6¾d. per pound, and 6s. 6d. each; lambskins, from 4d. to 24d. each, and to 5¼d. per pound. Hides.—There was a small attendance of buyers at our sale on Tuesday. We had a moderate supply, but biddings not coming up to our ideas of value, we passed in the bulk of our sale. Tallow.—Since last report, we have disposed of 83 pipes mutton and mixed tallow in shipping order, with the following satisfactory results:—Good mutton, from L32 12s. 6d. to L33 12 6d. per ton; mixed, from L31 to L32 5s.; and we sold on Tuesday, oddments of tallow and rough fat at full rates.

Tuesday's "Argus" states that the West Melbourne election did not terminate without an outrage on the part of the rough element which has come in front to the support of the Government, and which is diligently hounded on by the Ministerial press. The rain kept the streets tolerably empty and quiet during the day, but a cessation of the downpour in the evening favored a large gathering of Ministerialists at the announcement of the poll. Fortunately Mr. Francis was not present at the declaration, as the work of the day had overcome him, and his friends had induced him to retire to Sunbury before the result was known. But the word was given to the "Argus" office, and shortly after half past 7 o'clock Collins street, from Swanston Street upwards, was blocked by a crowd, which commenced to vigorously boo-hoo this journal, and to cheer the Governor, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, and the Ministry. The roughs were not long content with yells and execrations, and stonethrowing was commenced. The large lamp above the verandah was smashed, and crash after crash announced that missiles had taken effect on the office windows. The sound caused by each shatter was greeted with loud cheers by the Ministerialists. The police at this juncture began to appear upon the scene, and three of them, while standing in front of the office, received severe blows from pieces of blue stone. One of their number, Constable Walsh, had a nasty face-wound, and had to be assisted away, after being attended to at a neighboring chemist's. Our employees in the advertising department had stones continually falling into the room in which they sit, but they remained unconcerned at their desks. As the police increased in number the roughs grew less bold, and at about half-past 8 they made a movement up the street to the office of the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper, where the former exhibition of rowdyism was repeated, stone-throwing included, and it was not until late in the evening that the streets assumed their usually orderly appearance.

A relic of the Eureka stockade, of immortal digging memory, has just turned up (says the "Courier.") Mr. Nicholas Bennett, a day or two ago, unearthed, from under the root of a tree in his garden, an old Irish pike, which had doubtless been concealed there. Mr. Bennett's residence is in King-street, not far from where the stockade was erected.

A muddy brain is the usual concomitant of a disordered stomach. Life's cares are quite enough for the great thinking organ to bear without being plagued by the demons begotten of indigestion, constipation, and kindred ailments. But don't imagine you can drive away these plagues by violent purgation. The one thing needful is an alterative that will restore the regular action of the internal machinery without irritating or weakening it. Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will do this.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Agnew, A.
Cummings, E. Mrs.; Cushing, Charles; Cameron, John.
Demeloia, O.
Ellis, Thos.
Fitzgerald, M.
Green, Geo. D.
Johnston, Agnes.
Miller, John; M'Carthy, J.
Phillips, Wm.
Rowland, H.
White, Geo.; Westbrook, Mary Mrs.; Webster, Geo.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster.

Beaufort, February 8th, 1878.

THE
Ripon shire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

If abuse is any argument, and strong language any recommendation; and if these two concomitants are necessary to be introduced into a speech, the object of which is to justify an action taken by a Ministry or party, and to make them appear as persecuted innocents, then Mr. LONGMORE is to be congratulated on his success on Monday evening last. We have heard the hon. member address many meetings previously, but never has it been our lot to listen to such a tirade of abuse, intermingled with irony and sarcasm. If Mr. LONGMORE is to be believed, the Upper House must have spent a deal of their time in constructing traps to ensnare the unwary groundlings. But all to no purpose. The far-seeing Berry and his followers were too "fly." They were too old at politics to be caught napping. This is one side of the picture. Let us turn over to the other side. The Assembly, by which we mean Berry and Co., have not left a stone unturned in their attempts to entrap, to coerce, and, in fact, to annihilate the Council altogether. Had the Upper House passed the Appropriation Bill, with the payment of members clause attached, would this bright thought of retrenchment ever have occurred to these "people's friends?" We say most emphatically no. As soon as Mr. LONGMORE stepped forward on that platform on Monday evening he could see the meeting was with him, and he took advantage of it to put the question before them in the darkest way possible, telling them that their liberty was at stake, that the present crisis was a fight for freedom, and, with their aid, the victory would be a glorious one; and they swallowed it all like so much milk. Had such a man as Mr. James Service been present, and given those present a brief outline of the other side we venture to assert that many would have looked upon the subject with a very different vision. After hearing Mr. LONGMORE many of his hearers were looking upon the present situation through a piece of smoked glass, as it were, their mind's eye having been darkened, rather than enlightened, as to the true state of the political affairs of the colony.

About 400 electors assembled on Monday evening, in the Societies' Hall, to hear the Hon. F. Longmore. The meeting was a very one-sided one, and the hon. member met with a very enthusiastic reception. The rowdy element was rather prominent, and interruptions were numerous. Dr. Johnston occupied the chair, and carried out his part of the programme in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. R. Buchanan caused some amusement by the excited manner in which he addressed the meeting, which was greatly due to the jeers and laughter of those present. A fuller report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the fire-bell rang out an alarm, the cause of which was a chimney at the residence of Mr. Trompf, in Burke street, having caught fire. The flames were subdued before any damage was done, further than frightening the inmates. Several members of the local brigade put in an appearance, but their services were not required.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following new advertisements which appear in this issue:—Mr. Male's trade notice, meeting of subscribers of the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort Coursing Club's programme for 1878, call New Enterprise Company, meeting of Beaufort Athletic Sports Club, and tenders Shire of Ripon.

Owing to pressure of space we are compelled to hold over the report of the Beaufort Common, and several letters. We have also been compelled to curtail our Melbourne correspondent's letter.

The New Enterprise Company, Waterloo, are now engaged in opening up the ground with main drives, and expect to commence to block shortly.

By our advertising columns it will be seen that Robert Simson, Esq., offers £5 reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of some person or persons who shot, or in some way destroyed, two tame white swans, on his estate, at Langi Kal-Kal. We sincerely hope the offenders will be brought to justice, and receive the severe punishment which they so richly deserve for such wantonness. It is time a stop was put to such cruelty, as this is the second occurrence of this kind within a few weeks.

Our Waterloo correspondent writes:—"We had a large bush fire here last week, and if it had not been for timely assistance rendered by the inhabitants, very nearly all Waterloo must have been consumed. As it was Mr. Pett lost a great portion of his fence, and some ten acres of grass, and his residence had a very narrow escape, and I think great thanks are due to Mr. Witherden and the men at the claim, for some of them went as soon as they came up from below without even changing their wet clothes. The New Victoria Company obtained 64oz. 4dwts. of gold for the first five days of this week."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BEAUFORT CHORAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Ripon shire Advocate.

SIR,—Now the evenings are getting long, and amusement so meagre, I should like to know from Mr. Watson when he intends to call together the members of the Choral Society for practice, as I think it time practice was resumed; and I also think that some of the more proficient of the State school children could be drafted into the ranks of the society to fill up the vacancies as they occur.

Yours, etc.,
A MEMBER.

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday, 7th February.

My last communication, which was penned, as usual, on Thursday, was written under the impression that the Mayor's refusal to allow the Town Hall to be used for a public meeting for considering the present political position had been the means of bursting up the affair; but after posting my packet, I took a walk into Collins Street, and then soon became aware of my mistake. An, at present, unbuilt-upon piece of ground had been appropriated for the purpose, and the usual turgid rabid utterances indulged in by some of the so-called leaders of liberal politics to an immense crowd, the number having been variously estimated up to ten thousand.

The demeanour and conduct of this meeting has been variously commented and reported upon by the different Melbourne journals. The account given by the "Argus" would lead the reader to suppose that the whole affair was a mob ready for any outrage. The "Age" and "Herald" tell a different tale. The latter particularly is positively warm in eulogy. Take the following as an example:—"Last night's open-air demonstration was one of which the citizens of Melbourne may fairly be proud, as endorsing the order-loving character of the community. About ten thousand persons, representing every class in the community and every shade of political opinion, assembled in the open space in Collins street opposite the Atheneum Club, some to speak, some to hear, and some to satisfy curiosity. In that great throng, which was seething with political excitement, the greatest order and good humor prevailed. The various speakers were heard with attention, and the crowd cheered and groaned such remarks as they approved or detested. Taken as an election meeting, it would be difficult to discover in the history of such meetings any demonstration of equal size in which order and decorum were more universally maintained." The actual facts of the matter may be stated in a few words. The meeting behaved itself with all possible propriety until Mr. Purves, the member for Mornington, who was not exactly in proper condition for ladies' society in a drawingroom, began to move amongst the crowd, using all sorts of violent and offensive language, threatening to fight all or anyone, only let them "come on one at a time." This, of course, stirred up some retaliation, and Mr. Purves only got what he richly deserved. Mr. Purves says that he has not a square inch of unbruised flesh on his body. This must be a source of considerable satisfaction to those whom he insulted. The truth must be recorded that the very worst behaved man in the meeting was the conservative member of the Assembly for Mornington.

The violence of party feeling displayed in Melbourne during the West Melbourne election has certainly been something quite unusual. But there seems to be a popular delusion afloat, if we may judge by the tone of one section of the up-country press, that all the violence of demeanour and language was on the side of the protectionists and liberals, and all the quiet gentlemanly behaviour was found with the free traders and conservatives. A very short residence in Melbourne would most effectually dispel this delusion.

I do not think I should like Mr. Service as a political colleague. I do not think I could ever feel what may be called "quite sure of him." He has made more than one political clique experience this by no means comfortable sensation. He commenced the present session of Parliament an avowed supporter of the Berry Ministry, and now we have spread though the length and breadth of the land a speech delivered to his constituents at Maldon in which he has given it the hardest knock-down blow in his power, and his action in the present instance is the more remarkable when his speeches and action in the past are taken into consideration. Of course no one was surprised on Tuesday evening to find that Mr. Service had quitted the Ministerial side of the House.

I mentioned last week that the West Melbourne election would in all probability be a close fight; the result proved the correctness of the surmise; Sir Byran O'Loghlen winning by only 90 votes. But the rumors afloat are that the Baronet will not be allowed to retain the seat unchallenged; and the Election and Qualifications Committee will in all probability be appealed to.

A few days since the "Argus" got peevish on the matter of railway management. The time is not far back, in fact quite within the range of an ordinary memory, when the journal in question used to fulminate all sorts of complaints on the laziness or indifference to the public welfare of the ministers of railways; and now, behold! its soul is vexed from the fact that we now have a Minister of Railways who seems to actually work hard in the public service. The "Argus" complains that the present Minister looks after everything, which of course is totally outrageous, as "red tape," and "Barnacle, Sons, and Co.," under such a rule, are not wanted. But it seems the "Argus" is just now quite ready to adopt the tactics it so bitterly condemned in the Opposition, namely, to condemn *everything* that comes from the other side. Mr. Woods it seems has invented a railway "brake"; and on the matter the "hundred-eyed one" is ludicrously distressed. It knows nothing definitely bad of "Woods's continuous brake," so it fell back on something negative in reference to it, and seems to draw some comfort from the fact that it has not yet revealed any other virtue than not having consigned to eternal smash the trains that have, up to the present been fitted with it. The *fact* connected with this matter is that "Woods's continuous brake" has for some time been going through a series of severe tests, in all of which it has acquitted itself to the highest satisfaction of everyone conducting the trials. I expect shortly to have an inspection and thorough explanation of the principles of this piece of mechanism, and the readers of this journal shall be made acquainted with the whole affair.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1878.

Present: Crs. Oddie (president, in the chair), Tompkins, Newall, M'Kenzie, Lewis, and Wotherspoon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Central Board of Health, *re* the providing of drinking water to people on occasions of their being gathered together as an outdoor assembly.—Received.

From managers of the Skipton common, *re* E. C. Earles's obstruction to the frontage of the creek.—Left to the president.

From Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, asking for lists and addresses of ratepayers.—Complied with.

From residents of Middle Creek, complaining of John Howe and Thomas M'Farlane diverting the waters of Middle Creek on to their land, and asking the council to take measures to stop this proceeding. Cr. Wotherspoon moved—That if Howe and M'Farlane persist in diverting the waters of the Middle Creek that, in the interest of the ratepayers, the council will be obliged to take action. Cr. M'Kenzie seconded the motion, which was carried.

From Alex. M'Kenzie, for John Wilson, stating that Contractor Thomson had repaired the fence complained of satisfactorily.

From R. Humphreys, offering a quantity of bluestone for sale.—Cr. Wotherspoon moved that the offer be accepted, and Cr. Tompkins seconded.

From Thomas Tindale, complaining of having to pay heavy sustenance fee (£9 12s. 6d.) on a flock of Angora goats, impounded for twenty-four hours.—No action taken.

From J. H. Cameron, pointing out that large waterholes are being filled up in the Emu Creek, near water channel, by the action of the floods cutting away the bed of the creek, and suggesting a remedy. Cr. Newall and the engineer were appointed to see into the grievance, with power to call for tenders, on the motion of Cr. Lewis, seconded by Cr. M'Kenzie.

From D. M'Leod and others, calling attention to a bad piece of road near Hehir's, on the Sailor's Gully and Trawalla road.—Cr. Wotherspoon moved, and Cr. Tompkins seconded, that tenders be called for the work. Carried.

From R. Wangler, Sailor's Gully, forwarding claim for £1 for filling in a dangerous waterhole.—Ordered to be paid on the motion of Cr. Wotherspoon, seconded by Cr. Tompkins.

From the Treasury, asking for payment of fees under the Licensing Act.—Held over.

From the Government valuer with reference to lease or compensation to Mr. Watkin in the carrying of the water channel through his property at Main Lead.—On the motion of Cr. Tompkins it was resolved to reply that the Council agreed with the valuer's suggestion, and that Mr. Watkin be asked what compensation he requires.

From W. Symons, forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Waterloo with reference to a water supply for that place.—Cr. Wotherspoon moved and Cr. Tompkins seconded—That the Lexton shire Council be invited to co-operate with this council in the matter, the latter council to pay two-thirds of the cost, which should not exceed L150.

From the arbitrators in the case, assessing the damages done to the property of Mr. Mitchell at Haddon by a contractor at L7 4s. It was considered that the damages were excessive, and it was resolved that the contractors pay L2, the amount of his deposit for surface damage, the balance to be paid by the council; a guinea was voted to Mr. Greenbank for his services as the council's arbitrator.

From Dandenongshire, asking for co-operation in urging upon the Government to make some provision in recouping local bodies for the expenses incurred in the many returns rendered to it.—Received.

From Timothy Day, applying to have water laid on to his premises, Beaufort.—Referred to the Water Commission.

Orders were granted contractors Watkin and Parker to enter the lands of Kelly and M'Erveal respectively, to obtain gravel, etc.

DEPUTATIONS.

Cr. Tompkins introduced Mr. Colin Campbell, of Buangor, who attended to ask the council to co-operate with the Araratshire council in carrying out such would allow an equal quantity of water to run down the Middle and Buangor Creeks at Buangor, from the point of their divergence. Correspondence relating the matter from the Araratshire was read, enclosing a memorial from ratepayers asking for the work to be done. Mr. Campbell urged the immediate necessity for its being carried out. It was resolved on the motion of Cr. Wotherspoon, seconded by Cr. Tompkins, to co-operate with the Araratshire Council in any work that should be required under the circumstances, and suggested that the engineers of both shires should report as to the most eligible plan for carrying out the work.

Mr. A. Wilson, of Mount Emu, waited upon the Council, and asked for a reduction of the valuation on his house, which was reduced from L350 to L250.

REPORTS.

The valuer and collector reported as follows:—"I have the honour to report that the provisions of the Thistle Prevention Statute have been fairly carried out all over the shire. The thistles have not been so numerous as on former years, owing, principally, to the effective steps taken by occupiers of land, and partly to the present dry season. On some farms not more than half the time previously occupied in cutting them has sufficed. Summonses were taken out against the managers of the Carngham Goldfields Common and against Mr. Porteous for not cutting their thistles in time. In the first case fourteen days' time was granted by the Bench at Carngham for them to comply with the statute, and in the latter case, which was to have been heard at Skipton on the 11th ult. I sent notice to the defendant on the 10th, withdrawing proceedings, as the police magistrates who visited there had been dismissed, and no local justices of the peace were likely to attend on that day. This was done to prevent further costs being incurred. These are the only two cases, up to the present time, where the penalty has been sued for. The thistle contract in the North riding is still being carelessly attended to, and no progress payment has been recommended on that account. I have received from the secretary the books and forms for the collection of agricultural and other statistics in the shire, and will commence that duty, along with the collection of general rates, when the necessary books are received, and beg to recommend that No. 19 in the rate-book for 1878 may be amended by inserting the amount of £25, which was inadvertantly omitted in the valuation report."

The engineer reported as follows:—"Referring to the proposed purchase of land from Mr. John Wilson for altering road from Beaufort, Mr. Wilson has altered the conditions upon which he offered to sell the land by agreeing to take the fencing that is now on it as a sufficient fence to the new line of road, if removed to it; and this would make a considerable reduction in the cost of the work, as there would be 20 to 30 chains of fencing required. I estimate the cost of the extension of the three-inch water main to the west end of Neill street, including branch pipes, valves, etc., at about £250. The cost of supplying 1½in. galvanised pipes to the same places would be about £120. It is, however, very undesirable to lay the small pipes, as the whole of the work would have to be done over again if the population increased, and more services were required. Where so long a length of small pipes are used the pressure is very much reduced. They soon become choked up, and it is very inconvenient to fix service pipes to them that are not provided for at the time the pipes are laid. With respect to the supply of water to the Fiery Creek, at Raglan and Eurambeen, I have the honour to report that a channel has been cut or cleaned out from Kelly's to Ball's; also above Raglan, through the large swamps in which the water was lost; and the drain has tapped the creek at a place where there is a good stream of water that seems to be running down the creek, and reached Kelly's, on the main Ararat and Ballarat road, on Tuesday morning last, before the showers of rain could have affected it." It was resolved to purchase the land mentioned in the first portion of the report, and the remainder was referred to the Water Commission.

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
Inspector of Nuisances	7	5	0
Mrs. Dolan	1	10	0
Sands and M'Dougall	1	2	0
Rundall, Mitchell, and Nevitt ...	11	11	6
Shire Council of Ararat... ...	107	1	3
A. Wilson	2	12	0
Surface labour	137	1	0
Richard Greenback	1	1	0
Paul Newling	1	15	0
Richard Farley	0	17	6
Furniture	4	10	0
"Ballarat Star"...	3	13	6
Court Expenses...	3	13	0
James Mitchell	7	4	0
Rudolph Wangler	1	0	0
W. Thomas	85	0	0
W. Callister	25	0	0
A. Page	50	0	0
Henry Parker	33	6	6
Dunn and Gemmell	70	0	0
P. Kiely	210	0	0
A. D. and G. Murray	165	0	0
John Kenny	32	3	0
John Hehir	15	0	0
Samuel Walker	9	0	0
Daniel Crosbie	125	0	0
Watkin	263	9	10

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 266—Filling in earthwork and making watercourse in Havelock-street, Beaufort, opposite the Golden Age Hotel; also making a wooden culvert opposite the George Hotel.

J. Kenny	£73	6	6
G. Buchanan	84	12	6
W. Cochrane	77	0	9
E. Adamthwaite	78	15	0
John James...	91	11	2
W. Thomson	51	4	4
J. F. Watkin	68	11	6

Thomson's tender was accepted.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 203.—Forming and gravelling 25 chains of the Carngham and Beaufort road at Lillivie, and building one stone and timber culvert.

E. Adamthwaite ...	£114	3	0
J. Hehir	94	12	0
W. Thomson	119	17	9
J. F. Watkin	131	18	0
H. Parker	128	8	0
D. Murchison and Co. ...	138	18	0

Hehir's tender was accepted.

Contract No. 204.—Forming 61 chains 50 links, and forming and metalling 10 chains of the Skipton and Stockyard Hill road, by Mount Mou Mot.

J. Hehir	£64	18	0
Pimblett	94	12	0
W. Thomson	113	10	0
J. F. Watkin	129	0	0
H. Parker	88	5	0
Gardiner	97	17	6
A. D. and G. Murray ...	100	4	2
D. Murchison	106	0	0
James Madden	127	5	0

Hehir's tender was accepted.

WEST RIDING.

Contract No. 136.—Forming and metalling 25 chains 40 links of the Streatham and Mount Emu road, at Black's Creek.

J. F. Watkin ...	£351	8	0
W. Thomson	318	10	6
J. Hehir	379	7	6
A. D. and G. Murray ...	361	10	0
D. Crosbie	367	0	0

Thomson's tender was accepted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

It was resolved on the motion of Cr. Tompkins—That the "Ripon shire Advocate" and "Ballarat Star" be the council's official newspapers, in conjunction with the with the "Evening Post."

It was resolved on the motion of Cr. Lewis—That application be made to the Minister of Justice that the services of a stipendiary magistrate might be available in the townships in the shire.

On the motion of Cr. Wotherspoon it was resolved to call for tenders for the erection of a bathing-house at the Beaufort reservoir, to contain three compartments.

The engineer was instructed to report upon the scheme of building one or more tanks in the neighborhood of Lake Goldsmith.

The engineer was instructed to inquire if the quarry at Trawalla, where contractor Dunne took the stone from lately, is on a reserve, and if there is a road leading to it. The engineer was also instructed to report as to two suitable sites for dams in the east riding, at Presten Hill and Snake Valley, and as to repairs to the dam at Bottle Hill; and when the report is ready, the president to call a meeting to consider it.

Cr. Wotherspoon moved—That the rate-collector be instructed to make the water valuation in the township of Beaufort. Cr. Wotherspoon stated that he had spoken to the collector, who said that he would not do it unless he was paid for it. Mr. Nicoll, in explanation, stated that when called upon three years ago to make the water rate, Cr. Tompkins said that he would be paid for it. He never pressed for any remuneration, knowing that the committee was borrowing money, and not to be obstructive he had posted up the rate book. Cr. Tompkins could not remember saying that Mr. Nicoll would be paid, although he might have said so. Cr. Wotherspoon contended it was part of the collector's duty to make the water rate. Mr. Nicoll denied this, and produced his appointment, which stated that besides his specified duties, he should do other duty when requested by the council, and he argued that as he received the appointment before there was a water committee, the "other" duties referred to could not include the making of a water rate. Cr. M'Kenzie said, during the discussion, that very little would make him give notice that the official work of the shire be performed by two officers in future. This remark appeared to meet the approval of the council, and he was asked to table a notice of motion to that effect, but he did not do so. The motion was ultimately carried, the collector remarking that he did not care about doing the work for nothing. Cr. Wotherspoon said the other shire officials did work for the committee without remuneration, and he failed to see why the collector should be paid.

THE HON. F. LONGMORE ON THE DEADLOCK AND CRISIS.

About 400 electors assembled at the Societies' Hall on Monday evening last to hear the Hon. F. Longmore express his views on the present crisis. The hon. member received a very enthusiastic reception, being interrupted frequently by vociferous and wild cheering, many not knowing what they were cheering for, except that others around them did so. The following is a short *resume* of the proceedings:—

Dr. Johnston (chairman) in introducing the candidate, said that the Upper House, in its present condition, was perfectly useless, and the constitution, as now interpreted, was wholly unworkable. During Sir James M'Culloch's term of office matters had changed very much for the worse, but, with the help of the people, what Mr. M'Culloch had merely promised would be carried out by Mr. Berry and his colleagues, as he (the speaker) believed the present Ministry to be the strongest that ever held the reins of government. In conclusion he said he had no doubt but that Mr. Longmore would be able to detail all the circumstances connected with the action of the Government in the present crisis, which, he was sure, would meet with their approbation. (Cheers).

Mr. LONGMORE, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. He said he had to ask for their consideration on account of the bad state of his voice, but he would do the best he could. In coming before them that evening he considered he was extremely fortunate, inasmuch as his side had that day scored another victory. At the last election West Melbourne had furnished a Ministerial member in Mr. Andrews, and now another had been added to the ranks in Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, whom he characterised as the most able lawyer in Victoria. The Government had gone for Francis, and he was glad to say they had fetched him. The speaker then read the following telegram, which he said he had just received:—"O'Loghlen in. Majority, 82." This result was a matter of congratulation, as they had no reason to expect a win. It was a fair house to house canvass, and there never had been more money spent or more energy displayed over an election than had been over that of West Melbourne. Plevna fell; so did West Melbourne. Everyone remembered the now notorious Stevenson case. Stevenson had worked hard for Francis; and why? On account of past favours. Francis allowed Stevenson to enter goods at the Customs without an invoice. It was well known what a muddle had been made of the whole affair. Two cases of goods had been seized at the Custom house, but they had disappeared before this Ministry came into office. He would now pass on to the business of the evening. It was the duty of every nation to pay religious deference to its constitution, and to shield it from attack. In 1854 the diggers were all busy on the goldfields. Only one in a hundred were allowed to vote. In Ballarat there now lay twenty-two men who were killed in fighting for their rights, and who had no friends to bury them, to say nothing of the numbers who were claimed by their friends. He had known men to be chained to a log for not having their licenses in their possession; and although they had them in their tents they were not allowed to go for them. Then came the squatters, bringing fraud and misery with them, and swallowing up every acre of land before anyone else, aided by orders-in-council, and with Sir William Stawell at the head. Amendment after amendment had been attempted in the constitution, and still it was unworkable. He had no reverence for it, or for the men who gave it to the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Murphy (now Sir Francis Murphy) said it was unworkable, and meant deadlock; Mr. Griffith said it was unfit for free men; and Robert Lowe, the eminent barrister, declared it as being diabolical. The Assembly might pass innumerable small bills, and they would go through the Upper House, but touch the land, and then you'll see. The speaker then went into a long explanation on the constitutional privileges of both Houses of Parliament, holding that the rejection of an Appropriation Bill meant confusion and misery throughout the colony; that the House of Lords never rejected an

Appropriation Bill; that the Assembly were the responsible body to the country, and them alone, for the proper management of their affairs; and that land was all power. The advice his Excellency received was to follow the advice of his advisers to the eternal good of Victoria, and that the Government was responsible, not him. The Council would murder his Excellency; they would stop at nothing short of it. They were the most lawless lot ever tolerated. Sir W. Stawell had done more harm to this colony than any other man in it, and had gone out of his way to release Hugh Glass. The speaker here cited a number of bills that had been thrown out by the Council, and he hoped the rejection of some of them would recoil on their own shoulders, and characterised the Council as a lot of dogs, who would allow the liberty of the people to flow down the river. The clergy was against the people. The poorer class, once down hill, might go to hell for all they cared. They ought to be ashamed of themselves for the part they had taken. When Sir J. M'Culloch dismissed numbers of poor working men there was no pulpit preaching. The Council, by stopping supplies, virtually sacked all civil servants. The Government had £80,0000 on hand, which was sufficient for supplies till March. Why not pay as long as they could? The result of the present crisis would be to hand by March. If the people left them, then they would have to retire. But the struggle would never end till their rights were got from the smaller body of men. The idea of sixteen men stopping the machinery of Government. But he hoped good would come out of evil. He was aware there were many men in great straits owing to the dismissal of public servants. He had seen strong men in tears, owing to having been reduced through no fault of their own. The work of his department had not been delayed one iota owing to sixty-two servants having been dismissed, nor had one paper been delayed. Men receiving as much as £25 per week had been dismissed. Large numbers of these could go into the country—good men and true—and earn their living. The Ministry only required the confidence of the country. The climate of the struggle must come next year.

Dr. Johnston, after a few remarks, called upon those present to express their approbation of Mr. Longmore's remarks by acclamation, which was responded to heartily.

Mr. R. Buchanan then attempted to address the meeting, but in consequence of the uproar amongst those present we could not hear what he was saying. He, however, was understood to move that "This meeting is in favor of the policy pursued by the Berry Ministry."

Mr. C. Cushing seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Three cheers were given for "The Governor," "Mr. Berry," "The Ministry," and "Mr. Longmore."

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Longmore, brought the meeting to a close.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

Mr. Balfour presented a petition from Eltham, praying for the passing of the Tolls Bill; and another from Heidelburg to the same effect.

Sir Charles Sladen gave notice that he would on Tuesday next, move:—"That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will favor the House with a copy of any instructions he may have received from the Secretary of State relative to the political crisis like the present; and any despatches from the Secretary of State in reply to despatches from his Excellency on the same subject."

Mr. Cuthbert presented several despatches, amongst them the despatch approving of the inclusion of the item for payment of members in the Appropriation Bill. It pointed out that payment of members was a matter that Parliament and the Government alone had to deal with, and involved no question calling for the intervention of the Imperial Government; and also said that the Governor should not refuse to follow the advice of his Ministers to include the item in the Appropriation Bill.

Sir Charles Sladen moved:—"That the hon. the President of the Legislative Council be requested to transmit to the Secretary of State for the colonies a telegram to the following effect:—'Legislative Council propose nothing be done with the memorandum from the Chief Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of local payments, forwarded last month *via* California, until opportunity for comment afforded them. Copies asked for by Council, but refused by Governor.'" He regretted the necessity which had compelled him to put the notice on the paper, but contended that the course taken by the Government rendered such a course necessary.

Mr. Cuthbert said the despatch which had been made so much of was a simple question on a statement of facts, as to whether the Government might return to the system in force up to 1862, of dealing with the finances on the vote of the Assembly alone. He did not think it was wise for the House to prevent the question being answered, and there had been no concealment on the part of the Chief Secretary, who, at the first opportunity, had taken the country into his confidence—(laughter)—and if the question was answered in the affirmative, the present difficulty would be put an end to. The matter would probably be referred to the Ministry, and he did not think they would advise the Governor to send the telegram home.

Mr. Dobson asked why there should be any secret about the memorandum, if it was a plain ungarbled statement of facts. The House had not been dealt with fairly, and was bound to take some such course as it did.

Mr. Anderson argued that the Government had sent home an *ex parte* statement, and it could not be expected that the Council would be bound by an answer to a statement of facts when the Upper house had not been allowed to be heard. Under all the circumstances he thought that the House was justified in asking the Governor to send a telegram home; and if his Excellency refused, the message would be sent by the Council.

Mr Balfour had no doubt that payment upon the vote of the Assembly alone would be an easy, but most unconstitutional, way out of the deadlock. It was the first step towards doing away with the Council, and he protested against it.

Mr. Fitzgerald, alluding to the despatch, which had been read, contended that there had been no approval of the course taken by the Government with regard to the real subject in dispute.

Mr. Wilson considered that the Secretary of State would be unlikely to do anything until he had heard both sides of the question.

The motion was then carried, and also the subsequent one in a slightly altered form.

Mr. Balfour moved—"That the Tolls Bill be now re-considered in committee of the whole Council."

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned till Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY 6th FEBRUARY.

Mr. Berry rose to move—"That all votes or grants passed in committee of supply become legally available for expenditure immediately such resolutions are agreed to by the Legislative Assembly; and that henceforth, in view of the serious public inconvenience caused by repeated rejections of the annual Appropriation Bill by the Legislative Council, this House resolves to revert to the practice which prevailed prior to 1862." In doing so, the hon. member expressed his regret that he should have to make such a motion. He trusted, however, that before he sat down he should convince hon. members that it was the only course open to him. After ample provision had been made for the financial requirements of the Assembly, the Council had rejected or laid aside the Appropriation Bill, and thus virtually disbanded the civil servants, and refused the means for carrying on the Government. The present proposal was brought forward out of no desire for change or aggression; but in the position in which the Government found themselves it was found necessary, in order to carry on the business of the country, to fall back upon the inherent powers of the Legislative Assembly. The hon. member then referred to the opinions expressed at various times by different leading colonial politicans when the respective powers of the two Houses were under discussion. Sir Francis Murphy, in a speech made when that gentleman was a candidate for North Grenville, asserted that there was not a single instance in the history of Great Britain in which the House of Lords had taken any step equivalent to the throwing out of an Appropriation Bill. This was a case he (Mr. Berry) contended in which the privileges of the Assembly were so greatly concerned that the House ought to be unanimous in maintaining those privileges. He then proceeded to quote from the speeches of Mr. Higinbotham, Sir James M'Culloch (then Mr. M'Culloch), and others in favor of the exclusive rights of the Assembly in regard to matters of finance. He went on to refer to a resolution arrived at in a conference between the two Houses, when it was resolved that the powers of the chambers were the same as those of the House of Lords and the House of Commons respectively. But what was the use of such a resolution if it was not adhered to? The present rejection of the Appropriation Bill was not an isolated act, but part of a system of aggression and obstruction, which had been carried on for years. Various alternatives had been suggested as ways out of the difficulty, but what were they worth? It had been said that the Government might dissolve the House, but the effect of that course would only be to bring back a House more determined than ever to support the Government in its defence of the privileges of the Assembly. Hon. members opposite had not asked for a dissolution, and he did not think they wanted it. The Government had been told that they could retract or resign, but they were not going to do either. (Ministerial cheers). What other course was open to the Government besides the one now proposed? They had to save the country from all the confusion and anarchy that would otherwise result from the stoppage of supplies. To save the country they proposed to fall back upon the common and inherent rights of the House without reference to any mere forms of proceeding. They were now confronted with a great public danger, and they (the Government) must save the country. (Loud Ministerial cheers). They were confronted by an act of revolution on the part of the other Chamber, and being deprived of the ordinary means of carrying on the Government, unless the course now proposed was taken, there was nothing to prevent the stoppage of the railways, the opening of the gaols, and the entire break-up of the public service. ("Oh, oh," and dissent from the Opposition benches). The hon. member then went on to refer to the opinion expressed by Mr.—now Judge—Fellows on the question of paying moneys on the votes of the Assembly, and also to the practice in the House of Commons, which later, he contended, was virtually and in principle the same as that which it was now proposed to revive in this country. He then quoted a passage from the Imperial Audit Act, in which he contended that a financial resolution of the House of Commons was put upon a par with moneys passed by Act of Parliament. But all this had been done in reliance upon the good faith of the House of Lords, which always passed the Appropriation Bill at the end of each session. If the Legislative Council had kept faith with the country and passed the Appropriation Bill, there would have been no necessity for the present proposal. He would again express the hope that the House would be unanimous on this question. The House not only represented the country, but it was the country, and he called upon it to save the country from anarchy and confusion. (Ministerial cheers). The Government would stand by the cause of the people. (Renewed cheers). They would not retire one inch from the position they had taken up. They had not assumed any position that they were not warranted in taking up, and nothing that could be done by the Government was so unusual or so revolutionary as what had been done by the other House; the members of which, after putting £60,000 in their pockets under the system of payment of members, had thrown out the Appropriation Bill because an item for such payment was placed in that measure. The hon. member sat down amidst loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

Mr. Gillies said that in replying to the remarks of the hon. the Chief Secretary he did not propose to refer to the proceedings between the two Houses. He would in the first place call the attention of the hon. members to the fact that the Government had asked them to violate the law. ("No no," from the Ministerial, and cheers from the Opposition benches). In all those cases in England that had been referred to by the hon. the Chief Secretary, everything was done with the ultimate end and aim of obtaining the authority of both Houses of Parliament, as embodied in the Annual Appropriation Bill. The practice followed in Victoria up to 1862 was similar to that pursued in the House of Commons when Consolidated Revenue Bills were in operation. The hon. member then referred to the opinions of Judge Chapman, Judge Fellows, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Agg upon this practice. Mr. May said that in order to make the resolutions of the Commons available acts of Parliament were passed. If the vote in supply was sufficient authority what was the use of such acts?

Mr. Lalor said the Government enjoyed the full confidence of the country, and were fighting for the rights of the people, to tax themselves, and spend their own money, as the people of England had always done. The people now knew their hour, and he asked members opposite not to forget the immense force against them. Would the Opposition take the responsibility of stopping the Government merely to get into office? It was not reasonable to expect the majority to countenance the revolutionary proceeding of the other chamber.

Sir John O'Shanassy contended that the Chief Secretary had given no satisfactory reason why the resolution should be passed. Nor could the authority of the House of Commons be cited in favor of it. Any attempt to frighten or injure the Council was useless, as it was the constituents of the Assembly who would be harmed. Every act by the Governor-in-Council lately had been illegal. The resolution could have no practical effect. He should like to see the Minister who would dare to touch a shilling of money so made available.

Mr. Mackay would have been glad to give the Government his support in putting an end to revolution, but he was not satisfied with the arguments used to justify payment on the vote of the Assembly alone. The Government to a great extent were justified in putting payment of members in the Appropriation Bill, and the Upper House would be wise, seeing the signs of the times, if they were to give in. He suggested that the Government might continue payment of members by extending the session, withdrawing the Appropriation Bill, and sending it up without that objectionable item.

The following is the division:—Ayes, 52; noes 23.

—Abridged from Ballarat papers.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE PUBLIC OF BEAUFORT AND DISTRICT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I again take the opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to you for past favors, extending over 12 years, during which time I have enjoyed your confidence and liberal support, and solicit a continuance of the same. I beg to draw your attention to my advertisement in another column of my varied stock of groceries, fruit, etc. I am in a position now to deal with you in a more general way than previously, having resolved to meet the times by laying in a stock of groceries to suit all ordinary housekeepers, which I am prepared to sell at lower rates than any other house in the district. I decline to publish a price-list, as they are liable to bring about spurious imitations. To test the question, give me a trial, and let the purchases speak for themselves. Every cash buyer to the amount of £1 will receive one shilling discount.

Yours obediently,
FRED. MALE.

Neill-street, Beaufort.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—It is admitted by everyone who has personally tried these noble remedies for any eruptions, sores, ulcers, bad legs, &c., or who have witnessed their purifying and healing effects on others suffering from such maladies, that these medicaments possess every property which invalids could desire. The Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and always alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alternatives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent or reproducing.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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.—[Advt.]

New Enterprise G. M. Company, Waterloo Flat
(No-Liability).

A CALL of £1 per 80th share is MADE, due and payable on WEDNESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1878, at the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, or to the Manager, on the claim.

GEORGE KIDD, Manager.

SHIRE of RIPON.—TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent deposit, will be received at the Shire office until noon on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1878, for contract No. 136, West Riding, for sinking and stoning a water-tank at Lake Goldsmith. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON,
Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, February 8th, 1878

Beaufort Coursing Club.

PROGRAMME FOR 1878.

President: W. Lewis, Esq.,
Committee:
Messrs. W. Smith, J. Smith, G. Carver | Dr Pinnock, Messrs. W. Adam, R. R Fowler
H. P. Henningsen.

BEAUFORT PUPPY STAKES,
To be run on
WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY,
For an unlimited number of Greyhound Puppies (whelped after 30th June, 1876), the *bona fide* property of members of the club. Entrance fee, £1 10s.

BEAUFORT ALL-AGED STAKES,
To be run on
WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY,
For an unlimited number of greyhounds, the *bona fide* property of members of the club. Entrance fee, £2 2s.

Entries for Puppy Stakes to be lodged with the Secretary, with name and pedigree of dog (if known), and £1 10s before 10 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 24th April. Entries for All-Aged Stakes, with entrance fee of £2 2s, to be handed in to the Secretary before 10 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

ADAM, Hon. Sec.

Beaufort Mechanics' Institute.

A GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held on Tuesday, 12th February, at 8 o'clock p.m.

B. H. STUART, Hon. Sec.

Beaufort Athletic Sports Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above club will be held at Ingram's Victoria Hotel, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, 12th inst.

Business: To appoint committee to carry out annual sports.

J. M'KEICH, Hon. Sec.

Beaufort, 7th February, 1878.

£5 Reward.

WHEREAS some Malicious Person shot or destroyed two young White Swans at Langi Kal-Kal, on the 2nd inst., the above Reward will be paid on conviction of the offender.

ROBERT SIMSON.

Langi Kal-Kal, 8th February, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOCAL LAND BOARD will be holden at the Court-house, Beaufort, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the following applications under sections 19 and 47, and for other purposes:—

Applicants must appear personally.

Section 19.

James Grant, parish of Raglan, 15a 3r 3p.
Thomas Hutton, parish of Raglan, 200a.
Cornelius C. Tucker, parish of Raglan, 120a.
William Drew, parish of Raglan, 17a 2r 12p.

Section 40.

Charles Connell, parish of Raglan, 20a.
John Cone, jun., parish of Raglan, 20a.
Leroy O. Ells, parish of Raglan, 20a.
Alexander Hutton, Langi Kal-Kal, 20a.
William Harrison, sen., parish of Raglan, 19a 3r 39p.
William Harrison, jun., parish of Raglan, 19a 3r 39p.

Miscellaneous.

William Russell, for revocation of water reserve at Shirley.

James Quegan applies for forfeiture of Peter Millot's 49th section license, Streatham.

To Prove *Bona Fides*.

Also for recommendation as to what should be done with land.

Annie Budge, nee Annie Taylor, Carramballac North, 33a 2r.

TENISON GREENE,
Acting District Surveyor.

Survey Office, Ballarat,
February 8th, 1878.

General Retrenchment.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.

F. MALE'S,

Who can supply all kinds of GROCERIES CHEAPER than any other house in the district.

FRUITS, Etc.,

The Choicest of the Season, in great quantity, for which prices cannot be equalled in the Southern Hemisphere.

BISCUITS

Of all sorts, and prices lower than in Melbourne.

CONFECTIONERY

In great variety, at Reduced Rates.

FANCY GOODS and TOYS

At Fabulous Prices.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS for the Million.
TREES, SHRUBS, Etc., in their Season.

COLONIAL WINES,

Real Stingo, from the best growers in Australia. Talk about your port and sherry, try some of Male's Colonial, the only remedy to strengthen the weak, to nourish the sick, and remove all complicated diseases from those who suffer, etc., at prices to suit everybody.

Last line, but not least,

VALENTINES,

In Vast Quantities and Descriptions, from One Penny upwards, the cheapest and best that can be bought this side of London.

Now, you that are tired refresh yourselves at F. MALE'S. Tea and coffee, and refreshments of all kinds at all hours; or Wine Luncheon. You can enjoy yourself at this homely and hospitable board, even the most delicate person. For prices and quality please call and see the article you are about to buy. I guarantee to use you well.

FRED MALE.

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

Presbyterian Church, Beaufort.

A SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING
In connection with the above Church
Will be held on
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878,
In the
SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. W. HENDERSON, J. INGLIS, and T. HASTIE (Buninyong), and the Local Clergymen.

Tickets to admit to soiree and public meeting, 2s.; children, half-price; to public meeting, 1s.

Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock No collection.

Beaufort, Etc., United Common.

NOTICE is hereby given that all ARREARS of Commonage Fees must be PAID forthwith, or legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery without further notice.

By order.
J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

January 30th, 1878.

[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.

STABLING FREE.

Beaufort Dispensary.

H. A. GLYDE,
(Successor to G. Wilson).
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
NEIL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

AGENT for Rosetter's, Baker's, Wilson's, Barry's, Ayer's, Chastiller's, and the Mexican Hair Restorers; Pitt's Poisoned Wheat for destroying Sparrows &c., Toothache Pencils; Corn and Wart Solvent; Dyes, all colors; Charcoal Biscuits; Podophyllin Lozenges &c.; Best English Lime Juice; Citrate Magnesia; Freshly prepared Seidlitz Powders; Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood; Moulton's Pain Paint; Fly Papers; Perfumery; Turkey and Bath Sponges &c.

Horse, Cattle, and Dog Medicines.

Lay's Distemper Powders.
Carbolic Acid Soap for washing dogs.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes dispensed in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

H. A. GLYDE,
Chemist and Druggist,
(By Examination, London)
BEAUFORT.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & Co.,

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IRONMONGERY AND EATHENWARE

BUYERS OF GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

A Large Stock of

GROCERY.

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 orf building and mining purposes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. H. STUART,

PLUMBER, GALVANISED IRON AND ZINC WORKER,

IN returning thanks to the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for the patronage hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them that he has removed his place of business in Havelock-street, to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Bube, furniture dealer, in Leichardt-street, where he trusts to merit the support formerly bestowed on him.

Every description of work executed on the shortest notice.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agents for

Broadbent Bros. and Co.,

Wm. M'Culloch and Co.,

Permewan, Wright and Co.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

DR. PINNOCK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district, that he has Succeeded to the PRACTICE of DR. LOCK.

Qualifications:—Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, Honourman in Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Formerly Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glagow; and House Surgeon to the Glasgow Maternity Hospital.

Present Address—

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

CONSULTATION ROOMS,
LAWRENCE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Hours—From 10 to 12 a.m. and 7.30 to 9 p.m.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

E. THOMAS

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has Purchased the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. David Evans, and

Commenced Business

in the premises lately occupied by him, next to the Bank of Victoria, where he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERY
of the best description kept in stock

HARNESS
For single or pair-horse, neat, strong, and Buggy, Gig, Carriage, Spring Cart, Dray, and Waggonette supplied at the lowest remunerative prices.

COLLARS
Made to order to suit any horse faced with Curled hair at 20s.

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS,
and every requisite in the trade kept in stock.

All articles made on the premises by experienced workmen.

ORDERS & REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Carriages & other Vehicles.

AT 181 KING-STREET.

CARRIAGE-BUILDERS

By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Also to

His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.

STEVENSON & ELLIOT

Invite inspection of
THE LARGEST STOCK
of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGGONS
IN THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTURY & SHOWROOMS,
177, 179, and 181 King-street,
MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

EDWARD INGRAM

IN intimating to the public of the Beaufort district that he has taken the above Hotel, so well and favorably known while in the possession of Mr. JAMES NETTLETON, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage accorded to his predecessor, and which it will be his endeavor by civility and attention to business to merit.

Best Wines and Spirits only kept in stock.

Meals at all reasonable hours. First-class Accommodation. Free Stabling.

Vehicles and Horses on Hire.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

THE AVOCA

CORDIAL MANUFACTORY

AND LIQUEUR EMPORIUM,

(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

J. B. SMITH & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

J. B. SMITH, in returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the large amount of support accorded him during the last twenty-five years, respectfully begs to inform them that he has taken his son into partnership in the above business, and that they are now prepared to supply the very best Cordials of every description, and trust, by strict attention to business, and vending a really first-class article, to merit a continuance of that support formerly accorded to him.

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Experienced Workmen Sent to all parts of Victoria

A TALE OF THE BLACK FOREST IN 1853.

A Sequel to "A Recollection of Olden Times.

"This led to a long chat, which ended in a mutual agreement for all four of us to carry our own gold, and act as each other's escort. At the same time it was understood that we were not to start for at least a fortnight, as it would take quite that time to work out their claim. This was just what we wanted, as it gave us plenty of time to make some further little arrangements, and which it were necessary to carry out before our plan could be considered perfect. The next step was that, whilst one of us should remain at M'Ivor, and shepherd our men, and keep up the friendly acquaintance by the occasional laying out of a trifle of money in sprouting the other should proceed in the direction of Melbourne, and pick out the ground best suited for what we were going to do, and at the same time convey a shovel to the place, and hide it, so that it might be ready for our use; and having done this, to return immediately to M'Ivor. This little job was done by my mate, who knew all the country well that bordered on the Sydney road for many miles. By little more than a fortnight we were all ready for the journey, which we proposed to do in three days; it's about seventy miles, you know. Our rig-out was as light as possible—the usual digger's dress; a pair of blankets each, and each had, likewise, a Colt's revolver. Every man carried his gold in a gold-belt round his waist. By the by, my gold-belt and my mate's were filled with shot and rough fragments of lead, made up from tea-lead got at one of the stores. But me and my mate had two little playthings that the other two knew nothing about. We had two ten-inch bowie-knives down our backs. No shots were to be fired. The bowie-knives, at a signal, were to quietly do the business, as near as possible at the same moment. The bodies were then to be stripped and buried, and every fragment of their clothing burnt, and the ashes buried, for the purpose of concealing fragments such as metal buttons, buckles, and such like. The ground picked out by my mate was about twenty miles from M'Ivor. It's so many years since I was there that I can't describe it any nearer than that. It was arranged that towards the end of the afternoon I was to throw the play into my mate's hands. Accordingly, at about 3 o'clock, I said to him—'I say, mate, I think you know this road better than we do. Don't you know some nice snug place where we can camp well for the night, and at the same time be safe?' 'Oh yes,' said my mate, 'I know a first-rate place for to-night; but it's some miles from here. But that's no consequence. It ain't more than 3 o'clock yet, and we've two good hours for walking. When you see it if you don't like it you can go on a bit further.'

"My tale, or confession, whichever you like to call it, is now drawing to the last scene.

"We arrived at the spot spoken of by my mate at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and a very pretty place it was for carrying out such a lay as ours. It was a spot of ground in a blind gully, well shaded with heavy timber, and sufficiently far from the road as to make it not at all likely that anyone would interfere with us. 'There,' said my mate, 'what do you think of this? It's far enough away from the road to be able to make a good big fire, without fear of anyone seeing and following us, and will be perfectly safe.'

"We all agreed that it was a capital camping ground, and we at once set to work to gather wood for a large fire, and filled the billies with water to make some tea for supper. That meal was the last one those two men were doomed ever to take on this earth. My mate and myself had arranged that we should all lie down for the night side by side, but, keeping the two men in the middle places, wait until it was perfectly evident that they were both sound asleep, and then, at a given signal, the bowie-knives were to do their work."

Here the man seemed to be almost suffocated with excitement. For myself I sat listening, paralysed, fascinated, with my gaze fixed on him, and totally unable to move it. After a short pause he resumed—

"I can't now—it's actually impossible for me to—put into words all that was done that night; but it was all carried through just as we had planned."

Then the man threw up his arms, and with a look and cry of the intensest despair, exclaimed, "My God! my God! Will that horrible scene ever pass from my mind, with those poor wretches struggling and gasping, as our knives descended again and again into their bodies?"

Here the wretched man's arms suddenly fell, his eyes closed, his head rolled on one side, and all was silent. At first I thought that the excitement had brought on sudden death, but on laying my hand on his pulse I found such was not the case, and I could do nothing more than wait for the result. For sometime he remained, apparently, totally unconscious. When at last he opened his eyes he said—

"I see you have not gone. I'm glad of it, for I mean to finish what I have to tell, no matter what mischief it may do me. In the course of the night every fragment that belonged to the men was burnt; and, as we had planned, the ashes were carefully gathered, and buried in a hole dug for the purpose. At the first peep of day my mate took me to a spot a short distance away, where a large tree had been blown from the ground by its roots, and had left a hole of a very considerable size. By the aid of the shovel that we had provided ourselves with the middle of the hole was soon deepened sufficiently to safely bury the two bodies; and, having done this, the whole place was thoroughly strewn with dead branches and small fragments of wood. Having done this, we wrapped the gold in our blankets, took our way straight through the bush and struck the Sydney road about ten miles from where we started, by about 9 o'clock in the morning. We arrived in Melbourne about the middle of the following day, and immediately turned the gold into cash. There was nearly three hundred ounces of it; but in those days, as you know, a man could sell a big parcel of gold without exciting suspicion as to where he got it. My mate has been dead many years; he drank himself into a madman, and died in the Yarra Bend. As for myself, I made my money last me about two years, during which time I led an idle, loafing life. I then knocked about the country, doing all sorts of things at the stations, till at last I found myself here. I have been on this station now a good many years; but I've never had one peaceful day since that awful night in the bush by the Sydney road. And now, mate, I am utterly exhausted with pain and excitement, so you must leave me unless you've got time to wait till Joe comes in;—but you must not expect me to talk any more. But will you come again in a few nights? There's still some talk left that I should like to have with you."

This I promised to do, at the same time telling him that I would have a smoke by the fire until "Joe" returned. All was now silent. The candle was burnt out, and I was left, with only the light of the fire, to my not very pleasant meditations.

The boundary rider "Joe" returned in about a quarter of an hour. "Well," said he as he entered and pointed at the bunk, "how's he going on?" I merely shrugged my shoulders, leaving him to put what interpretation he pleased on the action; and lighting the candle in my bottle lantern, took my departure.

The following morning I left the railway camp, and was again absent for some days. On my return I immediately asked the owner of the boarding-house whether the man at the sheep-wash was dead. "No," he replied, but added, "At least he was alive this morning; but the boundary rider tells me that the doctor says he cannot live more than a day or two. Are you going to see him again to-night?" "Yes. Will it be long before supper is ready?"

"No; just a few minutes." I had not sat down to the table many minutes, when "Joe" once more made his appearance. He walked straight up to me, and said:—"I'm glad you're come home. I don't think he can live the night through; and he says he should like to see you again before he goes. Will you come across as soon as you have had your supper?"

"All right Joe. You may ride back, and tell him I will be there in less than a quarter of an hour."

The first sight I got of the sick man, on entering the hut, convinced me that King Death was hovering close over his victim. All pain had ceased; which the doctor, who had only just left the hut for the squatter's residence, said was only a prelude to the end. It was perfectly evident that the unfortunate man was totally unable to carry on any connected talk; but notwithstanding this, the boundary rider who was in the hut, thinking, perhaps, that we wished to be left alone, took up his hat and walked away. The man then made an effort to speak, but was only partially successsful.

The disjointed and broken sentences, if put together, would amount to about the following. He had intended to have given me a sketch of his life, from the time he landed in Victoria, a perfectly respectable young man, in the year 1840; until, step by step, he became what he was in 1853; but he found he was took weak for the effort. He said that he had felt easier in his mind since he had told me all; and then by a great effort he raised his voice and holding out his thin emaciated hand said—"Now look here mate, can you take my hand and say that, so far as the mischief I tried to do you is concerned, you can freely and completely forgive me; I should like to know that, at least *one* man that I once tried to injure has freely forgiven me."

He looked at me very anxiously, and then I remembered that the greatest of all teachers once said—"Judge not that ye be not judged." I placed my hand in his, and told him that I freely, heartily, and entirely forgave him, so far as anything was concerned in reference to myself personally.

The man nervously grasped my hand, and held it for some time; at last he said—"Thank you." These were the last words that he uttered in my hearing. On relinquishing my hand he seemed to go off in a sort of doze; and the boundary rider coming in soon after, I took my departure.

The man lived through the night; but at dawn the following morning his spirit took wing to the land of the immortals. He was buried in a small up-country cemetery; but no stone marks his last resting place; and all traces are gone of this perpetrator of a midnight murder in the Black Forest.

THE END.

The following are a few of the blunders of the Ministry:—1. That in Great Britain moneys are paid on the resolution of the House of Commons alone.—Mr. Patterson at Castlemaine. 2. That a compact was made by the Council and Assembly to follow the precedents respectively of the House of Lords and the House of Commons—Mr. Patterson at Castlemaine. No such compact was made, as the Assembly never passed the necessary standing order, and could not agree on the Council's definitions of the power of the Lords. 3. The stoppage of the course of law now admitted to be illegal, and now being remedied. 4. The proposed appointment of a Crown prosecutor as a County Court judge.—Admitted to be illegal. 5. The proposed appointment of the judge of the Melbourne Insolvency Court as a County Court judge.—Admitted to be illegal. 6. The proposal to dismiss all the registrars of the County Courts if they issued plaints.—Admitted to be illegal, and no appearance was made to the *mandamus* granted by the Supreme Court. 7. The appointment of clerks of petty sessions as stipendiary licensing magistrates.—The Supreme Court decided that there was no provision at law for any such officers, and refused to swear them in. These are some of the blunders which have been actually made, and though they are only a few out of the whole number, they are, we should think, enough to show alike the ignorance and the rashness of the Ministry.—"Star."

Although the general yield throughout the entire district of Kerang has been very low, yet there are isolated spots were the reverse has been the case. One of the fortunate possessors is Mr. Hardy, well-known to all travellers in this district as the courteous proprietor of the Four Posts Hotel, Jarklan. From a block of 20 acres Mr. Hardy had under crop he had a yield of 100 bushels, or an average of 40 bushls to the acre. The land in question was heavily timbered, and was cleared at a cost of about £3 per acre. It was ploughed rather deeper than usual, and has been lying fallow. The variety of wheat is that known as purple straw.—"Times."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SYDNEY.

The following is from a telegram in the "Herald" of Friday, 1st inst.:—"Sydney, This Day.—Fuller particulars in connection with the terrible railway disaster at the foot of the Blue Mountains are to hand, and these show that the loss of property amounts to nearly £50,000. Seventeen trucks with valuable freight were totally destroyed, besides two valuable engines and other trucks with their contents, which were more or less damaged. After the collision the fire from the engine rapidly set fire to the coal, kerosene and shale with which the inward train was laden, and they burnt so fiercely that all attempts to quench the flames were futile. There was a large quantity of gunpowder and dynamite in the outward train, and a terrible explosion was only averted by tremendous efforts being made to get these out from the heap of confusion and wreckage before the flames reached them. This was only done just in time to prevent the explosion. The flames of the fire attracted the settlers for miles round, and they worked with a will, but the heat was so intense that it was only by means of grapnels that anything could be done. The rails were red hot, and the brass work on the engines was all melted. The whole of the rolling stock of which the two trains consisted was entirely destroyed, and not an article of merchandise has been saved, all that could be done being to get the powder and dynamite trucks, which were the last of the outward train, out of the way of the fire. The search for the killed and injured was a terrible task. The remains of Brady, one of the guards, were picked up in various places piecemeal—the head in one place, a leg in another, and an arm in another, and the trunk with the right leg bent over the shoulder in another place. The two men who have been removed to the infirmary were very much burnt, as they were pinned in by the debris and could only be got out of after the selectors and others had put forth almost superhuman efforts. It was pitch dark in some places and therefore the sufferers could not at first be found, although as the fire extended, there was soon light enough. In the meantime the fire advanced to the unfortunate men who were pinned in, and their legs and arms were severely burnt when they were discovered. The evidence given at the inquiry and at the inquest shows that some fearful risks have been faced for a long time past at this spot, and that it is strange that no accident has ever before occurred. The officials in charge of the inward goods train, on arriving at the Wascoe station, would calculate whether there was time for them to reach the Penrith station before the outward train left there. The distance between the two places usually took half an hour to traverse, but if the driver pushed the engine to its utmost it could be done in 23 minutes. On the present occasion the inward train left Wascoe station at 23 minutes to eleven o'clock, and the outward train ought to have left Penrith at eleven o'clock, so that there was only twenty-three minutes available for the journey to be made in. The engine driver of the inward train asserts that he drove at top speed the whole way, but the guard says that this was not the case. The outward train left Penrith at the proper time, and had to go at top speed where it collided with the inward train. A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against the guard of the inward train.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TELEPHONE.

Very interesting and successful experiments with the telephone were made on Sunday at the Ballarat and Melbourne telegraph officers simultaneously. At the Melbourne office Mr. James and a few other gentlemen attended at 11 a.m., while Messrs. Beechervaise, Challen, Blandford, and others occupied the Ballarat office. Mr. P. R. Challen, a clever electrician employed at the Melbourne office, and a member of the torpedo corps, is, we are informed, the gentleman who constructed the first telephones ever seen in Victoria, from some of which results completely satisfactory have been obtained. He obtained his idea of the instrument from the description of Professor Bell's given by the "Scientific American," though he anticipated obtaining the results detailed by some American papers. Messrs. Beechervaise and Challen acted as conductors of the experiments here, and a lively conversation with the Melbourne operators commenced. On placing the telephone to the ear to listen for the answer, the words came in a faint, thin tone, but one so exquisitely clear that the very inflexions of the speaker's voice could be noticed. "Cooey," from its open vowel sound, could always be heard, but sibilant and guttural sounds did not always come plainly. At times the answers were wonderfully distinct, every word falling on the ear with refreshing clearness. The voice always, however, seemed to be refined, and, as it were, thinned away until the sounds seemed to come from fairy-like creatures seated in the recesses of the telephone. The voice of Mr. Beechervaise was recognised by Mr. James, and friendly greetings were exchanged. The Melbourne men said that it rained, and asked to be cheered with a song. They were regaled with "Hold the fort," the strains of which they did not recognise. Whether this was due to the slips of the singers, or to want of knowledge of religious matters on the part of the hearers, remained an open question. The Melbourne operators then sang "God save the Queen," taking different parts. The melody came through with the utmost distinctness, the tenor voice sounding remarkably clear. The fairy sounds were so attractive that "Encore" was shouted from this end, and the peal of laughter that burst from the lips of those who had been singing was plainly audible here, 100 miles from the vocalists. Conversation followed, and every one had a chance of hearing for himself the replies from Melbourne. At half-past 12 o'clock, after the most successful experiments yet made, an appointment was made for 3 o'clock, and the parties separated. At 3 o'clock a large party, including a few ladies, assembled in the Ballarat office, and experiments were made again. A flute was played at the Melbourne end, a telephone being placed on it. At this end the sound resembled "horns of elf-land, faintly blowing," every note coming with a purity and distinctness very pleasing. Communication now began to change for the worse, and frequently words and whole sentences of a speech seemed to be arrested, or to only reach the ear in a series of funny crackles. It was stated that heavy rain was falling, and that disturbing electrical influences were prevalent, so that the sitting was closed early.—"Star."

English Mails, 1878.

Due at Melbourne—

Tuesday	February 5
Tuesday	March 5
Tuesday	April 2
Tuesday	April 30
Tuesday	May 28
Tuesday	June 25
Tuesday	July 23
Tuesday	August 20
Tuesday	September 17
Tuesday	October 15
Tuesday	November 12
Tuesday	December 10

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	February 21
Thursday	March 21
Tuesday	April 16
Tuesday	May 14
Tuesday	June 11
Tuesday	July 9
Tuesday	August 6
Tuesday	September 3
Thursday	October 3
Thursday	October 31
Thursday	November 28
Tuesday	December 26

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.15 p.m. 7 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.8 a.m. 12.57 a.m 6.25 p.m 8.35 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.23 a.m, 11.2 a.m, 6.45 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9.30 p.m 10 25 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 4 40 a.m 10.45 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.40 p.m
Burrumbeet 5.20 a.m 1.115 a.m, 4.25 p.m
Beaufort 6.10 a.m 11.55 a.m 5.15 p.m 11.48 p.m
Buangor, 7 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.5 pm
ARRIVE At Ararat 7 45 am 1.25 pm, 6.50 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 8 a.m, 1.35 a.m, 7 p.m, 11 a.m
ARRIVE At Stawell 9 a.m, 2.30 p.m, 8 p.m, 1.46 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.30 a.m, 3 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.40 a.m 11.30 a.m 3.50 p.m 9.50 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.50 a.m, 11.50 a.m, 4 p.m, 10 p.m
Buangor 8.30 am 12.40 a.m 4.40 pm 10.48 pm
Beaufort 9.10 a.m 1.20 p.m 5.20 p.m 11.35 p.m
Burrumbeet 9.50 a.m 2.5 p.m 6 p.m 12.38 a.m
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.30 am, 2.45 pm 64.5 pm 12.3 a.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.25 a.m, 11.30 a.m, 3.25 p.m, 7 p.m
ARRIVE At Geelong 8.25 a.m 1.39 p.m 6.10 p.m 9.4 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong, 7.15 a.m, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.35 a.m 9.19 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9.20 a.m, 10.25 a m, 3.41 am, 8.48 a.m, 11.6 p.m.

FROM ARARAT TO HAMILTON

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.25 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE Ararat, 1.55 p.m, 1.11 a.m
ARRIVE At Maroona, 2.40 p.m, 1.56 a m
Wickliffe Road, 3.6 p m. 2.16 a m
Glen Thompson, 3.32 p.m, 2 42 a.m
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.37 p.m, 2.47 a.m
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4.1 p.m, 3.11 a.m
Hamilton, 4.51 p.m. 4.1 a.m

FROM HAMILTON TO ARARAT

LEAVE Hamilton, 8.30 a.m, 12.40 p.m
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 9.20 a.m, 1.30 p.m
Glen Thompson, 9.45 a.m, 1.55 p.m
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 9.50 a.m. 2 p.m
ARRIVE At Wickliffe Road, 10.16 a.m, 2.26 p.m
Maroona, 10 36 a.m, 2.46 p.m
Ararat, 11.20 a.m, 3.30 p.m
LEAVE Ararat, 11.50 a.m, 4 p.m
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 8.40 a.m, 11.6 p.m

FARES.

Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawalla	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s 0d	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s 0d
Melbourne	21s 0d	13s 6d
Beaufort to	**First-class**	**Second-class.**
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat	5s 0d	3s 6d
Armstrongs	6s 0d	4s 0d
Great Western	6s 6d	4s 6d
Stawell	8s 0d	5s 6d

Vualable 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 Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

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

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

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, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. ⅛. CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorous not perfectly soluble in water.

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

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1878.

Post Town	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne... ..	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m	8 a.m
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley ...	Ditto	Ditto

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

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

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

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

European Merchandise.

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

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Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

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

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

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Exhortations

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

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

How to Enjoy Life

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

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs:

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

Indigestion and its Cure.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also, by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—Fee £1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

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

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

NO. 194.] BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. PRICE SIXPENCE.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Weekly Times"

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

Enlarged to TWENTY PAGES or ONE HUNDRED WIDE COLUMNS.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

The Cheapest Weekly Paper in Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

Local Agent—H. P. HENNINGSEN

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. and 1lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

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

X. GASSER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

42 BRIDGE STREET, BALLARAT.

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

COLONIAL JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

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.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

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

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

FIRE, MARINE LIFE and GUARANTEE INSURANCES accepted at Lowest Current Rates
Head Offices—Market-street, Melbourne.
JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary.
Agent—W. E. NICKOLS.

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

CAPITAL, £300,000 STERLING.

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

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MANAGER
I. J. Jones.

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

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

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

The Directors invite application from Settlers, Landed Proprietors, Farmers and others, requiring cash advanced on freehold property or to complete purchases of land from the Government or private parties either temporarily or for a term of years. Principal and interest can be made payable at dates convenient to the borrowers, as may be agreed upon.

Cash Credits opened on the security of freehold property or personal security; a system possessing great advantage and convenience to borrowers. Particulars as to terms of loans, and any other information can be had on application to the local valuer, or 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.

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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

Notice.

To Selectors in Gippsland.

J. F. G. MOONEY,

LATE SURVEYORS' ASSISTANT,

Is now prepared to

SHOW INTENDING SELECTORS

Really

Good Agricultural or Grazing Land

FROM 2 to 10 miles from Morwell and Hazelwood Railway Station, being opened up by a late survey. Good frontage block open to first applicants.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to

J. F. G. MOONEY, Selectors Agent,
Morwell River, Gippsland.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE

Sydney Custom-House Notice

Of 21st August, 1876.

CAUTIONING THE PUBLIC THAT CERTAIN COMPOUNDS

(Not being the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps),

RECENTLY IMPORTED AND

ADVERTISED

UNDER THE

NAME OF "SCHNAPPS"

To MISLEAD CONSUMERS, and which have been ANALYSED by the GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TO CONSIST OF

"Different kinds of Spirits sweetened and otherwise mixed,"

And are therefore liable to the highest duty imposed by law on such compounds.

THE ORIGINAL GENUINE ARTICLE

Bearing the name of

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps

Has been tested and found a

"PERFECTLY PURE SPIRIT."

Entirely Free from any Injurious Ingredients, and the Public should carefully Avoid all Imitations

Sole Wholesale agents for Australia and New Zealand:

M. MOSS & CO.,
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH
85 COLLINS STREET WEST.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON,

AND

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF STOCK

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT-STREET.

EVERY LINE has been RE-MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES at the Reduced price, which will be found, on comparison, to be much cheaper than any goods of a like class in the colony of Victoria.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock, without excepting one single item, will be offered at equally reduced rates, as the following:—

Lot 1—10,000 yds Dress Stuff, 3¾d; former price, 6¾d. Lot 2—30,000 yds Dress Stuff, 4¾d, former price, 8¾d. Lot 3—18,000 yds Dress Stuff, 6¼d; former price, 1s. Lot 4—22,000 yds Dress Stuff, 8¾d; former price, 1s 3d. Lot 5—19,600 yds Dress Stuff, 10¾d; former price, 1s 6d. Lot 6—21,000 yds Dress Stuff, 1s; former price, 1s 9d and 2s. Lot 7—14,300 yds Dress Stuff, 1s 3½d; former price, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d; a truly magnificent lot, and the finest value ever offered over a retail counter in the colony. 4 cases Black Lustres, lately opened, 4¾d, 6¾d, 8¾d, 1s; worth in each case double the amount. 3 cases Black Russell Cords, 8¾d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. These are very superior, and much under the regular Melbourne cost. Muslin Dresses, new styles, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 6s 11d; reduced from 8s, 10s, 12s 6d, and 18s 6d. Best quality French Muslins, 8¾d; reduced from 2s 6d. Black Figured Lustres, 6¾d; worth 1s. Grey Lustres, 6¾d and 9¾d; worth 1s and 1s 6d.

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11¾d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d; the best value ever offered in Ballarat. Black Gros Grains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, and 7s 11d per yard; worth 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s 6d. Colored Silks, new designs, by the best manufacturers, only 39s 6d, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, and 70s. A good useful Japanese Silk, 5s 11d per dress, cheap at 15s. Very superior Japanese Silks, 1s and 1s 3d, worth 2s and 2s 6d.

MILLINERY AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

An opportunity such as the present gives the humblest a chance of procuring something really first-class and suitable, at less than one-third the regular price. There are thousands to select from. A thoroughly good useful School or Garden Hat, at 6d or neatly trimmed, at a slight cost over that.

2100 Leghorn and Whole Straw Hats, 6d; reduced from 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 4360 Leghorn, Whole Straw, Rice Straw, and Fancy Straw Hats, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; regular price, 7s 6d and 9s 6d. Millinery Bonnets, 5s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d; reduced from 12s 6d, 17s 6d, and 25s. The whole of the Paris Models now reduced to one-fifth the original cost. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, 2s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d. Infants' Pelisses, 5s 11d each; regular price, 12s 6d. 4000 pairs Ladies' White and Colored Stays, 1s 6d; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 1s 11d, and trimmed 2s 11d. Ladies' Chemises, 2s 6d; Ladies' Night Dresses, 4s 6d. Ladies' White Skirts, handsomely frilled, 2s 11d. Baby-linen reduced to half-price. The cheapest line of hats, at 1s, ever seen in the colony will be offered at this sale.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

During the past season this department has risen into great favour. The stock is large, and the styles are magnificent—direct copies of the grand toilets so much admired in the great centres of population in Europe, where costume-making has become a work of art, and the genius of the artist becomes exhibited by the elegance and finish of the design. A complete clearance must be effected.

200 Children's Costumes, 2s 11d to 5s 6d; worth 7s 6d to 15s. Ladies' Princess Robes, 7s 11d to 8s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Batiste Costumes, from 10s 6d; reduced from 17s 6d. Ecru Lace Fichus, from 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. Black Lace Fichus, 10s 6d; reduced from 20s. Colored Cashmere Fichus, 6s 11d and 8s 11d; worth 12s 6d and 15s. New handsome Tissue Shawls, 4s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Summer Skirts, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d; not half former price. White Muslin and Pique Costumes, braided, from 13s 6d.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gossamers, all shades, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; reduced from 3s 6d and 5s 6d per yard. Muslin Edgings and Insertions 2¾d, 4¾d, and 6¾d; reduced from 4¾d, 6¾d, 9¾d, and 1s. Large lot damaged Kid Gloves, 1s per pair, all qualities. Lace, Muslin, and Net Ties, in ecru, blue, scarlet, and black; at 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. Ribbons, all shades, 4¾d, 6d, and 9d; less than the English cost. Zanilla Umbrellas, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d. These are very superior, and quite equal in appearance and finish to expensive silk ones at 22s 6d. Job line Twilled and Plain Silk, all at 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. French Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; reduced from 3s and 3s 11d per pair. Ladies' and Childrens' Colored and White Lisle Gloves, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Job Line Ladies' Buff Lisle Gloves, 6d per pair, worth 1s 6d. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2d, 2½d, and 3d; former price, 4d, 5d, and 6d. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s. Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 4½d; worth 9d.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Customers can depend upon getting the very best goods imported, of every description, at much less than the ordinary sale prices.

Several trunks of Colonial and English Lasting Boots, 5s 11d. The entire stock of French Lastings will be sold during the sale at 7s 11d. Sixteen trunks Single sole, Fancy-stitched Kid Boots, 6s 6d; worth 10s 6d. 300 pairs Infants' Coloured Shoes, 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 600 pairs Infants' Plain Elastic-side Kid Boots, 3's to 5's, 2s 6d. Six trunks Maids' and Girls' Lasting Boots, from 5s 6d and 6s 6d per pair; less than the regular cost price. 500 pairs Men's Kangaroo Oxford Shoes, from 5s 6d per pair.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen's Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d. All first-class goods, warranted well made, and include the best make of tweed. Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, and 17s 6d. These are grand value. They are all well-known makes of tweed, celebrated for wear, and only reduced in consequence of a determination to make a complete clearance. Men's Black Cloth Coats, from 18s 9d. Men's Blue Cloth Coats, from 20s. Men's Tweed Coats, from 14s 6d. Men's Miller's Mole Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d per pair. Men's Printed Mole Trousers, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d. Boys' Tweed Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s; formerly 25s, 30s, and 35s. Boys' Velveteen Suits, at greatly reduced prices. They are cheaper than tweed, look better, and wear double the time. Clearing line Black Cloth Vests, 5s 11d; formerly 10s 6d and 12s 6d. Clearing line Boys' Drill Suits, 4s 11d; formerly 7s 11d and 9s 11d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Heads of families, hotelkeepers, country storekeepers, and others will find this an opportunity which will give them extensive advantages; the selection being very large, and the cost in every case unprecedentedly low.

Grey calico, 1s 11¾d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen, not the Melbourne wholesale price. 72-inch Sheetings, 10¾d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6¾d; reduced from 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s 10½, and 2s. A splendid lot of Prints, 3¾d and 4¾d; worth 7½d and 8½d. Good Cotton Tick, 4¾d, 5¾d, and 6¾d per yard; worth 6¾d, 7½d, and 8½d. Wet Waves and Long Cloths, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen. Brown Hollands, 6¾d, 8¾, and 10½d; formerly 9½, 1s, and 1s 3d. Striped Drills, 8¾d and 10½d; reduced from 1s and 1s 3d. All-wool Flannels, 10½d and 1s 2½d; reduced from 1s 2½d and 1s 6¾d per yard. Table Damask, all linen, 1s 2¾d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6¾d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 3d per yard; all reduced to English price. 72-inch Hessians, 5¾d per yard; worth 8½d. A famous line for contractors. The Ballarat Flannels will be cleared out at 1s 6¾d; ordinary price, 2s.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

They are now prepared for sale, and will be laid out on the centre tables at a third of their regular price, so as to command an absolute clearance.

CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The reduced rates are as follows:—

Tapestry carpets, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, and 3s 9d per yard; reduced from 3s 6d, 4s, and 4s 9d. Brussels Carpets, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, and 6s 6d; reduced from 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 6d. Felt Carpets, 1s 6¾d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, and 2s 11d; reduced from 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d. Cloth Table-covers, 4s 11d, 6s 11d, and 8s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 12s 6d. 530 pairs Window Curtains, from 3s 11d per pair, formerly 7s 6d, upwards to some of the best goods manufactured, all at correspondingly reduced rates. The stock of Blankets, Quilts, and Rugs now on hand are reduced in price to effect a complete clearance before the 1st day of March.

SHIRT AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The room being required for other goods, the present stock will be sold at prices which must command a perfect clearance.

Boys' and Men's Sommerville Striped Shirts, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d; formerly 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d. Boys' and Men's White Shirts, linen fronts, 3s 6d and 3s 11d; formerly 5s 6d and 6s 6d. 1190 Men's Straw Hats, 1s; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Excellent Tweeds, for boys' wear, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d; worth 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s 6d. A grand cleaning line of Ballarat Tweeds, 3s 11d per yard; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 6d. Over 100 pieces to select from.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN

ON

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1878,

And will be continued until further notice.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅜in., 1 in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

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 our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

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

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

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

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

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

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

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

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

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

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

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

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer."

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE,
WATCHMAKER,
Sole Agent for Beaufort.

The Art Union of Victoria.

SIXTH SEASON, 1878.

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Oxygen is Life.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

☞ 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.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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Victoria.....Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.
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Cash advanced on the ensuing Clip.

Fencing Wire all sizes on sale.

Auction sales attended to.

WILLOBY-STREET, BEAUFORT.

"For the Blood is the Life."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

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

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Survy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

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

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SORE LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:—Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

27th February, 1875.

I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness—W. J. Parrow.
To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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F. J. CLARKE, CHEMIST,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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

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Plain and Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

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MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DITTO

LIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a good market on Wednesday, though oats, peas, and barely are much wanted. Hay is a little sick. We quote:—Wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; oats, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; barley, 4s. to 5s.; peas, 4s. 6d.; rye, 5s.; potatoes, L7 to L7 10s.; manger hay, L4 to L4 7s. 6d.; sheaves, L3 to L3 10s.; straw, L2 to L2 10s.; bran, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; pollard, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; flour, L11 15s. to L12 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Last week storekeepers report business as being unusually brisk, but is difficult to say whether this can be attributed to a steady and permanent improvement in trade generally, or merely to the result of a spasmodic impetus, arising from a great influx of country people into the town, the primary cause of whose visit was other than that of business. There is still very little wheat coming forward, particularly from local growers, though the price quoted (5s.) is regarded as being above the actual market value. Oats are hardening, and 3s. 11d. is now the price realised. Owing to the little gristing that as yet taken place, pollard and bran continue scarce, the former at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and the latter at 1s. 2d. Peas are enquired for at 5s. to 5s. 3d., but there are none offering. The supply is equal to demand, and L3 10s. is quoted for sheaves, and L4 for trussed. The prices of dairy produce remain unaltered, and butter, both fresh and potted, still continue very scarce. The following are our quotations:—Wheat, 5s.; oats, 3s. 11d.; pollard, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; bran, 1s. 2d.; flour, L11 10s. to L12; potatoes, Warrnambool, L8; Ballarat, L8; fresh butter, 1s. 4d.; potted butter, 1s. 1d.; hams, 1s. 1d.; bacon, 9d. to 10d.; cheese, 7d. to 8d.; eggs. 1s.; hay, sheaves, L3 10s.; trussed, L4; straw, L2 5s. to L2 10s.; chaff, 4s. 6d.; onions, 11s.—"Advertiser"

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET

MESSRS. MATHERS AND FRANKLIN REPORT.

Not so much produce is coming into the market and as a consequence wheat is getting a little firm. The farmers will commence ploughing again shortly, the late rains having put the ground in good form. Barley is scarce at 4s., and onions, maize and carrots are not in the market. Wheat, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; pollard, 1s. 3d.; bran, 1s. 1d.; barley, 4s., scarce; flour, L11; potatoes, Warrnambool L9; ditto, Ballarat, L6; fresh butter, 1s. 2d.; potted ditto, 1s.; hams, 1s.; bacon, 11d.; cheese, 8d. to 9d.; eggs, 1s.; hay, sheaves, L3 10s.; ditto, trussed, L4 10s.; straw, L2 10s. to to L3; chaff, 6s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN, LEONARD and ROWE report the following sales:—Fat cattle 13 head for Mr. Wm. Liddle, Preston Hill, to L9 15s. Fat Sheep—350 crossbred wethers and ewes for Mr. Joseph Hetherington, Cambrian Hill, the former to 14s., the latter to 10s. 10d.; 230 merino wethers for Mr. John Dougall, Ascot, at 12s., averaging 11s. 3d., being the highest price and average for merino sheep for the day; 502 wethers and ewes for Messrs J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's, the former to 11s. 4d., averaging 10s. 4d., the latter to 8s. 8d., averaging 7s. 11d., 408 crossbred ewes for Mr. W. Thistlethwaite, Smeaton, to 11s. 3d., averaging 9s. 11d.; 202 ewes for Mr. D. Kinnersley, Learmonth, to 10s., averaging 8s. 8d.; 89 crossbred ewes for Mr. Robt. Anderson, Mount Prospect, at 8s. 10d.; 1197 merino wethers for Mr. John Little Eversley, and others at market rates. Fat Lambs—81 for Mr. Robt. Anderson, Mount Prospect, to 10s. 6d, averaging 9s. 6d.; 18 for Mr Joseph Hetherington, Cambrian Hill, at 8s. 1d.; 80 for Messrs. J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's, at from 6s. 6d. to 8s.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MESSRS GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. REPORT:—

Fat Cattle.—A short supply of good and prime quality. There was a large attendance of the trade, and prices were much firmer. We sold a raft for Mr. R. Fletcher, at the top prices of the day. Fat Sheep.—A full supply of medium to good quality, and prices were considerably firmer. We sold—for Messrs. Allan, Hard, and others—305 wethers at 10s. 6d.; 48 ewes, at 6s. 9d.; 50 do crossbreds, at 8s. 6d. Fat Lambs.—A short supply, and prices much higher. We sold 50 head from 7s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. Store Stock.—Are in better demand at firmer rates. We have sold 379 bullocks, 50 ditto, 602 wethers, 659 ditto, 460 ewes and wethers, and 1210 fat ewes and 770 ditto wethers.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. report the following sales:—Sheepskins.—We had a large supply on Tuesday—6514 skins. There was a good attendance of buyers and others interested in the trade, but biddings were languid, and we had to submit to a slight reduction in prices in order to effect sales. We cleared out nearly every lot at the following satisfactory prices:—Best merino pelts, from 12d. to 18½d. each; medium ditto, to 12d.; crossbreds, from 9d. to 16½d. each; inferior, from 1d. to 6d.; full-woolled skins (of which we had a small supply) to 6½d. per pound and to 5s. each; hairskins, from 4d. to 20d each and to 5d. per pound. Hides.—We had an average supply to offer at our sale, and biddings were a little brisker than last week, which enabled us to clear all out at the following rates:—Wet salted, from 3½d. to 3¾d. per pound; good conditioned, from 3¼d. to 3½d.; calfskins, from 2d. to 3½d.; horsehides, from 2s. to 5s.

The Human Machinery, unlike inanimate mechanism, possesses a self-repairing and self-renewing power. Health may be surely preserved and life lengthened by keeping this vital attribute in constant activity and full vigour. Many preparations have been recommended for this purpose, but none have received such emphatic professional sanction, or are comparable in point of efficacy, to Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement and sultry weather checks to a considerable extent the natural exhalations of the skin, an alterative is required to expel them entirely from the body through some other channel. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the safest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end, without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When, from frequent chills or impure air, the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at the outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by illness.

A German proverb says:—"Many a man burns a pound candle in looking for a penny." The English proverb to the same effect is shorter. "Penny wise and pound foolish;" but Frenchman says: The search for a centime is sometimes conducted at the cost of considerable illuminating fluid, and the profit of the recovery of the coin is entirely swallowed up in the enormous expense incurred by the consumption of coal oil, the expenditure of gas, or the amount of grease which is spilled on the carpet during the search." But Frenchmen talk so fast that really their mode of expressing themselves is the shortest of the three.—San Francisco Mail.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Blanchfield, M. Mrs.; Blackmore, Mr.; Boyd, Mrs.
Cushing, Charles.
Dimeloro Orrile—; Dunn, J.
Ellis, T.
Flowers, L.
Gordon, Hugh; Grant, J. Mr.; Green, G. D.
M'Arthy, J.; M'Cracken, J.; M'Dougall, Mrs.
Pryke, Charles; Phillips, W.; Pryke, C.; Pinnock, R.
Sinclair, C.; Sutherland, Wm; Smith, Betsy.
Thompson, H.; Topper, G.
Wood, E.; Westbrook, R.; Webster, Geo.; Wilkeson, Julia.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster.
Beaufort, February 15th, 1878.

THE
Riponshire Advocate.
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

The music-lovers of Beaufort have a treat in store for them, as on Tuesday evening next Mr. F. W. Harmer's concert company, consisting of several of the most talented blind pupils from the asylum, will give a grand concert, in the Societies' hall. The programme will consist of solos, duets, trios, and quartettes, both vocal and instrumental. The programme will be judiciously selected from the newest musical gems, and should the weather prove favourable, we have no doubt but that a crowded house will welcome these talented artists.

The quarterly meeting of the Hope of Beaufort Lodge, I.O.G.T. was held on Wednesday evening last in the Societies' Hall. After the initiation of two candidates, the officers' reports were read, which showed the lodge to be in a very flourishing condition. After the routine and other business incidental to the occasion had been disposed of, the District Deputy Bro. Chapman and Lodge Deputy Bro. W. Chalmers, assisted by Bro. W. R. Nicoll and Bro. John Whitfield, jun., installed the following officers—P.W.C.T., Bro. T. Hosking; C.T., Bro. W. Cochran; W.V.T., Sr. Mary Farley; W.S., Bro. J. Tulloch, jun.; W.F.S., Bro. J. Humphreys, W.C., Bro. John Dick; W.T., Sr. Eliza Ingram; W.M., Sr. Alice Burton; W.D.M., Bro. Elisha Whiting; W.I.G., Bro. John Deman; W.O.G., John Pimblett; Organist, Sr. Helen Sharp; W.R.H.S., Sr. Sarah Owens; W.L.H.S., Sr. Mary Cochrane; W.A.S., Sr. Fanny Fox.

On Wednesday evening a soiree will be held in the Societies' hall, in connection with the Beaufort Presbyterian Church. Tea will be on the tables at 5 o'clock, and after the dainties provided have been partaken of the hall will be cleared, to make room for the public meeting, when the Revs. W. Henderson and J. Inglis (of Ballarat), and T. Hastie (of Buninyong), together with the local clergy, will address those present. The proceedings will be enlivened by some choice selections of vocal and instrumental music.

The annual meeting of the members of St. John's Church, Beaufort, was held in the church on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the balance sheet and electing a new committee. Mr. Geer took the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Grenfell and carried, that the balance sheet as read be adopted. The chairman in putting the motion, said, that as a congregation, he thought they had abundant cause to thank God for the past, and to take courage for the future. The balance sheet showed a sum of £20 in hand, and as well as this, there were the improvements which had been made in the church, and also the debt on the building of about £40, which had been paid off during the past year. He hoped they would still continue to prosper, and that before long the trustees would build a porch to the church. It was proposed by Mr. W. Baker and carried, that the best thanks of the congregation be recorded to the retiring committee, and especially to Mr. Watson its secretary, for their services during the past year. On the motion of Mr Cumming, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. Barnes for his kindness in giving the use of his room for the purpose of holding the committee meetings in during the past year. The following committee was elected for the ensuing year, viz., Messrs. W. Baker, R. Barnes, S. Chapman, A. Cumming, S. M'George and J. Watson, hon. secretary. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the meeting, after which the newly elected committee held its first meeting.

The "Australian News," for transmission by the R.M.S., Tanjore, is to hand. As usual, it is excellently printed, and several of the illustrations are splendidly executed, notably amongst which are—"Pope Pius IX.," "Harbour and Town of Portland," "Sir Bryan O'Loghlen Returning Thanks," and "Incidents of the Crisis." Copies may be had from Mr. Henningsen, the local agent.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith, of the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, notifies that he is a cash buyer of wheat and oats.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne, the "Handbook and Almanac and Shippers and Importers' Directory for 1878. The production, which is invaluable to all classes, is a great improvement on those of previous years, although, we notice a few errors in the descriptions of the towns of Victoria, Noticing Charlton, it says, it is in the electoral district of Rodoo, and police district of Beaufort; the communication from Melbourne is from the Inglewood railway station. The latter portion is rather new to us, but there is no doubt that the writer has confounded Charlton near Beaufort with East Charlton near Inglewood, as the latter is reached from Melbourne *via* Inglewood.

The February number of the "Sketcher" is issued, and is replete with the past month's events. The illustrations are up to the usual standard of excellence, and the letter-press faultless. Amongst the most prominent illustrations are the following:—"The Month," "The Late Mr. Edward Wilson," "The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson," "Incidents of the Drought," and "England's Forgotten Worthies." Mr. Henningsen is the local agent.

The book prizes that will be awarded to the successful scholars at the late competitive examination are now, and will be for the next few days, on view in Mr. Henningsen's shop window Havelock street.

The number of valentines sent and received at Ballarat on the 13th and 14th February was 8276, being an increase of 1944 over those which passed through the post-office last year on the same dates. There was a large increase in the number of box valentines, and funny little parcels were numerous. One, indeed, was funny enough to contain a live frog, which burst its bonds and hopped merrily away before the stamp of the letter-sorter could descend and injure it.—"Star."

The Melbourne papers announce the death of Mrs. Butters, which took place early on Thursday morning last. Mrs. Butters was mayoress of Melbourne during the first visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Mr. John Little, of Ararat, notifies in our advertising columns that he is prepared to supply bone dust in any quantity, and at reduced prices, to the farmers of Beaufort and district.

The people of Kangaroo, though democratic, have very aristocratic ideas, and propose calling that locality Beaconsfield, after the Premier of England.

We understand that a public meeting will be held here at an early date, when some of the leading politicans of the present Opposition will deliver addresses on the crisis.

The New Enterprise Company's yield for the week, 15oz. 13dwt. 12 gr.

THE OPENING OF THE BALLARAT JUVENILE EXHIBITION.

Friday Evening.

The Exhibition was duly opened this afternoon. His Excellency Lady and Miss Bowen and Major Pitt entered the building about half-past 3 o'clock, when the national anthem was sung by some 300 children at the western end of the hall. His Excellency in a few well chosen remarks complimented the Ballarat people on their energy in instituting their first Juvenile exhibition. The Hall was crowded to excess. The exhibits consist chiefly of engravings and paintings; needle and wool work are as well largely represented The procession was a grand success. Some thousands of people present.

Cable News.

(From the "Argus")

LONDON, 11th February.

The Porte has refused to grant a firman permitting the British fleet to remain at Constantinople, on the ground that the Russians occupy the city.

Mr. J. J. Casey, the Victorian commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, was presented at Saturday's levee, held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, 12th February.

The Pope has left two wills. The first devotes 3,500,000 francs annually to his successor for the expenses of the Papacy. In the second, he leaves a legacy of 300,000 francs to the poor of Rome.

Arrivals.—Glen Osmond, Mermerus, Beltana, Invercauld, Nineveh, Girvan, Pakwan, and Alice Hawthorn.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GALLE, 9th February.

The Siam with the London mails left today for King George's Sound.

LONDON, 11th February.

Earl Beaconsfield, replying to a question in the House of Lords to-night, stated that a difficulty had arisen regarding the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles; but the intention of the Government to send the fleet to Constantinople remains, however, unchanged.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs as follows:—"As British ironclad squadron goes to Constantinople, we send our army there."

LONDON, 13th February.

Active military and naval preparations are being made.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he hoped to be able to announce on Thursday that the British ironclad squadron had arrived at Constantinople.

Several Austrian ironclads are starting for the Levant.

The Channel squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Gibraltar for a port of call.

LONDON, 13th February, Evening.

The Turkish Government have officially notified their protest against the entry of the British squadron into the Dardanelles.

The opening of the colonial wool sales is postponed until 26th February.

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday, 14th February.

A representation of the guillotine; a figure with bowed head is advancing; the executioner masked, and with extended hand, is standing beside the instrument of death. With a French style of politeness he says:—"Permit me the honor of introduction, Monsieur Berry—Madame la Guillotine." The howling enraged mob around the scaffold complete the picture. Such is the subject of one of the engravings in last week's "Melbourne Punch." Somehow I could not even smile at this effort of fancy on the part of our facetious friend. An end as tragic as that foreshadowed in the picture referred to has been the fate of many a man less venomesome in the government of a country than Mr. Berry has been. Mr. Berry's at present overgrown power, and overwhelming popularity is derived from a source that the history of the world proves to be of the most fleeting and unstable character. In other words, the mob is a fickle jade in reference to the god of its idolatry; and what it worships one day, is ready to tear to pieces the next. In early English history, we see Jack Cade, to whom the mob bowed down so long *as it was not found out* that his promise that "every man's pint pot should hold a quart," was an impudent fallacy. But then, you see, the mob requires that these failures be *practically demonstrated*. It will not believe—simply, perhaps it does not wish to—the mere *counter statements* of any one, even though that one may be an angel from heaven, or a political economist of the highest character and learning. The political charlatan has only, metaphorically speaking, to promise the mob that "its pint pot shall hold a quart" and the mob will forthwith raise that man on its shoulders to power without any more ado. The truth of this has been demonstrated over and over again by our political elections in this country. Roman history furnishes some marked instances of the fickle character of mob worship, notably that of Rienzi, in the fifteenth century. Here was a god whose worshippers tore him to pieces as soon as he announced that, for the support of the State, certain taxes were necessary. Those who raised the god to power had only bargained for the annihilation of the power of the Roman barons, and of all then existing power and authority, including, of course, increased capacity in their pint pot," but as the god turned out to be nothing more than mortal man, his dead body kicking about the streets and his palace in flames were the only sources of congratulation. In more recent times, particularly in seasons of revolution, France has witnessed some marked illustrations of the ficklenesss and instability of mob worship; take for example that of Robespierre. Here was a man raised for a brief space by the mob, to the very pinnacle of power, but the spoke in the wheel of time that carried him, at last reached the highest point in its revolution, and then came the *inevitable result* in such a career; the wheel in continuing its course carried the spoke downwards with even greater celerity than it had gone up; and the man who only a brief time since had held in his hands the lives of millions of his countrymen, was only an object of their bitterest laughter and derision when a gun shot shattered the lower part of his face, and he stood before the mob with the fragments of his jaws hanging down on to his chest. And last though by no means least, as the case comes close home to us, the news by the last mail brings us the intelligence that Gladstone, the great leader of liberalism in England and to whom the artizan class is more indebted than to any other statesmen for extension of the franchise and other political privileges, and to whom, consequently, that particular class has always held in enthusiastic admiration, has lately had his residence assailed by the mob, in consequence of his views on the Eastern question. It would be well for politicans, of the Berry stamp, to well think over these sort of episodes in the world's history before they enter upon a revolutionary career; for there is one peculiarity involved in a life of this kind, there is no such thing as a half way house to safely stop at when they feel inclined. A stoppage in the midst of what may, apparently, be a triumphant career of this kind is inevitable destruction, and where to go on might *perhaps*, lead to success, but in all probability be no better result than the stoppage half way. There is little doubt, but that Mr. Berry, by this time, thoroughly understands and feels this; but his admirers here say that he is exactly the right man to take the lead in fighting the present battle; and that he will triumphantly carry himself through and vanquish his opponents by a series of political moves, that will take them by surprise; and that the fate foreshadowed by "Punch" will never overtake *him*. In reference to Mr. Berry's celebrated motion opinions here appear to be divided as to whether he has the courage to handle the weapon he has therein forged, or whether he will not as much fear touching it as the man would the iron he has himself made red hot. The using of the privilege conferred by that motion will only be restored to, in all probability, as a last desperate resource. Charles the First lost his head for illegally *levying* taxes, and the verdict of the present day confirms the justness of the sentence carried into effect on him. The question is whether the present race of Englishmen in Victoria after the passions of political party strife are cooled down, will not consider that the illegally *spending* of taxes is not worthy of a punishment of equal severity.

Last week a rumour was afloat to the effect that Sir James M'Culloch contemplated retiring from political life. The metropolitan journals have, by authority, confirmed the truth of the rumour, and the "Warrnambool Standard" has published a letter from Sir James in which he intimates his intention of resigning; and in the course of the letter remarks the immediate future of the politics of the colony is anything but bright; however, I doubt not the present unsatisfactory position of affairs will pass away, when the constituencies have profited by the suffering which must inevitably come on all classes if the course now pursued by the Government is continued. As Premier of Victoria Sir James M'Culloch had many enemies in all grades of society, and even amongst those holding the same political opinion that he proposed. But in the present state of the political world of Victoria the best friends of the colony must feel that the Opposition can but ill afford to lose any talented member of its party; and the opinion is freely expressed in Melbourne that Sir James M'Culloch should not under present circumstances have published even an idea of his intention of resigning.

Many of the readers of this journal are, perhaps aware of the circumstance that Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co., some time since offered four gold cups to be competed for by the flockmasters of Victoria and the neighboring colonies. To-day (Thursday) the exhibition of wool was thrown open to the public; and the awards made known; which were as follows:—The first prize in Class 1, for the most valuable bale of 50 fleeces of washed wool, not skirted, grown either in Victoria, Riverina, South Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, a gold cup, value 25 guineas, was awarded to Mr. Edward G. Greeves of Borrallook, Victoria, for exhibit No. 46. The Prize in class No. 2, "for the most valuable bale of 50 fleeces of greasy wool, not skirted, grown either in Victoria, Riverina, South Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand" a gold cup, value 25 guineas, was awarded to Mr. Edward W. Pitts, of the Levels, South Australia (late Mr. C. B. Fishers.) Class No. 3, "for the most valuable bale of 50 fleeces of washed wool, not skirted, grown either in New South Wales or Queensland," prize gold cup, value 25 guineas, awarded to Messrs. Dangar Brothers, Gostwycke, New England, New South Wales, being the only exhibit in this class pronounced to be a useful wool of good quality. Class No. 4, "for the most valuable bale of 50 fleeces of greasy wool, not skirted, grown either in New South Wales or Queensland," prize gold cup, value 25 guineas, awarded to Lot. 40 exhibited by Mr. Charles F. Clive, Collaroy, Liverpool Plains, New South Wales. It is intended to keep the exhibition open for about a week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

SHIRE OFFICERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—In the interests of the ratepayers of this shire who are obliged to sacrifice so large an amount of their funds in the payment of their officers, and more especially as some of the said officers are now requiring an advance of salary for the duties they are required to perform, I wish to call the attention of the councillors of the Shire of Ripon to the starving dismissed Civil servants, who are no doubt capable of filling them, and would be glad to undertake the various duties for at least 50 per cent less than we are at present paying to our officers. If our Council would call for applicants for the various offices, I have every reason to believe that they would receive offers from several of the gentlemen recently dismissed, such as T. Higinbotham, W. W. Wardell, Mr. Archer, B. Moore and probably Mr. Gordon, etc, etc. By adopting the above course, the Council have now the opportunity, which may never occur again, of securing efficient officers at a saving of at least £300 per year to the rate payers, and confer a blessing on the unemployed Civil Servants they may select.

Yours, &c.
INTERESTED SYMPATHY.

THE BEAUFORT COMMON.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the above common was held at the common office on the 1st inst.

Present—Messrs. Tompkins and Manners.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following reports and correspondence were read and received:—

From the secretary, reporting that during the past month he had received £4 7s. 8d. of the arrears for the year ending 31st July last; that the said arrears are now stated at £27 0s. 6d.; that he had received to date £31 13s. 6d. of the fees for past half-year; that the balance in the bank amounted to £20 7s. 2d., and the cash in hand to £2 18s., making a total to credit of £23 5s. 2d.

From the herdsman, reporting the number of stock assessed during the last half-year; also that he had impounded 204 sheep, and had completed the second cutting of thistles.

From Mr. Cleary, asking for remission of commonage fees, being unable to pay them.

From thistle inspector, giving notice that thistles growing on the common must be effectually destroyed within fourteen days from date of notice.

It was resolved that Mrs Cleary's fees for the half-year ending July last be remitted.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman's salary, £12 10s.; secretary's do., £2.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL LAND BOARD.

A Land Board was held at the Beaufort Court-house on Thursday, when the following applications under the Land Act, 1869, were dealt with by Denison Greene, acting district surveyor, and Mr. Alex. Cumming, M.M.B.

Section 19.

All the applications were for land in the parish of Raglan except were otherwise specified.

James Grant, 15a. 3r. 3p.—Recommended.

Thomas Hutton, 200a. 0r. 0p.—Postponed for survey.

Cornelius C. Tucker, 120a. 3r. 11p.—Recommended subject to the excision of the road from Raglan to Elmhurst.

The applications of William Drew, 17a. 2r. 19p.; Charles Connell, 19a. 1r. 20p. and John Cone, 17a. 3r. 17p.,—Were recommended subject to concurrence of Mining Department.

Section 49.

Leroy O. Ells, 20a. 0r. 0p.—Recommended.

Alex Hutton, 18a. 2r. 1p.—Recommended subject to a clause being inserted in the license allowing miners to mine upon the land without payment for surface damage.

William Harrison, sen., 19a. 3r. 39p.—Recommended.

William Harrison, jun., 19a. 3r. 39p.—Recommended.

Miscellaneous.

William Russell applied for the reservation of a water reserve at Shirley, containing about 30 acres. There being no objections, it was recommended that a portion of the reserve, about five acres, be retained for a water reserve, and the remainder be thrown open for selection.

James Quegan applied for the forfeiture of Peter Millet's 29th section license. Millet did not appear. Recommended that the license be revoked, and the land situated at Stewart be thrown open for selection under the 49th section.

To prove *bona fides*, also for recommendation as to what should be done with the land.

Annie Budge *nee* Annie Taylor, 33a. 2r.—No appearance. Recommended that the former decision of the Board, held on the 25th November be adhered to, viz., that the land be offered for sale by auction at an upset price of £4 per acre; and the valuation fixed at £26 2s. to go in favor of the Crown.

The Sandhurst "Argus" correspondent telegraphed the following under date of Tuesday:—"A man named Henry Bretell has been arrested and lodged in the lock-up on a charge of having kicked his wife in the abdomen, inflicting such injuries that she died in about two hours' time. It appears that the poor unfortunate woman had been doing a very hard day's washing, and about seven o'clock this evening she was sitting on the door-step at her residence in Bernal-street, when her husband came home the worse for liquor. He ordered her to get out of that, and on her refusing he kicked her most savagely in the abdomen. The poor woman staggered back, and as the inhuman wretch saw the blood trickling down her legs he became alarmed, and rushed off for a doctor. The matter was reported to the police by Doctor Hugh Boyd, who recommended the woman's immediate removal to the Hospital. A couple of policeman went to the house, and had the woman conveyed to the hospital in a cab. She was admitted at half-past 8 in a complete state of collapse, and died about 10 from the injuries received. An the inques Bretell was committed for murder.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL.

Auckland, Thursday.

The San Francisco steamer arrived at 6 p.m.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed to the army for the defence of Constantinople.

Lord Derby has recovered, and will resume his Parliamentary duties immediately.

M. Gambetta desires to have the French Chamber adjourned throughout the summer to ensure political quiet during the International Exhibition.

A Capetown despatch states that an engagement took place at Ladomgah, in which the British troops were successful. Volunteers are eagerly enrolling.

Dr. Mitchies, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, has been convicted of high treason.

The British Parliament opened on January 17. The Queen's speech states the cause of the early re-assembling to be the war in Europe. The address in reply to the speech was moved in the House of Lords by Earl Wharncliffe, seconded by the Earl of Lendoran; in the House of Commons by Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, and seconded by Mr. Robert Tenant, member for Leeds.

The budget in Russia shows a deficiency of 600,398,425 silver roubles.

Sergeant Chas. M'Carthy a late released Fenian prisoner, died suddenly on the 14th, while breakfasting in Dublin with Mr. C. S. Parnell, Home Ruler and M.P. The funeral was attended by 60,000 persons, and was the largest since O'Connell's. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from heart disease, accelerated by treatment received in prison. The verdict was received with loud and prolonged applause.

The deaths from cholera at Mecca average daily 60, at Jedda 38.

The Queen, in a despatch to the Sultan, expressed sympathy for him, and said that she would follow the counsels of her Ministers.

Cardinal Manning will negotiate with the British Government for the removal of obstacles to the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

The London "Times" and other journals estimate that the fourth quarter of the fiscal year will show a deficiency of nearly £6,000,000 in the budget.

One hundred thousand persons were present at the funeral of M. Raspail.

Fugitives are arriving at Constantinople by thousands. Mr. Layard writes to the Baroness Burdett Coutts that the "distress is terrible.'.

A Japanese ship of war, the Teki Kuwan, built wholly and fitted up in Japan, and manned and officered by natives, is about to start on a cruise to the Mediterranean.

M. Gambetta's tone to the French Republic is, "delay and prudence."

In a letter, Garibaldi exhorts King Humbert to follow in his father's foo steps.

A heavy fire occurred at the warehouse of Messrs. Croaker, Sons, and Co., of Watling-Street, London, was the largest that has happened for years. The loss was £200,000

D. MacGregor and Co., merchants and steamship owners of Leith, have failed, with liabilities £100,000 to £150,000. Mr. MacGregor has resigned his seat in Parliament.

An unknown man committed suicide by leaping from the whispering gallery at St. Paul's Cathredal.

Midhat Pasha is in London. A strong demand has been made at Constantinople for his return.

Baker Pasha has been promoted to be Lieutenant-general in the Turkish army.

Joseph Anderson and Sons, provision dealers, London, have failed for £200,000.

Mexico resumes diplomatic relations with France, and participates in the Exhibition.

The result of the triennial municipal elections give large Republican gains.

Corporal Chambers, the only remaining military Fenian prisoner, has been released.

The bark Peesiro, from Cardiff to Constantinople, was run down in the British Channel.

King Humbert of Italy has issued a proclamation, in which he pledges himself to carry out his late father's policy.

THE WAR.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, reports terrible suffering by the army of invasion. Words cannot describe the misery of the situation on the Danube. The Russians suppress telegrams with the view of preventing the state of affairs becoming known in Europe. Spotted typhus has broken out amongst the Turkish prisoners in Fratschie and neighborhood, and there is a whisper that it is a plague.

Germany and Italy have demanded for their fleet the same privileges in Turkish waters as England.

The London "Times" special, of the 14th, reports a heavy battle near Tatar Bazawick, between General Radetzky and a Turkish force falling back from Schtiman. The victory was claimed by both sides, one report saying the Russians were defeated with a loss of 3,000, and wounded General Radetzky.

The Turks are bombarding some towns in the Crimea, causing irritation at St. Petersburg, seeing that peace negotiations are proceeding.

Erzeroum was a little better on the 17th than a huge hospital. A hundred soldiers die daily and two or three are frozen to death every night. Typhus is raging, and corpses are barely covered with earth, and the consequences are terrible.—"Argus."

AN UNFETTERED PULPIT.

(FROM THE SOUTHERN CROSS, FEB. 9.)

Popular opinion is a queer thing. It changes like the wind, and veers about like a weathercock. It operates without justifying reason, and is the most blatant and persistent when it has least reason to be sure about itself. There is nothing it does not intermeddle with, and nothing for which it deems itself incompetent. It can be as sensitive as electricity, and as rude as a hurricane. Like an elephant's trunk, it can pick up a pin or uproot a tree; or, like the typical steam engine, can be minute enough to point a needle, or strong enough to forge any number of anchors. It prides itself on being wiser than Solomon and mightier than Alexander the Great. One of its special affectations at this juncture is the critical direction and control of the

pulpit. It has been a standing complaint in sundry quarters for a longer period than we will venture to name that the pulpit stood impeached for unfitness and incompetency on the ground of its far-away tone, its other-worldness, and its general want of common aims and practical every-day usefulness. It has not been definite and modern enough in its science. It has not been helpful enough in mechanics and the arts. It has been too indeterminate respecting the best style of government, and the highest modes of ordinary life, and has chosen to deal with distant, contingent, and prospective things, instead of teaching men what to eat, what to drink, and what to avoid, how to weave their garments and build their houses, how to promote cleanliness, provide for ventilation, drain the land, and scavenge the cities; and in general, how to live comfortably, grow fat, and become rich. Now all this has suddenly changed. The pulpit, taking the prophetic warnings and denunciations as its example, has spoken out more or less throughout the land on certain assumed wrong-doings which are occurring, neither in Great Britain nor Japan—and whose ulterior results only relate to the life which is to come—but to things which concern us here and now. And lo! the whole *venue* changes; and the pulpit, that erst was criminal because it said nothing about common life, is now reckoned doubly so because it dares to say anything. It is now found out that the pulpit must not speak about politics, whatever grotesque, revolutionary, or demoralising extremes they may run into, because, forsooth, there are differences of opinion about the subjects involved, as if there were anything about which it could speak that did not lie under the same objection. If this exception is to be taken as holding, the vocation of the pulpit is gone, and Ministers everywhere may be at once disbanded. A glance at the history of the pulpit will show that the occasion for the exercise of its functions has always been furnished by the existence in some form of the unrighteousness which it is bound to keep down. There was no doubt a very general agreement of popular opinion in the days of Noah that his preaching was an impertinence; but he kept on preaching, not merely all the same, but all the more, because of the extreme and double need which this their inveterate prejudice made manifest. The preaching of Moses, of Elijah, of Jeremiah, and of all the prophets, of Jesus and Paul, of Savonarola and John Knox, was chiefly political preaching, in that it rebuked existing and palpable wrongs, and insisted upon a substitution of honesty for dishonesty, ingenuousness for craft, generosity for greed, mercy, consideration, and gentleness instead of rapacity, unconcern, and cruelty; and self-sacrifice in the place of self-seeking as a principle of action and rule of life.

We do not propose to enter into the causes and issues of the crisis at present in our midst. We forego that liberty, not because we have not an undoubted right to it, but because we would rather sacrifice that right than run the risk of imperilling in any case that common and higher righteousness which we wish above all things to serve, which owns no party restrictions, and which is presently and absolutely incumbent upon all alike. One does not need to be stonewaller or conservative, protectionist or freetrader, to judge of the enormity of their initiating revolution whose sworn and primary function it is to uphold the law; or to perceive how criminal and dangerous the travesty is which substitutes universal disquietude for public peace, and the wildest anarchy for sober government. The question as between the two Houses is not over direct concern; but nothing can ever make wrong right. It is right to keep faith. It is wrong to break it. The Government, bound by every consideration to be the first as an example in this respect, has broken faith, with insult. It has broken faith with the public servants, and thereby indirectly with the public themselves. If any private firm had treated its *employes*, with like claims, in a similar manner, it would have exposed itself thereby to public execration from all classes of every shade of opinion. And is it for the Government to do this, and thereby to break down the moral standard of the community, and to substitute a lower for a higher code of honor and integrity? We venture to assert that since the world began there has been nothing like it, under circumstances which so absolutely take away all excuse for such blundering mismanagement and cruelty. Political changes are provided for in the constitution, and, however inconvenient they may be at times, we can still survive them. But the death of honor, of integrity, of good faith, of public clemency, courtesy, and magnanimity, is a change, with destruction, from which there is no survival. It is the death of our political self; it is the perpetration of moral suicide, from which their is no recovery, and the indelible disgrace of which is associated with our national memory for ever; and about all this, and more, the pulpit must give no utterance, and the men who are commissioned of God and accepted of their fellows as the preachers of righteousness and teachers of eternal truth, must either indulge in aimless, unpointed generalities, speaking with bated breath and whispering humbleness, or else hold their peace altogether! We will inculcate no such theory. We will be careful not to enter into the domain of party politics, but we will be as careful, at the same time, to maintain that men who are incapable of faith are unworthy of trust; and that whether it concern the Queen on her throne or a beggar on the dunghill, righteousness is a prime necessity amongst any people. We commend the preachers in general who have spoken on the subjects which are making men's hearts burn within them throughout the length and breadth of the land, not less for the fearlessness and faithfulness than for the caution, self-control, and good judgement with which they have spoken; and we believe that our readers, who are of all creeds and shades of thought, will, in the main, cordially approve of our opinion, that it does not lie with a Government to initiate anarchy for any end, however desirable, and of our insistance on the right of free speech on the part of the public servants of God within the limits defined.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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.—

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 12th FEBRUARY.

The President took the chair at twenty-seven minutes to five.

The President announced that he had received a reply to the address presented to the Governor, praying him to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a telegram on the Subject of the legal payments. His Excellency pointed out that the Council having already decided to send a telegram, signed by the President, it would be unnecessary for him to forward the telegrm.

Mr. Belcher asked when the return relating to the dismissal of civil servants would be ready.

Mr. Cuthbert said that owing to the reduction in the civil service nearly every officer was fully occupied. Directions had however, been given to have the return prepared, and it would be forwarded in due course.

Dr. Dobson asked the Postmaster-General whether the Government had received any report from Captain Mandeville on the defences of the harbor, and, if so, whether the Government will cause a copy of it to be laid on the table of that House.

Mr. Cuthbert said the opinion of Captain Mandeville, as well as the commander of the forces and Colonel Scratchley, had been taken with reference to the best means of securing the defences of Melbourne. The Government had been alive to the necessity of carrying out the defence with the best means at its disposal; but they thought it unnecessary that the opinion of each officer should be made public. He would therefore ask the hon. member not to press the motion any further, but to be satisfied with the assurance that everything would be done to secure the safety of Melbourne. (Hear.)

Mr. Dobson said he was perfectly satisfied with the reply.

The Tolls Bill was passed through all its stages, after an alteration in it had been made so as to make the continuance of tolls date from after the framing of the act instead of from the 1st January, 1878.

The House then at a quarter to six, adjourned until Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY 12th FEBRUARY.

The speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council to the effect that they had agreed to the Customs Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Dwyer asked the hon. the Minister of Lands if he will appoint persons to cause (and by instituting legal proceedings, if necessary) the removal of the fences on all public roads in Victoria; and, if so, whether he would consider the desirableness of appointing the classifiers of lands to be such persons.

Mr. Longmore replied to the effect that the matter was under consideration with a view of carrying out the law as laid down in the 380th clause of the Local Government Act. In regard to the second portion of the question, it was not proposed to appoint such classifiers.

Mr. Graves gave notice of his intention to ask the hon. the Chief Secretary whether, in the event of the Appropriation Bill being passed, it was proposed to reinstate the civil servants who had recently been dismissed.

Mr. Berry moved "That the House at its rising, do adjourn till Tuesday, 12th of March." Carried.

Mr. Berry moved—"That an address be prepared for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, setting forth the present position of affairs in Victoria, caused by the unconstitutional action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the annual Appropriation Bill," In doing so, he said that he did not propose to address the House at any length upon the Subject. The Government was fully impressed with the importance of furnishing the Imperial Government with the fullest particulars as to the circumstances which had led to the present deplorable state of politics in this colony. He thought this was due to the people of Victoria, owing the gross misrepresentations which had been promulgated at home by the members of another place. He thought that the dignity of the Assembly would be best consulted by the House agreeing to the motion for the proposed address.

Mr. Kerferd could not see what good end would be served by sending home such an address. The Constitution gave the colony full powers to deal with its own affairs. He altogether objected to the assertion in the motion that the Legislative Council had acted unconstitutionally. The Constitution Act that body a perfect right to reject an Appropriation Bill if they thought fit to do so.

Mr. M'Intyre denied that the conduct of the Council had been unconstitutional. He believed that the object of the Government was reduce the other Chamber to a complete nullity, by making it a body of nominees without any real power in the Legislature. He went on to charge the Government with endeavoring to fasten a quarrel upon the Upper House, while it had been the constant object of the Opposition to smooth matters down. He defended the conduct of the Legislative Council generally and denied that they were to blame in regard to the loss of the Forts and Armaments Bill and the Mining on Private Property Bill. (Cries of "Question.") He considered that he was speaking to the question, as the whole conduct of the Council was under discussion. As to the Exhibition Bill, he thought the project, was, under present circumstances quite uncalled-for, and that the Council had done good service by throwing the bill out. He considered the plea of retrenchment most absurd, and referred to the statement in the "Age" that the departments had worked more smoothly since the reductions as perfectly ridiculous, as, according to that line of argument, the departments would work still better if they were cleared out altogether. He denied the truth of these assertions, particularly with regard to the Education Department, and contended that the system was materially injured by the dismissal of the inspectors, who were not sufficiently numerous before the dismissals. He also referred to the Railway Department, and especially with regard to the application for justice for an officer at Bendigo.

Mr. Woods—If he writes a ain he will get the sack. (Laughter).

Mr. M'Intyre—The hon. member himself once got the sack. (Laughter). The fact was that the Government had destroyed the *morale* of the civil service, and established a reign of terror. It was not the Government that was ruling the country, but the "Age" newspaper. It had been said that a certain "Gazette" was printed, in which the Government went beyond anything that had actually been carried out. The proprietor of that paper had put his veto upon the publication, and told the Government that if it appeared, he would write them out of office in a week. He went on to quote from the "Age" of a former period certain animadversions upon the present Chief Secretary, and to remind the Government that popularity was often of very short duration, and that the same paper would probably again write as strongly against Mr. Berry as it did upon former occasions. The hon. member concluded by appealing to the House to avenge the insult that had been put upon it by the Government in usurping the functions of Parliament.

Mr. Service said that while he did not wish to object to the course pursued by the Government in sending home an address, he could not agree with the terms of the present motion. He did not consider that the Government was justified in asking the whole House to say that the conduct of the Council was unconstitutional. He would therefore suggest and move an amendment, leaving out the words "caused by the unconstitutional" in order to insert "consequent upon the." The motion so amended would read—"That an address be prepared for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, setting forth the present position of affairs in Victoria, consequent upon the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the annual Appropriation Bill."

After further discussion, the House divided on the amendment, the question being that the words proposed to be omitted, stand part of the question.

The following is the division-list:—Ayes, 53; noes, 23.

The committee having brought up its address on Mr. Berry's motion, the House adjourned till the next day.

WEDNESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY.

Mr. R. Murray Smith asked the Chief Secretary when the compensation due to the discharged civil servants would be paid; and, in the event of the time of such settlement being indefinite, would he give instructions to have the claims sent in examined by the respective departments, and the claimants advised as to the correctness of the claims so sent in.

Mr. Berry replied that he was not aware that any delay had occurred. Every claim had to be dealt with by the head of each department, and had then to be referred to the law officers of the Crown. He could assure the hon. member that despatch was being used by the Government.

Mr. Berry again brought up the address to Her Majesty in Committee of the whole House. He moved that the address be adopted.

Mr. Gillies, contended that it was idle to draw an analogy where no analogy existed. Scarcely two colonies possessed the same constitution. In Canada the Commons only possessed the power to initiate money bills, and the Senate reserved to itself the right to reject money bills. If we were to go outside of our written constitution it was another thing, but he submitted that the constitution of Victoria was altogether different to the British constitution. He had never before read a document such as the address before the House, which suppressed important facts and invented misstatements. The hon. member contended that the country had not an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon payment of members it was only put as an experiment. In 1874 it was with the utmost difficulty that the payment of Members Bill was passed by the Legislative Council, the voting being 12 to 10. This was in quiet times. The measure was a temporary one, and he thought that this should have been set out in the address. The country had never been appealed to upon the subject. With regard to the dismissals of the public servants, he asserted that the public service had become demoralised. Many servants had been discharged, and those gentlemen, many of them invaluable State servants, had been replaced by gentlemen whose shoe-strings they (the retained ones) were not fit to tie. The hon. member concluded by characterising the conduct of the Government in discharging the civil servants as an insult to the House and to the country. They had asked Parliament only a little while ago to pass estimates which were not required, for whom they only a few weeks before had asked money. Why, most of the officers of the Railway Department whose services were dispensed with were not paid out of the Appropriation Act, but out of the Loan Act, and therefore the idea that a saving would be made out of the Appropriation Act was false.

A long discussion ensued.

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

WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Mr. George Newall, Lake Goldsmith.

£5 Reward.

WHEREAS some Malicious Person shot or destroyed two young White Swans at Langi Kal-Kal, on the 2nd inst., the above Reward will be paid on conviction of the offender.

ROBERT SIMSON.

Langi Kal-Kal, 8th February, 1878.

I HEREBY beg to thank the persons who assisted to extinguish the fire at my hotel, Eurambeen, on the 29th ult., and for whose efforts the fire would have resulted more disastrously. I may also mention that the QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, through their agent, Mr. J. Bruce, PAID my claim PROMPTLY.

MATHEW KELLY,

Eurambeen, February 15th, 1877

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Sale by Auction.

BALD HILLS, Near BEAUFORT.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS has received instructions from Mr. James Cowans to sell by public auction, on the 6th day of March next.

The whole of his Farming Implements, Horses, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, etc., etc.

In consequence of Mr. Cowans having let his farm for a term of years, the whole is for positive sale.

For particulars see bills and future advertisements.

Auctioneers' Office, Havelock street, Beaufort, 15th February, 1878.

WHEAT AND OATS,

Bought for CASH.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES GIVEN

AT THE

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

BONE DUST. BONE DUST.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

JOHN LITTLE is prepared to supply the Farmers in and around Beaufort with the Best Bone Dust at the following REDUCED PRICES, and on Terms—

For Cash	... £6 0 0	per ton.
Four months' credit	... 6 5 0	"
Eight " "	... 6 10 0	"
Twelve " "	... 6 15 0	"

A further reduction of 5s. per ton allowed on a parcel of ten tons and upwards.

Address—

JOHN LITTLE, ARARAT.

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY,

Mr. F. W. Harmer's Concert Company,

Late Pupils of the Blind Asylum.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given on the 19th inst.

By the following Well-known Blind Musicians:—

HARRY FORDER, HARRY LEE, GEORGE COBURN, THOMAS MARKS, and J. SMITH, Etc.,

Consisting of

Solos, Duetts, Trios, and Quartettes,

Both Vocal and Instrumental.

Tickets—3s., 2s., and 1s.—may be had at the office of this paper.

Beaufort Coursing Club.

PROGRAMME FOR 1878.

President: W. Lewis, Esq.,

Committee:

Messrs. W. Smith, J. Smith, G. Carver, Dr Pinnock, Messrs. W. Adam, R. R Fowler, H. P. Henningsen.

BEAUFORT PUPPY STAKES,

To be run on

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY,

At Malakwallok.

For an unlimited number of Greyhound Puppies (whelped after 30th June, 1876), the *bona fide* property of members of the club. Entrance fee, £1 10s.

BEAUFORT ALL-AGED STAKES,

To be run on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY,

At Langi Kal-Kal,

For an unlimited number of greyhounds, the *bona fide* property of members of the club. Entrance fee, £2 2s.

Entries for Puppy Stakes to be lodged with the Secretary, with name and pedigree of dog (if known), and £1 10s before 10 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 24th April. Entries for All-Aged Stakes, with entrance fee of £2 2s, to be handed in to the Secretary before 10 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

W. R. ADAM, Hon. Sec.

General Retrenchment.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.

F. MALE'S,

Who can supply all kinds of GROCERIES CHEAPER than any other house in the district.

FRUITS, Etc.,

The Choicest of the Season, in great quantity, for which prices cannot be equalled in the Southern Hemisphere.

BISCUITS

Of all sorts, and prices lower than in Melbourne.

CONFECTIONERY

In great variety, at Reduced Rates.

FANCY GOODS and TOYS

At Fabulous Prices.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS for the Million.

TREES, SHRUBS, Etc., in their Season.

COLONIAL WINES,

Real Stingo, from the best growers in Australia. Talk about your port and sherry, try some of Male's Colonial, the only remedy to strengthen the weak, to nourish the sick, and remove all complicated diseases from those who suffer, etc., at prices to suit everybody.

Last line, but not least,

VALENTINES,

In Vast Quantities and Descriptions, from One Penny upwards, the cheapest and best that can be bought this side of London.

Now, you that are tired refresh yourselves at F. MALE'S. Tea and coffee, and refreshments of all kinds at all hours; or Wine Luncheon. You can enjoy yourself at this homely and hospitable board, even the most delicate person. For prices and quality please call and see the article you are about to buy. I guarantee to use you well.

FRED MALE.

Presbyterian Church, Beaufort.

A SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING

In connection with the above Church

Will be held on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878,

In the

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. W. HENDERSON. J. INGLIS, and T. HASTIE (Buninyong), and the Local Clergymen.

Tickets to admit to soiree and public meeting, 2s.; children, half-price; to public meeting, 1s.

Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock No collection.

[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.

STABLING FREE.

Beaufort Dispensary.

H. A. GLYDE,

(Successor to G. Wilson).

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

NEIL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

AGENT for Rosetter's, Baker's, Wilson's, Barry's, Ayer's, Chastiller's, and the Mexican Hair Restorers; Pitt's Poisoned Wheat for destroying Sparrows &c., Toothache Pencils; Corn and Wart Solvent; Dyes, all colors; Charcoal Biscuits; Podophyllin Lozenges &c.; Best English Lime Juice; Citrate Magnesia; Freshly prepared Seidlitz Powders; Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood; Moulton's Pain Paint; Fly Papers; Perfumery; Turkey and Bath Sponges &c.

Horse, Cattle, and Dog Medicines.

Lay's Distemper Powders.

Carbolic Acid Soap for washing dogs.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes dispensed in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

H. A. GLYDE,

Chemist and Druggist,

(By Examination, London)

BEAUFORT.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & Co.,

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IRONMONGERY AND EATHENWARE

BUYERS OF GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

A Large Stock of

GROCERY.

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 orf building and mining purposes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. H. STUART,

PLUMBER, GALVANISED IRON AND ZINC WORKER,

IN returning thanks to the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for the patronage hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them that he has removed his place of business in Havelock-street, to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Bube, furniture dealer, in Leichardt-street, where he trusts to merit the support formerly bestowed on him.

Every description of work executed on the shortest notice.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agents for

Broadbent Bros. and Co.,

Wm. M'Culloch and Co.,

Permewan, Wright and Co.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

DR. PINNOCK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district, that he has Succeeded to the PRACTICE of DR. LOCK.

Qualifications:—Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, Honourman in Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Formerly Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glagow; and House Surgeon to the Glasgow Maternity Hospital.

Present Address—

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

CONSULTATION ROOMS,

LAWRENCE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Hours—From 10 to 12 a.m. and 7.30 to 9 p.m.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

E. THOMAS

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER,

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has Purchased the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. David Evans, and

Commenced Business

in the premises lately occupied by him, next to the Bank of Victoria, where he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERY

of the best description kept in stock

HARNESS

For single or pair-horse, neat, strong, and Buggy, Gig, Carriage, Spring Cart, Dray, and Waggonette supplied at the lowest remunerative prices.

COLLARS

Made to order to suit any horse faced with Curled hair at 20s.

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS,

and every requisite in the trade kept in stock.

All articles made on the premises by experinced workmen.

Carriages & other Vehicles.

AT 181 KING-STREET.

CARRIAGE-BUILDERS

By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Also to

His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.

STEVENSON & ELLIOT

Invite inspection of

THE LARGEST STOCK

of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGGONS

IN THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTURY & SHOWROOMS,

177, 179, and 181 King-street,

MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

EDWARD INGRAM

IN intimating to the public of the Beaufort district that he has taken the above Hotel, so well and favorably known while in the possession of Mr. JAMES NETTLETON, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage accorded to his predecessor, and which it will be his endeavor by civility and attention to business to merit.

Best Wines and Spirits only kept in stock.

Meals at all reasonable hours. First-class Accommodation. Free Stabling.

Vehicles and Horses on Hire.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

THE AVOCA

CORDIAL MANUFACTORY

AND LIQUEUR EMPORIUM,

(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

J. B. SMITH & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

J. B. SMITH, in returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the large amount of support accorded him during the last twenty-five years, respectfully begs to inform them that he has taken his son into partnership in the above business, and that they are now prepared to supply the very best Cordials of every description, and trust, by strict attention to business, and vending a really first-class article, to merit a continuance of that support formerly accorded to him.

Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail.

Ales and Porter of the Best Brands.

All goods delivered in any part of the district.

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.

ORDERS & REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Experienced Workmen Sent to all Parts of the Colony.

A STRANGE PAIR.

About half-way between Martinsville and Liberty Corner, Pennsylvania, hidden from inquisitive eyes by tall trees and dense growing shrubs, stands a neatly-built house of ancient date; the home of a pair of lovers of a quiet life, who, the world forgetting, by the world forgot, have dwelt there in a semi-hermit way for nigh upon forty years.

Samuel and Joseph Pooley, brothers in mind as well as in blood, claim kindred on their mother's side with one of England's wealthiest nobles, and boast direct descent paternally from a follower of the Norman, who settled in Kent. In 1820 they set up in business together in New York; and in the same year Samuel, the elder of the two, coming over to England, fell in love with a beautiful girl, and wooed and won her; at least it was settled that she should become Mrs. Pooley so soon as success of the New York establishment was assured. A second visit to the old country in 1834 proved less happy in result. Samuel was not prepared to take a bride home with him, and, tired of living upon hope deferred, the lady declared off, and not very long afterwards put the renewal of the engagement beyond possibility by marrying a readier suitor.

From that time Samuel Pooley became another man. The brisk man of business, the ardent politican, the lively companion, lost all liking for society, politics, and trade. His brother sympathised with his altered mood, and when, a few years later, a legacy fell to them, they resolved to retire far from the busy city and its restless crowd, and live as whom man delighted not, nor woman either.

Four thousand dollars made the Pennsylvanian homestead and its hundred and five acres their own; and there they have abided ever since, never, except when necessity compelled, finding their way even so far as the neighboring village. Twenty years ago a sister-in-law spent a day or two at the farm, but from that time to this no woman's foot has crossed its threshold. A New York reporter describes Joseph Pooley as a ruddy-complexioned merry man, with large round wide-open eyes, a long pointed white beard, and snow-white locks bristling up nearly three inches from his scalp. Samuel, better known as "the Squire," is seventy-three years old—two years older than his brother, and not so stoutly built. He sports a short tuft of iron grey beard, jutting out abruptly between his chin and throat.

As the inquisitive caller came upon the pair enjoying the cool evening air in the garden, the raggedness of their raiment struck him as something simply perfect. Joseph was arrayed in a woollen shirt (or rather enough of one to suggest what it once had been), a considerable portion of a jacket, and a very fair representation of the leading features of a pair of pantaloons; a pair of stout shoes and a grey felt hat of no particular shape completing his costume. As to the Squire's outfit, the facilities for ventilation were even greater than those enjoyed by his brother. His skin gleamed through innumerable rips and rents, to the great convenience of the mosquitoes, which he did not seem to notice; and his black felt hat was a more antique effort of the hatter's art than the grey one decking Joseph's head.

"It is unjust to say of them, writes the note-taking visitor, "as some do say, that they have not washed their faces or hands for ten years; they wash themselves when they feel like doing it. But seeing them one would not find it difficult to believe that they had not felt like it for five years. At all events, this does not seem to be their year for ablutions."

The consumption of water at the hermitage is not calculated to cause a scarcity of that article. "On the table were standing a number of dishes of coarse yellow and blue and white delf, which had evidently just been used for supper. They always stand there, and they always have evidently just been used. Dish washing is looked upon as a superfluous frivolity and waste of exertion. If perchance a sudden freak takes one of the hermits, just as he is sitting down to eat, that he would like to put on a little extra style, he wipes his plate with a bunch of grass or a piece of paper. But they are men of settled habits and seldom have freaks." These Pennsylvanian disciples of Zimmerman would be at home among the dirt-loving Eastern Christians, whose domestic arrangements lately wrung from a special correspondent the declaration that he would rather dine off a Turkish floor than a Bulgarian plate.

Like recluses in general, the Pooleys seem to be physically none the worse for contemning cleanlines, being troubled with fewer infirmities than most men at their time of life; while, unlike the common run of solitarians, they have kept their mental faculties in working order by the constant use of a first-rate collection of books, their library counting up eight hundred volumes. Neither miserly by nature, nor compelled to be so by poverty, they are by no means anchorites; and if they do go raggedly clad it is not from economical motives, but because they are comfortable in their tatters, and have no reason to study appearances, since those who know them care not how they are dressed: and for the opinion of those who do not know them they care nothing.

Said Joseph to the New Yorker:—"It may seem strange to you that we should exile ourselves in this way from the life of the big town, after such a busy life as ours used to be? but I assure you we see enough of life to content us here. The life of the birds, the waving branches over our heads, the flowers blooming about us, and the grass beneath our feet—all these fill our hearts with a quiet content, and here we are truly happy." It is something to know that two men in the world have succeeded in attaining this degree of contentment, though not quite to be generally admired.

The price of a human jaw at the seat of war in Bulgaria is 10f., more or less. It varies according to the regularity, soundness, and whiteness of the teeth. In Paris the quotation is 50 per cent. greater at wholesale rates. The ghastly wares are conveyed in cases containing 500, and the teeth are extracted after their arrival at the city to which the jaws are consigned.

£350,000 has been spent during the last few years upon the British fortresses in the Mediterranean.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A LAD.

(FROM THE HERALD.)

A most determined suicide on the part of a boy, named Percy John Campbell, was discovered, shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, by a ganger in the service of the M. and H.B.R. Company, named Michael Purcell. Young Campbell, it appears, left his stepfather's residence at the usual hour on Monday morning, to proceed to school. During the forenoon, however, a Mrs. Yuille, who resides in Richmond, close to where the suicide was committed, sent round to Mr. Smart's house a copy of a letter received that morning by her daughter, who is a little older than the deceased, and appears to have been the object of his boyish affection. The letter was as follows:—"Dear Chrissy,—I am no (now) going away from home, and you will not see me any more alive on the face of this wicked earth. All I ask you to wear when I am gone is a black bade (band) on your right arm. I will drown myself in the Yarra tonight.—Yours, for ever, P. J. CAMPBELL." This letter naturally alarmed the lad's parents, and, as about the same time information was received that he had not reached school, Mr. Smart at once communicated with the detectives, and supplied with a photograph of the missing youth. Nothing more was heard of the boy until five o'clock on Tuesday morning, when Purcell, who was proceeding to his work near the Stephen street gate, on the Windsor line, a little beyond Richmond, was horrified at seeing the headless trunk of a human being lying on the ballast, on the west side of the line, while the head lay a little distance off. Deceased's hat and boots had evidently been removed by him before he proceeded to put his design into execution, as they were carefully laid aside, completely off the line. The head, which was cleanly cut off from the body, as with a sharp knife, had rolled away, and was several feet distant from the body. The following is a copy of a note found upon the deceased:—"Dear Chrissy,—I am going away next Tuesday or Wednesday, and will not return until I make my fortune. Then I will come and claim you for ever. Yours, truly and sincerely—P. J. CAMPBELL."

A Matrimonial advertisement which appeared last week in a Melbourne journal concluded by stating that the advertiser belonged to the Civil service, but that he was closely connected with a prominent supporter of the present Ministry.

The announcement of the intended retirement of Sir James M'Culloch (says the "Argus") from the representation of Warrnambool is confirmed. The hon. gentleman proposes to retain his place in Parliament during the continuance of the present House; but whenever a dissolution occurs he will retire from political life, in which for more than twenty years he has played the most prominent part of any Victorian statesman. The announcement is made thus early as it is impossible for the Opposition to forecast when a dissolution may take place, and Sir James M'Culloch does not wish the constituency to be taken by surprise, and to be consequently embarrassed in its choice of a representative.

Wild turkeys (the "Warnambool Standard" says) are this year coming nearer to the coast than they have been known to do in previous years. On Tuesday last in one of the Farnham paddocks, Mr. W. R. Rutledge shot a wild turkey weighing 16 lb. in its feathers. The bird was alone when shot, but four have been seen together within the last week. They have doubtless been driven southward by the drought on the plains, as the oldest residents say they have never seen a wild turkey so near Warnambool before.

A dreadful accident occured on Saturday night in the Alison mine, South Costerfield (says a correspondent of the "Age"), by which a man named Henry Milne, lost his life, and another man named Arthur Winch was injured in the face and eyes. The men were picking out a shot that had missed fire, when it went off, killing the deceased instantaneously. The top of his head was blown off. He leaves a wife with four children. It is believed by the medical attendants that Winch's sight will be saved.

The signs of the times thicken (says Tuesday's "Argus"). The banks have agreed to increase the rates of discount by 1 per cent. These rates accordingly are for bills not exceeding 95 days 8 per cent., exceeding 95 days 9 per cent. The minimum interest on overdrafts is 10 per cent. We also learn that one of our leading timber merchants, having been compelled to circumscribe his operations in consequence of a decease of £1500 per month in his business, and having in consequence dismissed some men, the latter were immediately secured by a Sydney contractor, and are to leave the colony.

On Friday last (says the "Ararat Advertiser") a fearful accident, which has since terminated fatally, occured at Mr. Langley's farm, near Eversley, the property of Dr. Williamson. A young man aged eighteen, named John Cochrane, of the Amphitheatre, was working at a thrashing machine. In putting on the belt his shirt sleeve caught in the pulley, and his arm was dragged in. The limb was fearfully lacerated, the bones broken in several places, and the main artery torn across. The unfortunate young fellow was immediately put in a spring cart and brought to the Ararat Hospital, where he arrived at eight p.m. and a consultation of the surgeons of the hospital was immediately held. As he had bled all the way along the road and appeared barely alive on reaching the institution, it was decided that any operation then would be useless. He never rallied, and died about midnight on Sunday.

The population of Cape Colony, by the last census, had reached 720,984.

Some time after the arrival of the ship Macduff, from London, a few months ago, considerable comment (remarks the "Argus") was made on the circumstance of her having run down a small fishing-smack in the Channel, and paying no attention to the cries of those on board, and a charge was sought to be made against Captain Watson for not standing by to pick them up. Letters have been received here by the last mail stating that the small craft had arrived at Dover on the day of the accident, with the loss only of the jigger-mast. The vessels grazed each other without doing other damage than that just noted, and the cries heard were those of the men on the fishing-smack shouting and swearing at the larger vessel.

Tuesday's "Age" says:—"In the event of England becoming involved in war, there will not be wanting loyal men who are ready and willing to give their assistance in defending the colony. An old officer, immediately after the receipt of the war news yesterday, wrote to the Chief Secretary on the subject of the defences of the colony. In his letter he says:—'I am prepared, if authorised by the present Government, to form a defence corps of one thousand men, to consist solely of soldiers who have previously served in her Majesty's land and marine forces. I feel convinced that within a period of fourteen days, from my knowledge, of the material which exists here, that I shall be able to exhibit as fine a body of men as could be found in any portion of the British Empire, who will be animated with one single person, to do their duty to their Queen and country.'"

English Mails, 1878.

Due at Melbourne—

Tuesday	February	5
Tuesday	March	5
Tuesday	April	2
Tuesday	April	30
Tuesday	May	28
Tuesday	June	25
Tuesday	July	23
Tuesday	August	20
Tuesday	September	17
Tuesday	October	15
Tuesday	November	12
Tuesday	December	10

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	February	21
Thursday	March	21
Tuesday	April	16
Tuesday	May	14
Tuesday	June	11
Tuesday	July	9
Tuesday	August	6
Tuesday	September	3
Thursday	October	3
Thursday	October	31
Thursday	November	28
Tuesday	December	26

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.10 p.m. 7 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.8 a.m. 12.57 a.m 6.20 p.m 8.35 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.23 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.40 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9.25 p.m 10 25 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 4 40 a.m 10.45 a.m 3.50 p.m 10.40 p.m
Burrumbeet 5.20 a.m 11.19 a.m, 4.30 p.m
Beaufort 6.10 a.m 12.3 a.m 5.20 p.m 11.48 p.m
Buangor, 7 a.m, 12.44 a.m, 6.11 pm
ARRIVE at Ararat 7.45 am 1.25 pm, 6.56 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 8 a.m, 1.35 a.m, 7.6 a.m, 1.6 a.m
ARRIVE At Stawell 9 a.m, 2.30 p.m, 8.6 a.m, 1.51 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.35 a.m, 3 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m 11.35 a.m 3.54 p.m 9.50 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m, 11.55 a.m, 4.4 p.m, 10 p.m
Buangor 8.30 am 12.40 a.m 4.45 pm 10.48 pm
Beaufort 9.11 a.m 1.29 p.m 5.26 p.m 11.35 p.m
Burrumbeet 9.52 a.m 2.16 p.m, 6.7 p.m, 12.38 a.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.30 am, 2.58 pm 6.45 pm 1.23 a.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.25 a.m, 11.30 a.m, 3.25 p.m. 7.10 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.25 a.m 1.39 p.m 6.10 p.m 9.13 p.m.
LEAVE—Geelong, 7.10 a.m, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.35 a.m 9.28 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9.20 a.m, 10.25 a m, 3.41 am, 8.48 a.m. 11.6 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.25 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 1.55 p.m.
Wickliffe Road, 3 p m.
Glen Thompson, 3.26 p.m.
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.31 p.m.
ARRIVE At Dunkeld. 3.55 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.45 p.m
LEAVE Hamilton. 5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT and MELBOURNE.

LEAVE Portland, 6 a.m.
ARRIVE at Hamilton, 8.20 a.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 8.35 a.m
ARRIVE At Ararat, 11.25 a.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 11.55 a.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 8.40 a.m.

FARES.

Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawalla	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s 0d	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s 0d
Melbourne	21s 0d	13s 6d
Beaufort to	**First-class**	**Second-class.**
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat	5s 0d	3s 6d
Armstrongs	6s 0d	4s 0d
Great Western	6s 6d	4s 6d
Stawell	8s 0d	5s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1878.

Post Town	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne...	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a m 5 p.m.
Geelong	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	4.15 p.m	8 a.m
Charlton	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat...	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley	Ditto	Dittto

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

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

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

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

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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.—[Advt.]

Vualable 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 Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle,

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

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

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 Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the 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 Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorous not perfectly soluble in water.

Pure Volatile Extract

OF THE

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

THE Extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, manufactured solely by Messrs. Sander and Sons, Sandhurst, recommends itself by the following declaration and testimonials:—

Epitome of declaration made before Moritz Cohn, J.P., on the 17th October, 1877, at Sandhurst:—Three medical gentlemen had attended the son of Mr. Raabe, of Ironbark, for nine weeks, and declared that amputation of the leg injured by an axe was absolutely necessary. At this juncture Mr. Raabe called on Messrs Sander and Sons, procuring some of their extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, and by the application of the same he had the satisfaction of seeing his son within a fortnight out of all danger, and he has now quite recovered.

SANDHURST, 2nd October, 1877.

I certify that I have used Mr. Sander's extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus in all affections of the throat, inflammation, bronchitis, rheumatic swellings, inflammation of the breasts after confinement, toothache and diarrhœa, and can strongly recommend it in all cases as stated above. Signed, JOHN CRUIKSHANK, M.D.E.L. R.C.S.E., Health Officer, 4th October, 1877.

I hereby certify that the above is the signature of Dr. John Cruikshank, health officer for the City of Sandhurst, Victoria. Signed, ALEXANDER BAYNE, Mayor.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM "BENDIGO EVENING NEWS."

Mr. Gieschin, residing near Sydenham Gardens, had a very severe cold in November, could scarcely breathe, and could get no relief. Cured after three applications of extract.

The same gentleman suffered eight years from rupture, and all medical skill proved ineffectual in giving relief. Cured after taking extract internally for six months.

Mr. D. Oberman, residing near the Sandhurst Gasworks, suffering from wounds for six months, was cured by the use of the extract within four weeks.

A man having his arm bruised severely at a crushing machine, in Long Gully, applied the extract, and the accident did not even necessitate as much as an interruption in his attendance at work.

Mrs. Weppner, in Colbinabbin (Runnymede), informed the manufacturers that the extract applied twice restored health to her daughter, eleven years of age, who had been rushed and trampled upon by a cow.

In November Mr. Reeves, from the Rifleman's Arms, Back Creek, brought information of a cure of delirium, caused by sunstroke, which took place in the family of Mr. Ryan, butcher, of Back Creek,

The wife of Mr. Fickel suffered in the bend of the knee from a swelling which had formed a lump of considerable size, disabling her from attending to any work. She removed the swelling completely by a continued application of the extract.

The "Donald Times" of 1st December, 1877. states:—Last week the eldest boy of Mr. Morgan awoke in the night crying with earache. The extract was applied, and the little fellow was cured and asleep in ten minutes.

Mr. French, of Corack station, suffered from bad earache and pains in the head. Two drops of the extract were put in the ear and some rubbed round the ear, and the pain instantly disappeared.

The "Evening Times" has reported cures of neuralgia, by the use of the extract at Geelong.

The extract, which is of a brilliant yellow gold color, and need not be confounded with the turpentine-like preparation of the gum that is to be found in the trade, has been applied, with marked beneficial effect, to severe bruises, sprains, all sorts of wounds, cuts, scaldings, and its chief property—namely, to check all inflammation—accounts for the cures referred to. An equally important quality of the extract is its efficacy as a disinfectant.

Full reports of the above cures and declaration of the case of Raabe, accompany "Directions for use" wrapped round each bottle.

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

BEWARE OF VILE AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

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

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

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

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

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY
London, February 15th, 1876.

European Merchandise.

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

An illustrated book can be seen at the "Riponshire Advocate" Office.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS,
POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c.,

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

The "Graphic,"

The New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper,

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

Combining Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

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

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

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Exhortations

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

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

How to Enjoy Life

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

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

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

Indigestion and its Cure.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also, by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—Fee £1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

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

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

NO. 155.] BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. 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 the paper, Lawrence-street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are at all times desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our endeavours to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged [illegible] for each insertion.

Business advertisements, and advertisements above [illegible] at 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 for 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 circular, and no amateur can afford to be without it.

Every Sport man should subscribe. The turf pages are [illegible] by thoroughly competent writers. Cricket, Football, &c., will be duly reported.

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GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and 1lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

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48 Threadneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly.
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Boots made to measure. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Repairs neatly executed.

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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.

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Capital—£2,000,000 sterling,

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

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J. F. G. MOONEY,

LATE SURVEYORS' ASSISTANT,

Is now prepared to

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Really

Good Agricutural or Grazing Land

FROM 2 to 10 miles from Morwell and Hazelwood Railway Station, being opened up by a late survey. Good frontage block open to first applicants.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to

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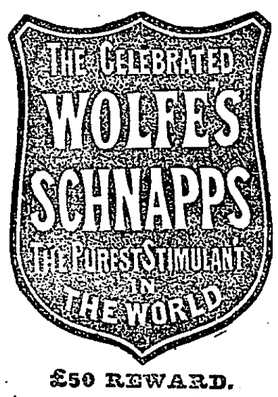

Is on every Genuine Bottle.

£50 REWARD.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons in Melbourne and the interior of the colony are retailing under the name of Wolfe's Schnapps a spurious adulterated article,

We hereby GIVE NOTICE

that in order to prevent a continuance of such proceedings, and

To PROTECT the PUBLIC from IMPOSITION,

we have initiated measures whereby a full exposure of such practices will be effected and made public, and further action will be taken with the view to PROSECUTE Offenders under the Act of Parliament which inflicts a Fine or Imprisonment for such offences.

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of offenders.

The GENUINE WOLF'S SCHNAPPS

Is naturally more costly than other compounds, which the

GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

of N.S.W. has found to consist of

"Different kinds of Spirits sweetened and otherwise mixed,"

Hence the attempts of unscrupulous dealers to substitute them upon the unwary.

We claim the ASSISTANCE of the PUBLIC In carefully looking for our name on the top label of the wrapper of each bottle, and in rejecting all other kinds, no matter under what pretence they are offered.

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand:

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CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON,

AND

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF STOCK

AT

A. CRAWFORD'S,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT-STREET.

EVERY LINE has been RE-MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES at the Reduced price, which will be found, on comparison, to be much cheaper than any goods of a like class in the colony of Victoria.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock, without excepting one single item, will be offered at equally reduced rates, as the following:—

Lot 1—40,000 yds Dress Stuff, 3¾d; former price, 6¾d. Lot 2—30,000 yds Dress Stuff, 4¾d, former price, 8½d. Lot 3—18,000 yds Dress Stuff, 6¾d; former price, 1s. Lot 4—22,000 yds Dress Stuff, 8½d; former price, 1s 3d. Lot 5—19,600 yds Dress Stuff, 10¾d; former price, 1s 6d. Lot 6—21,000 yds Dress Stuff, 1s; former price, 1s 9d and 2s. Lot 7—14,300 yds Dress Stuff, 1s 3½d; former price, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d; a truly magnificent lot, and the finest value ever offered over a retail counter in the colony. 4 cases Black Lustres, lately opened, 4¾d, 6½d, 8½d, 1s; worth in each case double the amount. 3 cases Black Russell Cords, 8½d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. These are very superior, and much under the regular Melbourne cost. Muslin Dresses, new styles, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 6s 11d; reduced from 8s, 10s, 12s 6d, and 18s 6d. Best quality French Muslins, 8½d; reduced from 2s 6d. Black Figured Lustres, 6¾d; worth 1s. Grey Lustres, 6¾d and 9¾d; worth 1s and 1s 6d.

Black Glace Silks, 1s 11¾d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, and 4s 11d; the best value ever offered in Ballarat. Black Gros Grains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, and 7s 11d per yard; worth 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s 6d. Colored Silks, new designs, by the best manufacturers, only 39s 6d, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, and 70s. A good useful Japanese Silk, 5s 11d per dress, cheap at 15s. Very superior Japanese Silks, 1s and 1s 3d, worth 2s and 2s 6d.

MILLINERY AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

An opportunity such as the present gives the humblest a chance of procuring something really first-class and suitable, at less than one-third the regular price. There are thousands to select from. A thoroughly good useful School or Garden Hat, at 6d or neatly trimmed, at a slight cost over that.

2100 Leghorn and Whole Straw Hats, 6d; reduced from 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 4360 Leghorn, Whole Straw, Rice Straw, and Fancy Straw Hats, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; regular price, 7s 6d and 9s 6d. Millinery Bonnets, 5s 11d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d; reduced from 12s 6d, 17s 6d, and 25s. The whole of the Paris Models now reduced to one-fifth the original cost. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, 2s 11d, reduced from 5s 6d. Infants' Pelisses, 5s 11d each; regular price, 12s 6d. 4000 pairs Ladies' White and Colored Stays, 1s 6d; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 1s 11d, and trimmed 2s 11d. Ladies' Chemises, 2s 6d; Ladies' Night Dresses, 4s 6d. Ladies' White Skirts, handsomely frilled, 2s 11d. Baby-linen reduced to half-price. The cheapest line of hats, at 1s, ever seen in the colony will be offered at this sale.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

During the past season this department has risen into great favour. The stock is large, and the styles are magnificent—direct copies of the grand toilets so much admired in the great centres of population in Europe, where costume-making has become a work of art, and the genius of the artist becomes exhibited by the elegance and finish of the design. A complete clearance must be effected.

200 Children's Costumes, 2s 11d to 5s 6d; worth 7s 6d to 15s. Ladies' Princess Robes, 7s 11d to 8s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Batiste Costumes, from 10s 6d; reduced from 17s 6d. Ecru Lace Fichus, from 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. Black Lace Fichus, 10s 6d; reduced from 20s. Colored Cashmere Fichus, 6s 11d and 8s 11d; worth 12s 6d and 15s. New handsome Tissue Shawls, 4s 11d; reduced from 12s 6d and 15s. Summer Skirts, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d; not half former price. White Muslin and Piqué Costumes, braided, from 13s 6d.

FANCY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gossamers, all shades, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; reduced from 3s 6d and 5s 6d per yard. Muslin Edgings and Insertions 2½d, 4½d, and 6½d; reduced from 4½d, 6½d, 9½d, and 1s. Large lot damaged Kid Gloves, 1s per pair, all qualities. Lace, Muslin, and Net Ties, in ecru, blue, scarlet, and black; at 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. Ribbons, all shades, 4½d, 6d, and 9d; less than the English cost. Zanilla Umbrellas, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d. These are very superior, and quite equal in appearance and finish to expensive silk ones at 22s 6d. Job line Twilled and Plain Silk, all at 4s 11d; reduced from 8s 11d. French Kid Gloves, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; reduced from 3s and 3s 11d per pair. Ladies' and Childrens' Colored and White Lisle Gloves, 6d, 9d, and 1s. Job Line Ladies' Buff Lisle Gloves, 6d per pair, worth 1s 6d. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2d, 2½d, and 3d; former price, 4d, 5d, and 6d. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 6d, 9d, and 1s; reduced from 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s. Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 4½d; worth 9d.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Customers can depend upon getting the very best goods imported, of every description, at much less than the ordinary sale prices.

Several trunks of Colonial and English Lasting Boots, 5s 11d. The entire stock of French Lastings will be sold during the sale at 7s 11d. Sixteen trunks Single sole, Fancy-stitched Kid Boots, 6s 6d; worth 10s 6d. 300 pairs Infants' Colored Shoes, 1s 11d and 2s 6d. 000 pairs Infants' Plain Elastic-side Kid Boots, 3's to 5's, 2s 6d. Six trunks Maids' and Girls' Lasting Boots, from 5s 6d and 6s 6d per pair; less than the regular cost price. 500 pairs Men's Kangaroo Oxford Shoes, from 5s 6d per pair.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Gentlemen's Trousers and Vests, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 20s, and 22s 6d. All first-class goods, warranted well made, and include the best make of tweed. Boys' and Youths' Trousers and Vests, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, and 17s 6d. These are grand value. They are all well-known makes of tweed, celebrated for wear, and only reduced in consequence of a determination to make a complete clearance Men's Black Cloth Coats, from 18s 9d. Men's Blue Cloth Coats, from 20s. Men's Tweed Coats, from 14s 6d. Men's Miller's Mole Trousers, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d per pair. Men's Pruned Mole Trousers, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 11d. Boys' Tweed Suits, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s; formerly 25s, 30s, and 35s. Boys' Velveteen suits, at greatly reduced prices. They are cheaper than tweed, look better, and wear double the time. Clearing line Black Cloth Vests, 5s 11d; formerly 10s 6d and 12s 6d. Clearing line Boys' Drill Suits, 4s 11d; formerly 7s 11d and 9s 11d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Heads of families, hotelkeepers, country storekeepers, and others will find this an opportunity which will give them extensive advantages; the selection being very large, and the cost in every case unprecedentedly low.

Grey calico, 1s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen, not the Melbourne wholesale price. 72-inch Sheetings, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, and 1s 6½d; reduced from 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 10½, and 2s. A splendid lot of Prints, 3½d and 4½d; worth 7½d and 8½d. Good Cotton Tick, 4½d, 5½d, and 6½d per yard; worth 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d. Wet Woves and Long Cloths, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d per dozen. Brown Hollands, 6½d, 8½, and 10½d; formerly 9½, 1s, and 1s 3d. Striped Drills, 8½d and 10½d; reduced from 1s and 1s 3d. All-wool Flannels, 10½d and 1s 2½d; reduced from 1s 2½d and 1s 6½d per yard. Table Damask, all linen, 1s 2½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 3d per yard; all reduced to English price. 72-inch Hessians, 5½d per yard; worth 8½d. A famous line for contractors. The Ballarat Flannels will be cleared out at 1s 6½d; ordinary price, 2s.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

They are now prepared for sale, and will be laid out on the centre tables at a third of their regular price, so as to command an absolute clearance.

CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The reduced rates are as follows:—

Tapestry carpets, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, and 3s 9d per yard; reduced from 3s 6d, 4s, and 4s 9d. Brussels Carpets, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, and 6s 6d; reduced from 5s 11d, 6s 11d, and 7s 6d. Felt Carpets, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, and 2s 11d; reduced from 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d. Cloth Table-covers, 4s 11d, 6s 11d, and 8s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 12s 6d. 530 pairs Window Curtains, from 3s 11d per pair, formerly 7s 6d, upwards to some of the best goods manufactured, all at correspondingly reduced rates. The stock of Blankets, Quilts, and Rugs now on hand are reduced in price to effect a complete clearance before the 1st day of March.

SHIRT AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The room being required for other goods, the present stock will be sold at prices which must command a perfect clearance.

Boys' and Men's Sommerville Striped Shirts, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d; formerly 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d. Boys' and Men's White Shirts, linen fronts, 3s 6d and 3s 11d; formerly 5s 6d and 6s 6d. 1190 Men's Straw Hats, 1s; reduced from 3s 6d and 4s 6d. Excellent Tweeds, for boys' wear, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d; worth 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s 6d. A grand clearing line of Ballarat Tweeds, 3s 11d per yard; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 6d. Over 100 pieces to select from.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN

ON

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1878,

And will be continued until further notice.

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 cut pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
4in., 5in., 1in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

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 our order by the best makers, and which we can therefore confidently recommend. We desire also to state that notwithstanding the depression in this district, and the consequent keen competition in its trade, we are in a position to offer to our Customers all the advantages which cash, skill, and a life's experience in the tailoring trade can secure. Our Prices will necessarily be the lowest possible in the trade.

TWEED SUITS, AS USUAL, TO MEASURE,

☞ £2 10s.

OUR READY MADE GOODS

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

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

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

Very Handsome Patterns in Men's Trousers and Vests.

Youths' Trousers and Vests, in great variety.

Boys' suits, in all sizes and varied materials.

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

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

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

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

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

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

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

Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

Sewing Machine

Is far superior to the "Singer.'

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Instruction Given Gratis.

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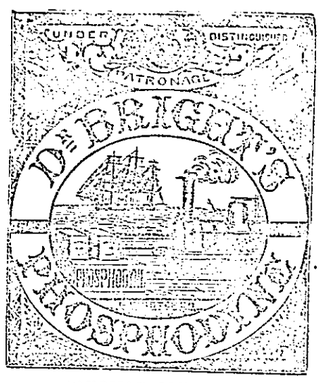
Oxygen is Life.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

☞ 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.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish Turkish, Persian, Hindostanee, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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Victoria.....Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.
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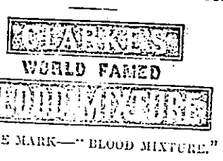
"For the Blood is the Life."



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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

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

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

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

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SORE LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Munday and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:—Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

27th February, 1875.

I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two of the pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

CHAS. LUKER,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness—W. J. Parrow.

To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln.

Sold in Bottles 2s 9d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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LIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a very fair supply in the market to-day, grain coming forward a little more freely. We quote :—Wheat, 5s. 5d. ; oats 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. ; barley, 4s. to 5s. ; peas, 4s. 7d.; rye, 5s. ; potatoes, L4 5s. to L6 ; manger hay, L4 to L4 5s. ; sheaves, L2 10s. to L3 ; straw, 30s. to 40s. ; flour L12 ; bran, 1s. 4d. ; pollard, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. ; ryegrass, 5s. to 7s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The grain market, both for breadstuffs and feeding, appears to be hardening throughout the colony. There is still very little local grown wheat coming to hand, and 5s. 3d. has been paid for some parcels. Flour has also advanced, L12 to L12 10s. being the prices quoted. Good quality oats realise 4s., and maize, barley, and peas are quite out of the market at present. There are no Ballarat potatoes, and L8 per ton is the figure paid for Warrnambool. Fresh butter is very scarce, but the demand is limited, hence the price has not advanced. Good fresh butter is not to be had at this season of the year, the potted article therefore is preferred. Good cheese is not obtainable, all brought forward being too new. The following are our quotations: —Wheat, 5s. to 5s. 3d. ; oats, good, 4s. ; pollard, 1s. 6d. ; bran, 1s. 2d. ; barley, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. ; maize, none ; flour, L12 to L12 10s. ; potatoes, Warrnambool, L8 ; Ballarat, none ; fresh butter, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. ; potted butter, 1s. to 1s 1d. ; hams, 1s. to 1s. 1d. ; bacon, 1s. ; cheese, good, 9d. to 10d. ; eggs, 1s. ; hay, sheaves, L3 5s. ; trussed, L3 15s. ; straw, L2 5s. to L2 10s. ; chaff, 4s. 6d.; onions, 10s. ; carrots, none.—"Advertiser."

STAWELL PRODUCE MARKET

MESSRS MATHERS AND FRANKLIN report the following sales :—Wheat, 5s. to 5s. 2d. ; oats, 4s. 3d. ; pollard, 1s. 5d. ; bran, 1s. 2d. ; flour, L11 10s. ; potatoes, Warrnambool, L9 ; ditto, Ballarat, L7; fresh butter, 1s. 3d.; potted ditto, 1s. ; hams, 1s. ; bacon, 10d. ; cheese, 8d. ; eggs, 1s. 6d. ; hay, sheaves, L3 10s. ; ditto, trussed, L4 ; straw, L2 10s. ; chaff, 5s. ; onions, 14s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MESSRS. HEPBURN, LEONARD and ROWE report the following sales :—Fat Cattle—23 head for Mr. James Jackson, Gum Creek, to L13 2s. 6d. ; 28 head for Mr. Duncan M'Gillivray, Dolly's Creek, and others at market rates. Fat Calves—3 for Mr. L. H. Kopke, at market rates. Fat Sheep—117 merino wethers for Mr. Geo. M'Naughton, Cargerie, at 12s. 4d., topping the market for merinoes ; 570 merino wethers and ewes for Mr. Wm. Lewis, Stoneleigh, the former at 12s. 6d., latter at 8s. 1d. ; 276 crossbred ewes for Mr. W. Thistlewaite, Smeaton, at 10s. 6d. ; 260 merino wethers for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek, to 10s. 9d., averaging 10s. 1d. ; 201 merino wethers for Mr. D. Gibson, Kangaroo Hills, at 9s. 6d. ; 177 merino wethers for Mr. Chas. M'Rae, Ascot, at 9s. 6d. ; 311 merino wethers for Mr. James Gordon, Mount Beckwith, at from 9s. to 9s. 6d. ; 1085 merino wethers for Mr. John Robertson, Gazette, at 9s. ; 192 merino wethers for Mr. H. C. Walker, Burrumbeet, at 9s. ; 135 merino wethers for Mr. W. Scott, Bald Hills, at 9s , a few crossbred ewes 15s. 6d. ; 261 merino wethers for Mr. John Dougall, Ascot, at 9s. a fewer lower ; 301 merino wethers and ewes for Messrs. S. and M. H. Baird, Glengower, at 8s. 3d. and 7s. respectively, a few crossbred wethers at 17s. 6d. ; 343 crossbred end merino wethers and ewes for executors late J. Sharkey, Warrenheip ; James Walsh Glenthompson ; and G. L. Finlay, Burrumbeet, to 22s. Fat Lambs—13 for executors late Mr. Sharkey Warrenheip, at 11s. 3d. ; 12 for Mr. Wm. Scott, Bald Hills, at 10s. 6d. ; 25 for Mr. Wm. Thistlewaite, Smeaton, at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. ;—82 for Mr. C. Bryan, Mount Prospect ; Mr. H. C. Walker, Burrumbeet ; and others to 7s.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MESSRS GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. report the following sale :—Fat Cattle—A fair supply on Monday, and prices ruled in advance of last week. Best bullocks brought from L10 to L12; cows, to L8. Fat Sheep.—In consequence of the short supply of really prime sheep, prices were slightly higher than last quotations. We sold 495 head—for Messrs. Fletcher, Kear, and Hurley, crossbred wethers, from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 3d. ; crossbred ewes, from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. ; merino wethers, to 8s. Fat Lambs.—About 250 to hand, which sold at prices fully equal to last week's. We sold 70—for Messrs. Hurley, Meredith, and others, at from 9s. to 10s. each.

GEELONG STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. GEORGE SYNNOT AND CO. report the following sale:—Sheepskins—We offered 7298 skins at our produce sale on Tuesday ; buyers bidding freely for first-class merino pelts, whilst crossbreds suffered a heavy decline, and are very difficult of sale even at reduced rates. We quote: —Best merino pelts, from 15d to 24d. ; medium, 4d. to 14d. each ; best crossbreds, from 10d. to 14d. ; medium, to 9d. ; others in proportion ; full-woolled skins to 5s. 3d. and to 6½d. per pound ; lambskins, from 4d. to 18d. each and to 4¾d. per pound. Hides.—A small supply which we cleared out as follows :—Wet salted, from 3¼d. to 3¾d. ; calfskins to 3d. per pound. Tallow.—Only a few casks to hand, which we sold from L30 to L31 10s. per ton.

On Tuesday as two ladies were walking across Mr. Porter's paddock, at the Brownsvale Estate, one of them named Miss Carney was bitten by a snake. Fortunately she had the presence of mind to take off her garter and tie it above the bitten part. Dr. Stewart was sent for, and prescribed ammonia, and on Wednesday the patient was beyond danger.—"Star."

The siege of Troy (says the "Star") has been immortalised in the pages of Homer, but the siege of Smythesdale is yet unsung. On Wednesday a Mr. Bowman, from Melbourne, laid siege to the printing-office of Mr. G. J. Jones, Smythesdale. There was a crowd, and two policemen to keep the peace. The doors were forced open, the printing-press and type seized, and in the *melee* Mr, Veitch had a bar of iron levelled at him, which inflicted a wound six inches long on the left arm. Mr. Bowman, the assailant, was taken to the lock-up and bailed out, and the case on its merits will be heard at the police court on Friday next.

On the subject of torpedoes a correspondent writes to the "Sydney Morning Herald" :—"Are we not relying too much on a comparatively new system of defence? Has there been a well-authenticated instance of the destruction of a man-of-war by the explosion of a torpedo fired by electricity? I know that vessels have been destroyed by torpedoes placed under them by torpedo boats, and also by the explosion of torpedoes fitted with percussion caps, against which vessels have come in contact; but I have not been able to find a single instance where a vessel was destroyed or injured by a torpedo exploded by an electric battery, It is easy enough to blow up a vessel placed directly over the torpedo by way of experiment, but it would be a very different task when applied to a vessel in rapid movement on a dark night."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Blackmore, P.
Cushin, Charles ; Cerine, Jas.
Dimilow, Orville.
Emery, Thos ; Evans, Evan ; Etherton, Wm.
Gipson, Thos ; Grout, J ; Gordon, Hugh.
Inchbold, H.
Kelly, M. Miss.
M'Intosh, Mr. ; M'Millan, Ewen ; Munro, T ; M'Costin, Mrs. ; M'Intosh, W. H.
Nunn, Robert.
O'Brien, Mr. ; O'Shea, John.
Phillips, W.
Sinclair, Fredk. ; Senmme, M.
Topper, G. ; Thompson, H.
Webster, Geo.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster.

Beaufort, February 22nd, 1878.

Death.

HOSKING.—On the 17th February, at Pelham street, Carlton, after a short but severe illness, William, the eldest and beloved son of Frank and Jane Elizabeth Hosking, of Beaufort, aged twenty-one years.

THE

Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Harmer's concert company, consisting of five late pupils of the Blind Asylum, gave an entertainment in the Societies' Hall. There was a very fair attendance, and a pleasing programme was gone through, to the evident satisfaction of those present. Some of the songs were excellently given, notably those by Harry Lee, whose efforts were received with loud applause, and encores were demanded, which were kindly acceded to on two occasions. The part singing was also good, and Messrs. Marks and Smith were in excellent voice. The cornet playing of H. Coburn was excellent, and Harry Forder executed the piano accompaniments and piano solos in splendid style. His clarionet playing was also an excellent performance, especially that of variations on Scotch airs. Altogether the entertainment was a most enjoyable one, and everyone went home well pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

A sad accident befel an old resident of Beaufort, named John Louttit, on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last. It seems that Louttit proceeded to a house in Windfield's Gully, occupied by a woman named Norman, and on arriving there was refused admittance, so he proceeded to climb the chimney to effect an entrance. The structure being built of sods, when he had reached the top, gave way, and he fell to the ground, together with part of the chimney, a distance of about 14ft. In his fall his head seems to have struck the lid of a camp oven that was lying on the ground. The woman Norman came into Beaufort and informed Sergeant Woods of the occurrence, and the Sergeant, with Doctor Johnston, at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, where they found the unfortunate man lying in a pool of blood, utterly insensible, and from all appearances he seemed to have been laying there some time. Fearing that if moved death would ensue, the Sergeant came into Beaufort for a conveyance, and with great difficulty Louttit was brought to his residence in Beaufort, where he now lays in a very precarious condition, and but faint hopes are held out of his recovery.

The anniversary of the Beaufort Primitive Church will be celebrated to-morrow and Monday. To-morrow two sermons will be preached by the Rev. J. G. Wright, of Ballarat, who is spoken of as being a very eloquent speaker. On Monday the usual tea and public meeting will take place, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. Wright, Mr. Smith (the pastor of the church), the local clergy, and several gentlemen, members of the church. Choice selections of music will also be given by the Jackson Family, assisted by the choir.

From an obituary notice elsewhere it will be seen that the eldest son of Mr. F. Hosking, of this town, expired on Sunday last, at the age of twenty-one years, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. R. A. Paull, late of Beaufort, now residing in Carlton. The deceased was well known in Beaufort as a steady and respectable youth, and great sympathy is felt for his parents, more especially as they had not seen him for twelve months. The deceased, ailing slightly for some time, died somewhat unexpectedly, and from the infectious nature of the disease of which he was a victim (typhoid fever of the most malignant type), the remains had to be interred sooner than is usual in ordinary cases.

The Ballarat "Post" has the following :—"A fatal gun accident occured on Saturday last at Chepstowe, the victim being a lad named William Cooke, aged 16 years, whose body was found lying in the bush, on Sunday, about two miles from his residence. The deceased left home on horseback for the purpose of shooting game, carrying his loaded gun with him. Having occassion to pass through a gate, he laid the weapon on the top of one of the posts, and whilst either closing the gate after him, or reaching out for the gun, the latter exploded, and the charge entering his right side and lungs, death was instantaneous. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death returned." The father of the deceased will be remembered by many of our readers as an old resident of Beaufort, and great sympathy will be felt by many for him in his sudden bereavement. The youth was his second eldest son.

On Tuesday evening next, at the Golden Age Hall, Thomas Shaw, Esq., and other gentlemen are announced to address the public on "Our Present Political Position," and we hope there will be a numerous attendance to hear "the other side of the question."

Mr. William Lewis, of Stoneleigh, cautions trespassers with dogs or guns on the Stoneleigh paddocks, and also notifies that anyone entering on the land will be prosecuted. This is not to be wondered at when we look at the recent acts of wantonness and cruelty perpetrated near the homestead of Robert Simson, Esq., and at Mahkwallok station.

In connection with the Beaufort Coursing Club, the draw for the Puppy Stakes will take place on Wednesday, 24th April, in the Golden Age hotel, and for the All Aged Stakes on Wednesday, 26th June.

At a meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club, held last evening, at Scharp's Beaufort Hotel, it was decided to hold the annual sports on Easter Monday, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the same :—Messrs. J. Wilson, Cadle, Brooks, B. H. Stuart, Henningsen, E. Ingram, C. Trompf, Cowans, R. Barnes, James M'Leod, W. Smith, and P. Jackson, with power to add to their number; five to form a quorum. It was reported that the club had £31 in the bank, to its credit at interest. Messrs. Wilson, M'Kiech, and Jackson were appointed a sub-committee to draw up a programme of sports, to be submitted to the next meeting, which is to be held at the Golden Age Hotel on Wednesday evening next.

The attention of those interested is directed to an advertisement in another column inviting tenders for works in the North and West ridings of the Shire of Ripon.

The eclipse of the moon on Sunday evening was seen to great advantage in this district. A few clouds obscured it for a while shortly after the moon rose, but, with this exception, a very clear sky favored those desirous of taking observations.

One of those very rare events, the celebration of a golden wedding, came off in Geelong a few nights since (says the "Advertiser.") The couple were married in 1828, and the husband is now 72 years of age, and the wife 70. The old lady is very hale and hearty, but her partner is upon a bed of sickness. There is a very large family of children, who are all married, and who were not slow in congratulating their aged parents upon the attainment of their 50 years of married life.

BEAUFORT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A tea and public meeting in connection with the above church was held on Wednesday, in the Societies' hall. The tea was very well attended, and the tables presented a very healthy appearance, being heavily laden with all sorts of good things, such as cakes, tarts, sandwiches, fruit. etc., and aided by the sweet smiles of the lady attendants and a good cup of tea, everything passed off as "merry as a marriage bell." After the good things provided had been done justice to, the hall was cleared for the public meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Smith opened the meeting with a short prayer, which was followed by the choir singing an anthem.

The Rev. Mr. Adam (chairman) then made a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that the Sootch were credited with not being able to make tea, but he hoped that on this occasion they had succeeded. Seven or eight years had elapsed since the last tea meeting was held in connection with the church. He had been a resident of this district for nearly twenty-five years, and he was glad to see faces in the audience from all parts of the district, as it was a proof of kindly feeling.

Mrs. Wotherspoon then sung a solo in a very pleasing style.

The Rev. Mr. Hastie, of Buninyong, in a somewhat lengthy, but interesting speech, dealt with the blessings of the Christian Sabbath, characterising it as the nearest link between man and God; when all humanity are brought together with the one object, that of worshipping their maker. Some had said the Sabbath was an invention of man, but this he denied. The fourth commandment appeared to him to be the keystone of the whole, and those who violated it generally disregarded the remainder. The speaker, during his remarks, illustrated their truth by several interesting anecdotes.

The choir then followed with an anthem.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson then rose, and in his happy style proceeded to refer to the relations existing between the different sects of religion, and he considered that meetings like the present one were all the more enjoyable from the fact that the ministers of all sects met together, all sectarianism and difference of creeds were forgotten for the time being, and he thought that the time was not far distant when people would learn that let them be Calvanist or Episcopalian, they all had the same end in view. The speaker related some very pleasing anecdotes in the course of his speech, which was listened to with evident pleasure by those present.

Miss Adam then sang a solo very nicely, although she seemed a little nervous. This young lady possesses an exquisitely sweet voice, full of harmony and music, and with a little more confidence will make an excellent singer.

The Rev. Mr. Inglis then followed, much in the same strain as the previous speaker. He said the Germans had a custom of celebrating what was called a "silver wedding," that was the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. He was very happy to be present at Mr. Adam's "silver wedding," or the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage with the church. The attainment of the fiftieth year of married life was celebrated by a "golden wedding" by the Germans, and he hoped Mr. Adam would live to celebrate a "golden wedding" with his church. The speaker went on at some length, interspersing his remarks with some capital anecdotes. He also touched on the subject of ministers interfering with political matters. He paid taxes, and this entitled him to citizenship, and as such he contended he had a right, like other citizens, to express his opinion on political matters. He went on to say that there was only one way out of the trouble in which the colony is now involved, and that was contained in the bible. If the injunctions given in that book were followed all would yet be well.

Mrs. Wotherspoon and Miss Adam sang a very pretty duet in excellent style. Mr. D. G. Stewart sung "Man the Lifeboat" in a very creditable manner ; and "Nil Desperandum" was given by Mr. A. Adam with good effect.

Mr. D. G. Stewart proposed "The Ladies" in a few well-chosen remarks, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. H. Jackson, in a neat little speech, proposed "The Speakers," which was also received with applause.

Mr. Geer proposed "The Choir" in a few appropriate remarks, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Henderson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Adam. Mr. Geer seconded it, and it was carried with loud applause.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow" having been sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Smith, the meeting closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.

SIR,—Now that our Societies' hall is so nicely fitted up with a proscenium and other accessories necessary in the production of stage representations, I think that some of our local talent should endeavour to get up an entertainment of some sort. There is plenty material now in Beaufort, although the majority of our old amateurs have left us. The success which at all times attended the efforts of the old amateur dramatic club should act as an incentive, and I hope that ere long we will have a reproduction of those happy old times. There are several institutions on Beaufort that would be none the worse for a helping hand, the Ladies' Benevolent Society for instance; and such a step would be the means of attaining two objects —affording amusement and edification to the townspeople and benefitting a deserving institution. Trusting, Sir, some abler pen will take this matter up,

I am, Yours, etc.,
AMATEUR.

Beaufort, 22nd February, 1878.

WATERLOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 21.

It appears that the committee of our church have awoke out of the lethargy they have been in for this last two years, for they have determined to celebrate the anniversary this year, and they are going in for a bell, lamps, a porch, and sundry other very necessary requirements. I hope they will succeed.

The New Victoria Company obtained 114oz. 18dwt. of gold during the 1 st fortnight, and 34oz 9dwt. during the first five days of this week.

BUANGOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

February 20.

The weather here is still very dry, and water very scarce ; in fact, unless we soon get rain, it will become a serious matter with us. A meeting has been held, and steps taken to induce the Shire Council to grant a sum of money for water storage for us, and it is believed that £100 would give us a permanent supply.

Our new State school is now in course of erection. The contractors are Messrs. Lewis and Roberts, of Ballarat, the amount being £716. The building will be completed in about three months. There is only one drawback, and that is the site chosen for the building is quite at the back of the township, and, therefore, completely hidden from view ; so what might have been an ornament to the little town is to be buried in the backwoods.

The crops have yielded a very poor percentage of grain, in most cases entailing a severe loss to the grower. I have been informed of one instance of which the reverse can be said, inasmuch that 86 bushels of oats were obtained from two and a half acres of ground ; but this is a solitary instance of good luck.

The Rev. P. Homan, of Ararat, preached here on Sunday last to a very large congregation, and I understand that for the future he will hold service once a month regularly for the purpose of baptism, etc.

I notice Mr. D. Evans, late of your town, has started business here as a saddler and harness-maker, and I trust such an old identity will be more successful than he has hitherto been.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following application for a mining lease appeared in Friday's "Gazette" :—J. L. Pritchard, 239a. 3r. 13p., Waterloo Flat.

The following applications for land leases under section 20 have been approved :—William Densley, Michael Fitzpatrick, Ambrose Connelly, and W. H. Howard, all of Nerring. Under section 31 : Elizabeth Welsh, executrix of William Welsh (deceased), of Raglan.

New licenses, under section 49, have been issued to the following :—John Bell, Beaufort ; Thomas Ellis, jun., Trawalla ; Alfred Finch, Beaufort ; Gerald Halpin, Beaufort ; Henry Kruse, Trawalla ; John O'Shea, Beaufort ; James Patterson, jun., Trawalla ; James Russell, Streatham ; Elias Roycroft, Beaufort ; Charles Symes, Raglan ; Henry Smith, Eurambeen ; George Simons, Raglan ; John Springthorpe, Trawalla ; Harriet Thompson, Trawalla ; Henry Wheeler, Beaufort ; James Williamson, Chepstowe ; Zaccharius Williams, Beaufort ; Edward Bayliss, Nerring.

The arrival of the steamer Golden Crown at Queenscliff, on Saturday last (says the "Geelong Advertiser"), afforded those on the jetty an opportunity of indulging in a little jocularity. As usual, the boat was crowded with passengers. At the bow of the Crown sat the leader of the Opposition in Parliament, the Hon. Duncan Gillies, who was busily engaged in conversing with the Hon. G. B. Kerferd ; whilst at the stern of the steamer the Hon. Peter Lalor was in close conversation with another Ministerialist. Some wag on the pier who drew attention to this ventured a remark to the effect that the Crown could not be in very great danger when they found Ministerialists and Oppositionists clinging to it so tenaciously.

A fire occurred (says the "Herald") on Wednesday night, near the Duck Ponds, on the farm of Mr. Mitchell. It was thought from the glare that the conflagration was at Mr. Austin's Avalon station, but this it turns out was not the case. A haystack on Mr. Mitchell's farm caught fire at the top, and before its progress could be stayed the fire spread to an adjoining stack, and both were totally destroyed. It is believed that they were not insured. While attempting to save the stacks Mr. Mitchell let fall a hay-knife, which slipped from the top of a stack and entered the thigh of Mr. Mitchell's son Thomas, aged six years, inflicting a serious wound. The little sufferer was brought into the Geelong Hospital on Wednesday morning.

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday, 21st February.

In the "Argus" summary for Europe some statements, of course, appear in reference to the West Melbourne election. In the course of them the following sentence is presented : —"To secure the support of a body of railway *employes* their wages were raised by the Government 1s. per day." It may be as well to make it known that there is not the faintest shadow of truth in this statement. This accusation has appeared before in the columns of the same journal, and although promptly denied at the time, the "Argus" is now guilty of sending it to Europe in its usual monthly summary. It is generally supposed by those who are acquainted with the matter that the "Argus" founded the statement on the following circumstance :—For some considerable time past some railway *employes*, who, although they hold posts of trusts and responsibility, and in receipt of only 6s. per day, have been trying for a small increase of pay ; and the official in charge made out a list of something like fifteen or twenty names, and submitted them to the Minister, with a recommendation for an increase of 1s. per day. The Minister, it seems, declined to have anything to do with the matter, and referred it to the traffic manager, who declined to grant the concession ; and these men, some of whom have been years in the service, are still in receipt of 6s. per day, and no more. Four only of the men referred to in the above-named list were residents of West Melbourne. So much for the "Argus" mare's nest, and it is certainly a subject for regret that a journal of such standing can descend to such a piece of meanness as the reiteration of a statement after it has been clearly shown to be utterly untrue. Nothing can justify such journalism, even during the bitterest political warfare.

On Saturday last the annual picnic of the Railway *Employes* Mutual Benefit Society took place. A little before 7 in the morning a train of twenty-four carriages took an immense number of the men to Ballarat, where they spent a very enjoyable day at Wendouree. The return journey was not, however, very pleasant, as an immense number crowded into the carriages who had no right to have been there. There were two return trains, the last one leaving Ballarat at 8 o'clock p.m., and arrived in Melbourne about 2 a.m. on Sunday morning. The operation of husbands hunting for their wives, bachelors for their sweethearts, and mothers for their children had then to be gone through ; but I am informed that, thanks to a well-directed energy, everybody was at last successful.

The uncertain and warlike colouring of the last war news in reference to the war in Europe has been the means of stirring up our military and naval men to something like activity. Instead of losing time by cutting down the old Nelson, as was talked of a few weeks ago, the ship is being re-manned in its old form. Torpedoes are likewise to be immediately laid down at the Heads, and a few other little arrangements are to be entered into to give a proper and fitting reception to any enemy who may take it into his head to honour us with his notice.

The Governor's speech at the opening of the Ballarat exhibition was of the usual characteristic sort. It was clever, as Sir George's speeches always are. There was much in it that, of course, the conservatives object to and condemn, but there were likewise several items that, biting though they were to the opponents of His Excellency, contained much of perfect truth, for instance—

The position of the Governor, being absolutely neutral, is not a question of party politics. His position becomes in troublous times very difficult and isolated, and one that should command the sympathy of every generous mind. The Governor is the only public man in the colony who has not abundant opportunities of explaining and defending his conduct, for recollect, gentemen, I have really none.

And again—

I have been accused of apparent insouciance in stormy periods, but, gentlemen, mark my words, that the time will soon come when it will be universally agreed that it was fortunate for Victoria that during the gust of passion which has lately swept over the land there was at least one public man, and that man the Governor, who had kept his temper unruffled, his head cool, and his hand firm and steady.

Here's another—

We well know that there are a set of excellent and well-meaning persons in this colony, and chiefly in Melbourne, generally respectable in all the social relations of life but with political influence, and for the most part hostile to free Parliamentry institutions on the English model. These were the people of whom my able predecessor, Lord Canterbury, once wrote. "They bitterly revile every Governor who refuses blindly to enlist himself as a member of their party." Nay, more, these worthy gentlemen—generally so harmless and respectable—seem to be occasionally, when the political barometer points to stormy, seized with a strange homicidal mania. I am told they have been roaming about the streets of Melbourne boasting they have already killed two Governors, and that I may expect a similar fate at their hands.

It is quite true that Sir George Bowen has just now a very difficult part to play. He is assailed by one party for making himself a partizan of the Ministerialists. But then you see it seems to me, and perhaps to a good many now besides me, that the assailants object to what they consider partizanship on the part of the Governor because his partizanship does not lean towards their side. Common-sense men, with cool heads, say here, that the Governor does not care a straw for either side, and that the conservatives would be quiet enough if he would throw the weight of his influence into their scale.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

Mr. Cuthbert presented a message from the Governor to the effect that His Excellency had assented to certain bills.

Sir Charles Sladen moved—That there be laid upon the table of this House a return of the number of ratepayers in the colony within the following limits, viz. : The number rated under £25 ; the number rated at £25 and under £30 ; the number rated at £40 and under £50 ; and that such return distinguish between ratepayers who are freeholders, and ratepayers who are leaseholders.

Mr. Wilson suggested as an amedment. that the return should be made also to include the number rated at £20 and up to £25

Mr. Cuthbert remarked that the proposed amendment would cause a great deal of additional trouble.

The amendment proposed was, however, adopted, and the motion, with that addition, was agreed to.

Sir Charles Sladen then, without notice, proceeded to move that an address to the Queen be prepared in reply to the address to Her Majesty recently adopted by the Legislative Assembly. He apologised for introducing the matter without notice on the ground that the time for preparing such address was very short, as the mail left for England on the next Thursday. The hon. member then went on to comment upon the Assembly's address and to contend that many of the statements contained in it were unjustifiable. He said that hon. members had been described outside as obstructives, as bullockdrivers, and also as being "harmless and respectable"—which was not much better than saying that they were "old women" He deprecated coarse language of this kind, and contended that, if the Assembly had pursued the same line of moderation that had been exercised by the Council, nothing improper would have been put into the Appropriation Bill, and the present difficulties would never had arisen. The Council had expressed its willingness to refer the respective powers of the two Houses, as laid down in the Constitution Act, to the judicial council of the Imperial Parliament. This offer had, however, not been accepted by the other Chamber, probably because they feared that body would be found to accord with the views of the Legislative Council. If the Assembly would adopt more moderate measure, and take the item for payment of members out of the Appropriation Bill, that bill would be passed at once. The bill for payment of members could then be discussed, and, although he was not prepared absolutely to say that that bill would be passed, the Government, in the event of its rejection, could dissolve the Assembly, and then they would be able to go to the country with a good cry. He must confess that he saw no other way out of the present difficulty.

Mr. W. Wilson congratulated the hon. member upon the moderate tone of his speech, and did not propose to oppose the motion, as he thought it a very proper step to take under the circumstances. He could not, however, agree with the hon. member in his proposal for the solution of the difficulty. To say that the way out of the dead-lock was for the Assembly to take the objectional item out of the Appropriation Bill was merely to repeat a truism, because if the item had not been placed in this bill there would have been no dead-lock. He had hoped that some other solution would have been suggested, and one that was more practicable. As matters now stood, it appeared to him (Mr. Wilson) that inasmuch as the Appropriation Bill had been dealt with and was constitutionally dead the Payment of Members Bill might be taken up and discussed, and either passed or rejected, as the case might be. He further suggested that the whole of the questions in dispute might yet be submitted to a conference of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

Sir Charles Sladen then moved—"That the following committee be formed to prepare the address :—Messrs. Anderson, Cumming, Dobson, Fitzgerald, Sargood, W. Wilson and the mover."

The motion was agreed to, and the committee retired to prepare the address : the House adjourning in the meantime.

The Council having resumed the committee brought up a very lengthy address, which was read and adopted without discussion.

Sir Charles Sladen then moved an address be presented to the Governor, praying him to forward the address to the Secretary of State, to Her Majesty by the mail leaving Melbourne on Thursday. Carried.

The Council adjourned to the 5th March.

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AT BATHURST.

The "Bathurst Times" reports that the Bathurst railway station was the scene of two accidents on Wednesday, 13th inst., one of which unhappily proved fatal. Regarding the first, a porter named Bellinger was engaged in the early portion of the day in shunting. A truck had been sent going, and was running across a curve towards the goods shed. Bellinger was standing on the break-racket, holding to the side, and was in the act of stooping to pick up the break, when his head came in contact with another truck which was standing just clear of the turn-off. The man was thrown back on the grease-box, bruising his right arm somewhat, and he then came down on the line between the fore and hind wheels of the moving truck, which pushed him along two or three times, but fortunately the truck was only proceeding slowly, and the wheels did not "bite" him.

If this had occured, the probability is that he would have been run over and killed : as it was, he escaped with a severe shaking. He was attended by Dr. Spencer shortly after the mishap. The other accident was one by which a boy named John Barnett lost his life. It seems that on Wednesday aftern on a number of boys proceeded to the station, and collected in the vicinity of the stock-yards, where a flock of sheep were being trucked. These youngsters commenced to clamber upon the trucks, and though ordered off by the porters, they still continued amusing themselves. The deceased, who was among the boys, was passing across the line, but appears to have halted for a moment, and while he was standing a truck approached from behind, and one of the buffers striking him on the head, he fell down and never afterwards spoke. Death was instanteous. The boy was immediately picked up, and conveyed to the hospital, where an inquiry was held by a police magistrate on Thursday morning, and the above facts were elicited. It was also stated that the two porters in charge requested the deceased to assist in pushing the trucks, but this does not seem probable, for though the men may not have acted with sufficient decision, they warned the boys again and again to leave the line.

A strange occurrence happened yesterday in Mairstreet. A white cow, during the hottest part of the day, was seized with sunstroke. The poor animal, apparently in great suffering, commenced to walk round and round, limiting the circle each time until it described one of its own length in diameter, and then died. The incident shows that animals exposed to the sun's heat should have protectors placed on them.—"Courier."

Cable News.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 19th February.

The political situation is less menacing. as it is expected that Germany will exercise a moderating influence over Russia.

The Earl of Derby, in reply to a question put to him in Parliament, stated that the British Government had received no information as to whether any Russian troops had actually entered Constantinople. A despatch had been received notifying the possible retreat of Russian troops away from Gallipoli

The Russians have in the meantime evacuated the redoubt held by them, near Constantinople, pendering the result of the conference at Baden-Baden.

LONDON, 20th February.

At yesterday's sittings of the German Parliament Prince Bismarck declined to take part in the conference. He stated his disbelief in the prospect of a general European war, and said that Germany would not interfere, although she would willingly mediate if necessary.

Count Andrassy, President of the Austrian Council, has stated that Austria reserves to herself the right to act in the interests of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and that his Government would object to a disturbance of the balance of power.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20th February.

The British Channel squadron is under orders for Gallipoli, and another Channel fleet is being formed.

The insurgents in Thessaly have beaten the Turks at Volo, and killed 600 of them.

LONDON, 19th February.

The European Congress to consider the peace conditions between Russia and Turkey will assemble during the first fortnight in March.

In the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck has expressed his disbelief in a European war.

LONDON, 20th February.

Papers have been submitted to Parliament which show that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, informed Lord Derby last June of the terms of peace, which are identical with Russia's present demands.

Cardinal Giovacchino Pecci, archbishop of Perugia, has been elected Pope. He will assume the name of Leo XIII.

The number of bales arrived in time for the sales amount to 209,000. The following ships with wool cargoes have arrived in time for the sales:—Holmesdale, Ontalpa, Agnes Rose, Salamis, Carlise Castle and Kandsen.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUEZ MAIL.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT).

ALBANY, Thursday.

The R.M.S. Siam arrived this morning, at half-past 9, after a fast passage from Galle. She left again for Adelaide at 20 minutes past 5 this afternoon.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, January 18.

Her Majesty, who left Winsdor for Osborne on the 28th December, is in excellent health.

The Court has gone into mourning until the 5th of February for the King of Italy.

Prince Leopold continues in very bad health, and has latterly been unable to take outdoor exercise.

Parliament was opened on 17th January by Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Beauchamp, and Lord Skelmersdale. About 30 peers were present, but the House of Lords was thronged by ladies and other visitors. There was a large attendance of members of the House of Commons. Both Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone were heartly cheered on their arrival.

The following bills were promised in the Queen's speech:—On County Government, Consolidation of the Factory Law, Magistrates' Summary Jurisdiction, Cattle Diseases Intermediate Education in Ireland, and the Grand Jury. There is a bill to simplify and express in one the whole law and procedure relating to offences.

In the House of Commons, after the speeches from the Leaders on either side, Mr. Mitchell Henry moved an amendment in favor of a consideration, at the earliest possible moment, in a conciliatory sense of Irish demands. Mr. Sullivan particularly urging the concession of home rule in the approaching time of trial for England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to believe that Ireland was divided in sentiment from Great Britain; and the debate was adjourned until next day.

During the fortnight preceding the opening of Parliament many members addressed their constituents, the chief topic always being the Eastern question. The Liberal members nearly all maintain that had it not been for the public meetings throughout the country Lord Beaconsfield would have involved us in war.

Mr. Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle, has caused some excitement in the Liberal party by a letter, in which he confesses his surprise to see true and brave Liberals throwing up their hats and shouting "Hosannah" in the wake of the conqueror and corrupt military despotism. He adds, "How Liberals can forget Siberia and Poland, and the sorrows that cluster around their names, is more than I can understand."

Several leading Liberals counsel the occupation of Egypt.

An attack upon Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyle, in a speech delivered by the Duke of Sutherland when presiding at the delivery of a lecture by Mr. A. Borthwick, on the Eastern question, at St. James's Hall, is likely to be commented on in Parliament.

The dockyards continue busy with the pushing forward of vessels. The enrolled strength of the volunteer force is 193,026, of whom 182,810 are efficient.

A conference is shortly to be held at the Royal United Service Institution of commanding officers from all parts of the kingdom to consider the means of making the force thoroughly efficient, and providing all corps with the necessary adjuncts for field service.

THE UPPER HOUSE AND SQUATTING INTERESTS.

(FROM THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.)

One of the cries used by the revolutionary section of the press wherewith to influence the minds of the people is that the action of the Legislative Council is in some mysterious but unspecified manner connected with a desire on the part of that body to manipulate the squatting rentals when the leases fall out in 1880, and thereby to enable the squatters to gain absolute possession of the balance of the public territory yet remaining unalienated. This is a very taking cry, and its manifest absurdity is never thought of, for it seems to be a maxim with Liberal journalists that poor easily-gulled Demos is ready to believe everything he is told. In fact, the lie about a future land monopoly has been so often repeated that the heads of the Liberal party themselves have come to believe it, and we find that Mr. Berry has inserted the following nonsense in the address to the Queen which he induced his subservient followers to adopt the other night:—

"Nor was their attempt to exercise an unwarranted control over the public expenditure the sole or even the gravest offence of the Council against the public interests of this colony. In that Chamber the owners of great estates, and the tenants of great territories leased from the Crown, have always predominated, and when a Government was in office that did not subserve their class interests, they have expressed their displeasure by throwing out, sometimes without debate or explanation, public measures carefully matured in this House, and greatly desired by the people."

Mr. Gillies completely pricked the bubble when he declared that from records that were as easily accessible to the commissioner of Customs as they were to himself, he had ascertained that there were in the Legislative Council only eight members who were interested in large estates in this colony, and only two who held territory under license from the Crown; these two being the only members of the Council who had invariably supported the Government whenever they had an opportunity of doing so. To say, therefore, that owners of large estates and Crown tenants predominated in the Legislative Council, was a deliberate falsehood, as they only formed one-third of the number, whilst the number of them opposed to the Government was little more than one-fourth. Yet this wilful misstatement is to go home through the Governor to Her Majesty, backed up with all the force that can be given to it by the Ministerial majority in the Assembly, whilst if the Legislative Council desire to transmit a refutation of this and other *exparte* statements, the Governor declines to send the remonstrance by the same mail, and refuses to forward a cablegram asking the Colonial Office to suspend judgment until both sides have been heard.

As regards the eight owners of a large estate, it stands to reason that had they been so selfish and as "predominant" in the Council as is represented in Mr. Berry's address, the land tax would not have been carried in the Upper House. But what shall we say about the alleged infamous conspiracy of a clique consisting of the two squatters who support the Government in the Legislative Council to lay hands on the public territory after 1880? Why, the thing is preposterously ridiculous. Except in the dense forests of Gipps Land or in the mallee scrubs and sandy wastes of the Wimmera and border districts, Victoria has no squatters left. It takes about 10 acres to carry a sheep on the best of these lands, and there are miles upon miles of them unoccupied altogether. If the whole of the 16 million acres still unsold were thrown open to-morrow at £1 per acre cash, the "squatters" would not buy them, simply because it would not pay them to do so. In the "Gazette" we know that the list of runs looks a long one, but they are mostly fragments of runs which have been cut up by free selection, and had the eyes picked out of them. The selectors have long ago found out that the squatters are buyers no longer, and in the Wimmera district, where the three years' occupation is beginning to mature, the selectors are compelled to sell out to one another, at whatever they can get. So much for the statement that the squatters want to grab the rest of the land. As to renewing their leases, we question very much whether the half of the present tenants will care about entering into a fresh term, even if the rentals were to be considerably reduced.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

The "Age" correspondent telegraphed the following under date of Sydney, 21st February:—"A man named Day, who has been twenty years a shepherd and digger in Victoria, has obtained a splendid property a few miles from Sydney. It appears that three farms, amounting to a total of 2000 acres, and worth £20 per acre, were occupied by a man named Molloy. Day waited till he went to Sydney, and then jumped the property, saying that it was left him twenty-seven years ago by his father, and leased at £100 a year, which sum, however, had never been paid. Molloy, who was immensely surprised, charged Day with stealing some keys in order to test the validity of his claim. The magistrates dismissed the case, being unable to adjudicate. Day, however, is very snug on the property, and it is believed that Molloy cannot show a better title."

An "Argus" correspondent telegraphed the following under date of Wednesday:—"A gross outrage is reported to have been committed on the M'Arthur and Hamilton road on Friday evening, when three men named George Bishop, Robert Young, and another, induced a Mrs. M'Donald to get up in a double-seated buggy, and after plying her with drink, criminally assaulted and afterwards pitched her into a waterhole, whence she escaped with difficulty. Bishop and Young have been arrested, but the other man is still at large."

The efficiency of the brake invented by Mr. Woods was (says the "Age") demonstrated quite accidentally on Tuesday last. The train to which it was attached was proceeding on its journey at the usual rate of speed, but to the surprise of the driver, guard, and passengers, it was suddenly brought to a standstill. Examination revealed the fact that the connecting pipe from the engine to the brake had broken, the result being that the brake was instantaneously applied with full force throughout the whole train.

On the 18th inst a dastardly attempt was made to throw a train off the line on the Victorian railway, near the Oakleigh station. A large piece of timber was placed by some malicious person between the rails, but fortunately it was so soft that the engine cut through it, and the train passed over in safety. Had it been otherwise the train must inevitably have left the metals, and probably several lives would have been sacrificed. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives, but at present no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the diabolical proceeding.—"Age."

"Ægles" in the "Australasian" gives the following:—"A somewhat unamiable family was thus epigramatically described by a Melbourne young lady, who is a shrewd observer. The family in question consists of three elderly spinters and their parents. In some discussion relating to them, the young lady was asked what she thought of the family. "Oh" she said "they were exactly described in church yesterday—the sisters, Envy, Hatred, and Malice; the mother, All Uncharitableness; and the father—well, as to the father—Good Lord Deliver Us?"

There are some trades almost as easily as that of popular politician (says "Ægles"). In About's "Les Mariages de Paris" it is told how a landed proprietor, walking in the neighborhood of his estate, observed a powerful, lazy looking man idly lying in the grass. Opening a conversrtion, the proprietor said, "My good man, you seem to take it easily. May I ask what business you follow?" "Oh, yes," said the gentleman in the grass, "my wife is a professional wet-nurse.

The Press regard the Queen's speech and the Ministerial utterance as satisfactory.

The convocation meeting of the University of London, held on the 15th, decided by 242 to 132 to grant degrees to women.

Holloway's Pills. - Stomach, liver, and bowels. —In all painful affections of the stomach and disordered actions of the liver and bowels one single trial of the Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distention of the abdomen, and so prevent inflammation of the bowels and other serious abdominal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid without harassing or weakening the most sensative constitution, or pursuits. The simplicity and efficacy of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of all classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for these purifying Pills unprecedented in medical history.

Every Temperance Law hitherto framed admits the necessity of stimulants as medecines, and no teetotaller of sense denies that they are essential elements of cure in a variety of diseases. Only fanatics deny the utility of an alcoholic preparation. The rapid and positive cures of nervous debility, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine ailments, wrought by Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, give the lie to those who deny the utility of spirituous medicines.

V. R.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Application for a Mining Lease.

IN pursuance of the Act of Parliament 29 Victoria No. 291, Section 41, it is hereby notified that after the expiration of one month from the date hereof it is intended to grant the lease undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as may be necessary.

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION.

Lease No 861, 15 years; J. L. Pritchard; 239a. 3r. 13p.; Waterloo Flat.

W. COLLARD SMITH,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 15th February, 1878.

SHIRE of RIPON.—TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received at the Shire office until 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, March 7th, 1878, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 267—Clearing and forming 42 chains 82 links of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill road, at Macintosh's Hill, and building two small stone culverts, and removing fence.

Contract No. 268—Forming and gravelling 10 chains and clearing 101 chains of the Beaufort and Shirley road, near the bottom of the ranges, and making 8 chains of metalled road by Oliver's.

WEST RIDING.

Contract No. 137.—Making rough stone weirs in the Emu Creek, near Lake Goldsmith.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire offices, Beaufort.

H. H. JACKSON,
Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 22nd February, 1878.

Our Present Political Position.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held at the

GOLDEN AGE CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 26th,

At 8 o'clock, when

Mr. THOMAS SHAW

And Other Gentlemen

Will address the Public on the above subject.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby CAUTIONED against TRESPASSING with GUNS or DOGS in the Stoneleigh paddocks.

Anyone entering on the land after this notice will be PROSECUTED.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Stoneleigh, 20th February, 1878.

New Enterprise G. M. Company, Waterloo Flat.

(No-Liability).

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1878, at Mr. Connell's Hotel, Charlton, at 7 o'clock p.m.

Business:

To increase the capital of the company.

GEORGE KIDD, Manager.

Charlton, 21st February, 1878.

AUSTRALIA FELIX INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).
FIRE, MARINE, and GUARANTEE.
Registered Capital, £200,000.
Subscribed Capital, £100,000.
Offices—99 Collins street west, Melbourne.
Directors:
Honorable William Bates, Chairman.
Alderman O'Grady, J.P., Vice-Chairman.
John Danks, Esq., J.P. | C. J. Ham, Esq., J.P.
George Shaw, Esq.
Manager: George A. Terry.

This Company is prepared to accept Risks at the Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Applications are invited from persons willing to act as Agents for the Company.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1878.

Twelve o'Clock Noon,

At Mr. JAMES COWANS' FARM, Bald Hills, near Beaufort.

By PUBLIC AUCTION.

Clearing Sale of

Horses, Cattle, Farm Implements, Waggon, Drays, Stack of Straw, Etc.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS has received instructions from Mr. James Cowans to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date,

All his Stock, Farm Implements, etc.,

Consisting of

10 useful horses, in good working order
15 head of cattle, mixed sexes and ages
Farm Waggon, with hay frame, Tip Dray
Chaffcutter, with horseworks complete
Reaping Machine, Land Roller, Ploughs, Harrows, Dray, Leading, and Plough Harness, Forks, Rakes, and a lot of useful farming tools, etc., too numerous to particularise.
Stack of Straw.

Mr. Cowans having let his farm for a term of years, the whole is for positive sale, without reserve.

Luncheon provided.

Terms: Under £20, cash; over £20, approved bills at three or six months, bearing bank interest.

Auctioneers' Offices: Havelock street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat.

WHEAT AND OATS,

Bought for CASH.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES GIVEN

AT THE

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

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

The Art Union of Victoria.

SIXTH SEASON, 1878.

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS may be had on application to

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Stationer, Beaufort.

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.

BONE DUST. BONE DUST.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

JOHN LITTLE is prepared to supply the Farmers in and around Beaufort with the Best Bone Dust at the following REDUCED PRICES, and on Terms—

For Cash	... £6 0 0	per ton.
Four months' credit	... 6 5 0	,,
Eight ,, ,,	... 6 10 0	,,
Twelve ,, ,,	... 6 15 0	,,

A further reduction of 5s. per ton allowed on a parcel of ten tons and upwards.

Address—

JOHN LITTLE, ARARAT.

General Retrenchment.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.

F. MALE'S,

Who can supply all kinds of GROCERIES CHEAPER than any other house in the district.

FRUITS, Etc.,

The Choicest of the Season, in great quantity, for which prices cannot be equalled in the Southern Hemisphere.

BISCUITS

Of all sorts, and prices lower than in Melbourne.

CONFECTIONERY

In great variety, at Reduced Rates.

FANCY GOODS and TOYS

At Fabulous Prices.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS for the Million.
TREES, SHRUBS, Etc., in their Season.

COLONIAL WINES,

Real Stingo, from the best growers in Australia. Talk about your port and sherry, try some of Male's Colonial, the only remedy to strengthen the weak, to nourish the sick, and remove all complicated diseases from those who suffer, etc., at prices to suit everybody.

Last line, but not least,

VALENTINES,

In Vast Quantities and Descriptions, from One Penny upwards, the cheapest and best that can be bought this side of London.

Now, you that are tired refresh yourselves at F. MALE'S. Tea and coffee, and refreshments of all kinds at all hours; or Wine Luncheon. You can enjoy yourself at this homely and hospitable board, even the most delicate person. For prices and quality please call and see the article you are about to buy. I guarantee to use you well.

FRED MALE.

[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.

STABLING FREE.

Beaufort Dispensary.

H. A. GLYDE,

(Successor to G. Wilson).

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

NEIL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

AGENT for Rosetter's, Baker's, Wilson's, Barry's, Ayer's, Chastiller's, and the Mexican Hair Restorers; Pitt,s Poisoned Wheat for destroying Sparrows &c., Toothache Pencils; Corn and Wart Solvent; Dyes, all colors; Charcoal Biscuits; Podophyllin Lozenges &c.; Best English Lime Juice; Citrate of Magnesia; Freshly prepared Seidlitz Powders; Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood; Moulton's Pain Paint; Fly Papers; Perfumery; Turkey and Bath Sponges &c.

Horse, Cattle, and Dog Medicines.

Lay's Distemper Powders.
Carbolic Acid Soap for washing dogs.

Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes dispensed in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

H. A. GLYDE,

Chemist and Druggist,

(By Examination, London)

BEAUFORT.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & Co.,

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

IRONMONGERY AND EATHENWARE

BUYERS OF GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

A Large Stock of

GROCERY.

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 orf building and mining purposes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. H. STUART,

PLUMBER, GALVANISED IRON AND ZINC WORKER,

IN returning thanks to the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for the patronage hitherto accorded him, begs to inform them that he has removed his place of business in Havelock-street, to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Bube, furniture dealer, in Leichardt-street, where he trusts to merit the support formerly bestowed on him.

Every description of work executed on the shortest notice.

HARRIS & TROY,

PRODUCE DEALERS, BEAUFORT

Agents for

Broadbent Bros. and Co.,

Wm. M'Culloch and Co.,

Permewan, Wright and Co.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS.

DR. PINNOCK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district, that he has Succeeded to the PRACTICE of DR. LOCK.

Qualifications:—Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, Honourman in Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Formerly Resident Physician and Resident Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glagow; and House Surgeon to the Glasgow Maternity Hospital.

Present Address—

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

CONSULTATION ROOMS,

LAWRENCE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Hours—From 10 to 12 a.m. and 7.30 to 9 p.m.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

E. THOMAS

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER,

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has Purchased the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. David Evans, and

Commenced Business

in the premises lately occupied by him, next to the Bank of Victoria, where he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERY

of the best description kept in stock

HARNESS

For single or pair-horse, neat, strong, and Buggy, Gig, Carriage, Spring Cart, Dray, and Waggonette supplied at the lowest remunerative prices.

COLLARS

Made to order to suit any horse faced with Curled hair **at 20s.**

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS,

and every requisite in the trade kept in stock.

All articles made on the premises by experinced workmen.

ORDERS & REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Experienced Workmen Sent to all Parts of the Colony

Carriages & other Vehicles.

AT 181 KING-STREET.

CARRIAGE-BUILDERS

By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Also to

His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.G.C.M.G.

STEVENSON & ELLIOT

Invite inspection of

THE LARGEST STOCK

of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGGONS

IN THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTURY & SHOWROOMS,
177, 179, and 181 King-street,
MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

EDWARD INGRAM

IN intimating to the public of the Beaufort district that he has taken the above Hotel, so well and favorably known while in the possession of Mr. JAMES NETTLETON, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage accorded to his predecessor, and which it will be his endeavor by civility and attention to business to merit.

Best Wines and Spirits only kept in stock.

Meals at all reasonable hours. First-class Accommodation. Free Stabling.

Vehicles and Horses on Hire.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

THE AVOCA

CORDIAL MANUFACTORY

AND LIQUEUR EMPORIUM,

(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

J. B. SMITH & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

J. B. SMITH, in returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the large amount of support accorded him during the last twenty-five years, respectfully begs to inform them that he has taken his son into partnership in the above business, and that they are now prepared to supply the very best Cordials of every description, and trust, by strict attention to business, and vending a really first-class article, to merit a continuance of that support formerly accorded to him.

Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail.

Ales and Porter of the Best Brands.

All goods delivered in any part of the district.

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.

OSMAN PASHA.

All that his really known, says the "Pictorial World," about the leading warriors and politicans of the Oriental world has been the result of foreign research; without foreign correspondents and inquisitive tourists the Mohammedan countries would have remained hidden under a thick cloud of mystery. The Oriental people do not appear to feel that intense longing to learn all the ins and outs of their prominent men as do the Christain nations. When a man does any great action, or otherwise acquires celebrity, they merely regard him as an instrument of fate, all his skill and all his knowledge being equally looked upon as accessories duly provided for, and all their renowned civil and military pashas to the nation at large are little more than shadows which come and go after fulfilling their appointed duties. This curious apathy has been strongly manifested during the present war, and the newspaper correspondents have had no slight difficulty in unveiling the *incognito* of some of the most famous leaders of the Turkish army. Some of them are known to be of foreign extraction, whilst obscurity overhanging the past career of others has given rise to endless conjectures. With the names of none of them has imagination played more wildly than with that of the defender of Plevna, the world-wide renowned Osman Pasha. The idea has been promulgated, and most widely accepted for truth, that this skilful Turkish general is none other than Marshal Bazaine, the *soi-disant* "hero of Metz," whilst some steadfastly asserted him to be a South American general. A glance at his portrait will at once dissipate these wild fancies. The fact is that Osman was born in 1832 in Armsia, in Asia Minor. His parents were poor, but he was enabled to receive his military education at the Military Academy at Constantinople, his fellow pupils including Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha. Nothing further is known of his career until 1876, when he is found commander of the Widin Corps, and made his *deput* as a victor in the fight at Saitschar. Abdul Kermin's dilatoriness and want of energy did not allow Osman any opportunity of displaying his talents, although rumors of his bravery and military skill reached headquarters. At the outbreak of the present war he was at Widin with a force of 35,000 men. His proposition to advance into Kalafat was rejected and he had the mortification of having declined all his suggestions for taking the offensive, although their adoption would probably have enabled him to reach the walls of Bucharest. Fretting in force in activity, he had to endure the sight of the Roumanians preparing to bombard Widin. He revenged himself with numerous plundering excursions of the Bashi-Bazouks on the left bank of the Danube, whose his very name at last created indiscribable dread. Previous to the passage of the Danube by the Russians, he had to part with half of his force, so that the Turkish centre might be strengthened, but with the remainder he deemed himself quite strong enough to cope with the whole force of the Roumanians, whose acquaintance he had made at Plevna. Too late to free Nicopolis, he heard of its occupation by the Russians, but with a force of only 6000 men he took up his quarters in Plevna, and in a few weeks transformed it into a veritable fortress.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN MELBOURNE.

In view of the alarming war news to hand (says the "Age"), it will be satisfactory to the public to learn that the Government have taken every precaution to provide for the defence of the colony. Instructions were given recently to Captain Mandeville and Colonel Anderson to consult together and report to the Government as to the best steps to be taken in the present emergency. The report will be presented to the chief Secretary in the course of a few days. In the meantime every practical recommendation on the subject is being carried out. It has been decided to station the Cerberus at Queenscliff, so as to enable her to act in conjunction with the new battery erected there. The vessel has been fully manned and armed, and Captain Mandeville reports her to be thoroughly fit for service. In all probability the work of cutting down the Nelson will be discontinued and the vessel moored near the torpedoes in the South Channel. It is fortunate that at this juncture the Government, by the purchase of a quantity of cable wire in Tasmania, have now sufficient to enable them to lay a double line of torpedoes. Preparations have also been made for blocking the West Channel, and thus the means of defence can be concentrated in defending the other. The Victoria has also been drafted into the defence navy, and will be employed in the work of laying torpedoes

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Two ladies had a very narrow escape from a horrible death at the Geelong railway station on Saturday night, at about a quarter-past 9 o'clock. The "Geelong Advertiser" relates that "A poodle dog belonging to one of them fell off the platform and on to the railway line. Both ladies were anxious to lift the dog up again, and they stooped over the edge of the platform for the purpose of dragging the canine pet on to the station. Whilst in that position the train from Ballarat came rolling down the line t wards the station, but when the leading carriage was within a couple of feet of the heads of the heedlesss fair ones, some persons on the platform, observing the perilous position they were in, forcibly pulled the ladies back from the line. A moment afterwards the train passed, and a couple of female shrieks astounded most of the spectators in the locality. The ladies were saved, but the poodle was observed so close to one of the wheels of the foremost carriage that some sensitive girls thought that the pet could not escape from being crushed to death. The poodle was not hurt, and the ladies were only alarmed by their narrow escape."

The Princess Charlotte of Prussia, whose approaching marriage has been referred to by cable message, is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal of Great Britain. She was born at Potsdam on the 24th July, 1860, and is consequently in her 18th year. Her consort is the hereditary Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. At the ceremony, we notice in one of the London papers, says the "Argus," there are to be 40 bridesmaids, each of whom is to receive a magnificient brooch as a memento of the event,

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

An "Argus" correspondent writes:—"The ironclads in the Mediterranean which will bear the first brunt of any collision with Russia consist of—The Alexandra, 12 guns, Captain R. O. B. Fitzroy, (flagship of Vice-admiral Phipps Hornby, commander-in-chief); the Agincourt, 17; the Rupert, 4, armour-plated ram; the Swiftsure, 14; the Hotspur, 3, armour-plated ram; the Achilles, 16; the Pallas, 8; the Raleigh, 22; the Devastation, 4, double-turret ship; the Sultan, 12, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; and ere this the Temeraire, 8, will have joined the fleet. There are also a number of unarmoured vessels with the commander-in-chief, the most important of which are:—The Ruby, 12; the Rapid, 3; the Torch, 5; the Research, 4, armour-plated; the Condor, 3; the Flamingo, 3; and the Salamis, 2, despatch vessel. The ironclads Invincible 14 (which has lately been thoroughly repaired, at a cost of upwards of £50,000), and the Northampton 12, are also ordered to join Admiral Hornby. It is very satisfactory to know that the combined fleets of Russia, Germany, and Italy would be no match for the British fleet in the Mediterranean, which, in the event of war, could be easily doubled in point of numbers and strength without affecting other squadrons or the defences along the English coasts. The number of seamen in the fleet is about 5,000 men.

It is not generally known (says the "Age") that persons connected with the Press are exempt from the duty of serving on juries to try criminal cases, and that any juror who has attained the age of sixty years can also refuse to act in that capacity. A case in point happened at the Criminal Court yesterday, when a juror who had been summoned refused to act on the plea of his being more than sixty years of age. The clauses of the Juries Act dealing with the subject are as follows:—Clause 9.—"Every man over sixty years of age shall be exempt from serving as a juror, but not otherwise, unless his claims for exemption shall have been established at the revision of the list here described." Clause 10.—"No exemption or want of qualification, if not submitted before the jury is sworn, shall afterwards form a sufficient reason for impeaching a verdict."

On Saturday (says the "Star") four gentlemen on fishing and shooting bent started from Smythesdale at early dawn, determined to deal death and destruction to the finny and feathery tribes. The Emu Creek was the scene of their anticipated operations, but after trudging many a weary mile, during which they found the duck and teal very coy and not approachable, a plump wild turkey was seen stalking majestically in the distance. There was a slap and a bang, and the turkey was seen soaring aloft in the distance, *minus* some feathers. The fishing party brought two eels and a blackfish to grass, and if disappointed as regards sport, the party consoled themselves with the reflection that they carried out the Scriptural injunction, as they pulled several of their neighbors' sheep out of the muddy bed of the creek, where they got bogged in search of water, and were too weak to extricate themselves. Several dead and dying sheep were observed along the course of the creek.

Mr. Potts, the father of the stolen child about which so much noise has been made, seems to be under the impression that the baby-snatcher is, or was, in Ballarat, and a week since detectives were engaged in watching a certain house here, but upon search being made it was discovered that the persons they were looking after had disappeared. A theory has been started that the child was stolen in order to extort money from a resident of Ballarat, the child being represented as the result of improper intercourse.

A good and true story is told by the Fitzroy paper of a knot of "law and order" men who—at a safe distance from the crowd—were on Monday night anxiously awaiting the result of the West Melbourne election. One of their scouts (whom somebody had "sold") rushed up to them in great excitement, exclaiming, "Hooray! Francis is in!" In a moment, the hat of every member of that law and order knot cleft the air to an accompaniment of shouts that would have done credit to Donnybrook fair; then, as if with one accord, the demented law and order men set to work and danced upon their hats until the "tiles" were flattened like pancakes, and any person passing at the time would have imagined that bedlam had broken loose. At this juncture, another scout arrived with the correct card—O'Loghlen triumphant! What a change! And what a spectacle did these law and order men present as they slunk, with battered hats, into the nearest hotel.

A strange occurrence took place on Saturday (says the "Colac Times"). Five or six of Cooper and Bailey's elephants were taken to the lake for water, and when on the way were met by a horse belonging to Mr. Drew. At this moment one of the animals swung his trunk about and screeched out, so frightening the horse that it fell down dead. The horse was a valuable one.

We ("Star") heard a story the other day showing how careful people should be in expressing their feelings with regard to the crisis, if they are not in an independent position. The confidential clerk of a merchant in Melbourne was overheard by his employer express his intense satisfaction at the downfall of several of the oldest and most faithful of the Civil servants whose services have been dispensed with, those whom the Major insultingly terms the "tall poppies." "Serve them right, just what I like, and I wish a few more could be treated in the same way; this will take it out of them." The merchant quietly called him into his room, and handed him a cheque for salary due, saying that he had no further need of his services. The clerk looked blank, and asked for an explanation. "Oh," said the merchant, "I understood you to say just now that you liked this sort of thing, so I am giving you a little practical experience. I had intended keeping you on for a while, hoping business would be brisker by and bye; but as you are one of those who I can see have done your best to bring about the present depression by your support of the 'liberals,' I have made up my mind to dispense with you." That clerk went out a sadder and a wiser man.

The drought on the Darling has broken up, and an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Bourke.

FIGHT WITH A DEVIL FISH.

On Thursday week, at Belfast, Mr. Smale, the diver, had a very narrow escape of being drowned whilst pursuing his avocations. He was down with his diving dress on and arranging the stones which had been blasted by him on the Moyne, when he was seized in the arms of a huge octopus. After a great deal of struggling with the molluscan monster, he succeeded in dragging it off a rock, but it immediately coiled all its suckers round him, and in that state Mr. Smale hastened to the surface. The arms of the octopus were four feet long, and when spread out with its gastly looking large eyes on the centre of the body, it covered more than eight feet on the bottom of the river. Mr. Smale states that had he not acted promptly, the octopus could have kept him pinned to the rocks below. The monster was afterwards dragged ashore and found to measure 8 feet.

English Mails, 1878.

Due at Melbourne—

Tuesday	March 5
Tuesday	April 2
Tuesday	April 30
Tuesday	May 28
Tuesday	June 25
Tuesday	July 23
Tuesday	August 20
Tuesday	September 17
Tuesday	October 15
Tuesday	November 12
Tuesday	December 10

Leaves Melbourne—

Thursday	February 21
Thursday	March 21
Tuesday	April 16
Tuesday	May 14
Tuesday	June 11
Tuesday	July 9
Tuesday	August 6
Tuesday	September 3
Thursday	October 3
Thursday	October 31
Thursday	November 28
Tuesday	December 26

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL

LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.10 p.m. 7 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.8 a.m. 12.57 a.m 6.20 p.m 8 35 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.23 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.40 p.m, 8.50 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9.25 p.m 10 25 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 4 40 a.m 10.45 a.m 3.50 p.m 10.10 p.m
Burrumbeet 5.20 a.m 11.19 a.m, 4 30 p.m
Beaufort 6.10 a.m 12.3 a.m 5 20 p.m 11.48 p.m
Buangor, 7 a.m, 12.44 a.m, 6.11 pm
ARRIVE at Ararat 7.45 am 1.25 pm, 6 56 p.m, 12.56 a.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 8 a.m, 1.35 a.m, 7.6 a.m, 1.6 a.m
ARRIVE At Stawell 9 a.m, 2.30 p.m, 8.6 a.m, 1.51 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a m, 10.35 a.m, 3 p m, 8 50 p m
ARRIVE At Ararat 7 39 a.m 11.35 a.m 3.54 p.m 9.50 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m, 11.55 a.m, 4.4 p.m, 10 p.m
Buangor 8.30 am 12.40 a.m 4.45 pm 10 48 pm
Beaufort 9.11 a.m 1.29 p.m 5.26 p.m 11 35 p.m
Burrumbeet 9.52 a.m 2.16 p.m, 6.7 p.m, 12.38 a.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10 30 am, 2.58 pm 6.45 pm 1.23 a.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.25 a.m, 11.30 a.m, 3.25 p.m. 7.10 p.m
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.25 a.m 1.39 p.m 6.10 p.m 9.13 p.m.
LEAVE—Geelong, 7.10 a.m, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 am, 6.35 a.m 9.28 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 9.20 a.m, 10.25 a.m, 3.41 am, 8.48 a.m. 11.6 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND

ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.25 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 1.55 p.m.
Wickliffe Road, 3 p.m.
Glen Thompson, 3.26 p.m.
LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.31 p.m.
ARRIVE At Dunkeld. 3.55 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.45 p.m
LEAVE Hamilton. 5 p.m.
ARRIVE At Portland. 7.20 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT and MELBOURNE.

LEAVE Portland, 6 a.m.
ARRIVE at Hamilton, 8.20 a.m.
LEAVE Hamilton, 8.35 a.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat, 11.25 a.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 11.55 a.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 8.40 a.m.

FARES.

Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawalla	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s 0d	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s 0d
Melbourne	21s 0d	13s 6d
Beaufort to	**First-class**	**Second-class.**
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat	5s 0d	3s 6d
Armstrongs	6s 0d	4s 0d
Great Western	6s 6d	4s 6d
Stawell	8s 0d	5s 6d

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1878.

Post Town	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Beaufort
Melbourne... ...	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a m 5 p.m.
Geelong ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla ...	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan ...	4.15 p.m	8 a.m
Charlton ...	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo ...	Ditto	Ditto
Main Lead ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully ...	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill ...	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat... ...	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor ...	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeen ...	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley ...	Ditto	Ditto

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

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

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

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

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be 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 prefering a liberal discount, for cash at R. H. Sutton and Co's. new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. ENQUIRE THE FACT.—[Advt.]

Vualable 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 Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle,

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

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

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Mulcitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phospodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the 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 Phosphorous not perfectly soluble in water.

Pure Volatile Extract

OF THE

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

THE Extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, manufactured solely by Messrs. Sander and Sons, Sandhurst, recommends itself by the following declaration and testimonials:—

Epitome of declaration made before Moritz Cohn, J.P., on the 17th October, 1877, at Sandhurst:—Three medical gentlemen had attended the son of Mr. Raabe, of Ironbark, for nine weeks, and declared that amputation of the leg injured by an axe was absolutely necessary. At this juncture Mr. Raabe called on Messrs Sander and Sons, procuring some of their extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, and by the application of the same he had the satisfaction of seeing his son within a fortnight out of all danger, and he has now quite recovered.

SANDHURST, 2nd October, 1877.

I certify that I have used Mr. Sander's extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus in all affections of the throat, inflammation, bronchitis, rheumatic swellings, inflammation of the breasts after confinement, toothache and diarrhœa, and can strongly recommend it in all cases as stated above. Signed, JOHN CRUIKSHANK, M.D.E.L. R.C.S.E., Health Officer, 4th October, 1877.

I hereby certify that the above is the signature of Dr. John Cruikshank, health officer for the City of Sandhurst, Victoria. Signed, ALEXANDER BAYNE, Mayor.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM "BENDIGO EVENING NEWS."

Mr. Gieschin, residing near Sydenham Gardens, had a very severe cold in November, could scarcely breathe, and could get no relief: Cured after three applications of extract.

The same gentleman suffered eight years from rupture, and all medical skill proved ineffectual in giving relief. Cured after taking extract internally for six months.

Mr. D. Oberman, residing near the Sandhurst Gasworks, suffering from wounds for six months, was cured by the use of the extract within four weeks.

A man having his arm bruised severely at a crushing machine, in Long Gully, applied the extract, and the accident did not even necessitate as much as an interruption in his attendance at work.

Mrs. Weppner, in Colbinabbin (Runnymede), informed the manufacturers that the extract applied twice restored health to her daughter, eleven years of age, who had been rushed and trampled upon by a cow.

In November Mr. Reeves, from the Rifleman's Arms, Back Creek, brought information of a cure of delirium, caused by sunstroke, which took place in the family of Mr. Ryan, butcher, of Back Creek.

The wife of Mr. Fickel suffered in the bend of the knee from a swelling which had formed a lump of considerable size, disabling her from attending to any work. She removed the swelling completely by a continued application of the extract.

The "Donald Times" of 1st December, 1877, states:—Last week the eldest boy of Mr. Morgan awoke in the night crying with earache. The extract was applied, and the little fellow was cured and asleep in ten minutes.

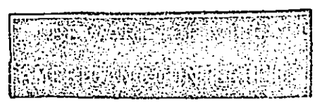
Mr. French, of Corack station, suffered from bad earache and pains in the head. Two drops of the extract were put in the ear and some rubbed round the ear, and the pain instantly disappeared.

The "Evening Times" has reported cures of neuralgia, by the use of the extract at Geelong.

The extract, which is of a brilliant yellow gold color, and need not be confounded with the turpentine-like preparation of the gum that is to be found in the trade, has been applied, with marked beneficial effect, to severe bruises, sprains, all sorts of wounds, cuts, scaldings, and its chief property—namely, to check all inflammation—accounts for the cures referred to. An equally important quality of the extract is its efficacy as a disinfectant.

Full reports of the above cures and declaration of the case of Raabe, accompany "Directions for use" wrapped round each bottle.

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



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

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

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

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

Signed
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
London, February 15th, 1876.

European Merchandise.

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

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

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

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

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Exhortations

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

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON; and by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

How to Enjoy Life

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

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

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

Indigestion and Its Cure.

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass their days with uncomfortable sensations, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ not exhausted by indigestion, and cause a healthy appetite, thereby nourishing the system with the requisite supply of food, and consequently the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Disorders of the Skin	Scrofula or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Costiveness	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Stiffness of Joints
Female Irregularities	Tic-Douloureux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Venereal Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; and by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in Boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising)

CONSULTS—

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

IN these colonies, those excesses which we have indulged in "not youth" tell upon us with fearful interest.

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

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

1st Astonishing that so many are driven mad, are ruined in purse, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money! Have I not for years pointed out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising on the colonies? Have I not also prosecuted, at my own expense, three very quacks, and exposed the various nostrums they are selling,—such as Phosphodyne, Essence of Life, &c.—and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Burnt Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have PROVED to be all forgeries. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his especial study.

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

Nervous Diseases,
Loss of Power and Debility,
Syphilitic Diseases,
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DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter.—Fee £1. Medicines forwarded to all the colonies.

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